
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

BARN ON LAND BETWEEN 64 & 76 LOW ROAD
BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

CHER Event Number:
CHER ECB 3934

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NGR: TL 5850 6699		Report No: 4291
District: East Cambridgeshire		Site Code: AS 1579
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 4496
Signed:		Date: March 2013

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BARN ON LAND BETWEEN 64 & 76 LOW ROAD BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a stone-built barn on land between 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5850 6699).

Comparison with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, together with surviving structural carpentry, suggests that the barn was constructed in the 18th century. A phase of later 19th century remodelling can be associated with the presence of various brick dressings on the building. In the 20th century, an associated lateral range was largely demolished, and the original roof replaced by a modern, ephemeral construction.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a barn on land between 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5850 6699; Figs. 1 & 2). The recording was commissioned by Chris Anderson Residential Development Land Agent Ltd on behalf of their client Wellco Properties LLP in advance of a proposed development to convert the existing barn to residential use.

1.2 The project was carried out following advice (dated 15th February 2013) and a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Kasia Gdaniec 8th March 2013) in accordance with a specification compiled by AS dated 11th March 2013 and approved by the CCC HET. The project adhered to the procedures outlined in the English Heritage (EH) document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) as well as the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (rev. 2008). The recording was carried out to Level 2 as defined in the EH with additional elements as defined in the brief.

1.3 Assessment aims:

- the archaeological recording of the existing barn in order to determine the date, character, function and significance of the building.
- To carry out a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical and archaeological background
- To produce a high-quality fully-integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to –preserve by record’ the building in its current form prior to conversion.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 As part of the project, information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment. A summary of this is outlined below with further research carried out as necessary.

Archaeological databases

2.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area in order to quantify the sites archaeological potential. Those entries of relevance are described below (4.2).

Historical and cartographic sources

2.3 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office and historic maps and other information has been included as Figs. 3-7 and referenced appropriately in the bibliography and appendices.

Secondary sources

2.4 The principal sources of secondary material was the Cambridge Record Office as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

Building recording

2.5 The site was visited on the 18th March 2012 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description and analysis was carried out by Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Existing plans and elevations provided by the client were checked and altered for accuracy with additional drawings produced where necessary. These are included as Figures 8-9. In addition drawings of the proposed development have been reproduced as Fig. 10.

2.6 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. All the digital photography has been reproduced as colour plates, included below, with locations plots shown on Fig. 8.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

3.1 The village of Burwell lies approximately 10 miles north-east of Cambridge on the south-eastern edge of the fenlands. The settlement comprises three distinct areas; the southern part, known as High Town contains the church and castle and is believed to be the early nucleus, with North Street beyond the line of a raised causeway to the north-east and the area between named Newnham which developed later to include a number of dispersed dwellings.

3.2 The site lies within the Newnham area, some 920m to the north of the castle and church, on the west side of Low Road (Fig. 1). The assessment structure comprises a barn set back from the street front extending along the western boundary of the site. The adjoining plot to the north is divided by a low clunch-built boundary wall and contains an early timber-framed building, The Poplars. This is Grade II listed, and described as an early 17th century open-hall house. A modern house lies to the south, while to the west are narrow field plots of open scrubland which extend west to The Weirs watercourse.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 Low Road lies along the fen edge at approximately 4.5m AOD. The Weirs, a canalised former historic transport lode lies to the west of the field plots to the rear of the site. The local soils are of the Wantage 2 association which are well-drained calcareous silty soils which can be affected by groundwater. They overlie solid geology of Cretaceous Lower Chalk.

4.1.2 Cartographic evidence indicates the area on the east side of the village was extensively exploited with quarry pits and lime kilns.

4.2 *Archaeological & historical background*

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity is prevalent in the surrounding area, particularly to the west of the village in the fenland proper, although finds have also been made within the vicinity of the site. For example, a Mesolithic tranchet axe head was found adjacent to the north side of the site (CHER 06477) and two possible Iron Age extraction pits were identified during archaeological monitoring 170m to the south (CHER CB14590). Middle Iron Age pottery and burnt flint was found during excavation 200m to the south-east (CHER 11989).

Romano-British

4.2.2 The fen edge was a popular location for Roman settlement and large quantities of Roman pottery and building materials along with metalwork objects have been found in the area (CHER 06764a, 04663 and 06787: Janes and Peachey 2011). Field walking 160m to the south-east recovered a significant amount of Roman surface finds (CHER 10953) and excavations along Low Road 200m to the south-east of the site confirmed a level of activity, principally on the east side of the excavated area and represented by two Roman ditches (CHER 11989). Further excavations identified palisaded trenches or gullies mainly N-S aligned, but with some E-W, along with several pits. There was little dating evidence present, but some abraded Roman pottery was recovered. The site was thought to lie on the periphery of the settlement.

Medieval

4.2.3 The place name of Burwell has its origins in Old English (Anglo-Saxon), meaning 'spring by the fort or burh'. The southern part of Burwell comprises the historic core of the town and appears to have Anglo-Saxon origins, with a cemetery in the area (CHER 06764). An Anglo-Saxon brooch (CHER 06768A) and penny (CHER CB14760) have also been recorded in the vicinity.

