



making sense of heritage

Drax Barn and Drax Cottage Orcheston, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record



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**Drax Barn and Drax Cottage
Orcheston
Wiltshire**

Historic Building Record

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Milton Architects on behalf of Mr Chris Green to undertake a programme of Historic Building Recording of the Grade II listed Drax Barn and adjoining Drax Cottage, in Orcheston, Wiltshire. Listed building consent and planning permission have been granted, subject to a programme of Historic Building Recording, prior to redevelopment works, which include retaining, extending and altering the ground and first floor elevations of the cottage (Drax Cottage), as well as some internal alterations to Drax Barn. The Historic Building Record was commensurate with English Heritage *Level 2* (descriptive) recording guidelines and involved photographic survey and a historic map regression. Supplied architects drawings were also utilised.

The buildings comprise a large timber framed barn to the west and an adjoining two-storey brick building to the east, which consists of a former pigsty with first floor dwelling above. The timber framed barn is five bays in length and set on a flint and brick plinth wall. The barn is aisled to the east and west and has a central threshing floor with tall midstre entrance on the west side. The whole barn has been the subject of recent contemporary conversion into a dwelling with original timbers, including cross-frames, which have been sympathetically restored and left exposed. Although difficult to accurately date, stylistically, the historic frame would appear to date to the 18th century. The presence of a beam with prominently inscribed and dated initials may be attributed to Elizabeth Drax, the owner of the farm in 1735, and likely indicates the date of the barn's erection.

Drax Cottage abuts the south-eastern corner of the barn. It is two-storey with ground floor retaining some former 19th century pigsties. Part of the ground floor has been converted into a workshop and most of the pigsty openings blocked up and front pig-pens demolished in the mid-late 20th century. The first floor was converted into a dwelling in what may originally have been a feed store loft. The new dwelling includes a living room, kitchen, bathroom and bedrooms. Internally, there is evidence to suggest that the building was originally constructed from chalk cob built on top of a flint and brick plinth wall. There are several areas of cob still exposed, and the whole building has been clad in brick, possibly in the second quarter of the 20th century

Cartographic evidence shows that the two buildings were originally part of a larger yard which included a farmhouse and extensive outbuildings which went out of use in the mid - late 20th century.



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Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Milton Architects, on behalf of Mr Chris Green, and is grateful to Jennifer Moffat and Chris Green in this regard. The staff of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre are acknowledged for their assistance with the documentary research.

The site survey and documentary research was undertaken by Bob Davis who also wrote this report. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Milton Architects on behalf of Mr Chris Green (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of Historic Building Recording at the Grade II listed Drax Barn and adjoining Drax Cottage at Orcheston, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site'), prior to redevelopment works.

1.1.2 In brief, the redevelopment works include retaining, extending and altering the adjoining cottage (Drax Cottage) including alterations to the ground and first floor elevations, as well as some internal alterations to Drax Barn. The redevelopment works will improve the living accommodation and help preserve the currently dilapidated cottage into the future. In addition, they will also improve certain aspects of the barn for better domestic function and accessibility.

1.1.3 Listed Building Consent (LBC) and planning permission have been granted by Wiltshire Council (Ref: 14/12119/LBC and 14/11963/FUL) for the redevelopment of the properties subject to certain conditions. Condition 3 of the LBC states that:

No works shall commence on site until an appropriate programme of building recording (including architectural/historical analysis) has been carried out in respect of the building concerned. This record shall be carried out by an archaeologist/building recorder or an organisation with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority. The recording shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification, and presented in a form and to a timetable, which has first been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.4 Following discussions in May 2015 between Milton Architects and Wiltshire Council, the council indicated that an English Heritage *Level 2* (descriptive) record of those parts of the two buildings affected by the works was required to satisfy the condition. Levels are defined in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

1.1.5 The Historic Building Record was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2015) which was submitted in advance of the work for approval by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council (ACAWC).

1.2 Site location and description

1.2.1 The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 405967 145248 in the small village of Orcheston, Wiltshire, which is situated on Salisbury Plain, approximately 1.6km to the north-west of the village of Shrewton and mid-way between the towns of Salisbury (c.17km to the south) and Devizes (c.17km to the north) (**Figure 1**).



- 1.2.2 The Site is set back behind trees some 35m to the east of Whatcombe Brow, the main road that winds north-south through the village. The Site comprises a converted 18th century barn and adjoining cottage of 19th-20th century date.
- 1.2.3 The listing entry for Drax Barn describes the building as follows:
- Barn. Mid C18. Weatherboarding on timber-frame with brick plinth, corrugated iron half-hipped roof. 5 bays and west and east aisles. Opposing wagon entries with wooden double doors in central bay. Truss to north side of threshing floor has initials and date ED 1735. Roof trusses have tie-beams with tension braces to jowled main posts, raking struts to principals, and collars, aisles have tie-beams with struts to principals.*
- 1.2.4 Both the barn and adjoining two-storey brick cottage were part of the former Drax House Farm, which went out of use some time in the mid-late 20th century, following which the farm buildings were gradually converted into residential use. The former farmhouse (the 17th century Grade II listed Drax House) is situated c.16m to the south-east of the Site with an L-plan range of former 19th century converted outbuildings (Drax Linhay) situated c.20m to the east across a former courtyard.
- 1.2.5 The present site is set within its own boundary with a driveway leading east and down from Whatcombe Brow. The west side of the barn is set to grass with wooden boundary fence. The drive passes to the north of the barn and arcs round the north side to terminate on the east side. The east front of the barn is set to grass with a wide gravel path leading up to the east front entrance. The former piggery building stands on the south side of the site and is joined to the south-east corner of the barn. A modern free standing timber framed and open fronted garage now stands in the south-east corner of the property.
- 1.2.6 There is a boundary wall along the east side separating Drax Barn from the adjoining property. Drax House is a short distance to the south and is separated from the Site by a boundary wall.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 The principal objective of the project was create an English Heritage (EH) *Level 2* (descriptive) record of the barn and cottage prior to the redevelopment works achieved through a programme of historic building recording.

