



New Barn Cottage, Wherwell, Hampshire

Archaeological Building Investigation and Re-
cording



Report No. 53515/5/1

April 2020

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Project Report Summary Page

Project Details			
OASIS Reference	terraina1-392730		
Project Title	New Barn Cottage, Wherwell, Hampshire		
Short Description of Project	<p>Terrain Archaeology undertook building recording of New Barn Cottage, Wherwell, prior to the construction of a new extension. It is an L-shaped single storey agricultural labourer's cottage, probably built in the early nineteenth century. It has rendered cob walls on a brick base and a hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves. There is a single door in the west range and another blocked door in the east range with pairs of timber-framed two-light casement windows on the front elevations. Some windows on the rear elevations are later insertions or replacements. Internally, the cottage is divided by a series of modern and historic partitions. Four original raking strut roof trusses survive within the present common rafter roof.</p> <p>The building appears to have been built as two almost symmetrical wings, each with its own door and a single heated room, perhaps to house two separate agricultural workers. The west range was extended in the late nineteenth century by a series of agricultural stores and animal accommodation. These were removed by the early twentieth century. The cottage was refurbished/rebuilt in the 1930s and later in the twentieth century.</p>		
Project Dates	Start: 03-10-2019	End: 03-10-2019	
Previous/Future Work	No/No		
Project Code	53515		
Monument Type and Period	Farm Labourers Cottage (Post-medieval)		
Significant Finds	None		
Project Location			
County/District/Parish	Hampshire/ Test Valley/ Wherwell		
Site Address	New Barn Cottage, New Barn Lane, Wherwell, Hampshire, SP11 7HX		
Site Coordinates	SU 3880 4182		
Site Area	68.4 m ²		
Height OD			
Project Creators			
Organisation	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Brief Originator			
Project Design Originator	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Supervisor	Peter Bellamy		
Project Manager	Peter Bellamy		
Sponsor or Funding Body	Wherwell Farms Ltd		
Project Archive			
Archive Type	Physical	Digital	Paper
Location/Accession No	None	Archaeological Data Service	None
Contents	None	Plans, Elevations, Photographs, Written Notes, Report	None

New Barn Cottage, Wherwell, Hampshire

Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording

1. Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by Wherwell Farms Ltd, through Savills (their agents), to undertake archaeological building investigation and recording of New Barn Cottage, Wherwell. This document has been prepared by Terrain Archaeology in part fulfilment of Condition 4 of the granting of permission of Planning Application No. 18/02617/FULLN for the erection of a new one and a half storey rear extension with glazed link at New Barn Cottage. Condition 4 states: *“No development to the existing dwelling shall take place (including the removal of building fabric), until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording of the existing dwelling in accordance with a written brief and specification, for a scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: To enable an understanding of the evolution of the building to be maintained and ensure that the significance of the non designated heritage asset is sustained in accordance with Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2016) Policy E9”.*

The recording work was carried out on the 3rd October 2019 by Peter Bellamy.

2. Site

2.1 Location

The Site comprises a one-storey dwelling, known as New Barn Cottage, which lies adjacent to the Grade II listed New Barn an area of agricultural land to the NNW of the village of Wherwell at OS NGR SU 3880 4182 (Figures 1–2). The property sits within a natural dip in the landscape (Plate 2) and is enclosed by fencing and vegetation on all boundaries.

2.2 Geology

The solid geology is mapped as Chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is covered by Superficial Head Deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 Designations

New Barn Cottage is not listed but it lies adjacent to the Grade II listed *Barn (10 yards west of New Barn Farmhouse)*. The list description is as follows: *“Large L-shaped barn, formed by the joining of 2 units, of slightly-different date. C18, with C20 exterior. The north-south unit has 5 bays with aisles, and merges at its north end (west side) with an east-west unit of 6 bays, with aisles. Timber-frame on a brick base, with Queen Post truss and arch-braces. Hipped roof of C20 tiles, and C20 boarded walls. One post is inscribed with initials, and dates of 1782, 1796, 1790, 1837, 1846, 1911, etc.”* (NHLE List Entry No, 1093390).

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 Aim

The aim of the Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording is to create a record of the existing layout of the building to enable an understanding of the evolution of the building to be maintained.

3.2 Objectives

Its objectives were:

- To understand the structural form and chronological development of the building.
- To record significant details of the building prior to alteration.
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

4. Methods

4.1 Fieldwork Methods

The building survey was to English Heritage Level 3 recording standard (Historic England 2016a).

All works were carried out in accordance with the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in their *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014a).

The cottage was examined and recorded both externally and internally to produce a combination of measured drawings (using taped measurements), photography, and written field notes. The existing architect drawings of the cottage, comprising a ground floor plan, as existing, and external elevations, as existing, were used as a base for the survey and were checked and corrected where necessary, during the survey.

4.2 Archive and Dissemination

4.2.1 Archive

The digital archive consisting of the digitised plans and elevations, photographs, descriptive notes and report is currently being prepared for submission to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) archive for long-term data storage. No physical archive will be retained.

4.2.2 Artefacts

No artefacts were collected from the fieldwork.

4.2.3 Report

A copy of this report will be lodged with the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record, which is a publicly funded and accessible resource, and deposition of the report will place it, and the project results, in the public domain.

A digital summary of the project and archive will be placed with the OASIS project (www.oasis.ac.uk) under the reference code *terrains1-392730*. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded for inclusion in the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) online 'grey literature' library.

5. Historical Background

No systematic documentary research was undertaken as part of this survey. A rapid search of the catalogue of documents held at the Hampshire Record Office indicated there was unlikely to be any directly relevant documents in its archive. The following historical background relies heavily on the heritage assessment of New Barn Cottage undertaken by Worlledge Associates (Worlledge Associates 2018).

New Barn Cottage sits in the Parish of Wherwell with Westover, Hampshire. Wherwell parish lay within the lands of Wherwell Abbey, which was founded about 986 by Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar. The land and 6 manors in the hundred of Wherwell belonged to the abbey at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 and remained so until the dissolution.

After Dissolution in 1539 the lands of the abbey were granted to Thomas West, ninth Lord de la Warr. In 1695 the manors of Wherwell and Goodworth Clatford were sold by the De la Warr family to Edmond Boulter of London. In 1726 John Fryer bequeathed Wherwell Manor and Goodworth Clatford equally to his three daughters Bithiah

Brassey, Susannah Fryer and Delicia Fryer. In 1742 Delicia married Joshua Iremonger and he proceeded to buy up the lands and in 1743 reunited the Wherwell estates into one holding. The manors remained in the Iremonger family, until they were sold in 1914.

