



Boundary Walls at Cross Cottage, Barford St Martin, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record



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Document Information

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Client name Comparelli Architecture
Address Overhouse, The Avenue, Tisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 6JG

On behalf of



Site location Cross Cottage, Duck Street, Barford St Martin, Wiltshire, SP3 4AH
County Wiltshire
National grid reference 405621 131408 (SU 05621 31408) = co-ordinates of Cross Cottage
Statutory designations Cross Cottage Grade II listed building NHLE no. 1146189
Barford St Martin conservation area
Planning authority Wiltshire Council
Planning reference PL/2021/09605 and PL/2021/09933
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Comparelli Architecture, on behalf of [REDACTED] (hereafter, 'the client'), to carry out historic building recording of boundary walls proposed for demolition at Cross Cottage in Barford St Martin, Wiltshire.

Cross Cottage is located on Duck Street, Barford St Martin, Wiltshire, situated on the south-west corner of the junction between Duck Lane and West Street (B3089). The cottage is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1146189) located within the Barford St Martin conservation area.

Planning permission (ref: PL/2021/09605) and listed building consent (ref: PL/2021/09933) were conditionally granted by Wiltshire Council for the reconstruction of the historic former 1½ storey annex to the north of the Grade II listed Cross Cottage. The redevelopment works involved the demolition and reuse of the stone within the boundary walls fronting onto West Street and Duck Street.

The boundary walls were largely formed of greensand rubble laid in irregular courses with occasional limestone and reused red brick visible. The north elevation showed evidence of a number of phases of development and repair and had been extended at the west end by the addition of a modern angled section of limestone rubble. During demolition the older phases of wall were found to have a loose rubble core with no evidence of tie-blocks connecting one side to the other. Part of the boundary wall on the inner (garden) side had been reinforced by construction of a concrete blockwork skin.

A blocked entrance, irregularities in height as well as a short return at the south corner of the boundary wall support the evidence that the walls form part of the former north range structure, which is shown in this location on historic photographs and mapping and which existed until the early 20th century. The only evidence of reused stone found during demolition was a large moulded stone with an L-shaped profile which is thought to be a reused window sill or door jamb.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Comparelli Architecture, on behalf of [REDACTED]



Boundary Walls at Cross Cottage, Barford St Martin, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Comparelli Architecture, on behalf of [REDACTED] (hereafter, 'the client'), to carry out historic building recording of boundary walls proposed for demolition at Cross Cottage in Barford St Martin, Wiltshire.

1.1.2 Cross Cottage is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1146189) within the Barford St Martin conservation area.

1.1.3 Planning permission (ref: PL/2021/09605) and listed building consent (ref: PL/2021/09933) were granted by Wiltshire Council for the reconstruction of the historic former 1½ storey annex to the north of the Grade II listed Cross Cottage. The redevelopment works involve the demolition and reuse of the stone within the north boundary wall fronting onto West Street. Due to the heritage interest of the property and wall, the following condition (5) was requested:

No works shall commence on site until a watching brief has been arranged to be maintained during the course of the works affecting the historic fabric of the building. The watching brief shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification which shall have been first agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority, by a professional archaeologist/building recorder or an organisation with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: The application contained insufficient information to enable this matter to be considered prior to granting planning permission and the matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to safeguard the identification and recording of features of historic and/or archaeological interest associated with the fabric of the building.

1.1.4 Information on the scope and nature of the recording work required was also provided by the Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer (WCCO) in their comments within the Case Officer's report:

Need full photographic record of the external walls to be demolished to be submitted (archaeological style condition, or now, as preferred).

1.1.5 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2022, document ref. 259330.01), which was submitted to and approved by Wiltshire Council in advance of the work.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Barford St Martin is a small village in south Wiltshire located approximately 8.8 km west of Salisbury and 4 km from Wilton.
- 1.2.2 Cross Cottage is situated on the corner of Duck Lane and West Street (**Figure 1**). It is in close proximity to the village cross and situated opposite St. Martin's Church.
- 1.2.3 The cottage faces east onto Duck Lane and towards the Church. The list entry describes the building as:

Detached house. Circa 1800. Dressed limestone front, rendered returns, concrete tiled hipped roof, yellow brick stacks. Two- storey, 3-window front facing west end of Church of St. Martin (q.v.). Central 6-panelled door in trellised porch, 12-pane flush sash either side. First floor has three 12-pane sashes. Right return has C20 casement to first floor. Rear has 2-light casements. Interior said to have reeded fireplace surround with paterae.

