

**Zouch Manor  
Tidworth  
Wiltshire**

Historic Building Recording



for  
**Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties**


CA Project: 770047  
CA Report: 14058

April 2014

ZOUCH MANOR  
TIDWORTH  
WILTSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

CA Project: 770047  
CA Report: 14058

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	5
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
2. BACKGROUND .....	6
3. OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (FIGS 3-29) .....	8
6. DISCUSSION.....	16
7. CONCLUSION .....	18
8. REFERENCES.....	19
APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	20

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 General site plan (scale 1:1000)
- Fig. 3 Buildings A - D (scale 1:300)
- Fig. 4 Building B, general view to west
- Fig. 5 Building C, general view to west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 6 Building D, looking south-west, Buildings B and C visible over the roof (scale 2m)
- Fig. 7 Building D, looking north-east (scale 2m)
- Fig. 8 One of the posts separating the bays of Building D with its upbraces to wallplate and tiebeam and stone base (scale 2m)
- Fig. 9 The interior of the west wall of Building D at the north end showing the flint lower wall (scale 2m)
- Fig. 10 Elevation of Bay 4, Building D showing timber structure (scale 1:50)
- Fig. 11 Truss 1 in Building D, over north wall of Bay 1 (scale 0.5m divisions)
- Fig. 12 The decorative hinges on the doors to Bay 1, Building D. This also shows the abutment of the lower wall to that of Building C (scale 0.5m divisions)

- Fig. 13 The post supporting Truss 1 in Building D after the removal of the cob wall here and the repair and construction work related to the lean-to, looking west-south-west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 14 The door in the south end of Building D cut through the north wall of Building C (scale 2m)
- Fig. 15 Building C and D from the yard, looking south-south-west and the metal lean-to in front of them (scale 2m)
- Fig. 16 South elevation of Building C (scale 2m)
- Fig. 17 Building C, Truss 10; the cob wall shows evidence of four and perhaps 5 “lifts” in the first floor (scale 0.5m divisions)
- Fig. 18 The mostly collapsed west end of the south elevation of Building C. The different brick types are evident. The third ground floor window is just visible left of centre, blocked internally by the concrete block wall
- Fig. 19 The walls at the west end of Building C/junction with Building B, looking north-west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 20 The ground floor of Building C from the door into Building D, looking west
- Fig. 21 View into the upper floor of Building C from Building B, looking east
- Fig. 22 Building C, Truss 10, looking NE
- Fig. 23 Building B south elevation (scale 2m)
- Fig. 24 The west gable end of Building B, looking SE (scale 2m)
- Fig. 25 Oblique view along the north elevation of Building B, showing the four, open-fronted bays with their various later blockings (scale 2m)
- Fig. 26 Bay 1 of the open-fronted sheds on Building B as first built (scale 1:50)
- Fig. 27 The roof over the eastern, full-height bay of Building B, showing the king post truss, inserted floor timbers and planked gable of the wall to the first floor room, looking north-west
- Fig. 28 The heavy floor and plastered ceiling of the upper room in Building B
- Fig. 29 Roof structure over the upper room of Building B, looking east



## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Zouch Manor  
**Location:** Tidworth, Wiltshire  
**NGR:** SU 2340 4920  
**Type:** Historic Building Recording

In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire. The buildings formed an L-shaped range, south and east of a yard, and were supplemented by a modern range forming a western side which was not recorded. Historic mapping shows that the older buildings were part of a farmyard centred on the western side of the existing Zouch Farm House. The buildings are of different dates ranging from the late 18th or early 19th centuries to the late 19th century

The buildings were typical traditional farm buildings. These included a cart and machinery shed; possibly a byre, with hayloft over; and a granary or feed store over various possible shelter sheds.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties to carry out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: SU 2340 4920; Fig. 1), with the recording work subsequently undertaken on 13 February 2014.
- 1.2 Planning permission for a residential development including infrastructure and the demolition of existing buildings was granted by Wiltshire Council (WC), the local planning authority (LPA), conditional on a programme of historic building recording (WC ref: no. E/2012/0361/OUT, condition 23). A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared to address this requirement, by Cotswold archaeology (CA 2013). Other archaeological works required by the planning consent (condition 22) are the subject of a separate programme of Archaeological Excavation.
- 1.3 The building recording was carried out in accordance with the WSI, the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 2008); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE) and the *Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006a) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006b).

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The whole proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 4.5ha, and occupies part of the east-facing slope of Chalk Pit Hill that rises westwards from Pennings Road (A338) and the Bourne River that lie at its eastern extent. The course of the Bourne and its adjacent floodplain runs north to south across the eastern extent of the site at a height of c. 109m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Ground level rises steeply westwards from the floodplain to a height of c. 119m AOD. The north, west and south of the site are bounded by existing housing (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The proposed development area comprised grass areas with standing buildings and yard surfaces in the north-west, and it was three of these buildings which required recording prior to demolition.
- 2.3 A Built Heritage Assessment of the site was carried out in 2011 (CgMs 2011) and reference should be made to that report for the detailed background information. In

summary, the four surviving standing buildings within the site were assessed. Three of them (identified as Buildings B, C and D in the CgMs report) were identified as having some historic interest as surviving elements of a 19th-century farm complex that was on the location of an earlier manorial farmstead, although these were not listed. The fourth building is of late 20th-century date and is of no historical or architectural merit. Buildings B, C and D are those which are the subject of this report (Fig. 3).

### ***Geology and topography***

- 2.4 The underlying geology of the site is the “Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas”. (BGS 2014).
- 2.5 The chalk is the main component of the cob walling, traditional to this area.
- 2.6 The site sits on 120m AOD contour, on a level platform on the slope up from the River Bourne to the east to Clarendon Hill on the west, a rise of 60m.

## **3. OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the work were to produce a record of the buildings in their current state, comprising drawings, photographs and a written description and to seek to place them in the context of contemporary vernacular rural buildings.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The building recording followed the requirements of the WSI and was undertaken to Level 2, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006b).
- 4.2 This included a written account of the results of the analysis of the buildings and measured or dimensioned plans, based on an outline survey in CAD supplied by the client, and completed on site by CA with hand measurements. Elevational information was recorded photographically, supplemented with some detailed measurements, where these could be obtained safely.

- 4.3 The photographic record included general views of the buildings, shots of their external appearance, the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas and constructional details.
- 4.4 The site archive will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

## 5. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (FIGS 3-29)

- 5.1 The buildings as visited in February 2014 consisted of three buildings (B, C and D) along two sides of a tarmac-surfaced yard. The third (western) side was occupied by a modern building, Building A, not part of this record, and the northern side was open to the boundary, now a wire link fence (Figs 2 and 3).

### *General description*

- 5.2 The south side of the yard contains Buildings B and C. Building B is a two-storey farm building, with a slate-covered roof, half-hipped on the east and gabled on the west. The ground floor is of brick and the upper floor, clapboarded studwork (Fig. 4).
- 5.3 Building C is also two-storeyed, but cob-walled on a low brick base, with a hipped, slate-covered roof (Fig. 5). It has a wooden-framed, metal-covered lean-to along its northern side, extending just across Building B.
- 5.4 Building D is also cob-walled on a low brick base, and a hipped, slate-covered roof, but is single-storey (Figs 6 and 7).

### *Building D*

- 5.5 This is a long, narrow building of five bays. Four of the five bays were originally open to the east and north, the roof supported on posts on truncated-pyramidal (frustum) stone bases (Fig. 8). The west wall was of cob on a brick base (Fig. 7). This was essentially an irregular English bond, but incorporated a lot of flint nodules, increasing in frequency towards the base. Contemporary brick quoins strengthened the north end. North of the door in this wall the amount of flint increased to such a degree as to make it flint-built at the base (Fig. 9). The wall has traces of two lime-based render coats and a third possibly cementitious, or of a very strong lime.
- 5.6 The posts were up-braced to the wall plates and the tiebeam with chamfered, straight-stopped timbers. The wall plate rested on the post via a corbel plate, and both were set into a rebate on the top of the post. It is presumed that the joint was completed by a vertical tenon through a mortise in both plates, but this could not be

seen (Figs 8, 10 and 26). At the northern corners the plates were braced with dragon ties.

- 5.7 The trusses were all identical and were of shallow-pitched king-post design (Fig. 11). The joints of the diagonal braces from king post to principals were haunched, but the head of the king post was not jowled. The base of the king post was tenoned to the tie beam and the joint reinforced with a bolted U bracket. The chamfer on the tie beam stopped either side of this strap. The apex of the principals was reinforced by a curving iron tie. The common rafters met at a vertical ridge board held in a slot in the head of the king post.
- 5.8 The purlins were unusual in that they were tenoned butt purlins with a double, bare-faced soffit tenon, that is, a central tenon fitting into a mortise in the edge of the principal and a lower one fitting under the principal meeting its neighbour. An angled strut rose up from the tiebeam to trap this tenon against the principal. The meeting of the purlins was not visible (but see below para. 5.32).
- 5.9 The southern bay, adjacent to Building C (Bay 1), was divided from the others by a cob cross-wall up the tiebeam of the roof truss and horizontal planking above (Fig. 11). It had a double door closing off the wide doorway in the east side, the cob jambs being rounded, although the brick base wall was not.
- 5.10 The framed, vertically-planked door was hung on decorative, scalloped-edged, wrought-iron strap hinges swinging on pintles (Fig. 12).
- 5.11 The floor was of plain, red brick paviments, 9" x 4½" (230mm x 115mm) internally and there was an apron of similarly sized plain, black pavement bricks outside the door.
- 5.12 Most of the west wall of this bay had been removed to give access to eastern end of the lean-to against Building C at a higher floor level (Fig. 13). Consequently, the west end of the truss was supported on an inserted post. The roof south of the truss continued to meet the north wall of Building C, the purlins being supported in pockets in the cob.
- 5.13 A door had also been cut through the south wall into Building C. This was recent and the jambs were of concrete blocks and the lintel was a reinforced concrete beam. Missing cob above the lintel had been replaced in concrete block and brick (Fig. 14). The wall at first floor level above the door had completely collapsed.