New Barn is essentially an 'outfarm' located in the fields away from the village and from the home farm (probably Park Farm about 1 km to the north west). New farms and outfarms were built away from the traditional village centres from the second half of the eighteenth century. Many of the isolated outfarms on the chalk uplands of Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire dating from the Napoleonic period when the land was turned over from sheep grazing to growing corn (Harvey 1984, 80-1).

The precise date of the initial construction of New Barn is not known. Isaac Taylor's 1759 Map of Hampshire, (www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/taylor4/ty35.htm) is the first to show the outfarm. There is a building depicted in the approximate position of New Barn, but as this is a diagrammatic pictorial representation, it is not clear whether both the barn and the cottage were constructed by this date or not, though it is likely that only the barn was in existence at this date. New Barn is not shown on Thomas Milne's 1791 map of Hampshire.

The outfarm is shown on the 1817 Ordnance Survey map, but as the map doesn't show all buildings individually it is unclear whether the cottage as well as the barn had been constructed by this date. The first map to depict the site in detail is the 1841 Tithe map, which shows a substantial L-shaped barn on the west side of the property and an L-shaped building in the position of New Barn Cottage to the north east. The plan of the cottage shows both ranges of to be roughly equal and the whole building to be of similar size to the present cottage. The Tithe apportionment lists Mr James Forder as the tenant and occupier of parcel 158, which is 1 rood in extent and is called 'Down Homestead'. The use of the term 'homestead' instead of 'farmstead' suggests some level of residential occupation.

The 1874 25-inch Ordnance Survey map shows that by this date the cottage had been extended to the west. This attached range was deeper in plan than the original cottage building. The 1896 25-inch Ordnance Survey map provides more detail of this range, indicating that it was divided into three parts with the central part being open-fronted to the south. The E-W range was reduced in length by 1910, as the 25-inch OS map shows that the two western subdivisions had been removed by this date. This arrangement appears unchanged on the 1938 6-inch map. The last part of the attached range was demolished before 1973, as the 1973 1:2500 OS map shows the present arrangement of the cottage, though it is thought that this may have happened in the 1930s (Historic England 2016b; Worledge 2018).

6. Description

6.1 Exterior

The building is single storey and L-shaped in plan, with the west (east-west) and east (north-south) ranges being of similar size (Figures 3–4; Plates 1–4). A small extension for a larder has been added in the NE corner. The walls appear to be of cob, constructed on a brick base, and are covered in white-painted cement render. The roof is hipped with deep crocketed overhanging eaves, clad in modern concrete tiles. A single modern brick chimney is present in the NE part of the building.

There is a single entrance (D1) into the building in the middle of the south side of the west range. There are two windows on each elevation of the cottage, other than in the two narrow ends. The windows on the south and west 'front' elevations (W1 – W4) and one (W6) on the east elevation are similar wooden side hung casements. The remainder of the windows (W5, W8, W9) have top opening vents.

6.1.1 West Range South Elevation

The front elevation has a rendered cob wall battered towards the top. There are two brick steps up to the front door (D1), which lies just to right of centre with two windows (W1, W2), one on either side of the door (Figure 4; Plate 5).

Door D1 (0.80m by 1.86m) is a ledge-and-brace plank door of vertical boards with beaded edges, hung on modern strap hinges, with modern handles and locks (Plates 5 and 17).

Window W1 to left of door D1 is rectangular, almost square (0.92m by 0.77m), wooden-framed two-light side-opening casement, with single glazing bars (Plate 5) and a painted timber lintel over. W2 is similar to W1, but the frame extends up to eaves level.

6.1.2 East Range West Elevation

This elevation forms the other half of the inner 'front' face of the L-shaped cottage (Figure 4; Plate 3). It is similar to the south elevation of the west range described above (Section 6.1.1). It has a rendered cob wall battered towards the top, but with an area of painted brickwork visible between the two windows (W3, W4) (Figure 4). It is difficult to determine the precise extent of this brickwork infill, as most of this elevation is overgrown. Windows W3 and W4 are similar to windows W1 and W2, being rectangular, almost square (W3: 1.00m by 0.78m, W4: 1.00m by 0.83m), timber-framed two-light side-opening casements, with single glazing bars (Plates 31 and 36). Both have painted timber lintels over.

6.1.3 East Range South Elevation

This end wall is almost completely obscured by modern timber cladding erected just in front (presumably to protect from weather) (Figure 4; Plate 6). It is a rendered cob wall with a distinct batter towards the top. At the right (east) corner, the wall is vertical for a width of 0.3 m, perhaps indicating a corner post or similar.

6.1.4 East Range East Elevation

This back wall rises up towards north more-or-less following the slope (Figure 4; Plate 7). It is a rendered cob wall, battered towards top, with some areas of painted brick and two windows (W5, W6) (Figure 4). At the right (north) end is a small projecting rectangular larder with shallow pitched roof and a rectangular ventilation opening (W7). There is a modern boiler between windows W5 and W6.

Near the base of wall are areas of painted brickwork, which may be evidence of a brick base for the cob, or areas of repair (Figure 4). At both the ends of the elevation, the brick continues further up the wall and terminates about 0.3m before the corners (Plate 9). At the corners the wall is vertical rather than battered.

Window W5 to the left is a rectangular (1.22m by 0.90m) modern timber-framed two-light window with one side and one top-opening casement (Plate 10), similar to windows W8–W9. Window W6 to the right is a rectangular, almost square (0.89m by 0.74m), timber-framed two-light side-opening casement, with single glazing bars (similar to windows W1–W4), with a painted timber lintel over (Plate 8).

6.1.5 West Range North Elevation

The rear elevation of the west range has a rendered cob wall battered towards the top, with two windows (W8, W9) (Figure 4; Plates 11–12). Window W8 to left is a rectangular (1.20m by 0.72m) modern timber-framed two-light window with one side and one top-opening casement. W9 to right is similar to W8, but measures 1.84m by 0.73m and is set lower in the wall.

The groundworks for the new extension have exposed the brick footings for the cob wall. This is in two parts divided by a straight joint 4.25 m from the east end (roughly along the line of the west wall of the east range) (Figures 3–4; Plates 12–15). To the left (east), the brick courses dip down from three exposed courses (0.28m below ground level) at the straight joint to seven courses (0.65 m below ground level) to the east (Plates 12–13). The brickwork terminates about 0.25 m from the east end of the elevation. To the right (west) of the straight joint, the brick courses are laid horizontally, with up to four courses (0.39m) visible below the render.

6.1.6 West Range West Elevation

The west end of West range has a rendered cob wall battered towards the top (Figure 4; Plate 16). The right (south) corner is chamfered.

6.2 Interior

Internally the building is divided into five rooms (1, 2, 3, 4, 6) and a short corridor (5) (Figure 3). Rooms 1–3 form the west range and rooms 3–6 the east range. The floor of the west range is one step higher than the east range.

