

**8-16 HIGH STREET
PEWSEY
WILTSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

For

ESMOND MURRAY ARCHITECTS

on behalf of

CHALEVIEW PROPERTIES LTD


CA PROJECT: 3327
CA REPORT: 11028

FEBRUARY 2011

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SUMMARY

Project Name: 8-16 High Street, Pewsey
Location: Pewsey, Wiltshire
NGR: SU 16507 60069
Type: Historic Building Recording
Date: 16 January 2011

An Historic Building Assessment to was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Esmond Murray Architects on behalf of Chaleview Properties Ltd of properties at the corner of High Street and Old Ford Lane, Pewsey. The project was an assessment of the buildings on site to see if any historic fabric existed, and its character. The site visit established that the only fabric pre-dating the 20th century was in the buildings in the western corner of the property. The brick exterior was of several phases, generally earlier than the roof structures they have been inserted under or enclosed. A vertical break in the south-west brickwork coincided with another in the series of relict roofs preserved under the present roof covering. The north-western roof was possibly of 17th or early 18th-century date. The rest of the corner block had at least three phases of roofing under the present one. The earliest of these was a single-storey timber-framed building, which had been damaged by fire. The earliest phase pre-dates the north-western block and had been raised to a full two storeys in two stages that post-dated the north-western roof. An early stack is enclosed in the south-eastern end of the building and, like the gable wall at this end is of several phases of construction. A crack in the south-western wall lines up with the north-western face of the stack. The north-western gable end has been truncated and rebuilt in rendered concrete block at an angle, after 1965. This removed a Victorian shop front and the end bay of the roof above.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out historic building assessment and recording for Esmond Murray Architects on behalf of Chaleview Properties Ltd at 8-16, High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 16507 60069; Fig. 1). The recording programme was undertaken at the request of the Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer to inform a decision on proposals to demolish and redevelop the buildings on the site.

1.2 The assessment and recording were guided by the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008), *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

1.3 The buildings occupy a site on the corner of High Street and Old Ford Lane in the centre of Pewsey. The site is c. 40m from the Market Place, just north-east of the point where the High Street crosses the Avon, presumably the old ford. The site is approximately 550 sq. m in extent and is oriented north-west to south-east. (Fig. 2) It is bounded on the north-west and south-west by Pewsey High Street and Old Ford Lane respectively. On the north-east it is bounded by an alleyway, now a public footpath, and on the south-east by a car park.

1.4 Most of the site is occupied by a concrete-block-built structure in the north-east and centre of the site, a wing along the south-east side that appears to have been rebuilt in brick, all with flat roofs; and two pitched-roof blocks on the centre of the north-west side and the western corner.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objective of the visit was to produce an assessment of the historic character of the site and a Level 2 record of the observations made (EH 2006). This involved a study of the site with a view to establishing the existence or otherwise of

pre 20th-century features and a record of the salient results of the visit. The main record is in the form of photographs, but a floor plan of the building's two floors, provided by the client, has been annotated to show the current state interpretation of the historic fabric. These will form the core of a site archive to secure the long-term storage of records in appropriate conditions, along with appropriate dissemination of the findings.

Methodology

- 2.3 The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (EH 2006), utilizing a drawn survey already prepared for the client for annotations, written notes, and photographs in black and white film and digital colour format.
- 2.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix A, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

3. DESCRIPTION

Exterior

- 3.1 The exterior of the block was seen to consist of three basic elements (Figs 2 and 10): Block 1: a modern brick-built and flat roofed range on the south-east (Fig. 3); Block 2: a concrete-block and flat-roofed range (Fig. 5) and Block 3: a brick-built corner block with a double-pitched (M) roof (Figs 3 and 4). In fact the Block 3 was two buildings, the north-eastern part of which appeared to be largely contemporary with Block 2, and clearly later than its south-western neighbour.
- 3.2 Block 2 was an L-shaped block built in concrete block with an upper floor over the short arm of the L in the centre of the site. The block was painted pale cream. The windows were Crittall-type Art Deco-style galvanised iron casements, which are probably to be dated to the 1930s (Fig. 6). Plate glass shop windows occupied the High Street frontage of Blocks 2 and 3. These were very similar but not identical (Fig. 4). The north-easternmost opening had recent, smaller, windows flanking a door in the shop window opening.

