

**135 COUNTESS ROAD,  
AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE,  
SP4 7AR**

**HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT**

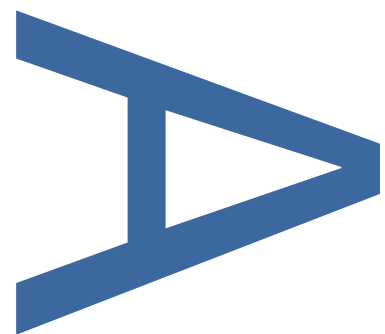
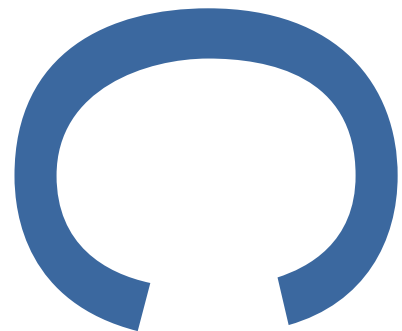
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION  
NUMBERS: 18/07655/FUL**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13491**

**SITE CODE: CRAW18**

**DECEMBER 2018**



**135 COUNTESS ROAD, AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE, SP4 7AR: HISTORIC  
BUILDING REPORT**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Wiltshire County Council

**Planning Reference:** 18/07655/FUL

**Site Code:** CRAW18

**NGR:** SU 415216 143103

**Commissioned by:** Spencer Architecture

**Commissioning Client:** John Rayfield

**Written/Researched by:** Callum Paisnel BA(Hons) MRes, PCA

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December 2018**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: 135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire, SP4 7AR**

**Type of project: Historic Building Recording**

**Report: R13491**

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4665
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
<b>Text Prepared by:</b>	<b>C Paisnel</b>		<b>04.12.2018</b>
<b>Graphics Prepared by:</b>	<b>H Baxter</b>		<b>10.12.2018</b>
<b>Graphics Checked by:</b>	<b>M Roughley</b>		<b>10.12.2018</b>
<b>Project Manager Sign-off:</b>	<b>T Hayes</b>	TJH	<b>14.12.2018</b>

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**Figure 1: Site Location**

**Figure 2: Detailed Site Location**

**Figure 3: Detailed Block Plan with External Plate Locations**

**Figure 4: South East Elevation**

## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Spencer Architecture on behalf of John Rayfield to undertake historic building recording at 135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire. Building recording was carried out in response to a development proposal to demolish the existing dwellings at 135 and 135A Countess Road and construct a new dwelling and detached garage.

The buildings currently situated on Countess Road are not visible on the 25 inch map dated to 1923 but appear for the first time on the 25 inch map dated to 1937, therefore it is likely that they were moved from the Lark Hill encampment sometime between these two dates. The buildings recorded on Countess Road on the 1937 map appear to be similar to those recorded in the 1923 Lark Hill map, being single story and rectangular in plan. Once the buildings were recorded on Countess Road they are no longer present at the Lark Hill site.

Documentation records that a Garrison church was constructed at Lark Hill out of brick, replacing the previous wooden structure. It is likely that the removal of the wooden structure of the church coincided with a restructure of the army barracks as during the interwar period the camp was reduced in size and some buildings replaced with permanent structures (Historic England, 2015). Therefore, it is likely that the movement and reduction of the wooden barrack buildings on Lark Hill resulted in the repurposing of some of the wooden barracks into residential dwellings on Countess Road.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Background**

- 2.1.1 Pre-Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Spencer Architecture on behalf of John Rayfield to undertake historic building recording at 135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire, (NGR 415216 143103). The Site is the subject of a development proposal to demolish existing dwellings at 135 and 135A Countess Road and construct a new dwelling and detached garage.
- 2.1.2 This historic building recording was required by the Local Planning Authority Wiltshire County Council, acting on the advice of the Wiltshire Asst. County Archaeologist (ACA) and in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy. The requirement was made in order to ensure a record of the existing building(s) within the Site was made in the event of their clearance as part of the development of the Site.
- 2.1.3 The building recording was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in accordance with Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*; and The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Recording* (ClfA 2014).