4.2.4 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Burwell was the property of the Abbot of Ramsey, with the early core of the town developing to include Burwell Castle (CHER 01775/SAM29382) and the Priory of St. John which stood 300m to the south of the site. Parsonage Farm, supposedly built from monastic stone, is all that remains (CHER 06864, 06864A). The priory was founded c.1100 and the castle was almost certainly constructed by King Stephen during the period of disorder and civil strife known as 'the Anarchy', to hem in the rebel baron Geoffrey de Mandeville based at Ely. He met his death when attacking the unfinished castle in 1144. The Grade I listed medieval church of St. Mary is situated just to the east of the castle. This area of Burwell has produced numerous finds associated with this period, notably metal objects (CHER 06768B, 06843A and 06466), but also of particular interest is a probable medieval house platform near to the site which has a centre point 35m to the south (CHER 11380). It is approximately 0.3m high and 19m by 7m with an adjoining incomplete enclosure to the west. It is believed to be the remains of a medieval toft fronting Low Road. A ridge or bank located approximately 170m east of the site which runs 530 yards between High Town and North Street, is thought to have originated as

a medieval headland within common fields which subsequently became a road (CHER 06733). A medieval pilgrim's ampula was found approximately 180m to the north-west (CHER CB14759).

Post-medieval

4.2.5 The town of Burwell remained prosperous throughout the post-medieval period and sites in the vicinity of the site include manor houses (CHER 06722 and 06502), farms (CHER 06863 and 06493), windmills (CHER 06393 and 06495), inns (CHER 06474, 06385 and 06476) and a malt kiln and granary (CHER MCB16584).

4.2.6 Slight earthworks are located to the west of the Poplars, which are given a centre point approximately 70m north-west of the barn. These comprise slight earthworks of a modern holloway leading into a field from the east, and to their north is an incomplete raised enclosure thought to be a field sub-division associated with the house (CHER 11378). An archaeological monitoring at No. 106 Low Road, some 170m to the south identified a 17th century ditch thought to be part of the moat around Tunbridge Farm. A post-medieval pit and two undated clunch pits were also identified (CHER MCB14590).

4.2.7 Poplars Farmhouse adjacent to the site is a Grade II listed two-storey building with an attic and is thought to have originated as a hall and cross-wing in the early 17th century, with modifications carried out during the 18th century (English Heritage: list entry No. 1131753). The barn is not a listed building in its own right.

The site

4.2.8 No documentary evidence was found relating directly to the barn. However, the tithe map and apportionment of 1842 indicates it was part of what is now The Poplars (Fig. 3). This shows Plot 348 named as a house and homestead including a fairly compact array of buildings with the house framing the north side of a yard with a number of outbuildings enclosing the other three sides. This was owned by Joseph Lepla who also owned the orchard to the immediate rear of the property (Plot 349), though occupied by William Lepla. The barn is clearly visible with the porch projecting on the west side and even here appears to have a further unit at the north end much as the lean-to today. Census returns from 1851 and later appear to suggest the family worked as grocers and drapers in Burwell throughout much of the 19th century.

4.2.9 More detail can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, produced in 1886 (Fig. 4) which does suggest some small-scale alterations to the complex. The barn is more recognisable and does not display the north-west extension, while the southern range appears truncated and the yard has one small subdivision. The orchard to the west is now depicted and the surrounding landscape remains much as on the tithe map.

4.2.10 The 1901 OS map (Fig. 5) again show some level of alteration and the barn once again is shown with the north-west extension. Otherwise, the yard is further subdivided and the range fronting onto the road is altered and is now shown as open-fronted. The subsequent two OS maps, dated 1938 and 1950 depict the barn as somewhat altered, perhaps with an extension on the south-east side but otherwise the yard changes with the loss of the southern range by 1938.

5 THE BUILDING

Exterior

5.1 The barn is of five bays, orientated north – south with the current entrance on the east and a projecting porch and adjacent lean-to on the west. It is constructed of large regularly-coursed clunch blocks with brick dressings; these most prominent at the door aperture on the east and reinforcing the south-east and south-west corners. Some brick packing is also visible in places at ground level but is most conspicuous in marking a continuous offset at approximately 1.3m height. Ventilation slits are visible in several places, all blocked with what appears to be the same brick.

5.2 The brickwork is of a variable pinkish-yellow gault or shale brick, typical of the late 19th century and in one or two places where the brick is laid with the frog uppermost, they can be identified as being locally manufactured Burwell bricks (Plate 1). The clunch is for the most part weathered back on the exterior face except where protection has been afforded by a pre-existing structures, and here rough, parallel tooling survives (Plate 2). The stonework has been mostly repointed with a cementitious mortar.

5.3 The roof is of fairly shallow pitch and clad in corrugated metal sheeting, although the original roof was removed and replaced in the 1960s. However, several of the original tie-beams with other members were set aside, and survive in storage within the building (see below).

5.4 The east elevation faces the road, and displays a clear gradation in the coursing from large, almost square blocks at the base to more refined coursing and smaller blocks near the eaves (Plate 3). A full-height doorway marks the central bay, now enclosed with modern metal sliding doors, although restraining hooks fixed to the walls on either side indicate the existence of earlier double doors. The jambs have been made good with late 19th century brick but with the evidence for earlier doors, it is probable the doorway was remodelled at this time rather than being a new insertion. A blocked ventilation slit lies to the south, though an area of render to the north conceals a second example.

5.5 At the south-east corner a low wall extends laterally from this east elevation and forms a surviving fragment of an adjoining range visible on the tithe map (Plates 4 and 5). The stonework is coursed in the same manner and appears to be tied into the barn, although some making good at the corner post-dates the demolition of the building. The wall survives to a height of approximately 2m and has not been repointed as the barn, so that the original hard, pinkish mortar survives. The structure now forms a retaining wall for a high bank to the rear, though on that side the continuous brick string course indicates this was originally the south external wall of the range. There are no surviving marks for the original roof line where it abutted the main structure, though one or tether rings survive, presumably once internal within the range.

5.6 The north gable end of the barn is entirely regular in form as on the east, with stonework rising to eaves level (Plate 6). Above eaves level, the gable is clad in modern weatherboarding, although the wall-plate is supported by late 19th century gault bricks. Both corners are bevelled at lower level and corbelled out above to a

standard corner (Plate 7). A central pitching door is set at high level, framed by oak. This is a later insertion, as the remains of an earlier ventilation aperture remains visible inside, and has been disturbed by its insertion.