- 3.3 This block had flat roofs with a plain parapet, but this was not accessible during the site visit.
- 3.4 Block 1 was single-storey, built of brick, with a tile hung eaves/parapet (Fig. 5). It had clearly replaced a part at least of south-eastern end of Block 1. This was apparent from its incorporation of the north-eastern concrete-block wall and Crittall windows (Fig. 6). It abutted the southern corner of the two-storey section of Block 2. The windows and doors were timber and appeared to be late 20th-century design.
- 3.5 Block 3 is the most complex and certainly contains fabric older than the 20th century. The north-eastern part of the block (Block 3a), now containing a café on the ground floor and an office of the first floor, is brick-built but its High Street frontage overrides and therefore ought to post-date the adjacent part of Block 1 (Fig. 4). However, the brick construction and sloping roof suggests an earlier date. In fact it is much more probable that Block 1 was cut into the wall of Block 3 here, probably for structural reasons. Its junction with the corner block proper (Block 3b) is complex, but tells a relatively straightforward story. The present High Street frontage of the corner property has been rebuilt in concrete block at a different alignment from the earlier 20th century building line. However, a small section of the earlier brick frontage wall still survives sandwiched between the more recent work either side. Here it is obvious that the Block 3a butts the older brickwork and overrides it where a brick parapet wall hid the valley where the adjacent sloping roofs met (the rest of this parapet was rebuilt in the late 20th century. The brickwork of this override has cracked above and along the line of the join (Fig. 4).
- 3.6 The two first-floor windows in this elevation appear even later, being modern wooden casements set in existing openings that have been altered and enlarged to take them (Fig. 4).
- 3.7 The historic interest in this property resides in the south-western member of Block 3, referred to hereafter as Block 3b. Its exterior is painted and the High Street gable end and its return have been rendered as well. Various structural breaks can be seen in the brickwork and can mostly be understood with reference to alterations to Block 3b during the 19th and 20th centuries. Photographs of this building taken from c. 1900 to c. 1965 (Frith Archive and Pewsey Heritage Centre) show a Victorian shop front with a corner entrance flanked by multi-paned (“Georgian”) shop windows on each wall.

- 3.8 The rebuilding of the High Street gable end after 1965 involved the removal of the shop windows and an upper window on the Old Ford Lane side, and the removal of a stack with the gable end (Frith Archive, P51115). The junction of brick and concrete on this south-western elevation represents the end of the shop window on this side (Fig. 3). The present door into the shop has been cut through the brick wall to the right of the shop front, and the present shop window to its right occupies another, partly blocked, lower opening into the ground floor, visible on photos of c. 1965 (Frith Archive, P51133). In the present building this opening can be seen as a blocked and rendered area to the right of the window and the end of a lintel (Fig. 3). On the first floor a straight vertical joint above the shop door indicates the addition of one part to another (Figs 3 and 11) but there is no clear indication of which is earlier. This joint does coincide with a major break in the work internally (see below).
- 3.9 The brickwork is hard to see now, under thick layers of paint, but it is clear that the south-west wall of the single-storey extension on the south-eastern end of Block 3b is of one build with it. The opening in it is visible in old photographs, but now has a concrete lintel. The south-western wall of this extension is a recent build as the extension was originally much longer and had a pitched roof, though always, it seems, single-storey. This can be seen on a photo of c.1965 in the Frith collection (P51133) and on the 19th and early 20th-century OS maps. This also shows that the main block was painted at that time and the extension was not, accounting for the different thicknesses of paint currently visible which give a first impression of a change in the brickwork.
- 3.10 A gable of roughly the same dimensions as the single-storey extension represented in the south-eastern gable of Block 3b by an area of Flemish bond brickwork with the headers decoratively picked out in dimpled bricks (Fig. 7). Paint coverage obscures the details, but the remains of a brick stack appears to be earlier, and the upper part of the gable either side of it is a recent rebuild. The removal or reworking of a gable-end stack, as well as the alteration of the extension, is the reason for this complexity, but the details need further work to elucidate.
- 3.11 The present door and window in this wall are 20th-century insertions

Interior

- 3.12 The interior of the building has been masked by shop fittings on the ground floor, including a suspended ceiling, and on the first floor by new plaster (which was being redecorated during the site visit) on walls and ceilings.
- 3.13 However, it was possible to see or infer older features. Just inside the door to the shop was a respond on the south-west wall, enclosed in modern dry lining, this angled in just below the ceiling, suggesting a timber post and brace (Fig. 8). The floor and ceiling both dropped several inches to the south-east of this point. Other timbers were seen at ceiling level on the north-east side, which were girding beams or bressummers (Fig 9, right side). Another deeply-chamfered timber, seen at the rear of Block 3, was an internal ceiling or wall beam (Fig. 9, left side).
- 3.14 On the plan (Fig. 10) a large stack is shown on the south-east gable, but it was inaccessible during our visit. This looks like an early external gable-end stack, enclosed by later, south-eastward extensions.
- 3.15 On the first floor little of any older fabric was visible, although it was noted that the south-west brick wall is thinner to the south-east of the vertical butt-joint mentioned above (para 3.8). The main observation at this level was a sloping structural timber exposed in the central cross wall (“a” on fig. 11). This proved to be the lower end of an earlier phase roof truss seen in the roof space above.
- 3.16 Access to roof space was via a small trap in the centre of Block 3b. This also provided the only light into the roof space which was consequently inspected via the light of hand torches. The very dusty atmosphere also affected the photographic record, suspended dust particles appearing as a “snow storm” in flash photographs.
- 3.17 It was, nevertheless, immediately clear that the roof had a complex structural history and was in part, somewhat older than the external appearance would suggest. The roof clearly indicated that the present form of Block 3b had resulted from the amalgamation of two separate buildings: south-east and north-west. The junction between them was on the line of the timber post inferred on the ground floor and the coincident break in ceiling levels (para 3.12), and the vertical joint in the brickwork seen outside (para 3.8) (Fig. 11). This break was also reflected in the very different appearance of the girding beams in the front and rear parts of the block (para 3.12), cf Figs 9 and 12.