6.2.1 Room 1 (Living Room)

Room 1, the present living room of the cottage, lies in the centre of the west range (Figure 3; Plates 17–21). It is accessed directly from the exterior through door D1 in the south wall. Access to Room 2 to the west and Room 3 to the east are through doors D2 and D3 respectively. The walls to the north and south (the exterior walls) are battered, becoming thinner towards the top. The south wall has modern timber wainscoting below the window level and white-painted woodchip wallpaper above (Plate 17). The north wall has white-painted woodchip wallpaper. The west wall is an internal wall with Room 2, with door D2 at the south end. It is formed by a lath and plaster stud partition, now clad with modern tongue and groove boards that reach almost to ceiling level (Plate 21). Door D2, a white-painted ledge-and-brace plank door, 0.79m wide and 1.82m high, with modern strap hinges and latch lifter. The east wall is formed partly by the back of the kitchen fireplace/chimney that projects slightly into the room (Plates 18–19) and partly by lath and plaster stud walling, with a door (D3) at the north end giving access to the kitchen (Room 3). Door D3 is a white-painted ledge and brace plank door, 0.73m wide and 1.84m high, with modern strap hinges and latch lifter. A modern brick fireplace is inserted into the centre of the east wall and there is another projection of uncertain nature to the south (Plate 19).

The room is lit by window W2 in south wall and window W9 in north wall. Window W2 has a splay on one side and the other is formed by the door frame D1, with a wooden internal sill. It has spiral-ended stays and swollen knob catches of late nineteenth or twentieth century date (Plate 22). Window W9 has modern window furniture.

The ceiling is a modern plasterboard ceiling, with applied black-painted wooden strips and is at a different height either side of a central partially-exposed black-painted beam (Truss 2) (Plate 18). In the west half the ceiling slopes down slightly from south to north. An earlier lath and plaster ceiling still survives above and is visible from an access hatch in the ceiling of Room 2.

The floor is of modern wooden boards 14cm wide running E-W across room.

6.2.2 Room 2 (Bedroom 2)

Room 2 lies at the west end of the west range and is accessed from Room 1 by door D2 (Figure 3). The room is lit by window W1 in south wall. This has a wooden lintel and a modern wooden internal sill (Plate 23). It has spiral-ended window catches and stays, possibly of nineteenth or early twentieth century date (Plate 25).

The north, south and west walls are battered and covered with painted lining paper. The partition wall with Room 1 has painted modern tongue and groove wooden cladding over timber studwork under the soffit of an exposed beam (Truss 1) (Plate 24).

The ceiling is modern painted plasterboard, with applied black-painted wooden strips, and with an access hatch into the roof space above. The original ceiling has been removed.

The floor is a carpeted modern concrete screed.

6.2.3 Room 3 (Kitchen)

Room 3 lies in the NE corner of the building and is accessed from Room 1 by door D3 in the west wall (Figure 3). Another door (D4) in the south side of the room gives access to the remainder of the east range. Doorway D4 is 0.77m wide and 1.78m high with a modern wooden frame and a black-painted lintel with tool marks over (Plate 26). The door has been removed. The external north and east walls are battered. The north wall has six courses of painted brick at the base and painted render above. The east wall is painted render, but most of the lower part is obscured by sink and kitchen units. The partition wall with Room 1 is painted lath and plaster stud wall beneath partially exposed timbers (Plate 30) and over the sloping rendered masonry of the L-shaped flues in the SW corner of the room. The partition wall with Rooms 4 and 5 is painted lath and plaster stud wall over the L-shaped flues. There is a solid fuel Rayburn cooker on west side of room with flue inserted into chimney stack (Plate 29). Part of a black-painted dragon tie is visible in NE corner (Plate 28).

In the north end of the east wall is the inserted larder, which has a wooden door frame with door removed, and a simple rectangular meshed ventilation opening (W7) to rear (Plate 27).

The room is lit by window W8 in north wall and window W6 in east wall. W8 has twentieth century window furniture (Plate 28). W6 has a timber lintel over and similar window furniture to W1 and W2, with one modern replacement (Plate 27).

The ceiling is painted plaster at the same height as the earlier ceiling in Room 1.

The floor is vinyl flooring over concrete, with a step down into the corridor (Room 5) to south.

6.2.4 Room 4 (Bathroom)

Room 4 lies to the south of Room 3 in the east range and is a modern subdivision to form a bathroom (Figure 3). The south and east walls are modern plastered brick partition walls with door D5 at the north end of the east wall. The north wall is formed partly by the plastered brick chimney to the east and the rest by a plastered cob wall with a chamfer in the upper part and the wall face set back above (Plate 31). The west (external) wall is slightly battered. The room is lit by window W3 in west wall (Plate 31). W3 has spiral-ended stays and swollen knob catches of late nineteenth or twentieth century date. There is a timber and hardboard airing cupboard in the SE corner and a modern bath along the south side of room and sink and toilet on the west side. Door D5 is a 0.77m wide and 1.99m high modern fire door.

Part of a black-painted raking strut roof truss (Truss 3) is exposed in the northern part of this room and this continues into the corridor (Room 5) (Plates 31–33). It lies about 0.3 m inside the north side of the room. The ceiling is painted lath and plaster. There is an access hatch in the ceiling in the south end of the room.

The floor is modern tiled concrete.

There is an indication of a blocked doorway (D7) in the west wall immediately south of window W3 (in the same area as the painted brick blocking visible on the external face of this wall). The timber lintel over the window continues south beyond this room into Room 6 (Plates 31 and 35). The wall beneath this lintel is half thickness and is vertical rather than battered. It is assumed to be of brick, but is currently clad in modern ceramic tiles. This blocking is about 0.93m wide and 1.90m high.

6.2.5 Room 5 (Corridor)

This is a short corridor between the Kitchen (Room 3) and Bedroom 1 (Room 6), created by the construction of the bathroom (Room 4) (Figure 3; Plate 34). The east wall is battered, the north wall is lath and plaster, the west wall is brick and the south wall is a modern stud partition. There are three doors (D4, D5, D6) giving access to the Kitchen, Bathroom and Bedroom. It is lit by window W5 in east wall. W5 has spiral-ended stays and a splayed catch of late nineteenth or twentieth century date.

A part of the black-painted raking strut roof truss (Truss 3) is exposed in the northern part of the corridor (Plate 33). The ceiling is painted lath and plaster.

The floor is carpeted concrete (?) at a lower level than in Room 3 (step down within Room 3).