- 5.14 The low brick wall on the east, either side of the doorway was eight courses (seven internally) of thin bricks  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$  (216mm x 105mm x 57mm) laid in a slightly irregular English bond (Fig. 12).
- 5.15 The other four open bays do not seem to have been separated from each other as first built. When visited they were divided by a ply-boarded stud wall into two approximately equal rooms, each occupying two bays (Fig. 3). There some other partial screens of similar construction. The floor had been raised c.0.34m with a new poured concrete base. In the northern end this was reached by a tall step up from a lower level inside the double door of Bay 4. The southern bays were reached by a ramp formed in the poured concrete at the door in the stud wall. A narrow door had been inserted in the west wall with new brick jambs (Fig. 7).
- 5.16 Bay 3 was fitted with double, framed, plank doors, hanging on wrought-iron strap hinges swinging on pintles but of a more utilitarian cast than those in Bay 1. The corrugated iron sheeting had been cut around these pintles so they were very probably fitted before that cladding was put on. They were not original, however, as the stone bases of the posts had been cut into to clear the closed door, and the diagonal upbraces to the wall plate had been cut away for clearance for vehicles.. The timber strip the doors closed against was an even later addition.
- 5.17 The interior of the bays had been dry-lined on a stud framework. The open bays were closed with corrugated-iron panels externally (Fig. 6), studded and dry-lined internally (Fig. 8). Only part of the northern end of the west wall was visible where the boarding had been removed (Fig. 9) but little of the inside of the other walls was visible. The building was ceiled in plasterboard and the roof structure was visible where it had been damaged or removed.

### ***Building C***

- 5.18 This is a similar building to Building D and may be close in date. It is not structurally contemporary, as the brick base and cob walling of Building D clearly abut it (Fig. 12). It has a low brick base of similar style (and brick size), is cob-built and has a roof structure that is very similar indeed (Figs 15, 16 and 17). Rain ingress has caused the collapse of parts of the cob walling and the roof trusses in these areas; access to the interior was therefore very limited and the first floor completely inaccessible.
- 5.19 Apart from a recent repaired patch at the north-east corner, the building had no brick quoins. It seems to have the same render history as Building D, but the cementitious

- coat is confined to areas around inserted/repared doors and windows on the ground floor, south elevation (Fig. 16).
- 5.20 The east wall is blank, and the south wall has two doors and three windows on the ground floor and a loading window in the first floor (Fig. 16). The collapse of the west end of the wall has removed evidence for any further first floor windows. No brick is evident in the pile of disintegrated cob in front of this collapsed section (Fig. 18).
- 5.21 The openings are of various phases. In the absence of any other certainly early door to the ground floor, the eastern door is thought to be the oldest (Fig. 16). The other door has jambs of bull-nosed face bricks and is clearly either an insertion or has been rebuilt (Figs 16 and 18). Even the early door has had its eastern jamb rebuilt, using the same bricks as the reinforced north-east corner and post-dating the last render coat. Its western jamb, only a small portion of which could be seen, seemed to pre-date all render coats and be made of bricks similar to the base wall (Fig. 16).
- 5.22 The jambs of the first floor window also seemed to be of the early style of brick (Fig. 18).
- 5.23 The actual doors in these openings were the reverse in likely sequence. The eastern door was a framed plank door of 19th or 20th-century date; the western door was a ledged plank door on strap hinges with some added framing (Fig. 20).
- 5.24 The ground floor window openings, two of which survived intact with a segmentally-arched head, are also framed in brick, but of a darker hue and of a different size, 9" x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (230mm x 105mm x 64mm), and set in a very different mortar with gravel aggregate up to 10mm diameter. The brick extends in an apron to rest on the top of the base wall (Fig. 16). The third window retained only its western jamb and was largely buried in debris (Fig. 18).
- 5.25 The bricks used in the jambs of the western door and in the western window are identical to those in Building B and, while the same size, are distinct from the darker bricks used in the insertion of the windows and their aprons and used as well in the walls into which they may have been inserted.
- 5.26 The western end of the building had suffered most from collapse, but it is evident, nonetheless, that there was a cob wall across the western end of the building. A large fragment of this wall survived at ground level (with a doorway through it into

Building B, see below para. 5.54) and the scar of its junction with the north wall was still visible to eaves level (Fig. 19).

- 5.27 However, the north wall continued past this for about 0.5m and indeed continued into the thickness of the east gable end wall of Building B (Figs 3 and 19). The brick quoins of the north wall of the latter seem to have been dogged into the cob wall. This implies that the cob end wall was in fact an internal cross wall to a longer building than currently exists, which has been truncated by Building B. This relationship will be examined in more detail below.
- 5.28 The ground floor appeared to be one large room with plyboard dry lining (Fig. 20). At the west end, a short section of the inside face of the south wall had been lined with cinder block (Fig. 18). Consequently, little could be seen of any older fabric.
- 5.29 The building had a first floor, as indicated by the loading window, and this still survived over most of the building, although it had collapsed at the western two bays (Fig. 21). It was supported on chamfered transverse beams with angled stops, linked with longitudinal joists (Fig. 20). The joists were jointed into the beams with central tenons with spurred soffits, but these only occupied the central third of the width of the joist. The ceiling on the ground floor was plasterboard. There was almost certainly no ceiling originally, and certainly no evidence of lath marks on the joists.
- 5.30 It is presumed that the original floorboards were laid between the beams, as the tops of the joists were at a board thickness below their upper faces. This could not be confirmed and the current first floor was chipboard.
- 5.31 The roof structure was very similar to that in Building D, on a necessarily larger scale, but there was a much more substantial ridge piece. The principal and king post joint was reinforced similarly to that in Building D, but the metal strap was of a simpler shape. The U-strap at the base of the king post was also plain, without the expanded ends of those in Building D. The head of the king post was angled to take the principal upper ends (Fig. 22).
- 5.32 The tiebeams were, similarly to those in Building D, chamfered on the soffit, angle stopped at the ends and either side of the king post.
- 5.33 The principal-to-tiebeam joint was slightly more sophisticated in Building C with a notched entry to the pegged mortise. A similar design was employed in the upbrace-to-principal joint.



- 5.34 The junction employed on the purlins could be seen here and it was achieved by a face-splayed scarf on the lower tenon, again trapped by an angled strut.
- 5.35 The tiebeam-to-wallplate joint could not be seen, but the wall plate scarf was a complicated side-halved, bridled and pegged joint.
- 5.36 The western truss had fallen when the cob wall at this end collapsed, as had the eastern truss. The latter still supported a dislodged and precarious roof, but all had fallen in at the west end (Figs 18, 19, 21).
- 5.37 Although the roof had fallen here, the scar on the east gable of Building B showed that it had been a half hip. How this was structured could not be seen from the surviving timbers.

### ***Building B***

- 5.38 This building was very different from the others, being brick-built on the ground floor and stud-built and clapboarded on the first floor (Figs 4 and 23). It was rather taller than C and had a roof that was half-hipped on the east and gabled on the west.
- 5.39 The only access to the upper floor was via an external stair in the west end, but while the doorway here appeared to be original the stair was clearly a modern structure. It was in very poor condition and access to the upper floor was not possible (Fig. 24). Limited observations were made through missing areas of ceiling from the ground floor.
- 5.40 The north range is shown on historic mapping (1885, 1902) to have extended further west and a covered waggon way is indicated passing through it at the position of the west gable end of Building B. It is possible that access was from the room over the covered way and from the adjacent, now demolished building. However, there was no sign in the present north end of the former existence of such a waggon way or building, unless the gabled west end is a carefully repaired remnant of a through-roof.
- 5.41 The lower walls were built in a red brick (9" x 4½" x 2½"; 230mm x 115mm x 64mm) identical in colour and size to that used in the bull-nosed jambs of some of the doors and windows in Building C. The bond was Flemish bond with three or four stretchers to a header in each course.
- 5.42 The brick wall was 0.38m thick (15"). The only original opening in the south elevation was the door at the west end. The window to its left was a modern insertion (Fig.