The south east part of Block 3b

3.18 The south-east building exhibited three phases prior to the present form.

Phase 1

3.19 The earliest phase was represented by a principal rafter truss, the lower part of the principal of which was noted on the first floor. This formed the gable of the south-east building. The apex of the truss only projected a short distance above the ceiling, indicating it was the roof of a single-storey building. It had been badly charred and the apex joint was damaged (Fig. 13). There was some indication of a mortise for a tenoned, butted, ridge piece, but this was also badly damaged. That there was a ridge piece, was indicated by the existence of a cut-out for it in a later timber. This was also indicated by a similar couple of rafters to the south-east. This was unburnt and the timbers were sawn. The pegged mortise and tenon had sprung. A vertical post had been knocked into the rafter as if to support it, but both had moved considerably out of position. No collar or tie-beam was visible and this would have been below ceiling level. Part of the principal rafter of the north-western truss was noted in the wall at first floor level ("a" on Fig. 11). A large timber linked these trusses at ceiling level, in the manner of a purlin. However, it was laid flat on the ceiling, passing under the principal at one end and outside it on the other. It seems to have been a re-used piece of timber roughly bracing the timbers in an *ad hoc* manner.

Phase 2

3.20 The trusses were both extended upwards and to the south-west, by the addition of a new principal rafter truss on the side of the old ones. The north-eastern rafter simply extended its Phase 1 counterpart upwards and the south-western rafter was consequently displaced south-westwards relative to its predecessor (Fig. 14). The timbers were sawn but secondarily adzed to shape and nailed together. The apex was a nailed lap joint and a sort of half collar or tie was nailed from the original south-east rafter to its replacement at ceiling level. The trusses were joined by staggered, through-mortised, butt purlins, secured by pegs. The lower inside arises were run-out chamfered. No common rafters survived but they had been also secured by pegs.

3.21 The wall plate level of this extension is implied by the angle and position of the new rafters and would have been lower than the present eaves level. It was not,

however, accessible. This alteration was also visible at the south-eastern end. It represents the conversion of the building to a one-and-a-half-storey building with an asymmetrical roof. There may have been a dormer but no evidence survives.

- 3.22 These trusses seemed to have been carried by vertical wall posts. One of these was seen (through a hole in the ceiling over the void containing the stack) supporting the south-west end of the south-eastern truss, but could not be closely examined. It seemed to be jowled. The north-western truss lined up with the inferred post inside the shop at ground floor level (para. 3.12). This could have been of the earlier phase, extended upwards, or replaced. Neither hypothesis can be confirmed at this stage. The brick gable end had a pocket for the purlin of this phase, but the purlin no longer reached as far as the wall. It is, therefore, at least the case that the gable end, whose phasing is not clear, was built when this roof was still functioning. A girding beam at ground floor ceiling height was seen in the corridor on the north-east side next door (Fig. 9). This may have been part of this building.

Phase 3

- 3.23 This phase resulted in the provision of the roof of which the current south-western slope still exists. A completely new set of trusses and rafters was provided. These had various cut outs to allow them to pass over and around the earlier timbers where they were not removed. The timbers were sawn, with pegged mortise and tenon joints, and were of relatively large scantling, especially the tie beams. The purlins were mortised butt purlins but the principals have been sawn off above them or completely removed (Fig. 15). The north-western end of the purlin merely rested on the north-western building (described below) and there was no truss at this point. The trusses rested on a wall plate on the top of the present brick wall, which also enclosed the earlier wall posts, and also on the stack brickwork. This suggests that the roof is contemporary with the current visible external wall, unless it was underbuilt and originally of timber.

Phase 4

- 3.24 The north-eastern slope of this roof was removed (probably in the period after 1965) and its angle was flattened (Figs 4 and 16) so that the feet of the rafters were now taken on the wall of the adjacent part of Block 3, not the north-eastern wall of this building. Some timbers, such as the purlins and some common rafters of the phase 3 roof were re-used. Old photographs show stone slate roof covering, and the present concrete double romans must belong to this change in the roof. Common

rafters in the phase 3 south-western slope were mostly retained and supplemented with new rafters.

- 3.25 The gable end was rebuilt at least in part to accommodate this change, although the stack was retained below the apex.

The north-west end of Block 3b

- 3.26 It was suggested above that the present building was, in origin, two buildings, end to end (para. 3.16). In contrast to the south-eastern building, this north-western one seems to be of essentially one phase, with modern alterations, although there are some slight exceptions to this.