### **2.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

- 2.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 0.2ha, was located along the western side of Countess Road, Amesbury, and formed part of a row of properties extending from Countess Road roundabout north to Fargo Road. Countess Road links Amesbury and Durrington and runs west of the River Avon. The Site comprised of a narrow property extending west from Countess Road, the eastern half of which was occupied by a single storey house and outbuildings all of which were dilapidated. The western half of the Site is enclosed by mature hedges and contains mature vegetation and a wood shed.
- 2.2.2 The Site, at approximately 90m above OD, lies on fairly level ground above the valley floor of the River Avon to the east
- 2.2.3 The Site lies on bedrock Chalk (Seaford Chalk Formation).

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The aim, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), was to provide a record of structures within the Site as a permanent record prior to their demolition and clearance from the Site.

#### **3.2 On-Site recording**

3.2.1 The on-site photographic survey was carried out on the 13th November 2018. The photographic survey, comprising high resolution digital images, was undertaken recording all external elevations, and principal interior spaces and key features, fixtures or fittings. General shots of the site, placing the buildings in context with their surroundings was also completed. A selection of the images has been included in this report (Appendix 1) and Figure 2 shows the location and direction of these photographs.

3.2.2 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Level 1 survey as set out in Historic England 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice. A Level 1 is principally a full visual record (photographic) supplemented by basic descriptive information.

#### **3.3 Documentary Research**

3.3.1 A search of relevant cartographic, primary and published sources was carried out. A sequence of Ordnance Survey maps and other historic plans was compiled to illustrate the development of the site. The results of the historical research are presented in Section 5 of this report.

#### **3.4 Project Archive**

3.4.1 The project archive will be held temporarily at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in Winchester. It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre in due course.

#### **3.5 Guidance**

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

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings*
- British Standards Institution (1998) *Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings* (BS 7913)
- English Heritage (Clark, K) (2001b) *Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation*
- English Heritage (Clark, K) (2001a) *Informed Conservation*
- English Heritage (2000) *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD*

- CIFA (2014) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*



## **4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The Site lies in an area rich in archaeological sites and monuments, which make up the well-known and internationally recognised prehistoric ceremonial and funerary landscape, the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site (WHS). The Site is located at the eastern extent of the of the WHS. The Site lies close to a number of Scheduled Monuments including henge monuments at Durrington and Woodhenge, long barrows and round barrows. A bowl barrow (NMN 10434 'Bowl barrow 70m west of A345 on Countess Farm'), of which the surrounding ditch survives, extends beneath the western part of the Site.

4.1.2 In the eastern part of the Site, a dilapidated single-story wooden structure survived (the subject of this report) which appeared to be a repurposed World War One barrack building retrieved from the nearby Lark Hill Garrison.

### **4.2 The Lark Hill Garrison**

4.2.1 In 1892 the Secretary of State was granted power to purchase land for military purposes under the Military Lands Act of that year. The acquisition of land for the army on Salisbury Plain began in August 1897. No permanent structures were built at the camp until 1914, when the replacement of the temporary barracks with hatted accommodation commenced (Wessex Archaeology, 2013: 21-22).

### **4.3 First World War barrack buildings**

4.3.1 There were many different types of barrack buildings. The 'Armstrong' huts were quite probably the most successful temporary wartime buildings of the First World War, and there exists five types, two of which were for dwelling (Draper, 2018: 90)

4.3.2 Many WWI barrack buildings were repurposed during the inter-war period into housing and public buildings, Draper (2018: 287) lists an Armstrong type building which was repurposed into a WI (Women's Institute) hall in the 1920s:

