

**Worts Farm Granary and Barn,
High St, Landbeach,
Cambridgeshire : Historic
Building Recording**

November 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12262**

WORTS FARM GRANARY AND BARN, HIGH ST, LANDBEACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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Worts Farm Granary and Barn, High St, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire : Historic Building Recording

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Karen Dowling to undertake a programme of historic building recording at the granary and barn associated with Worts Farm, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire prior to proposed conversion into residential dwellings and associated store.

The historic building recording was carried out in response to a planning condition attached to planning permission S/2749/13/FUL and S/2750/13/LB and at the request of Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Councils Historic Environment Team (CCCHET), archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (South Cambridgeshire District Council). The Brief required a survey of the granary be undertaken equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey and that a photographic survey undertaken of the barn.

The historic building survey has shown that very little alteration has taken place to the granary since its construction on the mid-late 19th century. On the first floor the grains stores are still present as well as the original windows and access ladder. The barn shows evidence of once being the threshing barn attached to Worts Farm although significant repair has been carried out to the original frame and further alterations were made to the layout during the conversion in 1992 to the county's archaeology archives store.

Photographs are included at the end of this report and a CD containing all the images taken will be included with the project archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Karen Dowling to undertake a programme of historic building recording focussing on two buildings, the granary and barn, once associated with Worts Farm, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire (TL 4765 6500) (Figures 1 and 2). The building recording was carried out in response to a planning condition attached to planning permission S/2749/13/FUL and S/2750/13/LB for the conversion of the barn into two residential dwellings and the granary into use as an associated store. The survey of the granary was undertaken in accordance with a English Heritage level 2 survey and with guidance published in English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

1.1.2 The aim of the historic building recording was to produce a permanent record of the buildings, prior to conversion and alteration. The results of these works will form part of an ordered archive and report that will help mitigate the loss of the building through 'preservation by record'.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The site lies off the High Street in the village centre and extends to approximately 0.101 ha (0.249 acres) located at TL 4765 6500 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The location of the barn and granary are shown on Figure 2.

1.2.3 Worts Farm is located adjacent to the designated shrunken medieval village of Landbeach (Historic Environment Record reference DCB392) on Gault formation geology and river terrace deposits at roughly 5.3m AOD.

1.2.4 The application area/barn forms part of the Worts Farm building complex, part of a range of buildings (some demolished in the 20th century) within the curtilage of the Worts Farm house (DCB6882). The barn formed the south-western side of a working courtyard, the north-western side being occupied by an entrance way and granary (DCB4374). Both the farmhouse and granary are listed buildings, the full listing description for the farmhouse and the

granary are presented in Appendix 1.

1.2.5 Worts Farm Granary and farm buildings were Grade II Listed on 24 October 2002. The list description for the Granary reads:

“Granary. Earlier C19. Gault brick with hipped slate roof. Rectangular plan with blank end wall to road. 2 casement windows to both floors on north side with loft door to right and 2 ground-floor casements to south side. Door to rear. INTERIOR. Ground floor open, except for recent boxing in to original step ladder. First floor has intact framed and boarded grain bins. King post roof construction. A good example of a large intact granary of the period. Forms a group with historic buildings nearby.”

1.2.6 On entering the site from the High Street, the granary (Plate 1) is on the immediate left. The barn (Plate 2) is the next building, forming a courtyard along with a gault brick boundary wall along the High Street side and the walls of buildings in the adjoining property on the south-eastern side. The courtyard in the middle is now a grassed area (Plate 3). The historical farm has been divided into separate plots. On accessing from the High Street, the former farmhouse is on the right. On the south-west side of the surveyed barn, a second courtyard area, of a now separate property is still present, accessed via a large brick arch thought to be contemporary with most of the farm buildings present (Plate 4). The inside of boundary wall of the farmyard which fronts onto the High Street is rendered on the lower half (Plate 5).

1.3 Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is for the conversion of the barn (most recently used as the county archaeology store) to create two dwellings with use of the former granary as ancillary residential use, erection of freestanding cycle and bin store and extension of existing hard standing.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

2.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

2.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012 and by the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).

2.2.2 The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 141. The purpose of the work was to complete an appropriate level of historic building recording of the affected structures and their setting. This was to pay specific attention to those elements where demolition/conversion and/or alteration were proposed. The work was to be undertaken to a standard that would allow the future interpretation of the buildings within the context for which they were originally designed as well as later uses. An archive and report will be created as a result of the survey.

2.2.3 Planning permission was granted for the conversion of the barn into two residential dwellings and the use of the granary as ancillary residential use (S/2749/13/FUL & S/2750/13/LB).

2.2.4 Given the historical setting of site the Assistant Archaeologist of CCCHET advised that an archaeological condition requiring historic building recording be undertaken.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The aim of any historic building recording is to provide a detailed record of the fabric of the building, meeting nationally recognised standards as set out by English Heritage and ALGOA. The historic building recording was to be undertaken to a standard allowing the future understanding and interpretation of the building. An archive and report will to be created as a result of the recording.

Survey of the Granary

3.1.2 The Brief required a programme of historic building recording be undertaken on the Granary at Worts Farm, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey prior to any alteration work taking place.

3.1.3 Digital and slide photographs were taken, a selection of the digital photographs are presented at the end of this report in Appendix 1 Plates 6-10 provide external photographs of the granary and Plates 11-19 provide general and detailed internal views.

3.1.4 Architects plans and elevations were provided by the client and annotated on site. The floor plans are reproduced in Figure 10 which depicts the ground and first floor of the granary. The detail of the grain stores were omitted from the architect's drawings and added onto the plan on site and subsequently in the report figure.

3.1.5 Figure 10 also shows the location of the plates used in the report.

Survey of the Barn

3.1.6 The Brief required a photographic survey be undertaken on the Barn at Worts Farm prior to any alteration work taking place.

3.1.7 Digital and slide photographs were taken, a selection of the digital photographs are presented at the end of this report in Appendix 1 Plates 20-28 provide external photographs of the barn and Plates 27-47 provide general

and detailed internal views.

3.1.8 Architects plans of the barn provided by the client have been reproduced in Figure 11 to show the layout of the barn and to indicate the location of plates used in the report.

3.2 On site recording

3.2.1 The building survey was carried out on Tuesday 13th October 2015 by an historic buildings archaeologist. A photographic survey including high quality digital images as well as monochrome slide film was undertaken recording all areas, historic structures and fabric proposed for demolition. A selection of the photographs has been included in this report (Plates 1-47) and Figures 10 and 11 show the location and direction of the plates.

3.2.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (2006) Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice. This involved a full photographic record, accompanied by a drawn record and descriptive account.

3.3 The Written Account:

3.3.1 The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town, etc, and National Grid reference

3.3.2 The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder(s).

3.3.3 A statement describing the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the findings.

3.4 The Photographic Record:

3.4.1 General view of views of the exterior and interior of the building.

3.4.2 The overall appearance of principal spaces.

3.4.3 Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

3.5 Drawn Record:

3.5.1 Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail, such as timber or metal framing.

3.5.2 Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration (the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices, for example) or small-scale functional detail not more readily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.

3.5.3 Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function and not more readily obtained by photography.

3.6 Project Archive

3.6.1 A full and ordered archive including written, drawn, survey and photographic records will be completed in accordance with guidelines defined in Brown (2008); Taylor and Brown (2009) and UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage. The archive will be provisionally stored in Pre-Construct Archaeology's Cambridge Office in Pampisford before being transferred to Cambridgeshire County Council Archive Stores.

3.7 Guidance

3.7.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings

British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group (1986) Code of Practice

British Standards Institution (1998) Guide to the Principles of the

Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)

ClfA (2014) Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures

English Heritage (2000) The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD

English Heritage (Clark K) (2001) Informed Conservation

4 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 General Background

- 4.1.1 Landbeach is located on the Roman Road Akeman Street (CHER 05766). The settlement at Landbeach, called 'Utbech' in 1086, and occasionally 'Inbech' between 1225 and 1325, is probably derived from the Anglo Saxon word bec meaning "stream". It was perhaps originally dependent upon its eastern neighbour Waterbeach, and may have arisen when dwellings used in summer by shepherds from Waterbeach on the slightly higher ground in the southwest of Landbeach were occupied throughout the year (Wright & C. P. Lewis, 1989)
- 4.1.2 The early medieval village probably occupied an almost rectangular site east of Green End. The north-eastern quarter was occupied by the farmstead of Chamberlains Manor (CHER 08854) with the church and rectory house to the south by forking lanes. The lane on the east led south to a small green at the junction of an east-west lane, surviving as Cockfen Lane, where a market cross is said to have stood (CHER 05231). Probably in the 12th or 13th century more dwellings were built further south each side of the road toward Milton, which became the modern High Street (Wright & C. P. Lewis, 1989).
- 4.1.3 Worts meadow on Cockfen Lane, immediately north-west of Worts Farm is the site of the former medieval manor of Brays. All that remains is the moated enclosure in the middle of a small park (CHER 01262 and CHER 08855).
- 4.1.4 William Worts bought the site around 1691, and built a house, most probably the Worts Farmhouse that survives today. His son left the land to various charities, and Worts' Trustees ran the estate until it was sold to Cambridgeshire County Council in 1915 (Wright & C. P. Lewis, 1989).

4.2 Site History

- 4.2.1 The holdings of Cambridgeshire Archives were consulted and a short sequence of relevant historic mapping was compiled to illustrate the development of the site. The documentary research also consulted parish records and secondary sources. The historic mapping has been reproduced in the report (Figures 3 – 9).

