WASHINGLEY FARM

GREEN END, GREAT STUKELEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Historic building recording

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Executive Summary

The historic building recording saw analysis of agricultural structures associated with the post-medieval farmstead, which was supported by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, the latter recording features associated with the functioning of Washingley Farm. Evidence for a historic boundary between the main farm complex and what would have been part of the historic green was also recorded in one of the trenches which adds to the overall knowledge of the farmstead and its development.

Regarding the agricultural buildings, Buildings 1 and 2 were found to reflect 19th century phases of work at the farm, while Buildings 3, 4 and 5 were to reflect 20th century building which saw structures built in the position of historic ranges.

Technical assessment of the buildings reveals an interesting chronology with the earliest building comprising Building 1. The brickwork of Building 1 appears to all be of a single campaign of work, albeit utilising bricks of variable colour and size but all consistent with an 18th or 19th century date. The roof over the entire range is of identical form and is distinct in its use of iron, circular sawn softwood and a lack of pegging which suggests a date in the mid-later 19th century. It is possible that this range comprises that visible in the centre of the yard on the 1816 map remodelled and rebuilt in the mid-19th century. However, there is nothing within the built fabric to indicate such wholesale remodelling which would have left evidence within the historic fabric and consequently, the evidence suggests that the existing range was built in the mid-later 19th century (prior to 1887) reusing brickwork from elsewhere, perhaps from the range visible on the 1816 map.

Building 2 was added to the complex some time prior to 1887 but heavily rebuilt over time, the general arrangement consistent with use as a cart-shed with stables and tack room. Building 3 is a typical mid-20th century fletton brick range, which preserved one small historic feature in the form of a 1930s or 40s motor, and with the large metal-framed Building 5 indicates the use of these buildings for grain processing. Building 4 comprises a mid-later 20th century Atcost barn used for housing cattle.

Despite the loss of the farmhouse in the 1970s, the existing agricultural complex reflects the historic arrangement that followed the general ideals of Victorian model farming the farmyard was divided into smaller areas to allow efficient processing and movement of manure and other products. Despite the degradation of historic fabric and the low level of survival of historic fabric throughout the complex, the evidence surviving adds to the local knowledge regarding understanding of historic farmsteads and their later use throughout the 20th century, here in the mixed cattle farming and grain processing.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Context History

This report has been prepared by SLR, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

In February 2025, WA (now SLR) undertook Historic Building Recording (HBR) at Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire PE28 4AE (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on NGR: TL 22592 74620 (Figure 1). This was commissioned by Paul Allgood of Allgood Services Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') and carried out in advance of the demolition and residential development of the site. The original application (Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC) 22/00950/FUL) proposed the erection of four dwellings following the demolition of three barns and the conversion of two barns to provide 2 dwellings; a total of 6 dwellings all with garaging. A more recent application (HDC 24/00433/FUL) proposed the erection of 6 dwellings and garages following demolition of all buildings within the site.

The recording was conducted according to a brief issued by the archaeological advisor to HDC, Jessica Cooper-Dunn of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) and the requirements of a Level 2 recording as outlined in the Historic England (HE) document *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2016) and guidance found in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2020).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (Bingham *et al* 2024) to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for the programme of historic building recording, which is the subject of this report. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2024).

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The building recording complies with the requirements of paragraph 218 of the NPPF (MHCLG 2024) which requires 'developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact'.

The general aim of the historic building recording was to undertake a Level 2 recording of the five agricultural buildings to document the buildings at Washingley Farm in their existing condition prior to any alterations.

This was to be following by monitoring during any planned works that were likely to reveal areas of historic fabric. This included areas of the building where timber roof structure were concealed and would subsequently be exposed. In the event, the majority of structures were fully accessible with no potential for hidden historic fabric to alter understanding of the Site. Only the south end of Building 1 was considered to contain concealed historic fabric where the upper floor was not accessible during the preliminary survey. Confirmation that only this structure was required to be monitored during demolition was given by Jess Cooper-Dunn of CCCHET (email dated 9th October 2024).

The project contributes to the regional archaeological research frameworks, which have been presented in the East of England Research Framework (RNF 2025). The Site preserves buildings of the post-medieval period and are associated with a former 16th century farmhouse. The research framework notes that later buildings have been relatively little studied, and conversion often sees the loss of 20th century grain processing and other equipment. Specific questions included 'P-Med 04: What can we learn about the provenance of timber used in post-medieval buildings?' and 'P-Med 06: How can we increase our understanding of post-medieval farms and farmsteads?'.

A trial trench evaluation was undertaken by WA (now integrated into SLR) in 2024 (Thompson 2024) and so a further relevant question is 'P-Med 03: How can we ensure better collaboration between post-medieval archaeologists and historic buildings specialists?'.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Site is situated within the village of Great Stukeley, which lies within the district of Huntingdonshire and the county of Cambridgeshire. Great Stukeley is located 2km to the north-west of Huntingdon and 3km to the east-south-east of Alconbury, with Little Stukeley situated 1.5km to the north-west. The Site is located to the east of the historic core of the village and at the northern extent of Green End.

The Site comprises and irregularly shaped plot of land, which covers an area of 0.82 hectares. It lies at the northern extent of Green End. A farm track forms the western boundary of the Site, with a public bridleway forming the Site's eastern extent. To the north and north-east of the Site lies undeveloped agricultural land. The Site consists of the farmyard complex of Washingley Farm, which is dominated by a series of five vacant barns, with two ponds located towards the central and north-eastern sections of the Site.

Great Stukeley lies within the valley of the River Great Ouse, which flows through Huntingdon and 3.5km to the south-east of the Site. The Alconbury Brook, which is a tributary of the River Great Ouse, flows southwards 2.8km to the west. The Site is therefore situated upon a variable topography, with the wider relief sloping down to the south and south-west of the Site. The Site is situated upon a higher plateau of land at approximately 42m AOD overlooking the lower-lying valley floor.

The solid geology of the Great Stukeley area comprises mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, which dates to the Jurassic period (BGS 2024). It is overlain by a drift geology of diamicton of the Oadby Member, which dates to the Quaternary period. Soils of the area comprise those of the Hanslope Association, comprising slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, some of which are slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

The assemblage of farm buildings occupies the area of the Site to the north-east of the position of the demolished farmhouse. Buildings are labelled on Fig. 2.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Historic and cartographic evidence

The principal sources for this type of evidence were:

- Huntingdonshire Archives (HA), Huntingdon;
- the National Archives (NA)
- online sources such as historic maps, trade directories, the Victoria County History volumes, and local history websites.

4.2 Secondary evidence

The principal sources for secondary evidence were:

- the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
- online sources
- SLR's in-house library

4.3 Fieldwork – building recording

In the course of the historic building recording, the Site was visited on the 2nd and 3rd March 2025 by Tansy Collins to conduct the technical analysis, drawn and photographic survey. To fulfil the objectives of the project, the following activities were conducted:

- Descriptions of the five buildings were compiled to include details of the surviving fabric and any evidence for alterations and sequence of development.
- Measured floor plans (based on survey drawings provided by the client) were produced to accurately record the historic structures and are included as Figures 3-5. Elevations provided by the client were corrected where necessary to illustrate the external appearance of Buildings 1 - 3. These are reproduced as Figs. 6-7.
- Photographic survey was conducted using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels). The survey included all external views and general internal shots. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography (Appendix 1) and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on Fig. 3-5.

A further visit was made on the 10th March 2025 to monitor the demolition of the south end of Building 1. This was conducted to observe at features hidden at upper level and record the form of the roof structure. All evidence was captured photography and used to augment the preliminary recording.

4.4 Reporting and Project Archive

This Level 2 recording report presents the results of the survey, an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings' origins, development, and use. It includes all photographic records to illustrate the buildings' appearance and construction and to support the historical analysis. Floor plans and elevations have been included.

All archiving and report production will be in accordance with CIfA Standards and Guidance. The archiving of digital data will be undertaken in accordance with Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice (ADS 2013). A digital copy of the report will be provided to the client and the archaeological officer (CCCHET). The grey literature report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) digital library and to the Cambridgeshire HER.

SLR supports the OASIS project which aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by SLR as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: Wardella2-524720.

5.0 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

5.1 General history of Great Stukeley

Exploitation of the fertile floodplain of the River Great Ouse is well-known from the prehistoric period onwards and Roman activity brought the establishment of Ermine Street, the major roadway that extends north-west to south-east through the village some 250m to the south-west of the Site (HER CB15034). This area was clearly important, and settlement appears to have been generally continuous since that time.

Great Stukeley itself appears to have its etymological origin in the Saxon period, which derives from the Old English styfic leah, meaning 'stump-clearing' (Mawer & Stenton 1926). Domesday Book reveals that Great Stukeley was occupied by 27 households by 1086 (Morris 1975). It formed part of two manors, comprising part of the land of Eustace the sheriff, and the land of Countess Judith, the latter of which also referred to a priest. The extant Grade II* listed Church of St. Bartholomew, which stands at the south-western extent of Great Stukeley and 900m to the west of the Site, includes 13th century elements, and is known to have replaced a 12th century church on the same site.

Extensive archaeological evidence survives or has been recorded for the medieval period within the core of Great Stukeley, some 600m to the west of the Site including ecclesiastical structures (HER 02557), manorial or moated sites (HER MCB30822), and other remains associated with settlement and agricultural activity (HER MCB30124, HER 08740, HER CB15503, HER MCB18216, HER MCB20150 & HER MCB23366). A significant moated site lies roughly 1km to the west and is scheduled (HER 01037; NHLE 1017843), while further medieval settlement at Owl End lies 700m to the north-north-west of the Site (HER 02577), while LiDAR data (HER MCB29390) indicates the potential survives of house platforms, hollow ways and ditches nearby (HER 09294, HER MCB30124).

The agricultural focus during the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period and later with survive of farm buildings throughout the landscape, such as the possibly 18th century dovecote at Cartwrights Farm (HER 10369), Stukeley Park that dates from the early modern period (HER 12102), the late 17th century cottage known as Holme Lea, and the late 18th century milestone at the junction with Ermine Street (HERs DCB3208 & DCB3365).

5.2 History of the Site

The Site lies within grounds of the former Manor Farm (HER MCB25679) and as noted contained a farmhouse in the south-west area, which was demolished in the 1970s. The farmhouse was briefly inspected and a brief record made in 1976. This comprised descriptions, plans and photographs during demolition of the house (Historic England Archive ref. BF032126). The farmhouse was speculated to have originated as a late 15th century open hall with mid-16th century and 18th century additions. This also noted an excavation conducted in 1969 in the meadow beside the farm revealed evidence of a large domestic building and possible fishponds.

The existing agricultural complex comprises a series of buildings which are all post-medieval in date and so associated with the later history of the Site reflecting expansion and development in the 18th and 19th centuries. Little documentary evidence was encountered at the local archives relating to the history and development of Washingley Manor Farm. Manorial records for the former parish of Great Stukeley (Page, Proby & Inskip Ladds 1932) indicate that the Site originally formed part of the manor held by Countess Judith in 1086, which was known as Stukeley Manor and later as Nokes Manor. In 1286, the manor was claimed by John de Den in right of his daughters Agnes and Alice, the former of which had married William son of William de Wassingley by 1306 (*ibid.*). There may also be some link between a second lord, Eustace the sheriff, who held land both in Great Stukeley and Washingley in 1086 (Powell-Smith 2025).

The manor was divided between the sisters Agnes and Alice, and by 1421 the part formerly granted to Agnes was held of the Honour of Huntingdon (ibid.). The manor continued in the hands of the Wassingleys of Washingley and passed to Joan, who was the sister and heiress of John Wassingley, in 1464, whilst it was held by John Dyke and his wife, in 1480. Washingley's Manor subsequently passed to Ralph Latham and Elizabeth his wife, who in 1517 sold it to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, who still owned the property until at least 2022.

