
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**BARN AT PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, BRADLEY
ROAD, BURROUGH GREEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

CHER ECB6090
OASIS No. 392297

Level 2

Authors: Liam Podbury Lee Prosser PhD FSA	
NGR: TL 63856 55598	Report No: 6000
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: ECB6090
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 8206
	Date: 10 March 2020; Revised 8 June 2020

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CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 METHODOLOGY**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
- 4 THE BUILDING**
 - 4.1 Exterior**
 - 4.2 Interior**
 - 4.3 Detailed Analysis**
- 5 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**
- 2 ARCHIVE SOURCES**
- 3 ARCHIVE CONTENT FORM**

PLATES

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

FIGURES

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	<i>Barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green</i>		
<i>In January 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building of a barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green, Cambridgeshire. The barn is curtilage listed to the main former farmhouse.</i>			
<i>Technical analysis reveals a modest but competently and systematically constructed building which is likely to be contemporary with the main farmhouse, dating to the middle of the 17th century. The barn is of four bays, timber-framed in elm and oak, was formerly aisled on one side and likely thatched in its original form. Extensive 19th and 20th century repairs removed the aisle and added various strengthening measures in softwood and steel-framing.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>31st January 2020</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>8206</i>	Site code	<i>ECB6090</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II Curtilage Listed</i>		
Current land use	<i>Storage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>17th century former aisled barn</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project Location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Burrough Green</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.169m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 63856 55598</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c.112m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Ian Sabberton</i>		
Full title	<i>Barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green. Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Podbury, L & Prosser, L</i>		
Report no.	<i>6000</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2020; revised June 2020</i>		

BARN AT PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, BRADLEY ROAD, BURROUGH GREEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building of a barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green, Cambridgeshire. The barn is curtilage listed to the main former farmhouse.

Technical analysis reveals a modest but competently and systematically constructed building which is likely to be contemporary with the main farmhouse, dating to the middle of the 17th century. The barn is of four bays, timber-framed in elm and oak, was formerly aisled on one side and likely thatched in its original form. Extensive 19th and 20th century repairs removed the aisle and added various strengthening measures in softwood and steel-framing.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green (NGR TL 32689 12566; Figs.1 - 2). the barn is curtilage listed to the adjoining farmhouse. The recording was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), to provide for the initial requirements of a planning/listed building consent approval condition for a proposed development (East Cambs Council Approval Ref. 19/00094/LBC).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief and further advice issued by CCC HET Advisor Jess Cooper-Dunn (dated 17th July 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) compiled by AS (dated 9th January 2020) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2019) and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014). The level of recording was to Level 2 as defined in the HE documents.

1.3 The principal objectives of the recording scheme were:

- to draw up a record of the building to Historic England Level 2 in its current state, with any additional recording/research necessary to place the findings of the recording in context, in advance of the development;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context;

- the provision of an adequately detailed project report and the production of an archive; and
- the production of a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in current form prior to alteration.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) 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

Information was sought from a variety of available sources and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2017). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment:

2.1 Archaeological databases

2.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within the area surrounding the site comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

2.2 Historical and cartographic sources

2.2.1 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. Extensive documentary research lay outside the scope of the project, but some material was consulted.

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 The site was visited on the 31st January 2019 in order to undertake the initial technical and archaeological analysis, and photographic work. The written description and photography was carried out by Lee Prosser and Liam Podbury. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with corrections and annotations (Figs. 8-11).

2.3.2 The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 80D digital camera (24 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were fair at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots where necessary. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on survey drawings provided by the client (Figs. 8). The orientation from which the photographs were taken are noted with regards to true north, while for ease of understanding, the in-text description utilises a nominated north (see section 4.1.1).

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The settlement of Burrough Green lies on an area of relative high elevation, with the land sloping downwards to the south-east towards the river Stour and the low-lying fenlands to the north-west. The site lies at approximately 112m AOD. The solid geology in the area consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated); formed in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation clay and silt; formed in the Quaternary Period. Overlying this is a slightly acidic loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 The site is located within the medieval and post-medieval core of Burrough Green, as recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A moated site and an associated trackway, scheduled as an Ancient Monument (CHER DCB330), lie 120m to the west (NHLE 1020059; CHER 01161). The moat is associated with the manor of Burgh or Burrough, which took its name from Thomas de Burgh, who was granted the honour of Richmond during the 12th century. Two further moated sites (CHER 01148 & 01161), one of which may have been present during the late Saxon period (CHER 01148), are also located in the surrounding landscape. The 14th century, flint-built church of Saint Augustine in Burrough Green

represents the only ecclesiastical structure in proximity to the assessment structure (CHER 07418).

3.2.2 Numerous post-medieval structures, some of which are still extant, are recorded in the area surrounding the assessment structure. Perhaps the most significant of these is the Burrough Green Hall (CHER 07379), with its extensive park and gardens (CHER 12034). It was probably constructed c.1575 and augmented in the 19th century; the original manor house was purported to be the seventh largest house in the county at the time. Brinkley Hall (CHER 07405), a 'great house' mainly of c.1800 date but incorporating a smaller 17th century structure, is also located nearby within its considerable park and gardens (CHER 12333). Two windmills (CHER 07402 & 07403), two 16th century cottages (CHER DCB576 & DCB580), a late 16th century farmhouse (CHER DCB581), a 17th century cottage (CHER DCB1251), an early 17th century farmhouse (CHER DCB1252), an 18th century school (CHER DCB582), an early 18th century inn (CHER DCB579), two mid 18th century cottages (CHER DCB996 & DCB1477), a 19th century village hall (CHER DCB1476) and a row of 19th century terraces (HER MCB27064) have also been recorded in the area and give some idea of the broad range of surviving buildings in the settlement.

The Assessment Building – location and context

3.2.3 The assessment site comprises a modest barn lying within the curtilage of Pembroke Farmhouse, a 17th century Grade II listed building (NHLE 1163630; CHER DCB994). The list description notes the farm as a rendered timber-framed structure, with a thatched roof and red-brick ridge stack (Appendix 1). It was briefly examined for context with the permission of the owner, which confirmed the 17th century date of the structure and established that it comprises a modest, single storeyed building with attics beneath its existing thatch. It is laid out on a lobby-entry plan-form, typical of the early 17th century, with a large contemporary stack, heated only on the ground floor to a parlour and hall. The barn is historically associated with the farmhouse.

3.2.4 Archival research lay outside the scope of the assessment. Sales particulars from 1925 were consulted (515/SP/803; Appendix 2). The barn was offered for sale as part of an area comprising approximately 30 acres, consisting of a 'house, buildings, arable, grass and woodland', by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College in the University of Cambridge. This suggests the origin of the name of the farm. Pembroke College may have received this land on its foundation in 1624, developing a modest rental small-holding. Further records may survive in the archives of Pembroke College. An outbuilding, which likely represents the assessment structure, is described in the particulars as a 'Building of Open Shed, Chaff House and Cart House Stable for 3, Timber Built with Corrugated Iron Roof'.