- 1.2.4 The stone walls recorded prior to and during demolition were located to the north of the cottage and comprise the northern/north-east corner boundary wall of the property and some low garden walls shown on **Figure 2**. The rest of the property is bounded by a mixture of timber fences and hedges.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims or purpose of the historic building record, in line with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014a updated October 2020) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic England: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016), were to:

- Provide a better understanding of the structure i.e., the external walls to be demolished (where possible within the confines of the works), compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The aims were achieved by making a photographic record of the external walls to be demolished, in two stages:
- a photographic survey following clearance of vegetation and other obstructions on both sides of the walls by the client, and
 - a watching brief during demolition.
- 2.2.2 The recorded data from the building record will be made publicly available via this report (and, if warranted, publication) and the project archive.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 This is a photographic survey made in accordance with guidance in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England (HE) 2016). It defines a photographic survey historic building record as follows:

‘A **photographic survey** provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail.’ (ibid, 27).

3.1.2 The historic building recording methodology was outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

3.1.3 The on-site recording was carried out in two stages:

- 4 January 2023 - a photographic survey following clearance of vegetation and other obstructions on both sides of the walls; and
- 10 January 2023 - a watching brief during demolition of the wall.

3.1.4 The results of the on-site recording are compiled in this report, which comprises a brief written account supplemented by a site location plan and a selection of the photographic record to illustrate the walls’ appearance and structure.

Pre-demolition recording following vegetation/obstruction clearance

3.1.5 The historic building record was primarily informed by a visual examination and photography of the walls prior to demolition by a specialist buildings archaeologist, who took observational notes.

3.1.6 A photographic survey was carried out of the walls prior to demolition, which comprised:

- A general view or views of the walls in their wider setting.
- The walls’ external elevations, to give an overall impression of their size, shape and orientation.
- Details of any architectural or archaeological features such as blocked openings.

3.1.7 The photographic survey comprised high-quality digital photographs taken in RAW and JPEG format with a Canon EOS 5D MkIII full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability).

3.1.8 A photographic scale of an appropriate size was included in all general and detailed views, except when considered inappropriate or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns. The location and direction of photographic views was recorded on copies of the site location plan (**Figure 1**) or marked on the pre-demolition ‘existing’ site plan . The accompanying photographic registers recorded, as a minimum, the photograph number, direction of the view, and a brief description of the subject and location.

3.1.9 Selected images from the photographic survey are used to illustrate this report.

Watching brief during demolition

3.1.10 A specialist buildings archaeologist recorded the walls during a suitable point in the demolition process to gather additional information regarding the walls’ composition and materials.

3.1.11 The recording methodology was similar to the first stage of recording involved visual examination, observational notetaking and photography.

4 RECORD OF THE BOUNDARY WALLS AT CROSS COTTAGE

4.1 Historical context

- 4.1.1 The settlement of Barford St Martin, in the hundred of Cadworth, is recorded as 'Bereford' in the Domesday Survey when it was a small settlement with a population of 9 households and listed under three owners (Open Domesday website). The parish church was built in the early 13th century, its chancel dates to about 1216 (St Martin's Church history website). By 1304 Barford had gained the St Martin suffix (from the dedication of the parish church) to distinguish it from Barford manor in Downton parish.
- 4.1.2 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry dates Cross Cottage to circa 1800. It is recorded on the 1840 Barford St Martin Tithe map and apportionment as 'cottage and garden' plot 33 copyhold owned and occupied by Harriet Green. Green also leased 'land' plot 34, and owned the freehold of 'house and land' plot 35. The cottage is depicted on the Tithe map as an L-plan building, which was inclusive of the current cottage and extended further north up to the northern property boundary.
- 4.1.3 The 25" : 1 mile Ordnance Survey (OS) map published 1887 (not reproduced) depicts a square plan building (the present cottage). A long, L-plan range and a small square plan building line the north side of the property along West Street. The L-plan range is in very close proximity to the present cottage. Another small L-plan building with a well (denoted 'W') stands in an adjacent plot to the south of the cottage.
- 4.1.4 Subsequent OS mapping (not reproduced) shows that the west end of the L-plan north range building was demolished at some point between 1899 and 1924, leaving the east end of the building and an enclosure created in the west end footprint. The remnant east end of the range was removed at some point after 1939.
- 4.1.5 It is likely that some of the walls recorded formed part of the separate north range structure(s) shown on the late 19th century and early 20th century OS mapping.