- 4.2.2 The earliest available map for consulted was the draft first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1811 (Figure 3). At this small scale it is difficult to identify individual buildings, however the barn, which is distinctive in plan and being 35m in length does not appear to be present on this map. There is a range of buildings parallel to and located alongside the High Street, again however, at this scale it is not possible to decipher the individual buildings.
- 4.2.3 The next map consulted was the 1818 Inclosure map of Landbeach dated 1818 (Figure 4). This is the first map available which clearly shows building at a scale to allow comparison with the surviving structures on the site, This map depicts the a number of buildings which can still be seen present on the site today including the farmhouse and a long building to the rear. There long building or range of buildings along the High Street which were depicted on the earlier map are also still present however there is no evidence of the granary or barn. The accompanying schedule describes the site (numbered 25 on the map) as “Homestead and Premises”.
- 4.2.4 The first map to show evidence of the granary and the barn is the Ordnance Survey map dated 1886 (Figure 5). The site has undergone some significant development and expansion since 1818. The construction of the barn and a range of parallel buildings flanking the north-eastern boundary has created a courtyard area enclosed on three sides and three further ranges on the south-west side of the barn has created a second enclosed area with a dividing wall and a pump in the yard all entered from the fields to the southwest. The detail of this map produced at a scale of 25” to 1 mile shows that there were in fact two separate buildings along the High Street frontage, with the granary at the northeast. The range of buildings flanking the southeast boundary looks to have been open-fronted and two distinct elements of the barn which survive today with a low, sloping roof to the north-western end are also depicted.
- 4.2.5 Although less detailed than that of 1886, by the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1903 (Figure 6) there appears to have been very significant change to the layout of or buildings present on the site. There is certainly no evidence of any change to the layout of the barn or granary.

- 4.2.6 By 1927 there appears to have been some changes made to the layout of the yard and also to the granary. The Ordnance Survey map of 1927 (Figure 7) shows the granary extended or built up against on the south-eastern side and an enclosed walled or fenced area adjoining it. A second enclosed yard or pen has been created in the south-eastern corner. In addition, the yard on the southwestern side of the barn has been subdivided into four and another small yard added to one of the buildings to the southwest of the farmhouse. This may reflect a change in practices at the farm during this time.
- 4.2.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1950 (Figure 8) is based on that of 1927 and shows no obvious change to the layout of the granary, barn or other buildings associated with Worts Farm.
- 4.2.8 Until recently the barn was used by Cambridgeshire County Council and used as the county archaeology archives store. The county council took ownership of Worts Farm in 1915 and plans held in Cambridgeshire Archives relating to a number of County Farms include drawings from Worts Farm. Plans and elevations dated 1962 were drawn up by an architect for the design of an additional shelter/stable for the farm. Although this new building was to be at the back of the site, the drawings included a full plan of the site including the granary and the barn (Figure 9). This plan shows the barn at that time comprised three elements or bays with two rooms in the northern part which is covered by the sloping roof. The granary is depicted as a single block and the extension, first depicted on the map of 1927, appears on this drawing to comprise two elements. The range of buildings alongside the High Street are divided into several bays and open fronted range on the southwestern range is unchanged. An area depicted on the map adjoining the granary and the High Street range may be an enclosed walled or fenced area, perhaps a hold or pen for animals.
- 4.2.9 The Barn was converted into an Archaeology Store following planning permission gained in 1992 (S/0423/92/LB & S/0424/92/F) (Beacon Planning 2012).

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION : THE GRANARY

5.1 General Description

5.1.1 The Granary is constructed of Gault brick laid in a Flemish bond (Plate 1). A number of the bricks displayed horizontal pressure marks indicating they were manufactured during the 19th century (Ryan 1996). The building has two storeys under a hipped roof, covered with grey slate. It is rectangular in plan with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The entrance to the building is on the south-west elevation and the north-eastern wall forms part of the site boundary onto the High Street.

5.2 External Description (Plates 6 – 10)

South-east elevation (Plate 6)

5.2.1 The south-east elevation (Plate 6) has two four-pane, wooden framed casement windows at ground floor level. These windows appear to be original and there is no evidence of their replacement visible in the surrounding brickwork. The windows have a stone cill and brick header arch above. Plastic downpipes and hoppers were located at each end of the wall.

5.2.2 Evidence of scarring / ghostlines indicate the presence of a former building on the right side of the elevation, previously covering the right window. This corresponds with the range of buildings depicted on the 1886 Ordnance survey map (Figure 5) which was presumably removed when the later extension to the building was added sometime between 1903 and 1927 (Figures 6 and 7). A later line of scarring running horizontally along the wall, higher up, maybe evidence of this later pre-1927 addition.

South-west elevation (Plate 7)

5.2.3 This elevation comprises the entrance to the building. Either side of the entrance are mini buttresses built in matching gault brick which are thought to be a later addition. A later concrete access ramp is located in front of the door.

5.2.4 The door is constructed from six vertically laid wooden panels and there is evidence of an earlier smaller “cat-hatch” within the lower left corner of the door. The door furniture is simple consisting of an iron drop-latch with thumb plate which may be original, along with a later, modern sliding bolt and padlock.

5.2.5 A plaque on the door states that the building has undergone historic building repair funded by a grant aided by South Cambridgeshire District Council.

North-west elevation (Plates 8 and 9)

5.2.6 On this elevation there are two wooden casement windows on both floors with a loft/loading door to the right at first floor level (Plate 8).

5.2.7 The fenestration on this elevation is the same as that noted on the opposite south eastern elevation, although this side has windows at first floor level (Plate 9).

5.2.8 The first floor loading door is a three part wooden plank door with a small “owl-hole” in the bottom right corner.

North-east elevation (Plate 10)

5.2.9 This elevation fronts onto the High Street and forms part of the boundary of the site which has been built right up to the current footpath.

5.2.10 The brickwork of the granary blends seamlessly into the continuing boundary wall, suggesting they are contemporary. Watermarks on the brick also suggests the current structure may be suffering from the effects of damp.

5.3 Internal Description (Plates 11 – 19)

Ground Floor (Figure 10)

5.3.1 The ground floor comprises a single open room with a small area which contains the boxed in ladder which provides access to the first floor.

5.3.2 The walls are all exposed brick, the lower half of which is covered with a black

tar coating and the upper part painted white (Plate 11). There is timber boarding consisting of six vertically laid boards on the northern wall forming a partial plinth, and a low concrete plinth within the eastern wall.

5.3.3 The floor was covered with modern concrete and the ceiling joists are all exposed. Four rectangular holes were noted in the boards of the floor above, two of which had remnants of grain sacks attached.

5.3.4 The area surrounding the access ladder has been enclosed with modern boards and a single sink and cupboard units beneath to the left (Plate 12).

5.3.5 The first floor is accessed via a very steep ladder on the immediate right of the building on entering which has been enclosed with modern boards for safety (Plate 13). The steps were very close together and the ladder very steep. The ladder is considered to be original to the building.

5.3.6 A hatch is located at first floor level which could be closed on entering or leaving the first floor (Plate 14). The wooden rails around the opening on the first floor are thought to be another modern safety measure.

First Floor (Figure 10)

5.3.7 The floor was covered with exposed wooden boards measuring on average 22cm wide and laid lengthways across the building.

5.3.8 The walls comprised exposed brick which had been painted white.

5.3.9 The roof comprised a fully exposed king-post roof with machine-sawn joists and common rafters (Plate 15).

5.3.10 The wooden loft door as noted on the external south-west facing elevation was recorded. A simple iron lever was used to secure the door which could only be opened and secured from the inside (Plate 16).

5.3.11 Two wooden compartments or bins are located on each side of the first floor (Plate 17). The bins on the left on entering had sloped, open sides and a window above one (Plate 18) and those on the right had high sided ends and were more enclosed (Plate 19). These compartments were used for grain

storage and voids were noted in the base of each which correspond to the holes noted in the ceiling from below. The stores / bins had been constructed using wide timber boards which had all been painted white.

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 Cartographic evidence indicates that Worts Farm Granary and Barn were constructed in the mid-late 19th century as part of the development of the farm. The farmhouse is thought to date to the 17th or 18th century and assuming it has always been associated with a farm then there appears to have been redevelopment of the site to create a planned farm as was a common occurrence in the mid-late 19th century.
- 6.1.2 The threshing barn had two opposing high doorways. These were to allow carts and wagons to drive into the barn and unload from the threshing floor into one of the bays. The height also provided light for working and ventilation when winnowing the husks from the grain.
- 6.1.3 In most traditional farmsteads, the barn was the central point to which the other buildings were related and was often the largest of them. The main purpose of threshing barns was to house the threshing floor and for storage (Wade Martin, 1991). Generally they had at least one threshing floor with bays for housing the crops coming off of it and the threshing floor always ran across the barn. The size of the barn would depend on the size of the farm. The practice of storing all of the crops in barns and so of building larger ones, continued well into the 19th century in the south of England and East Anglia (Peters, 1981).
- 6.1.4 The granary would have been used for storing grain and foodstuffs for the animals kept on the farm and each bin would have stored a different type of grain. Grain would have been emptied into the grain bins located on the first floor which could have been hoisted up through the door first floor door or, more likely, carried up the steep ladder by a farm labourer. The treads on the ladder were very close together: this is because only small steps would have been taken when climbing with heavy sacks.
- 6.1.5 The grain could be transferred to the lower floor via the chutes noted in the floor of each bin. A canvas or sacking chute was attached, the end closed by a string tie. The stockman would untie the end of the chute from a particular

bin and allow the desired quantity of the contents to cascade onto the floor (landbeach.org.uk).

6.1.6 The door on the first floor would have been used to load the chaff and hay which was much lighter than sacks of corn. Grain was the most valuable cash product of the farm and on most farms the only building with a lock was the granary. The doors on the Worts Farm granary also have cat and owl holes to keep down the vermin.

6.1.7 The ground floor would have been used to store animal food would have been left in large sacks and to prevent damage from any damp, the walls were coated with a layer of tar to the height of the stored sacks. This tar is still visible in the granary as well as in two of the bays of the threshing barn.

6.1.8 Not all farms had their own designated building for the storage of grain, often an area over the barn would suffice (Wade-Martins 1991). The fact that Worts Farm had its own granary implies that it had a high production level of crop or high demand for animal feed which needed to be stored.

