

Somerfield Stores

Platt's Brewery, Everland Road, Hungerford, Berkshire

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
APRIL 2000

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Summary

Planning permission was granted in 1998 for the demolition of several former brewery structures close to the centre of Hungerford to allow the construction of a new Somerfields supermarket. Among the buildings was a large mid-nineteenth century vertical brewery which appears to have been possibly erected as a major extension to an existing brewing operation. The project should have allowed the comparison of structures from different stages of the development of an industry which was historically important within Berkshire. Unfortunately an in-depth comparison was not possible due to the premature demolition of the buildings while the recording was incomplete. However it was possible to record the external facades of each of the main buildings and to produce detailed plans of the vertical brewery. It was also possible to gain an indication of the layout of the vertical brewery such as locating the principal brewing processes to the western end of the building and to tentatively identify the location of the steam engine, boiler and chimney.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) was commissioned by Tweeds to undertake a programme of historic building and industrial archaeological recording at a former brewery (NGR: SU 3394 6864) to the north of Everland Road, near to the centre of Hungerford in West Berkshire. This resulted from the granting of planning permission (application 150118) by the former Berkshire County Council for the demolition of the buildings on the site and the construction of a new Somerfields supermarket.
- 1.1.2 Due to the historic and architectural significance of the buildings permission was granted with the condition that a programme of archaeological building recording be undertaken on the structures in line with national planning guidance (PPG15). The level of recording necessary was discussed and agreed with Gill Butter (West Berkshire Council Conservation Officer)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The overall aim of the recording project was to preserve 'by record' the buildings on the site prior to their demolition. The programme aimed to record the structure of each building along with their construction, layout, surviving fixtures and fittings and evidence relating to the building's previous function.
- 2.1.2 The site contained a collection of brewery buildings from different phases of the industry's development and a secondary objective of the project was to undertake a comparative analysis of the mid-nineteenth century vertical brewery with what was suspected to be an older brewery building. The project also aimed to place the brewery at Hungerford in its historical and regional context.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 It was intended to employ three principal survey techniques to record the buildings: drawn survey, photographic survey and written survey. The drawn survey was to include full measured floor plans elevations and sections (at scale 1:50). The photographic survey (black and white prints and colour slides) was to provide general shots, both internal and external, together with specific details of the building's construction and form. The written survey was to provide further detail to describe, record and interpret the buildings. The initial on-site building recording work was undertaken on 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18 May 1998 and the site was again visited on 25 November 1998.
- 3.1.2 Unfortunately it was not possible to complete the recording survey. When the initial fieldwork was undertaken floor plans and elevations were made of the main vertical brewery (Block B) and a comprehensive photographic record made of the building. At this stage, however most of the surfaces of this building were obscured by modern plasterboard and hard board floor covering. Although it was possible to record the dimensions of the rooms and window openings interpretation of the building was not possible because almost all the evidence relating to the former operations within the building was hidden.
- 3.1.3 It was therefore decided to undertake a final stage of recording only after a 'soft-strip' of all the modern surfaces within the Block B to allow recording of the evidence prior to the demolition of the building. This recording was to be undertaken at the same time as the main recording of the other buildings on site, which had still been occupied by tenants when the initial fieldwork was undertaken, and which had therefore only been recorded externally. Unfortunately the OAU was not informed when this 'soft-strip' was undertaken and all of the buildings were demolished without any further recording.
- 3.1.4 Therefore although the vertical brewery was fully drawn and recorded 'as found' the interpretation of the building was limited by the modern covering surfaces obscuring evidence beneath and only the main external facades of the other buildings were drawn and photographed.
- 3.1.5 Loheat, the company which had relocated from the buildings at the centre of the site (those not examined internally) was contacted in the hope that they may have retained some plans of the building they had occupied. Although they did not retain any plans a meeting was held with Alan Pollard of Loheat, in which the floor plans and other details of the buildings were discussed and drawn. The information from this meeting has been transferred onto a scaled plan (Figures 10 and 11) which should be reasonably accurate for the location of general features such as walls, windows and doors but which cannot be relied on for more detailed information such as wall thicknesses and exact angles of some walls.
- 3.1.6 Cartographic and documentary research has been undertaken as part of the project in order to gain a greater understanding of the development of the site and to place the physical study of the buildings in a clearer context. Each of the available Ordnance Survey maps, from the first edition of 1878, have been studied along with the Rocque map of c 1761 and the Inclosure map of 1819. Berkshire trade directories between 1796 and 1968 have also been consulted along with each of the principal secondary sources, including studies of other breweries of a similar date and the OAU desk-top survey. A full bibliography is contained at the rear of the report.

- 3.1.7 The OAU also undertook a archaeological evaluation of the site in 1998 and opened four 10 m x 2 m trial trenches, of which the only structures revealed were to the north of Block B. This confirms map evidence which indicates various structures within this area between 1878 and 1925. (see *Somerfield Hungerford Archaeological Evaluation report* OAU June 1998)

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 The site

- 4.1.1 Several former brewery buildings formed the subject of this study (centred at SU 3394 6864) located close to the centre of Hungerford (Figure 1). The site was to the east of the Somerfield supermarket fronting the High Street and was bordered to the south and east by Everland Road.
- 4.1.2 The buildings of the site divided into three groups by their most recent use: to the western side of the site was the empty mid-nineteenth century vertical brewery; at the centre of the site were the buildings then occupied by Loheat, including the oldest building on the site; to the eastern side of the site was an L-shaped group of modern factory units occupied by Berkshire Labels and not included in this recording exercise. It should be noted that the vertical brewery was known locally and in some planning documents as *The Old Brewery*. In this study however, due to the possibility that there was an older brewery on the site, it is always referred to as Block B or the vertical brewery.
- 4.1.3 The historical background included in this report (section 4.2) only aims to cover the brewery, its buildings and their subsequent uses. For a pre-nineteenth century background detailing the development of the town of Hungerford and archaeological finds within the locality see the OAU desk-top assessment report.

4.2 Historical background

- 4.2.1 Analysis of local trade directories suggests that the site's brewing history did not begin before 1844 and probably not before 1847. No brewers are listed in either the 1796 or 1830 directories although there are several maltsters, hop merchants and coopers to confirm that, as would be expected, there was some local brewing activity at this time. A single brewer was listed in Hungerford in 1844 (Toms and Matthews) although this appeared to be a secondary trade after spirit merchant and it is safer to assume that the site's brewing history began in the three years before 1847, when John Platt (brewer, maltster, wine, spirit and hop merchant) was listed for the first time. Although the address of Platt's brewery is listed as the High Street (and continued to be so listed in all subsequent directories) it is known that this is the site off Everland Road covered by this study.
- 4.2.2 The many directories produced over the next 70 years provide snippets of information about the brewery and the site without providing clear evidence about when the main vertical brewery was built and extended. By 1883 John Platt Jr had taken over the management of the brewery when the site was highlighted in the directory in bold type along with a small number of the town's other principal commercial enterprises. John Platt Jr retired between 1895 and 1903 and the site taken over by the South Berkshire Brewery Co Ltd, apparently owned by Hawkins and Parfitt and managed by George E Platt. The South Berkshire Brewery (which also operated a site in Newbury) continued to operate in Hungerford until sometime between 1920 and 1924

and the company was still listed in the 1915 directory as brewers, maltsters and wine and spirit merchants.

- 4.2.3 The earliest available map showing central Hungerford is the John Rocque Map of c 1761. This scale is too small and the accuracy too unreliable for the map to be of use in determining the presence of buildings on the site with any confidence and the earliest map of practical use is the 1819 inclosure map (Figure 13). This map clearly shows that the main vertical brewery (Block B) had not been constructed at this time and suggests that the older, linear Block A was also not in existence. A building with a similar east-west footprint as Block A is shown on the map with short wings projecting south from its east and west ends but it appears to be shown to the north of the location of Block A. The two wings suggest that Block A may have been added soon after 1819 as the opposite side of a courtyard. However the external physical evidence, particularly the sagging roof strongly suggests that the building pre-dated 1819 and it may be that the accuracy of the map is unreliable and that the building shown is the same structure as Block A.
- 4.2.4 The next available map is the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (Figure 14) which shows that by this date Block B had been built together with the northern extension and was connected to a linear building on part of the footprint of Block E, by a short east-west link. Block C was almost certainly in existence but because it was constructed on the footprint of a previous building (see 5.3) this cannot be determined by the map. Block D had also been constructed and there were several thin structures to the south side of Everland Road, against the railway embankment.
- 4.2.5 The 1878 map (together with each map up to and including that of 1961) shows a small projection to Block B at the west corner of the south elevation which are thought to have been the chimney, boiler and possibly engine house. Physical evidence (detailed beneath) suggests that this would have been the logical place for the engine and the 25" 1911 OS map (Figure 15) shows the structures as being c 3 m deep, in two sections and structurally separate from the main building. In addition to this there are two photographs included in *Hungerford A Pictorial History* (Plates 72, 73), primarily of the railway station looking towards the town, which show a square-section chimney in the background apparently consistent with the suspected location of the brewery chimney.
- 4.2.6 The second edition OS map of 1900 (not reproduced within this report) shows few major changes from the previous map except that Block B appears to have been extended further to the north to link up with a building which was shown to be separate in 1878. The thin structures to the south of Everland Road had been extended and a small structure had been added in the yard between Block D and the building on part of the footprint of Block E.
- 4.2.7 The 1911 25" OS map (Figure 15) does not show the apparent structure which connected Block B to another building to the north but a similar sized link structure reappears on the 1913 6" map casting some doubt on whether the structure existed and its form. The larger scale map indicates that several of the narrow buildings against the railway embankment did not have front walls suggesting that they were open sheds and stables. The only change indicated by the next map (1925: Figure 16) is that the link structure to the north of Block B is no longer shown.
- 4.2.8 One major change shown on the maps relates to the use of the buildings as each of the maps from 1911 to 1961 show that there was a laundry on the site. Trade directories confirm that this was the Hungerford Laundry Co, which appears to have been established between 1903 and 1907 and which is highlighted in bold type, in its first

directory entry, as a significant enterprise. The laundry had changed its name by the 1941 directory to the Hungerford Sanitary Laundry Company Ltd, and then again in the 1950s to the Rose of Hungerford Laundry, before closing in December 1966 (Pihlens, 1992). It is uncertain from the maps exactly which structures were laundry buildings although the 1911 map suggests it was centred around the yard formed by Blocks A, C, D and E. An internal photograph taken in c 1910 (Plate 22) showing the laundry operations appears to be of the first floor of Block B suggesting that the laundry also occupied at least part of this building. (See also section 6.6.5–6.6.8)