*War Office Type Plan Hut, possibly also known as Type Plan BD85A/14, which were authorized by Army Council Instruction 352 of September 1914. These were extensively used across England and in France from the onset of war in August 1914. Originally, these consisted of a timber frame clad in corrugated metal sheeting with a corrugated roof, however as material shortages ensued, it became predominantly clad in timber. Originally, the accommodation hut design was supplied in two widths: 20 ft and 30 ft at any length. These were later redesigned into a sectional version of 15 ft and 28 ft, in sections of 10 ft. 'This width of section is rather large for transport and handling, but otherwise these huts answered well.' Sizes: A. 20/30 ft by 60 ft by 10 ft in height. B. Later redesigned to be narrower at 15/28 ft by 60 ft by 10 ft. The first layout (A) accommodated 30 men each with four feet of wall space per bed. The doors were at either end, and there was a central aisle for tables. When the camp had a dining room, the tables were removed to accommodate more men. It was heated by two stoves, also located in the middle aisle. The later redesigned hut*

*(B) accommodated 22 men each and were manufactured in ten-foot sections. The stoves were placed against the walls, taking the space of two beds. Generally, these sleeping huts were 'arranged in rows with ablution rooms and latrines in blocks between every pair of rows.' The dining room plan was initially designed at a standard width of 30 feet, but the later sectional huts were narrowed slightly to 28 feet (Draper, 2018: 90-91).*

#### **4.4 The Site and Structure**

4.4.1 The buildings currently situated on Countess Road are not visible on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map dated to 1923 but appear for the first time on the OS 25 inch map dated to 1937, therefore it is likely that they were moved from the Lark Hill encampment sometime between these two dates. The buildings recorded on Countess Road on the 1937 OS map appear to be similar to those recorded in the 1923 Lark Hill map, being single story and rectangular in plan. Furthermore, once the buildings had been recorded on Countess Road they were shown to be no longer present at the Lark Hill site.

4.4.2 Documentation records that a Garrison church was constructed at Lark Hill out of brick, replacing the previous wooden structure. It is likely that the removal of the wooden structure of the church coincided with a restructure of the army barracks as during the interwar period the camp was reduced in size and some buildings replaced with permanent structures (Historic England, 2015). Therefore, it is likely that the movement and reduction of the wooden barrack buildings on Lark Hill resulted in the repurposing of some of the wooden barracks into residential dwellings on Countess Road.

4.4.3 It is likely that the single-story wooden structure on the eastern side of the Site was the narrower Armstrong type B hut, as the structure seems to match almost perfectly from the plan seen in Draper's (Draper 2018: 91) analysis on barrack buildings. The measurements of this type are listed as 60 ft (18.28m) in length, 10 ft (3.048m) high and 15-20 ft (4.5-8.53m) wide. The measurements of this structure are c.15.5m in length, c.3m high and c.6m wide, therefore, considering modifications undertaken by the previous owner, these measurements appear to be consistent.

## **5 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The surviving barrack building is located at the eastern end and front of the Site. The structure has a rectangular floor plan and is adjoined at its south-western end by a sub square extension.
- 5.1.2 The building was laid out along a north-west and south-east axis with the north-western side facing towards a brick wall separating plots and south-eastern front facing into the Site.
- 5.1.3 The building frame appears to be made from uniformly sized planks of wood covered in thin black felt (Figure 4 and Plates 2-7) overlaid with overlapped 2x4 wooden cladding. This presumably constituted the original structure, which was deconstructed at Lark Hill and reassembled on Site. At a later date the building was concreted over and painted white, with blue painted wooden boards around the windows and doors.
- 5.1.4 Due to extensive wood rot and woodworm infestation much of the outer cladding, roof and all of the later concrete was removed by the landowner (upon advice from a Health and Safety official) leaving much of the internal frame of the structure visible.
- 5.1.5 During the survey only the south-eastern and north-eastern sides were drawn, this was due to access issues for the north-western side and the presence of a modern extension on the south-western side.