4.2 Description and photographic survey

- 4.2.1 The stone walls recorded prior to and during demolition were located to the north of the cottage and comprise the northern/north-east corner boundary wall of the property and some low garden walls as shown on **Figure 2**, which is a reproduction of the 'Existing Site Survey' dated 2021 (prior to demolition).
- 4.2.2 **Figure 2** shows the layout of the walls in plan. The boundary wall along West Street and Duck Lane formed an L-shape in plan, orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west respectively. In addition, an angled wall, orientated approx. west-east, joined the West Street wall at its western end (**Photographs 1-2**).
- 4.2.3 The angled wall was a later extension to the boundary wall. It was constructed of regularly coursed limestone blocks and measured 4.0 m long by 0.35 m wide and 1.73 m high (**Photograph 3**).
- 4.2.4 The L-shaped boundary wall along West Street and Duck Lane was predominantly constructed of local greensand rubble laid in irregular courses. It extended 11.70 m in length along West Street, and 4.20 m along Duck Lane. Parts of the wall had been widened with the addition of concrete blocks on the inner/garden side, so it varied in thickness ranging from 0.82 m maximum (at the corner of Duck Lane and West Street) to 0.47 m at the north-west end of the West Street elevation. It also varied in height.

- 4.2.5 Most of the boundary wall was flat-topped but irregular and uncapped, suggesting it was once taller and had been reduced (**Photograph 4**). The flat-topped sections measured 2.2 to 2.3 m in height on Duck Lane and 1.96 m on West Street. On West Street, the western end of the wall was sloped rising to a height of 2.56 m.
- 4.2.6 The boundary wall could be sub-divided into different sections and phases indicated by straight joints, changes in the coursing, and changes in materials with additions/alterations/repairs built in concrete block or brick.
- 4.2.7 The West Street (north-east facing) elevation was sub-divided into five parts (**Photograph 5**). The western end of the wall sloped up to the west where the top part of the wall had been rebuilt in red brick forming a pier. The south-west face of this pier was covered in concrete render with a decorative moulding of a stylised tree (**Photographs 6-7**). This sloping part of the wall probably represents the location of a former lean-to outbuilding that existed on the garden side of the wall.
- 4.2.8 To the east of the sloping section there was a 1.38 m long section defined by straight joints, which is interpreted as a blocked entrance (**Photograph 8**). Further east were two sections, both 2.70 m in length, separated by an irregular joint. At the eastern end, the remaining 1.62 m long section of wall projected forward of the rest by 0.18 m (**Photograph 9**).
- 4.2.9 On the south-west facing elevation (along West Street) the sloping west end of the wall was painted, suggesting that this area was once part of a lean-to structure. At the eastern end of the elevation and round the corner onto the north-west elevation the wall had been reinforced by construction of an inner skin of concrete blockwork. The western end of the concrete blockwork terminated in a pier adjacent to the blocked door (**Photographs 10-13**).
- 4.2.10 A modern stub garden wall measuring 3.4 m in length extended perpendicular from the boundary wall towards the cottage. It consisted of concrete blocks with a stone cap which was faced on the north-west elevation in regularly coursed limestone rubble. A pier of similarly buff coloured stone was located at the junction of the boundary wall and the angled limestone extension (**Photographs 14-16**).
- 4.2.11 The boundary wall along Duck Lane also contained some evidence of phasing, with some red brick and pale buff coloured blocks inserted in the predominantly greensand wall. A timber door providing access into the garden was located in the southern end of this wall, adjacent to the cottage (**Photograph 17**).
- 4.2.12 On the garden side (north-west facing) elevation, the northern 1.04 m of the wall had been strengthened with concrete blocks (a continuation from the south-west facing elevation). At the south end of the wall, besides the doorway, was a vestigial return wall at low level; only two-three courses remained extant. This return wall is evidence that the boundary walls formed part of a structure with this being a remnant of the south-west wall (**Photographs 18-19**).
- 4.2.13 Observations during demolition revealed that the older sections of boundary wall had a loose rubble core with no evidence of stones tying through from one side to the other. A large moulded piece of limestone was found ex situ in the demolition material from the western end of the West Street boundary wall. It was L-shaped in profile measuring 1.10 m in length by 0.30 m in width by 0.27 m in depth and appears to represent a former window sill or jamb.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The boundary wall of Cross Cottage along West Street and Duck Lane was a multi-phased, irregularly coursed stone structure of rubble greensand that had been extended at the north-west end by the addition of an angled limestone wall.
- 5.1.2 Evidence such as a blocked former entrance, remnant paintwork and irregularities in height and capping and a short return at the south corner support the conclusion that the walls are a remnant of the former north range structure(s), illustrated in this location on historic photographs and mapping (not reproduced). The elevated sloping section at the west end of the West Street wall was likely part of a small lean-to structure.
- 5.1.3 One notable feature was a moulded stone with an L-shaped profile revealed during demolition which is thought to be a reused lintel or door jamb incorporated in the boundary wall.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Preparation and deposition of the archive