6.2.6 Room 6 (Bedroom 1)

Room 6 lies at the south end of the east range and is accessed from Room 5 by door D6 in the NE corner of the room (Figure 3). Door D6 is 0.69m wide and 1.98m high with modern wooden frame and modern fire door, similar to D5. The south, west and east walls are battered and covered with painted lining paper. The partition wall with Room 4 is modern plastered brick. A modern wood and plasterboard cupboard (wardrobe) is built into the NW corner of room (Plate 36). This partly obscures the south part of the blocked door (D7) described above in Room 4 (Section 6.2.4). The room is lit by window W4 in the west wall (Plate 37). W4 has a wooden internal sill and has spiral-ended stays and catches of late nineteenth or twentieth century date, with one modern replacement catch.

The ceiling is painted plaster. There is a roof truss (Truss 4) in the north part of the room. This has been boxed in but its presence can be seen in the roof space through the hatch in the bathroom (Plate 39).

The floor is carpeted concrete.

6.3 Roof

The cottage has a hipped roof with sprocketed deep overhanging eaves and is covered in modern concrete tiles (Plates 3, 4, 6, 11, 16). The structure of the roof is partially visible through the inspection hatches in Rooms 2 and 4. The roof space was not accessed during this survey. Four raking strut roof trusses (Trusses 1–4) are incorporated into a common rafter roof with ridge plate and with a single purlin along each side (Figure 5; Plates 38–42). The trusses appear to have been adapted to clasp the purlins, as all have evidence of trimming of the soffit of the principal rafters to aid the insertion of the purlins. In Truss 3, an additional fillet of wood has been added to wedge the purlin (Plate 40). Above Room 2 (at the west end of the west range), the rafters, other than the hip rafters, are modern replacements.

The roof space was open for the whole of its length, except for the space over Room 2 which was divided off by a timber stud partition on the east side of Truss 1. This partition was whitewashed below the earlier ceiling level and unpainted above (Plates 41–42).

7. Analysis

The construction of the ‘outfarm’ of New Barn appears to date to the mid eighteenth century, as it first appears to be depicted on the 1759 Isaac Taylor map of Hampshire. However, the plan of the outfarm, with the cottage set well back behind the barn on a slightly different orientation, suggests the two buildings were not planned and built together as a single unit. This is accentuated by the different building materials and construction techniques used in each building. The barn was almost certainly constructed first and it is likely that this is what is shown on the 1759 Taylor map. The precise date of construction of the cottage is not known, but it was definitely in existence by 1841, when it is depicted on the tithe map. Its likely date of construction is perhaps in the early nineteenth century.

The 1841 Wherwell Tithe Map shows the cottage as an L-shaped building with a similar footprint to the present cottage. It has been suggested elsewhere that the east range is the older part of the cottage and the west range was rebuilt or extended in the 1930s (Historic England 2016b; Worledge Associates 2018). The presence of a straight joint in the brick footings on the line of the west face of the east range may add credence to this suggestion. However, the bricks used in the footings of both ranges appear identical, suggesting they may be of the same date. Also both ranges appear to have been almost identical in their original layout suggesting they may have been conceived together as a single structure in the L-shaped form depicted on the tithe map. In addition, all the cottage walls appear to have the same composition and character, with no visible indication of extensive rebuilding. This, taken together with the similar form of the original windows in both ranges, suggests there hasn’t been a significant amount of rebuilding or alteration and that much of the existing fabric is original. However, it must be noted that the present rendered surface may hide further evidence of rebuilding.

The original layout of the cottage appears to consist of two identical ranges, of single cell depth (Figure 6). There was a door set almost centrally in each range: Door D1 in the south face of the west range remains in use and D7 in the west face of N-S range was later blocked. The windows on the front elevations (W1–W4) appear to be original, with a single window (W6) in the rear of the east range. The near symmetrical arrangement of doors and windows may indicate a similar internal organisation to each range. The partition between Rooms 1 and 2 may be original and may have been replicated by a similar partition against roof truss 4 in the other range. No evidence for the former existence of this partition was observed, as truss 4 was boxed in, so its existence remains conjectural. Although the present chimney is a modern at least partial rebuild, the arrangement of the L-shaped flues in Rooms 1 and 3 could be original. This L-shaped layout suggests the former presence of two fireplaces, one in each range (Figure 6). The former presence of the original fireplace in Room 1 appears to be indicated by the plastered projection behind the modern fireplace (Plate 19). The fireplace serving the east range is postulated to lie at right angles facing south. Its

opening appears to have been bricked up and plastered over and now forms the north wall of the bathroom (Room 4). No trace of the blocked opening of this postulated fireplace was visible in the bathroom wall. A small projection in the SE corner of Room 1 may be part of the back of this postulated fireplace (Plate 19).

The identical arrangement of the two ranges, both with a heated room and each with its own external door could suggest that the cottage was originally designed to accommodate two agricultural workers, one in each range, with a shared scullery or similar in the NE corner.

It is likely that the cottage had a thatched roof when first built. The four raking strut trusses, two in each range, are in identical positions in each range and are probably part of the original roof structure.

By the late nineteenth century (pre-1874 on map evidence), an extension had been added to the west end of the west range (Figure 6). This extension was divided into three parts, of which the middle section was open to the south. This extension was deeper in plan than the west range and appears to overlap the south elevation at the west end of the cottage (Figure 6). It is unclear what the precise arrangement of doors and windows was, nor of how it was joined to the existing building. In the west end of the cottage, Room 2 is divided off from the rest of the range by a timber board partition in the roof space. This partition was unplastered, but whitewashed up to the level of the former ceiling. This might suggest an ancillary agricultural storage use for this room rather than habitation. This part of the range may have been adapted as part of the extension, but how it linked into the extension is not known. The extended range probably comprised agricultural buildings, perhaps stores and animal accommodation.

At some time between 1896 and 1910 (on map evidence) the two westernmost parts of the extension had been removed (Figure 6). No further detail on this was recovered during the survey. The remaining part of this extension was removed at some time during the twentieth century (before 1973 on map evidence). It is thought that some work was done to the cottage in the 1930s, including replacing the roof and rebuilding the west range (Historic England 2016b; Worledge Associates 2018, 9), so it is possible that the removal of the extension dates to this period. It is not clear whether the roof was rethatched at this time or whether the whole roof was replaced with the common rafter roof structure at this date. It has been argued above that there does not appear to have been significant rebuilding of the west range, so it may be that the account of the rebuilding of the west range may refer to the removal of the extension and making good, rather than wholesale reconstruction of the range. It is likely that the larder was added at this time and also the top opening casement windows (W5, W8, W9) may have been added during this period of rebuilding. The blocking of door D7 may date to this time and perhaps the reworking and replacement of the fireplaces and chimney.

The date of the formation of the present bathroom is uncertain, but probably is sometime in the later 20th century. There has also been some repair/replacement of timbers in the roof at the west end of the E-W range, possibly at the same time as the underlay was replaced. It is likely that the original ceiling in Room 2 was removed at this time and the new lowered ceilings added in Rooms 1 and 2.