5.7 The west façade incorporates a porch and modern lean-to to the north (Plates 8 and 9). The southern bays are coursed as on the east and pierced by two ventilation slits, the northern example having been widened and then latterly blocked with 19th century brick (Plate 10). The porch appears contemporary and tied into the main body of the barn but rises only to 2.4m height, possibly to upper timber-framing and a pitched roof, though now covered by an in-line pent-roofed structure (Plate 11). The porch has been extensively repaired by the insertion of brick at the corners, the lower parts of the wall on the west, and the door jambs are all of 19th century brick. The west side is pierced by a wide doorway containing double boarded doors of 20th century date, while to the immediate north is a probable contemporary window, although much of this side has failed structurally, and is in a precarious condition.

5.8 The pent-roofed lean-to along the northern bays is of fairly ephemeral and modern construction, but has served to protect the original walls from weathering (Plate 12 and 13). Surviving features include tile flaunching of the north wall of the porch as well as a third ventilation slit in the main body of the barn. Distinct modern tooling is also present on the lower edge of the blocks, presumably made where the original lime mortar was chipped out and replaced in cement.

5.9 The south gable end abuts the adjoining property but appears to be fairly plain, again with some repair on the corners in late 19th century and later Fletton brick (Plate 14). A central ventilation slit is visible, blocked as elsewhere.

Interior

5.10 The interior of the barn is floored in cement throughout, while the original external walls have been left exposed and only white-washed. Internally, the stone coursing is as well-handled as the exterior (Plates 15 and 16). The original aperture on the west is dressed with good stonework which continues into the porch structure, confirming the porch as contemporary (Plates 17 and 18) but with replacement boarded doors on the west (Plate 19). Much of the original pinkish lime mortar survives.

5.11 The ventilation slits all round are blocked from the exterior and so remain well expressed on the internal face. Two of the three on the west are well-preserved, as well as one on the south (Plates 20 and 21), while a further possible example is visible at the north end below the inserted window (Plate 22).

5.12 As the building is stone-built, little structural carpentry survives, apart from the wall-plates and truncated stumps of the tie-beams (Plate 23). A number of edge-halved scarf joints are visible in the wall-plate (Plate 24) but further characteristics are not visible.

5.13 Lying *ex-situ* within the barn, several of the original tie-beams and their associated braces survive (Plates 25 and 26). Other elements like rafters may also be present amid various piles of lumber stored in the building but could not be identified with the same certainty. The timber appears to be entirely of oak and where seen in cross-section, is fairly slow-grown. The original truss arrangement is clear, and

included tie-beams with short pendant outer posts, from which slender, curved braces sprang. Normally, such posts would stand on corbels, but there is no evidence for this, and instead it is likely that they were held in compression by simple triangulation of the timber and so needed no additional support. The timbers were all pegged, and additionally supported by a strap and staple threaded through the tie-beam. There is no evidence in the upper face of the tie-beams to indicate the presence of any king- or queen-posts.

5.14 Average measurements of the surviving roof timbers were taken and are as follows:

Tie-beam	8" x 8" (203mm x 203mm)
Wall-post	5" x 6" (127mm x 152mm)
Brace	6" x 3" (152mm x 76mm)

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 A brief inspection of the surrounding streets reveals several barns, outbuildings and even cottages which bear close comparison in terms of general methods of construction and specific features. The tooling of the clunch is fairly standard across the area, and identical ventilation slits are also present on other buildings. Likewise the pinkish mortar can be found elsewhere on buildings which appear to be 18th or 19th century in origin. This is consistent with the carpentry of the barn, where fairly slender members with long curving braces are suggestive of an 18th century date. The proportions of the building also provide some circumstantial supporting evidence.

6.2 There was clearly a second phase of remodelling in the late 19th century in order to provide some underpinning and to dress the corners of the building. The original ventilation slits were also blocked at this time, and the offset dressed with a line of locally-made bricks. Twentieth century alterations include the rebuilding of the roof in ephemeral materials as well as the addition of the concrete screed floor in the 1960s.

6.3 The development of the building and surrounding complex can be traced through cartographic sources and shows that the barn was part of a complex in 1842 associated with The Poplars, and comprising a number of ranges enclosing a yard adjoining the road. Only the barn survives, which formed the western range, as well as a short stretch of wall remaining from the adjoining range. The bevelled north corners of the barn demonstrate that the former entrance to the farm yard lay to the north of the barn, confirmed by the tithe map, and are typically used to reduce damage to corners of the building. It is likely that the barn was for threshing with the larger doorway on the east and the smaller doorway within the porch designed to provide a through-draft. The high pitching door on the north suggests storage of hay. There is no evidence of any internal floors. Of the ranges visible on the tithe map, only the fragment of the adjoining range survives and one or two tether rings on the external wall of the barn may indicate use as an animal shelter or similar.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The barn was once linked with the adjoining 17th century Poplars, but is now the sole survivor of a complex of structures visible on 19th century maps, which may reflect the typical improvement of farming during the course of the 18th and 19th centuries. The building appears to be fairly typical in terms of style; other barns and outbuildings bear close comparison in size and materials.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Wellco Properties LLP for funding the work and Mr Chris Anderson (Chris Anderson Residential Development Land Agent Ltd) for commissioning the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, Sarah Bultz for providing the HER information and staff at the Cambridge Record Office, Shire Hall.