3.3 Cartographic and Aerial Photography Evidence

3.3.1 The structure is depicted on the 1885 1st edition OS map (Fig.3), with a small projection and a structure adjoining to the north. A further structure also appears extend towards the south-west from the northern end of the barn. A pond, which is no longer extant, lies between the barn and the farmhouse. In the eight years between 1885 and 1903 development appears to have been relatively limited

(Fig.4); however, the configuration of the adjoining structures is clearer. The structure extending to the south-west does not appear to be appended to the barn.

3.3.2 Cartographic evidence dating to 1982 appears to show the addition of a modern extension to the barn to the east (Fig. 5). Two extensions have also occurred between 1903 and 1982 to the aforementioned adjoining structures, towards the north-east and north-west. The pond also appears to have been filled in during this period. Aerial photography from 2000 (Fig. 6) shows that the adjoining structure to the south-west was subsequently demolished. The structure appended to the north-east remained until around 2003 (Fig.7), when it was demolished and replaced by a modern home to the north.

4 THE BUILDING

4.1 Exterior

4.1.1 Given the north-western to south-eastern alignment of the historic core of the barn, cardinal orientations will be utilised to identify the elevations within the text and photographic record, as illustrated in Fig. 9 and 11. The assessment site comprises a modest four-bay barn (Plate 1) which lies to the north-east of the Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse (Plate 2). The exterior of the building is weather-boarded over a timber-frame which stands on a heavily painted brick dwarf wall, with nine visible courses laid in unresolved bond. The boarding is all blackened with preservative, and the building roofed with corrugated sheet metal. On the façade facing the house, a large pair of off-centre doors gives access, with modern casement windows providing light in the adjoining area.

4.1.2 The rear, northern elevation of the barn is mostly occupied by a large shallow-pitched pent-roof addition, built in modern cement blockwork (Plate 3). The remaining area of the facade retains its weather-boarding with a single, reset six-light window set within an earlier pitching door aperture.

4.2 Interior

4.2.1 The interior, as noted above, has four bays (Plate 4). Internally, the brick dwarf wall is clearly of 20th century pink Fletton bricks. Everything above the tie-beam level is a modern replacement in flimsy softwood and of no historic interest. The original timber frame appears to be entirely of elm with some oak, and particularly waney. Principal posts, bracing, tie-beams, wall-plates and studwork are largely complete, though of variable quality, but much remains in good condition. There is no evidence of original studwork along the northern wall of the barn. Empty mortices for lost braces and further mortices for ties to the back of the principal posts indicate that the barn was once aisled on this side (Plate 5 and 6). Bays 2, 3 and 4 are all stiffened with a lateral horizontal member connecting the tie-beams. Some earlier modern structural interventions are also present; several of the principal posts have been truncated at the base and now sit on angled steel, and there is occasional replacement or infill of studs in softwood.

4.2.2 Several notable structural characteristics are present. We see extensive evidence of side-axing, while the middling quality of the timber suggests field or hedge timber used to its maximum extent. A single carpentry mark is visible on the tie-beam adjoining the eastern side of the door, suggesting that the structure was constructed from east to west and furthermore survives to its full extent. Further carpentry marks are also present on the western post and brace adjoining the door (Plate 7).

4.2.3 The bays of the barn are approximately 15 feet in length. The scantling of the timber, where accessible, can be summarised as follows:

Principal Post:	9.5" x 7" (241mm x 178mm)
Mid-Rail	8.5" x 4" (216mm x 102mm)
Primary Brace:	6" x 3" (152mm x 76mm)
Sample Common Stud:	4" x 3" (102mm x 76mm)
Brace:	9" x 2.5" (229mm x 64mm)

4.3 Detailed Analysis

Bay 1

4.3.1 On the eastern gable end only the corner posts and tie-beam are original (Plate 8). The upper stumps of the original studwork are also present, but have been truncated and replaced by a later pine-framed infill. Mortices are also present for bracing on both the corner posts and the tie-beam, both of which were originally pegged. The stumps of the inner common studs are also pegged, but there is no evidence of pegged studs above to the gable apex. This is a characteristic repeated on the tie-beams.

4.3.2 The lower level has been fitted with framing, of possible 19th century slender softwood, which incorporates an original pitching door. The presence of a pitching door within Bay 1 provides evidence that this area likely formed an internal subdivision relating to the former utilisation of the barn as a stable, as described in the sales particulars dating to 1925. The corner posts have very gentle splay cut jowls which are elongated, particularly in the southern corner.

4.3.3 The southern wall of Bay 1 retains a good wall-plate, waney on the upper face but with a sawn soffit (Plate 9). The original sole-plate does not survive. The wall plate is roughly scarfed to an older member at the junction of Bay 2. A primary downward brace in the eastern corner of the bay is pegged to the corner post. Seven common studs are present; the central studs being robust and set flush with the inner face of the wall-plate. All except one are pegged. Two of the studs at the western end of the bay are cut to allow the insertion of secondary members.

4.3.4 The northern wall was formerly aisled and preserves a roughly-hewn elm arcade (wall) plate (Plate 10). The lower framing incorporates a mid-rail and evenly sawn 18th or 19th century studs. The window noted above from the exterior is a re-used sash of c.1830 date.

Bay 2

4.3.5 Bay 2 preserves a principal post, a wall plate, and one good elongated brace to the tie-beam. The northern wall (Plate 11) comprises a waney wall plate with original braces, and softwood framing at lower level, as in the adjoining bay. A modern door on the northern wall gives access to the rear of the property. Both the posts and the tie-beams are roughly side-axed, with the western post being sawn on its western side.

4.3.6 The southern wall retains a primary brace, slightly cranked, from the west to the mid-rail (Plate 12). The mid-rail is cut at the east to insert an opening, but surviving pegs in the principal posts show that it continued to its corresponding member. Three original studs in the upper register at the western end are pegged to both wall-plate and mid-rail. Corresponding pegs beneath the mid-rail show these continued. An inserted window of 20th century date is also present within the southern wall of Bay 2.

Bay 3

4.3.7 The northern frame of Bay 3 retains its principal post, though truncated at the base; that to the west has a slightly splay-cut jowl on its south, while elongated braces are pegged to the tie-beam using three pegs. The adjoining frame to Bay 4 is similarly splay-cut with long braces. The rear faces of the posts retain mortices for the ties which linked the main body of the barn to the original low, outer wall of the aisle. The two northern posts appear to form two halves of the same tree, while the two southern posts are also of the same form. The braces may also be paired from the same tree branch.