- 23). There were no openings in the upper floor on any elevation except for the door in the gable end (Fig. 24).
- 5.43 In contrast there were four openings in the ground floor north elevation, taking up three-quarters of the ground floor, separated by posts supporting a beam similar to those in Building D (Fig. 25). There was a corbel plate over each post, like those in Building D, but here the arrises were chamfered and the corbel underside was angled up slightly. There were also angle-stopped chamfers on the posts. The posts also sat on frustums of stone, as in Building D, which are more carefully shaped, however, than those (Fig. 26). The western bay is separated from the others by a clapboard partition that is original (under a plasterboard finish), while the others are now separated by inserted plasterboard partitions.
- 5.44 The openings were closed in a variety of ways, none original. The northern and southern had weatherboarding, and the middle two, two sets of permanently closed double doors (Fig. 25). Relict pintle hinge hooks for an earlier set of doors were still *in situ* on either side of the southern of the two central bays.
- 5.45 The eastern quarter of the ground floor was separated off by a brick wall of the same build and thickness as the outer walls. It was pierced by one narrow doorway at the south end (Fig. 3). Its upper levels were of clapboarded stud as the upper external walls. Unlike the four open bays on the west, this room was open to the roof (modern joists indicated the remains of an inserted ceiling at first floor level but there was no floor here; Fig. 27). It, too, was open to the north but the wide doorway here was set between brick walls. There was no sign of a door.
- 5.46 The four western bays were floored over to provide a first floor over them. Deep beams ran back to the south wall and supported plain joists. A well-fitted, solid plank floor was laid over them.
- 5.47 The upper floor over the four western bays was open to the roof, which was lath-and-plastered. The walls were boarded out internally with clapboard. The gable above the eastern, clapboarded cross-wall was also lath-and-plastered (Fig. 29).
- 5.48 The roof in this part was unusual. Over the southern bay there was a standard king post truss, with an internal bolt to reinforce the joint to the tiebeam, rather than the U-strap of the other roofs. The head of the king post was jowled and, unlike the complex jointing in Building C, the purlins simply rode over the backs of the principals.

- 5.49 Over the first-floor room the trusses were collared, with sling-braces, the principals resting on stub ties (or interrupted tie beams). This opened up the entire roof, increasing the head room up to the collar. The spandrels between the stub ties, principals and sling-braces were filled in with horizontal tongue and groove planking.
- 5.50 The east gable end was a little different from the rest of the structure. It was clearly butted up to the north and south walls and was not part of the same build. Indeed, it was a very complex structure.
- 5.51 In each internal corner, up to a maximum of c. 1.5m, the wall butted an extremely short stub of wall that was integral with the north and south walls. These ended very irregularly only a few centimetres from the corner. The lowest 0.75m in the south end of the wall was built of flint nodules. The rest of the wall up to the first floor level was then completed in handmade brick, very different from the sharp well-moulded brick in the rest of the building, laid very crudely in English bond. This brickwork ended in a wooden beam across the building, visible externally, but obscured, if it was exposed, by the woodwork of the inserted floor internally. This beam was at the same level as, and jointed into, the wallplates that support the feet of the wall studs on the other timber walls of the first floor and appeared to be their equivalent.
- 5.52 Above this the wall was completed in stone rubble and flint nodules to the gable below the half-hip. Externally, the part of this wall outside the scar of the roof of Building C, was faced in similar brickwork to the ground floor of Building B. It also appeared to be secondary to the woodwork of the side walls.
- 5.53 There was evidence of a low, broad opening (c. 1.6 m high by c. 2m wide) in the lower part of this wall, now blocked with rough brickwork. This blocking itself appears to have had a hole punched through it which was also blocked with modern common bricks.
- 5.54 Next to this opening was a normal door-sized opening, but clearly cut straight through the brickwork with no signs of any frame ever having existed. It was supported with boards and bracing when seen and not passable.
- 5.55 It led, however, into the narrow gap between this wall and the largely collapsed cob wall in Building C and was opposite the framed doorway that led through it.
- 5.56 An explanation of these structures is attempted below.

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 It is clear that Building C is the oldest in the group, butted by Building D on the north and Building B to the west. Its general character, the cob walls with little brick employed, probably indicates the late 18th or early 19th century, a date supported by map evidence, brick size and the character of the king post roof. The thinness of the bricks might suggest a date before the introduction of the brick tax in 1784, but this is never certain, and the use of identical bricks in Building D, certainly post-dating 1847, shows the weakness of this argument (and bricks can be re-used).
- 6.2 The extensive and careful stopped chamfering on the ceiling beams and tiebeams, suggest the influence of the fashion for medieval and vernacular architecture starting in the first half of the 19th century. Either the building is of this date (1820s, 30s?) or the roof could be a replacement. The use of large Welsh slates suggests a date at least after the canals were in use for the roof covering, although the closest the Kennet and Avon came to Tidworth was c. 12 miles to the north, by about 1800. The railway came no closer until the Andover to Marlborough line passed through Ludgershall (c. 2 miles) in 1882.
- 6.3 The ruined cross wall at the west end of the building and the stub of wall extending beyond it indicate that the building was longer to the west at some point. It seems probable that it extended as far as the west range shown on the historic maps and this end has been replaced by Building B.
- 6.4 The roof at the junction with Building B must have been modified then and the now-collapsed but evident half hip at this end dates from this change.
- 6.5 The similarity of the bricks used in the jambs of the western door and window in Building C to those in Building B probably indicate that these openings were inserted as part of the same operation.
- 6.6 The cob cross wall is easily explained, but the construction of the eastern end wall of Building B is slightly odd. One possibility is that the cob wall was left in place to support the roof and floor of Building C, and that at first this wall was intended to function as the end wall of Building B. The north and south walls of Building B are, respectively, dogged into the truncated end of the north wall of building C, and rounded, with an indication of a brick stub extending to a height perhaps representing a door jamb, a door at the junction of the two buildings.

- 6.7 The tiny stubs of brickwork returning to the north and south perhaps represented internal buttresses as are evident on the south wall. At some point, perhaps even during construction, a proper end wall was decided upon for Building B. The position of the end truss, exactly halfway between the next truss and the present end wall, does suggest that any such change in plan took place before the roof was constructed.
- 6.8 If so, quite why the buttresses were cut back, and the cross wall built so poorly is unclear, as is the sudden introduction of flint into the walls. Nonetheless this is what was built, with the externally visible upper part mostly finished in good brick.
- 6.9 This left a long and narrow, relatively useless space only about 0.5m wide between the two cross walls, which was reached via a door from Building C and a possible door from the south. The two openings in the end wall of Building B opened into this space but the unframed crude doorway was probably only ever intended to give access through into Building C. The now-blocked wide opening would have provided a wide, shallow, storage recess.
- 6.10 The construction date of Building B is probably best placed in the mid to later 19th century. The map evidence is not useful, as the footprint does not change from the 1880s to the 1990s. The design is conservative and in outline could be 18th-century. However, the scale, and the quality of the brick and timber work, makes it plain that it is of a much later date. The timber is all industrially sawn yet there are no iron, or non-traditional structural elements, except for the bolts in the king post and stub ties. The use of a sling-braced roof structure, while eminently practical for such a space, is remarkable for such a date and is almost consciously archaizing. The standardized and straight cut timbers again indicate the later date. The decorative detail, while restricted to the chamfering and stopping on the posts and braces of the open northern side, is also best fitted into this date range. The clap boarding is riven, not sawn (which is what distinguishes it from weatherboarding), but the regularity of the planks shows that this was done mechanically; again, a traditional feature carried out at a late date.
- 6.11 Building D is shown on historic maps to have been built between 1847 and 1880. A date nearer mid century is preferred, as this fits the style of the stopped chamfered braced posts to the open sheds, and the fancy wrought-iron hinges on the doors to Bay 1 in combination with the continued use of cob. After the repeal of the Brick Tax

in 1850 and the ease of transport of bricks on the railways, cob entered a steep decline in popularity.

## 7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The three buildings are the remnants of a courtyard farm first mapped in 1773 and much more clearly in 1847. Buildings B and C formed the north range of the courtyard, and Building D appeared by 1880 added to the east end of the range.
- 7.2 Buildings C and D are very close in style, being cob buildings on low brick walls, supporting almost identical king post timber roofs covered in Welsh slate. They were not structurally contemporary, and subtle differences in design support this. Building D post-dates 1847 but not by very much.
- 7.3 The style of the timber work in Building C suggests it might be, at most, 20 years earlier than this date, on the basis that it seems to reflect the resurgence of interest in medieval and vernacular building styles. It is possible that the roof is a replacement on an older set of walls.
- 7.4 Unless the roof and floors are a replacement, on balance, the building is probably earlier 19th century.
- 7.5 Building B is later 19th-century on constructional grounds, especially the abandonment of cob. The almost complete absence of iron or steel in the structure makes a date much later than 1910 very unlikely.
- 7.6 Building D is probably a cart and machinery shed, placed as it is on the main approach road to the farm.
- 7.7 Building C could well be a byre, being a little low for a stable, and with a hay loft over.
- 7.8 Building B's ground floor plan is similar, on a larger scale to D's. With the doors opening away from the farmyard, this might have been a small shelter shed, but the separate room to the west and the large, full height room to the east are of unknown use. The first floor would work well as a granary, with its plastering and tight boarding. Granaries are often found over cart/machinery sheds (Brunskill, 1982, 90) and sling braces tend to occur over them to give working headroom, so the ground floor might have also been cart sheds with Building D acquiring a different use at this period.