6.1.9 It is highly likely that the farm would have sold grain directly and the location of the granary by the farm entrance and High Street would have been thoughtfully positioned.

6.1.10 Cartographic sources consulted during the background research have indicated that the farm underwent a number of changes since the construction of the granary and barn. Ghostlines/scarring recorded on the southeast elevation of the granary corresponds to the range of buildings recorded on the later maps. Other evidence on the south-east elevation confirms that these buildings were later including the fact that the window would have been concealed by the new range on this side. Aerial photographic evidence suggests these ranges were still present until some point between 1976 and 1992 (Beacon Planning 2012).

6.1.11 The grassed courtyard that exists today is not a historic feature and is a result of the disuse of the courtyard as part of a farm after the demolition of half of the farm buildings in the late 20th century. Historically the courtyard would

have been a functional working space, as depicted on the 1927 Ordnance Survey map and 1962 plan.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 Worts Farm Granary and Barn are good surviving examples of 19th century agricultural buildings constructed as part of a larger collection of farm buildings associated with Worts Farmhouse.
- 6.2.2 Landbeach village retains a number of village farms, particularly in the northern half of the village including North Farm, Old Beach Farm and Manor Farm. The farmsteads share similar characteristics such as being set back from the road behind boundary walls built of gault brick, set against the back edge of the pavement. Most of the farmsteads comprise a larger number of farm buildings, and Old Beach Farm contains a Grade II Listed barn, similar to the barn at Worts Farm.
- 6.2.3 Although now much divided up into separate groups, Worts Farm is an interesting collection of buildings, which reflect economic development in a small farm and how buildings have altered and been replaced to accommodate change.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Karen Dowling for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to the staff at Cambridgeshire Archives for their assistance during the background research. The author would also like to thank Hayley Baxter of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures. The author managed the project and undertook all site recording work and background research.

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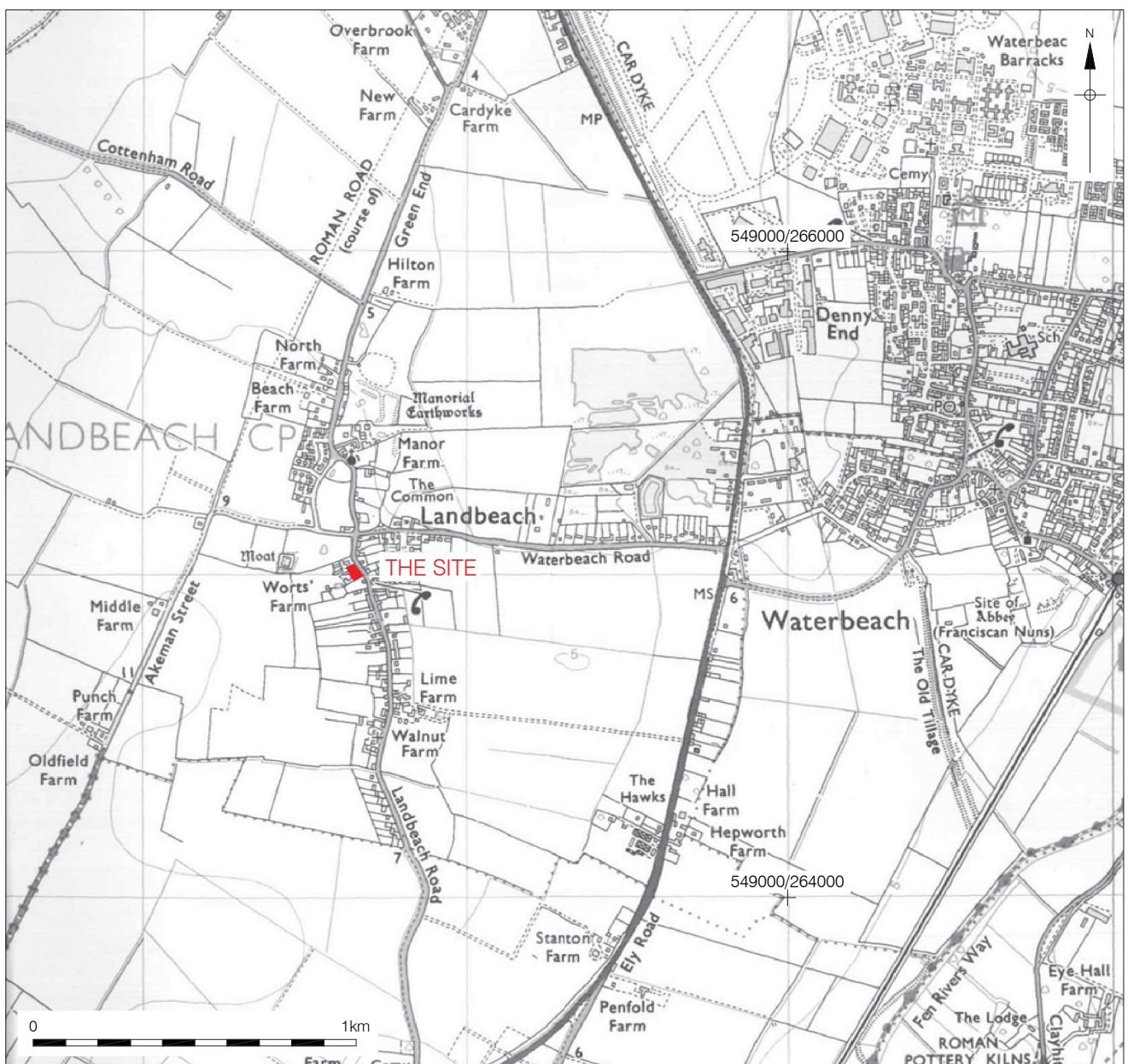
8.2 Original Documents

Description	Date	Cambridgeshire Archives Document Reference
Ordnance Survey Draft of First Edition	1811	n/a
Landbeach Enclosure Map	1818	Q/RDc18
25" Ordnance Survey Map	1886	Cambs XL.3
6" Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1903	Cambs Sheet XL.NE
6" Ordnance Survey Map	1927	Cambs Sheet XL.NE
6" Ordnance Survey Map	1950	Cambs Sheet XL.NE
Cambridgeshire County Farms Plan of Worts Farm	1962	KCC7/C114-17/80935