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WEB SITES

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/default.aspx>
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.historicaldirectories.org
<http://www.ukcensusonline.com/>

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure	Date	Details	Scale
1	Modern	Site Location	1:25,000
2	modern	Detailed site location	-
3	1842	Tithe map of Burwell	-
4	1886	First Edition OS map	1:2,500
5	1901	Second Edition OS map	1:2,500
6	1938	OS map	1:10,560
7	1950	OS map	1:10,560

APPENDIX 2 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	Area A. R. P.
348	Joseph Lepla	Himself	House & homestead	-	0 – 1 – 20
349	“	“	orchard	Grass	2 - 2 - 38

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Barn on land Between Nos. 64 & 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire</i>
County: <i>Cambridgeshire</i>	District: <i>East Cambridgeshire</i>
Village/Town: <i>Burwell</i>	Parish: <i>Burwell</i>
Planning application reference:	-
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Wellco Properties LLP</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Residential conversion</i>
Present land use:	<i>Agricultural barn – now a store</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>0.13ha</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 5850 6699</i>
Site Code:	<i>n/a</i>
Site director / organisation:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Historic Building Recording</i>
Date of work:	<i>March 2013</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	-
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: <i>Mid-late 18th century barn</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a stone-built barn on land between 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5850 6699).</i></p> <p><i>Comparison with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, together with surviving structural carpentry suggests that the barn was constructed in the 18th century. A phase of later 19th century remodelling can be associated with the presence of various brick dressings on the building. In the 20th century, an associated lateral range was largely demolished, and the original roof replaced by a modern, ephemeral construction.</i></p>
Author of summary:	Date of Summary: <i>March 2013</i>

APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Barn on land Between Nos. 64 & 76 Low Road, Burwell					NGR:		
County: Cambridgeshire				Museum Collecting Area: Cambridge County Store			
Site Code: AS 1579				Project Number: 4496			
Date of Work: March 2013				Related Work: -			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
08.03.13	Yes			11.03.13	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
4 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 sheet A3 drafting film							
Architect's Drawings:							
3 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Cd	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4291		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	7-15	Yes	Yes	1	1-7	Yes
2	120mm	1-5	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
In report and on CD							

APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-155023

Project details

Project name Barn on land Between Nos. 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

Short description of the project In March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a stone-built barn on land between 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5850 6699). Comparison with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, together with surviving structural carpentry, suggests that the barn was constructed in the 18th century. A phase of later 19th century remodelling can be associated with the presence of various brick dressings on the building. In the 20th century, an associated lateral range was largely demolished, and the original roof replaced by a modern, ephemeral construction.

Project dates Start: 18-03-2013 End: 18-03-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes P4496 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes AS1579 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 3 - Built over

Monument type BARN Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Recorded Observation"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURWELL Barn on land Between Nos. 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

Study area 0.13 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 5850 6699 52 0 52 16 39 N 000 19 24 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	CCC HET
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Tansy Collins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Wellco Properties

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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PLATES



Plate 1 Burwell brick from the brick course along the top of the plinth extending around the barn, taken from the west



Plate 2 Example of the tooling marks on the clunch blocks on the south side of the porch, taken from the north



Plate 3 East elevation, taken from the east



Plate 4 Surviving wall from an earlier range adjoining to the south-east of the barn, taken from the north



Plate 5 Outer face of the surviving wall from an earlier range adjoining to the south-east of the barn, taken from the south-east



Plate 6 North elevation, taken from the north



Plate 7 East elevation (north end) showing bevelled corner, taken from the east



Plate 8 North and west elevation of the barn, taken from the north-west



Plate 9 West elevation, taken from the west



Plate 10 West elevation (south end) showing blocked ventilation slits (indicated), taken from the west



Plate 11 West and south side of the porch, taken from the south-west



Plate 12 Interior of the modern lean-to on the west side of the barn, taken from the north



Plate 13 Formerly external west wall of the barn from within the lean-to, taken from the north



Plate 14 View of the south elevation, taken from the east



Plate 15 Interior of the barn (north end) showing modern roof structure, taken from the south



Plate 16 Interior of the barn (south end) showing the entrance, taken from the north



Plate 17 Interior of the barn (west side) showing position of porch, taken from the north-east



Plate 18 South wall of the porch, taken from the north-east



Plate 19 West wall of the porch showing the 20th century boarded doors, taken from the east



Plate 20 Blocked ventilation slit on the west side of the barn (Bay 1), taken from the east



Plate 21 West wall of the barn (south end), taken from the north-east



Plate 22 Inserted window at the north end of the barn with original blocked ventilation slit below (indicted), taken from the south



Plate 23 West side of the barn at roof level showing surviving wall plate and truncated tie-beam stump, taken from the south-east