4.3.8 The southern wall of Bay 3 (Plate 13) is occupied by a modern full height door and is partly supported by a tension rod threaded through the bay-post on the west. The doors are of no historic interest but the earlier jamb probably survives on the east. An empty mortice on the western side of the wall-plate indicates its original position. A new wall-plate has been scarfed across.

Bay 4

4.3.9 The southern wall (Plate 14) is well preserved with original mid-rail and primary brace from the east within the upper register. Two upper studs survive in the east but peg-holes demonstrate the presence of others which were removed to insert the existing casement window. The lower studs are all 19th century replacements, but utilise earlier the mortices. Of the western gable end only the northern corner-post and tie-beam remain, but mortices are present for bracing and some studwork.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 At first glance the barn appears flimsy in construction, but closer inspection reveals it to be competently and systematically constructed, using limited quality timber to its maximum extent. In scale and materials, it bears close affinities to the farm house, which is a modest building, but also bears similar characteristics of

construction, allowing us to ascribe an early to mid-17th century date to the frame. This is reinforced by structural characteristics, such as splay-cut jowls on some of the principals, primary bracing and short, bladed scarfs present in one or two places. The presence of a pitching door within Bay 1 provides evidence that this area likely formed a sub-division relating to the former utilisation of the barn as a stable, as described in the sales particulars dating to 1925; sub-division relating to the reported former function of the barn as chaff house was, however, not evident upon analysis.

5.2 The barn has always clearly been of four bays with an off-centre entrance, and was aisled to the rear. The roof is entirely lost, but the tie-beams give no indication of any upper structural support. Even close inspection via a ladder revealed no pegging for upper members such as king or queen posts. This suggests that the barn was roofed by a simple triangulation of tie-beam, principal rafters and a collar. A similar characteristic survives in the house, suggesting that the barn was also thatched originally.

5.3 The timber is waney, and many of its constituent members appear to consist of quartered logs, first converted by side-axing into a baulk and subsequently sawn to requirement. Most repairs appear to be 19th or 20th century in date, such as the replacement of the roof, dwarf wall, and construction of the existing large pent-roofed element, which replaced the aisle.

5.4 In its wider context the barn conforms to many similar examples across the region and is fairly typical, and not distinguished by any remarkable structural techniques. Considering its fairly flimsy construction and modest proportions, it is a remarkable survival.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (Appendix 3). The archival records for the site, including an inventory, will be deposited at the County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Ian Sabberton for commissioning and funding the programme of historic building recording and for all his assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of CCC HET Advisor Jess Cooper-Dunn

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2019 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 1994 (revised 2017) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

Historic England 2015 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1163630

Date first listed: 25-Apr-1984

Statutory Address: PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, THE GREEN

Location

Statutory Address: PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, THE GREEN

County: Cambridgeshire

District: East Cambridgeshire (District Authority)

Parish: Burrough Green

National Grid Reference: TL 63836 55580

Details

TL 65 NW BURROUGH GREEN THE GREEN (North East Side)

6/20 Pembroke Farmhouse

GV II

Farmhouse, C17. Rendered timber frame, thatched roof with red brick ridge stack. Three unit plan, one storey and attic. One gabled dormer window; two ground floor casement windows and half-glazed panelled door. Interior. Stop-chamfered ceiling beams. RCHM (Cambs notes), 1951.

Listing NGR: TL6383655580

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

49114

Legacy System:

LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

APPENDIX 2 ARCHIVE SOURCES

Cartographic sources

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1885	Cambridgeshire Sheet XLIX.10 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map	3	25" : 1 mile	Cambridgeshire Archives (Ely)
1903	Cambridgeshire Sheet XLIX.10 2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	4	25" : 1 mile	Cambridgeshire Archives (Ely)
1981	Cambridgeshire Sheet XLIX.10 Edition Ordnance Survey Map	5	25" : 1 mile	Archaeological Solutions Library

Documentary Sources – Cambridgeshire Archives

Pembroke Farm, Borough Green

515/SP/803

APPENDIX 3 ARCHIVE CONTENT FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green					NGR: TL 63856 55598		
County: Cambridgeshire				Museum Collecting Area: Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store			
Site Code: ECB6090				Project Number: 8206			
Date of Work: 31/01/2020				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
July 2019		Yes		January 2020		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (8 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1x A3 Section Drawings 2x A3 annotated plan and elevation							
Architect's Drawings:							
1x A3 Plan (annotated with photo location) 2x A4 Architect's plan and elevation							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
6000		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	1-7	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-392297

Project details

Project name	BARN AT PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, BRADLEY ROAD, BURROUGH GREEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Short description of the project	In January 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building of a barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green, Cambridgeshire. The barn is curtilage listed to the main former farmhouse. Technical analysis reveals a modest but competently and systematically constructed building which is likely to be contemporary with the main farmhouse, dating to the middle of the 17th century. The barn is of four bays, timber-framed in elm and oak, was formerly aisled on one side and likely thatched in its original form. Extensive 19th and 20th century repairs removed the aisle and added various strengthening measures in softwood and steel-framing.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2020 End: 31-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P8206 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 6090 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURROUGH GREEN Barn at Pembroke Farmhouse, Bradley Road, Burrough Green
Study area	169 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 63856 55598 52.173829302604 0.396511082345 52 10 25 N 000 23 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 112m Max: 112m

Project creators

Name of	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
---------	------------------------------

Organisation
 Project brief originator Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Ian Sabberton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report
 Title BARN AT PEMBROKE FARMHOUSE, BRADLEY ROAD, BURROUGH GREEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Podbury, L.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Prosser, L.
 Other bibliographic details Report No: 6000
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
 Entered by Danielle Helen Hall (danielle.hall@ascontracts.co.uk)
 Entered on 20 April 2020

OASIS:

PLATES



Plate 1 Exterior of the barn, taken from the south-west (DP 04)



Plate 2 Exterior of Pembroke Farmhouse, taken from the north (DP 01)



Plate 3 Exterior of the barn, taken from the south-east (DP 09)



Plate 4 Interior of the barn, taken from the south-east (DP 10)



Plate 5 Detail of the wall plate, highlighting the empty mortices for braces, taken from the north-west. (DP 32)



Plate 6 Detail of empty post mortice, evidencing former aisle, taken from the north. (DP 33)



Plate 7 Detail of the carpentry marks and three pegs on the brace and post of Bay 3, taken from the east. (DP 34)



Plate 8 Eastern gable end of the barn, taken from the north-west. (DP 13)



Plate 9 The southern side of Bay 1, taken from the north-east (DP 19)



Plate 10 The northern side of Bay 1, taken from the south-west (DP 22)



Plate 11 The northern side of Bay 2, taken from the south-west (DP 26)



Plate 12 The southern side of Bay 2, taken from the north-east (DP 27)



Plate 13 The southern side of Bay 3, taken from the north-east (DP 30)



Plate 14 Southern side of Bay 4, taken from the north-east. (DP 37)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 01

Exterior of Pembroke Farmhouse, taken from the north.