8.3 Websites Consulted

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.landbeach.org.uk



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 20,000 at A4

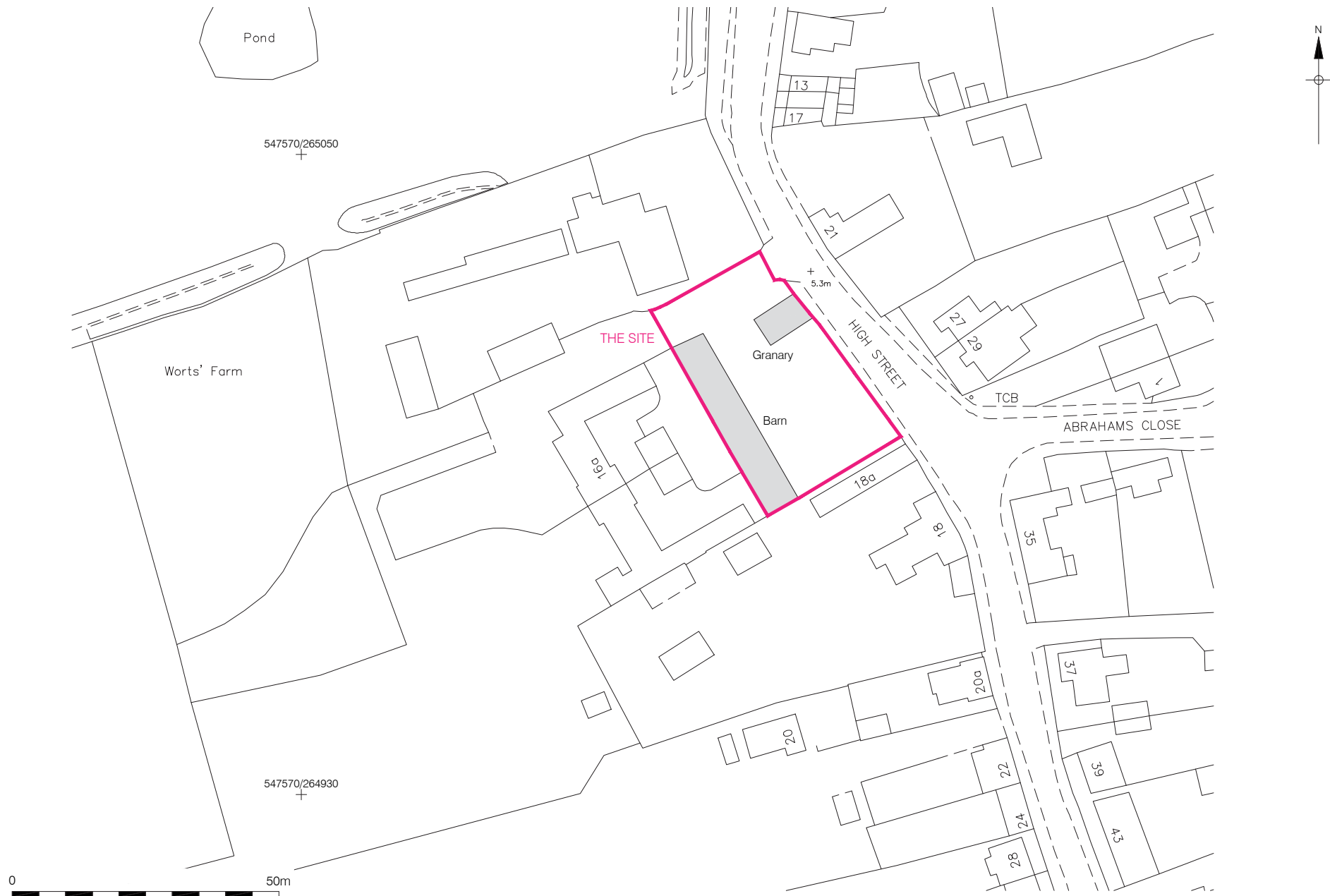
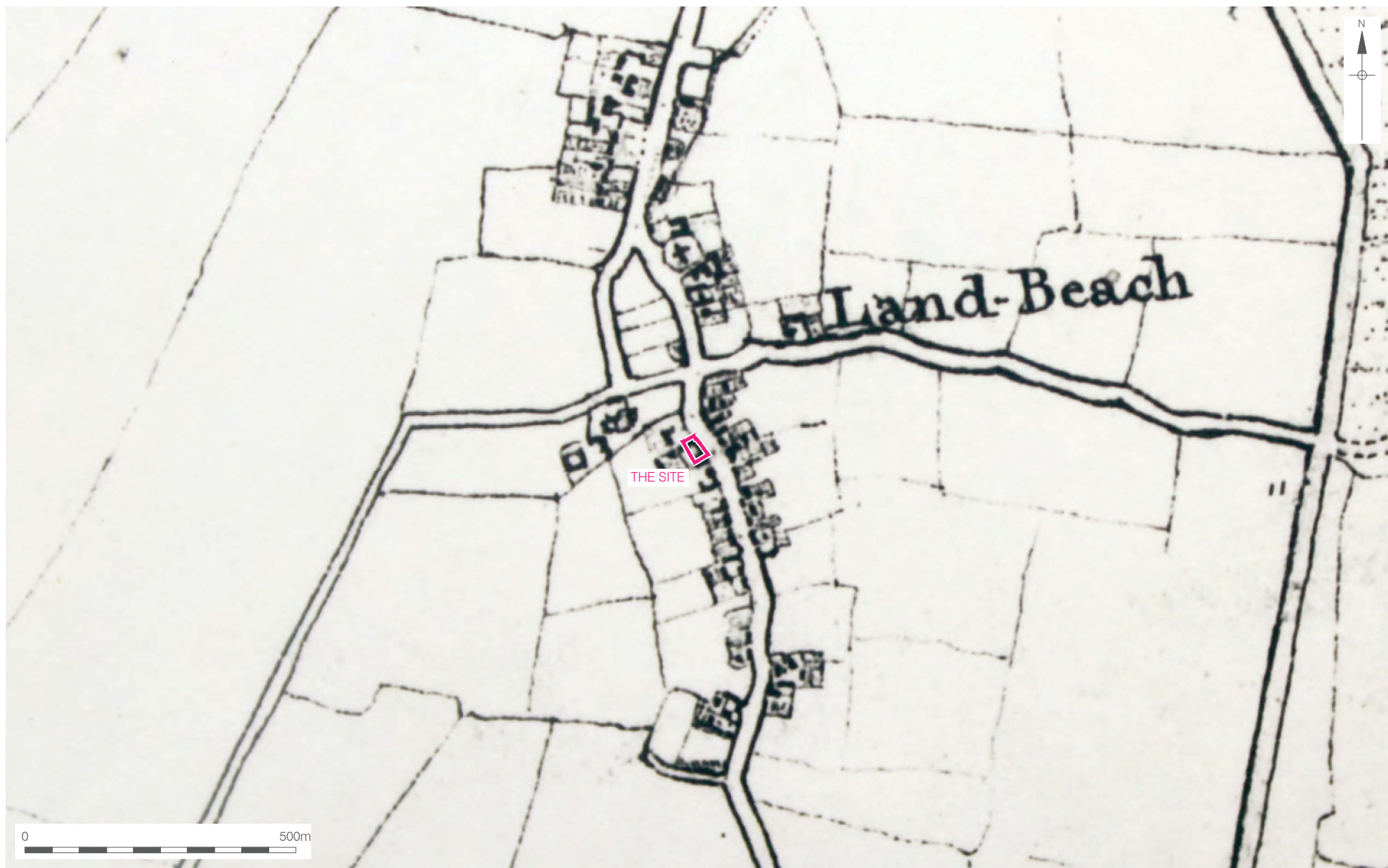


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:1,000 at A4



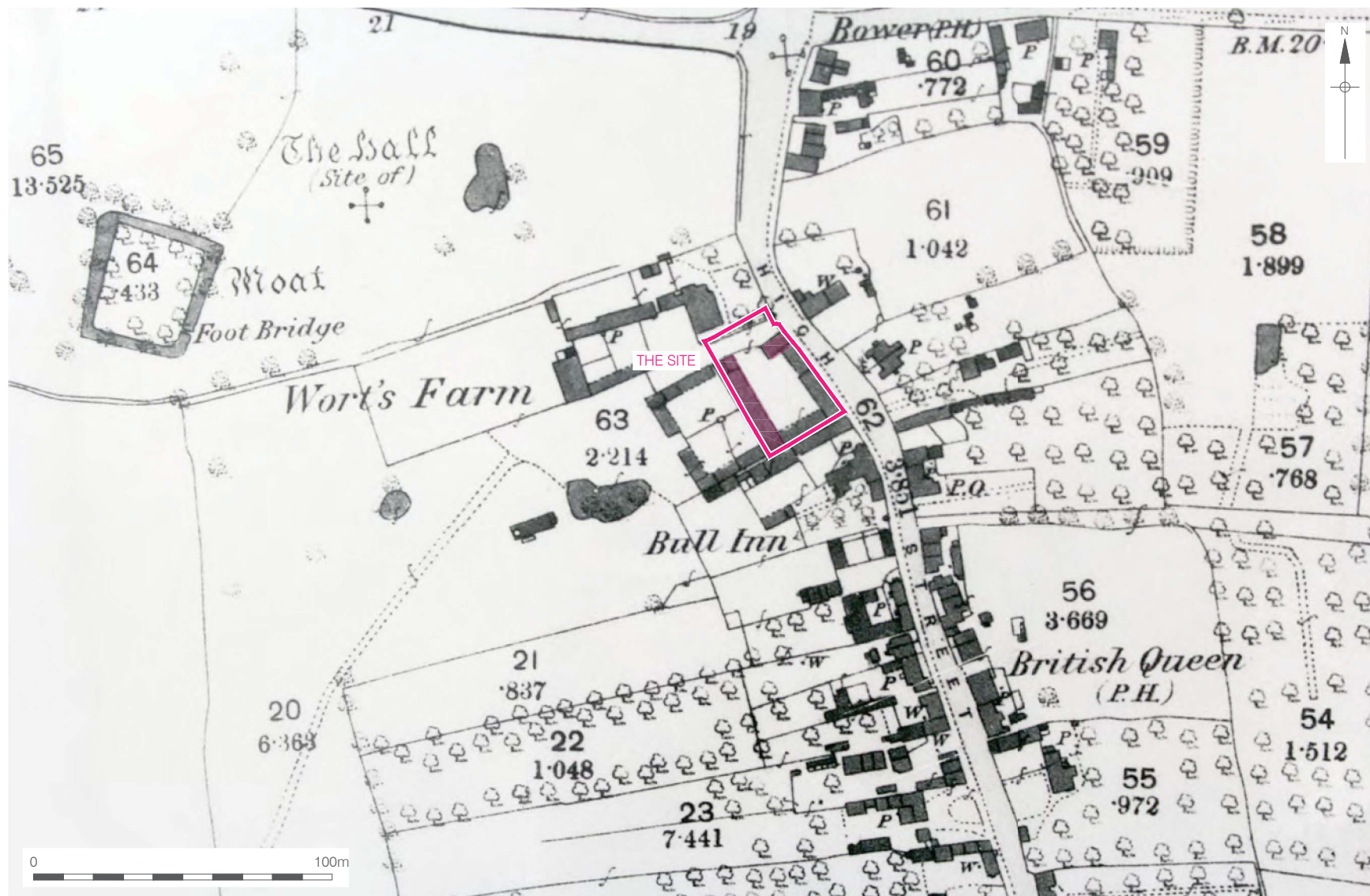
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
23/10/15 HB

Figure 3
Ordnance Survey Draft of First Edition, 1811
approx 1:10,000 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
23/10/15 HB

Figure 4
Landbeach Enclosure Map, 1818
1:2,000 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
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Figure 5
Ordnance Survey, 1886
1:2,000 at A4