8. References

- Cifa, 2014a *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. December 2014. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Harvey, N., 1984 *A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales*. Second Edition.
- Historic England 2016a *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Historic England 2016b BPN – New Barn Cottage, New Barn Lane, Wherwell, Andover, Hampshire, SP11, 7HX. Historic England Advice Report Case Number: 1432301. (https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1434364&resourceID=7, Accessed 24 April 2020).
- Worledge Associates 2018 *New Barn Cottage, New Barn Lane, Wherwell, Hampshire. Heritage Report, September 2018*.

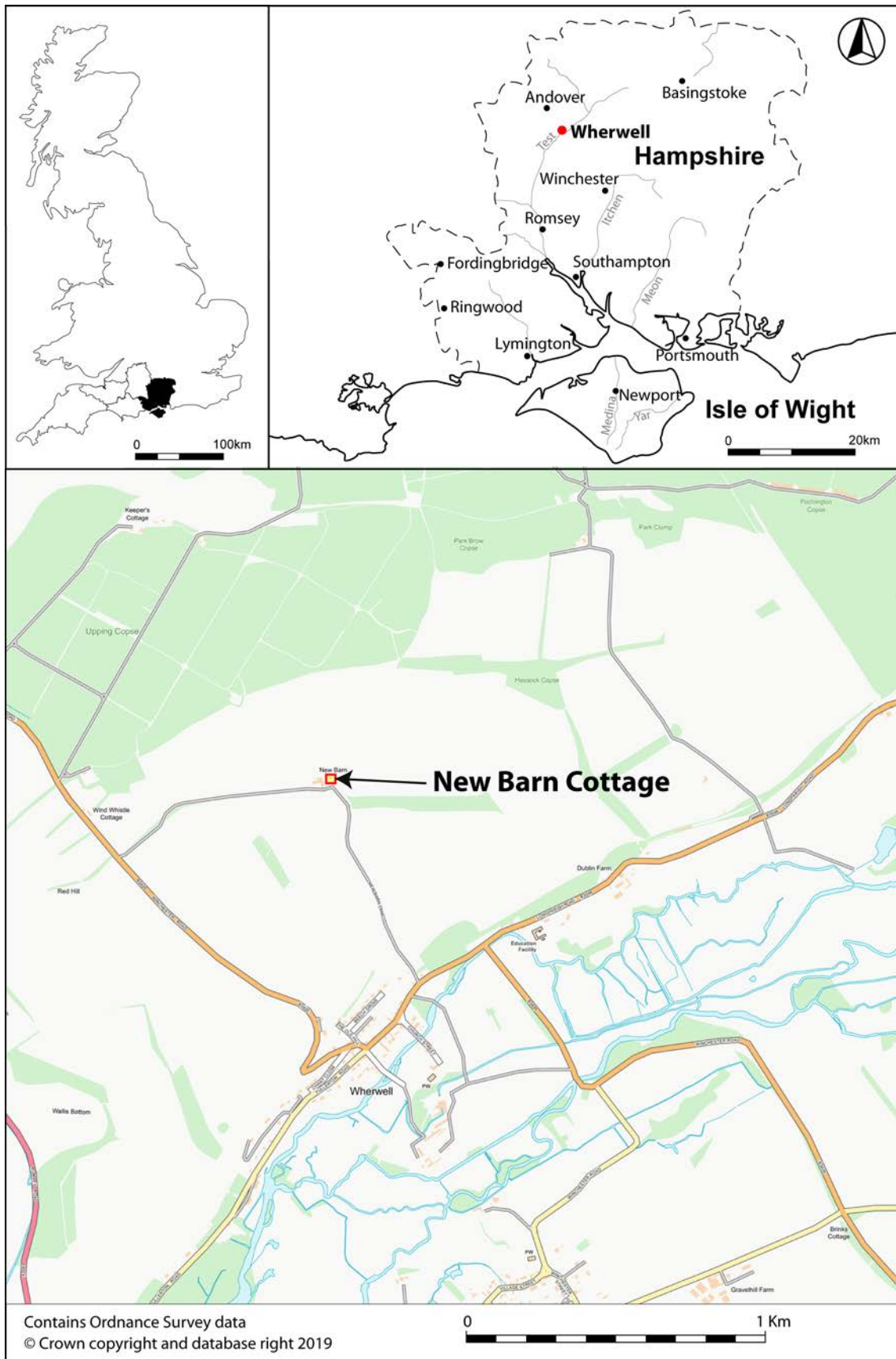


Figure 1: Site Location.