- 3.27 It was immediately apparent, upon entering the roof-space, that there was a complete hipped gable end of a wooden roof within the present one, and indeed that much of the rest of the roof of this building was *in situ* (Figs 14 and 16). The roof appeared to sit on the brick wall of the north-western end of Block 3b, the rafters sitting on a timber wall plate, but this could not be clearly seen. Apart from the resting on the Phase 3 purlin of the south-eastern building on the hip purlin of this one, this building appeared to be completely structurally independent of the other. There appeared to be a very narrow gap between remnants of lath and plaster walls of this building and its neighbour described above, but these could not be clearly seen, nor their relationship clarified. They gave the *impression* of being for two separate building structures.

- 3.28 The roof was of clasped-purlin collar-braced form (Fig. 17) with the principals mortised into the tie beams, which rested normally on the wall plate. All joints were pegged. The south-east gable end truss had three studs between the tie beam and collar. Broad, horizontal planks nailed in place on the south-west side of the studs were the remnant of a planked gable end wall. This was missing from the north-eastern side. The neat end of the planking indicates a central window here, divided by the central stud. The hip may be a later alteration. The rafters and the hip purlin or plate are not jointed and pegged but simply nailed in place.

- 3.29 The north-western truss is now cut away on the south-western side by the truncation of the building some time after 1965, but it is complete in height, showing its principals were diminished or reduced in scantling above the purlin. It has a queen

strut between collar and tie beam. Between the two trusses is a heavy tie beam but no sign that it ever carried a truss (Fig. 18).

- 3.30 The purlin on the north-east slope is re-used. It has nocks on one corner to take common rafters and redundant peg holes and mortises. This and the face-halved and bladed scarf at its south-eastern end (Fig. 17) indicate it was originally cut as a wall plate and re-used here. A simple pegged and through-splayed scarf shows where it was extended at the other end (and the extension removed in the truncation). The principals of the south-eastern truss are also possibly re-used as both have mortises for wind braces on both faces (with pegs and broken tenons in them). It is just possible that they are *in situ* and the wind braces have been removed, but this requires further and more detailed investigation of other timbers in the roof.
- 3.31 The common rafters mostly survive either entire or truncated on the north-eastern side, and the Phase 4 roof simply built above it from the same ridge (Fig. 17).
- 3.32 The current ceiling is carried on thin joists set in mortises in the tie beams and these timbers may be contemporary with the main roof structure (Fig. 17). The exact character of the joints could not be ascertained.
- 3.33 Nothing of the structure below the roof was really visible except the external brickwork, with one exception. This was a large beam in the north-eastern, ground floor wall at ceiling level. This was rather substantial and square cut. Its most likely function would have been as a girding beam or bressummer in a timber framed building, suggesting that the present brick exterior is a replacement. It was seen in the front room of the café next door (Fig. 12).

4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The majority of the buildings on the site (Blocks 1 and 2) are clearly 20th-century in date. The concrete block element is typical of work in the 1920s and 30s. The south-eastern wing, Block 1 seems to be a rebuild or extension of part of Block 2, after the demolition of the rear wing of Block 3 that old maps and photos show extended across its site until after 1965. Block 3a seems to have origins in the 18th or 19th

century but has been heavily modified, possibly largely rebuilt, but it retains deeply chamfered ceiling beams at the rear ground floor.

- 4.2 It has been demonstrated above that the building on the corner of High Street and Old Ford Lane, here called Block 3b, has a complex structural history. It clearly originated as two separate buildings. The relationship of the two buildings is not completely clear. It is evident that Phase 2 of the south-eastern building postdates the north-western one, as its timbers block the window opening in its gable end. The next phase is also clearly structurally dependent on the north-western building.
- 4.3 The relationship of the earliest phase of the south-eastern building to its neighbour is not so clear on structural grounds. However, the complete absence of burning on the north-western building's timbers, which are within inches of the heavily charred rafters of its neighbour, make it fairly obvious that it was erected after the fire that so charred the smaller building.
- 4.4 A sequence of construction can then be proposed: the Phase 1 building in the south east end is the earliest extant structure and comprises the remains of two trusses from the roof of a single-storey building. Only the apex of the rafters was seen at the south-eastern gable end, but a principal rafter of the north-western truss was seen in an internal wall at first floor level. The girding beam in the southern end of the north-east side wall may belong to this phase. It is quite distinct from that allocated to the north-western building (para. 3.32).
- 4.5 Then the north-west building was erected, probably a timber-framed building originally, and of two full storeys. The half-hipped gable may be a later alteration.
- 4.6 The Phase 1 building was then raised to an extra half storey on the south-west side to create the Phase 2 building. This was probably a timber-framed building as the wall posts are suspected to still exist on the south-west side at least.
- 4.7 Later again, the roof was raised over a brick structure that enclosed the earlier timber framing to create a full two-storey building: Phase 3. It is just possible that the brickwork is later underbuilding but this seems less likely.
- 4.8 The external brickwork reflects this origin in two buildings (above para 3.8). it does not, however, help in deciding which building was "bricked" first.