### **5.2 External**

#### **5.2.1 South-East facing side (Front)**

- 5.2.1.1 The south-eastern side, which forms the front of the structure, having once had an entrance way, (Figure 4 and Plates 2-5) measures 15.5m in length and 3m in height. Owing to the dilapidation of this frontage it is possible to view the internal frame and construction methods employed when this structure was erected. It was made up of one doorway and three windows (which have not survived intact). Between the windows and doorway, a central wooden strut and two either side, support the wall and in places cross beams were employed for added structural support. The internal black felt was visible throughout. On the eastern section of the south-east facing side the wire mesh was visible which held the concrete to the structure (this is not original to the structure and likely a modern renovation). The original 2x4 wooden overlapped cladding survives in places, mostly in the upper third of the elevation, and is visible in the photography and scale drawing (Figure 4 and Plates 2-5).
- 5.2.1.2 To compensate for the uneven downwards sloping ground towards the east, a red brick and concrete platform was employed to raise the structure and provide a level surface. The concrete levelled platform tapers from 0.5m in height to 0.1m towards the west in order to compensate for the slope, this platform and main structure is separated by a 0.2m gap comprised of wooden struts.

5.2.1.3 The roof was supported by five large wooden rafters, between which are six smaller struts forming a sloped roof with modern felt shingles fitted on top (Figure 4)

## **5.2.2 North-East facing side (Side)**

5.2.2.1 The north-eastern side of the structures featured the same construction methods employed as the south-eastern side; an internal frame made from timber struts with waterproof black felt affixed underneath 2x4 timber overlapped cladding. The 2x4 cladding on the gable end was loose and exposed more of the internal black felt. Only one of the front gable struts remained. The north-eastern side also featured two windows, which remained relatively well preserved and measured 1m x 1.3m and were evenly spaced at c.1m intervals (Plates 5-6).

## **5.3 Internal**

5.3.1 Owing to the extremely poor state of repair and health and safety measures undertaken by the current landowner, no internal standing walls remained. However, a general plan could be obtained by observing the surviving struts. It was unclear whether all of the struts were original or whether later room divisions were added when the building was repurposed into a residential dwelling. However, they were originally intended to house only twenty-four soldiers and one non-commissioned officer-in-charge per hut in order to better enforce discipline and the NCO would have had his own separate room within the barrack (Draper, 2017: 68).

5.3.2 Known to have been a later addition by the previous landowner, five individual fireplaces and chimney breasts were added, which appear to have had an art deco design.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

### **6.1 Historic Building Recording**

- 6.1.1 Documentary research revealed that the buildings currently situated on Countess Road are not visible on the 25 inch OS map dated to 1923 but appear for the first time on the 25 inch OS map dated to 1937, therefore it is likely that they were moved from the Lark Hill encampment sometime between these two dates. The buildings recorded on Countess Road on the 1937 map appear to be similar to those recorded in the 1923 Lark Hill map, being single story and rectangular in plan. Furthermore, once the buildings were recorded as being present on Countess Road they were no longer shown on maps of the Lark Hill site. A Garrison church was constructed at Lark Hill out of brick, replacing the previous wooden structure. It is likely that the removal of the wooden structure of the church coincided with a restructuring of the army barracks as a result of the reduction in size of the Lark Hill Site (Historic England, 2015). Therefore, it is likely that the movement and reduction of the wooden barrack buildings on Lark Hill resulted in the repurposing of some of the wooden barracks into residential dwellings on Countess Road.
- 6.1.2 The measurements of the barrack building matched closely with those of the Armstrong type B structures, supports the suggestion that the subject of the historic building record was a repurposed first world war garrison barrack building.

## **7 ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION**

### **7.1 The Site Archive**

7.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre.

### **7.2 Copyright**

7.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Wiltshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

7.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes.

7.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings*

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English Heritage (Clark, K) (2001b) *Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation*

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## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Spencer Architecture, for commissioning the Evaluation, on behalf of John Rayfield. To Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, for his advice.

The recording was supervised by Katherine Marshall with assistance from Callum Paisnel. This report was prepared by Callum Paisnel with illustrations prepared by Hayley Baxter. The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.