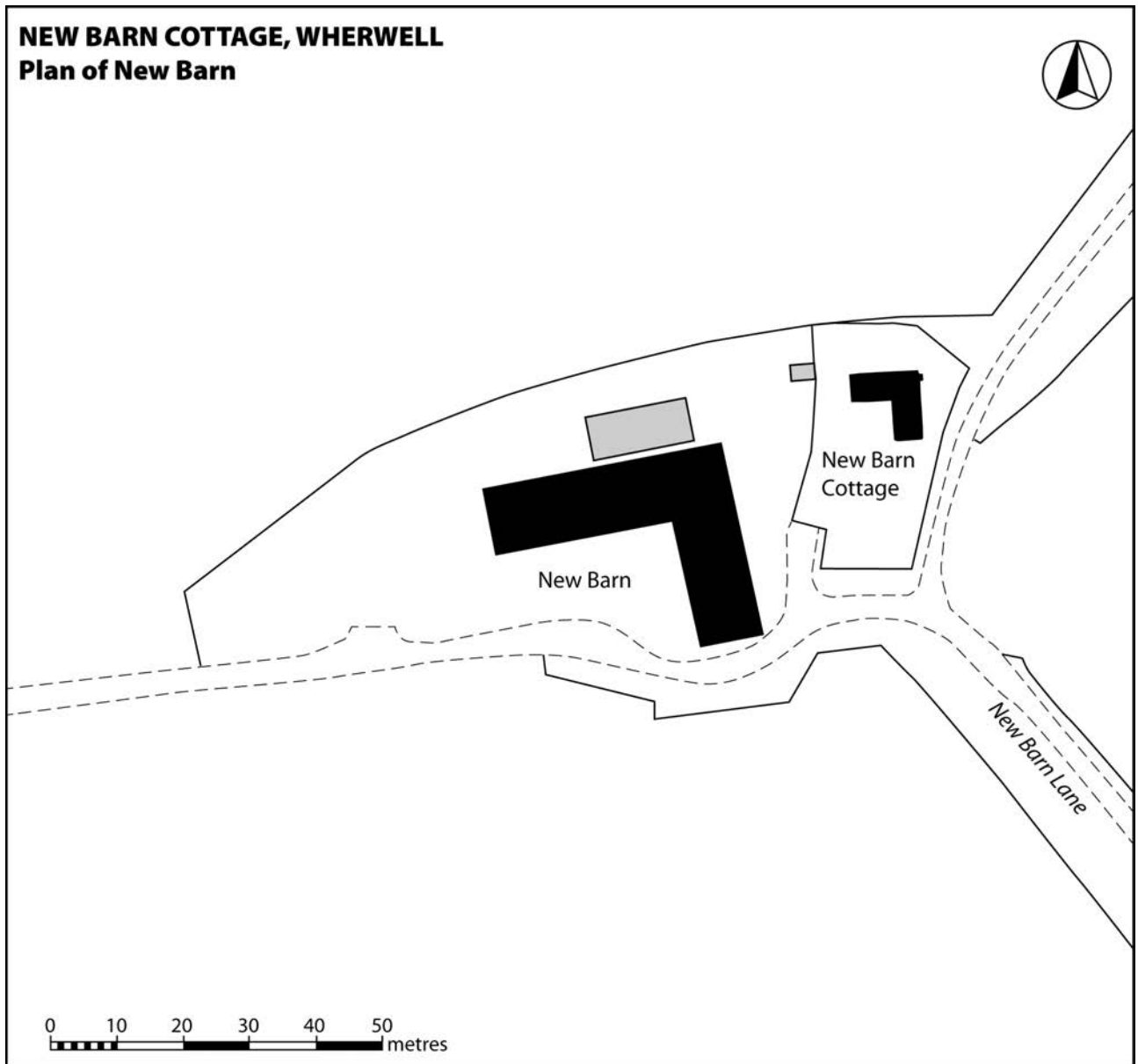


Figure 2: Location plan of New Barn Cottage in relation to New Barn.