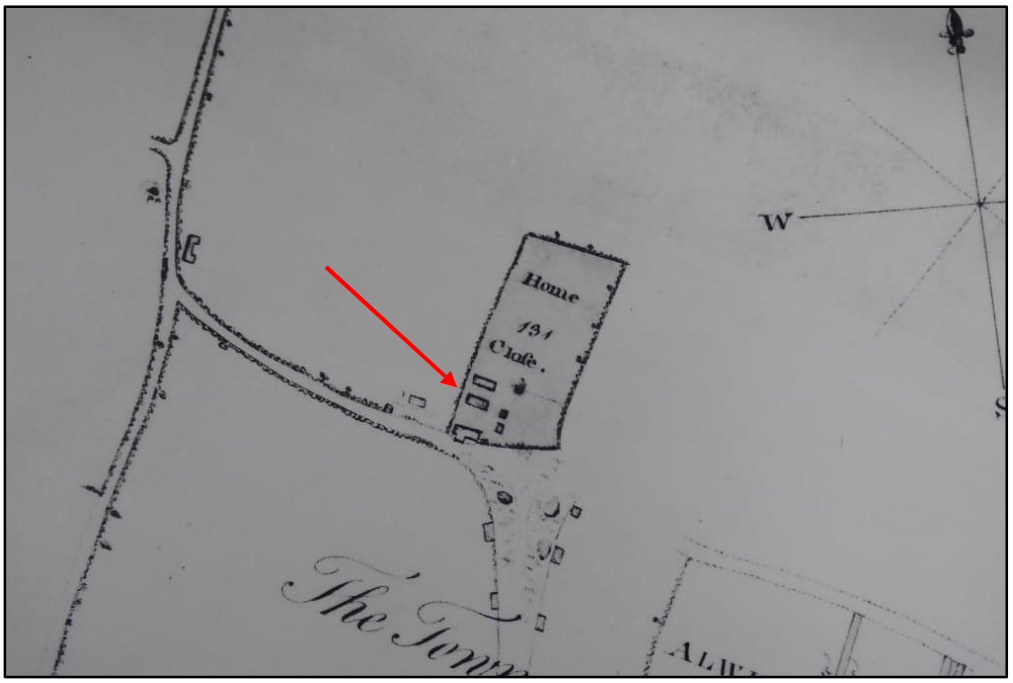

Plate 1 St. John's College farm plan showing the Site labelled as 'Home Close', 1790 (Huntingdonshire Archives KHAC2/2825/6). North approx. to top of page



Plate 2 St. John's College farm plan, 1815 (Huntingdonshire Archives KHAC2/2825/12). Site outline approximate

Records of St. John's College include Copy of Exchange records that mention Great Stukeley from 1511 onwards (Huntingdonshire Archives SJCR/SJES/2/11/BTC/1/5), thus suggesting that Washingley Farm may have been acquired for the College in exchange for another property. A letter written by John Smith to Dr. Metcalfe, the Master of St John's College, refers to a 'courte at Stewcleye' (Stukeley) by 1519 (Huntingdonshire Archives SJCR/SJAR/1/1/Metcalfe/2/2/1/2), possibly in reference to what is now Washingley Farm. It is therefore suggested that the former farmhouse, which stood within the south-western corner of the Site until its demolition in the late 20th century, is that described in the letter.

St. John's College farm plans include a 1790 plan (Plate 1; Huntingdonshire Archives KHAC2/2825/6), which labels Washingley Farm as 'Home Close' and lists the farm (#131) under 'ancient inclosed land'. At this date, the Site spans much of 'Home Close' as depicted and show the L-shaped main farmhouse in the south-west corner with several buildings to the north and east, though it is not possible to exactly correlate any existing buildings. A further college farm plan produced only two years later shows the farmhouse in a similar position though little further detail is visible (not reproduced Huntingdonshire Archives KHAC2/2825/10).

An 1815 plan provides further detail of the development of the site (Plate 2; Huntingdonshire Archives KHAC2/2825/12) and reflects that the farm lies under the ownership of the St. John's College estate. The Site is largely a single plot (#12) with a second smaller plot to its immediate south (#14). The farmhouse is shown as following a T-plan to the south-west and agricultural buildings are depicted to the north. A north-south aligned range has an east-west range at the north end, while two buildings lies to the east. A further feature to the north-east is regular in outline but likely reflects a pond shown on later maps. The Inclosure map produced the following year shows a similar arrangement with the feature to the north-east clearly a pond and the buildings largely of the same form as Plate 2.

The northern range and the eastern range appear to lie in the position of Buildings 3 and 4, although from physical analysis these are 20th century in date and must replace historic ranges shown on this map. The north-south range is depicted parallel to the east of existing Building 1.



Plate 3 Great Stukeley inclosure map, 1816 (Huntingdonshire Archives HP85/26/1). North approx. to top right of page. Site outline approximate

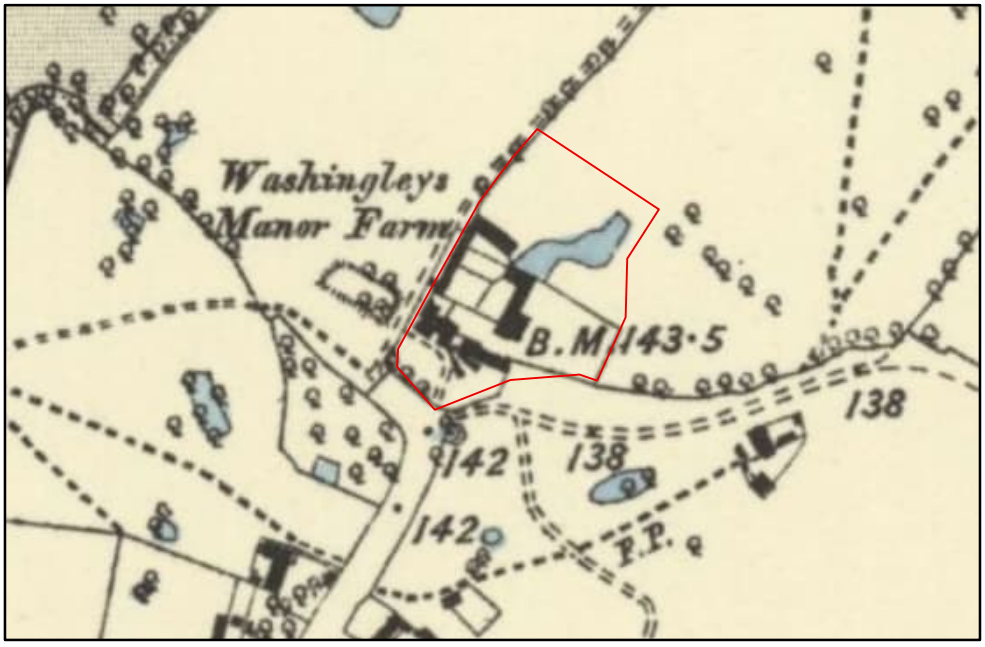

Plate 4 Ordnance Survey map, 1887 (NLS 2025). Site outline approximate

By 1887, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts development within the Site (Plate 4) and buildings are now shown that largely correspond to the buildings which are subject to this recording. However, as noted those on the north and east side (Buildings 3 and 4) must replace historic ranges in the same position. A range is now shown which corresponds with

Building 2 and encloses the south side of the farmyard complex, while a range is shown extending immediately adjacent to the west boundary against the trackway in the position of Building 1. At this date, the farm complex is labelled Washingley's Manor Farm' and appears to reflect what is a typical Victorian model farm arrangement but with hints of an earlier layout whereby the northern range is set at an angle, for example. The farmhouse is visible as a complex building with new projecting elements on the north and south, as well as a benchmark which would have been found on the structure. The pond visible to the north-east on Plate 3 has now been extended to the south-west closer to the farm buildings.

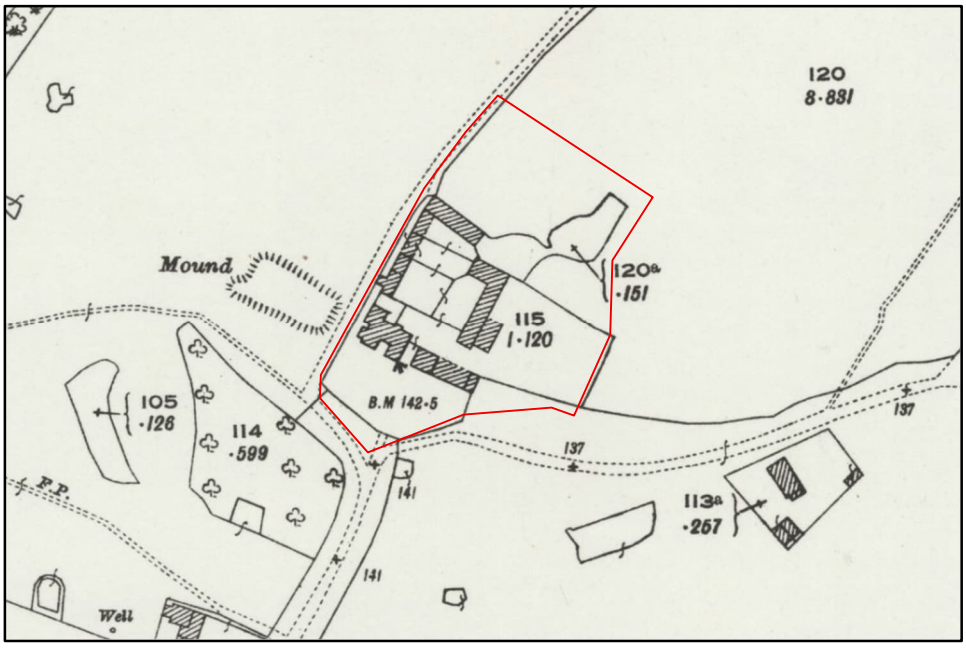

Plate 5 Ordnance Survey map, 1926 (NLS 2025). Site outline approximate

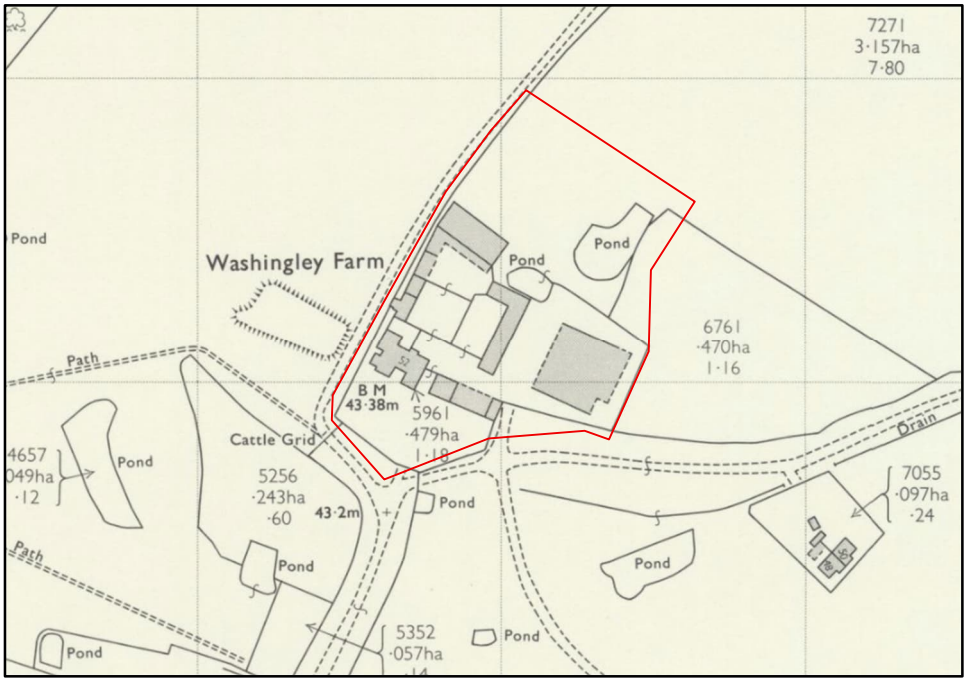

Plate 6 Ordnance Survey map, 1973 (NLS 2025). Site outline approximate

The 1902 OS map (not reproduced) shows little change to the Site and this is reflected in the similarities shown between Plate 4 and the 1926 OS map (Plate 5), the latter being at a higher scale and useful in reflecting the form of the buildings and allows the details of the farmyard arrangement to be understood. These details clearly relate to the evidence surviving within the buildings, specifically Buildings 1 and 2. Building 1 is shown with the northern elements open-fronted with two smaller yards, and the pond located immediately outside the yard, clearly demonstrating that water played a direct role in the processes being carried out, either to directly provide water for drinking or for cleaning processes. Building 2 is also shown much as survives in outline today with the structure divided with a block at the west end and an open-fronted unit to the east. The final east bay is depicted enclosed, which can also be discerned in the physical evidence on site.