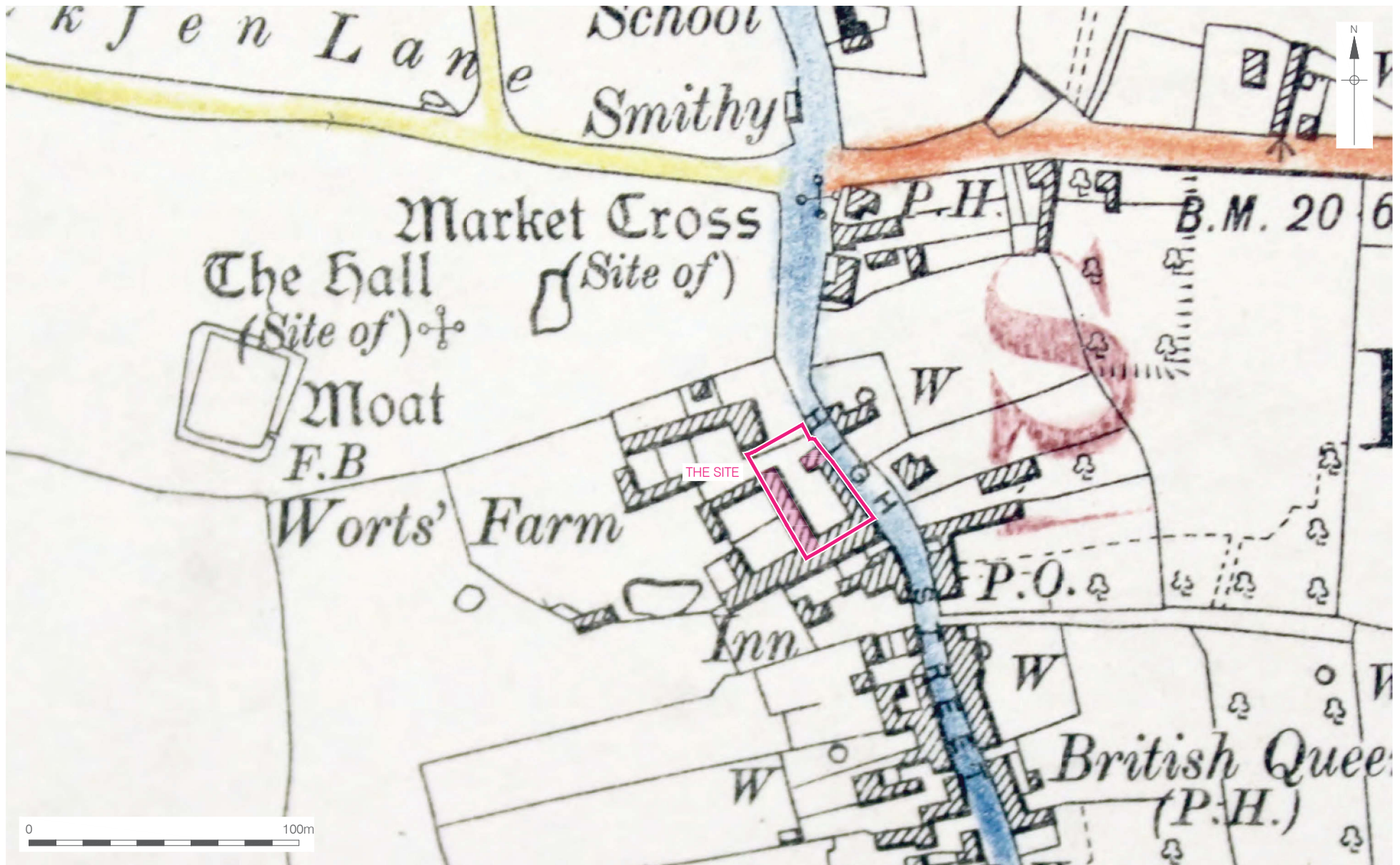


Figure 6
Ordnance Survey, 1903
1:2,000 at A4

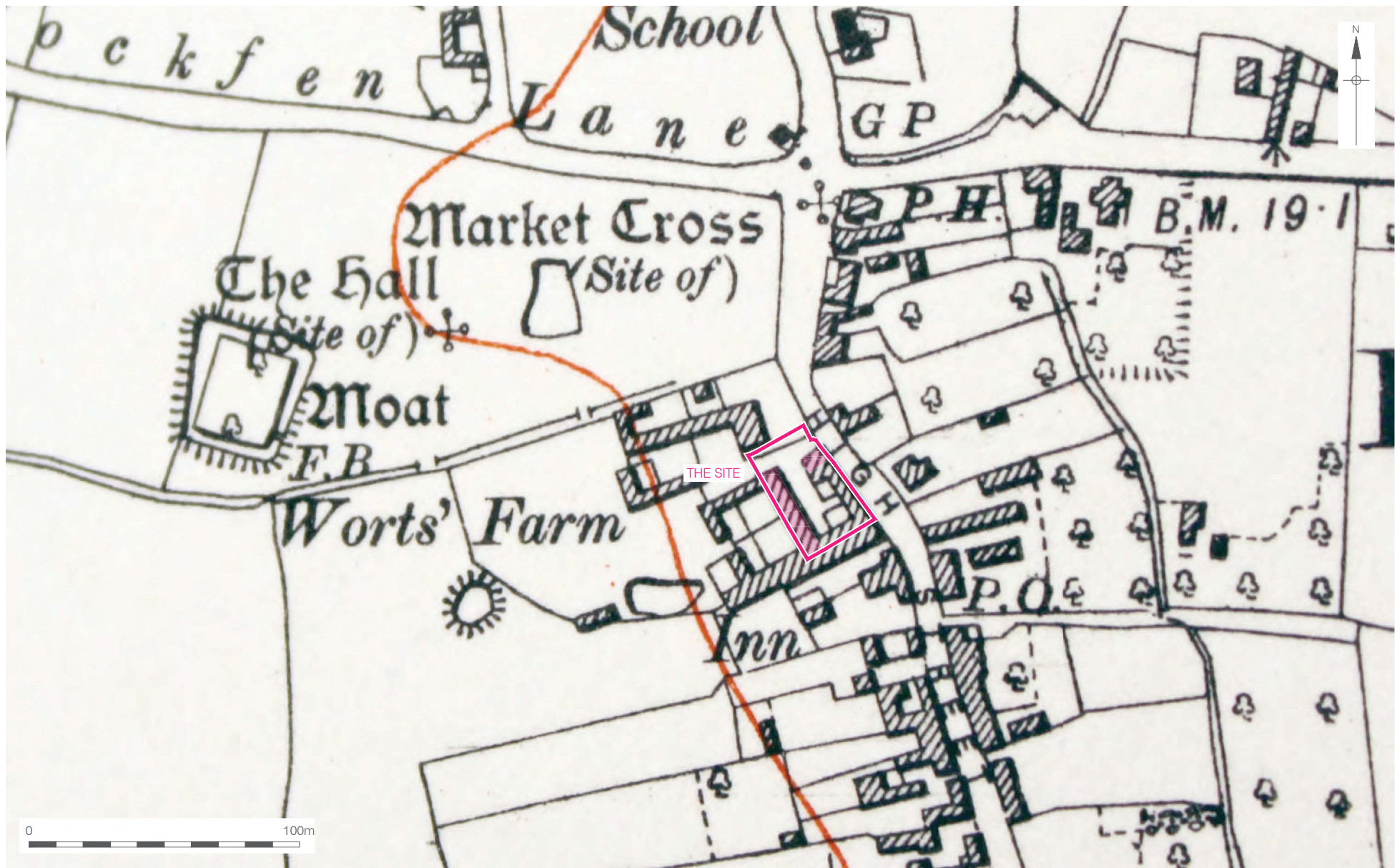
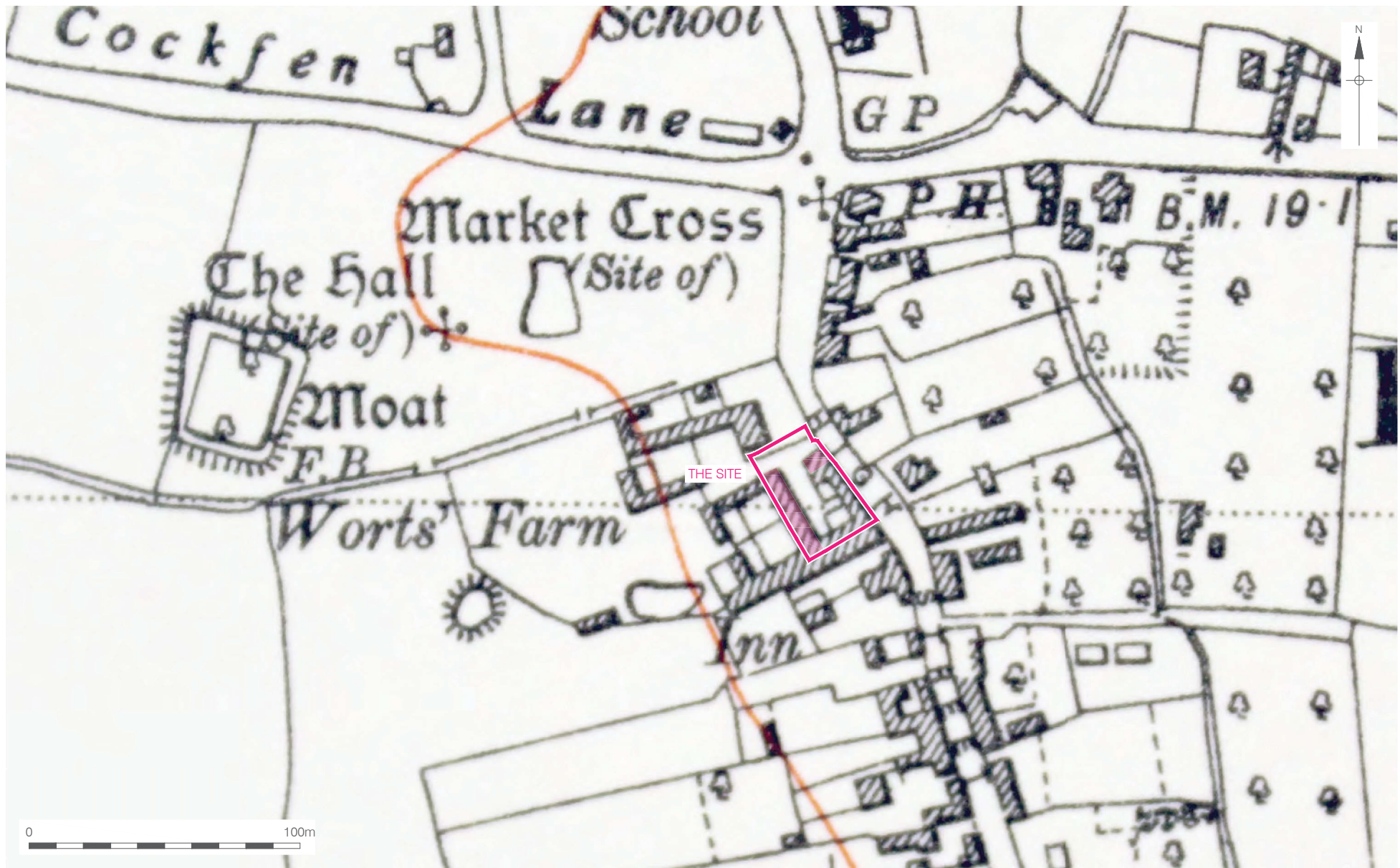
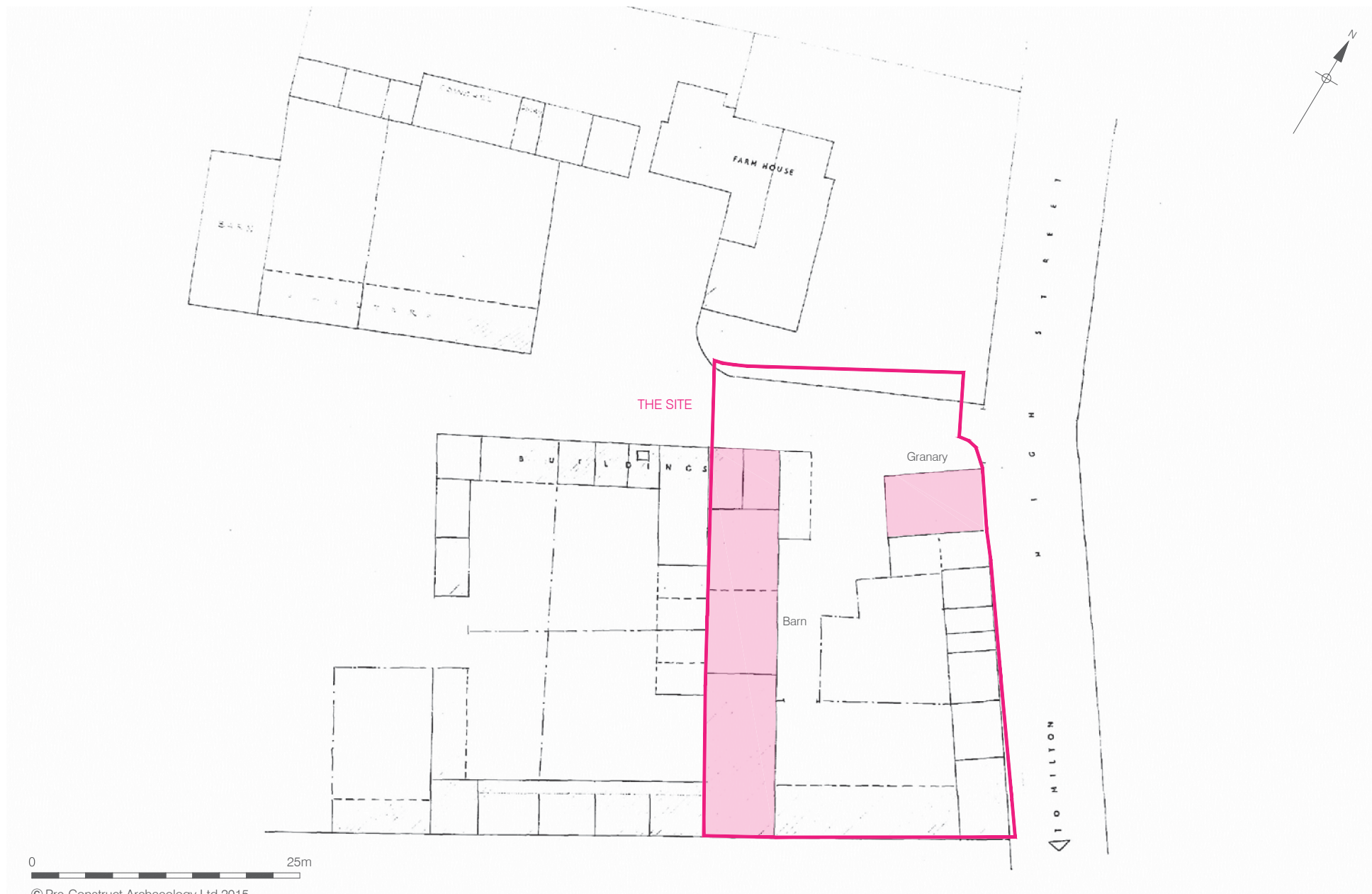


Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey, 1927
 1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 8
Ordnance Survey, 1950
1:2,000 at A4

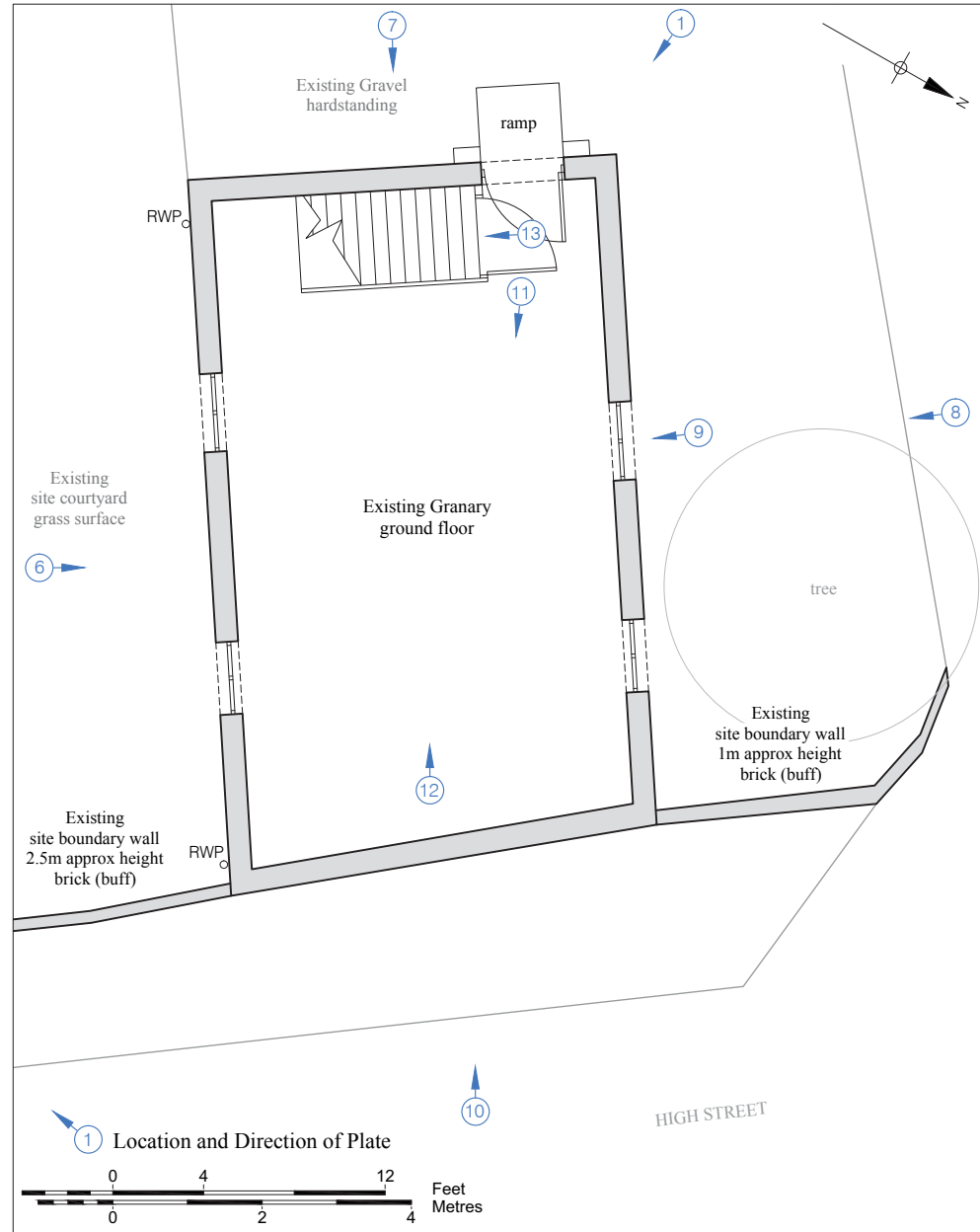


0 25m

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Figure 9
Cambridgeshire County Farms plan of Worts Farm, 1962
(CA Ref. KCC7/C114-17/80935)
1:500 at A4

Ground Floor Plan



Based on drawings supplied by clients architects, 2015©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
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First Floor Plan