DP 02

Exterior of the Pembroke Farmhouse barn, taken from the west.



DP 03

Exterior of the barn, taken from the west.



DP 04

Exterior of the barn, taken from the south-west.



DP 05

Detail of casement window, taken from the south.



DP 06

Detail of casement window, taken from the south-west.



DP 07

Detail of the door into the barn, taken from the south-west.



DP 08

Exterior of the barn, taken from the north-east.



DP 09

Exterior of the barn, taken from the south-east.



DP 10

Interior of the barn, taken from the south-east.



DP 11

Interior of the barn, taken from the north-west.



DP 12

Interior of the barn, taken from the south.



DP 13

Eastern gable end of the barn, taken from the north-west.



DP 14

The northern corner post of the eastern gable end, taken from the west.



DP 15

The jointing of the corner post, wall plate and tie beam, taken from the west.



DP 16

The southern corner post of the eastern gable end, taken north.



DP 17

Detail of empty pegs and mortice, taken from the north.



DP 18

Detail of the dwarf wall brickwork, taken from the north-west.



DP 19

The southern side of Bay 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 20

The western post of Bay 1, taken from the east.



DP 21

Detail of the jointing of the wall-plate and post, taken from the east.



DP 22

The northern side of Bay 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 23

Detail of the western post of Bay 1, taken from the south.



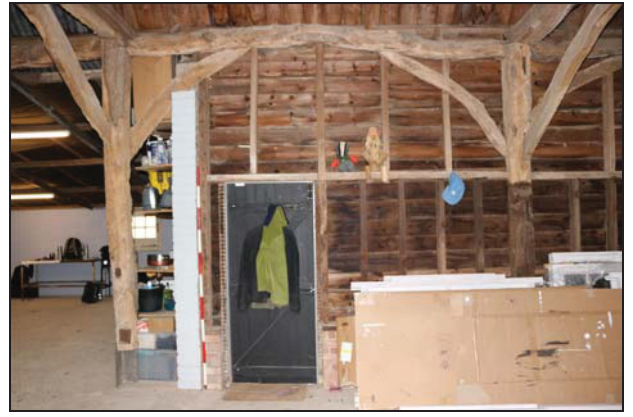
DP 24

The jointing of the post, wall plate and tie beam in addition to an empty mortice, taken from the south.



DP 25

Detail of the northern casement window of Bay 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 26

The north side of Bay 2, taken from the south-west.



DP 27

The southern side of Bay 2, taken from the north-east.



DP 28

Detail of the southern casement window of Bay 2, taken from the north-east.



DP 29

Detail of the roof structure, taken from the south-west.



DP 30

The southern side of Bay 3, taken from the north-east.



DP 31

Detail of the roof structure, taken from the south-west.



DP 32

Detail of the wall plate, highlighting the empty mortices for braces, taken from the north-west.



DP 33

Detail of empty post mortice, evidencing former aisle, taken from the north.



DP 34

Detail of the carpentry marks and three pegs on the brace and post of Bay 3, taken from the east.



DP 35

Detail of carpentry mark on tie-beam within Bay 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 36

Western gable end of the barn, taken from the south-east.



DP 37

South side of Bay 4, taken from the north-east.



DP 38

Detail of southern casement window of Bay 4, taken from the north-east.



DP 39

Detail of scarf joint within Bay 4, taken from the west.



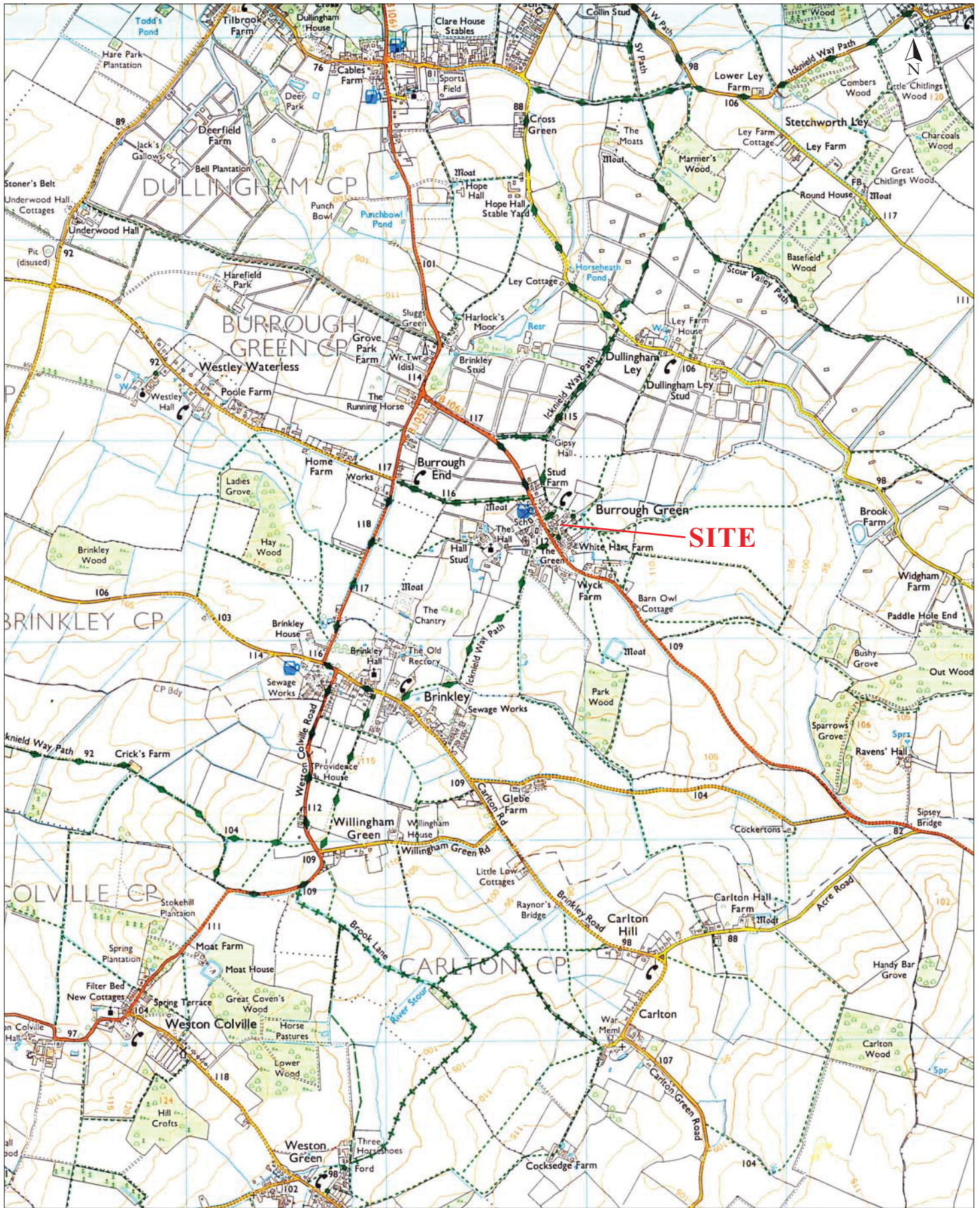
DP 40

Interior of modern extension, taken from the south-east.