- 6.1.1 In this instance, the project is expected to generate a predominantly digital archive (i.e. photographs) and very limited physical archive, which may include paper records and graphics.
- 6.1.2 Due to the limited scope of the recording and the primarily digital dataset, it is recommended that the physical records will be digitised, and the project will be digitally archived only.

Digital archive

- 6.1.3 The digital archive generated by the project will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.
- 6.1.4 Preferably, and if it does not conflict with the ADS guidelines, the archiving of digital images will also adhere to Historic England best practice:

Historic England advise that digital images should be archived in TIFF format (2015 and 2016). Their guidelines for best practice for digital image capture and file storage (2015) recommends that '*Archive image files should be uncompressed 8-bit per channel TIFF version 6 files of not less than 25 megabytes (without interpolation).*'.

6.2 OASIS

- 6.2.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigation) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

6.3 Security copy

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital



preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7 COPYRIGHT

7.1 Archive and report copyright

7.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

7.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

7.2 Third party data copyright

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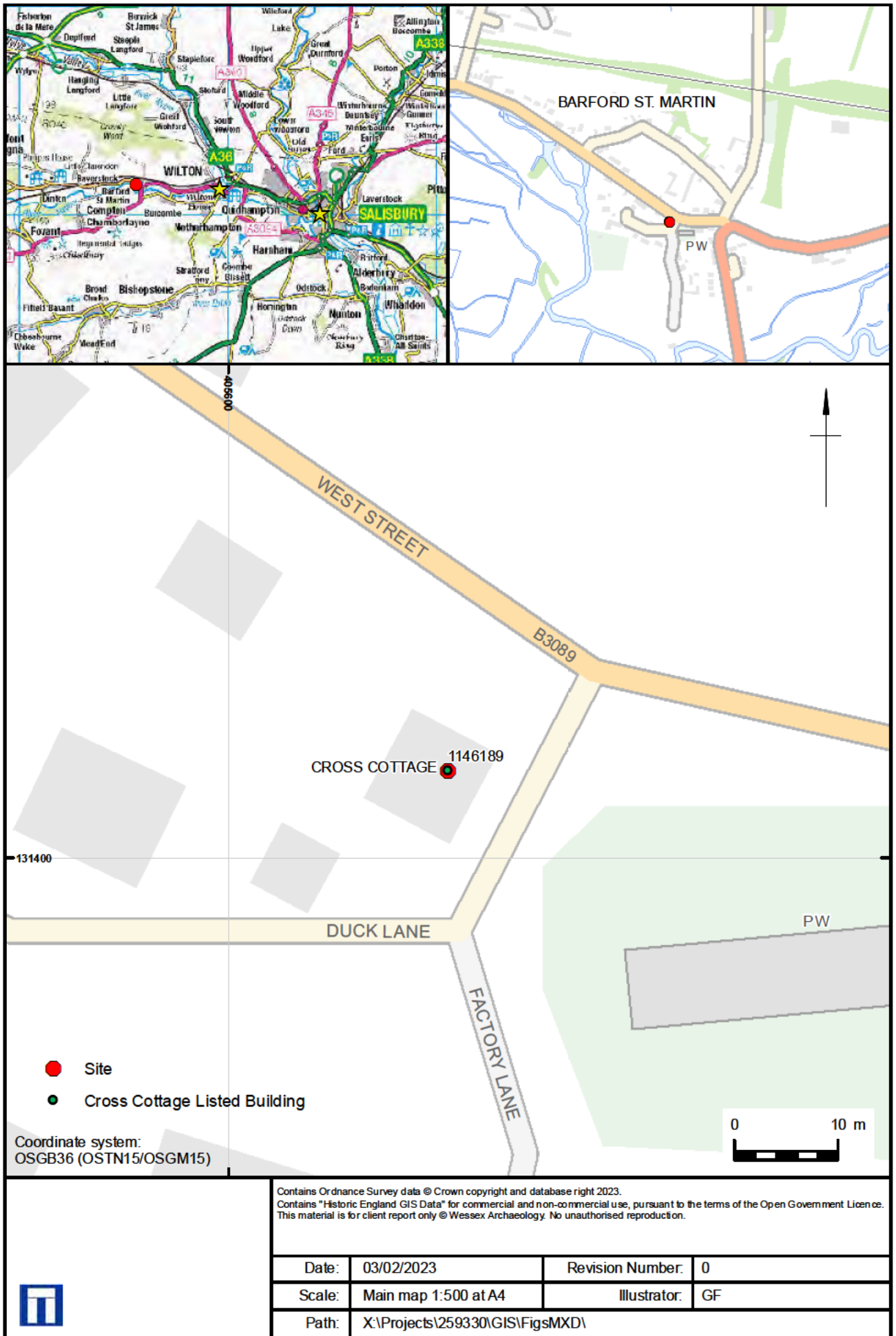
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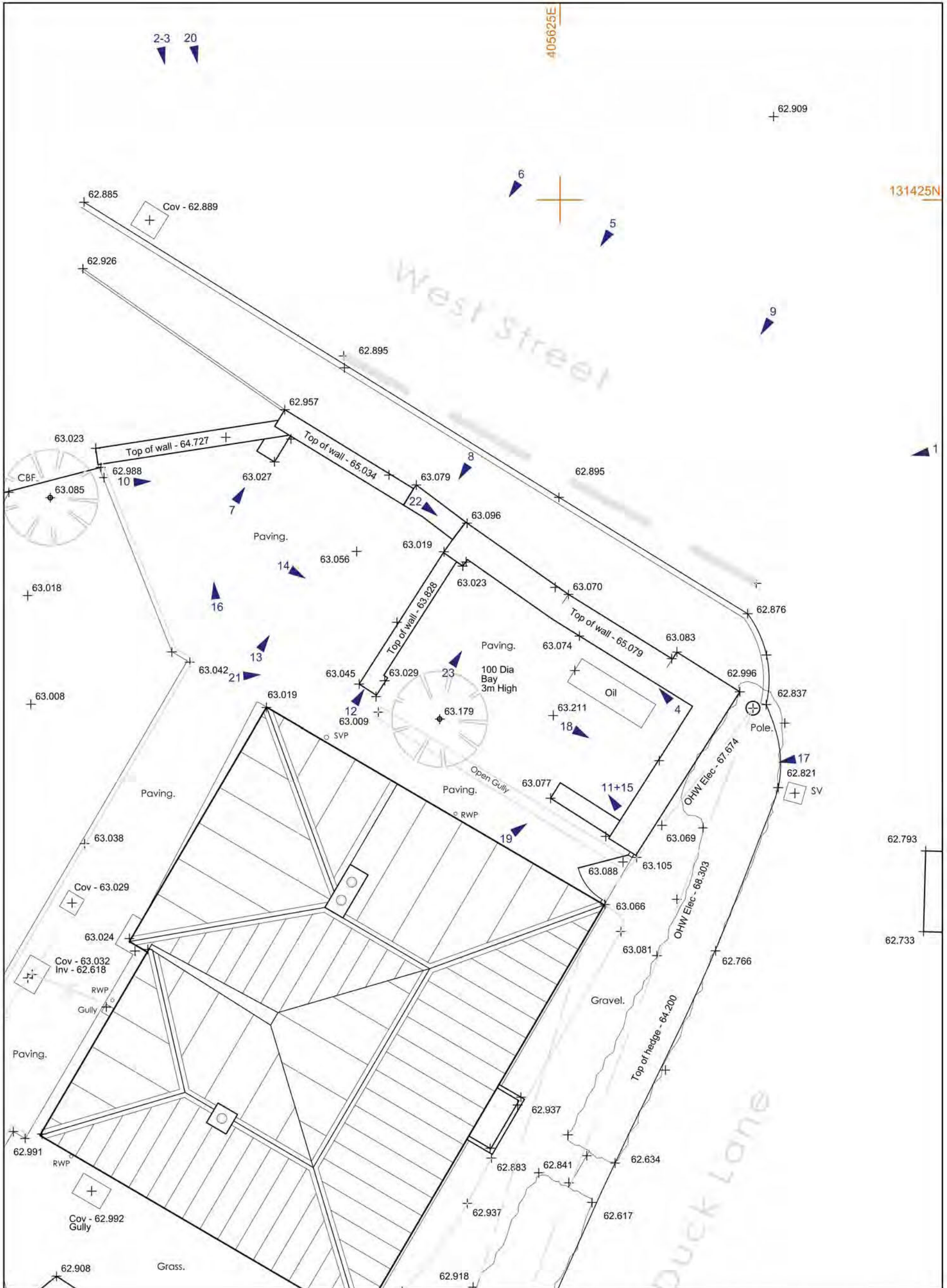
Internet sources