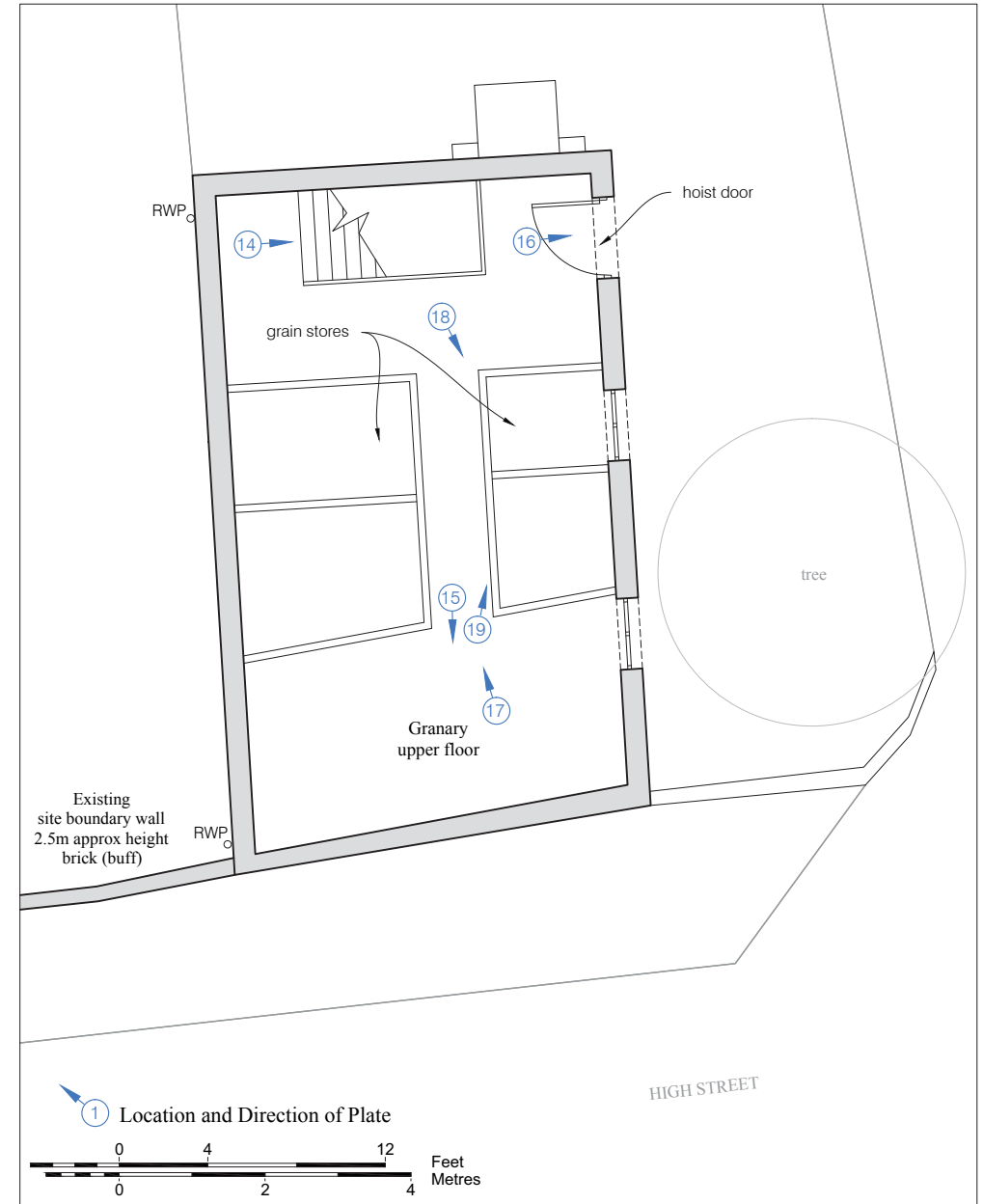
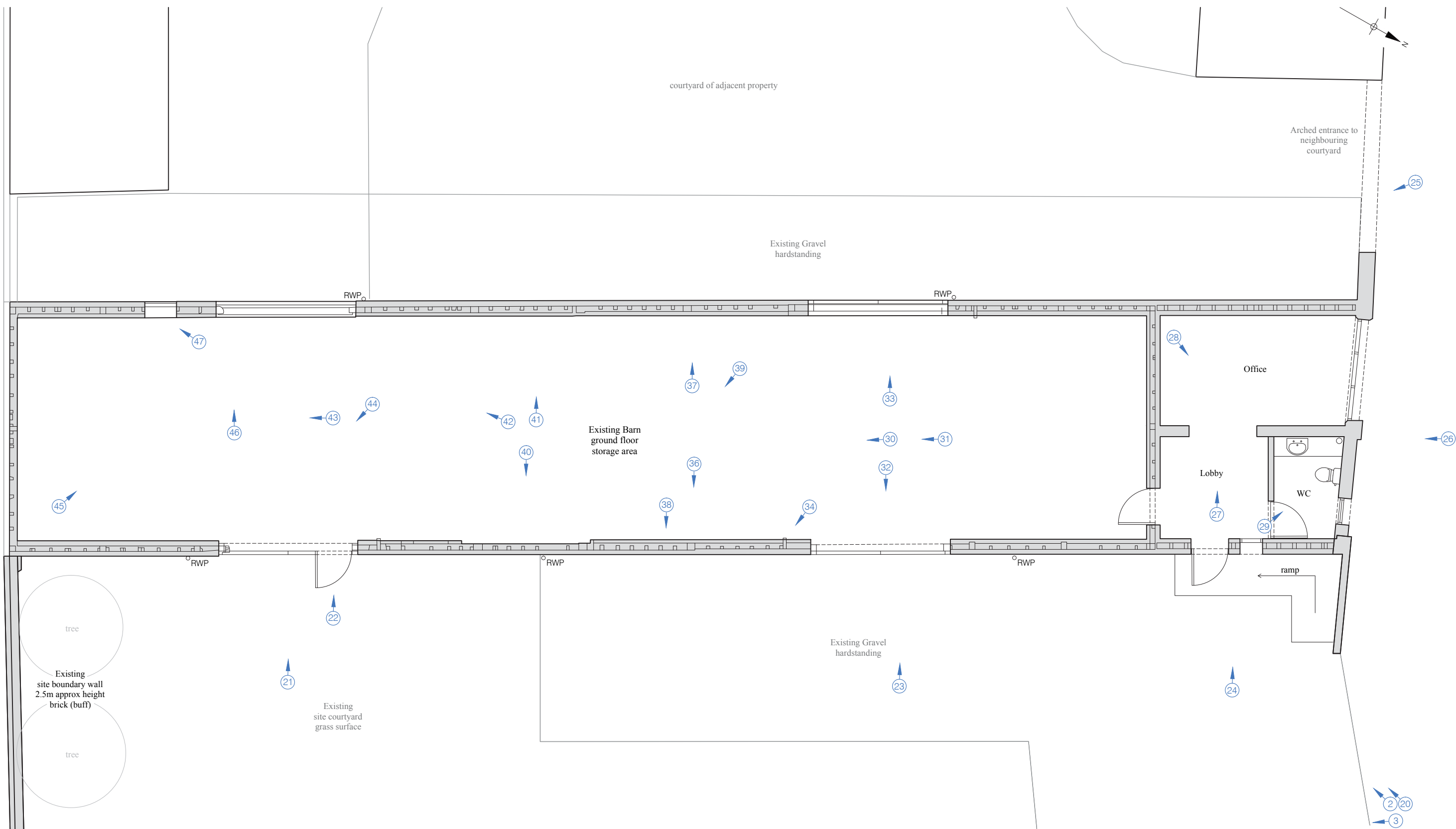
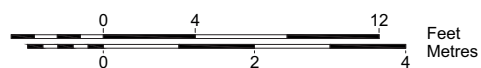


Figure 10
Ground and First Floor Plan of Granary
showing location of Plates
1:100 at A4



Location and Direction of Plate



Based on drawing supplied by clients architects ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
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Figure 11
Ground Floor Plan of Worts Farm Barn
showing location of Plates
1:100 at A3

APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

From www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

Worts Farm Granary, Landbeach

DESCRIPTION: Worts Farm Granary

GRADE: II

DATE LISTED: 24 October 2002

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ID: 489507

OS GRID REFERENCE: TL4766065019

OS GRID COORDINATES: 547660, 265019

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 52.2635, 0.1623

LOCATION: 1 Banworth Ln, Landbeach, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB25 9FS,
UK CB25 9FS

LOCALITY: [Landbeach](#)

LOCAL AUTHORITY: South Cambridgeshire District Council

COUNTY: [Cambridgeshire](#)

COUNTRY: [England](#)

POSTCODE: CB25 9FS

LANDBEACH

219/0/10017 HIGH STREET

24-OCT-02 Worts Farm Granary

GV II

Granary. Earlier C19. Gault brick with hipped slate roof. Rectangular plan with blank end wall to road. 2 casement windows to both floors on north side with loft door to right and 2 ground-floor casements to south side. Door to rear.

INTERIOR. Ground floor open, except for recent boxing in to original step ladder. First floor has intact framed and boarded grain bins. King post roof construction.

A good example of a large intact granary of the period.

Forms a group with historic buildings nearby.

Worts Farmhouse, Landbeach

DESCRIPTION: Worts Farmhouse

GRADE: II

DATE LISTED: 2 February 1976

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ID: 50651

OS GRID REFERENCE: TL4762465038

OS GRID COORDINATES: 547624, 265038

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 52.2637, 0.1618

LOCATION: High Street, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire CB4 8DT

LOCALITY: [Landbeach](#)

LOCAL AUTHORITY: South Cambridgeshire District Council

COUNTY: [Cambridgeshire](#)

COUNTRY: [England](#)

POSTCODE: CB4 8DT

Listing Text

The following item: LANDBEACH High Street
11/105 (West Side)
Worts Farmhouse

TL 4665-4765 LANDBEACH HIGH STREET
(West Side)

11/105 Worts Farmhouse
2.2.76

GV II

Farmhouse. Late C17 or early C18, and early C19. Gault brick; hipped slate roof with end stacks; plain tile roofs to back ranges with four stacks. Two storeys. Late C17 or early C18 house possibly L-plan with early C19 range to east with symmetrical facade of three 'bays'. Three first floor and three ground floor sixteen-paned and twelve-paned hung sash windows in cambered brick arches. Main entrance to south; C19 reeded wooden doorcase with corner bosses and glazed eight-panelled door. Interior. Boxed ceiling beams, large central stack backing onto cross passage blocked by C19 staircase. C18 panelled doors.