Dating

- 4.9 The timbers in the roof have some characteristics that allow broad dating to be suggested. The use of clasped purlins and queen struts in the roof of the north-western building suggests a 16th-century or later date. Clasped purlins disappear from Somerset by the early 15th century (Penoyre 2005, *passim*) but dated examples are known in Oxfordshire and Berkshire from the 15th into the 17th century (Oxford Labs 2011). In Wiltshire itself, Savernake Hay Barn is Listed as of probable 18th-century date but has not been scientifically dated. It has diminished principals and queen struts. The reused wall plate is probably to be dated to the later 16th century or later from the face-halved, bladed scarf joint, and as it is reused this is a *terminus post-quem* for the current roof. These features, and the use of hardwood (probably oak) and the lack of nails all suggest a date in the 17th century. The nailed half hip may be an 18th-century alteration. As the truss clearly post-dates the Phase 1 south-eastern building, the wind brace mortises in the principals must indicate re-use, not its truncation (as it could never have extended in this direction). The nailed horizontal boarding on the gable end supports a 17th or 18th century date for this feature and indicates that this building probably fulfilled an agricultural or trade function.
- 4.10 As the Phase 1 roof in the south-east end pre-dates this roof, it must be 17th-century in date or older. It is extremely steeply pitched and was probably originally thatched. Little more can be said until more of it is visible. The large stack, a 17th-century feature one would surmise, especially from the very thin bricks it is built with, seems to be attached to the outside of the Phase 1 roof truss and is enclosed by the Phase 2 work.
- 4.11 The Phase 2 structure that replaced it, from the use of nails as well as pegged joints and the butt purlins, suggests an 18th-century date. The dating of the Phase 3 roof (see below) indicates an earlier 18th-century date for its predecessor.
- 4.12 The Phase 3 roof is well-made of large scantling, hardwood timbers with well-executed pegged joints. The general impression, especially from the over-specified and neatly sawn tie beams is of 18th-century joinery, but in a traditional vein. The purlins are quite roughly cut, however, and there is a lot waney wood in the structure. This probably reflects the relatively low status of the building.

- 4.13 There is nothing in the surviving brickwork to allow a close dating for its construction. The building generally is in Flemish bond, which may indicate a post-1630 date. The decorative use of this bond in the south-east gable may suggest the 17th or 18th century but while patterning is common in buildings of this period in the village the dimpled bricks cannot be exactly paralleled. It belongs to Phase 2 in the roof here, but need not be as old. The gable itself may postdate the stack it encloses and is of different brick.
- 4.14 However, a photo taken in the late 19th or early 20th century, before the truncation of the High Street end, shows the unpainted first-floor brickwork and window, now removed (Pewsey Heritage Centre, pvhc-gallery-f1-high-street-l.jpg). The latter has a wide, rubbed-brick, flat-arched lintel of late 17th to 18th-century type. It may be truncated by the shop front, which looks to be of 1810-40 date or so. The windows in the surviving structure have no such lintels and as they are the other side of the vertical brick joint, may be earlier or later, or simply of lower status.
- 4.15 The two-storey, brick-fronted north-eastern part of Block 3 is internally and in its roof spaces of late 19th or early 20th-century style (soft wood trusses jointed and tensioned with ironwork). However, it seems likely that its High Street frontage is older, as a photograph, probably taken during the 1910 coronation celebrations, shows this elevation (now much altered) as a typical 18th to early 19th-century, brick, house frontage (Pewsey Heritage Centre, pvhc-gallery-f4-high-street-celebration-l.jpg). As it structurally post-dates the brickwork of Block 3b (para 3.5), this suggests a *terminus ante quem* for Block 3b's brick work. The retention of old beams has been noted (para 4.1)
- 4.16 In conclusion it can be said that while many questions remain about this building, it is probably of 17th and even perhaps 16th century origin and has several phases of significant alteration in the 18th and perhaps early 19th century. Despite major alterations, it still retains intelligible evidence that it was a timber-framed structure in origin, later clad or partially rebuilt in brick. A major rebuild of the north-east and south-east sides of the block occurred in the 1920s or 30s and again in the last few decades of the 20th century. The corner block was truncated and re-roofed after 1965, and the old shop front removed, resulting in its present condition.

5. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Davenport assisted by Rachel Leung. The report was written by Peter Davenport. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Rachel Leung, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

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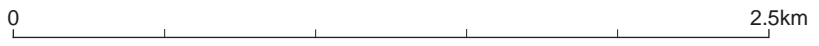
Oxford Dendro 2011 Oxford Tree Ring Laboratory dating lists at <http://www.dendrochronology.net/oxfordshire.asp> and <http://www.dendrochronology.net/berkshire.asp>. Accessed 08-02-2011

APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	8-16 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	An Historic Building Assessment to was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Esmond Murray Architects on behalf of Chaleview Properties Ltd of properties at the corner of High Street and Old Ford Lane, Pewsey. The project was an assessment of the buildings on site to see if any historic fabric existed, and its character. The site visit established that the only fabric pre-dating the 20th century was in the buildings in the western corner of the property. The brick exterior was of several phases, generally earlier than the roof structures they have been inserted under or enclosed. A vertical break in the south-west brickwork coincided with another in the series of relict roofs preserved under the present roof covering. The north-western roof was possibly of 17th or early 18th century date. The rest of the corner block had at least three phases of roofing under the present one. The earliest of these was a single-storey timber-framed building, which had been damaged by fire. The earliest phase pre-dates the north-western block and had been raised to a full two storeys in two stages that post-dated the north-western roof. An early stack is enclosed in the south-eastern end of the building and, like the gable wall at this end is of several phases of construction. A crack in the south-western wall lines up with the north-western face of the stack. The north-western gable end has been truncated and rebuilt in rendered concrete block at an angle, after 1965. This removed a Victorian shop front and the end bay of the roof above.
Project dates	
Project type	Historic Building Assessment
Previous work	None
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	8-16, High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1651 6007
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	None
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Mark Collard
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	None
Paper	Site notes, BW photos
Digital	Digital photos, pdf report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire: Historic Building Assessment</i> . CA typescript report 11028	



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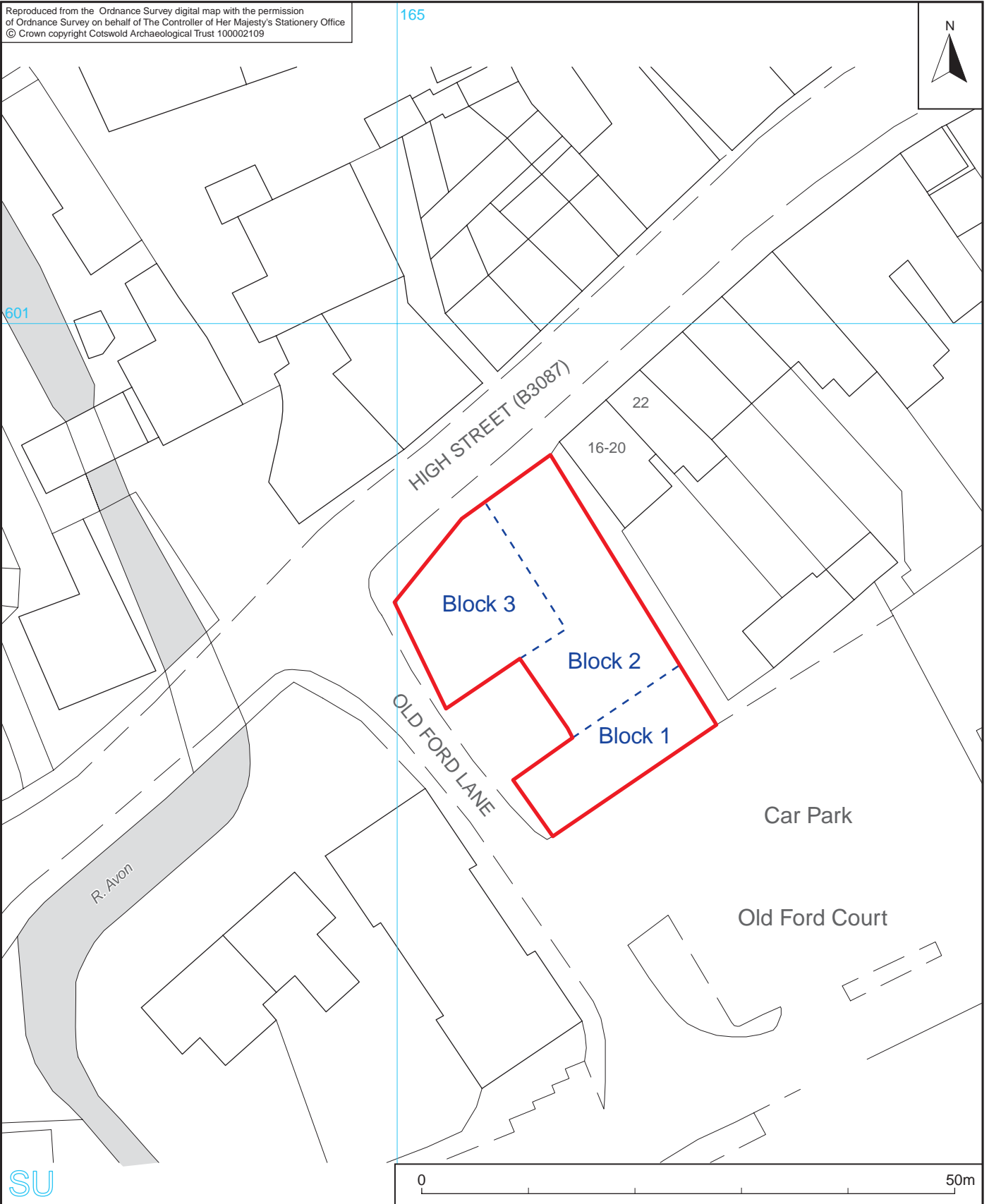


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
**8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey
 Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	3327	1



SU

0 50m

 site



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site Plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:500@A4	3327	2