- 4.2.9 Confirming that some of the thin structures to the south of Everland Road against the embankment were stables is another photograph (Figure 153 from Pihlens, 1992) of the Hungerford Laundry delivery team c 1910 showing nine horses and the delivery team of men and boys in front of part of the stables. The yard appears to be formed of large, consistently sized bricks and the embankment appears to be shown to the rear of the buildings, apparently confirming which structures these were on the map. Only a small part of the building is shown in the photograph including the eastern end of a structure, but the stable is shown to have had a hay-loft above, accessed by a simple external ladder attached to the north face of the wall. It is believed that at least one of these structures housed a boy scout hut for a period around the middle decades of the century (pers comm A Pollard). These structures alongside the embankment appear to be almost entirely intact at the time of the 1984 1:10,000 map as well as the link between Blocks B and E.
- 4.2.10 It is clear from the directories that the site was occupied for a period in the early twentieth century by both the brewery and the laundry and it also appears that the local fire brigade and a corn mill were located at the site for a time. Haseltine (1993) reports that the fire brigade, which is believed to have been established in 1891, was based within the yard of Platt's brewery in Everland Road and remained there until the brewery was sold. It is interesting to note that in each directory from 1907 to 1920 George Platt was listed as the managing director of the Hungerford Water Co and that Edmund Parfitt (joint owner of the South Berks Brewery) succeeded him as managing director in the 1924 directory. One of the essential elements of a brewery is deep, reliable wells and it would not be surprising to find the fire brigade and possibly the water company utilising them.
- 4.2.11 The references to the corn mill on the site comes from *The Story of Hungerford* and *Hungerford A Pictorial History*, both by Dr Hugh Pihlens which state that the local firm of James & Co moved to and operated from part of the old brewery in Everlands Road from 1926 to 1930 whilst constructing a new mill. Directories confirm that there was such a company (initially James and Chamberlain, later James and Co) listed in each directory from 1924 to 1935 operating Great Western and Chilton Mills, but without an address.
- 4.2.12 It is not known for certain in which part of the site James & Co were based but it is possible (although unlikely) that they adapted and utilised the mill machinery which would have existed within the vertical brewery. Alternatively it may have been that the site merely acted as the company's depot for a few years and the location would have been well suited for Great Western and Chilton Mills. The site was no more than 100 m from the wharves of the Kennet and Avon Canal, the High Street and the Great Western Railway at Hungerford station, ideal for the intake of raw materials and the dispatch of flour. Considering this, together with the photograph suggesting the laundry was located in Block B, it may be that the Berkshire Brewery Company (also) merely used the site as a depot (1920-24) for beer brewed at one of their other sites.

4.2.13 The buildings to the centre of the site were most recently occupied by Loheat manufacturers of electrical heating equipment who are thought to have been in the buildings since the 1950s. Hungerford Electrical also occupied some of the buildings (including Block B) towards the middle years of the century 'metal-bashing' and producing low voltage heating and electrical equipment (Pers comm A Pollard).

4.3 The development of brewing in the nineteenth century

4.3.1 Before the nineteenth century brewing was a widespread, small scale industry undertaken typically in the home or in ale houses or inns where it was directly sold. Every town of any size had at least one brewery and many had substantially more. The nineteenth century saw a rapid expansion of the industry based on factors such as the use of steam power, greater mechanisation and scientific advances allowing greater understanding and control of the process. The most important factor however was the development of the railway system allowing rapid and wide distribution to a rapidly expanding industrial population.

4.3.2 The expansion initially allowed existing breweries to grow and many new breweries to become established but the trend in the second half of the century was for a sharp contraction in the number of breweries as it became less viable for the smaller concerns to compete with the ever larger, highly capitalised brewers. Although the overall quantity of beer produced remained high the number of breweries in the United Kingdom dwindled from 50,000 in 1840 to little over 3000 in 1900 (Bond and Rhodes).

4.4 The brewing process

4.4.1 In assessing the buildings which are the subject of this study it is important to understand the brewing process and it would be useful to include a short summary here, particularly as undertaken in a typical gravity-based vertical brewery such as Block B. (See Figure 19 for illustration of gravity system at Hook Norton)

4.4.2 Having raised a large amount of water (liquor) to a tank at the highest point of the building and taken in sacks of malt, the start of the brewing process is to crush the malt in a mill to become grist. This is then dropped into one of perhaps two mash tuns (tanks) where it is mixed with hot liquor from a boiler set between the cold liquor tank and the mash tuns. The resulting liquid (wort) is drawn off and dropped to a copper where it is boiled with hops which are added for flavour and their preservative qualities. Having filtered out the hops the wort is then transferred to a cooler, sometimes using heat exchanging pipes, and then into one of many fermenting tuns or squares where it is mixed with yeast and begins fermenting.

4.4.3 It is important to note that the process so far has been rapid, taking only a few hours, but fermentation is much slower requiring 4-7 days in the vessels. Thus in order to ensure an efficient plant substantially more capacity is required for the fermenting vessels than for the mash tuns or coppers. The cooling plant would also probably have required a relatively large area to ensure the maximum surface area and the fastest possible temperature drop. After finishing fermenting the beer is allowed to rest before being bottled or run into casks.

4.4.4 It should be noted that this is the idealised flow of a purely gravity-based tower brewery, possibly six storeys tall, in which the only pumping involved is to initially transfer the cold water from the wells to the water tank. As a three storey building such as Block B it is highly likely that there would have been at least one further

stage of pumping, possibly between the mash tun and the copper or between the copper and the cooler, to raise the liquid back to the top of the brewery.

5 BLOCKS A-F (POSSIBLE ORIGINAL BREWERY AND ADDITIONS)

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The earliest building on the site was Block A within the complex at the centre of the site formed with Blocks C-F (Plate 1) and most recently occupied by Loheat. It appears that the original building was longer than Block A incorporating the ground floor of Block C and possibly the south wall of Block E. As detailed in the historical background (see 4.2) it is believed that the building was constructed possibly before 1819 and certainly by 1847. An upper storey was then added to the eastern third of the building at the same time as the construction of Block B. Soon afterwards a new two storey structure (Block C) was added to the east end of the building, extending to the north forming the company offices. A west wing was also added (Block D) projecting to the north which was then extended in the mid-twentieth century, at a similar time as the construction of a roof over the yard.

5.2 Block A

5.2.1 Block A was a single storey structure with hand-made, pegged, red clay tiles covering the pitched roof. It was 24 m long x 6 m wide and it appears that in its original form it would have continued as a single storey structure 17 m further to the east (prior to the addition of a storey to this section to form Block C) and possibly 7 m to the west in what became Block E.

5.2.2 The south elevation (Figure 12) had a sloped shoulder 5 cm deep at 1.4 m above floor level, extending along its full length (and along Block C) punctuated by several projecting piers or pilasters flush with the lower wall (Plates 2 and 3). The structure of the elevation was obscured by a course render, with several patches of fine render suggesting later work. There were two patches of fine render surrounding inserted windows and the other main patch of this later render hid the junction with Block E (further detail below). Despite the render the sites of three blocked doors (two with pilasters) were visible in the south facade. The ends of the irregularly-spaced roof trusses were visible in the south elevation which suggested that it was originally 12 bays long. The sagging between each truss contrasted with the straighter roof line of the adjacent Block C.

5.2.3 There were six secondary windows to the south façade, the three to the west being steel framed crittal-type with those to the east being of UPVC

5.2.4 In its final form Block A had been subdivided into three offices (G17, 18, 19), a store (G20) and a workshop (G16) (see Figure 10).

5.3 Block C

- 5.3.1 Block C was a two storey structure to the east of Block A extending the façade facing the south section of Everland Road. The lower storey was apparently contemporary with (and an extension of) Block A whilst the upper storey was clearly secondary. The detailing of the cast-iron windows implied that it was added at the same time as the construction of Block B which is known to have been constructed prior to the 1878 OS map.
- 5.3.2 Block C was c 17 m long x c 6 m wide with a roof of deep redish-brown tiles, hipped at the east and gabled to the west. The southern façade (Figure 12) was covered with a white render of differing textures, coarse at ground floor level and very course at first floor. The east façade was entirely of homogenous painted brick apparently contemporary with the upper storey (Figure 12). There were three first floor windows in the south façade and one to the east, each cast iron-framed matching the windows in Block B (Plate 4). There was a similar window in the ground floor of the east façade and three secondary UPVC windows in the south façade, similar to the windows to the adjacent façade of Block A. There was a door to each floor of the south façade. There was no staircase to the upper door, which was clearly a taking-in door.
- 5.3.3 In its final form the ground floor of the building (Figure 10) consisted of a large sales office (G21) covering much of its floor area with an office to the east (G22) which was in relatively recent years used by a company separate from Loheat called Umeco. The first floor (Figure 11) which is known to have been supported by an east-west steel joist, contained the chairman's office (F20) at the western end with two further offices to the east (F21, 22). A straight staircase against the southern wall rose in a western direction close to the centre of the building.
- 5.3.4 It is possible to say very little about the previous layout of the building, particularly from when the building formed a part of the brewery, due to it not having been possible to examine the interior of the building for archaeological evidence following Loheat vacating the building. One clue however which is apparent from the exterior is the first floor taking-in door which may have been for loading and unloading materials such as malt, grain or hops stored in the building.
- 5.3.5 It is also useful to note that the head and sill heights of the three ground floor window openings within this south wall were some 45 cm lower than those of the adjacent Block B. The ground floor within this part of the building would thus appear to have been lower than that within Block A, following the natural slope of the ground. Assuming the window openings were primary, the step would appear to have been between Blocks A and C.