- National Heritage List for England: Cross Cottage, West Street
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1146189> accessed 01 February 2023



Site Location Plan

Figure 1



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12 Photograph viewpoints

External walls at Cross Cottage, Barford St Martin, Wiltshire surveyed prior to demolition


Figure 2



Photograph 1: The boundary walls of Cross Cottage on Duck Lane and West Street viewed from the east



Photograph 2: The boundary walls of Cross Cottage viewed from the north on West Street


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Photograph 3: The angled wall added as a later extension to the West Street boundary wall



Photograph 4: The irregular top of the West Street boundary wall


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Photograph 5: The West Street boundary wall north-east elevation



Photograph 6: The sloping section at the western end of the West Street boundary wall


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Photograph 7: A decorative stylised tree design in the render on one side of a brick pier (at the western end of the West Street boundary wall)



Photograph 8: A blocked door indicated by two straight joints and changes in the coursing and patina of the stone


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Photograph 9: The sections that form the east end of the West Street boundary wall



Photograph 10: The south-west side of the West Street boundary wall, viewed from the west


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Photograph 11: The south-west side of the West Street boundary wall, viewed from the south



Photograph 12: The south-west elevation of the West Street boundary wall


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Photograph 13: Remnant paint on the sloping section of wall suggests this was part of a lean-to or mono-pitched structure



Photograph 14: The north-west side of the garden wall faced in stone


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Photograph 15: The south-east side of the garden wall showing exposed concrete blockwork



Photograph 16: The angled wall viewed from the south. Note the stone pier at the junction between the angled wall and the older West Street boundary wall


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Photograph 17: The Duck Lane boundary wall south-east elevation



Photograph 18: The Duck Lane boundary wall north-west elevation


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Photograph 19: The Duck Lane boundary wall and short return wall showing the extent of the building that once stood here



Photograph 20: The demolition of the walls in progress


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Photograph 21: The partially demolished walls viewed from the west



Photograph 22: Cross-section through the blocked doorway in the West Street boundary wall


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Photograph 23: The south-west elevation of the West Street boundary wall after the removal of the concrete block skin



Photograph 24: Stones set aside for reuse


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Photograph 25: The moulded L-profile limestone block interpreted as a lintel which was found during demolition



Photograph 26: The moulded L-profile limestone block interpreted as a lintel which was found during demolition

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