## Appendix 1: Site Photographs (Plates)



***Plate 1: North-east facing view of site, looking towards Countess Road.***



***Plate 2: North-west facing view of structure, showing south-east facing frontage. 2m scale***



**Plate 3: North-west facing view of structure, showing south-east facing frontage. 2m scale**



**Plate 4: North-west facing view of structure, showing south-east facing frontage. 2m scale**



***Plate 5: North-west facing view of structure, showing south-east and north-east facing frontage. 2m scale***



***Plate 6: North-north-west facing view of north-east facing frontage. 2m scale***



**Plate 7: North-east facing view of south-west facing frontage, showing modern extension. 2m scale**



**Plate 8: North-west facing view of structure from Countess Road.**

## Appendix 2: OASIS Form

### 10 OASIS ID: preconst1-335790

#### Project details

Project name	135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Spencer Architecture on behalf of John Rayfield to undertake historic building recording at 135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire (NGR 415216 143103). Building recording was carried out in response to a development proposal to demolish existing dwellings at 135 and 135A Countess Road and construct a new dwelling and detached garage.
Project dates	Start: 22-11-2018 End: 23-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CRAW18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	ROUND BARROW Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY AMESBURY 135 Countess Road
Postcode	SO22 5LX
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 153 421 51.17740933855 -1.781099983484 51 10 38 N 001 46 51 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Spencer Architecture
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Katherine Marshall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

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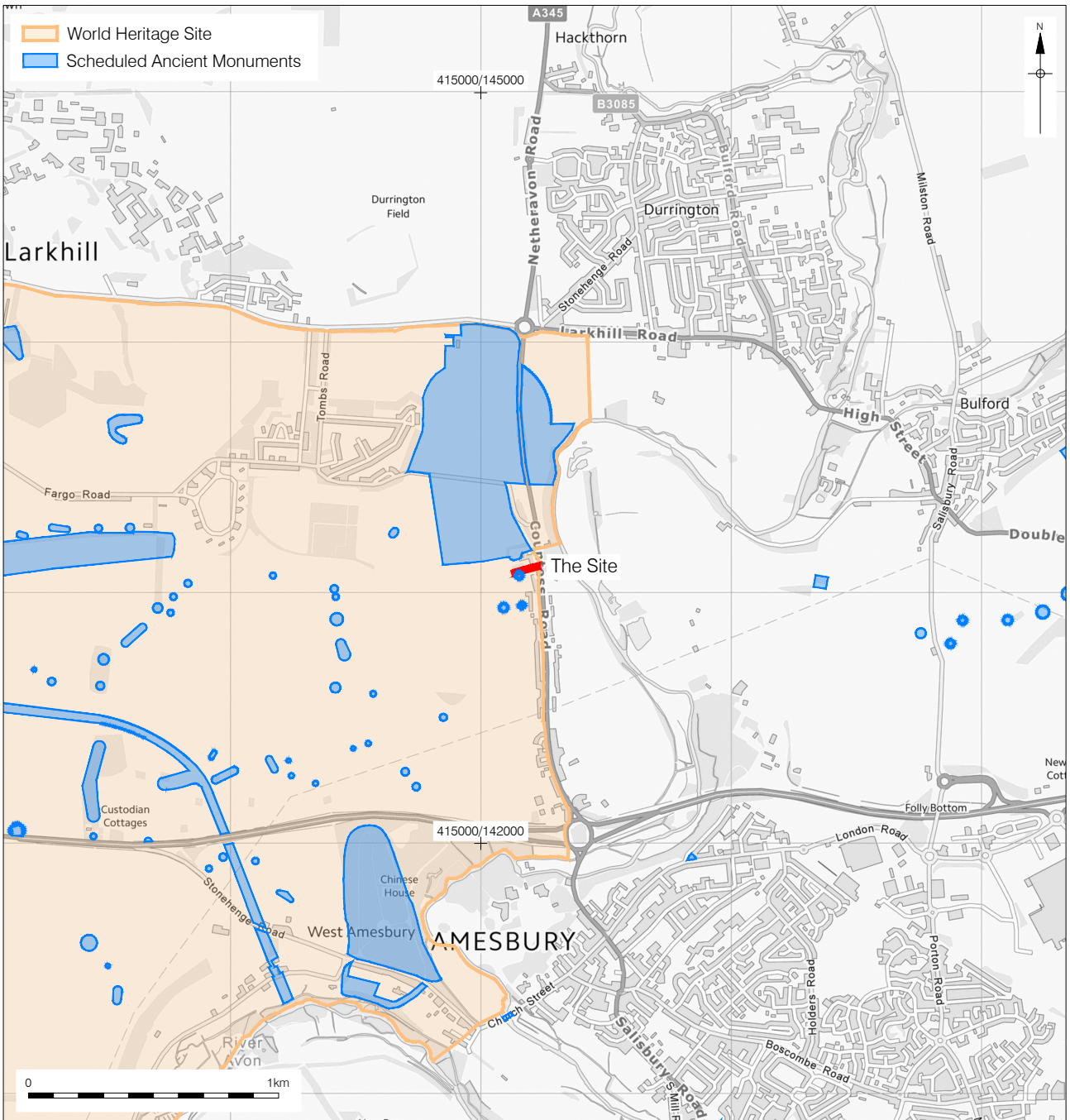
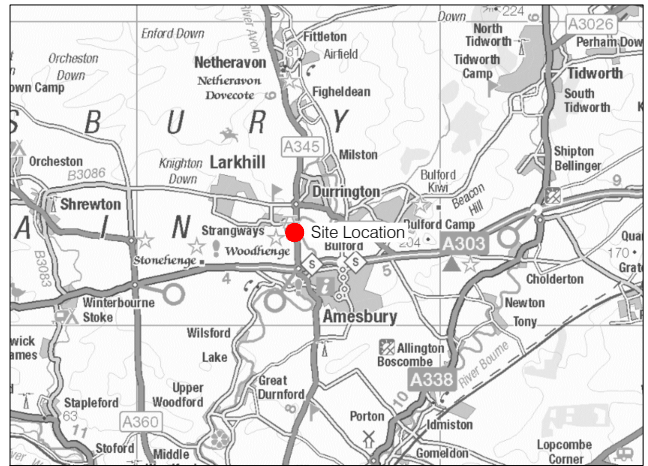
## Project bibliography