Trade directories for Huntingdonshire reveal limited information about the occupation of the Site, given that the majority of the editions do not directly name the farms within the parish of Great Stukeley (Kellys Directory 1854; 1877; 1898; 1914; 1928). They nonetheless list the fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, as one of the tree principal landowners in the parish. By 1936, however, the farm is worked by Alwne Ernest Juggins, a farmer of 150 acres or over (Kelly's 1936) and a clover rick fire is known to have occurred in 1940 (Peterborough Standard, 9th August 1940). Mr Juggins remains resident at Washingley Farm at late as 1988 (Cambridge Daily News, 2nd March 1988). An aerial photograph dated 1944 was taken but provides little further information regarding the development of the farm (HE Ref. US7GRLOC334).

The later 20th century OS map produced in 1972 (Plate 6) superficially depicts no change in plan form apart from the construction of Building 5 located to the immediate east of the farmyard complex. However, physical analysis shows that both Buildings 3 and 4 are of mid to later 20th century date and so are depicted for the first time in 1972, and despite the marked similarities in footprint these replace those visible on earlier maps. The farmhouse remains depicted as it was not until a few years later that the farmhouse was demolished.

Recently, investigations by Wardell Armstrong (now integrated as SLR) saw a trial trench evaluation conducted at the Site that revealed datable features of post-medieval and modern date associated with the functioning of Washingley Farm (historically St John's College Farm). Structural remains relating to the later phases of the farmhouse were recorded and elsewhere within the Site, small amounts of 17th and 18th century brick must relate to the late phases of building at the Site, perhaps the structure visible in the centre of the Site on the 1816 Inclosure map. Evidence for an historic boundary between the main farm complex and what would have been part of the historic green was also recorded in one of the trenches (Thompson 2024).



Plate 7 East side of Building 1 showing two-storey unit (left) and open-fronted element (right) (DP35)



Plate 8 West elevation of Building 1 (DP10)



Plate 9 West elevation of Building 1 showing brickwork and pilasters (DP11)

6.0 THE BUILDINGS

The agricultural complex lies on the north-east side of a former small green named Green End on historic maps. It spans a generally rectangular plot and the associated farmhouse formerly lay in the south-west corner of the plot in a prominent position fronting towards the green. As noted, the farmhouse was demolished in 1975 but was depicted as an accretive structure on historic maps and recorded as being of 15th century date and likely comprising an originally open hall.

The farm buildings as they exist are largely in poor condition, and the assemblage reflects repeated campaigns of remodelling and rebuilding over the last century. These works have seen the loss of ranges visible on historic maps and their rebuilding on the same footprint thus preserving the impression of a historic complex.

Only Building 1 and part of Building 2 survives that date from prior to the 20th century with the remainder spanning the 20th century. The historic arrangement would have comprised a variety of ranges around yards, these comprising stables, open-fronted animal shelters, cart sheds, barns and probable implement stores. There are five buildings that were observed during the project, and these are labelled on Fig. 2. A pond lies at the north end of Building 3 with a further pond to the north-east, both of which correlate ponds depicted on historic maps.

6.1 Building 1

Building 1 retains evidence of what appears to have been three individual stables, or animal stalls, with an open-fronted range adjoining (Plate 7). This range is aligned north-north-east by south-south-west but is described as north-south in the following description. It lies on the west side of the complex fronting the yard, to the north of the position of the former farmhouse.

It is constructed of brick and varies in height with the southern two bays rising as a two-storey unit with a pitched and gabled roof and lower, single-storey range extending north which is

open-fronted on the east to the yard. The range utilises predominantly red bricks and these are relatively slender with occasional diagonal skintles. The brickwork is largely laid in Monk bond with wide lime mortar joints although Flemish garden wall bond is visible in discrete areas. Occasional bricks appear to be slightly larger and display straight skintles contrasting with the more slender bricks. However, the distinction is relatively slight. The earlier brick is consistent with a late 18th century date although the varying brick combined with variations in brick finishes is suggestive of rebuilding, perhaps the relocation of the earlier range visible on the early 19th century map to the east. The slender bricks (some with diagonal skintles) measure an average of 8¼" - 8¾" x 2¼" - 2½" x 4" (210–222mm x 57– 64mm x 102mm). It is a variable red brick with some overburnt faces but much spalling so the internal fabric is visible. There is a high proportion of flint grit and coke/charcoal flecks. The larger bricks measure 9" x 4¼" x 2½" (229mm x 108mm x 64mm) some with occasional straight skintles and these are largely red with occasional gault bricks. The brickwork has wide lime-mortar joints an average of ½" (12mm) wide with high quantity of grit. The roof over is covered in corrugated sheeting of no interest. The southern two-storey units is engulfed in vegetation at upper level, making close and internal recording impossible. This was subject to monitoring during demolition to record any evidence revealed at upper level, see Section 7.

The west elevation fronts directly onto the road (Plates 8 and 9). It comprises an eight-bay single-storey element with the two-bay two-storey unit at the south end. The lower section is of brickwork, described above, with full-height pilasters at the bay internals, these reduce in depth to terminate at eaves level. A single doorway pierces the elevation. This has been inserted into the brickwork and has a yellow brick segmental arch. The timber frame is robust and pegged, while strap hinges hang where the door itself has been torn off. The strap hinges are hung on pintles and have spear-shaped finials. The door lies ex-situ. It is of bead-moulded boards with ledges to the rear.



Plate 10 Door lying ex-situ from the west elevation of Building 1 (DP19)

The west side of the two-storey unit is of plain brickwork. Some brickwork is visible at low level that continues to the south as a section of boundary wall which is also likely part of a mostly lost outbuilding.

The south elevation of the two-storey unity is largely covered in vegetation. The brickwork at low level is similar to that on the west with wide lime mortar joints. There are queen closers at the corners and the brickwork is laid in Monk bond.

A short section of wall abuts Building 5 on the west side of the elevation and extends south. This is of gault brick and the form of the brick is exposed which has sixteen oval perforations. A loading door is just visible at upper level and is the only route into the loft.

The east elevation fronts the large open yard area and reflects phases of alteration and is largely in poor condition. The two-storey unit rises to the pitched roof which is aligned north-south and is covered in peg-tiles (Plate 10). The elevation is of brickwork laid in Monk bond at

lower level but at higher level an area of Flemish garden wall bond in visible with three stretchers per header rather than the two for Monk bond, and also visible above doorhead height are two courses of headers. Tracing the queen closers at the corners indicate that this unit has been altered and queen closers continue into the lower brickwork for a short distance. The brickwork to either side is similar but that to the east has been rebuilt or altered.

This east side displays two tall doorways of standard width with high thresholds and yellow gault brick arches (Plate 11). Both apertures have queen closers to approximately three-quarters height, which suggests the doorways, and likely the internal floor level, have been raise. The external yard level was formerly higher in concrete, but this has been removed and in places occasional large stone cobbles are visible, typical of some farmyards. The doors themselves are removed but the frames retain notches for ledges indicating they were spit doors with strap hinges hung on pintles. Fragments of the doors survive lying *ex-situ* nearby showing the strap hinges are 20th century replacements and each leaf has three ledges and braces.

The south-east corner adjacent to the doorway has experienced structural movement and brickwork has fallen away. This appears to be a longstanding issue and there are areas of replacement in fletton brick and cement repointing.



Plate 11 East elevation of Building 1 showing raised doorways (DP37)



Plate 12 East elevation of Building 1 showing raised doorway and structural movement (DP39)



Plate 13 East elevation of Building 1 timber cushion capital to the open-fronted bays (DP75)

To the north, the brickwork continues beyond the straight joint but the brickwork is of slightly different form and not regularly laid in a specific bonding pattern and instead comprises largely headers but some part bricks and short stretcher, all with very wide lime mortar joints. This brickwork defines a single bay which is given access via a full-height doorway with a concrete threshold. There are no queen closers. The frame is in poor condition and there is evidence for an overlight, probably for ventilation. The pintles are later but indicate a split door, which is lost. Some replacement gault brick is present.

The remainder of the elevation presents six wide open-fronted bays, although these are largely defined by modern supports and the original arrangement was of eight bays. The southern two bays have historic bays posts which are square soft-wood posts over limestone bases, these very eroded. The posts rise to timber cushion capitals secured to the wall-plate (Plate 13). The remaining bays to the north are framed with modern iron stanchions but the positions of the original bays are marks by impressions for the timber capitals in the wall-plate soffit which correspond to the pilasters on the west elevation and the roof trusses. Of note is the angled wall at the north end which is built of later 20th century brick and marks the line of later 20th century Building 4, which follows the line of an historic range.



Plate 14 Interior of GF01 (Building 1) showing brick floor timber bearers adjacent to the doorway (DP48)



Plate 15 Interior of GF01 (Building 1) showing ceiling structure (DP46)



Plate 16 Interior of GF03 (Building 1) showing corner trough (DP65)

Interior

The interior of GF01 (Plate 14) has a brick floor, which is of gault brick laid in running bond. The walls are of limewashed brickwork and the ceiling above is exposed. It consists of slender softwood joists, measuring 7” x 2½” (178mm x 64mm). The timbers display two conversion details, one being reciprocally sawn and another being circular sawn (Plate 15). There are occasional red markings on the ceiling joists that are not legible, but akin to marks indicting imported timber. Above the joists are narrow 6” floorboards. Timber bearers are visible in the outer walls and a modern water pan is attached to one wall.

The adjoining unit (GF02) is similar in having a yellow brick floor with the brick laid in running bond with some replacement or cement screed. A small area comprises brick set on edge. The walls are limewashed as the adjoining unit. Timber bearers are visible in the east wall framing the doorway. The internal wall to the south supporting the floor above has a timber binding joist set above and the common joists extend over. Red chalk marks are visible to occasional joists.

Room GF03 has the raised floor as adjoining and the brick floor here is laid in bricks on edge and appears to comprise a mix of red and yellow brickwork. The brickwork is in poor condition and has sunk in places. The walls are limewashed with some exposed brickwork, and the bricks display both straight and diagonal skintles. At higher level a line of preservative extends at about mid-height, this suggest the lower walls were clad in boarding or similar. This is consistent with use as an animal shelter and a corner trough survives in the south-east corner, which is of circular sawn timber with a tether ring (Plate 16). A single attached timber set diagonally indicates a trough formerly extended along the west wall. Timber bearers are present in the brickwork framing the doorway.

The wall on the south rises to the apex, while the wall on the north rises to eaves level and above is a simple truss set atop the wall. This is of slender softwood, all regularly sawn apart

from the occasional prop which has been inserted for support which are reused timbers. The truss is exposed and is identical to those seen throughout the building, described below.



Plate 17 Interior of GF04 (Building 1) showing corner trough (DP83)



Plate 18 Interior of GF04 (Building 1) showing inserted doorway (DP71)

The final space (GF04) in this range is described as a single entity despite the southern two bays being divided as these partitions are ephemeral modern barding and only enclose Bays 1 and 2 where the floor is of raised concrete. The bay posts are as described from the exterior and the south and west walls of this open-fronted area are historic, all being limewashed. The south wall is of brick to eaves level with boarding above, while the west side also displays an inserted doorway at the south end (Plates 17 and 18). Adjacent to the doorway are three sockets which are cut into the brickwork and perhaps held a partition to create a passage from the road to the yard when the doorway was inserted. In addition, a series of sockets on the west wall are consistent with attachments for troughs and hayracks; the occasional timber lying ex-situ includes pole holes consistent with this use.

The remainder of the open-bays are defined by the roof trusses which correspond to the pilasters on the west side of the building. The roof structure is constructed entirely of regularly sawn softwood and in form and detail is consistent with a 19th century date, though is a form that continues into the earlier 20th century. The truss form comprises a tie-beam with iron king rod bolted through the tie-beam soffit and principal rafters that ride over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard which are secured with a little timber yoke piece which is slightly noticed into the rafters. Raking struts rise from the tie-beam to hold the purlins. The carpentry is modest but systematic with no pegging as is seen during earlier periods; the principal rafters are jointed to the tie-beams and the raking struts are morticed to the tie-beams but otherwise the timberwork is secured with iron nails. The purlins are jointed with halved and bladed scarf joints at regular intervals, these given chiselled assembly marks that proceed in sequence from the northern east side to the south and return along the west side. These are labelled on Fig. 3. There are eight common rafters per bay.