DP 41

Interior of the modern extension, taken from the north-west.



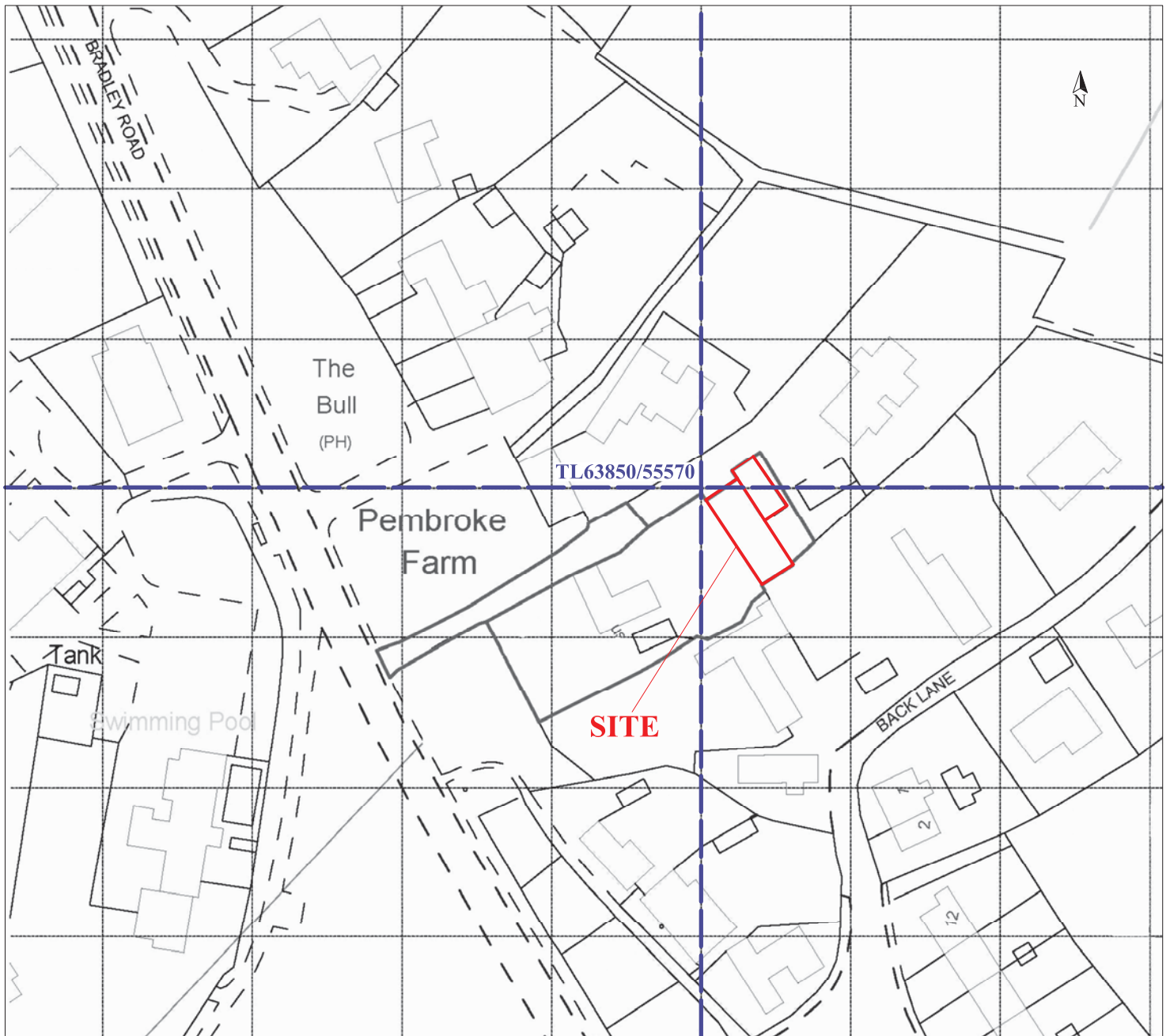
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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



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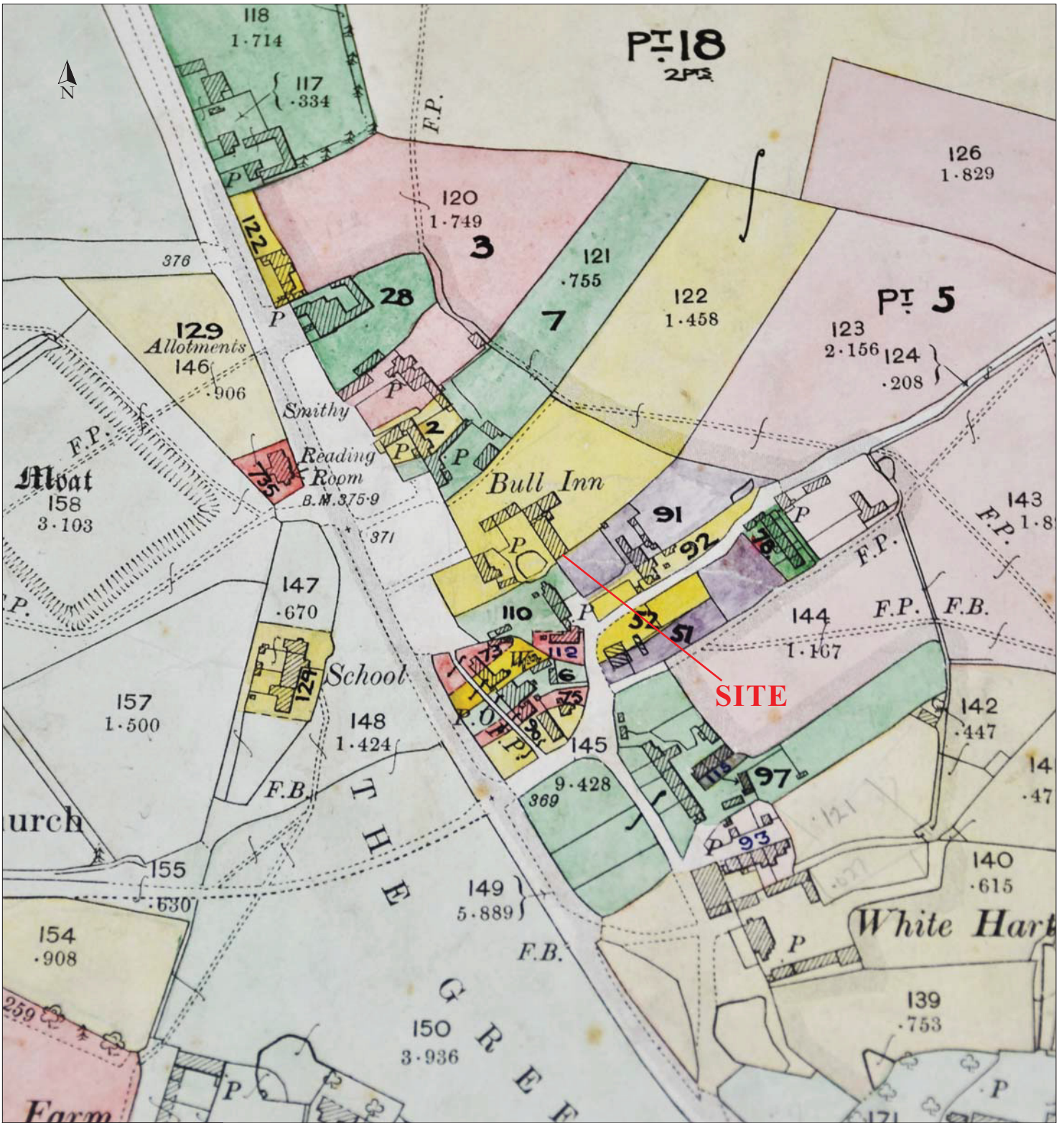