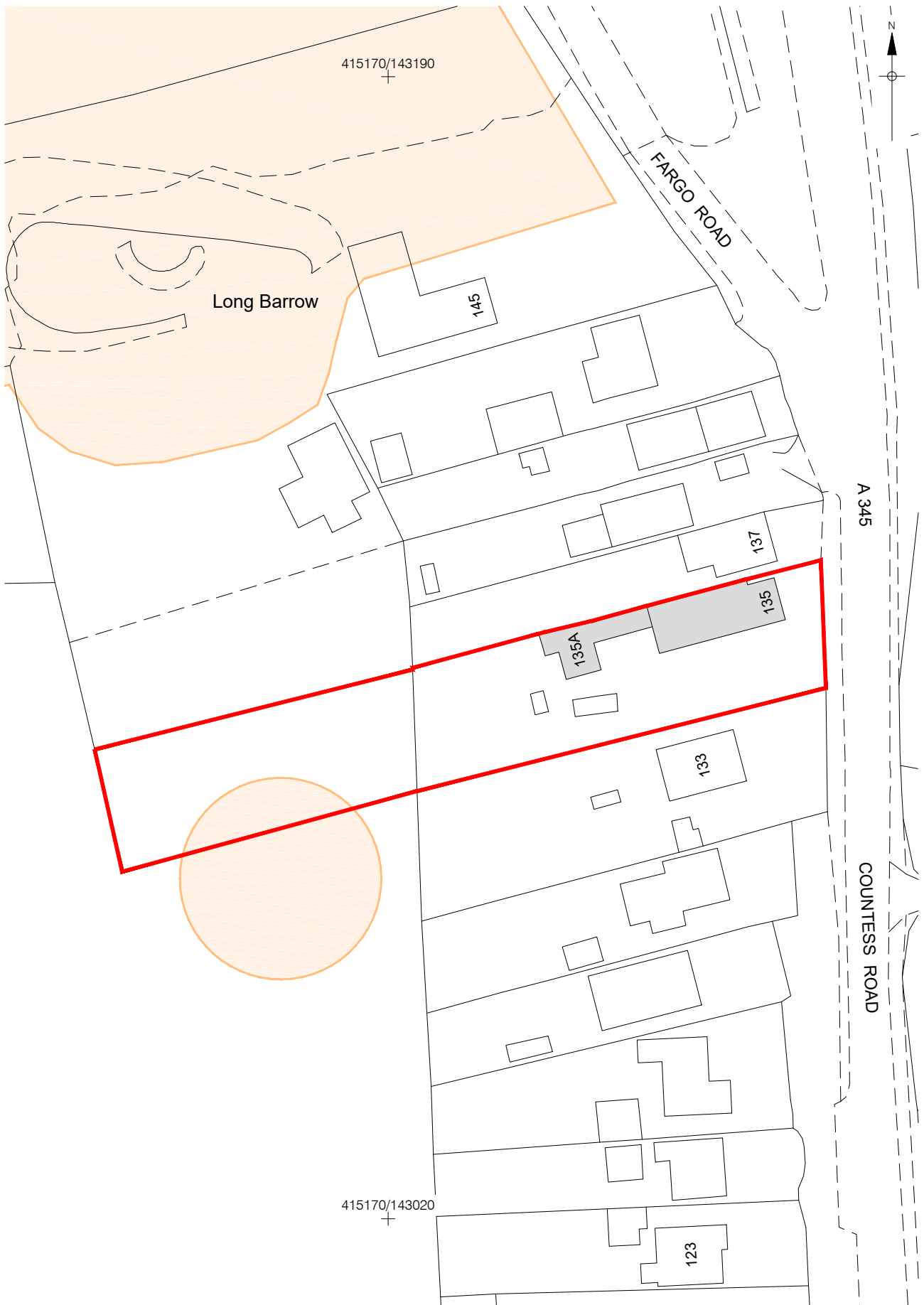
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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	135 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire, SP4 7AR: Historic Building Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Paisnel, C.
Other bibliographic details	R13491
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA Winchester
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4, ring-bound report, unpublished client document.