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OS 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Map of Wiltshire

**APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire. The buildings formed an L-shaped range, south and east of a yard, and were supplemented by a modern range forming a western side which was not recorded. Historic mapping shows that the older buildings were part of a farmyard centred on the western side of the existing Zouch Farm House. The buildings are of different dates ranging from the late 18th or early 19th centuries to the late 19th century</p> <p>The buildings were typical traditional farm buildings. These included a cart and machinery shed; possibly a byre, with hayloft over; and a granary or feed store over various possible shelter sheds.</p>	
Project dates	13 February 2013	
Project type	Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1485m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 2340 4920	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young/Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
Farm buildings		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper		Site notes, plans
Digital		BW and digital photos, pdf report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire: Historic Building record</i> . Typescript Report <b>14058</b>		



**Zouch Manor  
Tidworth  
Wiltshire**

Historic Building Recording



for  
**Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties**


CA Project: 770047  
CA Report: 14058

April 2014

ZOUCH MANOR  
TIDWORTH  
WILTSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

CA Project: 770047  
CA Report: 14058

prepared by	Peter Davenport, Historic Buildings Consultant
date	25 February 2014
checked by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
date	4 April 2014
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	4 April 2014
issue	01

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	5
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
2. BACKGROUND .....	6
3. OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (FIGS 3-29) .....	8
6. DISCUSSION.....	16
7. CONCLUSION .....	18
8. REFERENCES.....	19
APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	20

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 General site plan (scale 1:1000)
- Fig. 3 Buildings A - D (scale 1:300)
- Fig. 4 Building B, general view to west
- Fig. 5 Building C, general view to west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 6 Building D, looking south-west, Buildings B and C visible over the roof (scale 2m)
- Fig. 7 Building D, looking north-east (scale 2m)
- Fig. 8 One of the posts separating the bays of Building D with its upbraces to wallplate and tiebeam and stone base (scale 2m)
- Fig. 9 The interior of the west wall of Building D at the north end showing the flint lower wall (scale 2m)
- Fig. 10 Elevation of Bay 4, Building D showing timber structure (scale 1:50)
- Fig. 11 Truss 1 in Building D, over north wall of Bay 1 (scale 0.5m divisions)
- Fig. 12 The decorative hinges on the doors to Bay 1, Building D. This also shows the abutment of the lower wall to that of Building C (scale 0.5m divisions)

- Fig. 13 The post supporting Truss 1 in Building D after the removal of the cob wall here and the repair and construction work related to the lean-to, looking west-south-west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 14 The door in the south end of Building D cut through the north wall of Building C (scale 2m)
- Fig. 15 Building C and D from the yard, looking south-south-west and the metal lean-to in front of them (scale 2m)
- Fig. 16 South elevation of Building C (scale 2m)
- Fig. 17 Building C, Truss 10; the cob wall shows evidence of four and perhaps 5 “lifts” in the first floor (scale 0.5m divisions)
- Fig. 18 The mostly collapsed west end of the south elevation of Building C. The different brick types are evident. The third ground floor window is just visible left of centre, blocked internally by the concrete block wall
- Fig. 19 The walls at the west end of Building C/junction with Building B, looking north-west (scale 2m)
- Fig. 20 The ground floor of Building C from the door into Building D, looking west
- Fig. 21 View into the upper floor of Building C from Building B, looking east
- Fig. 22 Building C, Truss 10, looking NE
- Fig. 23 Building B south elevation (scale 2m)
- Fig. 24 The west gable end of Building B, looking SE (scale 2m)
- Fig. 25 Oblique view along the north elevation of Building B, showing the four, open-fronted bays with their various later blockings (scale 2m)
- Fig. 26 Bay 1 of the open-fronted sheds on Building B as first built (scale 1:50)
- Fig. 27 The roof over the eastern, full-height bay of Building B, showing the king post truss, inserted floor timbers and planked gable of the wall to the first floor room, looking north-west
- Fig. 28 The heavy floor and plastered ceiling of the upper room in Building B
- Fig. 29 Roof structure over the upper room of Building B, looking east

## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Zouch Manor  
**Location:** Tidworth, Wiltshire  
**NGR:** SU 2340 4920  
**Type:** Historic Building Recording

In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire. The buildings formed an L-shaped range, south and east of a yard, and were supplemented by a modern range forming a western side which was not recorded. Historic mapping shows that the older buildings were part of a farmyard centred on the western side of the existing Zouch Farm House. The buildings are of different dates ranging from the late 18th or early 19th centuries to the late 19th century

The buildings were typical traditional farm buildings. These included a cart and machinery shed; possibly a byre, with hayloft over; and a granary or feed store over various possible shelter sheds.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties to carry out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: SU 2340 4920; Fig. 1), with the recording work subsequently undertaken on 13 February 2014.
- 1.2 Planning permission for a residential development including infrastructure and the demolition of existing buildings was granted by Wiltshire Council (WC), the local planning authority (LPA), conditional on a programme of historic building recording (WC ref: no. E/2012/0361/OUT, condition 23). A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared to address this requirement, by Cotswold archaeology (CA 2013). Other archaeological works required by the planning consent (condition 22) are the subject of a separate programme of Archaeological Excavation.
- 1.3 The building recording was carried out in accordance with the WSI, the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 2008); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE) and the *Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006a) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006b).

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The whole proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 4.5ha, and occupies part of the east-facing slope of Chalk Pit Hill that rises westwards from Pennings Road (A338) and the Bourne River that lie at its eastern extent. The course of the Bourne and its adjacent floodplain runs north to south across the eastern extent of the site at a height of c. 109m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Ground level rises steeply westwards from the floodplain to a height of c. 119m AOD. The north, west and south of the site are bounded by existing housing (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The proposed development area comprised grass areas with standing buildings and yard surfaces in the north-west, and it was three of these buildings which required recording prior to demolition.
- 2.3 A Built Heritage Assessment of the site was carried out in 2011 (CgMs 2011) and reference should be made to that report for the detailed background information. In

summary, the four surviving standing buildings within the site were assessed. Three of them (identified as Buildings B, C and D in the CgMs report) were identified as having some historic interest as surviving elements of a 19th-century farm complex that was on the location of an earlier manorial farmstead, although these were not listed. The fourth building is of late 20th-century date and is of no historical or architectural merit. Buildings B, C and D are those which are the subject of this report (Fig. 3).

### ***Geology and topography***

- 2.4 The underlying geology of the site is the “Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas”. (BGS 2014).
- 2.5 The chalk is the main component of the cob walling, traditional to this area.
- 2.6 The site sits on 120m AOD contour, on a level platform on the slope up from the River Bourne to the east to Clarendon Hill on the west, a rise of 60m.

## **3. OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the work were to produce a record of the buildings in their current state, comprising drawings, photographs and a written description and to seek to place them in the context of contemporary vernacular rural buildings.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The building recording followed the requirements of the WSI and was undertaken to Level 2, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006b).
- 4.2 This included a written account of the results of the analysis of the buildings and measured or dimensioned plans, based on an outline survey in CAD supplied by the client, and completed on site by CA with hand measurements. Elevational information was recorded photographically, supplemented with some detailed measurements, where these could be obtained safely.

- 4.3 The photographic record included general views of the buildings, shots of their external appearance, the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas and constructional details.
- 4.4 The site archive will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

## 5. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (FIGS 3-29)

- 5.1 The buildings as visited in February 2014 consisted of three buildings (B, C and D) along two sides of a tarmac-surfaced yard. The third (western) side was occupied by a modern building, Building A, not part of this record, and the northern side was open to the boundary, now a wire link fence (Figs 2 and 3).

### *General description*

- 5.2 The south side of the yard contains Buildings B and C. Building B is a two-storey farm building, with a slate-covered roof, half-hipped on the east and gabled on the west. The ground floor is of brick and the upper floor, clapboarded studwork (Fig. 4).
- 5.3 Building C is also two-storeyed, but cob-walled on a low brick base, with a hipped, slate-covered roof (Fig. 5). It has a wooden-framed, metal-covered lean-to along its northern side, extending just across Building B.
- 5.4 Building D is also cob-walled on a low brick base, and a hipped, slate-covered roof, but is single-storey (Figs 6 and 7).

### *Building D*

- 5.5 This is a long, narrow building of five bays. Four of the five bays were originally open to the east and north, the roof supported on posts on truncated-pyramidal (frustum) stone bases (Fig. 8). The west wall was of cob on a brick base (Fig. 7). This was essentially an irregular English bond, but incorporated a lot of flint nodules, increasing in frequency towards the base. Contemporary brick quoins strengthened the north end. North of the door in this wall the amount of flint increased to such a degree as to make it flint-built at the base (Fig. 9). The wall has traces of two lime-based render coats and a third possibly cementitious, or of a very strong lime.
- 5.6 The posts were up-braced to the wall plates and the tiebeam with chamfered, straight-stopped timbers. The wall plate rested on the post via a corbel plate, and both were set into a rebate on the top of the post. It is presumed that the joint was completed by a vertical tenon through a mortise in both plates, but this could not be



- seen (Figs 8, 10 and 26). At the northern corners the plates were braced with dragon ties.
- 5.7 The trusses were all identical and were of shallow-pitched king-post design (Fig. 11). The joints of the diagonal braces from king post to principals were haunched, but the head of the king post was not jowled. The base of the king post was tenoned to the tie beam and the joint reinforced with a bolted U bracket. The chamfer on the tie beam stopped either side of this strap. The apex of the principals was reinforced by a curving iron tie. The common rafters met at a vertical ridge board held in a slot in the head of the king post.
- 5.8 The purlins were unusual in that they were tenoned butt purlins with a double, bare-faced soffit tenon, that is, a central tenon fitting into a mortise in the edge of the principal and a lower one fitting under the principal meeting its neighbour. An angled strut rose up from the tiebeam to trap this tenon against the principal. The meeting of the purlins was not visible (but see below para. 5.32).
- 5.9 The southern bay, adjacent to Building C (Bay 1), was divided from the others by a cob cross-wall up the tiebeam of the roof truss and horizontal planking above (Fig. 11). It had a double door closing off the wide doorway in the east side, the cob jambs being rounded, although the brick base wall was not.
- 5.10 The framed, vertically-planked door was hung on decorative, scalloped-edged, wrought-iron strap hinges swinging on pintles (Fig. 12).
- 5.11 The floor was of plain, red brick paviments, 9" x 4½" (230mm x 115mm) internally and there was an apron of similarly sized plain, black pavement bricks outside the door.
- 5.12 Most of the west wall of this bay had been removed to give access to eastern end of the lean-to against Building C at a higher floor level (Fig. 13). Consequently, the west end of the truss was supported on an inserted post. The roof south of the truss continued to meet the north wall of Building C, the purlins being supported in pockets in the cob.
- 5.13 A door had also been cut through the south wall into Building C. This was recent and the jambs were of concrete blocks and the lintel was a reinforced concrete beam. Missing cob above the lintel had been replaced in concrete block and brick (Fig. 14). The wall at first floor level above the door had completely collapsed.