Plate 24 Edge-halved scarf joint in the west wall-plate, taken from the east



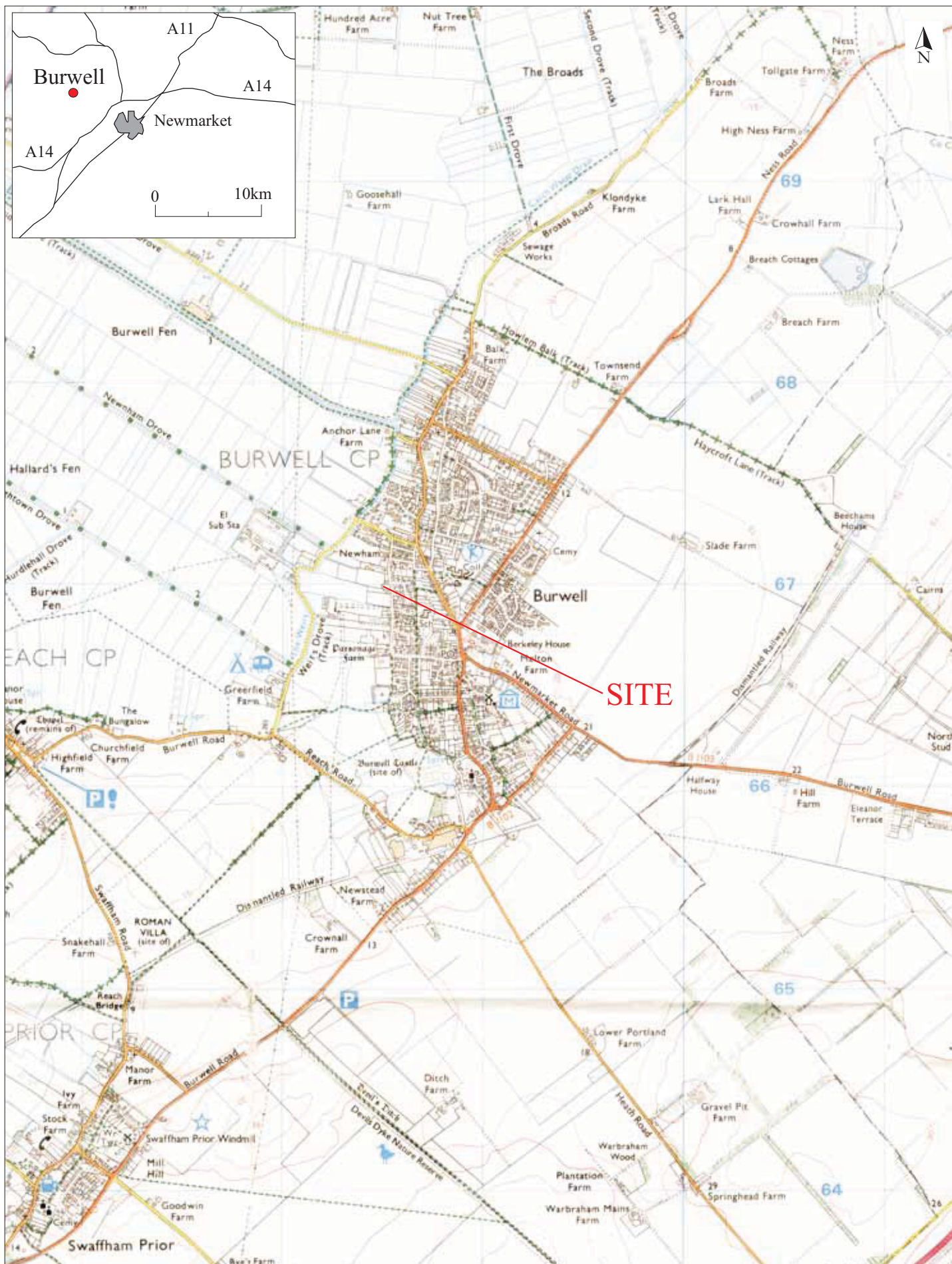
Plate 25 Two ex-situ roof trusses, taken from the south



Plate 26 End of an ex-situ truss showing the earlier roof construction including tie-beam, post and brace, taken from the west



Plate 27 Retaining boundary wall of slightly varying construction to the barn enclosing The Poplars, taken from the south



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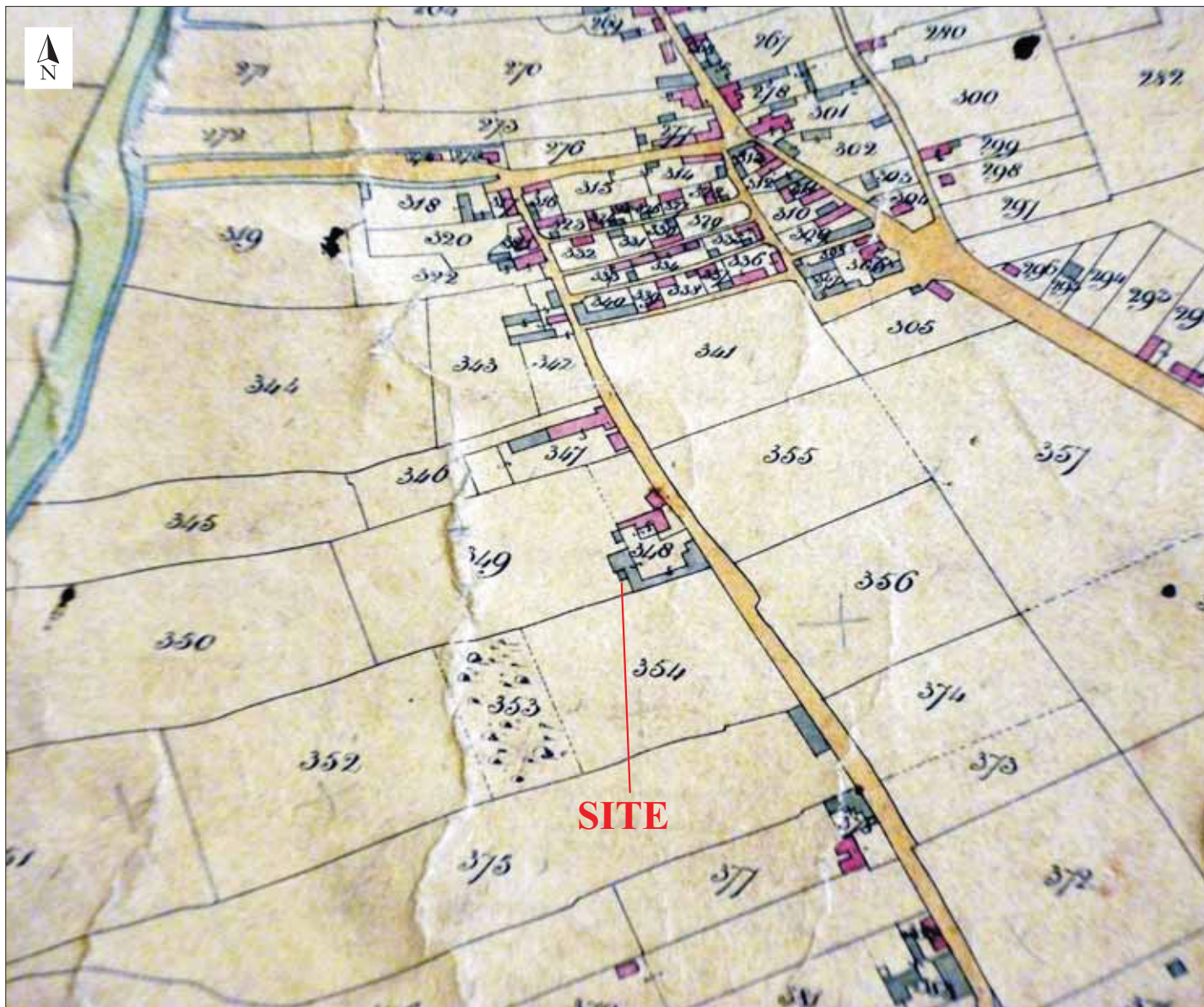
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