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



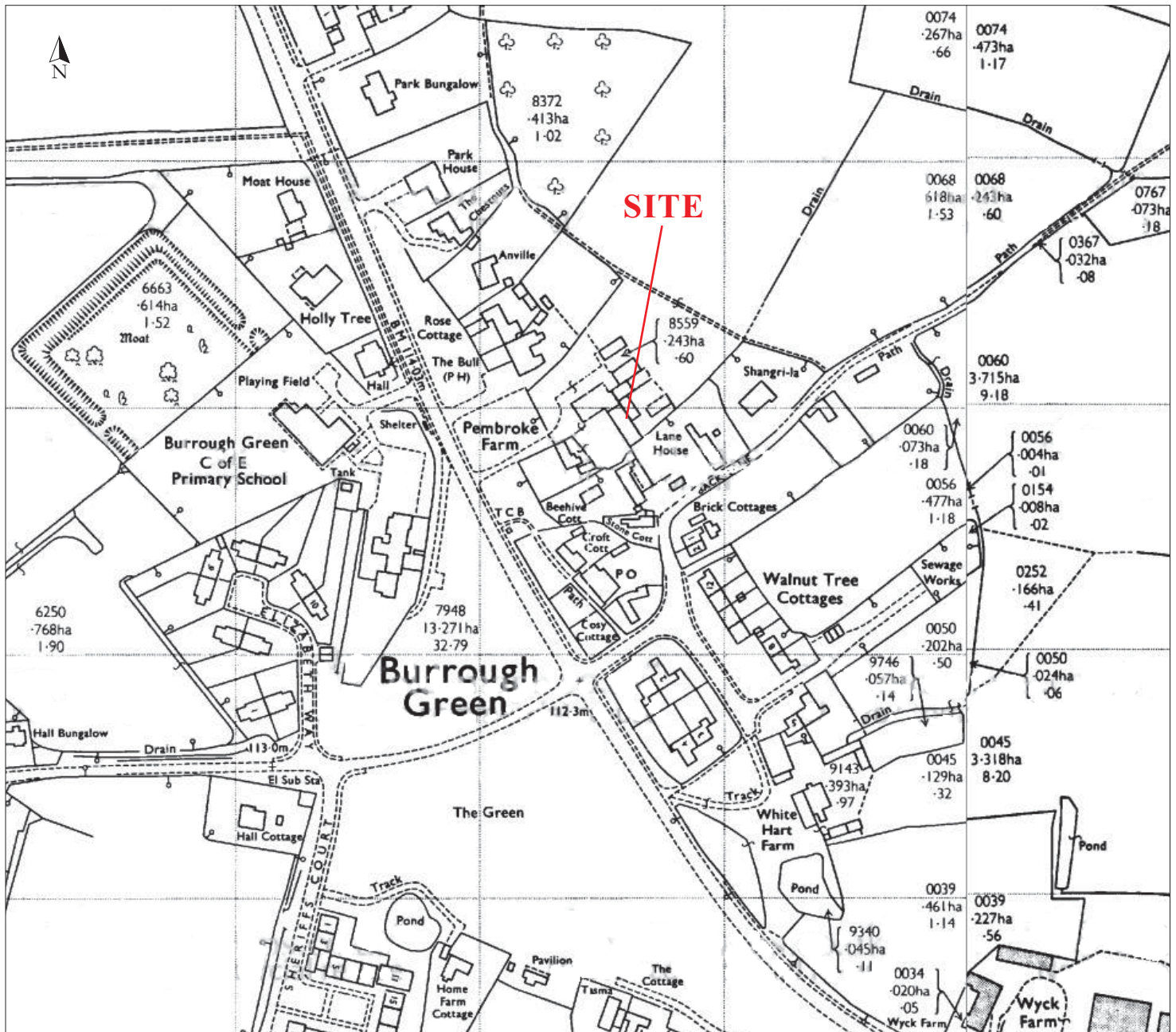
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 Fig. 3 OS map, 1885
 Not to scale
 Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



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 Fig. 4 OS map, 1903
 Not to scale
 Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



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Fig. 5 OS map, 1982
 Not to scale
 Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



Image from Google Earth

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Fig. 6 Aerial photograph, 2000
Not to scale
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)