5.4 Block D

- 5.4.1 Block D was a two storey brick structure adjoining Block C, projecting to the north. Its architectural treatment clearly implies that it was used for housing the company offices (Plate 5). It appears to post-date Block C suggested by the unbalanced eastern façade (when viewed with Block C) and the apparent break (plastered over) between the blocks in the east wall. If it did post-date Block C it must have been constructed soon after because it is shown on the 1878 OS map.
- 5.4.2 Block D was c 15.5 m x 5.5 m, with extensions to the north and west and had a red clay tile covered roof with gabled north end and projecting chimney stack. The roof line was slightly lower than that of the adjoining Block C.

- 5.4.3 The east façade (Figure 12) contained a slightly projecting (c 10 cm) ornate door surround (Plate 6) and gable, set off-centre. The door surround consists of a semi-elliptical arch to ground floor, projecting quoins to first floor and moulded cornice between floors.
- 5.4.4 At first floor level the east façade had three apparently primary wooden sash windows beneath shallow-pitch segmental arched heads of rubbed brick and an inserted crittal-type steel framed window above the door. Three of the windows on the ground floor had been replaced by UPVC sash windows, that to the south within the primary opening, those to the north of greater width (1.35 m compared to 0.95 m). These larger windows were set above areas of reconstructed brickwork and had concrete sills without drip grooves, unlike the other windows. There was a bricked-up doorway to the south end of the east elevation, beneath a square-headed rubbed brick arch. This was immediately to the north of a brick firebreak which projected above the roof line dividing Block C from D. The line of the firebreak continued down the façade as a projecting strip or pilaster.
- 5.4.5 A small, single storey flat-roofed projection had been added to the north of Block D which is not shown on the 1984 map (Figure,18). It had a single modern PVC window to the east façade. The window was installed beneath a rubbed brick flat arch, in an attempt to match those in the adjacent older section of building, although unlike this window the openings in the older section of building had slightly arched heads. Two bricks had been inserted immediately above the modern timber sill, to either side of the window, suggesting that both the window and sill are replacements. The projection is of machine-made stetcher bond brick which had been partially keyed into the adjacent older building.
- 5.4.6 Block D had also been extended to the west by an extension with a catslide roof. The west elevation contained two timber sash windows to ground and first floors and there was a timber sash window in the north wall.
- 5.4.7 The ground floor of the original Block D (Figure 10) was divided into two offices (G23, G27) either side of the entrance hall (G26). The construction of the western extension resulted in a corridor being constructed to the rear of the northern office, passing a staircase and a computer room (G28) both located in the extension. The first floor (Figure 11) contained offices either side of a kitchen located above the entrance hall. There was a single office to the south (F23; with cast iron fire surround and prominent chimney breast) and two offices to the north (F24, F25) one reached via a corridor adjacent to the catslide-roofed extension.
- 5.4.8 The extension contained two WC rooms (F26, F27) at a floor level beneath the main first floor (to accommodate roof slope) either side of a staircase. A cast-iron bath was situated within the room to the north suggesting that someone had formerly lived within a part of Block C. This is apparently confirmed by the fact that there was an old bell adjacent to the main entrance labelled *The Flat* (pers comm A Pollard).
- 5.4.9 Again, not having examined the inside of the building for archaeological evidence it is not possible to say much about any possible previous layout of the building. It is clear however, from the ornate door surround and sash windows as well as the firebreak dividing the building from Block C, that this building was constructed as offices/accommodation rather than as an extension of the manufacturing plant.

- 5.4.10 When the site was visited after the demolition of the buildings a cast iron safe was observed and recorded. This had not been noted within Block B and would probably have been located within the Block D offices.

5.5 Block E

- 5.5.1 Block E was a single storey structure (41.5 m x 2.8 m) with a modern roof, extending north from the west end of Block A to form the western side of the yard (Plate 7). Each Ordnance Survey map from 1878 to 1961 shows a structure of about its width at this location, although that shown was about two thirds the length of Block E. The northern third would appear to have been added soon after this last map, probably at the same time as the new roof.
- 5.5.2 Block E had brick walls and a single pitch corrugated panel roof. There were seven small modern timber windows in the west elevation and a single door and window (UPVC) to the south. A kink in the west elevation, approximately at the two-thirds point from the southern end suggests that this was the extent of the previous structure shown on the early OS maps, thus apparently confirming that this section of wall was primary, predating the secondary roof which extended over the entire structure. Supporting this theory is the fact that all the windows are in the primary section to the south of the kink.
- 5.5.3 Evidence also suggests that the south wall of Block E probably formed part of the original brewery building beneath a continuation of the pitched roof surviving in Block A. This is suggested in the southern elevation by the contrast between the course render (similar to that in Block A) beneath a line at the height of the eaves of Block A and a fine render above. The fine render is also used in Block A to indicate secondary in-filling/alteration. As referred to above there is a large patch of fine render at the junction between the two blocks which may confirm that at this point a section of the southern elevation has been rebuilt in consequence of the truncation of Block A's pitched roof. Also suggesting that the pitched roof formerly continued along this section of building is the chamfered south-west corner of the building with a stop immediately beneath what would have been the height of the eaves.
- 5.5.4 Block E contained two WCs to the south (G34, G35), with a workshop to the north. The main workshop was a long room (G30) within the northern extension to the building illuminated solely by skylights and used to wind transformers. Large internal windows in its brick east wall allowed light to pass to the adjoining section of Block F. To the south of this room was a smaller workshop (G31) opening to Block F, which contained a large oven used to cure transformers. The transformers were varnished and then baked in the oven. There were no windows in the walls of this area and it was again illuminated by skylights.

5.6 Block F

- 5.6.1 Block F consisted of a pair of pitched roofs (corrugated asbestos panels with skylights) constructed over the central courtyard at some time between 1961 and 1984. A solid central wall beneath the roof gully divided the two workshops with a wide opening towards the southern end. Each space allowed access via a goods door with roller shutter, one in the north wall (accessing the western space) and the other at the northern end of the east wall. The external walls were of concrete block. Several small rooms had been created within the space of Block F: two small offices towards the south and a small room without a roof, for test control, adjacent to the northern goods door.

- 5.6.2 A flat-roofed two storey structure was constructed in the mid-twentieth century (not shown on 1925 OS map) within the courtyard, at the junction between Blocks C and D. This was neither examined internally nor externally but contained two long offices at ground floor and a secretary's office at first floor.

6 VERTICAL BREWERY (Block B)

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 Block B was located to the north of Everland Road, behind the buildings fronting the High Street, to the west of the original brewery and yard. It was probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, at the same time as Block C, and map evidence confirms that the building had been constructed by 1878. Cartographic evidence also shows that at this date a small building linked Block B to Block A, confirming that Block B formed an extension to the original brewery rather than as a separate concern adjacent to it and that the extension to the north of Block B had been constructed.

- 6.1.2 The 1878 map also shows a small southern projection at the west end of Block B which is believed to have been the chimney, boiler and engine house used to pump water and provide power. The older horizontally-based brewery (Block A) would almost certainly not have utilised steam power, relying instead on traditional techniques, but the large vertical brewery (Block B) would have required mechanical power. Although the River Dun was close by there was no attempt to utilise water power and it can therefore be assumed that there was a steam engine within or adjacent to Block B. Map and other evidence suggests that this was probably at the south-western corner of the building (see below 4.2.5).

- 6.1.3 It also appears that at least part of the laundry on the site was housed within Block B, shown by an internal photograph of the ironing room of Hungerford Laundry taken c 1910, which strongly appears to be of the west end of the first floor of Block B. (6.6.5-6.6.8).

6.2 General description

- 6.2.1 Block B was a three storey building (plus a basement) with gabled mid-twentieth century asbestos panel-covered roof (Plate 8). The original building had a rectangular plan (c 30 m x 15.5 m) and a catslide-roofed extension had been added to extend four-fifths of the north side of the building by c 4.5 m. The external walls were of painted brick (white) with primary, square-paned, cast-iron framed windows beneath segmental brick arches (as well as secondary sash windows) articulating the facades. The primary walls are further articulated by circular cast iron tie-bar plates of 20 cm diameter in the east elevation and eastern half of the south elevation, with 40 cm plates in the western gabled end. When the site was visited after the buildings were demolished it was possible to observe that each tie-bar would have extended only 78 cm into the building and that the flattened end of each bar would have slotted into a mortice within a principal floor beam.
- 6.2.2 The *south elevation* (Figure 7) had six squat primary cast iron framed windows at second floor and four taller primary windows of the same width to the eastern half of the first floor. It also has four relatively modern aluminium-framed sash windows to the western half of the first floor, of which the three eastern ones appear to be enlarged primary openings. There were five similar aluminium framed sash windows at ground floor, of which four were secondary openings and one an enlarged doorway. There was therefore no evidence of any primary window openings within

the south elevation. A secondary door opening had been inserted at a point about one third from the western end and a relatively modern lift shaft had been added, projecting from the south façade, towards the east end of the building. Four regularly-spaced infill patches were visible just below the eaves of the south elevation probably indicating the location of the tie-beams of the former roof trusses. Other evidence of changes to the elevation and the former operations within the building was visible in two segmental arches within the western half of the elevation which would formerly have been above possibly-primary openings. Neither of these is consistent with the arches above the primary windows in the elevation. They both relate to relatively narrow openings and one is at a level significantly lower than the other first floor windows. Another piece of evidence is apparent in a straight joint at second floor level just over a third of the length of the elevation from the west end. It may be significant to note that this break in the wall is located approximately at the same point as the small projection to the south of the building, shown on each of the maps from 1878 to 1961, which is thought to possibly have been the boiler house and chimney. Possibly also related to this is that the south-west corner of the building has been rebuilt at ground floor level with a projecting secondary buttress beneath.