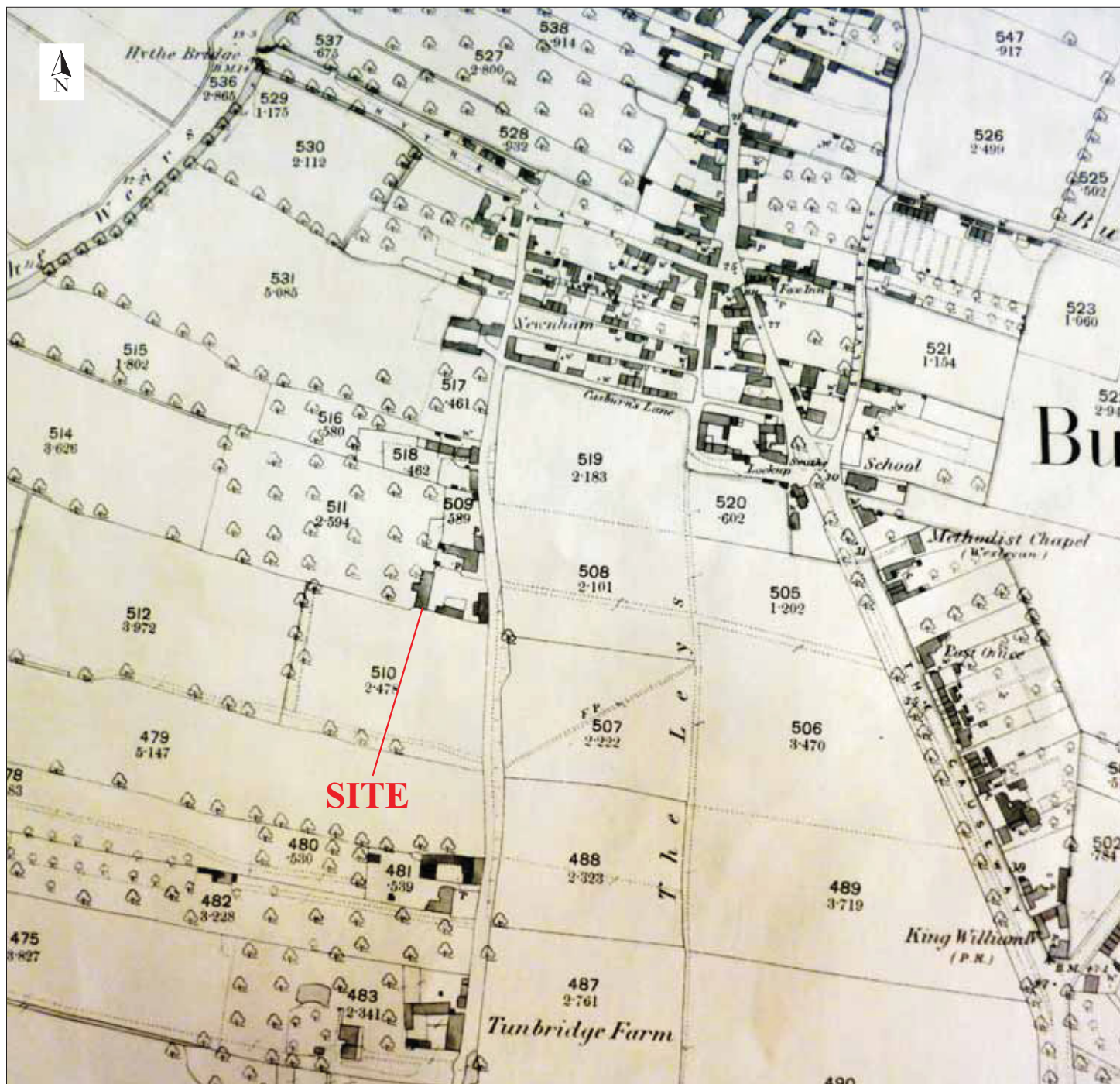
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0 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4