2.2 Recording methodology

- 2.2.1 The historic building record involved photographic and use of existing survey. A digital photographic record of the structures and elevations was captured using a Canon EOS 5D Mark II full frame digital camera. High quality JPG files were taken of external elevations and internal spaces. A selection of these images, taken from the archive, are shown in this report
- 2.2.2 Existing plans supplied by the client were marked with number and direction of image and any additional features identified added to the drawings for inclusion on the CAD drawings.

2.3 Documentary Research

- 2.3.1 A search for relevant cartographic, sources investigating the historic development of the Site was conducted online, in the Wessex Archaeology library and at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.



3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Site development

- 3.1.1 The British History Online entries for the parishes of Orcheston St Mary and Orcheston St George paint a rather complicated picture of changing parish boundaries and the two parishes were only united as the village of Orcheston in 1934 (Chandler 2001).
- 3.1.2 The village of Orcheston is likely of Saxon origin with the name probably derived from 'Ordric's farm' (Mills 1991). Before the late 11th century there may have been a single large estate called Orcheston, but in 1086 four estates, probably divisions of it, bore the name, and Orcheston St. Mary parish was formed from two of them. In the late 13th century the parish was called Orcheston Bovill: the suffix, the surname of lords of the principal manor, was replaced from the 14th century by the suffix St. Mary, the dedication of the church. The other two Domesday estates made up Orcheston St. George parish, later known as Littlecott manor. A detached part of a southern tail of Orcheston St. Mary parish lay between the two main parts of Orcheston St. George, and the parish embraced several islands of Orcheston St. George.
- 3.1.3 By the 17th century, land of Littlecott's manor was apparently inherited by Martha Ernie who died in 1688 and, presumably passed with Winterbourne Maddington manor in Maddington, in turn to her grandsons Sir Walter Ernie and Sir Edward Ernie. It was then passed to Sir Edward's daughter Elizabeth Drax who died in 1759. Elizabeth Drax may have been responsible for constructing Drax Barn and it seems likely that the initials 'E D' and date of 1735 carved on a tie beam within the barn relate to Elizabeth's ownership.
- 3.1.4 Land in the parish was not inclosed by formal agreement or award, and common husbandry in each part apparently ended when the lands were merged into a single holding. In 1780 the lands of Orcheston St. Mary manor were apparently a single farm, those of Littlecott's manor were apparently in two farms, one of which was probably worked from Drax House, and there was a much smaller glebe farm. In 1841 all but the glebe formed a single farm. There were c.870 acres of pasture on the downs in the west and north and c.900 acres of arable, including c.25 acres which had been burnbaked, in the south and centre. There were c.50 acres of meadow beside the Till, and there was a hopyard north of the church. Most of the land was worked with neighbouring estates of Stephen Mills, owner of the principal farm probably from 1841 and a prominent sheep farmer.
- 3.1.5 In the mid or later 19th century new farmsteads were built on the downs, and some new land was presumably ploughed, although the proportion of arable to pasture changed little before 1900. In 1896 farms based in the parish had flocks totalling 3,750 sheep and grew c.550 acres of cereals and c.400 acres of fodder crops.
- 3.1.6 In 1910 there were two farms, the Rookery, c.1,250 acres including War Department lands, and Drax farm of c.500 acres. Following further sales to the War Department in 1911 by Lady Dunsany, the holder of the estate, by 1917 Drax Farm had been reduced to c.313 acres. It was worked from Drax House and New Buildings and more than two thirds of its land was arable.
- 3.1.7 In 1917 Lady Dunsany's son Reginald Plunkett-Ernie-Erle-Drax sold 207 acres of the estate to E. W. Grant and 113 acres to Archibald Wallis. Grant's lands were conveyed to his wife Alice in 1931 and sold with Rookery farm to the War Department in 1934. Wallis also sold his lands to the War Department in 1934. Thereafter lands owned by the War

Department were presumably less intensively used and some passed out of cultivation altogether.

- 3.1.8 Drax Farmhouse was sold at auction in 1931 (WSHC Ref: 776/127), although the farm buildings appear to have continued as agricultural buildings until the mid-late 20th century.
- 3.1.9 Drax Barn was restored and converted to domestic use in 2006. Part of the 2006 consented application was to demolish and re-build the adjoining cottage building, however this phase was never undertaken (Milton Architects 2014).