- 6.2.3 The primary *north elevation* of Block B was entirely obscured externally by the catslide roofed extension (Figure 7, Plate 9) other than the westernmost five metres which contained a partially bricked up ground floor door (beneath brick arch) a metal framed, square headed, mid-twentieth century, first floor casement window and a pair of cast iron tie-bar plates. The north facade of the extension had six aluminium framed sash windows at first floor level, five of which were beneath segmental brick arches. It also contained one bricked up window of the same dimensions and a doorway serving a set of fire stairs apparently enlarged from another window, both beneath similar arches. At ground floor level there were four timber framed windows beneath segmental arches and an infilled (concrete block) opening towards the west. There were three evenly spaced infilled patches beneath eaves level locating former beams and five vertical iron tie-bar anchors of varying lengths at first floor level. The ground floor plan of the building had a angled/mitred north-east corner to allow easier passage around the tight corner for wagons, with brick corbelling above to allow a deeper plan first floor.
- 6.2.4 The only windows in the *east elevation* (Figure 9) were at first floor and consisted of two primary cast iron-framed windows and one secondary aluminium-framed sash window with a timber lintel inserted immediately beneath a primary segmental brick arch. Three further segmental brick arches survive, one at first floor and two at second, none of which is above a surviving opening or conclusive evidence of a former opening. There are however three former openings at ground floor, two beneath segmental arches and one beneath a concrete lintel, which have been infilled with concrete block (Plate 10). The elevation also contains a central corbelled projection between first and second floor, and a large circular vent at the apex of the gable. A straight joint confirms that the section to the north, containing a single ground floor doorway, is secondary.
- 6.2.5 The *west elevation* (Figure 8) had three aluminium-framed sash windows at second floor level the central one of which appeared to have been formed from a tall doorway beneath a segmental brick arch c.4 m above second floor level. There were three similar aluminium sash windows at first floor together with a 12-light, timber framed, sash window towards the northern end. At ground floor level the elevation had two aluminium framed sash windows, the one to the south having been created from a door opening, and a bricked-up window opening partially beneath square-headed brick-faced lintel. At the centre of the ground floor was the main primary entrance to the building (Plate 11). The recessed porch had chamfered jambs and

ashlar padstones beneath brick segmental arch. The double doorway was a twentieth century replacement. The west elevation of the northern extension (Plate 12) contained a bricked up first floor window beneath segmental brick arch and large ground floor doorway beneath concrete lintel.

- 6.2.6 The external evidence of the regular windows and small tie-bar plates in the east elevation and the eastern half of the southern elevation suggests that the eastern section of the building had regular first and second floors. These parts of the building would probably have been used for activities such as fermentation, cooling and storage. The western third of the building was less regular with no cast iron-framed windows and few segmental arches suggesting primary openings. This area would have been without a regular first and second floor and would instead have housed the main vertically-based brewing processes. The two large tie-bar plates in the west elevation appear to have been to support a heavy piece of equipment such as a water tank or boiler and other items of plant which would probably have been housed within this area would have included the grist mill, the boiler, the mash tuns, the copper and the malt store. This analysis is supported by the belief that the steam engine was located at this end of the building adjacent to the suspected boiler house and chimney.

6.3 General plan

- 6.3.1 The plan of the building was divided at ground and first floor by a north-south cross wall, approximately one third in from the western edge of the building, dividing an office/utility block to the west from a larger, open-plan, area to the east. As referred to above it is believed that the western third of the building would originally have been a relatively open area without a regular first and second floor and the offices within this area would have been created at some time after the brewery vacated the building. The main entrance to the building was from the west through the double doors into the office/utility block and further doors existed in the south and east facades of the main building. A secondary square-plan stairwell (G1) was created at the north-east corner of the service block serving the ground, first and second floors.

6.4 Cellar

- 6.4.1 There was a cellar (Figure 3, Plate 13) beneath the northern two-thirds of the eastern half of the building. It was accessed by a primary (?) brick paved staircase (Plate 14) to its north-west corner and by a light-weight metal, twentieth century, dog-leg staircase which had been boarded over to the south-east. The ground floor was supported by two rows of four cylindrical cast iron columns with simple capitals of four curved projecting ribs (Plate 15). The open ground floor joists appeared to be primary but they were supported by pairs of secondary steel joists set slightly apart from each other on the capitals of the iron columns. A rusty cylindrical column projected above each column to presumably connect with the columns at ground floor level. Thus the capitals appeared to be welded around the columns rather than set on them. The steel joists were also supported to their southern end by large (50 cm x 80 cm) stone pads built into the wall, above brick piers projecting from the brick wall. To the north they were supported by the top of the brick north wall. A brick-vaulted alcove, 1.8 m wide x 2 m long with a floor level raised c 90 cm, was set within the west wall towards the southern corner, immediately to the west of a pair of trap doors within the ground floor. The cellar would have been used for storage of casks and possibly bottled beers, where the temperature would be cool and more easily controlled.

6.5 Ground floor

- 6.5.1 As mentioned above the ground floor (Figure 4, Plate 16) was divided by a north-south brick cross wall with a compartmentalised office/utility block to the west and an open-plan area to the east (G2). A 2 m wide doorway was located at the central point of the cross wall with redundant, primary (?) cast iron hinges on either side of the door facing the open-plan area. The doorway had been partially infilled with concrete block to create a smaller opening for a modern fire door to the adjacent corridor.
- 6.5.2 The six bay wide open-plan area contained four sets of cylindrical cast iron columns, identical to those within the cellar, supporting the first floor structure to the east together with matching cast iron pilasters with similar capitals against the north and south walls. There was an additional pair of secondary timber columns to the west, supporting a single softwood beam.
- 6.5.3 Although each set of three cast iron columns is evenly spaced (3.25 m apart) the columns within each set are not. Possibly reflecting the greater stability of beams anchored in walls rather than those supported on columns, the central column was 3 m from its two flanking columns while the two side columns were 4 and 4.5 m from the outer walls. The three-sided pilasters, formed of 3 cm thick iron, are stamped with 'Plenty Newbury'. The open joists were supported by pairs of timber beams bolted together but set apart by central dividing blocks at c 1.2 m centres.
- 6.5.4 Of the three ground floor blocked openings to the east wall the central one retained a timber-framed window behind the concrete block outer face. The window had two horizontal rows of three lights, the upper row a casement hinged from a central bar and secondary brickwork to each jamb showed that although the window was not modern (possibly early twentieth century) it was not primary.
- 6.5.5 The outline of the cellar was apparent within the ground floor surface, indicated by a combination of possibly primary floor boards and modern tongue and groove chip-boarding above the cellar and a concrete slab and a small area of stone flags within the non-cellar area. Within the boarded area there was a distinct angled walkway, c 80 cm wide, of floor boards dividing an area of tongue and groove boarding to the north with differently angled floor boards to the south.
- 6.5.6 The walls were plastered, thereby obscuring possible phasing evidence.
- 6.5.7 The western third of the ground floor was divided into three main east-west areas. The central area (G10) was a hall into which the main primary double doorway entered from the west; the southern third contained WCs (G5-7) to the east and a carpet-floored office (G8) to the west; the northern third contained the stairwell and three small rooms (G12-14).
- 6.5.8 When the fieldwork was undertaken the walls within the western third of the ground floor were generally plastered or covered with plywood boarding, thus preventing the conclusive determination of their age. Some sections were exposed however to reveal concrete blockwork or modern brick and although some primary walls may have survived and been incorporated into the final layout, particularly the two main east-west walls, most of the walls and rooms date to the twentieth century.
- 6.5.9 The ground floor of the northern extension to Block B (G15) was open-plan with a wide inserted door opening (2.25 m wide) to the west end to allow vehicular access and a relatively modern fire door to the east end. The structure of the first floor to

this section was largely obscured by a modern suspended ceiling but some missing panels revealed that it was a concrete floor slab utilising sections of iron railway track as reinforcing, set within the slab. The floor was also supported by nine modern steel joists, the ends of which are visible within the adjacent open-plan G2. A raised concrete base (10 cm above floor) was set at the south-western corner of the room which would formerly have supported an extractor fan, shown by the external vertical steel flue to which the fan would have been formerly attached.

- 6.5.10 Similarly to the cellar it is likely that the ground floor would have been used largely for bottling, raking and storage of casks. The lack of window openings to the south façade would have allowed greater control of the temperature within the storage area.

6.6 First floor

- 6.6.1 The first floor plan (Figure 5) had an open area (F2) to the east and offices/utility rooms to the west. This arrangement had been broken with the insertion of a modern WC block (F17-19) at the north-east corner of F2. Six sets of three softwood columns support the floor above, unevenly spaced towards the central post in a fashion similar to those on the ground floor. The columns were generally circular-section softwood (20 cm diameter) but three of the posts furthest south were square section and there was a pair of secondary softwood posts towards the north-west corner. Each post supported a load-spreading softwood head with flat sides and curved ends, which in turn supported single north-south beams. After the demolition of the buildings the circular-section posts were observed to have had small rectangular mortices to their heads which would have slotted into the curved heads and deep square mortices to their base. When the building recording was undertaken each post was enclosed by a fireproofing plasterboard box so they were not examined in detail but holes were punched in the boxes to confirm the post type.
- 6.6.2 An additional set of three circular-section softwood posts, supporting a softwood beam was present against the east wall towards the southern end of F2
- 6.6.3 Primary openings in the north wall of F2, enclosed by the northern extension to Block B, were clearly apparent in the five bays to the west (Plate 17). The three most western bays have recesses with sloped jambs and infilled with single skin concrete block. The adjacent bay had a primary window arch over a door leading to the extension and a similar arch was visible within the wall of the next bay above plasterboarding in F18.
- 6.6.4 The western end of the building had been subdivided, largely with mid-twentieth century stud partitions, into offices and WC blocks around a north-south corridor. There are several changes of floor height towards the north-western corner of the first floor particularly within F9 which is 45 cm below the floor within the adjacent F8. This probably relates more to the desire for a higher ceiling to the ground floor entrance hall than to any previous use of the building.
- 6.6.5 A photograph exists of the ironing room of the Hungerford Laundry which, from the arched cast iron framed windows together with the timber posts with arched heads suggest that the photograph was taken within the first floor of Block B. The large size of the room and the power drive also strongly suggests Block B. The photograph provides much useful evidence of the building's previous form (assuming it was taken within Block B), such as the line-shafting, the laundry machinery and the arched window.