- 5.14 The low brick wall on the east, either side of the doorway was eight courses (seven internally) of thin bricks  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$  (216mm x 105mm x 57mm) laid in a slightly irregular English bond (Fig. 12).
- 5.15 The other four open bays do not seem to have been separated from each other as first built. When visited they were divided by a ply-boarded stud wall into two approximately equal rooms, each occupying two bays (Fig. 3). There some other partial screens of similar construction. The floor had been raised c.0.34m with a new poured concrete base. In the northern end this was reached by a tall step up from a lower level inside the double door of Bay 4. The southern bays were reached by a ramp formed in the poured concrete at the door in the stud wall. A narrow door had been inserted in the west wall with new brick jambs (Fig. 7).
- 5.16 Bay 3 was fitted with double, framed, plank doors, hanging on wrought-iron strap hinges swinging on pintles but of a more utilitarian cast than those in Bay 1. The corrugated iron sheeting had been cut around these pintles so they were very probably fitted before that cladding was put on. They were not original, however, as the stone bases of the posts had been cut into to clear the closed door, and the diagonal upbraces to the wall plate had been cut away for clearance for vehicles.. The timber strip the doors closed against was an even later addition.
- 5.17 The interior of the bays had been dry-lined on a stud framework. The open bays were closed with corrugated-iron panels externally (Fig. 6), studded and dry-lined internally (Fig. 8). Only part of the northern end of the west wall was visible where the boarding had been removed (Fig. 9) but little of the inside of the other walls was visible. The building was ceiled in plasterboard and the roof structure was visible where it had been damaged or removed.

### ***Building C***

- 5.18 This is a similar building to Building D and may be close in date. It is not structurally contemporary, as the brick base and cob walling of Building D clearly abut it (Fig. 12). It has a low brick base of similar style (and brick size), is cob-built and has a roof structure that is very similar indeed (Figs 15, 16 and 17). Rain ingress has caused the collapse of parts of the cob walling and the roof trusses in these areas; access to the interior was therefore very limited and the first floor completely inaccessible.
- 5.19 Apart from a recent repaired patch at the north-east corner, the building had no brick quoins. It seems to have the same render history as Building D, but the cementitious

coat is confined to areas around inserted/repared doors and windows on the ground floor, south elevation (Fig. 16).

- 5.20 The east wall is blank, and the south wall has two doors and three windows on the ground floor and a loading window in the first floor (Fig. 16). The collapse of the west end of the wall has removed evidence for any further first floor windows. No brick is evident in the pile of disintegrated cob in front of this collapsed section (Fig. 18).
- 5.21 The openings are of various phases. In the absence of any other certainly early door to the ground floor, the eastern door is thought to be the oldest (Fig. 16). The other door has jambs of bull-nosed face bricks and is clearly either an insertion or has been rebuilt (Figs 16 and 18). Even the early door has had its eastern jamb rebuilt, using the same bricks as the reinforced north-east corner and post-dating the last render coat. Its western jamb, only a small portion of which could be seen, seemed to pre-date all render coats and be made of bricks similar to the base wall (Fig. 16).
- 5.22 The jambs of the first floor window also seemed to be of the early style of brick (Fig. 18).
- 5.23 The actual doors in these openings were the reverse in likely sequence. The eastern door was a framed plank door of 19th or 20th-century date; the western door was a ledged plank door on strap hinges with some added framing (Fig. 20).
- 5.24 The ground floor window openings, two of which survived intact with a segmentally-arched head, are also framed in brick, but of a darker hue and of a different size, 9" x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (230mm x 105mm x 64mm), and set in a very different mortar with gravel aggregate up to 10mm diameter. The brick extends in an apron to rest on the top of the base wall (Fig. 16). The third window retained only its western jamb and was largely buried in debris (Fig. 18).
- 5.25 The bricks used in the jambs of the western door and in the western window are identical to those in Building B and, while the same size, are distinct from the darker bricks used in the insertion of the windows and their aprons and used as well in the walls into which they may have been inserted.
- 5.26 The western end of the building had suffered most from collapse, but it is evident, nonetheless, that there was a cob wall across the western end of the building. A large fragment of this wall survived at ground level (with a doorway through it into

Building B, see below para. 5.54) and the scar of its junction with the north wall was still visible to eaves level (Fig. 19).

- 5.27 However, the north wall continued past this for about 0.5m and indeed continued into the thickness of the east gable end wall of Building B (Figs 3 and 19). The brick quoins of the north wall of the latter seem to have been dogged into the cob wall. This implies that the cob end wall was in fact an internal cross wall to a longer building than currently exists, which has been truncated by Building B. This relationship will be examined in more detail below.
- 5.28 The ground floor appeared to be one large room with plyboard dry lining (Fig. 20). At the west end, a short section of the inside face of the south wall had been lined with cinder block (Fig. 18). Consequently, little could be seen of any older fabric.
- 5.29 The building had a first floor, as indicated by the loading window, and this still survived over most of the building, although it had collapsed at the western two bays (Fig. 21). It was supported on chamfered transverse beams with angled stops, linked with longitudinal joists (Fig. 20). The joists were jointed into the beams with central tenons with spurred soffits, but these only occupied the central third of the width of the joist. The ceiling on the ground floor was plasterboard. There was almost certainly no ceiling originally, and certainly no evidence of lath marks on the joists.
- 5.30 It is presumed that the original floorboards were laid between the beams, as the tops of the joists were at a board thickness below their upper faces. This could not be confirmed and the current first floor was chipboard.
- 5.31 The roof structure was very similar to that in Building D, on a necessarily larger scale, but there was a much more substantial ridge piece. The principal and king post joint was reinforced similarly to that in Building D, but the metal strap was of a simpler shape. The U-strap at the base of the king post was also plain, without the expanded ends of those in Building D. The head of the king post was angled to take the principal upper ends (Fig. 22).
- 5.32 The tiebeams were, similarly to those in Building D, chamfered on the soffit, angle stopped at the ends and either side of the king post.
- 5.33 The principal-to-tiebeam joint was slightly more sophisticated in Building C with a notched entry to the pegged mortise. A similar design was employed in the upbrace-to-principal joint.

- 5.34 The junction employed on the purlins could be seen here and it was achieved by a face-splayed scarf on the lower tenon, again trapped by an angled strut.
- 5.35 The tiebeam-to-wallplate joint could not be seen, but the wall plate scarf was a complicated side-halved, bridled and pegged joint.
- 5.36 The western truss had fallen when the cob wall at this end collapsed, as had the eastern truss. The latter still supported a dislodged and precarious roof, but all had fallen in at the west end (Figs 18, 19, 21).
- 5.37 Although the roof had fallen here, the scar on the east gable of Building B showed that it had been a half hip. How this was structured could not be seen from the surviving timbers.

### ***Building B***

- 5.38 This building was very different from the others, being brick-built on the ground floor and stud-built and clapboarded on the first floor (Figs 4 and 23). It was rather taller than C and had a roof that was half-hipped on the east and gabled on the west.
- 5.39 The only access to the upper floor was via an external stair in the west end, but while the doorway here appeared to be original the stair was clearly a modern structure. It was in very poor condition and access to the upper floor was not possible (Fig. 24). Limited observations were made through missing areas of ceiling from the ground floor.
- 5.40 The north range is shown on historic mapping (1885, 1902) to have extended further west and a covered waggon way is indicated passing through it at the position of the west gable end of Building B. It is possible that access was from the room over the covered way and from the adjacent, now demolished building. However, there was no sign in the present north end of the former existence of such a waggon way or building, unless the gabled west end is a carefully repaired remnant of a through-roof.
- 5.41 The lower walls were built in a red brick (9" x 4½" x 2½"; 230mm x 115mm x 64mm) identical in colour and size to that used in the bull-nosed jambs of some of the doors and windows in Building C. The bond was Flemish bond with three or four stretchers to a header in each course.
- 5.42 The brick wall was 0.38m thick (15"). The only original opening in the south elevation was the door at the west end. The window to its left was a modern insertion (Fig.