3.2 Cartographic evidence

- 3.2.1 An examination of the available historical mapping for the Site shows it was occupied by a number of buildings in Andrews and Dury's map of 1773 (not reproduced), although the earliest detailed maps consulted were the 1841 Orcheston St George and the 1845 Orcheston St Mary Tithe maps (**Figure 2a** and **2b**).
- 3.2.2 Due to the somewhat complicated parish boundaries in the village the Tithe two maps provide a cartographic anomaly. The earlier map of 1841 depicts the southern half of the village and the north-eastern part up to Broad Mere. The site of Drax House, together with Drax Barn and Cottage would appear to occupy the plot 90a on the map but, are not shown. The apportionment, listing the occupier of plot 90a, states that the plot was occupied by 'Stephen Mills Esquire' and the plot contains 'house garden and orchard'. There is no mention of outbuildings or barns. The map does indicate the presence of a single house in the centre of the north boundary of the plot. Drax House, located to the south is not shown at all on this Tithe map.
- 3.2.3 The 1845 St Mary's Tithe map shows the north half of the village including Broad Mere. This map does show a house and farm buildings occupying the same plot shown on the earlier St George Tithe. However, on this Tithe map the plots are numbered 1, 2 and 3. The apportionment lists plot 1 as 'House and Gardens', plot 2 as 'Clarks Close' and plot 3 as 'Old Orchard'. All occupied by the same 'Stephen Mills'.
- 3.2.4 The house and gardens, within plot 1, seem more like a farm, with the house depicted in red as a free-standing rectangular structure located at the north-west corner of a semi-open yard. The yard is formed by long farm buildings depicted in characteristic black to the south and east of the house. It is possible that Drax Barn is the south-west corner building. There are long south and east ranges with a shorter north-east range all joined in a single continuous line. Drax House is also not shown on this map.
- 3.2.5 The next map consulted was the Ordnance Survey first edition of 1887 (**Figure 2c**). Drax House is clearly shown to the south of the farm seen on the St Mary's Tithe. The farm house and other farm buildings appear to have changed since the 1840s. Traditional depictions of houses or dwellings and outbuildings such as barns or cow/sheep houses are depicted as red and black respectively.
- 3.2.6 The map shows that by this time Drax Farm comprised a series of buildings around a yard with an open side to the south-east. The long continuous south range had been replaced with a set of six pigsties built onto the south-east corner of the large south-west barn (the buildings seen today). The east range is still visible but the north side of the yard is not clear. There are three structures shown along this side. Two buildings, one with a stepped plan form, are located to the west side coloured black and a third, to the north-east corner, coloured red. Further to the north there is an open fronted shed and, beyond this, an

orchard. To the north-west a terrace of cottages had been built, one of which is denoted 'Post Office'.

- 3.2.7 The pigsties are shown in considerable detail with internal shelters along the south side and small open pens along the north. The building clearly had a first floor at this time as there is a set of steps shown midway along the south wall. It is extremely unlikely that the first floor was used for human habitation at this time with the first floor more likely used for fodder storage.
- 3.2.8 The following 1900 Ordnance Survey edition (**Figure 2d**) shows little change to any of the buildings or surrounding area. The terrace of cottages to the north-west is now denoted 'Flood Cottages'. This is a reference to the major flood in 1841 when several cottages were washed away and rebuilt following a plea for public donations in 1842 (Wiltshire Community History web site 2015).
- 3.2.9 The only noticeable difference is that the east range of the farmyard is depicted as partly open-fronted. The centre section is depicted with the characteristic OS convention of dashed lines denoting an open front, probably representing a cart shed.
- 3.2.10 The third edition Ordnance Survey of 1924 (**Figure 2e**) also shows little change to the footprint of any of the buildings. The yard and all of its buildings, including the set of steps to the south side of the pigsties, are all as they were prior to the First World War.
- 3.2.11 During the mid – late 20th century there appears to have been more adaptation of the Site following the sale of lands to the War Department in 1934 and gradual disappearance of Drax as a working farmyard. The 1961 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced), appears to show the two buildings in the north-west corner of the yard had been demolished by this time.
- 3.2.12 The 1977 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) shows that the former pigsties had been converted into residential use by this time as the building is denoted 'Drax Cottage'.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Drax Barn

- 4.1.1 Drax Barn consists of an early 18th century five-bay threshing barn with aisles to the east and west and central midstrete porch on the west elevation (**Plates 1-2**). The building consists of a timber frame sat on a low plinth of brick and flint with timber weatherboarding exterior cladding and plain tile roof.
- 4.1.2 The barn has been the subject of recent refurbishment in the early 21st century. This has involved re-cladding of the exterior and insertion of new windows. The conversion has also involved the insertion of a first floor supported by a steel frame. A series of steel columns are located along the inside the original timber aisle posts in order to provide support. This has been constructed so as not to connect to the original timber framing and is effectively reversible, as well as allowing much of the original timber frame to be left exposed. The ground floor is largely open plan with a kitchen at the south end, a central games area within the original central threshing floor bay and a large sitting room at the north end (**Figure 3, Plates 3-5**).
- 4.1.3 The original roof consists of double purlins and common rafters, the upper purlins also have diagonal wind-bracing between them and the principal rafters. At the apex of the roof

the rafters are bridled jointed. At each end there is a small hip to the roof. This aids in deflecting strong wind forces.