Plate 19 Interior of GF04 (Building 1) showing typical roof truss (DP98)

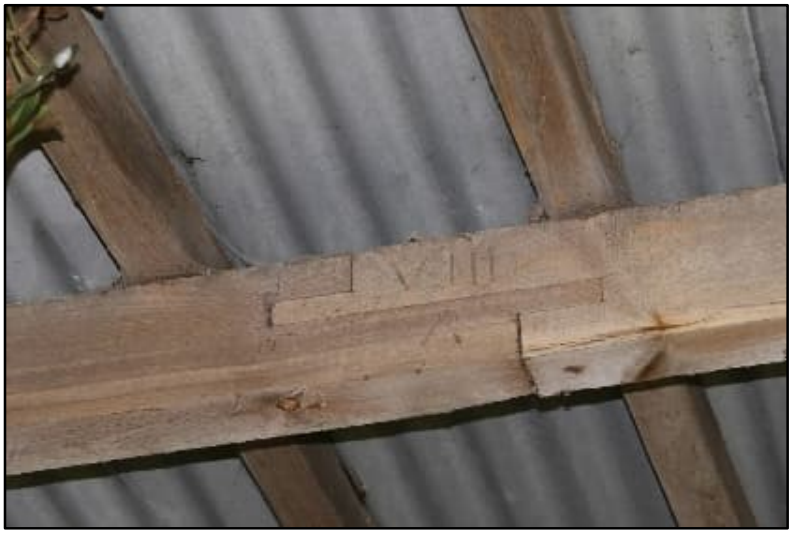

Plate 20 Interior of GF04 (Building 1) showing example of scarfed purlin and assembly mark (DP94)

The attached structure on the west side of Building 1 is of the same brick but built against the wall of Building 1 but with a shallow pitched roof of common rafters. It is poor condition with much of the fabric removed to accommodate modern wire mesh to create a chicken coop. The interior of the remaining structure was formerly divided into two and retains a wall-mounted cistern for a WC, which displays a manufacturing mark reading 'BURLINGTON'.

Boundary wall

Fragmentary sections of boundary wall are visible on the west side of the Site adjacent to Building 1. It continues to the south from the small projecting element of Range 1 and is in a state of collapse.

What is visible appears to be of similar brickwork to Building 1 and the brickwork close to Building 1 appears more coherent and utilises similar bricks of convincing 18th century date with a higher number of bricks with diagonal skintles and a plinth extending at low level.



Plate 21 View of the west boundary wall (DP24)



Plate 22 Building 2 showing open-fronted area facing the yard (DP143)



Plate 23 Building 2 showing Unit 1 with collapsed / demolished gable end (DP145)

6.2 Building 2

As elsewhere, this building lies in the position of a building visible on historic maps and retains historic fabric throughout though again there has been much repair and alteration on several occasions. It comprises two elements. Unit 1 lies to the west is built of brick, rising over a single storey to a shallow-pitched roof aligned east-west with some peg-tiles surviving, while Unit 2 is to the east which comprises an open-fronted range (Plate 22). The building is in poor condition with much of the roof covering lost and the west wall demolished or fallen (Plate 23). In addition, much of the building has been engulfed in vegetation, causing further decay.

Unit 1

Some historic brickwork is present comprising a gault brick of 19th century date. This appears to be limited to the lower half of the south wall and the east wall of Unit 1 visible from within Unit 2. These bricks measure 8½" x 4" x 2¾" (216mm x 102mm x 70mm) and display numerous straight skintles, with timber bearers present to the interior of the wall. The north side to the yard presents a symmetrical arrangement with a central doorway flanked by windows and the south side has two windows.

The interior of the building in laid out with a larger room on the north (GF01) and two rooms on the south (GF02-03). The floors are at different levels between the two sides of the building, perhaps to accommodate a change in ground level with the lower yard area to the north. the building was latterly used to house chickens (GF01) but may have forms stabling or at least mixed use with a tack room in GF03 and an animal shelter in GF01.

GF01 has a low floor level with walls of exposed and painted or rendered brickwork, including 19th century brick on the south, east and north but with the Fletton type brick in many areas where sections of wall have been rebuilt. A largely destroyed trough extends along the west wall which is of 20th century date. There are two windows on the north, the west example is a two-light window with an ill-fitting six-pane casement and a later security grille over. The east

window is lost and the aperture boarded. The central entrance has no door, but strap hinges survive. The south wall has a central doorway with a high threshold to bridge the change in ground level (Plate 24). The 19th century door is of bead-moulded boards with three ledges to the rear and is set in a simple frame with slender strap hinges and round finials.



Plate 24 GF01 (Building 2) showing Victorian door between the rooms (DP165)



Plate 25 GF03 (Building 2) showing Victorian casement (DP157)



Plate 26 GF03 (Building 2) showing boarded partition and door (DP160)

Rooms GF02 and GF03 have a concrete floor throughout and two casement windows on the south. These are of 19th century form and comprise a single pane casement with margin lights and slender glazing bars, though both are largely decayed (Plate 25).

The partition between the two rooms is of bead-moulded boards with a boarded door (Plate 26). The strap hinges survive with little round finials. Apart from the south side, the walls of GF03 are entirely lined in bead-moulded boarding to two-thirds height and retain saddle racks and a series of large timber tack hooks. This space was clearly easily converted to

accommodate birds where the tack hooks double as perches. The south wall displays timber bearers within the brickwork though one has been removed.

The roof structure over this unit has been entirely rebuilt in modern softwood and is of no historic interest. A modern oil tank has also been attached to the north side of the building.



Plate 27 Unit 2 (Building 2) showing late 19th / early 20th century roof structure (DP175)

Unit 2 to the east comprises a single open-fronted range with a brick wall on the south which is of two phases, with the 19th century lower brick and 20th century upper brick. The east end wall is of very late 19th / early 20th century primary-braced studwork which is in poor condition with lower boarding.

The range spans five bays with slender square bay posts framing the open bays with some bases encased in concrete. Originally, the posts rose to small cushion capitals, though not all these survive, below the wall-plate. An additional angular capital in the centre of the east bay suggests a central post or perhaps locking mechanism for double doors, this supports the map evidence that shows this bay divided from the rest. The bay partition currently retains some ephemeral horizontal boarding. Elsewhere, modern boards have been applied or blockwork utilised to create rudimentary stalls.

The roof structure is of nailed softwood with trusses comprising a slender tie-beam with straight inner braces to the bay posts and wide plank collars and slender uniform rafter couples rising to a ridgeboard where there are little nailed yoke pieces. The north ends of the tie-beams are reinforced with iron strapping. The roof structure is consistent with a late 19th or early 20th century date (Plate 27).

To the south of Building 2, the Site is enclosed with the fragmentary remains of an iron railing, which has spear-shaped finials.



Plate 28 East elevation of Building 3 20h century Fletton brickwork (DP112)

6.3 Building 3

This building lies in the centre of the open yard and is of two 20th century phases. It lies in the position of buildings visible on historic maps, although there is nothing within the building fabric to indicate survival of historic fabric.

Unit 1 is brick built rising over one and a half storeys with a pitched and gabled roof aligned north-south. The brickwork is of typically mid-20th century date and comprises a Fletton type brick with characteristics kiss marks (Plate 28).

The south elevation is plain, while the west side has a central doorway of standard width but very tall form with a ventilation grille over. No door survives. windows lie to either side, which are of timber and in poor condition. These are of four-pane casement form.

The east side includes a single window which partially survives, with a second window which is blocked and bisected by later brick buttressed. The centre of this elevation is pierced by a full-height aperture enclosed by double sliding doors. The doors are framed, ledged and braced although no manufacturing plaque is visible.

The interior of Unit 1 is a single open space with a concrete floor, which displays drainage gullies, though these have been latterly infilled.

The exposed brick walls all round confer some interest where the north wall spears to comprise the gable end of an earlier, Fletton brick range with single window at ground floor level with a segmental brick arch and an impression of a lower roofline.

A mezzanine floor level is present which extends round as a U-shaped leaving the central area open to roof level, the upper area given access via a robust ladder. The ceiling is supported of large steel joints and the softwood ceiling has 20th century laced bracing between the joists.

In the north-east corner, the remains of a grain chute / hopper lie above a small motor (Plate 29). This may have been installed with the construction of the range in approximately the

1930s or 1940s. The manufacturing mark indicates the manufacturers were Brook Motors, who were manufacturers of alternating current electric motors based in Huddersfield, Yorkshire (Graces Guide 2025). Electric fuse boxes by General Electric are also present (Graces Guide 2025a).



Plate 29 Unit 1 (Building 3) showing grain hopper and chute with General Electric Motor below (DP119)



Plate 30 Building 4 showing Atcost trusses (DP101)

6.4 Building 4

This structure comprises a large open barn of Atcost construction and there is no evidence of any earlier historic building remains (Plate 30). It follows the lines of an historic structure illustrated on historic maps.

The structure is of five bays with trusses of concrete and concrete mid-rails and clad in modern corrugated sheeting with a shallow pitched roof.

Some areas of modern blockwork are present and an ephemeral lean-to along the south side is of slender iron I-profile posts embedded in concrete with no trusses to speak of. The bays to the yard are infilled with Central Whittlesea brick.

The building has latterly been used as a cow house.

6.5 Building 5

To the east of the complex a large portal framed structure is of mid-late 20th century date. The trusses are metal framed and define a large central range, the truss form utilising I-profile steel members, with wide aisles to either side (Plate 31).

No manufacturing marks are visible on the steel posts, but an external sign reads ‘STEELWORKS, CROGGON, LONDON’.

The floor is of concrete and there are circular impressions in the floor and a series of drainage channels. A brick structure is also enclosed at the south end, where an electrical box for drain drying equipment survives.



Plate 31 Building 5 showing mid-later 20th century iron frame (DP109)

7.0 MONITORING DURING DEMOLITION

Monitoring during the demolition of the two-storey range of Building 1 was undertaken on the 10th March 2025.

The demolition allowed a view of several areas not visible during the preliminary recording, although regrettably the southern loading door was completely destroyed with the removed of vegetation.

Monitoring allowed a view of further areas of the south gable which included a high-set aperture. This contained an unglazed ventilation window which had a timber frame of two-lights with vertical stanchions (Plates 32 and 33).

The internal space at first floor level was revealed to comprise a granary. The remains of two grain bins survived on the west, which were built of boarded studwork, the partition dividing the bins with an angled upper edge as is commonly seen (Plates 34 and 35).

Otherwise, a single roof truss divided the unit into two bays (Plates 36 and 37). The truss was of identical form to those in the remainder of the building to the north, including a principal tie-beam with king rod, raking struts that clasped a single purlin in each pitch, and a ridgeboard with yoke piece at the apex. Six common rafters rode over the purlins in each bay.

Demolition allowed elements of the structure not usually visible to be observed. The nails for the tenoned joints were exposed, and the notches at the end of the rafters that allowed the rafter to be secured to the tie-beam were recorded (Plate 38), and the notches in the rafters that secured the little yoke piece at the apex (Plate 39). The rear sides of the rafters displayed L-shaped nails for securing the battens to hold the tiles (Plate 39).

In addition, a small metal plate was seen usually hidden atop the truss. The arrangement would have been the king rod extending through the ridgeboard with the principal rafters butting against the ridgeboard and all secured with the little notched in yoke piece. This plate was also pierced by the king rod and would extend over the top of the principal rafters to either side to provide additional restraint.



Plate 32 South gable end during demolition (DP187)

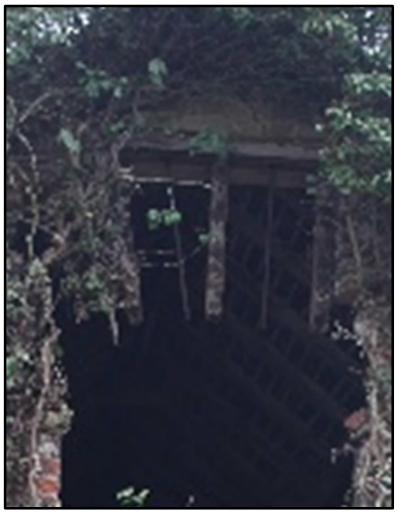

Plate 33 South gable end showing two-light ventilation aperture (DP188)



Plate 34 Interior of granary level during demolition (DP189)



Plate 35 Interior of granary showing studwork grain bins (DP189)



Plate 36 View of the roof truss (DP190)



Plate 37 Roof truss following removal (DP193)



Plate 38 End of roof truss showing rafter notched into the tie-beam (DP196)



Plate 39 Rafter showing lapped mortice for yoke piece and L-shaped batten nails (DP198)



Plate 40 Metal plate which extended over the ridgeboard and rafters to either side (DP199)

8.0 DISCUSSION

The historic building recording saw analysis of agricultural structures associated with the post-medieval farmstead. The farmhouse was demolished in the 1970s and recent investigations by Wardell Armstrong (now integrated as SLR) saw a trial trench evaluation that revealed datable features of post-medieval and modern date associated with the functioning of Washingley Farm (historically St John's College Farm). Evidence for a historic boundary between the main farm complex and what would have been part of the historic green was also recorded in one of the trenches (Thompson 2024).