3 General view to east, Block 3 in foreground on Old Ford Lane



5 The south-west elevation of Block 2, looking north-east, Block 1 to right



4 Composite view of north-west elevation of Blocks 2 and 3 on Pewsey High Street

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE 8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire			
FIGURE TITLE Photographs			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	n/a	3327	3 - 5



6 Crittall-type windows in the north-east wall of Block 1, looking north




8 The enclosure of a probable structural timber in the shop looking south

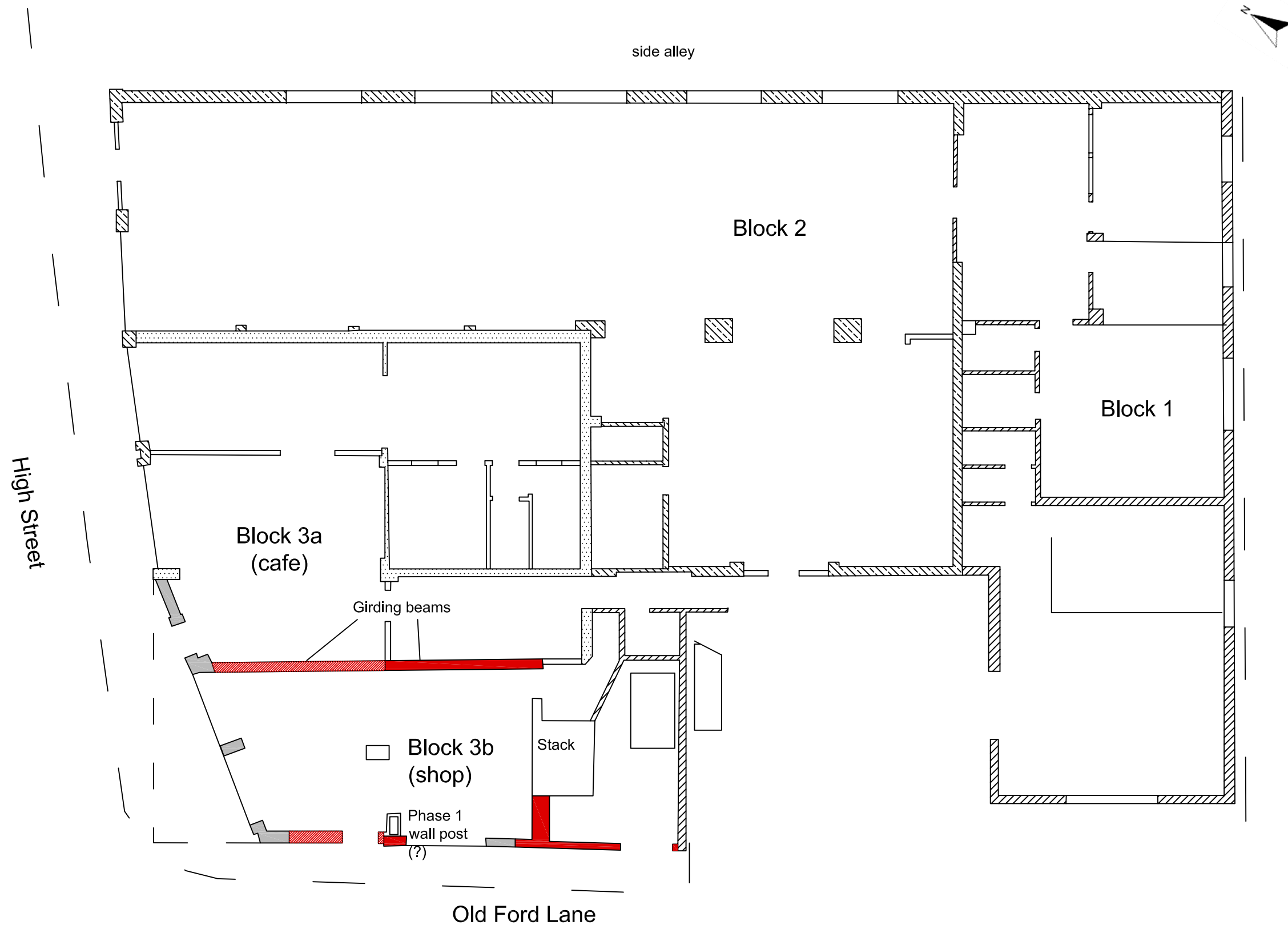


7 The south-east gable end of Block 3b



9 In the cafe rear corridor (Block 3a) looking to the south-east showing beams at ceiling level

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> 8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
JB	n/a	3327	6 - 9



- first brick phase (18th century?)
- second brick phase (18th to early 19th century?)
- Block 3a (18th century?)
- Block 2 (1920s or 30s)
- Block 1 (late 20th century)
- truncation phase (post 1965)

NB: The earliest phases other than the wall post and girding beams shown here, are in the roof so do not appear on this plan