- 4.1.4 The main entrance is on the east side and is fitted with two modern timber doors with a glazed recessed porch and single door opening (**Plate 1**). The east walling is clad in horizontal weatherboarding with a panel of small timber framed window openings under the eaves level. The supporting plinth wall of the barn is constructed from a mixture of stone and flint brick edged panels. The west side is identical to the east retaining the aspect of a through bay or threshing bay for carts. There is no mid-strey porch to the east side of the barn. There was also no evidence for this in the cartographic study so, may not have existed. There is, however, a tall timber framed mid-strey porch on the west side (**Plate 2**). It is hipped and covered with red plain tiles and fitted with tall modern double doors probably matching the originals. The porch does not project beyond the line of the west wall so would not show on mapping as a projection.
- 4.1.5 The timber frame of the barn consists of five cross-frames each comprising aisle posts, aisle plates, tie beams with corner braces, splayed queen struts onto principal rafters and upper collar (**Plate 6**). Each aisle post stands on limestone padstones and has an aisle tie tenoned into their outer faces which spans onto a timber wall plate forming the aisles (**Plate 7**). The present floor surface is a mixture of oak floor boarding to the centre and north ends, and stone flooring to the kitchen.
- 4.1.6 The area where the proposed ground floor connection between the barn and cottage is to be made is located at the south-east end of the east aisle (**Plate 8**). This area was covered with modern partition boarding. Much of the exterior timber wall framing is modern.
- 4.1.7 The modern inserted first floor level has also been constructed so that it is supported by the steel frame (**Figure 4**). This has formed a bedroom at the north end with a bathroom to the east. At the south end is a master bedroom with en-suite. The creation of the atrium, within the centre bay, has left the two central cross-frames exposed (**Plate 9**). On the south face of the tie beam of the north cross frame, are the inscribed initials 'E D' along with a date of 1735. It is possible, that these initials refer to Elizabeth Drax, who was certainly in possession of the farm at this date.
- 4.1.8 Part of the proposals to the barn included a second floor bedroom created at the north end. This is presently open framing above the first floor bedroom (**Plates 10-11**). The present roof does not differ from the typical arrangement of tie beam, queen struts and raised collar. Some of the diagonal wind-bracing is missing from this area.

4.2 Drax Cottage

- 4.2.1 The present building consists of a rectangular two-story structure measuring 14.4 metres long and 4.7 metres wide (**Figure 3**). Constructed largely of red brick laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a pitched and gabled roof covered with slate (**Plate 12**). The roof ridge is topped with red clay ridge tiles and there is a single chimney stack projecting through the east roof slope. The north elevation has five blocked arched openings along the ground floor; the blocking material used is concrete blocks and bricks. These are the original pigsty entrances. One of the entrances remained open and was fitted with double wooden doors. Three of the other blockings had narrow window frames fitted. There are no open pens along this front but, there is evidence of the original walls between the existing openings (**Plate 13**).



- 4.2.2 At first floor level the north walling was originally plain with no openings. The present three window openings are not original and have been cut-in
- 4.2.3 The east end of the building is also constructed in red brick laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. It is gabled and has no windows at ground floor level (**Plate 14**). This end of the building is constructed off a plinth wall consisting of a mixture of flint and brick which may pre-date the upper brick phase as the join between the two is uneven. At first floor there are three window openings, a double casement and a single casement. Above the windows are concrete lintels.
- 4.2.4 The south elevation is also constructed in red brick laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond and built off a plinth wall similar in style to the east end. Along the east side are a set of concrete steps leading up to a small enclosed balcony (**Plate 15**). The balcony is formed from cast concrete platform supported on two brick piers. On top is a small enclosed porch with two casement windows facing south (**Plate 16**). The east entrance to the porch has a small open area reducing the size of the porch from the extent of the concrete platform. Many of the bricks used in the construction of the porch and piers are re-used, some of which retain paint on their faces.
- 4.2.5 The west side of the south elevation is constructed in a similar manner. Red bricks laid in Flemish Garden wall bond surmount a plinth wall of flint, stone and brick (**Plate 17**). There may have been some movement in the south wall as a brick buttress has been built to assist in retaining its strength.
- 4.2.6 Internally, the ground floor of the pigsties is arranged with four individual pens along the north wall with a narrow access passage along the south wall (**Figure 3**). Each of the pigsties is formed by a low wall approximately 1m high. These walls are constructed from flint and brick which has been rendered in cement forming a smooth surface in order to make washing down easier. The floor consists of concrete.
- 4.2.7 The west end of the pigsties is constructed in a mixture of flint with brick lacing courses. At the north side was a construction joint between the flint west wall and the brick north wall (**Plate 18**). This would suggest that the north front of the building is a later structure, the west wall, (also combining the east wall of the barn, is constructed in a different manner.
- 4.2.8 Along the south wall the flint plinth wall, noted on the outside of the building, is surmounted by chalk cob (**Plate 19**). This suggests that the interior south wall was originally constructed in cob and, when the building was converted into a dwelling, the outside was faced in brick. The first floor is supported on a series of beams of various shapes and sizes, including squared section timber and rounded softwood tree trunks (**Plate 20**) which are set into the north wall brickwork and, at the south end, onto brick piers built against the south cob wall. This additional strengthening is thought to have been carried out because the cob wall was not considered robust enough to take significant weight.
- 4.2.9 The rear south access, located under the porch platform, has a ledge and braced wooden door fitted between two brick jambs (**Plate 21**). The ground floor is divided into two sections by a concrete wall (**Figure 3 Plate 22**), the west section largely remains as pigsties, the east, has been converted into a workshop. This area is open-plan as the pigsty walls have been demolished (**Plate 23**). In the north-east corner is a sink and shelving and along the dividing concrete block wall, a large work-bench. The south and east walls, of this part of the building, is also partly built of cob on top of flint walling and the first floor is supported on similar beams as the west end (**Plates 24-25**).

- 4.2.10 The first floor has been converted into living accommodation (**Figure 4**). Entrance is gained via the south brick porch leading into a central living room. The roof space has been vaulted out over the entire first floor to create sufficient headroom leaving the softwood roof trusses partly exposed. These consist of regular, machine sawn principal rafters, raised collars and single purlins. The living room has a fireplace in the north wall and a small window set to the west of the chimney (**Plate 26**). There is also a large window opening in the south wall. To the east end is a kitchen and bathroom lit by the inserted windows in the east gable (**Plates 27-28**).
- 4.2.11 To the west of the living room are two bedrooms and a small lobby (**Figure 4**). The lobby is lit by a small inserted window. Along the south wall, it is covered with broad wooden panelling or 'wainscoting' (**Plate 29**). The small north bedroom is also illuminated by an inserted window and has wainscoting along the north wall (**Plate 30**). The large west bedroom is lit by an inserted window in the south wall and there is also wainscoting along the north and west walls (**Plate 31**).