Regarding the agricultural buildings, Buildings 1 and 2 were found to reflect 19th century phases of work at the farm, while Buildings 3, 4 and 5 were to reflect 20th century building which saw structures built in the position of historic ranges.

Technical assessment of the buildings reveals an interesting chronology with the earliest building comprising Building 1. The brickwork of Building 1 appears to all be of a single campaign of work albeit utilising bricks of variable colour and size; variation in colour reflects differential firing but also some bricks appear to retain a patina which varies between adjacent bricks. The presence of both diagonal and straight skintles is intriguing and in general the bricks are consistent with an 18th or 19th century date, likely produced in a local brick kiln. The lime mortar joints are particularly wide, which may take account of the variation in size. The roof over the entire range is of identical form and is distinct by the use of iron, circular sawn softwood and lack of pegging which suggests a date in the mid-later 19th century. It is possible that this range comprises that visible in the centre of the yard on the 1816 map (the variation being a cartographic error) which was remodelled and rebuilt in the mid-19th century. However, there is nothing within the built fabric to indicate such wholesale remodelling which would have included the ceiling in the southern range, the entire roof structure and the timberwork on the east side that would certainly have left evidence within the historic fabric. Consequently, the evidence suggests that the existing range was built in the mid-later 19th century (prior to 1887) reusing brickwork from elsewhere, perhaps the range visible on the 1816 map.

Building 2 was added to the complex some time prior to 1887, and some elements of this range survive in the plan form of the building and joinery in the western unit, the general arrangement consistent with use as a cart-shed with stables and tack room. However, the building as it exists is largely a very late 19th century or earlier 20th century structure when much of the range was rebuilt, while more recently the roof over the west end has been replaced and the west wall collapsed. Building 3 is a typical mid-20th century fletton brick range, which preserved one small historic feature in the form of a 1930s or 40s motor, and with the large metal-framed Building 5 indicates the use of these buildings for grain processing. Building 4 comprises a mid-later 20th century Atcost barn used for housing cattle.

Despite the loss of the farmhouse in the 1970s, the existing agricultural complex reflects the historic arrangement that followed the general ideals of Victorian model farming where ranges enclosed a farmyard. The farmyard would have been divided into smaller areas to allow the most efficient processing of produce and the movement of manure and other products. Despite

the degradation of historic fabric and the low level of survival of historic fabric throughout the complex, the evidence surviving adds to the local knowledge regarding understanding of historic farmsteads and their later use throughout the 20th century, here in the missed cattle farming and grain processing.

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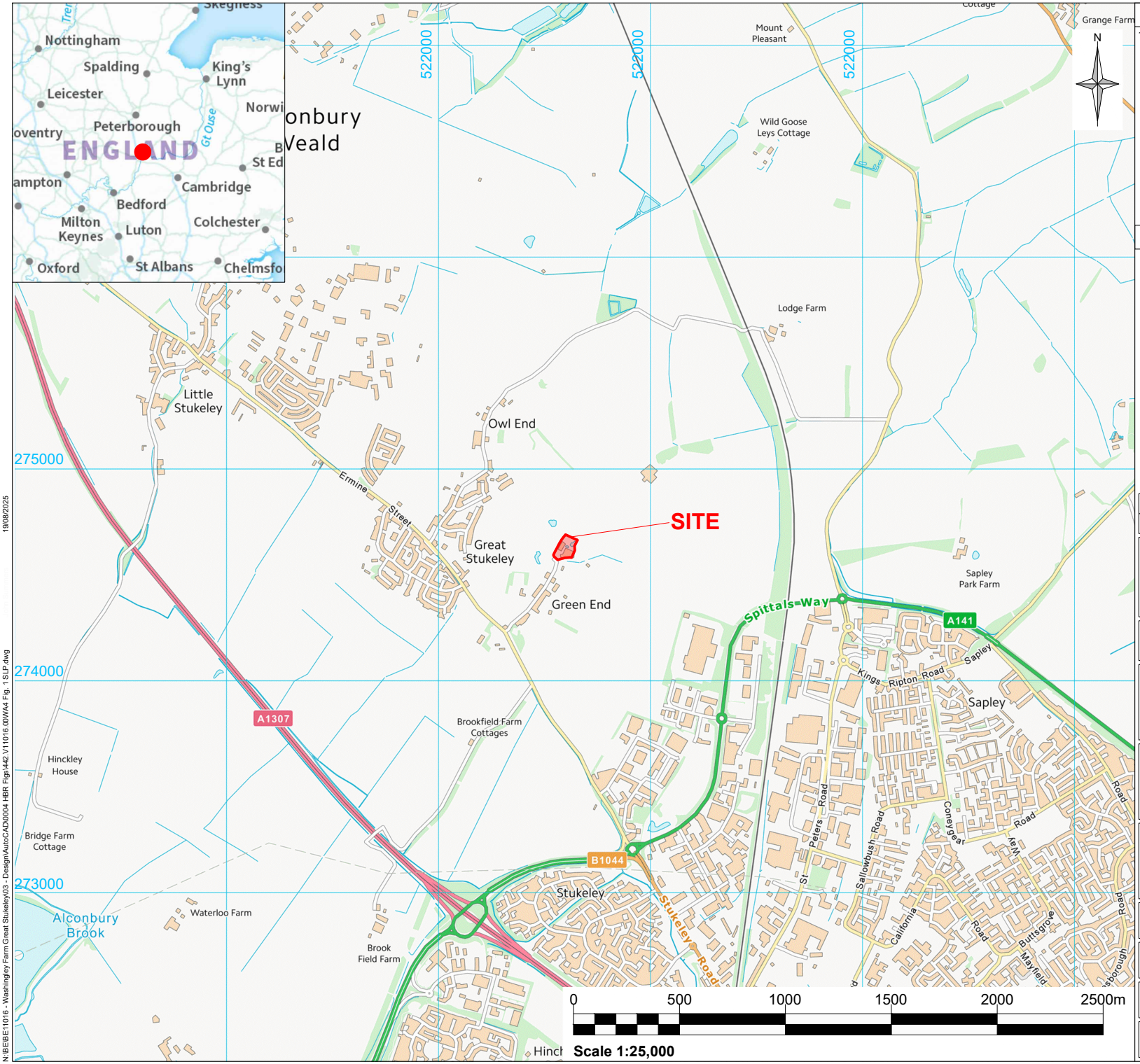

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Site redline boundary

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Project: Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title: Site location plan

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1:25,000 @ A4	442.V11016.00WA4

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Date 22/07/2025	Date 22/07/2025	Date 04/08/2025	Date 05/08/2025

Figure Number: **Figure 1** Rev.

19/08/2025

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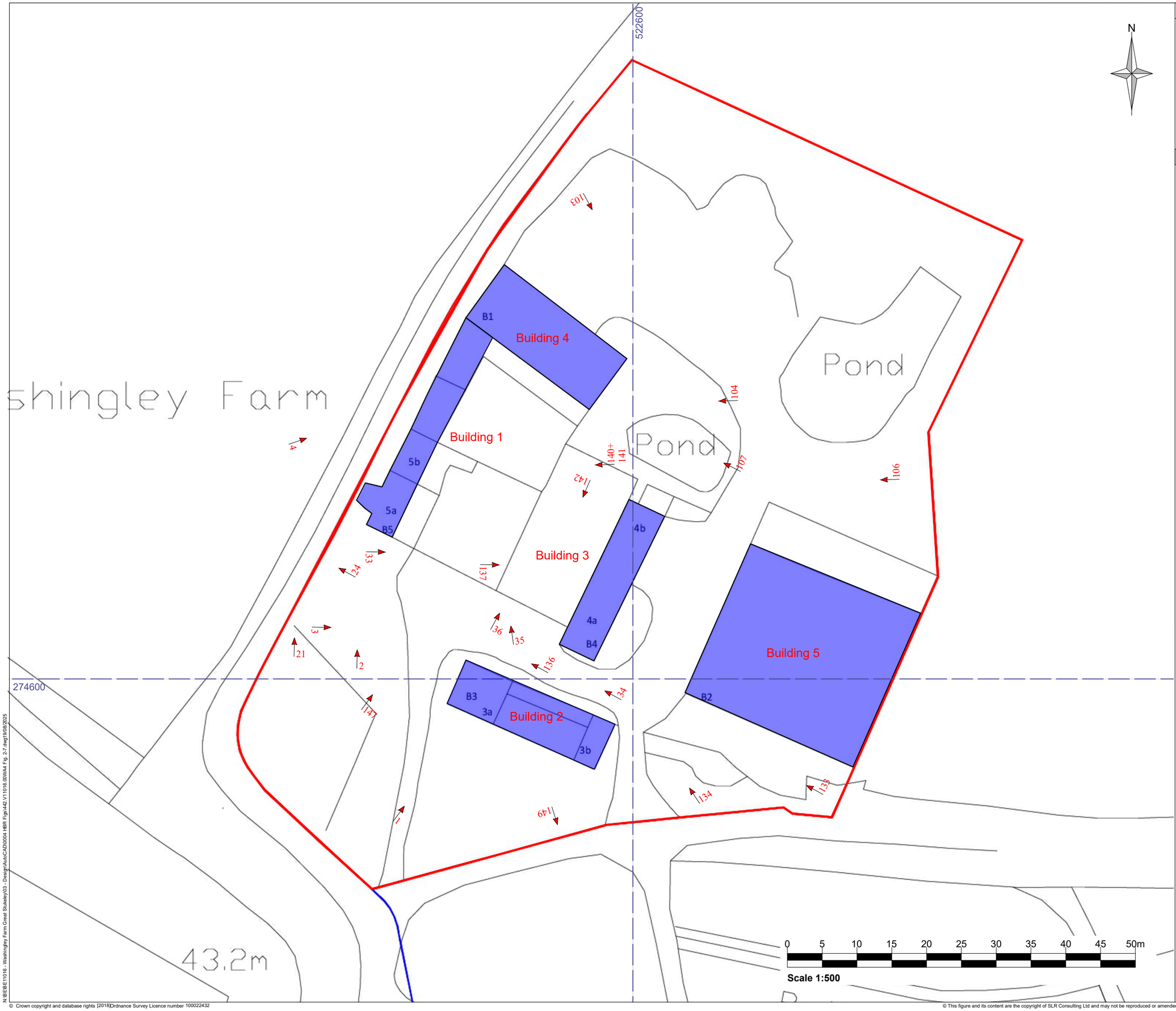

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Buildings recorded

Photographic location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

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Client
Allgood Services Ltd

Project
Washingley Farm, Green End,
Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title
Detailed site location plan

Scale	SLR Project No.
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Figure Number
Figure 2

Rev.