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Entered by	Callum Paisnel (callumpaisnel@yahoo.com)
Entered on	4 December 2018





 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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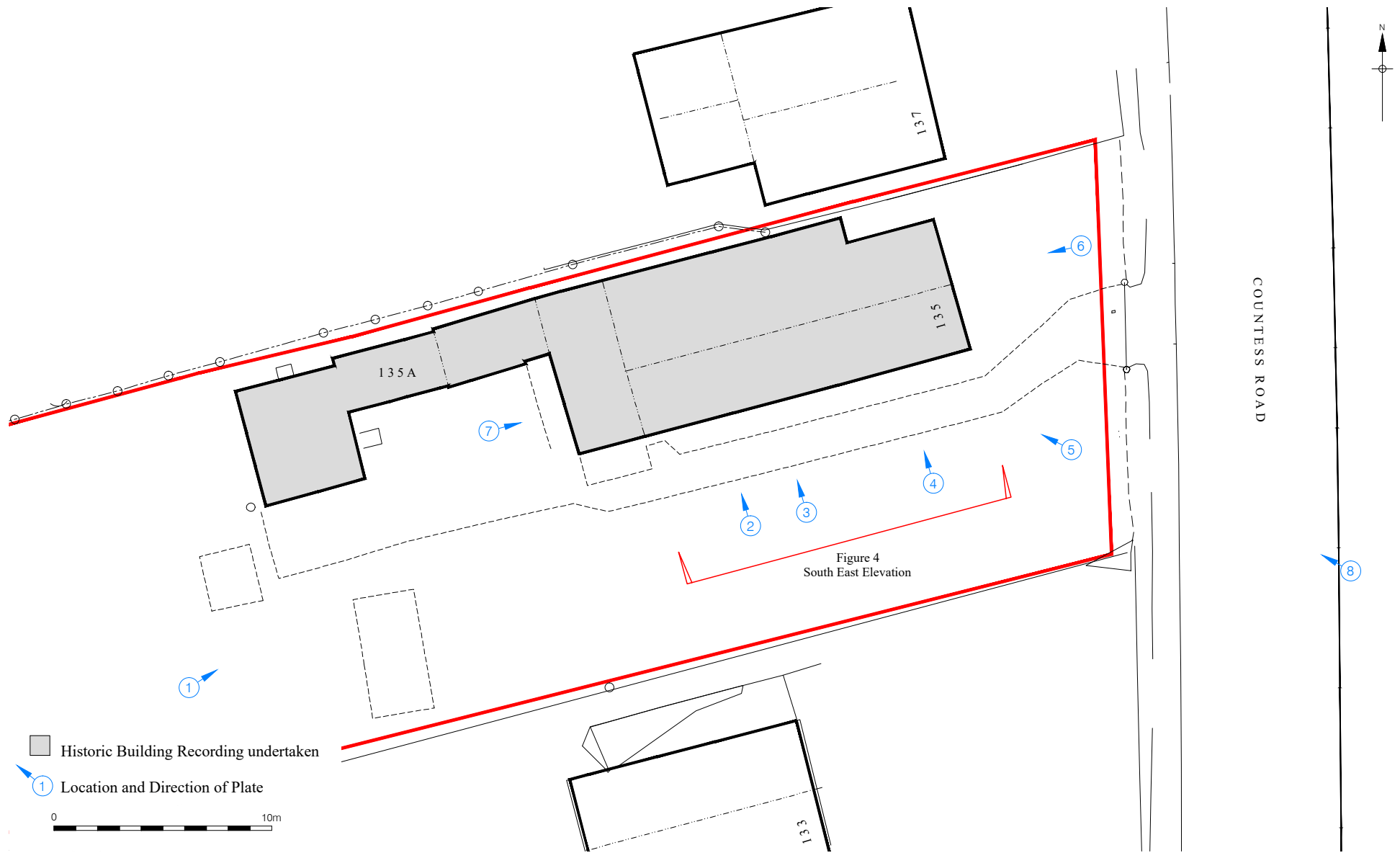
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10/12/18 MR/HB