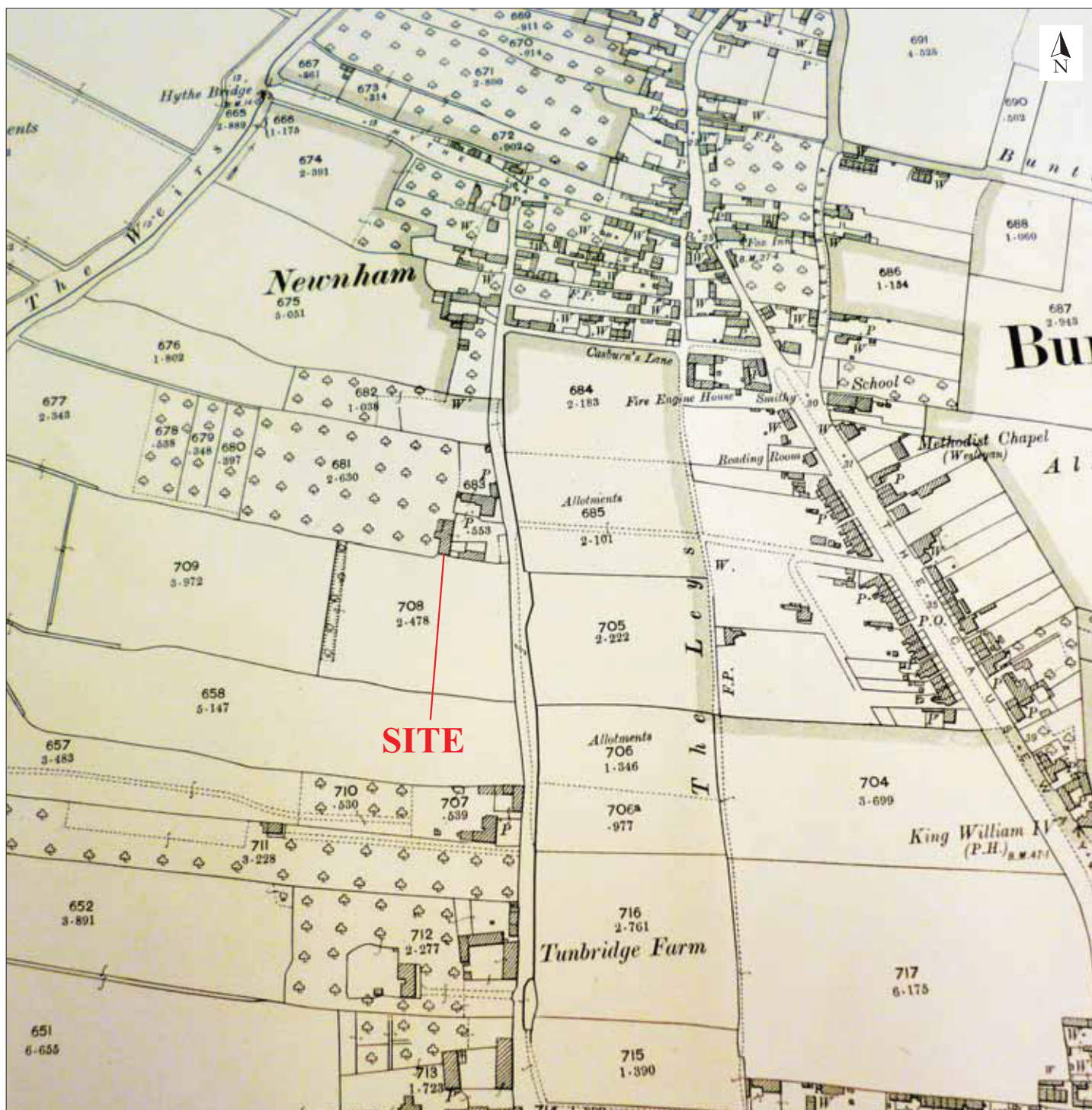


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Fig. 3 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale



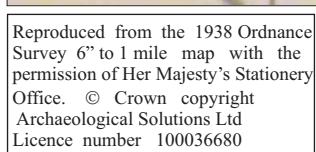
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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 4 OS map, 1886</p> <p>Not to scale</p>
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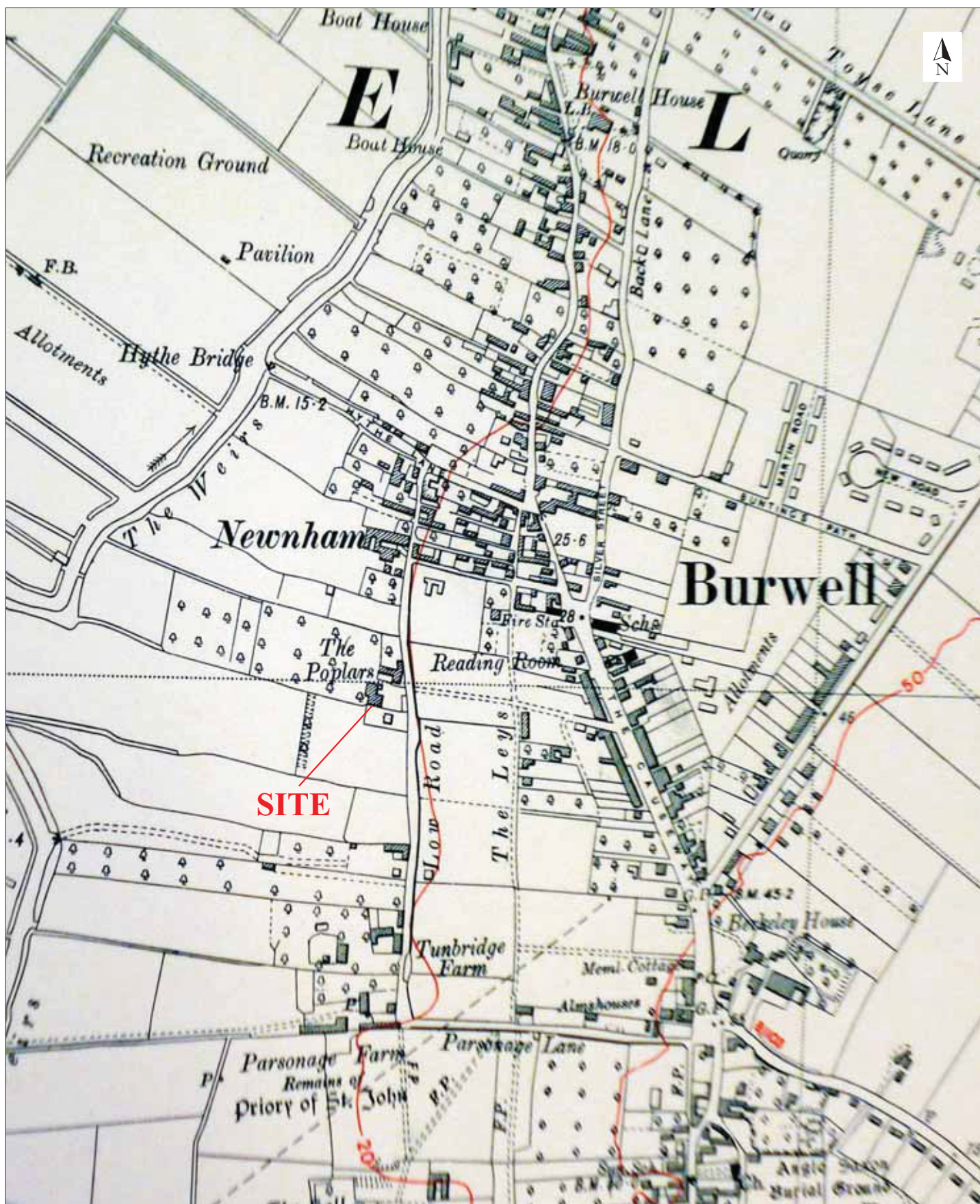