6.6.6 The photograph is dated to c 1910, which would suggest that by this time the Berkshire Brewery Co had stopped using Block B to brew and possibly merely used another building on the site as a depot and for subsidiary trades. Alternatively it may be that the date of the photograph was estimated and it was in fact taken later, after the brewery had vacated the site.

6.7 Second floor

6.7.1 When the survey was undertaken the second floor (Figure 6) was a single open space (Plates 19 and 20) divided only by the stair-well which was enclosed by a modern softwood frame and plasterboard partition. There was a single floor surface covering the room formed of large modern panel boards. The walls were all covered by plasterboard although as part of the recording exercise some of the panels were removed to investigate evidence on the walls behind. The plasterboard continued along the north wall covering primary cast-iron framed windows which were obscured externally by the northern extension. It was possible to locate the edges of two squat windows within the eastern half of the wall, identical to those opposite within the south wall.

6.7.2 The primary roof, which from infilled patches to the southern elevation appears to have consisted of four trusses 6 m apart, had been removed and replaced by a mid-twentieth century, light-weight steel roof. The secondary roof had four trusses with slightly raised central sections and was covered with asbestos (?) panels above visible purlins. Skylights within the panelling illuminated the space. A pair of brick piers projected from the internal face of the east gable (above a shoulder in the wall at 2.15 m above floor) which would have been logically located to support a single purlin to each slope of the primary roof. Each of the modern trusses rest on what appears to be a primary ledge (1.72 m above floor) which would probably also have supported the primary trusses, with three courses of recessed brick infilling rising to eaves height.

6.7.3 The squat second floor windows (Plate 21) indicate a low ceiling height and this is suggestive of the growing floor of a maltings. It is possible that the brewery was producing its own malt within the main brewery building, using the second floor as a growing floor although without any evidence of a kiln, steep or other essential features of a maltings the possibility appears doubtful. The other activities could however have been undertaken in other buildings close by.

6.7.4 The lower plasterboard panels were removed from much of the east wall to reveal a blocked doorway towards the northern edge of the building, represented externally by a brick arch (1.8 m wide) without clear straight joints beneath. Internal examination revealed a softwood lintel (2.15 m wide x 15 cm tall) in front of the brick arch and four vertical timber posts (with door hinges) within the opening forming a door frame. A single door would have been housed within the central bay, which would presumably have been a secondary feature as the primary opening, with bullnose bricks to each edge is twice as wide. The inner face of the wall, behind the door frame, was of rough single skin brickwork continuing behind the jambs of the opening, thus confirming that the outer brick face had been refaced for a patch and keyed in to the existing brick thus preventing straight joints beneath the arch.

6.7.5 As referred to earlier each OS map from 1878 to 1961 shows a narrow link structure extending from Block B, at approximately this point, to Block E (or a former building on its footprint). It may be that the link was at second floor level and extended from this doorway or that the structure was a set of stairs leading down from this doorway to Block E.

- 6.7.6 Immediately to the south of this door opening is evidence of a removed feature built into the wall consisting of three rough 50 cm wide recesses in the brickwork, two of which were a single course deep and the other was two courses deep.
- 6.7.7 The other former opening to the east wall, which externally appears to have partial straight joints to either side, was internally revealed to have been bricked up with a slight recess leaving no trace of former window or door frame. Removal of plasterboard also revealed a softwood wall plate spanning the gable, 8 cm tall and 1.77 m above floor level.
- 6.7.8 Each of the three modern sash windows to the west wall were found to have concrete block infilling to the internal face beneath the opening. The outer face of the wall had been refaced beneath the openings to avoid straight joints. It is likely that each was a taking-in door although the fact that the windows were beneath secondary concrete lintels means that the heights of the previous openings are not known and they may have been lower windows. As detailed above this end of the building did not share that same regular floor heights of the eastern side.
- 6.7.9 A significant piece of evidence was revealed at the south-west corner of the second floor where there was a dark black smoke to the inner face of the brickwork on both the south and west walls, rising to 1.45 m above floor level. Immediately adjacent to the smoke against the south wall was a section of rough, rebuild with non-smoked brick. The smoke within this area enhances the theory that the former structures against the south wall at this point of the building were the boiler house and chimney. Possibly also supporting this theory is the straight joint visible in the south elevation at second floor level. This straight joint appears to coincide with the eastern edge of the suspected chimney and it may be that the hot liquor boiler was located within the building close to this point and a large opening allowed the release of smoke into the chimney.
- 6.7.10 As the highest element of a vertical brewery the cold liquor tank would have been within the area of the second floor, possibly on a raised platform between two roof trusses. It is also logical to assume that the grist mill (assuming that milling was done within the building) was on the second floor, possibly towards the west end of the building where the high, in-filled doorway close to the gable apex would have allowed malt to enter the building to be easily dropped into the mill.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 Documentary evidence shows that John Platt established his brewery at the site between 1843 and 1847 while map evidence suggests that none (possibly other than Block A) of the brewery buildings existed in 1819 but all the main ones existed by 1878. Physical evidence shows that Block A pre-dated the other main buildings and therefore Platt either converted an existing Block A (apparently constructed between 1819 and c 1847) or built it from scratch when the brewery was established. The vertical brewery was then erected (at the same time as Block C: c 1850s/60s), and extended before 1878. Block D was also erected before 1878.
- 7.1.2 Having been unable to examine the interior of the original brewery or any of the other buildings in the central complex (Blocks C-E) it is not possible to reach many conclusions on the primary form or uses of these buildings. It appears that in its original form Block A would have been very long (c 48 m) incorporating the ground floor of Block C and part of Block E and may have formed a large courtyard with a similarly long building shown on the 1819 map.

- 7.1.3 It is clear from the higher architectural quality of the building (ornate door surround, sash windows) that Block D was constructed to house Platt's offices as the company expanded in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. This was probably the point at which Platt's brewery had reached its peak in terms of the number of its buildings. Apart from the offices and the main brewery (Block B) the other buildings (Blocks C-E and the structures alongside the embankment) would have housed various subsidiary trades and activities such as stables, the wagon shed, the cooperage, the smithy as well as storage for malt, hops and other products or materials.
- 7.1.4 Despite substantial alteration to the interior of the building it is possible to gain a reasonably clear overall impression the original form of the Block B. The evidence of tie-bar plates and primary windows suggests that the floor arrangement was more regular to the eastern side of the building. The first floor appears to have only extended across half the building and the second floor across three quarters. It is likely that this half of the building would have housed the coolers, fermenting tuns and main storage areas.
- 7.1.5 The western side of the building would have been more vertically open with small platforms around the main vessels and machinery of the brewery. This area would probably have housed the cold liquor tank within the roof space, the boiler, the hot liquor tank, the grist mill and hopper, the mash tuns and possibly the copper.
- 7.1.6 The likelihood of this general arrangement is supported by the evidence suggesting that the steam engine, boiler house and chimney were located at the west end of the south elevation. Maps show a projecting structure at this point and there is a smoke residue at the south-west corner of the second floor. Processes requiring heat (eg liquor boiler, copper) and power (eg grist mill, lifting malt, pumping liquor, mechanised bottling) would have been located as close as was easily practicable to the chimney and engine.