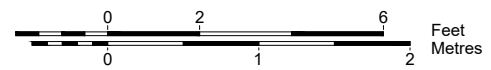
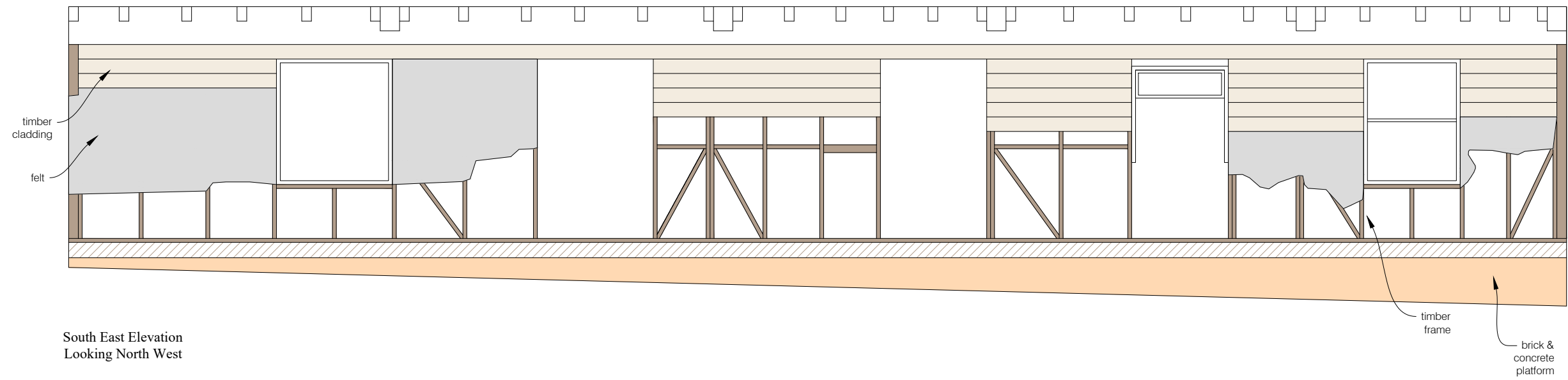
Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:800 at A4





SW

NE



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