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 Drax Barn and Cottage would appear to be part of a farm complex which can trace its origins to the early 18th century and possibly beyond. A study of the available cartographic evidence has shown that the two buildings were part of a larger group enclosing a large yard with an adjacent farmhouse. The large aisled barn, although recently converted into a contemporary designed house, retains its attractive timber framing through sympathetic design of the interior. A dated inscription, on one of the beams may relate to Elizabeth Drax who owned the farm in the early-mid 18th century and may be responsible for the barn's erection. The date of 1735 concurs with analysis of the timber frame which stylistically would appear to date to the 18th century.
- 5.1.2 Drax Cottage, attached to the south-east corner of the barn, may have started out as part of the south range of farm buildings seen on the Orcheston St Mary Tithe map of 1845. A study of the exterior and interior fabric suggests that it was converted from a cob built structure, possibly a sheep shelter, into pigsties during the later 19th century. In order to make the original cob structure stronger, the building was faced in brick and a loft floor was added. The interior ground floor was divided into individual pens, the size of which suggests that each was able to house a sow and piglets. At first floor level, the presence of wooden boarding along the walls also suggests that this floor was originally used for feed storage. It would be easy to load this store from the south set of external steps. Feeding could be simplified further by dropping forage down into internal feeding troughs. The pigs originally had external pen areas on the north side but these have all been removed.
- 5.1.3 At some stage, probably during the mid-20th century, the pigsties went out of use and the first floor was converted into a dwelling. In order to provide additional support for the extra weight, extra floor beams were inserted into the pigsty ceiling. The first floor roof was vaulted out to allow for the necessary headroom and the floor space partitioned into the kitchen, bathroom, living room and bedrooms seen today. It is likely that at the same time the ground floor was partly converted into storage and workshops.

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 6.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records, will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).



On completion of the project Wessex Archaeology will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Wiltshire Buildings Record/Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

6.1.2 The historic building record archive will include:

- *hard copy of the report*
- *pdf copy of the report on CD*
- *full photographic record with photographic registers*
- *hard copies of the floor plans at 1:200 (or other appropriate scale)*
- *hard copies of any elevations at 1:200*
- *field notes and sketches*

6.1.3 Following approval of the report, Wessex Archaeology will provide the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) with copies of all reports in both hard copy and digital format.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The designated repository, 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-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

Chandler, J., 2001, *Marlborough and Eastern Wiltshire*, Hobnob Press

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*

Mills, A. D., 1991, *English Place-Names*, Paragon

Wessex Archaeology, 2015, *Drax Barn and Drax Cottage Orcheston, Wiltshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*. Document reference T20272.01

7.2 Cartographic Sources

Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre

Orcheston St George Tithe map of 1841 ref: TA Orcheston

Orcheston St Mary Tithe map of 1845 ref: CC/VICARS CHORAL 10/1

1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 Wiltshire series sheet 53.8

1900 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2500 Wiltshire series sheet 53.8

1924 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 Wiltshire series sheet 53.8



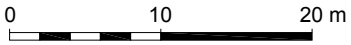
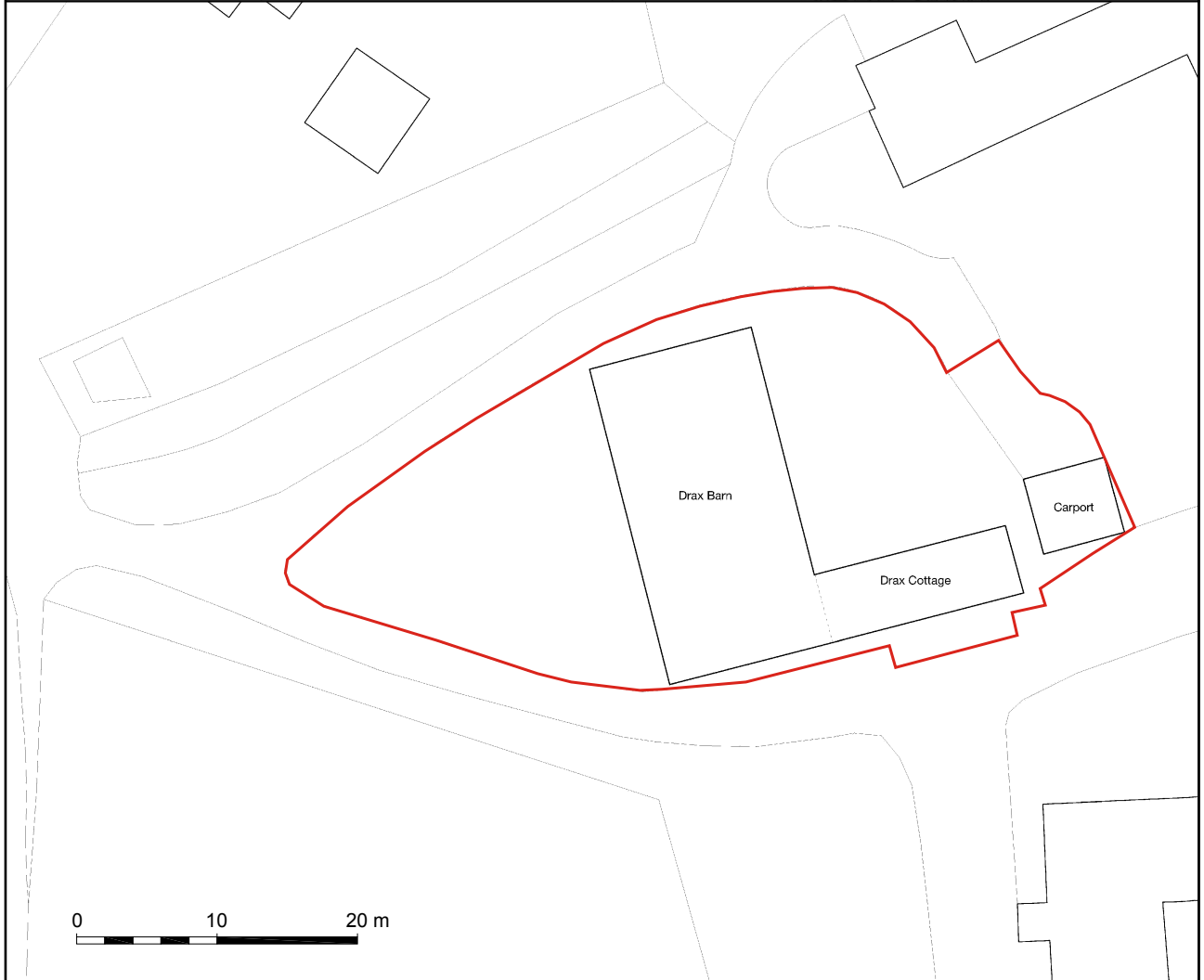
7.3 Online sources