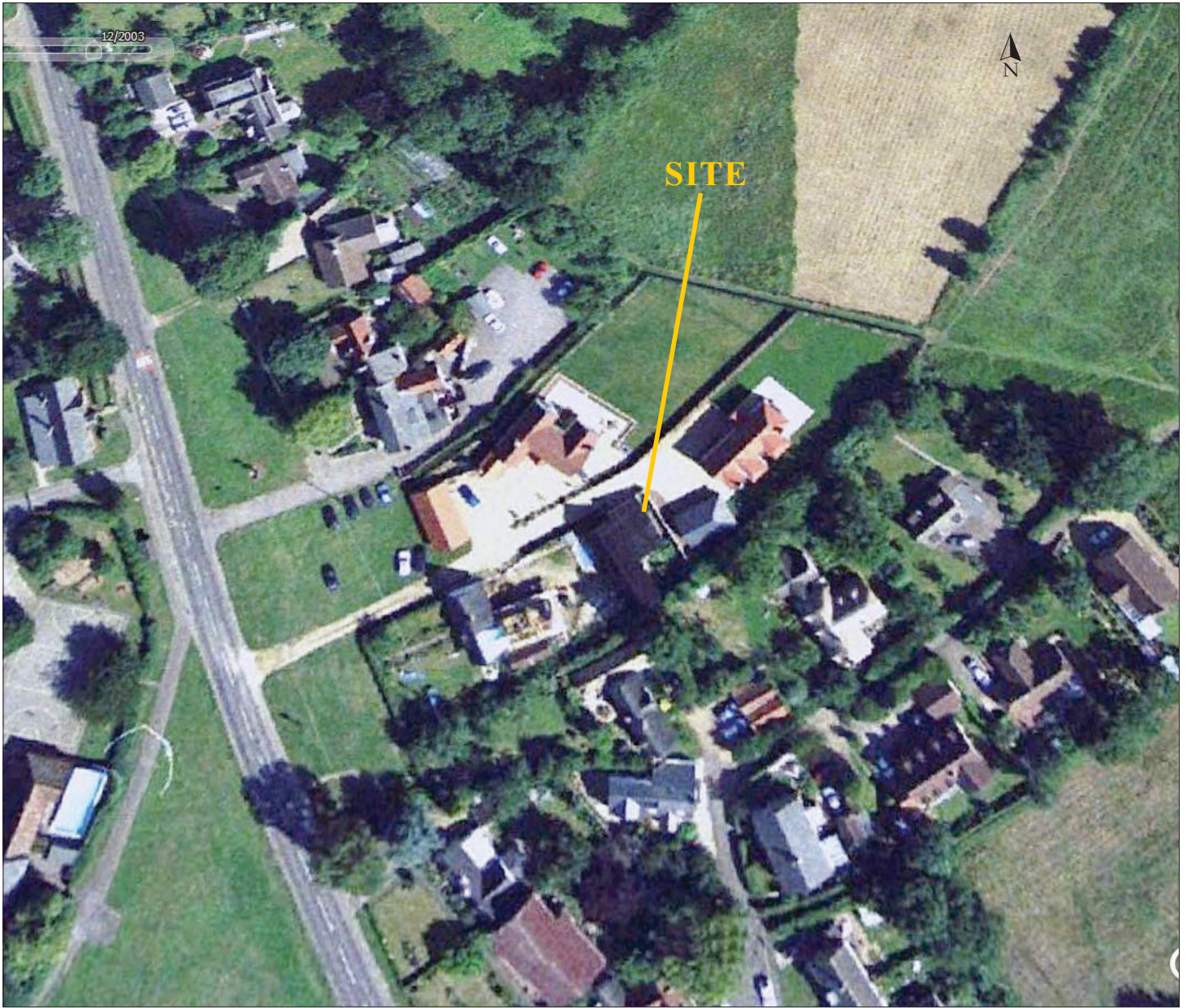
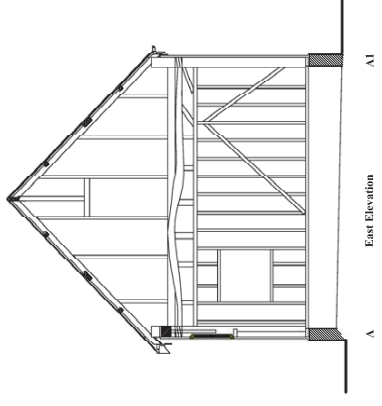


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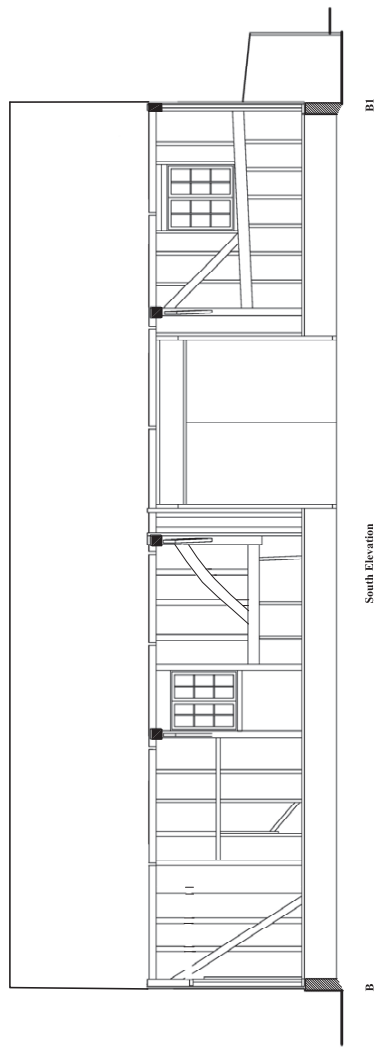
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Aerial photograph, 2003
Not to scale
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



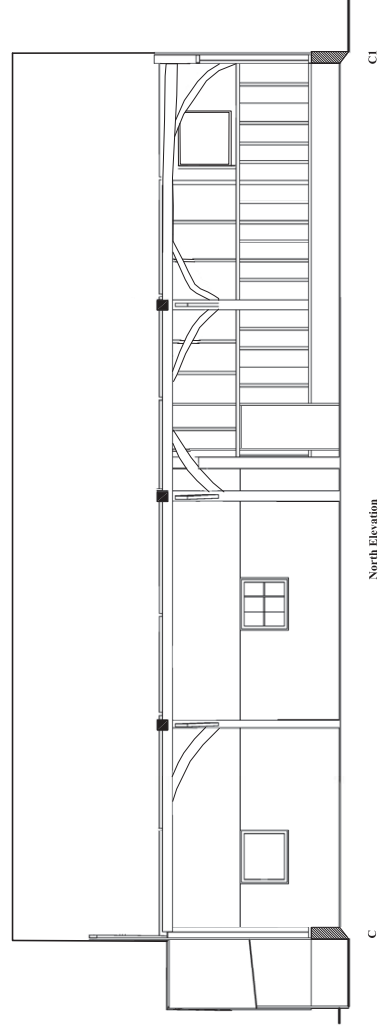
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Fig. 8 Photographic location plan
Scale: Plan 1:100 at A3
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