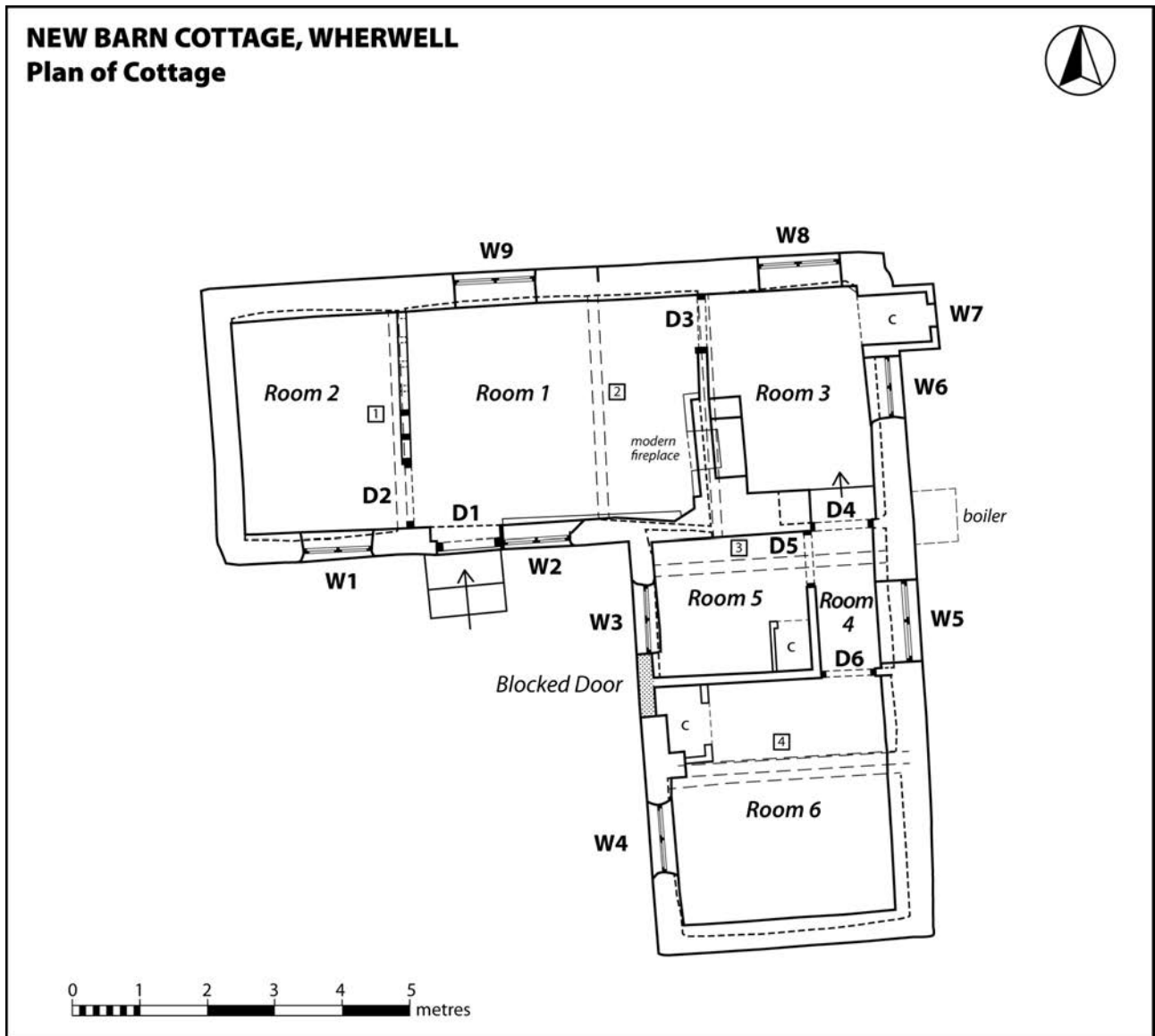


Figure 3: Plan of Cottage

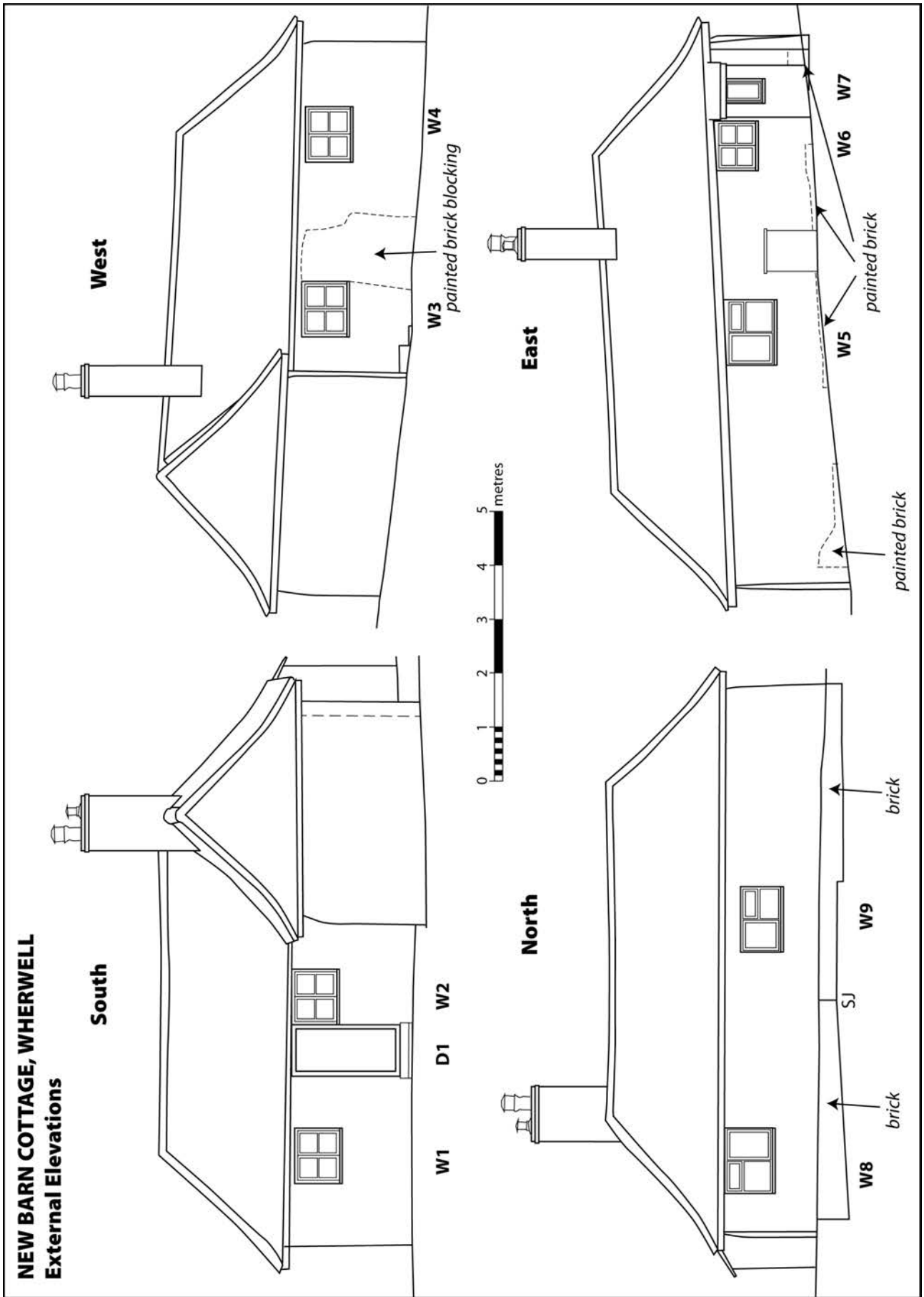


Figure 4: External elevations

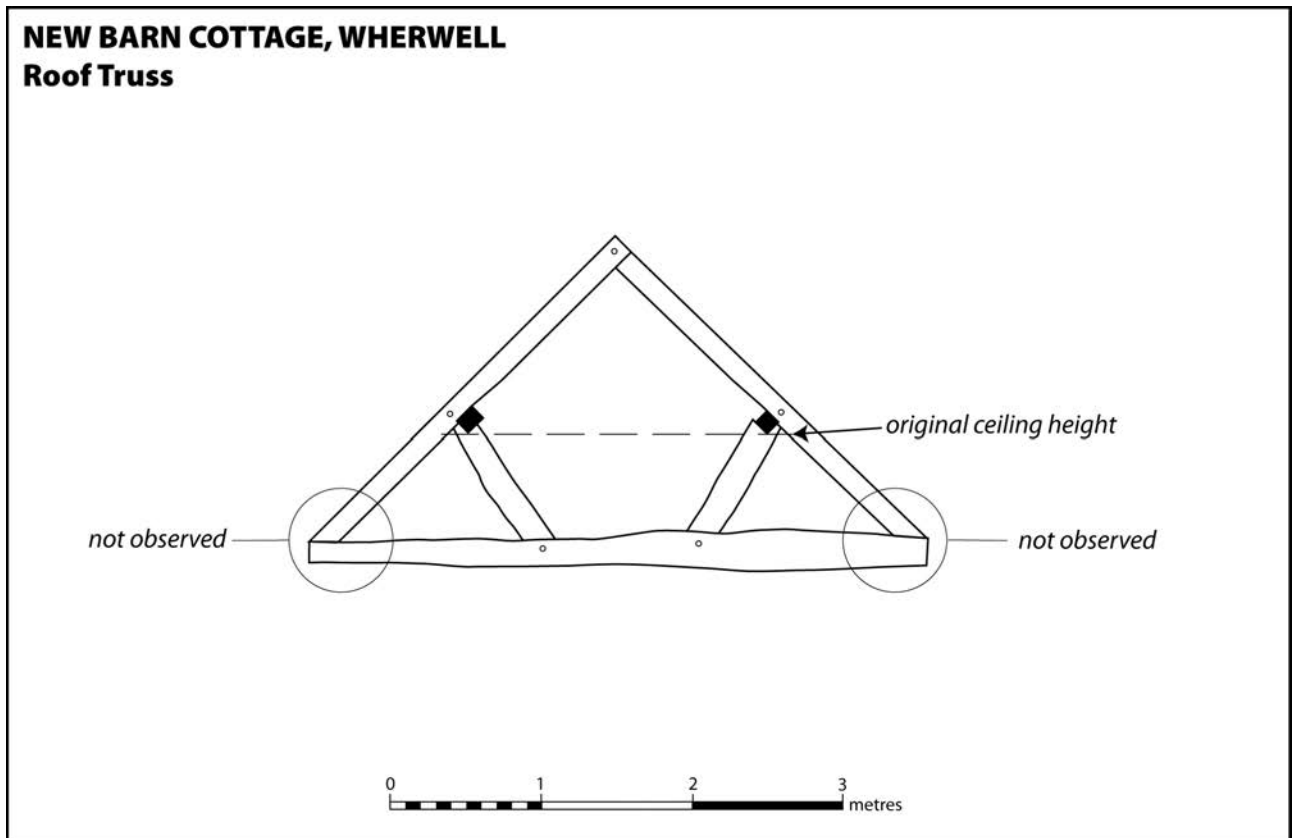


Figure 5: Sketch of Roof Truss 1, viewed from west.