British History online website

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol15/pp227-234>

Wiltshire Community History

<http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getcom.php?id=179>).



 Site boundary



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Site location plan

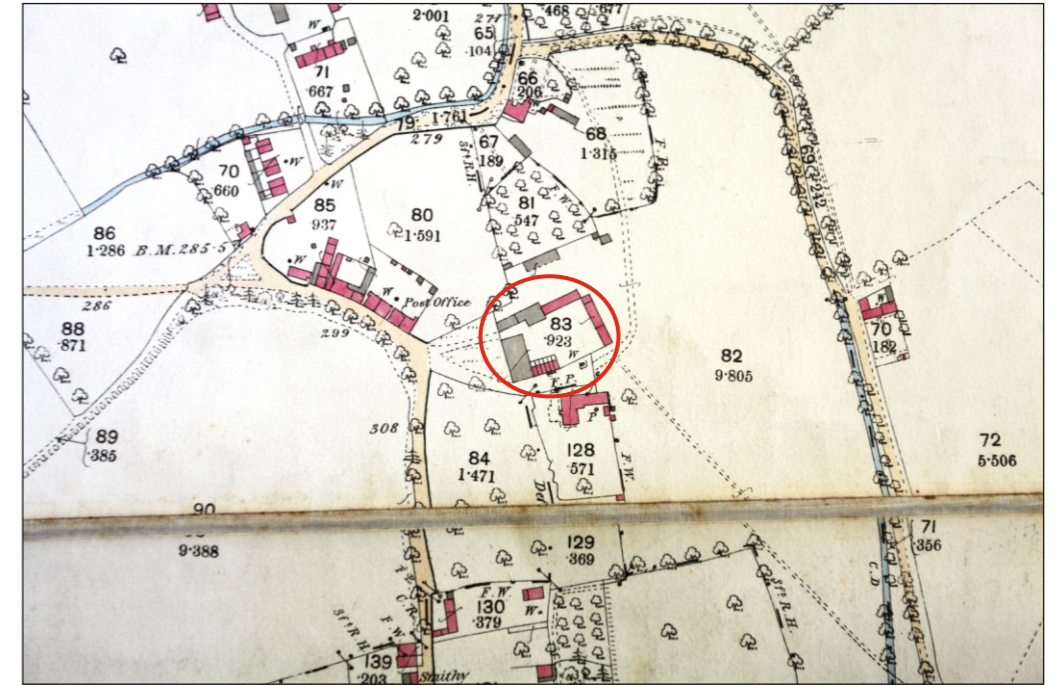
Figure 1