- 23). There were no openings in the upper floor on any elevation except for the door in the gable end (Fig. 24).
- 5.43 In contrast there were four openings in the ground floor north elevation, taking up three-quarters of the ground floor, separated by posts supporting a beam similar to those in Building D (Fig. 25). There was a corbel plate over each post, like those in Building D, but here the arrises were chamfered and the corbel underside was angled up slightly. There were also angle-stopped chamfers on the posts. The posts also sat on frustums of stone, as in Building D, which are more carefully shaped, however, than those (Fig. 26). The western bay is separated from the others by a clapboard partition that is original (under a plasterboard finish), while the others are now separated by inserted plasterboard partitions.
- 5.44 The openings were closed in a variety of ways, none original. The northern and southern had weatherboarding, and the middle two, two sets of permanently closed double doors (Fig. 25). Relict pintle hinge hooks for an earlier set of doors were still *in situ* on either side of the southern of the two central bays.
- 5.45 The eastern quarter of the ground floor was separated off by a brick wall of the same build and thickness as the outer walls. It was pierced by one narrow doorway at the south end (Fig. 3). Its upper levels were of clapboarded stud as the upper external walls. Unlike the four open bays on the west, this room was open to the roof (modern joists indicated the remains of an inserted ceiling at first floor level but there was no floor here; Fig. 27). It, too, was open to the north but the wide doorway here was set between brick walls. There was no sign of a door.
- 5.46 The four western bays were floored over to provide a first floor over them. Deep beams ran back to the south wall and supported plain joists. A well-fitted, solid plank floor was laid over them.
- 5.47 The upper floor over the four western bays was open to the roof, which was lath-and-plastered. The walls were boarded out internally with clapboard. The gable above the eastern, clapboarded cross-wall was also lath-and-plastered (Fig. 29).
- 5.48 The roof in this part was unusual. Over the southern bay there was a standard king post truss, with an internal bolt to reinforce the joint to the tiebeam, rather than the U-strap of the other roofs. The head of the king post was jowled and, unlike the complex jointing in Building C, the purlins simply rode over the backs of the principals.

- 5.49 Over the first-floor room the trusses were collared, with sling-braces, the principals resting on stub ties (or interrupted tie beams). This opened up the entire roof, increasing the head room up to the collar. The spandrels between the stub ties, principals and sling-braces were filled in with horizontal tongue and groove planking.
- 5.50 The east gable end was a little different from the rest of the structure. It was clearly butted up to the north and south walls and was not part of the same build. Indeed, it was a very complex structure.
- 5.51 In each internal corner, up to a maximum of c. 1.5m, the wall butted an extremely short stub of wall that was integral with the north and south walls. These ended very irregularly only a few centimetres from the corner. The lowest 0.75m in the south end of the wall was built of flint nodules. The rest of the wall up to the first floor level was then completed in handmade brick, very different from the sharp well-moulded brick in the rest of the building, laid very crudely in English bond. This brickwork ended in a wooden beam across the building, visible externally, but obscured, if it was exposed, by the woodwork of the inserted floor internally. This beam was at the same level as, and jointed into, the wallplates that support the feet of the wall studs on the other timber walls of the first floor and appeared to be their equivalent.
- 5.52 Above this the wall was completed in stone rubble and flint nodules to the gable below the half-hip. Externally, the part of this wall outside the scar of the roof of Building C, was faced in similar brickwork to the ground floor of Building B. It also appeared to be secondary to the woodwork of the side walls.
- 5.53 There was evidence of a low, broad opening (c. 1.6 m high by c. 2m wide) in the lower part of this wall, now blocked with rough brickwork. This blocking itself appears to have had a hole punched through it which was also blocked with modern common bricks.
- 5.54 Next to this opening was a normal door-sized opening, but clearly cut straight through the brickwork with no signs of any frame ever having existed. It was supported with boards and bracing when seen and not passable.
- 5.55 It led, however, into the narrow gap between this wall and the largely collapsed cob wall in Building C and was opposite the framed doorway that led through it.
- 5.56 An explanation of these structures is attempted below.

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 It is clear that Building C is the oldest in the group, butted by Building D on the north and Building B to the west. Its general character, the cob walls with little brick employed, probably indicates the late 18th or early 19th century, a date supported by map evidence, brick size and the character of the king post roof. The thinness of the bricks might suggest a date before the introduction of the brick tax in 1784, but this is never certain, and the use of identical bricks in Building D, certainly post-dating 1847, shows the weakness of this argument (and bricks can be re-used).
- 6.2 The extensive and careful stopped chamfering on the ceiling beams and tiebeams, suggest the influence of the fashion for medieval and vernacular architecture starting in the first half of the 19th century. Either the building is of this date (1820s, 30s?) or the roof could be a replacement. The use of large Welsh slates suggests a date at least after the canals were in use for the roof covering, although the closest the Kennet and Avon came to Tidworth was c. 12 miles to the north, by about 1800. The railway came no closer until the Andover to Marlborough line passed through Ludgershall (c. 2 miles) in 1882.
- 6.3 The ruined cross wall at the west end of the building and the stub of wall extending beyond it indicate that the building was longer to the west at some point. It seems probable that it extended as far as the west range shown on the historic maps and this end has been replaced by Building B.
- 6.4 The roof at the junction with Building B must have been modified then and the now-collapsed but evident half hip at this end dates from this change.
- 6.5 The similarity of the bricks used in the jambs of the western door and window in Building C to those in Building B probably indicate that these openings were inserted as part of the same operation.
- 6.6 The cob cross wall is easily explained, but the construction of the eastern end wall of Building B is slightly odd. One possibility is that the cob wall was left in place to support the roof and floor of Building C, and that at first this wall was intended to function as the end wall of Building B. The north and south walls of Building B are, respectively, dogged into the truncated end of the north wall of building C, and rounded, with an indication of a brick stub extending to a height perhaps representing a door jamb, a door at the junction of the two buildings.



- 6.7 The tiny stubs of brickwork returning to the north and south perhaps represented internal buttresses as are evident on the south wall. At some point, perhaps even during construction, a proper end wall was decided upon for Building B. The position of the end truss, exactly halfway between the next truss and the present end wall, does suggest that any such change in plan took place before the roof was constructed.
- 6.8 If so, quite why the buttresses were cut back, and the cross wall built so poorly is unclear, as is the sudden introduction of flint into the walls. Nonetheless this is what was built, with the externally visible upper part mostly finished in good brick.
- 6.9 This left a long and narrow, relatively useless space only about 0.5m wide between the two cross walls, which was reached via a door from Building C and a possible door from the south. The two openings in the end wall of Building B opened into this space but the unframed crude doorway was probably only ever intended to give access through into Building C. The now-blocked wide opening would have provided a wide, shallow, storage recess.
- 6.10 The construction date of Building B is probably best placed in the mid to later 19th century. The map evidence is not useful, as the footprint does not change from the 1880s to the 1990s. The design is conservative and in outline could be 18th-century. However, the scale, and the quality of the brick and timber work, makes it plain that it is of a much later date. The timber is all industrially sawn yet there are no iron, or non-traditional structural elements, except for the bolts in the king post and stub ties. The use of a sling-braced roof structure, while eminently practical for such a space, is remarkable for such a date and is almost consciously archaizing. The standardized and straight cut timbers again indicate the later date. The decorative detail, while restricted to the chamfering and stopping on the posts and braces of the open northern side, is also best fitted into this date range. The clap boarding is riven, not sawn (which is what distinguishes it from weatherboarding), but the regularity of the planks shows that this was done mechanically; again, a traditional feature carried out at a late date.
- 6.11 Building D is shown on historic maps to have been built between 1847 and 1880. A date nearer mid century is preferred, as this fits the style of the stopped chamfered braced posts to the open sheds, and the fancy wrought-iron hinges on the doors to Bay 1 in combination with the continued use of cob. After the repeal of the Brick Tax

in 1850 and the ease of transport of bricks on the railways, cob entered a steep decline in popularity.

## 7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The three buildings are the remnants of a courtyard farm first mapped in 1773 and much more clearly in 1847. Buildings B and C formed the north range of the courtyard, and Building D appeared by 1880 added to the east end of the range.
- 7.2 Buildings C and D are very close in style, being cob buildings on low brick walls, supporting almost identical king post timber roofs covered in Welsh slate. They were not structurally contemporary, and subtle differences in design support this. Building D post-dates 1847 but not by very much.
- 7.3 The style of the timber work in Building C suggests it might be, at most, 20 years earlier than this date, on the basis that it seems to reflect the resurgence of interest in medieval and vernacular building styles. It is possible that the roof is a replacement on an older set of walls.
- 7.4 Unless the roof and floors are a replacement, on balance, the building is probably earlier 19th century.
- 7.5 Building B is later 19th-century on constructional grounds, especially the abandonment of cob. The almost complete absence of iron or steel in the structure makes a date much later than 1910 very unlikely.
- 7.6 Building D is probably a cart and machinery shed, placed as it is on the main approach road to the farm.
- 7.7 Building C could well be a byre, being a little low for a stable, and with a hay loft over.
- 7.8 Building B's ground floor plan is similar, on a larger scale to D's. With the doors opening away from the farmyard, this might have been a small shelter shed, but the separate room to the west and the large, full height room to the east are of unknown use. The first floor would work well as a granary, with its plastering and tight boarding. Granaries are often found over cart/machinery sheds (Brunskill, 1982, 90) and sling braces tend to occur over them to give working headroom, so the ground floor might have also been cart sheds with Building D acquiring a different use at this period.