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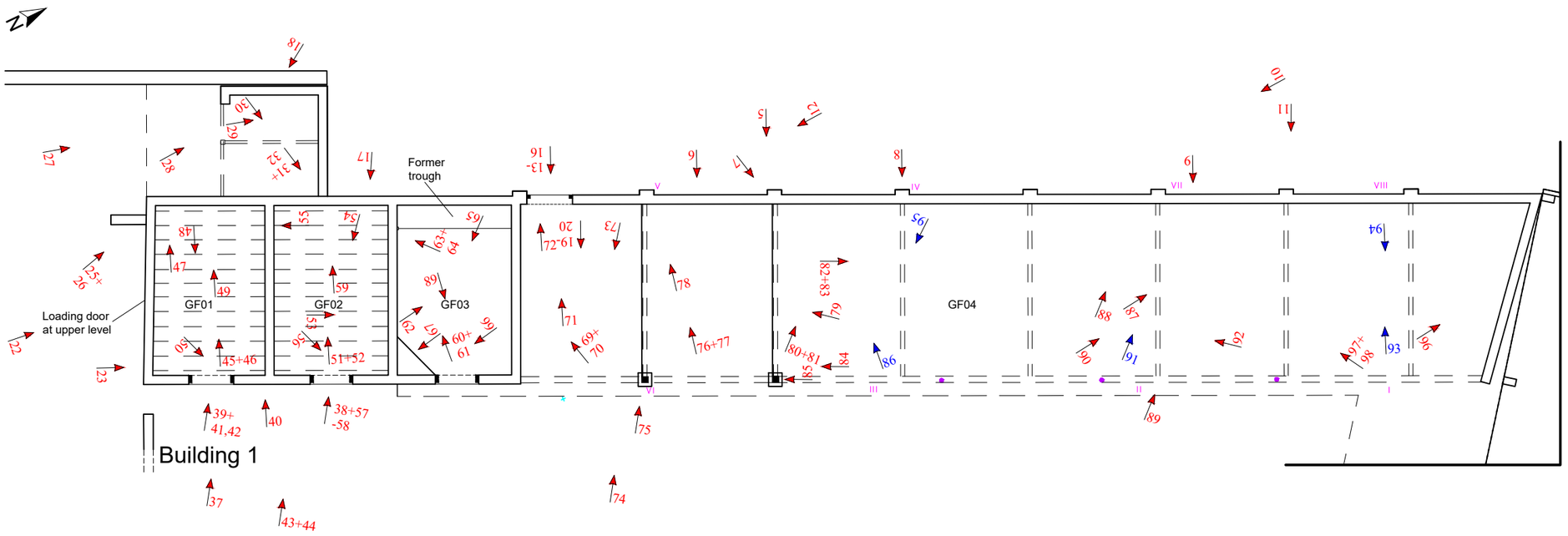

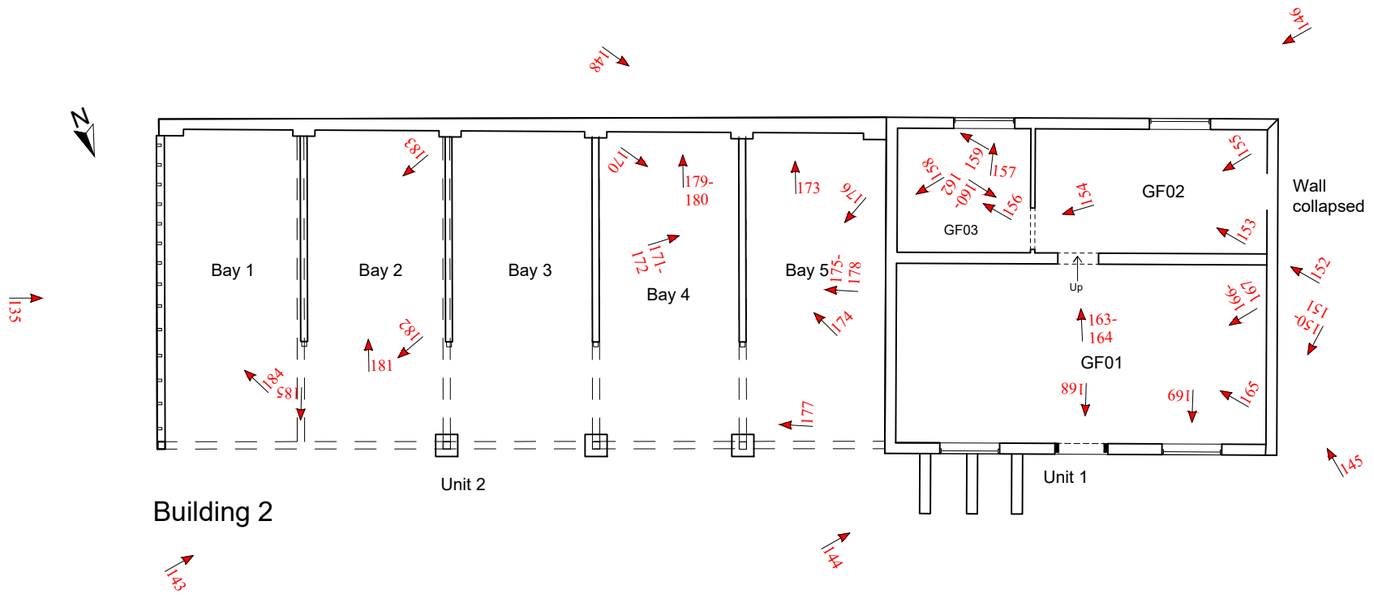

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- VII Assembly marks on purlins indicated in line with their position for ease of reference

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

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Project: Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title: Ground floor plans - Buildings 1 and 2

Scale	SLR Project No.
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Figure Number: **Figure 3** Rev.

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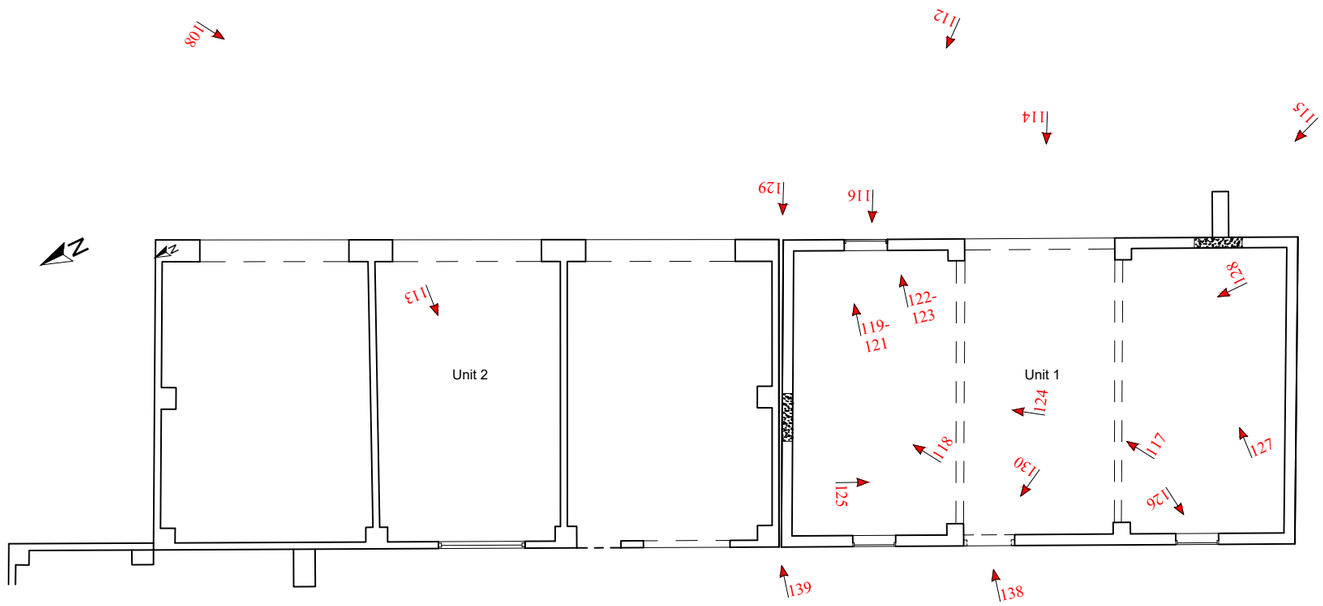
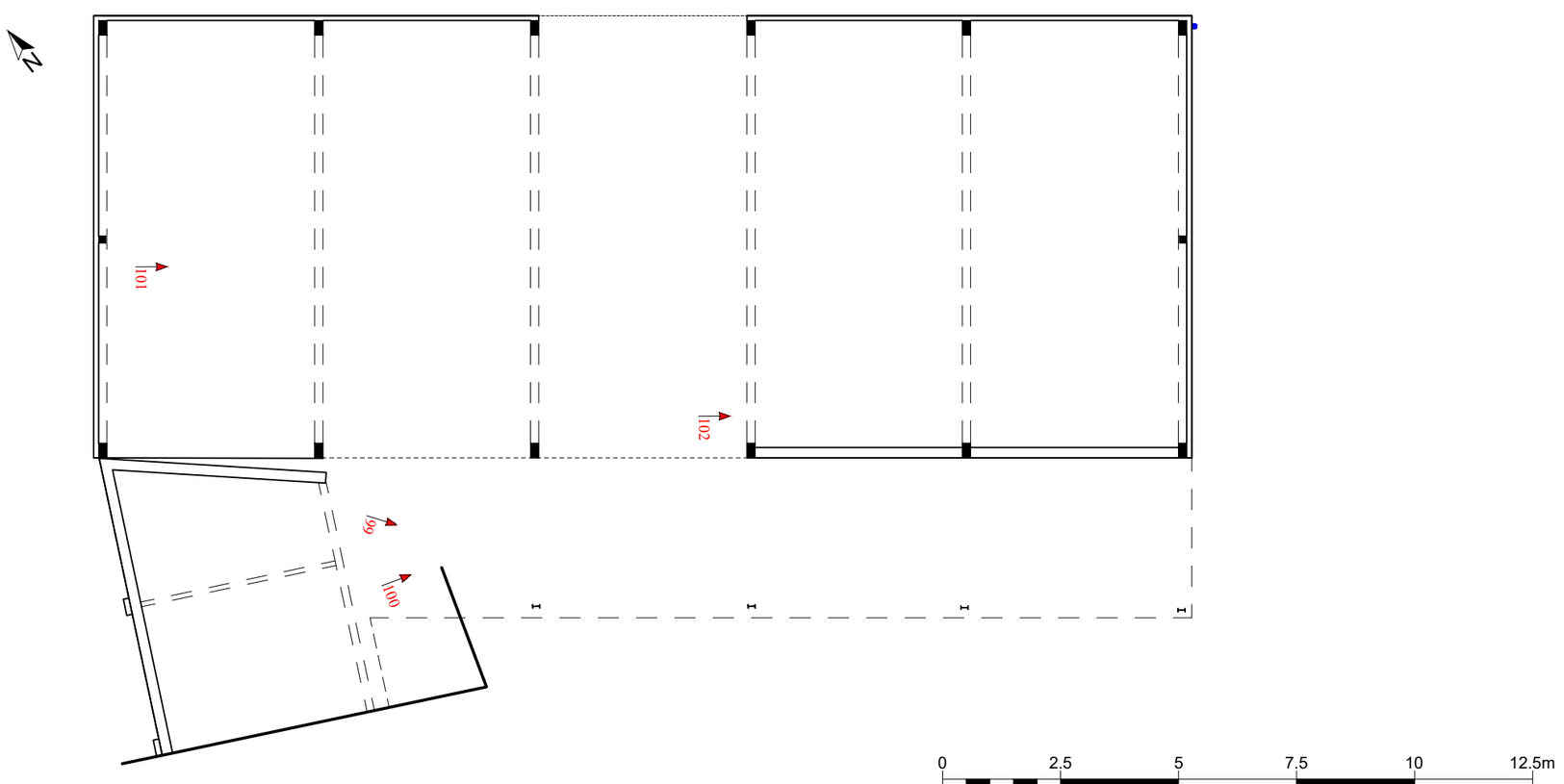


Building 3



Building 4

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5m

Scale 1:125

Notes:

Legend:

1 Photographic location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

www.slrconsulting.com

Client: Allgood Services Ltd

Project: Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title: Ground floor plans - Buildings 3 and 4

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:125 @ A3	442.V11016.00WA4

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
TC	TC	JS	RG
Date 22/07/2025	Date 22/07/2025	Date 04/08/2025	Date 05/08/2025

Figure Number: **Figure 4** Rev.