2a: Orcheston St George Tithe map of 1841



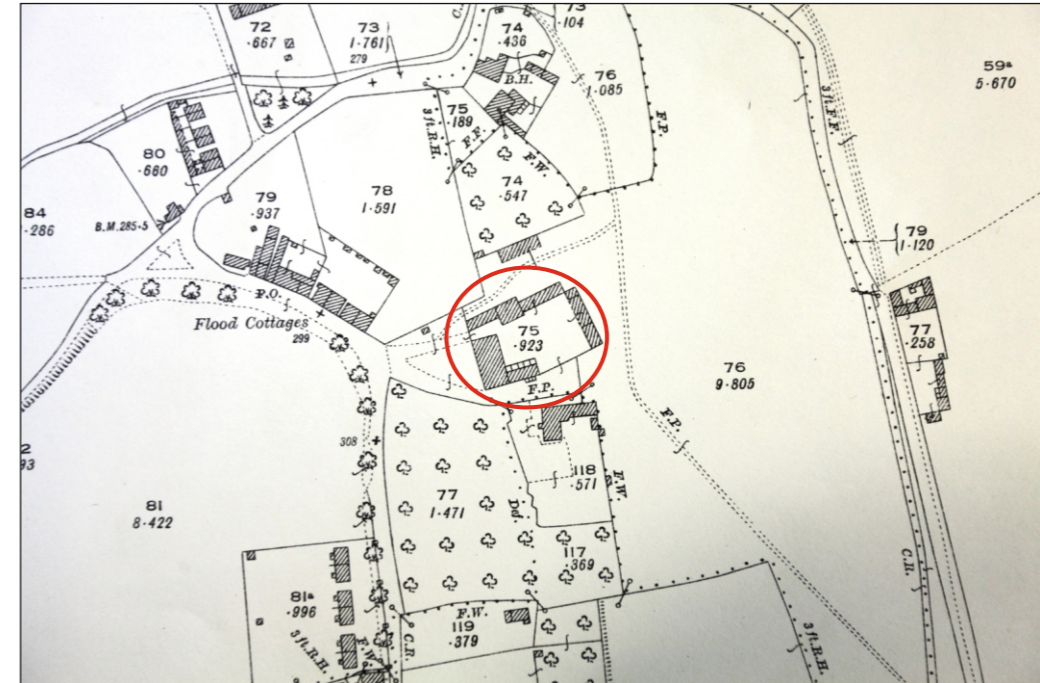
2b: Orcheston St Mary Tithe map of 1845



2c: Ordnance Survey map of 1887



2d: Ordnance Survey map of 1900



2e: Ordnance Survey map of 1924

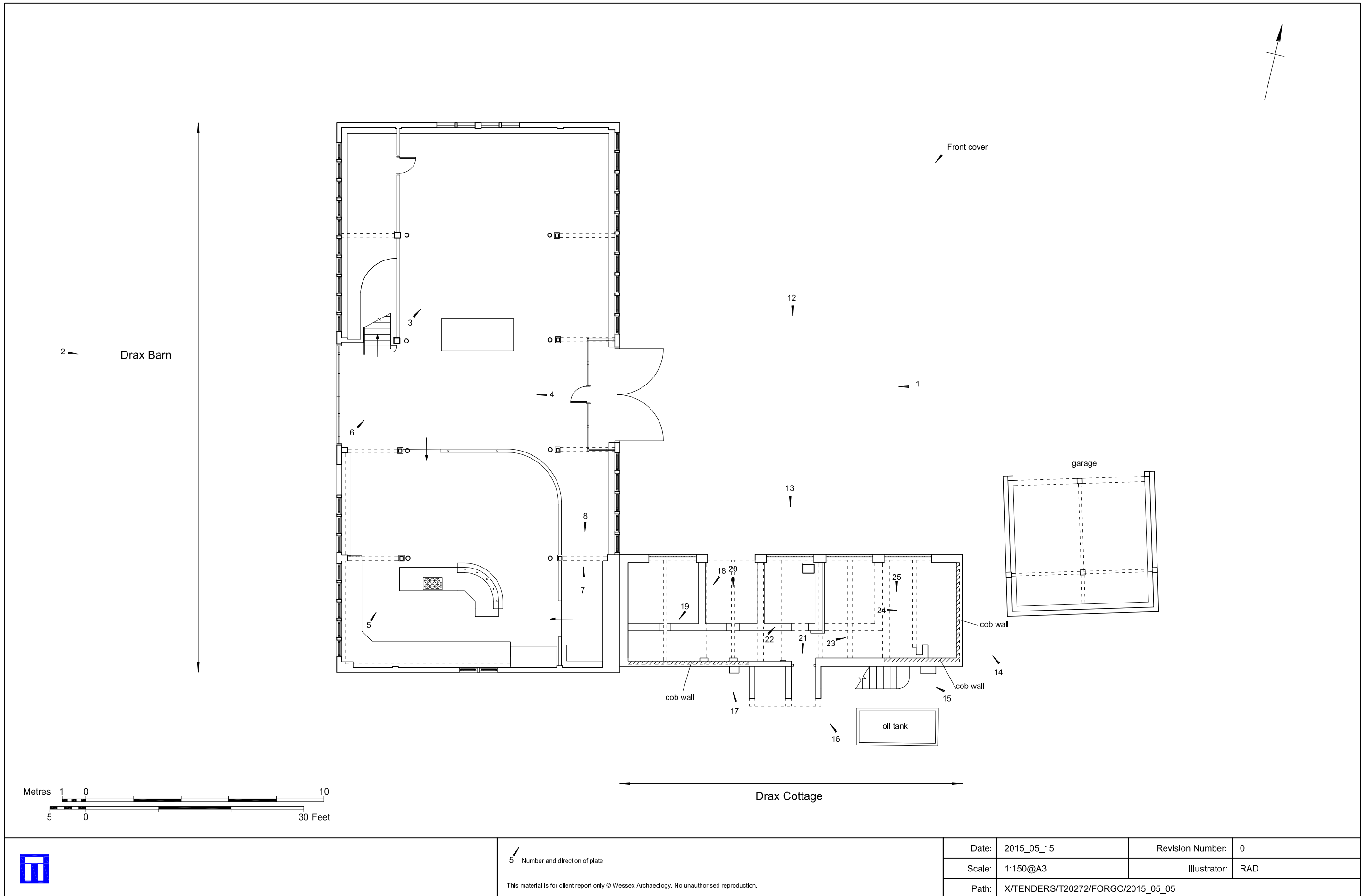


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Location of Drax Farm buildings