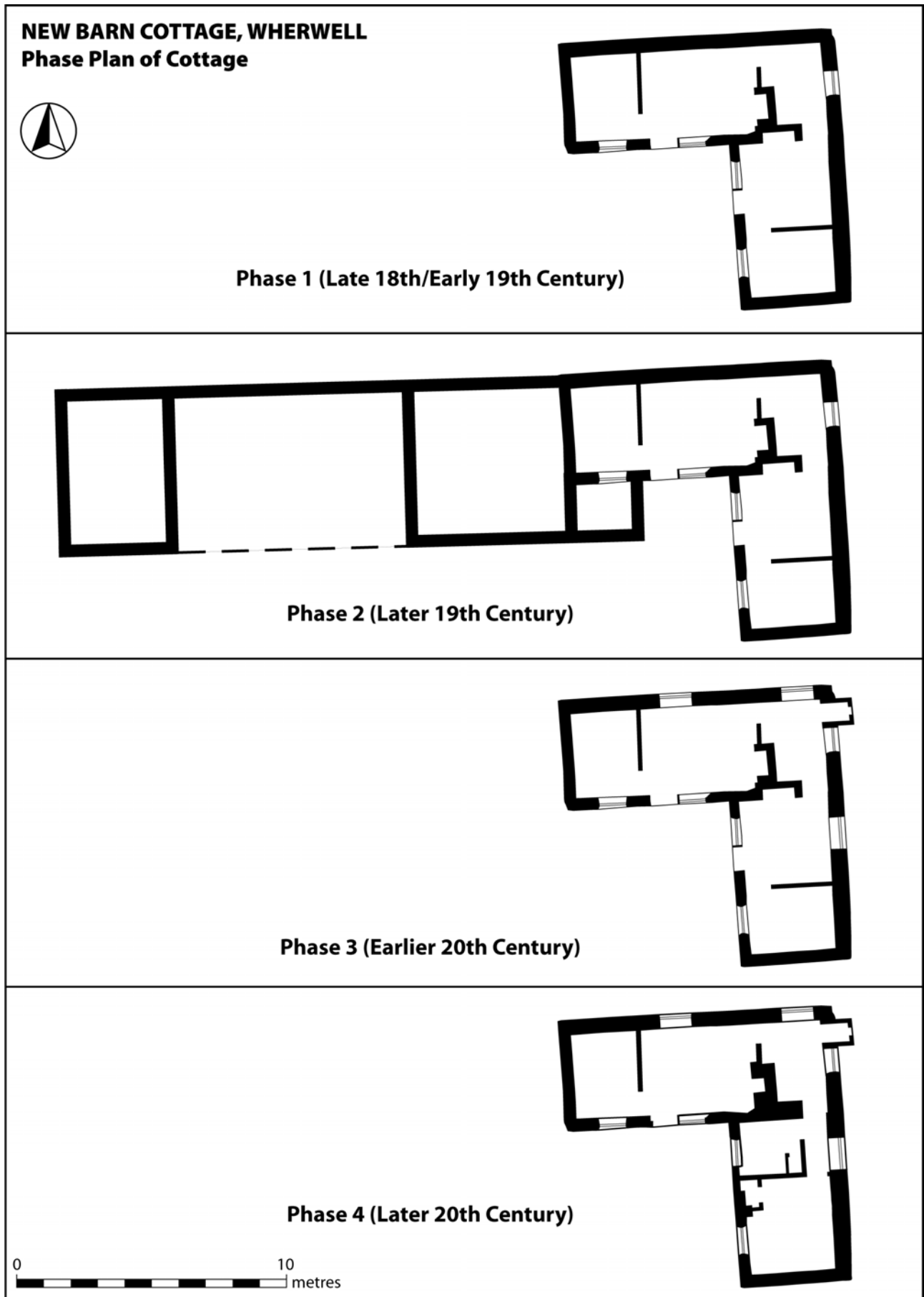


Figure 6: Development of New Barn Cottage.



Plate 1: General view of cottage and garden, looking north.



Plate 2: View of cottage set in dip in landscape, looking south.



Plate 3: South and west external elevations of cottage, viewed from WSW.



Plate 4: North and east external elevations of cottage, viewed from ENE.



Plate 5: Door D1 and windows W1 and W2 in south external elevation.



Plate 6: View of cottage from south.



Plate 7: View of rear of N-S range showing cottage rising up slope.



Plate 8: Inserted larder at north end of east elevation. Window W6 to left.



Plate 9: Detail of south end of east elevation showing painted brick-work.



Plate 10: Window W5 in east elevation.



Plate 11: North external elevation.



Plate 12: North external elevation showing brick footings below cottage revealed in groundworks for new extension. Viewed from ENE.



Plate 13: Detail of brick footings looking west.



Plate 14: Detail of east end of footings of north elevation.



Plate 15: Detailed view of brick footings showing straight joint (arrowed).



Plate 16: West external elevation of E-W range.



Plate 17: South side of Room 1, with door D1 and window W2.



Plate 18: Room 1 looking east with modern fireplace, door D3 into Room 3, and base of Truss 2 exposed in ceiling.



Plate 19: Detailed view of probable blocked fireplaces in east wall of Room 1.



Plate 20: North side of Room 1 with window W9 to left.



Plate 21: West side of Room 1, showing modern timber cladding, with door D2 to left.



Plate 22: Detail of Window W2 showing window furniture.



Plate 23: South side of Room 2 with window W1 and door D2.



Plate 24: East side of Room 2 showing exposed part of Truss 1 and timber cladding below, with door D2 to right. Note also hatch into roof space in ceiling.



Plate 25: Detail of window catches on window W1.



Plate 26: South end of Room 3 with door D4 to left and L-shaped flues to right.



Plate 27: View SE of room 3 with window W6 in centre, door D4 to right and larder to left.



Plate 28: North end of Room 3 with window W8 and larder to right. Note exposed part of dragon tie in corner.



Plate 29: Detail of L-shaped flue in SW corner of Room 3.



Plate 30: West side of Room 3 showing exposed timbers.



Plate 31: West wall of Room 4, with window W3 and part of blocked door D7 to left. Note end of roof truss 3 above.



Plate 32: Exposed part of Truss 3 in Room 4.



Plate 33: Exposed part of Truss 3 in Room 5.



Plate 34: Corridor (Room 5) viewed from Room 3 looking towards Room 6, with window W5 to left.



Plate 35: Room 6 looking south with window W4 to right and boxed-in truss above.



Plate 36: South side of blocked door D7 visible in modern wardrobe in Room 6.



Plate 37: Window W4 in room 6.



Plate 38: View east along roof space of E-W range showing rafters and Truss 2 (identifiable by ends of struts claspings purlins in middle distance).



Plate 39: View south along roof space in N-S range with truss 4 in middle distance.



Plate 40: Detail of west end of Truss 3 visible in roof space.



Plate 41: Detail of south end of Truss 1 showing whitewashed strut and partition below removed ceiling level.



Plate 42: Upper part of west face of Truss 1 and timber partition above former ceiling level.