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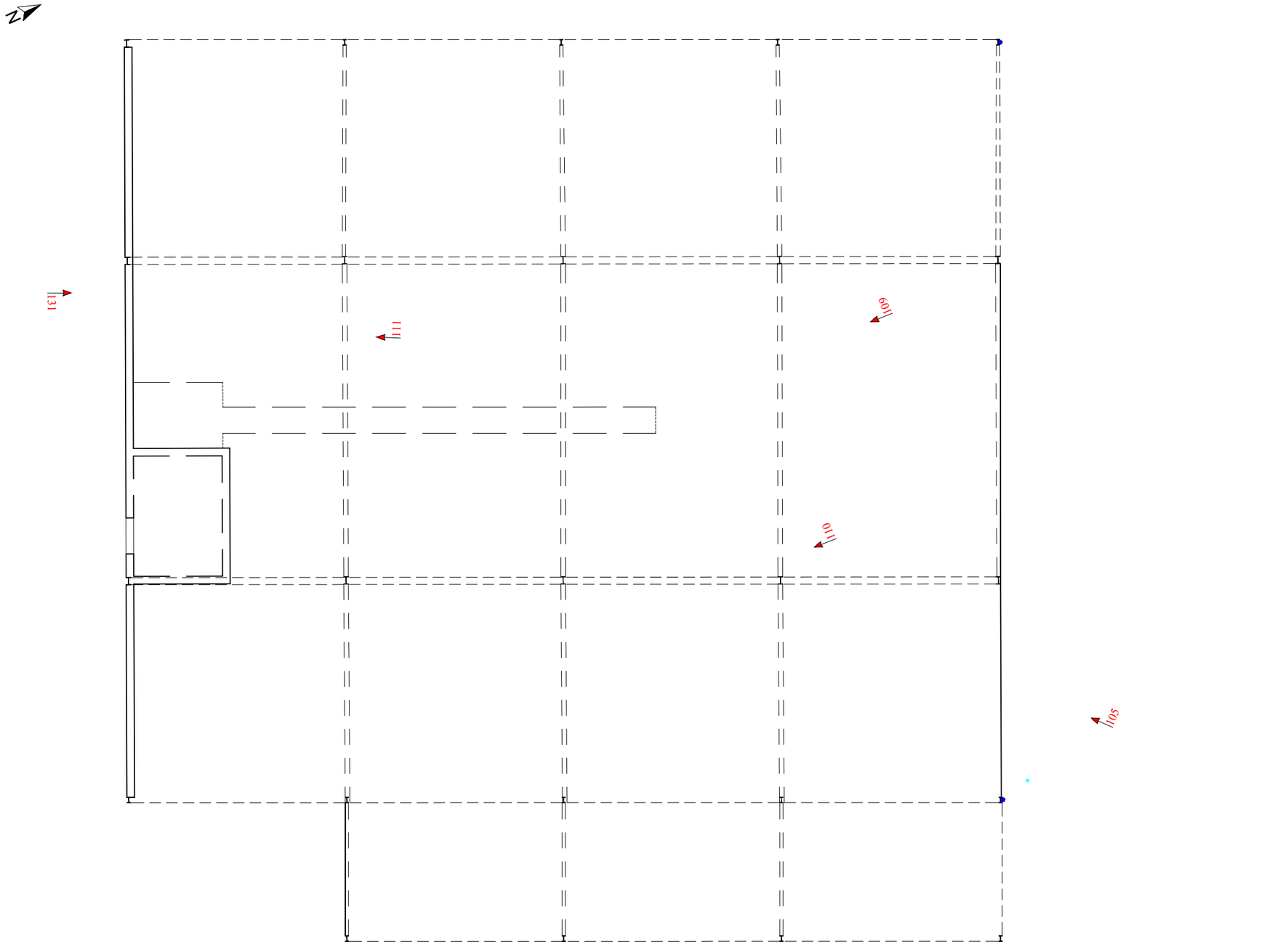

Building 5

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5m

Scale 1:125

Notes:

Legend:

1 Photographic location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

www.slrconsulting.com

Client: Allgood Services Ltd

Project: Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title: Ground floor plan - Building 5

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:125 @ A3	442.V11016.00WA4

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
TC	TC	JS	RG
Date 22/07/2025	Date 22/07/2025	Date 04/08/2025	Date 05/08/2025

Figure Number: **Figure 5** Rev.

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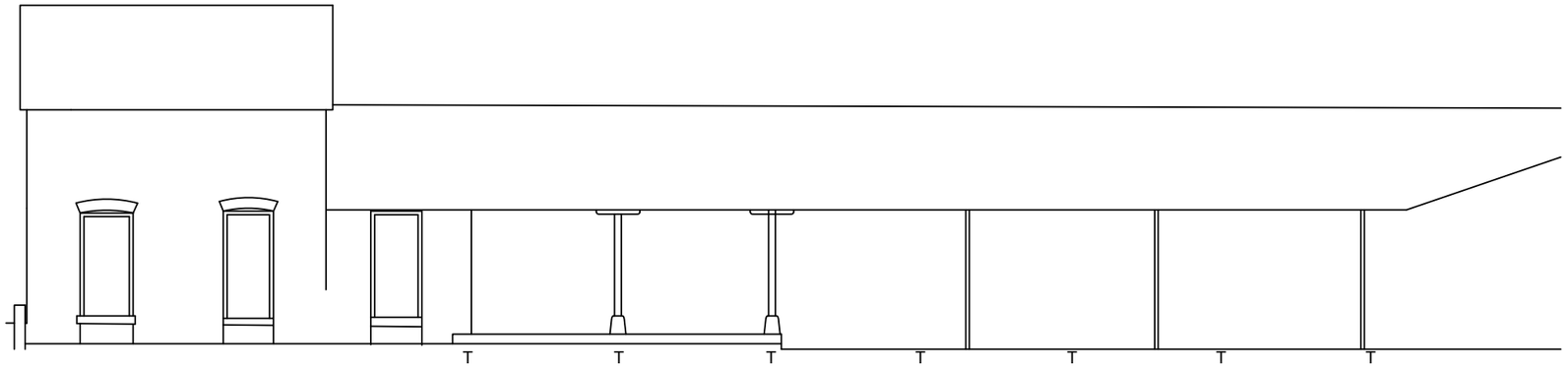
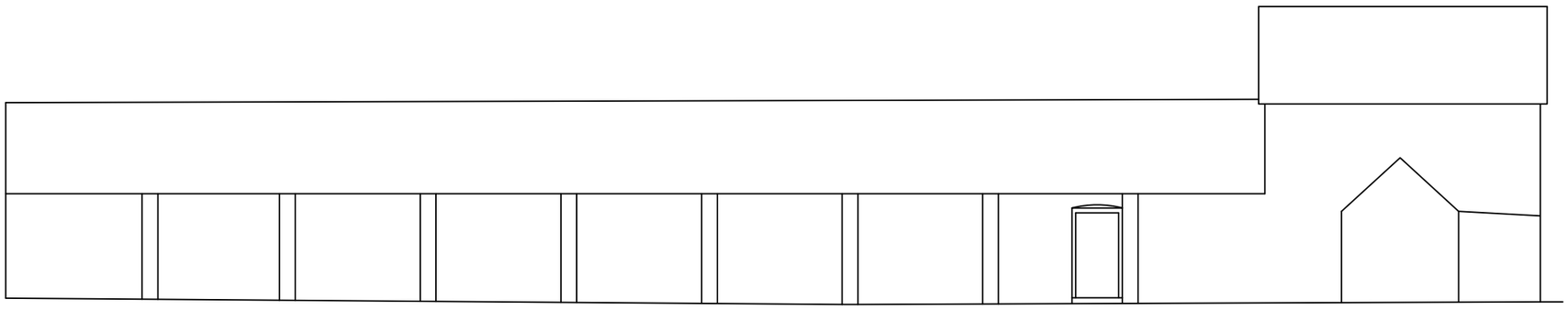
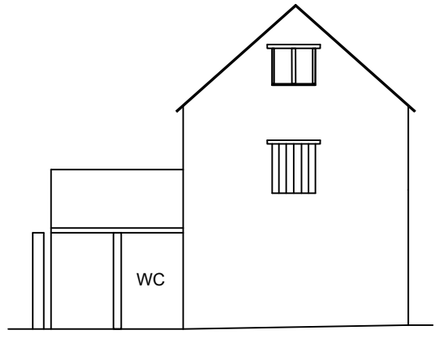


Building 1 - east elevation



Building 1 - west elevation



Building 1 - south elevation

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5m

Scale 1:125

Notes:

Legend:

T Truss position

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

SLR

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Client
Allgood Services Ltd

Project
Washingley Farm, Green End,
Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title
Elevations -
Building 1

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:125 @ A3	442.V11016.00WA4

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
TC	TC	JS	RG
Date 22/07/2025	Date 22/07/2025	Date 04/08/2025	Date 05/08/2025

Figure Number **Figure 6** Rev.

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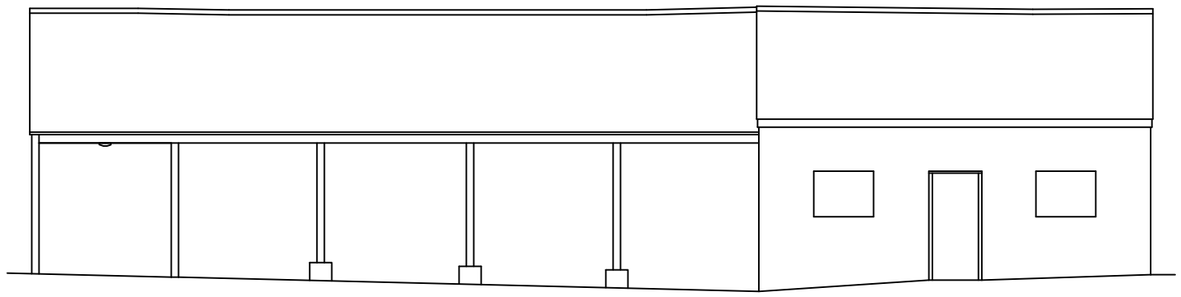
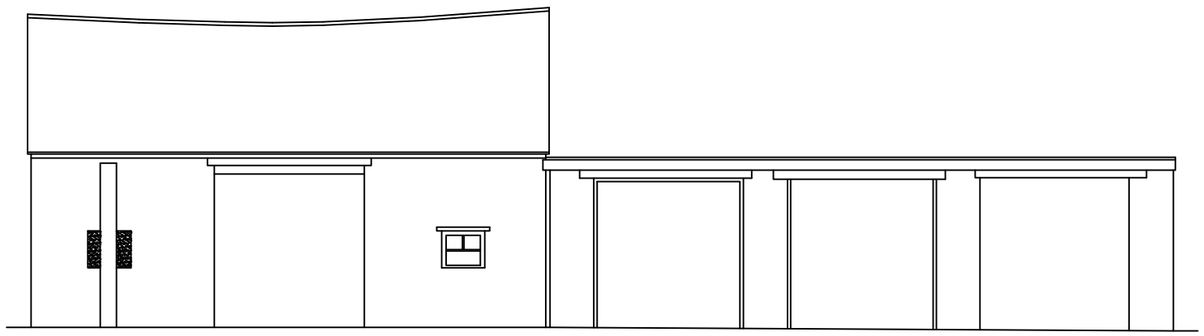
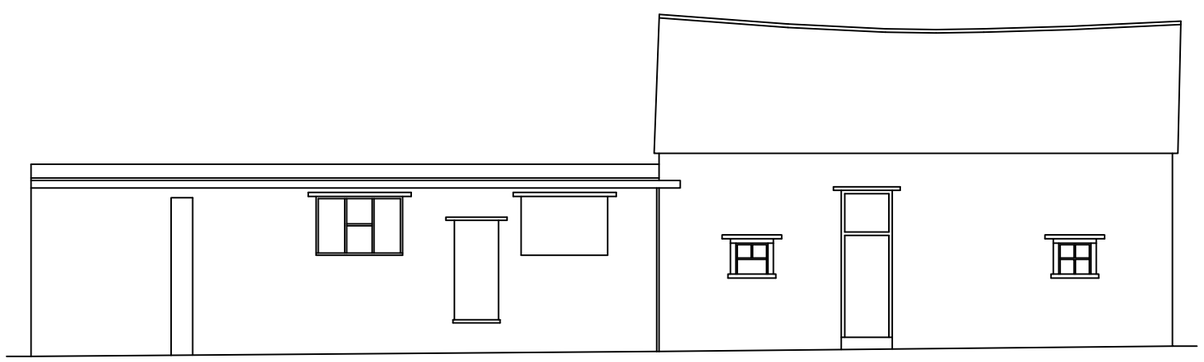


Building 2 - north elevation



Building 3 - east elevation



Building 3 - west elevation

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5m

Scale 1:125

Notes:

Legend:

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

SLR

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Client
Allgood Services Ltd

Project
Washingley Farm, Green End,
Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Figure Title
Elevations -
Buildings 2 and 3

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:125 @ A3	442.V11016.00WA4

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
TC	TC	JS	RG
Date 22/07/2025	Date 22/07/2025	Date 04/08/2025	Date 05/08/2025

Figure Number **Figure 7** Rev.