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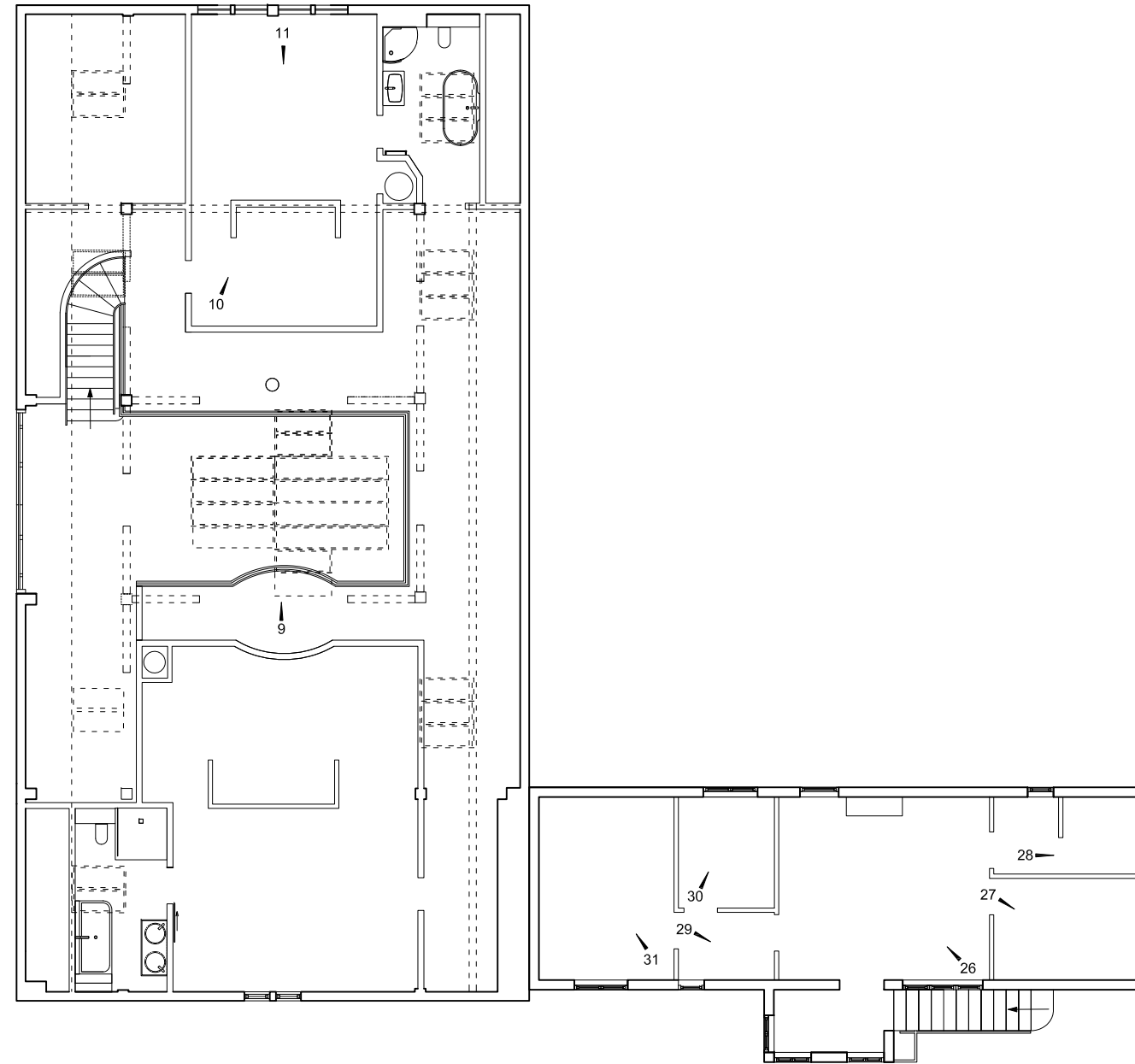


Drax Barn and Cottage ground floor plan

Figure 3



Drax Barn



Drax Cottage



5 ↙ Number and direction of plate

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Drax Barn and Cottage first floor plan

Figure 4



Plate 1: Drax Barn viewed from east



Plate 2: Drax Barn viewed from west showing mid-strey porch


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Plate 3: Drax Barn general view of ground floor north



Plate 4: Drax Barn general view of ground floor center


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Plate 5: Drax Barn general view of ground floor south



Plate 6: View of typical barn cross-frame viewed from south-west


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Plate 7: View along east aisle showing aisle posts and aisle ties



Plate 8: Drax Barn south-east corner of east aisle


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Plate 9: Drax Barn north cross-frame showing inscribed initials



Plate 10: Drax Barn north end roof viewed from south


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Plate 11: Drax Barn north end roof viewed from north



Plate 12: Drax Cottage north elevation showing blocked pigsty entrances and inserted first floor windows


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Plate 13: Detail showing cut back pig pen walls to sides of blocked openings



Plate 14: Drax Cottage east end elevation


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Plate 15: Drax Cottage south elevation showing access stairs and first floor porch



Plate 16: Drax Cottage south porch platform and supports

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Plate 17: Drax Cottage south wall west end showing brickwork and applied buttress



Plate 18: Drax Cottage ground floor west end. Showing typical pigsty and flint west wall with construction joint to right of image


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Plate 19: Drax Cottage south wall west end showing internal cob walling on top of flint wall



Plate 20: Drax Cottage typical pigsty and supporting beams to first floor


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Plate 21: Drax Cottage south door entrance viewed from interior



Plate 22: Drax Cottage concrete block dividing wall


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Plate 23: Drax Cottage east end



Plate 24: Drax Cottage east wall showing cob walling


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Plate 25: Drax Cottage south wall showing cob walling



Plate 26: Drax Cottage first floor living room also showing exposed roof timbers


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Plate 27: Drax Cottage first floor kitchen east end



Plate 28: Drax Cottage first floor bathroom east end


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Plate 29: Drax Cottage first floor lobby showing wainscoting along south wall



Plate 30: Drax Cottage first floor north bedroom showing wainscoting along north wall



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Plate 31: Drax Cottage first floor west bedroom showing wainscoting along north and west walls

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