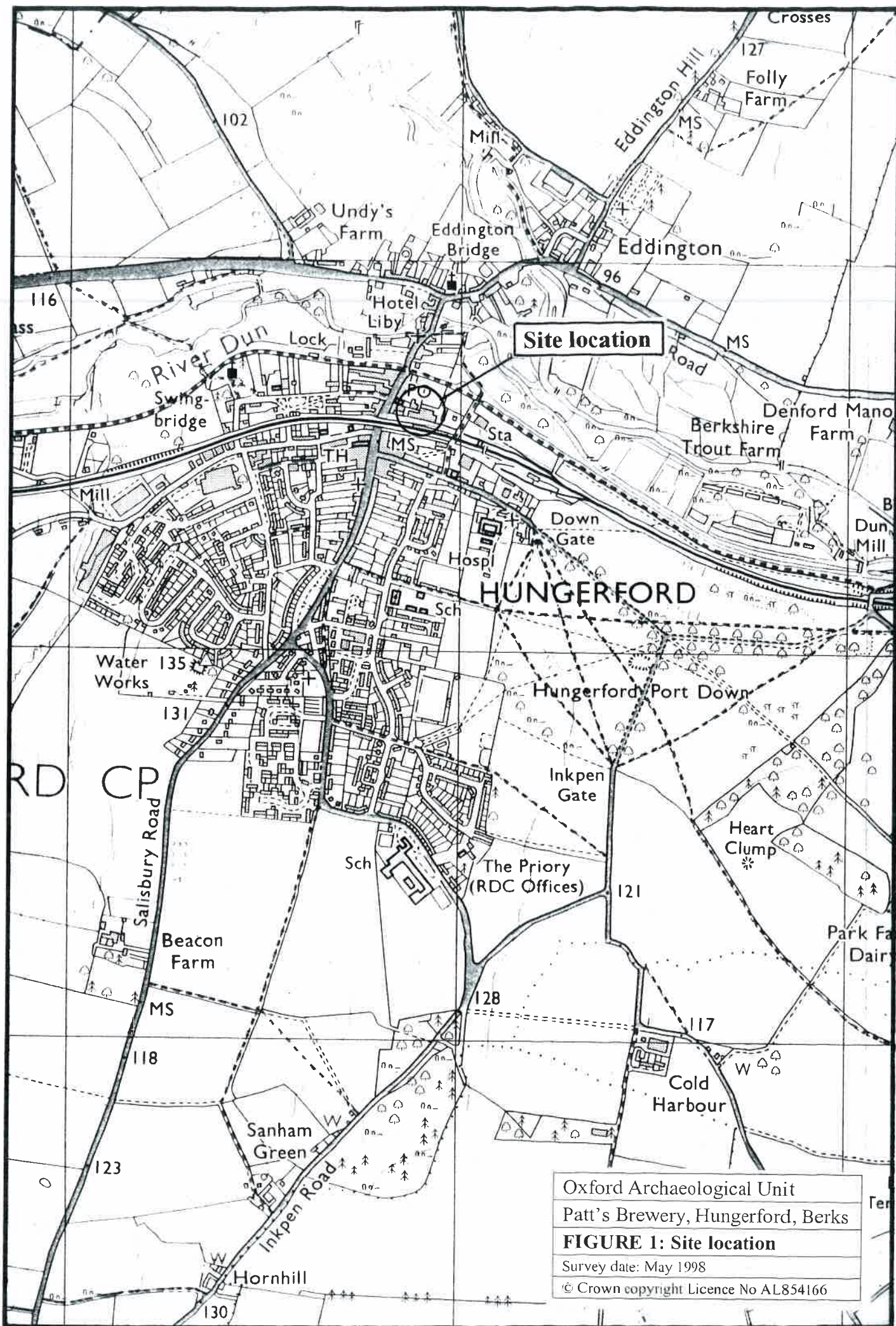
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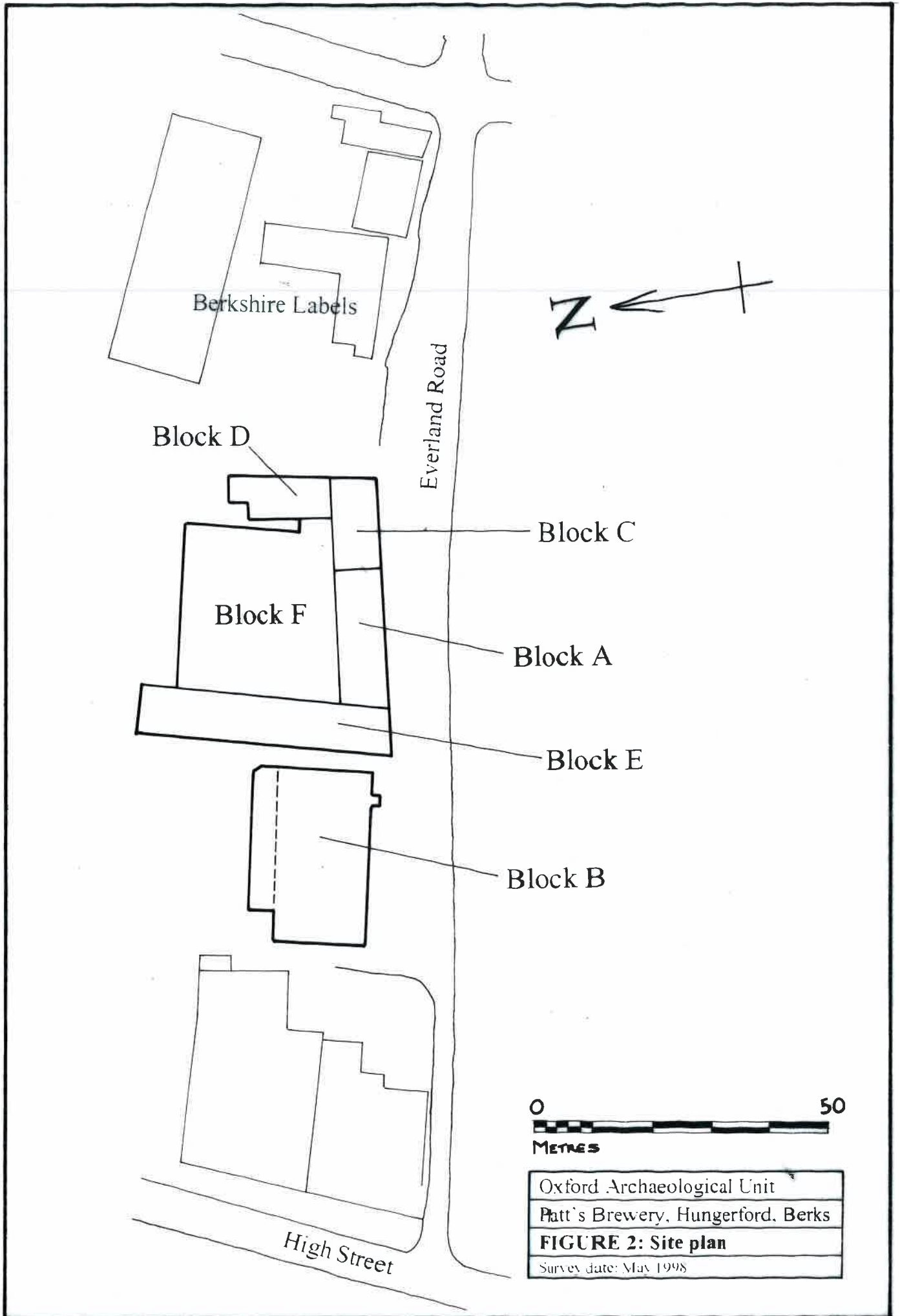
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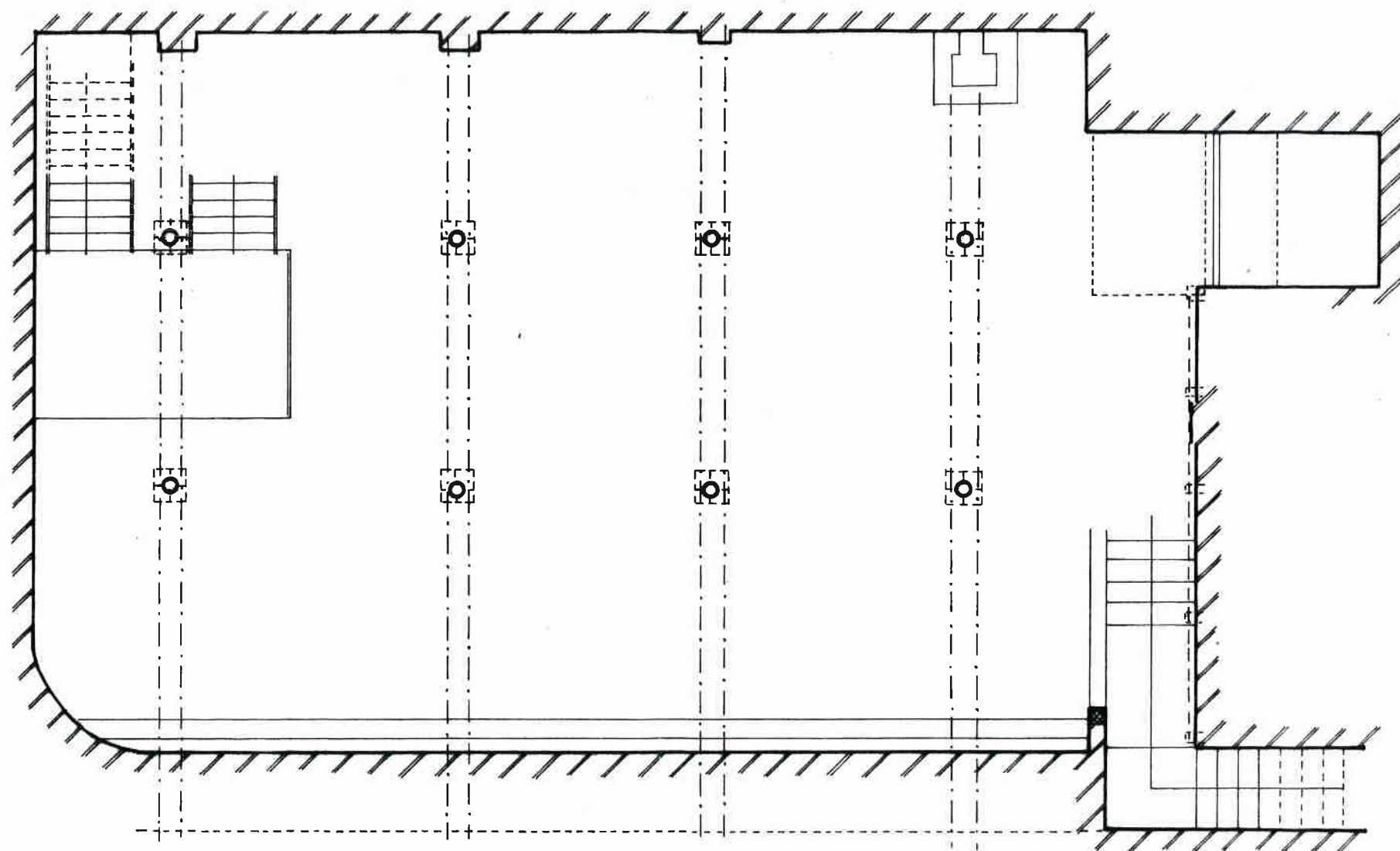
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Local collection, Newbury Library
Hungerford Public Library
OAU library



Oxford Archaeological Unit
 Patt's Brewery, Hungerford, Berks
FIGURE 1: Site location
 Survey date: May 1998
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