## 8. REFERENCES

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1810 Andrews and Drury Map of Wiltshire

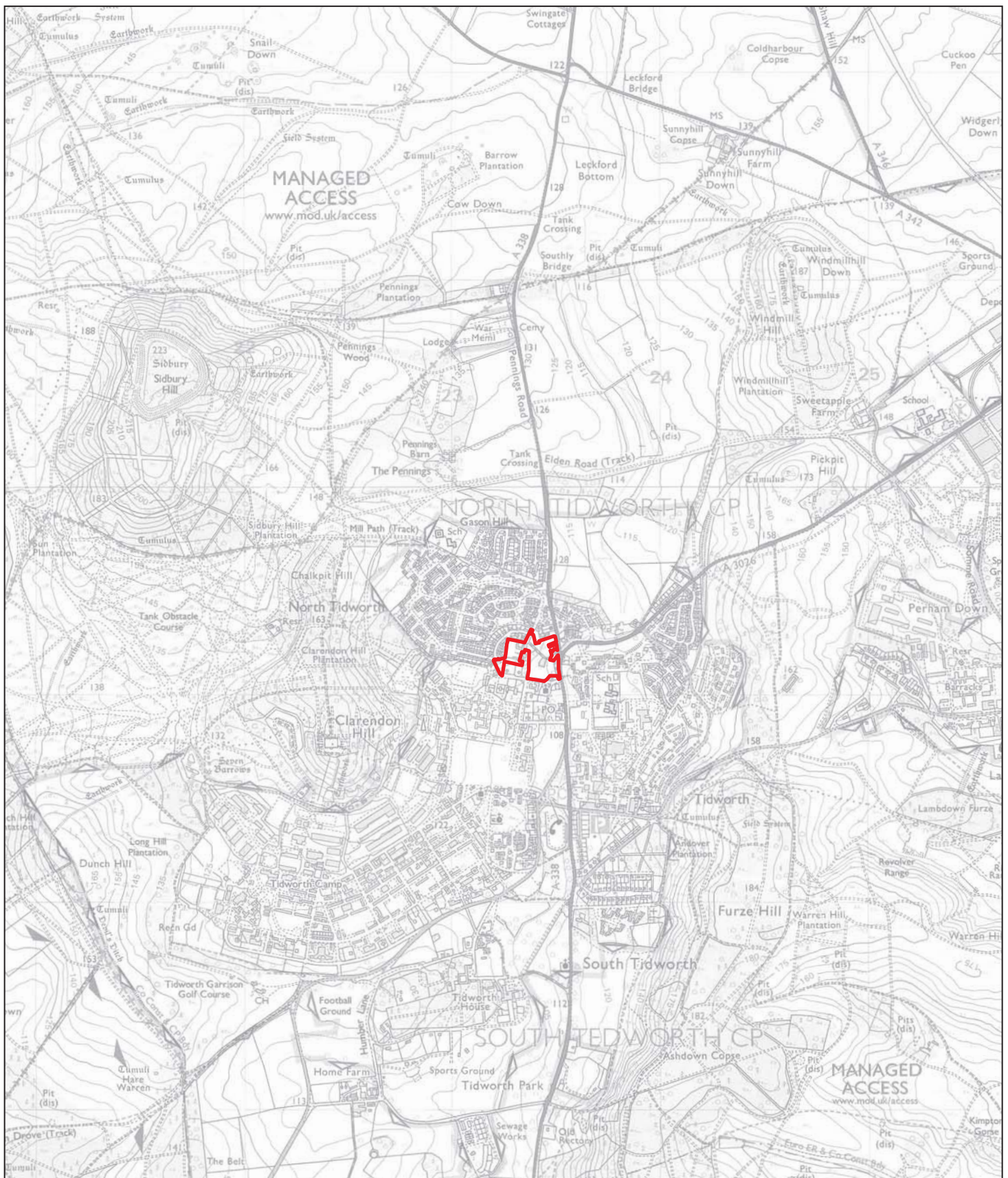
OS 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Map of Wiltshire

OS 1902 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Map of Wiltshire

OS 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Map of Wiltshire

**APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of Historic Building Recording on three former farm buildings at Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire. The buildings formed an L-shaped range, south and east of a yard, and were supplemented by a modern range forming a western side which was not recorded. Historic mapping shows that the older buildings were part of a farmyard centred on the western side of the existing Zouch Farm House. The buildings are of different dates ranging from the late 18th or early 19th centuries to the late 19th century</p> <p>The buildings were typical traditional farm buildings. These included a cart and machinery shed; possibly a byre, with hayloft over; and a granary or feed store over various possible shelter sheds.</p>	
Project dates	13 February 2013	
Project type	Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1485m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 2340 4920	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young/Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
Farm buildings		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper		Site notes, plans
Digital		BW and digital photos, pdf report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Zouch Manor, Tidworth, Wiltshire: Historic Building record</i> . Typescript Report <b>14058</b>		



0 1km

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FIGURE TITLE

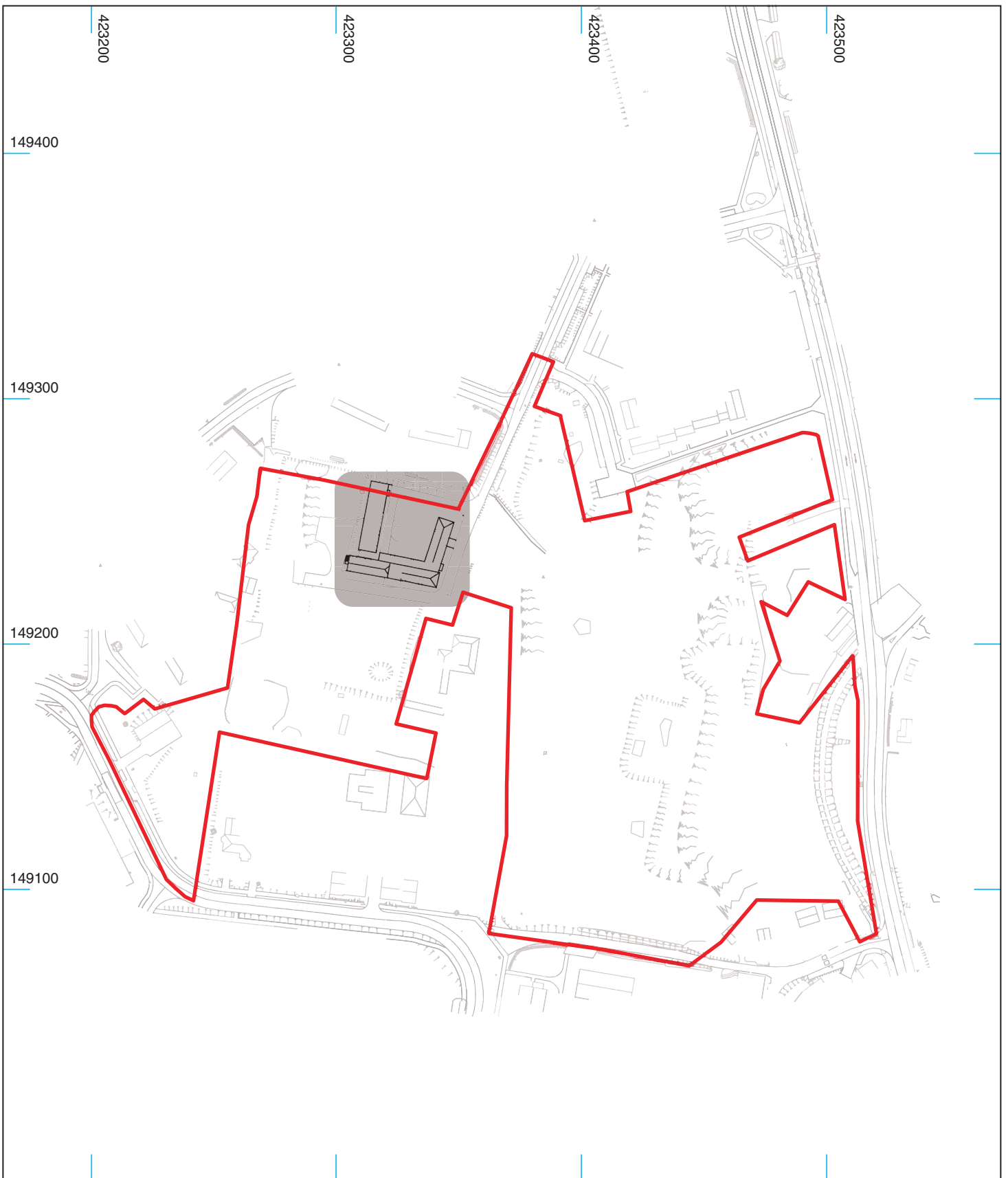
Site location plan

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FIGURE NO.

1





site boundary



location of buildings discussed in report



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


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FIGURE TITLE

General site plan



-  site boundary
-  cob walls of building D
-  building B and related changes to building C
-  brickwork of building C
-  cob walls of building C
-  brick and flint wall of building B
-  photograph location and direction



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 Buildings A-D

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FIGURE NO.  
 3





4



5

- 4 Building B, general view to west
- 5 Building C, general view to west (scale 2m)



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FIGURE NO.  
 4-5





6



7

6 Building D, looking south-west, Buildings B and C visible over the roof (scale 2m)

7 Building D, looking north-east (scale 2m)



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FIGURE NO.