Ravensdale, J.R. The Village of Landbeach p. 13, 1974

Listing NGR: TL4762465038

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-228818

Project details

Project name	Granary and Barn at Worts Farm, Landbesch, Cambridgeshire		
Short description of the project	Historic building Survey of the Grade II listed granary and barn associated with Worts Farm, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire. A level 2 survey was required on the granary and a photographic survey on the barn prior to conversion into residential dwellings and associated store. The survey revealed that the original mid-19th century granary retains many original features including grain bins on the first floor. The threshing barn, also 19th century in date, has been much altered internally. It was converted to the county archive store in the early 1990s.		
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2015 End: 14-11-2015		
Previous/future work	No / Not known		
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4580 - HER event no.		
Any associated project reference codes	CWFL15 - Sitecode		
Type of project	Building Recording		
Site status	Listed Building		
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building		
Monument type	GRANARY Post Medieval		
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval		
Significant Finds	N/A None		
Significant Finds	N/A None		
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"		

Prompt Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE LANDBEACH Worts Farm, High Steet,, Landbeach

Postcode CB25 9FT

Study area 0.1 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 4765 6500 52.262894841518 0.163782619796 52 15 46 N 000 09 49 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.3m Max: 5.3m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Organisation

Project brief CCC Historic Environment Team
originator

Project design Taleyna Fletcher
originator

Project Taleyna Fletcher
director/manager

Project supervisor Taleyna Fletcher

Type of Private Client
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive n/a
recipient

Digital Archive ID CWFL15

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 available

Digital Archive n/a
 notes

Paper Archive n/a
 recipient

Paper Archive ID CWFL15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Miscellaneous
 available Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
 Notes","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Paper Archive n/a
 notes

Entered by Taleyna Fletcher (tfletcher@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 3 November 2015

APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1. Worts Farm Granary



Plate 2. Worts Farm Barn



Plate 3. Worts Farm Yard



Plate 4. Access to Worts Farm from High Street, Landbeach



Plate 5. Farmyard wall with render on lower half



Plate 6. South-east facing elevation, The Granary



Plate 7. South-west facing elevation, The Granary



Plate 8. North-west facing elevation, The Granary



Plate 9. Casement window on the north-west facing elevation, The Granary



Plate 10. North-east facing elevation, The Granary



Plate 11. Ground floor storage area inside The Granary



Plate 12. Ground floor storage area inside The Granary



Plate 13. Access ladder to the first floor of The Granary



Plate 14. Access hatch as viewed from the first floor of The Granary



Plate 15. Xx roof, The Granary



Plate 16. Detail of the loading door on the Granary first floor



Plate 17. Grain stores on the first floor



Plate 18. Grain stores on the first floor



Plate 19. Grain stores on the first floor



Plate 20. Worts Farm Barn



Plate 21. Location of former loading doors on north-east facing elevation

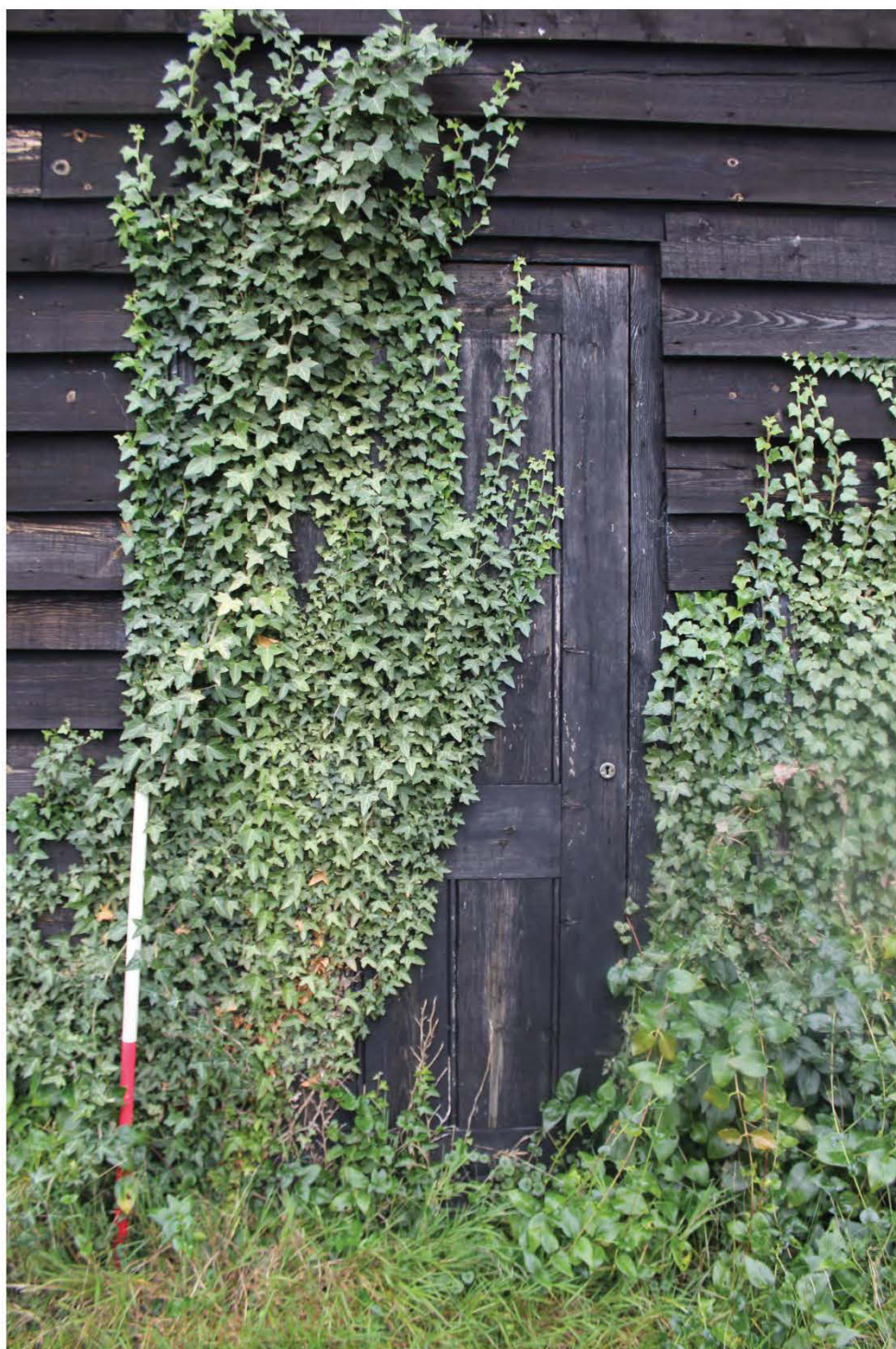


Plate 22. Access door inserted into location of former opening on the north-east facing elevation



Plate 23. Loading doors on north-east facing elevation



Plate 24. Inserted door and window, north-east facing elevation



Plate 25. Worts Farm Barn, south-west facing elevation



Plate 26. Worts Farm Barn, north-west facing elevation



Plate 27. Storage area at north-western end of the Barn



Plate 28. Kitchen area at north-western end of the Barn



Plate 29. Bathroom at north-western end of the Barn



Plate 30. Xx roof, Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 31. Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 32. Loading doors, Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 33. Location of former loading doors, Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 34. Carpenters Marks, Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 35. Carpenters Marks, Bay 1, The Barn



Plate 36. Bay 2, The Barn



Plate 37. Bay 2, The Barn



Plate 38. Bay 2, The Barn



Plate 39. Bay 2, The Barn



Plate 40. Bay 3, The Barn



Plate 41. Bay 3, The Barn



Plate 42. Bay 3, The Barn

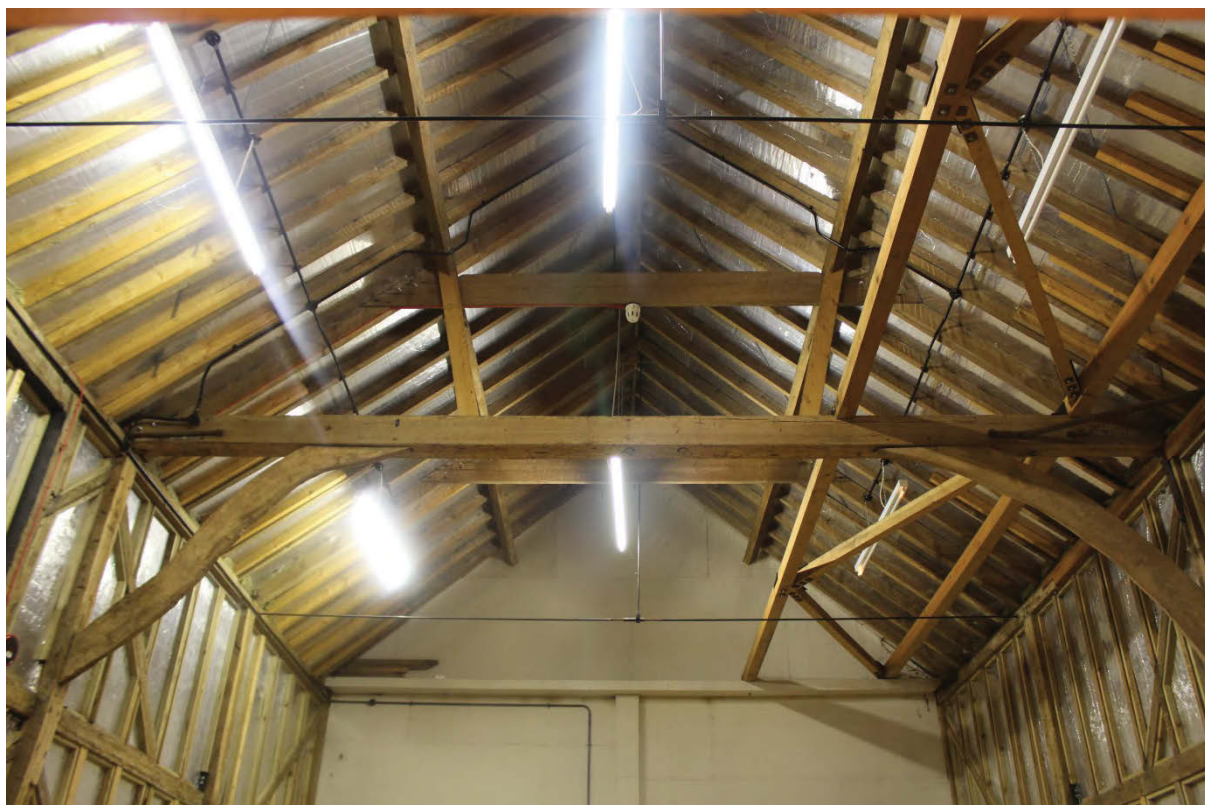


Plate 43. Detail of the roof, Bay 4, The Barn



Plate 44. Location of former loading doors, Bay 4, The Barn



Plate 45. Location of former loading doors, Bay 4, The Barn



Plate 46. Location of former loading doors, Bay 4, The Barn



Plate 47. Carpenters Marks, Bay 4, The Barn

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