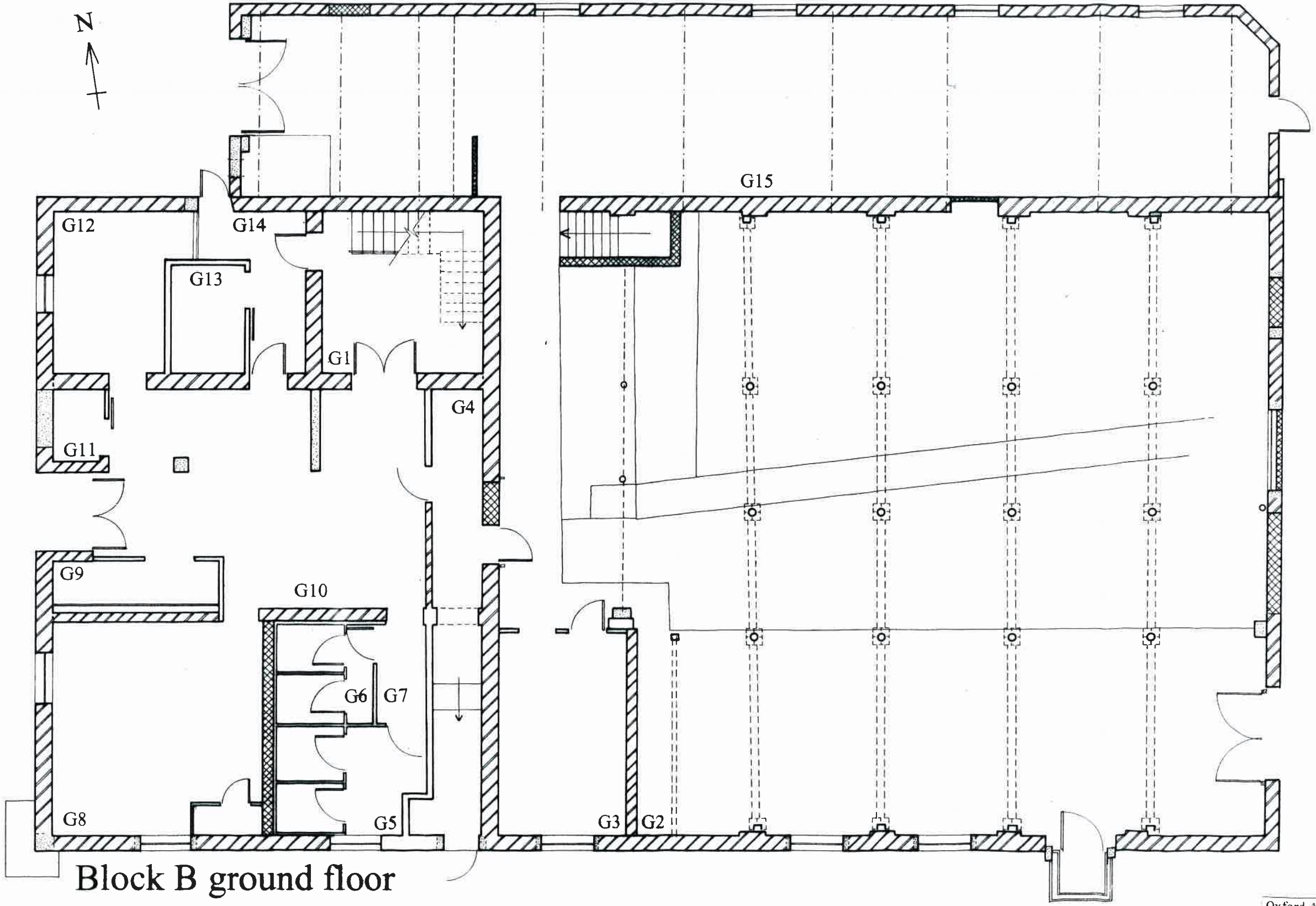


Block B cellar



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FIGURE 3: Block B cellar plan
 Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1





-  Brick
-  Concrete block
-  Infill
-  Stud partition

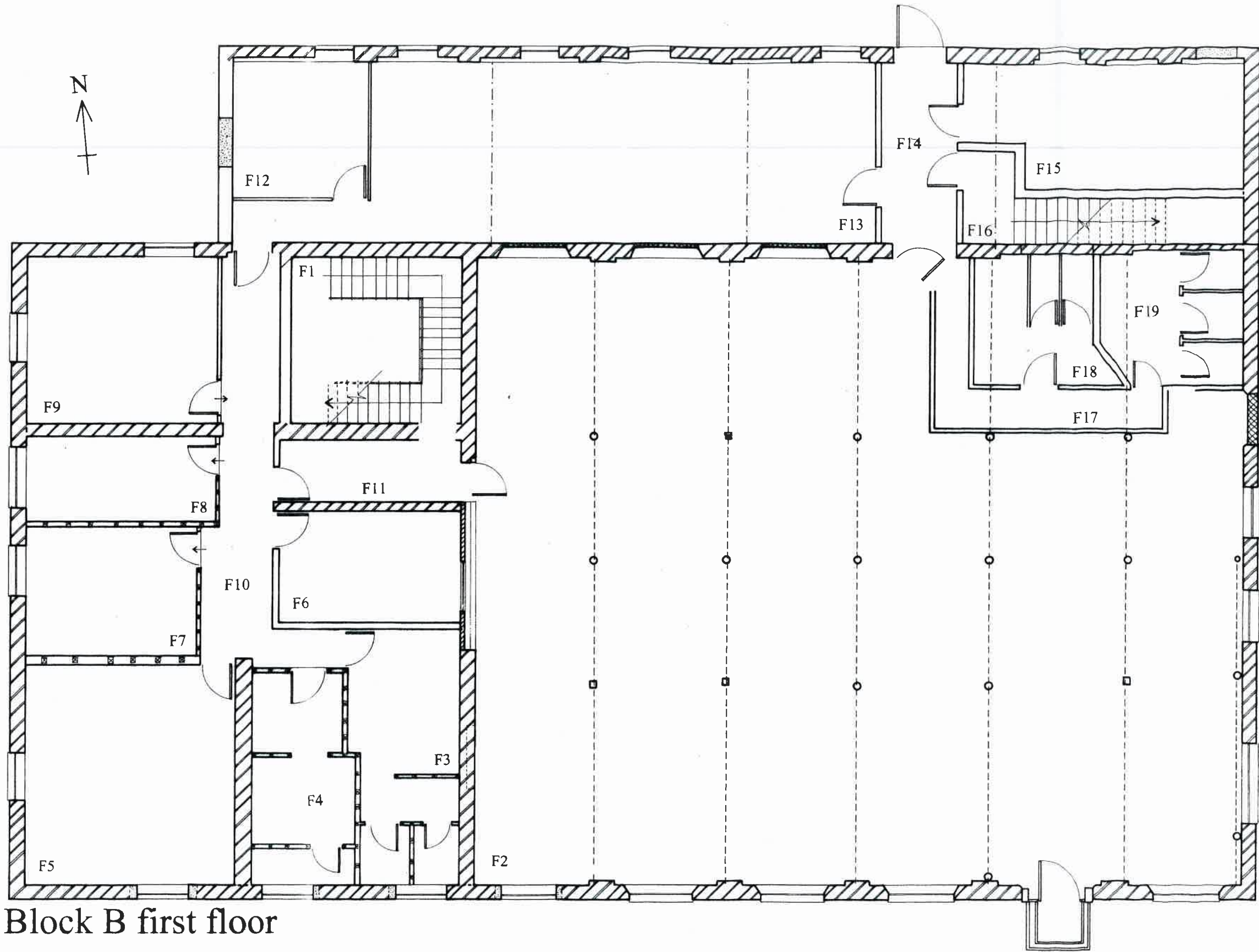


Block B ground floor

0 5 10
Metres

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 Platt's Brewery, Hungerford, Berks
FIGURE 4: Block B ground floor plan
 Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1

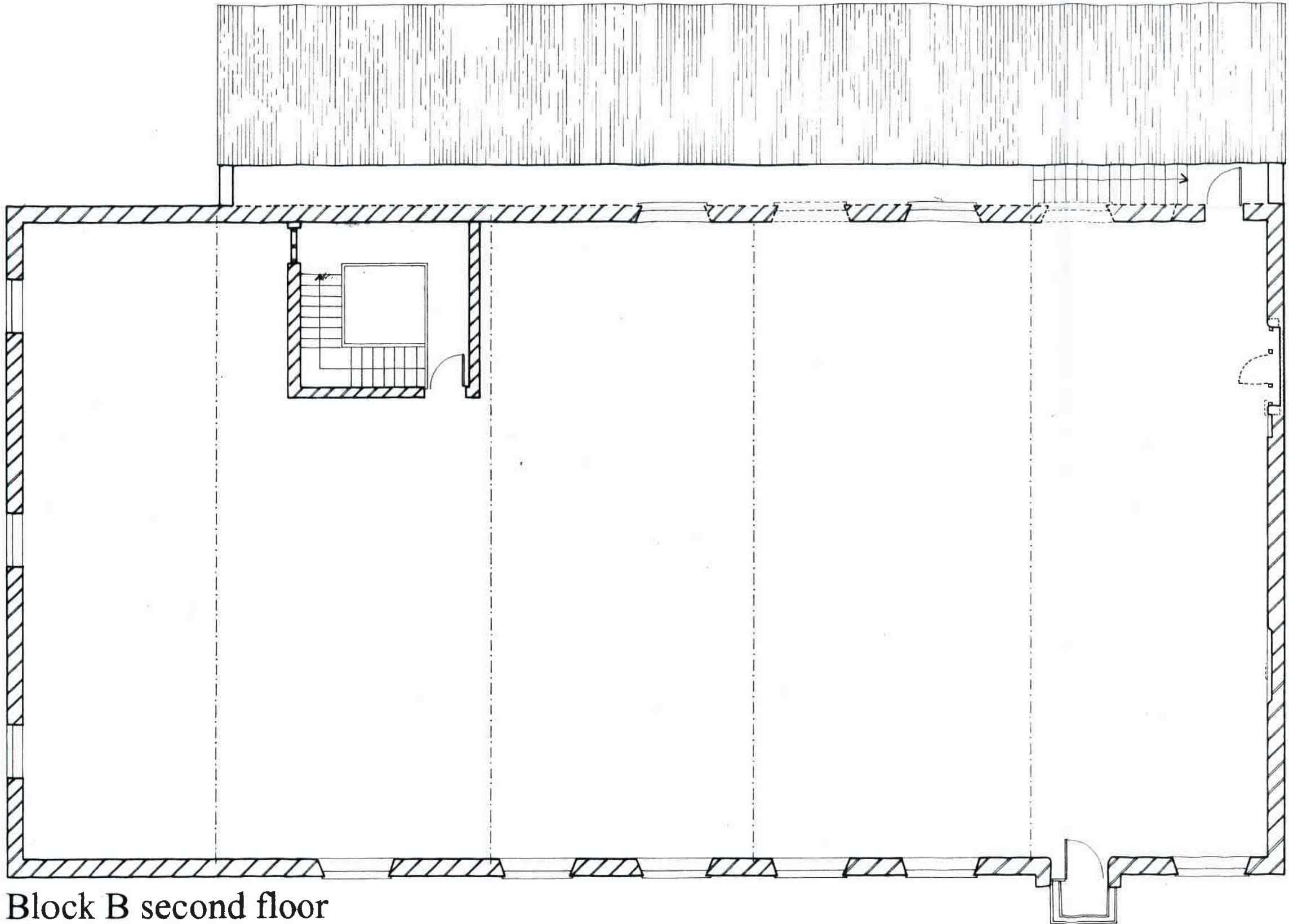
-  Brick
-  Concrete block
-  Infill
-  Stud partition