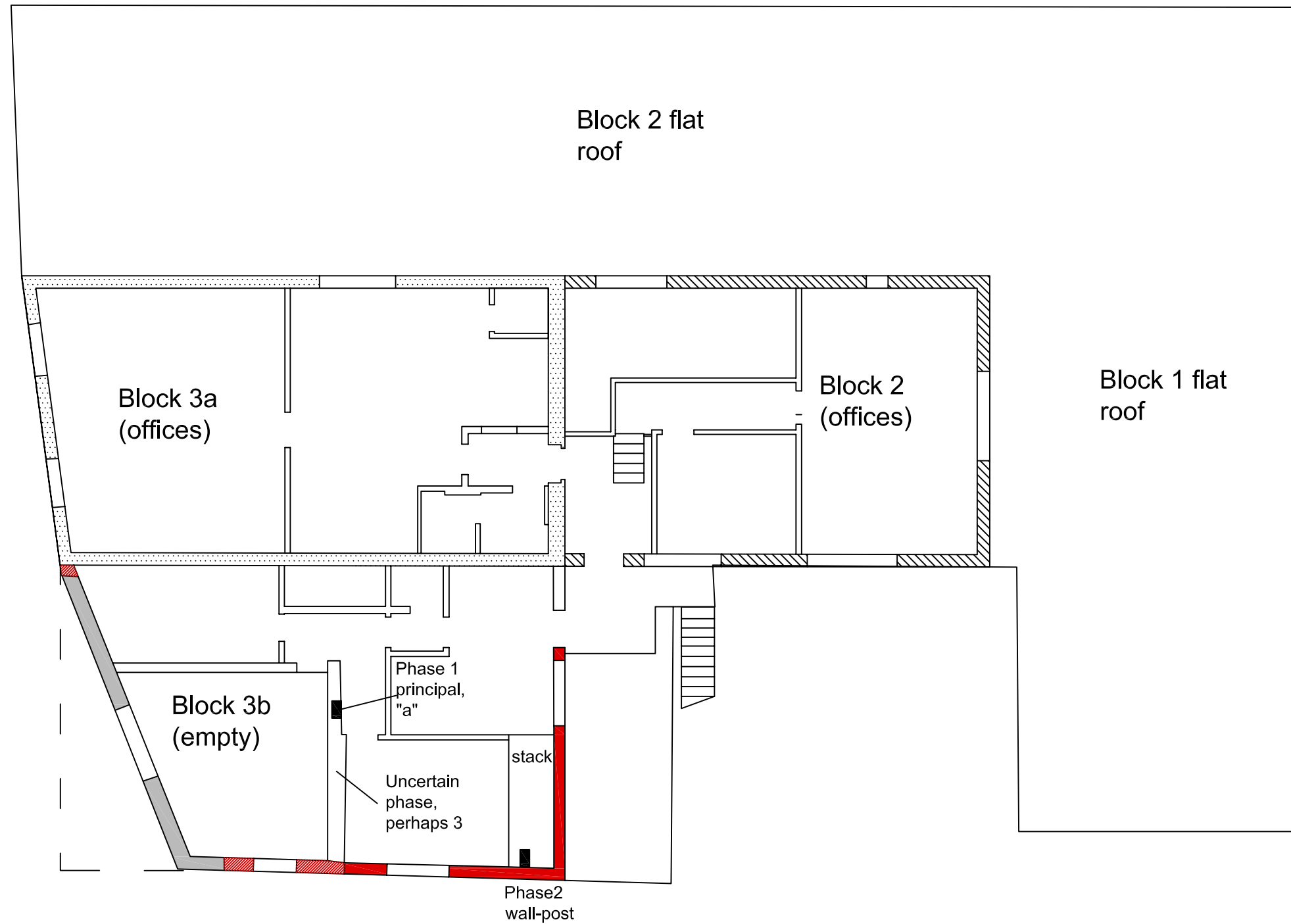
Ground Floor



PROJECT TITLE
8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Ground floor plan of the property
(Blocks 1 to 3)**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:200@A3	3327	10



First Floor

- first brick phase (18th century?)
- second brick phase (18th to early 19th century?)
- Block 3a (18th century?)
- Block 2 (1920s or 30s)
- Block 1 (late 20th century)
- truncation phase (post 1965)

NB: The earliest phases other than the wall post and principal shown here, are in the roof so do not appear on this plan



PROJECT TITLE
8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
**First floor plan of the property
(Blocks 1 to 3)**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:200@A3	3327	11



12 Inside the cafe entrance (Block 3a) looking to the south-east showing the beam at ceiling level in the party wall and blocked door below




14 The roughly built extension of Phase 2, looking north-west. The north-west building's hipped gable end is evident immediately behind it



13 The charred phase 1 truss apex, looking north-west partly obscured by phase 2 timbers



15 One of the phase 3 trusses, showing butt purlins and tie beam. Phases 1 and 2 visible at rear

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> 8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey Wiltshire			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
JB	n/a	3327	12 - 15



16



17

16 The hip of the roof of the north-west building, looking north-west

17 The face-halved bladed scarf joint on the end of the re-used and clasped purlin of the north-western building, looking north



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
8 - 16 High Street, Pewsey
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	n/a	3327	16 & 17