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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 5 OS map, 1901</p> <p>Not to scale</p>
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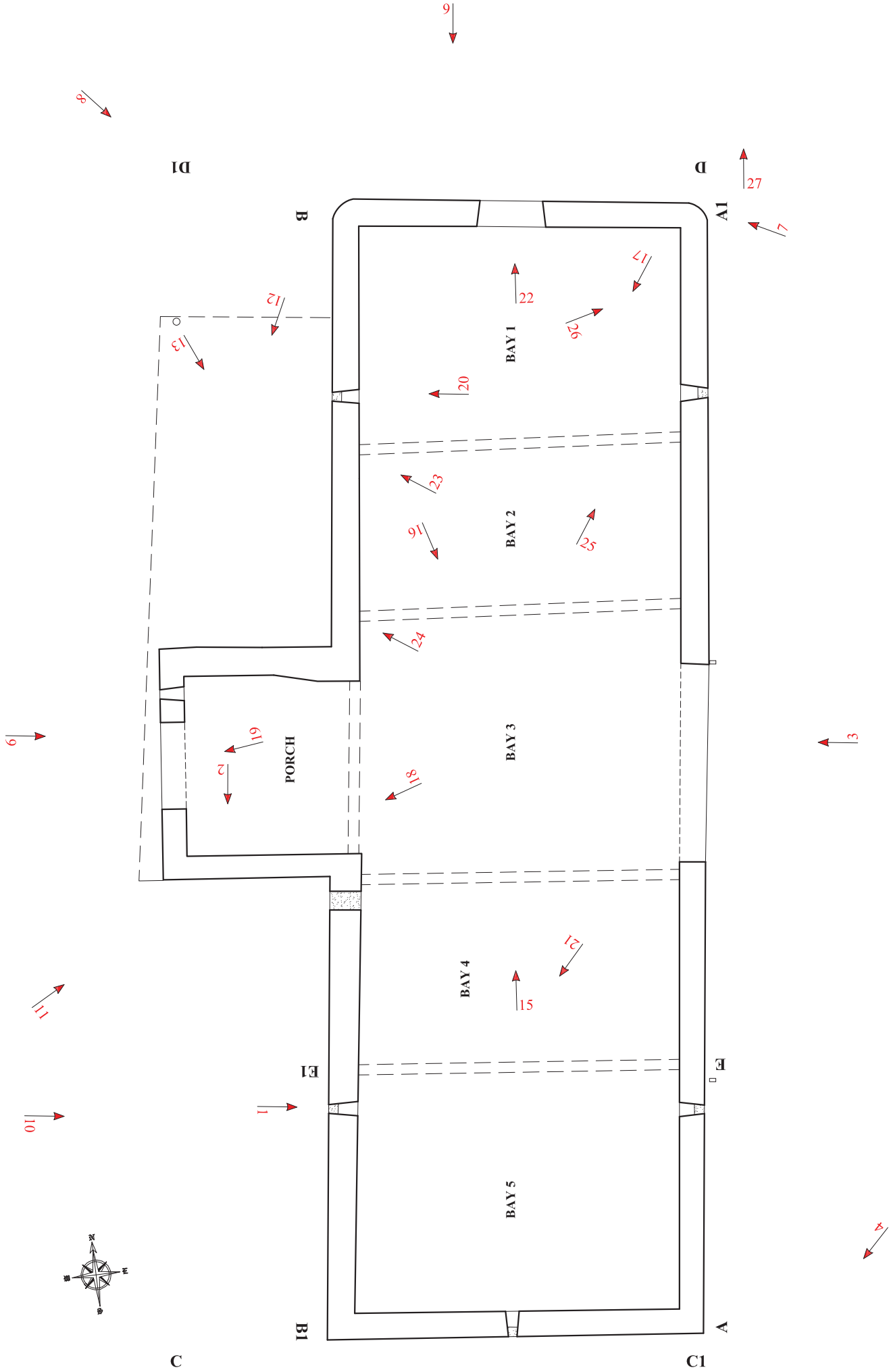


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1950
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Fig. 8 Ground floor plan

Scale 1:100 at A4