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Appendix A Photographic index WASHINGLEY FARM

GREEN END, GREAT STUKELEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Historic building recording

ALLGOOD SERVICES LTD

SLR Project No.: BE11016

6 August 2025

A.1 Photograpic index



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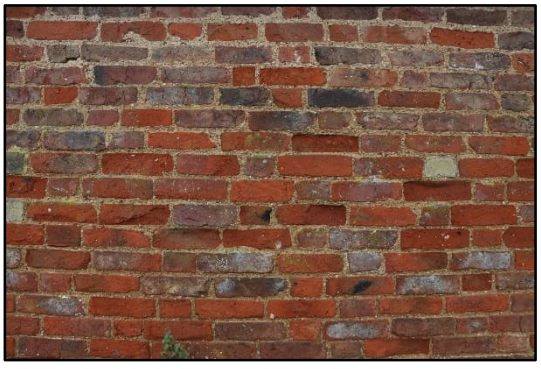

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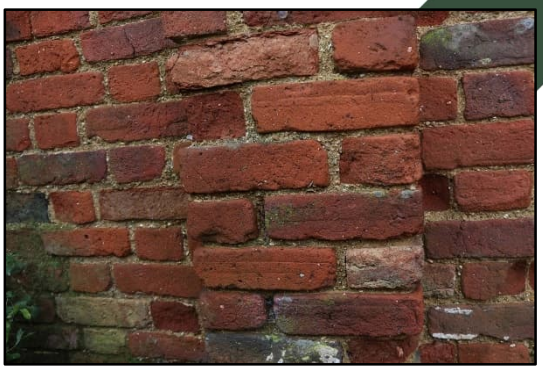

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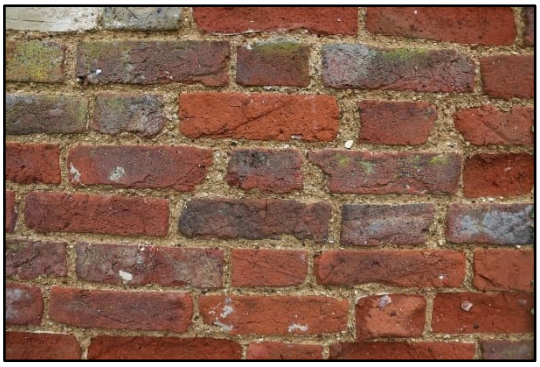

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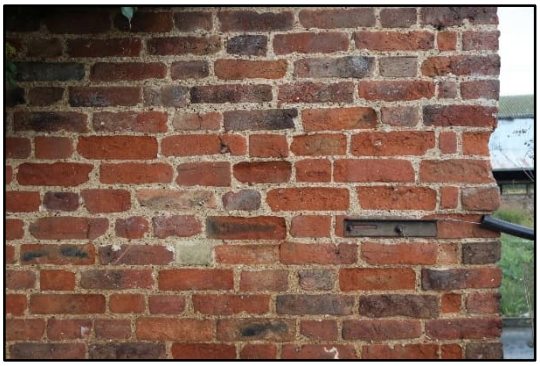

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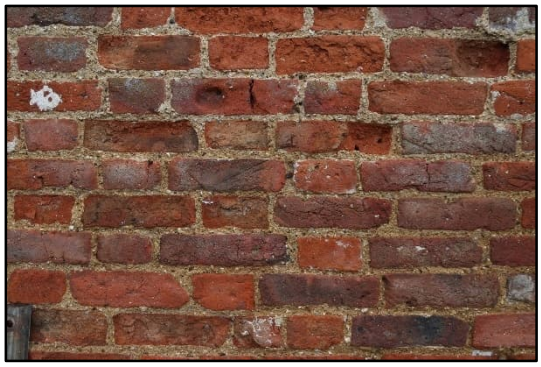

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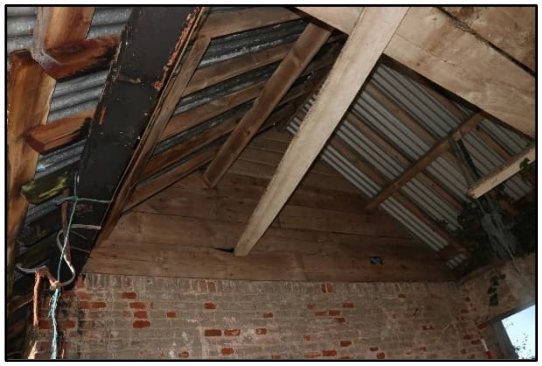

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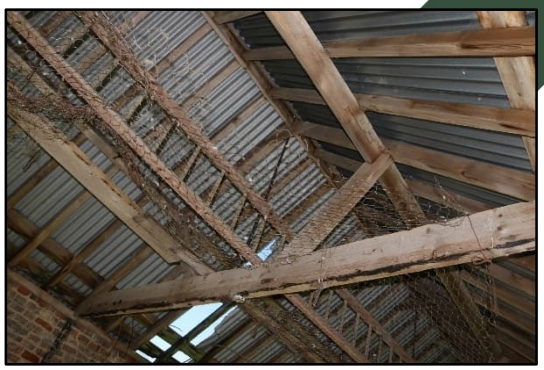

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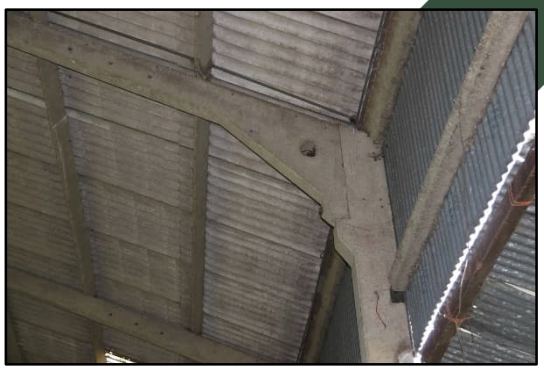

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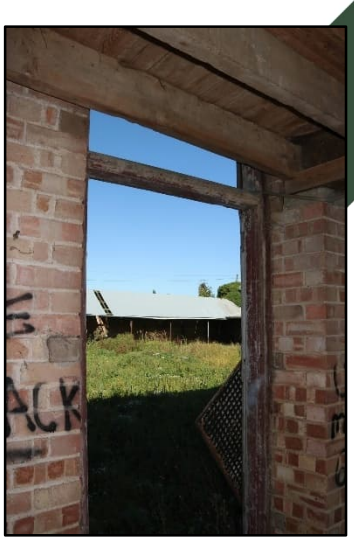

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Appendix B OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS Summary for wardella2-524720

OASIS ID (UID)	wardella2-524720
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire PE28 4AE
Sitename	Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire PE28 4AE
Sitecode	ECB7346
Project Identifier(s)	BE11016, ECB7346
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Planning Id	22/00950/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wardell Armstrong Archaeology
Project Dates	03-Mar-2025 - 10-Mar-2025
Location	Washingley Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire PE28 4AE NGR : TL 22592 74620 LL : 52.35594268818069, -0.201350941278053 12 Fig : 522592,274620
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Cambridgeshire Local Authority District : Huntingdonshire Parish : The Stukeleys
Project Methodology	To fulfil the objectives of the project, the following activities were conducted: •Descriptions of the five buildings were compiled to include details of the surviving fabric and any evidence for alterations and sequence of development. •Measured floor plans (based on survey drawings provided by the client) were produced to accurately record the historic structures. Elevations provided by the client were corrected where necessary to illustrate the external appearance of Buildings 1 - 3. •Photographic survey was conducted using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels). The survey included all external views and general internal shots. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots.

Project Results	The historic building recording saw analysis of agricultural structures associated with the post-medieval farmstead, which was supported by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, the latter recording features associated with the functioning of Washingley Farm. Evidence for a historic boundary between the main farm complex and what would have been part of the historic green was also recorded in one of the trenches which adds to the overall knowledge of the farmstead and its development. Regarding the agricultural buildings, Buildings 1 and 2 were found to reflect 19th century phases of work at the farm, while Buildings 3, 4 and 5 were to reflect 20th century building which saw structures built in the position of historic ranges. Technical assessment of the buildings reveals an interesting chronology with the earliest building comprising Building 1. The brickwork of Building 1 appears to all be of a single campaign of work, albeit utilising bricks of variable colour and size but all consistent with an 18th or 19th century date. The roof over the entire range is of identical form and is distinct in its use of iron, circular sawn softwood and a lack of pegging which suggests a date in the mid-later 19th century. It is possible that this range comprises that visible in the centre of the yard on the 1816 map remodelled and rebuilt in the mid-19th century. However, there is nothing within the built fabric to indicate such wholesale remodelling which would have left evidence within the historic fabric and consequently, the evidence suggests that the existing range was built in the mid-later 19th century (prior to 1887) reusing brickwork from elsewhere, perhaps from the range visible on the 1816 map. Building 2 was added to the complex some time prior to 1887 but heavily rebuilt over time, the general arrangement consistent with use as a cart-shed with stables and tack room. Building 3 is a typical mid-20th century fletton brick range, which preserved one small historic feature in the form of a 1930s or 40s motor, and with the large metal-framed Building 5 indicates the use of these buildings for grain processing. Building 4 comprises a mid-later 20th century Atcost barn used for housing cattle. Despite the loss of the farmhouse in the 1970s, the existing agricultural complex reflects the historic arrangement that followed the general ideals of Victorian model farming the farmyard was divided into smaller areas to allow efficient processing and movement of manure and other products. Despite the degradation of historic fabric and the low level of survival of historic fabric throughout the complex, the evidence surviving adds to the local knowledge regarding understanding of historic farmsteads and their later use throughout the 20th century, here in the mixed cattle farming and grain processing.
Keywords	Farm Building - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Farm Building - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Allgood Services Ltd
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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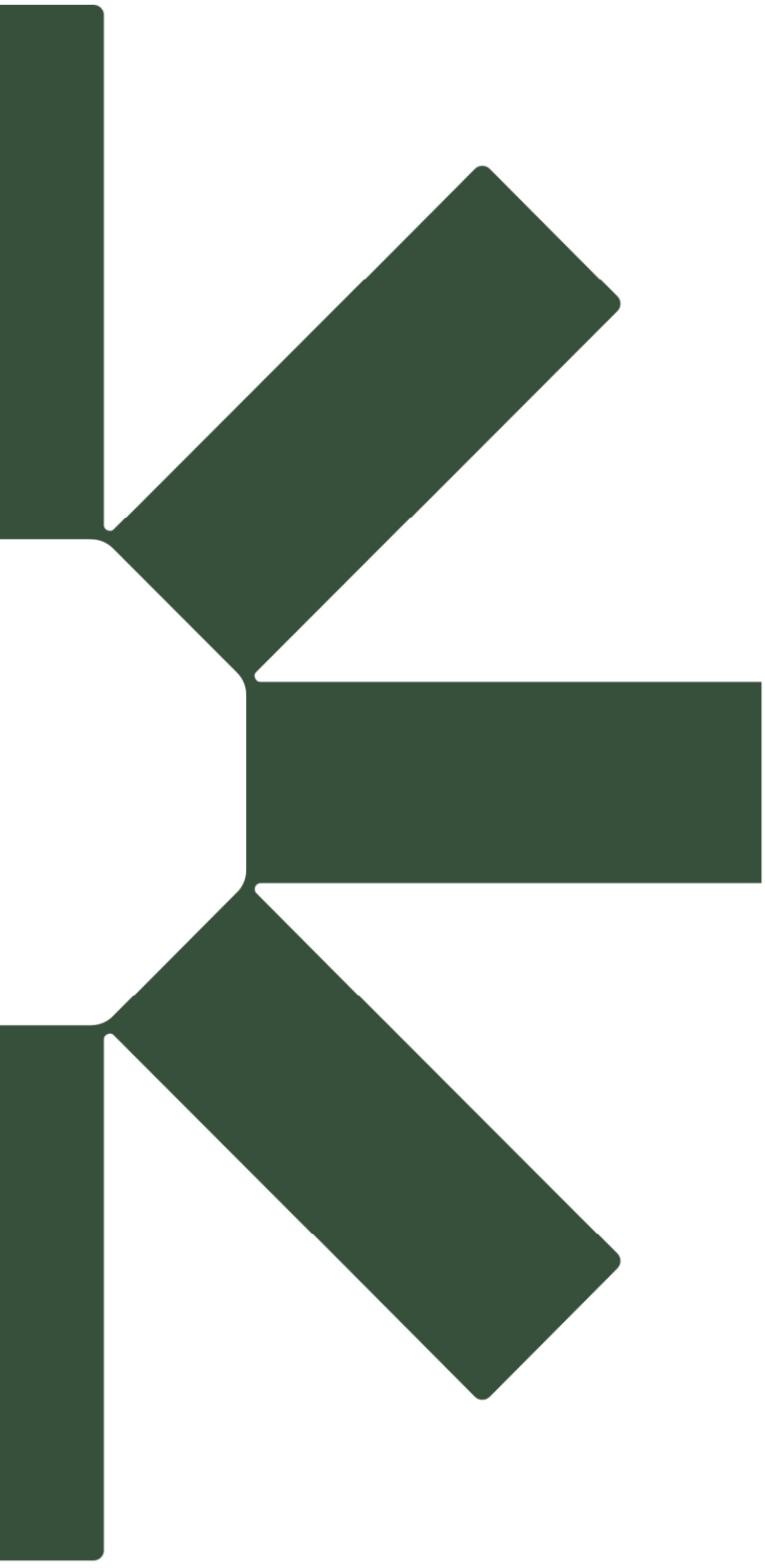

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