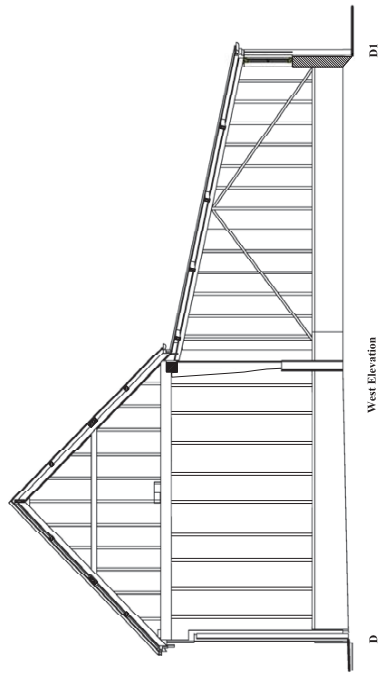
East Elevation



South Elevation

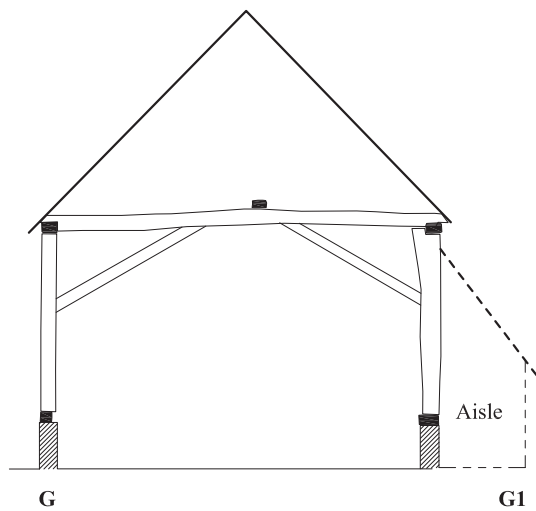
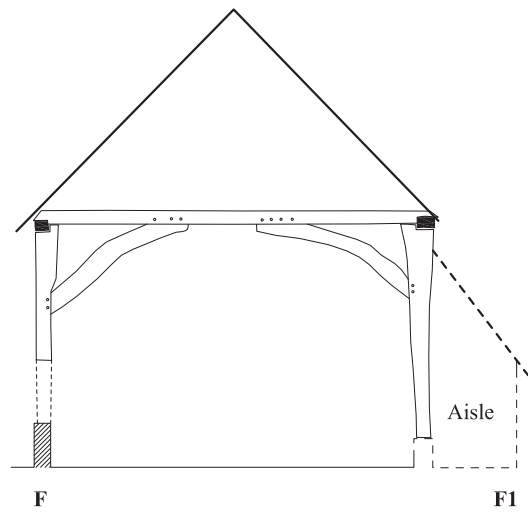
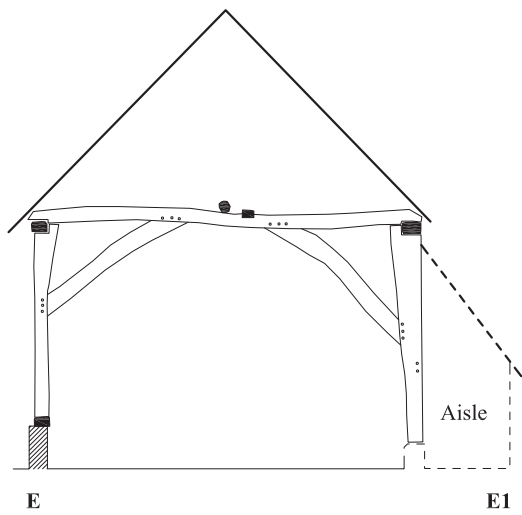


North Elevation

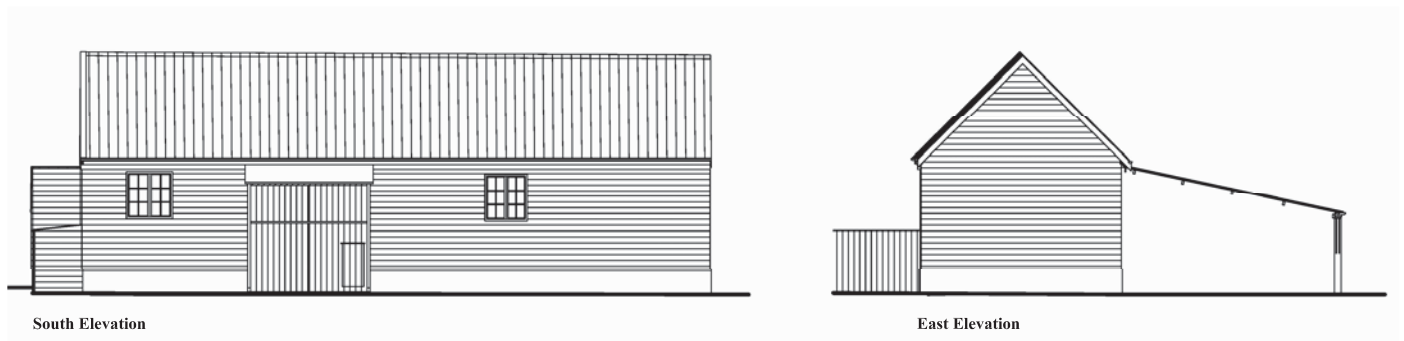


West Elevation

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Fig. 9 Internal elevations
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)

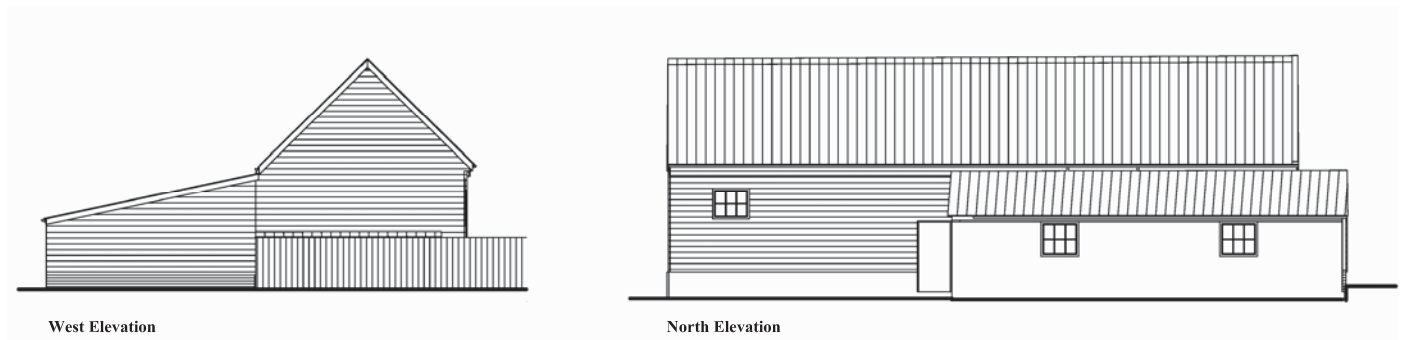


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Fig. 10 Cross-sections
Scale 1:75 at A4
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)



South Elevation

East Elevation



West Elevation

North Elevation



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Fig. 11 External elevations
Scale 1:100 at A4
Barn at Pembroke Farm, Burrough Green, Cambs (P8206)