6-7



8

**8 One of the posts separating the bays of Building D with its upbraces to wallplate and tiebeam and stone base (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.

**8**





9

9 The interior of the west wall of Building D at the north end showing the flint lower wall (scale 2m)



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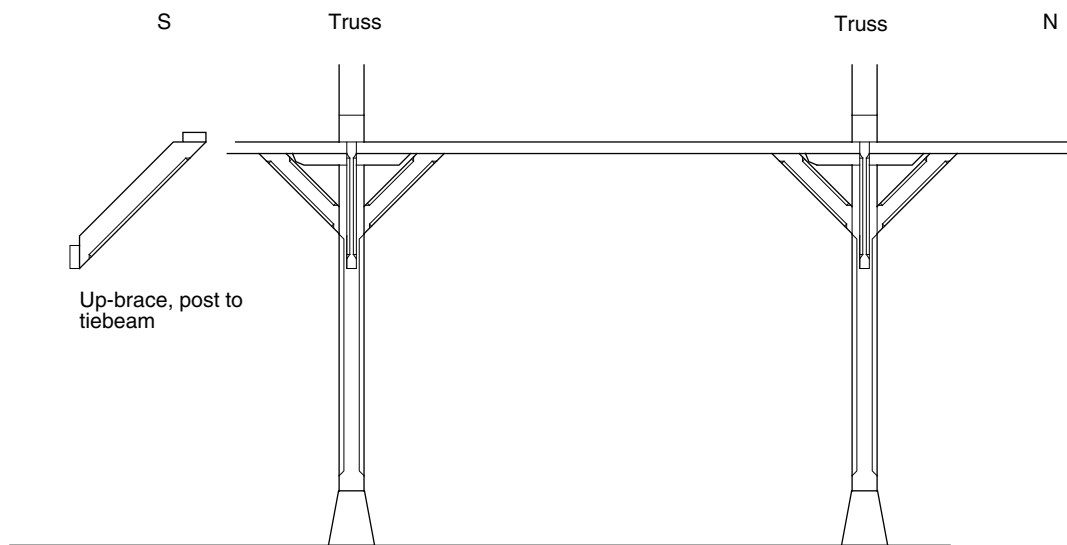
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FIGURE NO.

9



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FIGURE TITLE

**Elevation of Bay 4, Building D showing timber structure**

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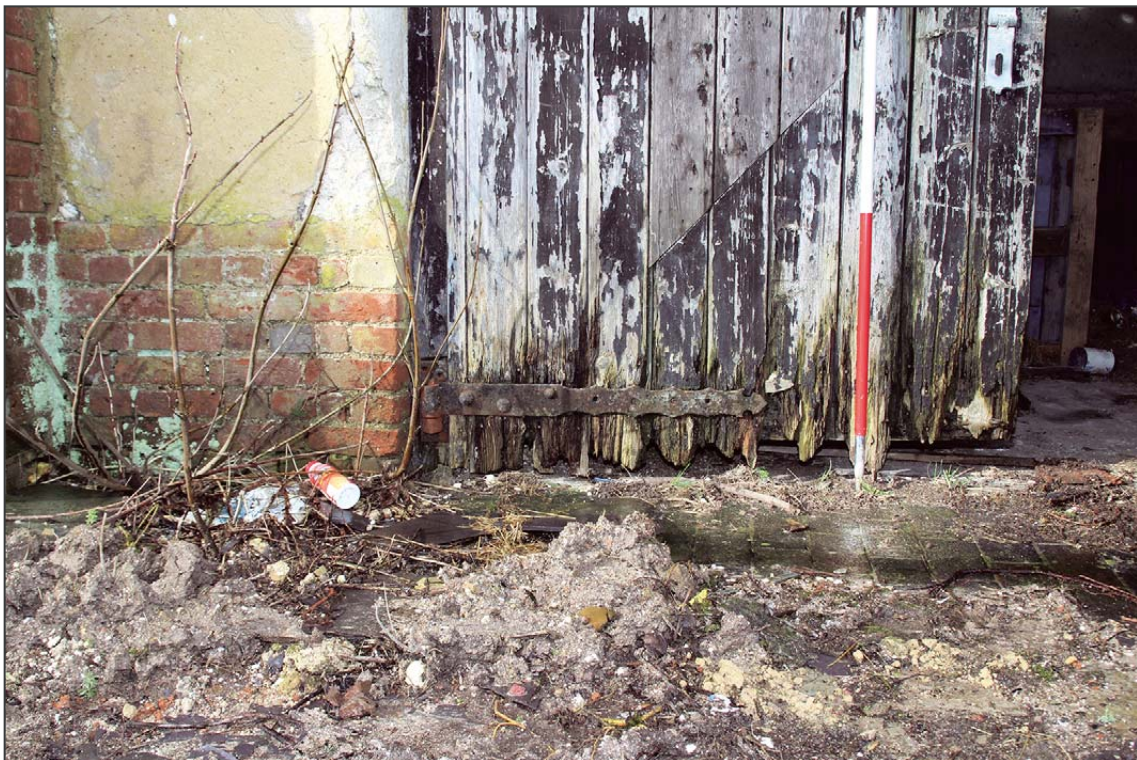
FIGURE NO.

**10**





11



12

**11 Truss 1 in Building D, over north wall of Bay 1 (scale 0.5 divisions)**

**12 The decorative hinges on the doors to Bay 1, Building D. This also shows the abutment of the lower wall to that of Building C (scale 0.5m divisions)**



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FIGURE NO.

**11-12**



**13** The post supporting Truss 1 in Building D after the removal of the cob wall here and the repair and construction work related to the lean-to, looking west-south-west (scale 2m)



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*FIGURE NO.*

**13**





**14** The door in the south end of Building D cut through the north wall of Building C (scale 2m)



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*FIGURE NO.*

**14**



**15 Building C and D from the yard, looking south-south-west and the metal lean to in front of them (scale 2m)**

**16 South elevation of Building C (scale 2m)**



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*FIGURE NO.*

**15-16**





17



18

**17 Building C, Trust 10; the cob wall shows evidence of four and perhaps five “lifts” in the first floor (scale 0.5m divisions)**

**18 The mostly collapsed west end of the south elevation of Building C. The different brick types are evident. The third ground floor window is just visible left of centre, blocked internally by the concrete block wall**



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FIGURE NO.

17-18





19



20

19 The walls at the west end of Building C/junction with Building B, looking north-west (scale 2m)

20 The ground floor of Building C from the door into Building D, looking west



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FIGURE NO.

19-20





21



22

21 View into the upper floor of Building C from Building B, looking east

22 Building C, Truss 10, looking north-east



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FIGURE NO.

21-22



## 23 Building B south elevation (scale 2m)



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FIGURE NO.

**23**





**24 The west gable end of Building B, looking south-east (scale 2m)**



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*FIGURE NO.*

**24**



**25** Oblique view along the north elevation of Building B, showing the four, open-fronted bays with their various later blockings (scale 2m)



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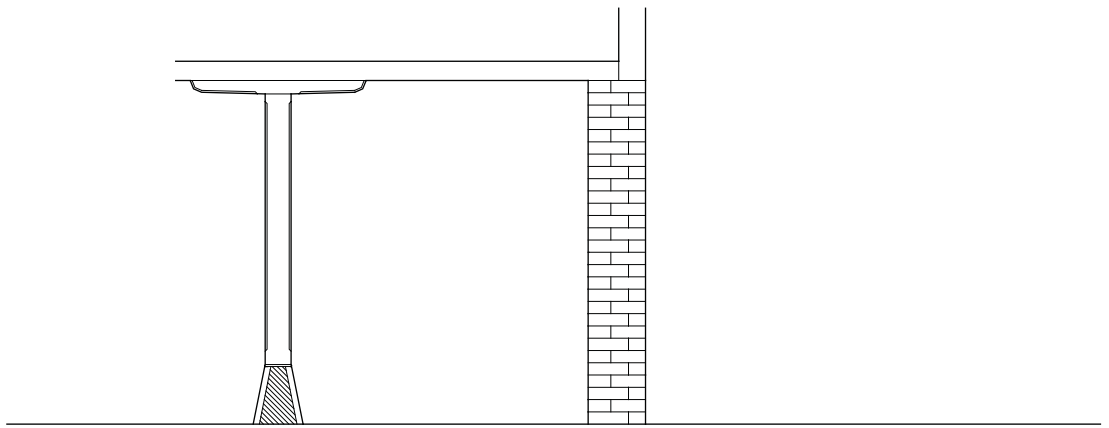
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*FIGURE NO.*

**25**

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PROJECT TITLE

Zouch Manor Farm, Tidworth, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Bay 1 of the open-fronted sheds on  
Building B as first built**



PROJECT NO. 770047 DATE 4-4-2014  
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FIGURE NO.

**26**





27



28

**27** The roof over the eastern, full-height bay of Building B, showing the king post truss, inserted floor timbers and planked gable of the wall to the first floor room, looking north-west

**28** The heavy floor and plastered ceiling of the upper room in Building B



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

27-28





29

29 Roof structure over the upper room of Building B, looking east



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FIGURE NO.

29