Block B first floor



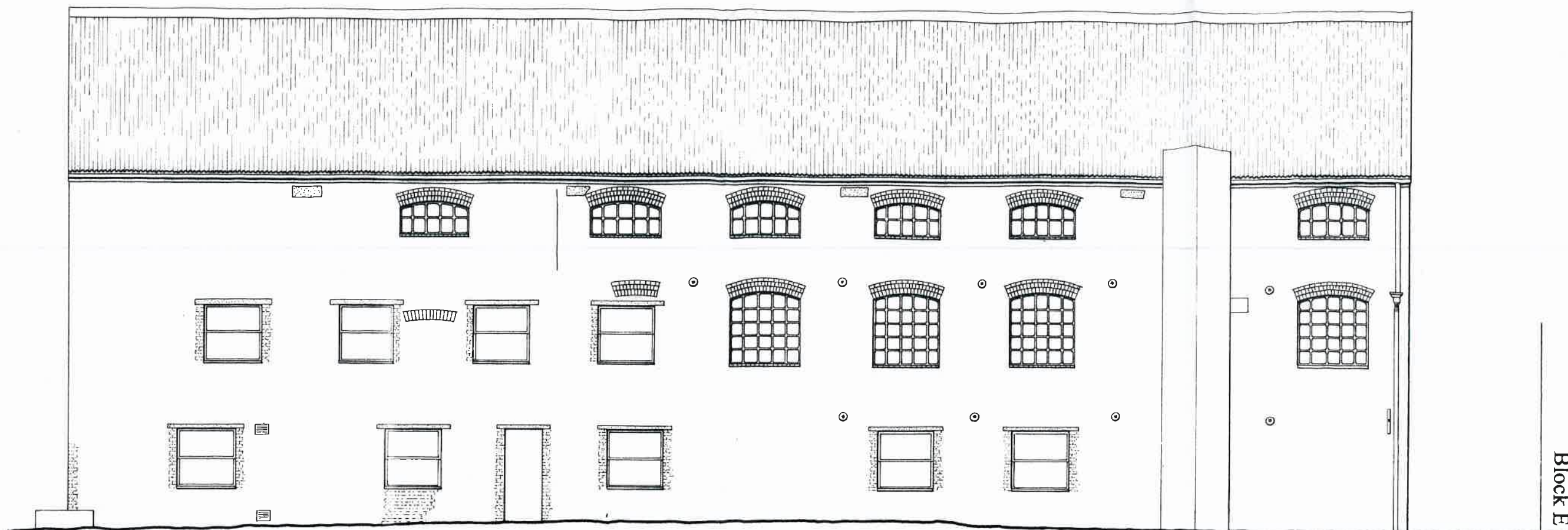
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FIG 5: Block B first floor plan
 Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1



Block B second floor



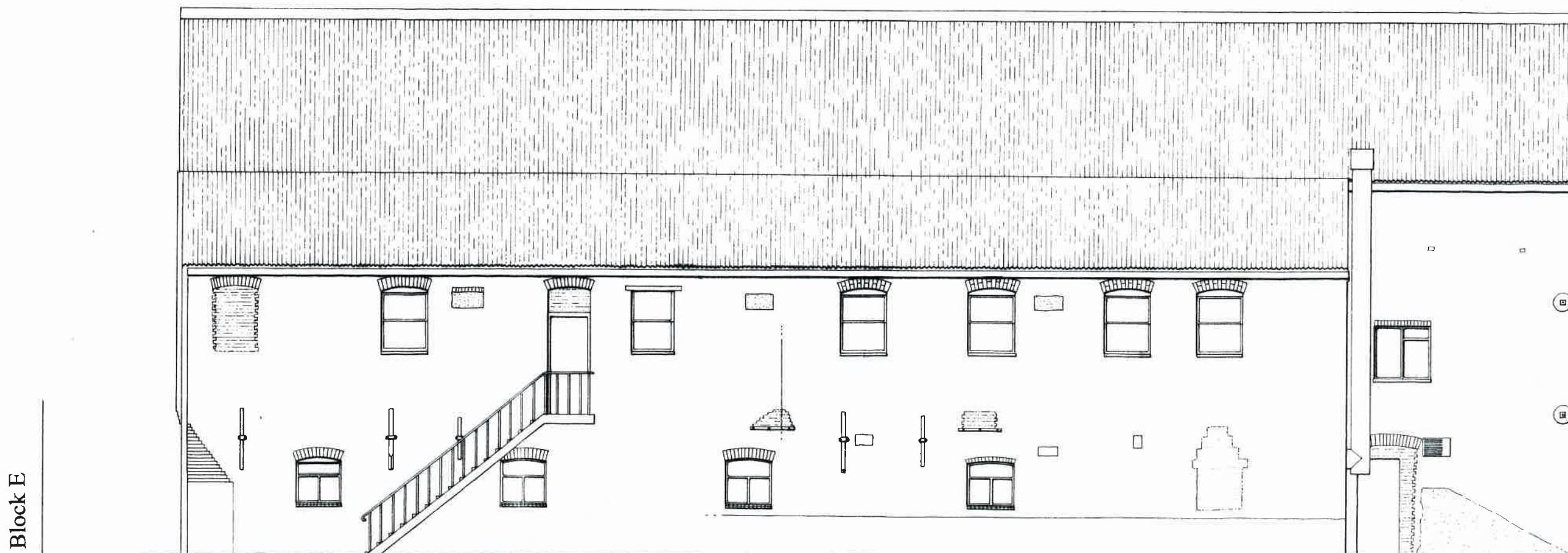
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FIGURE 6: Block B second floor plan
Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1



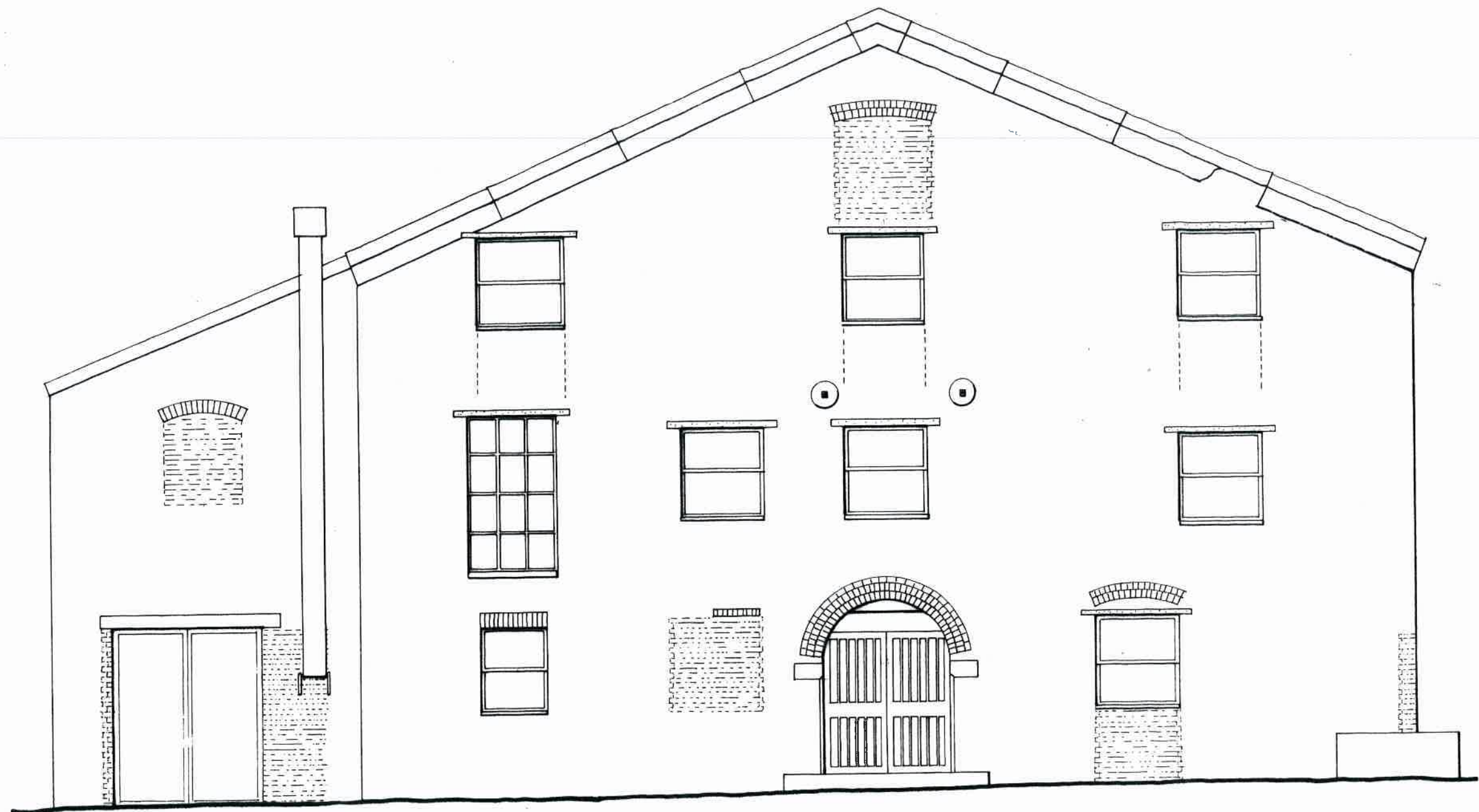
South elevation

0 5 10
Metres

North elevation



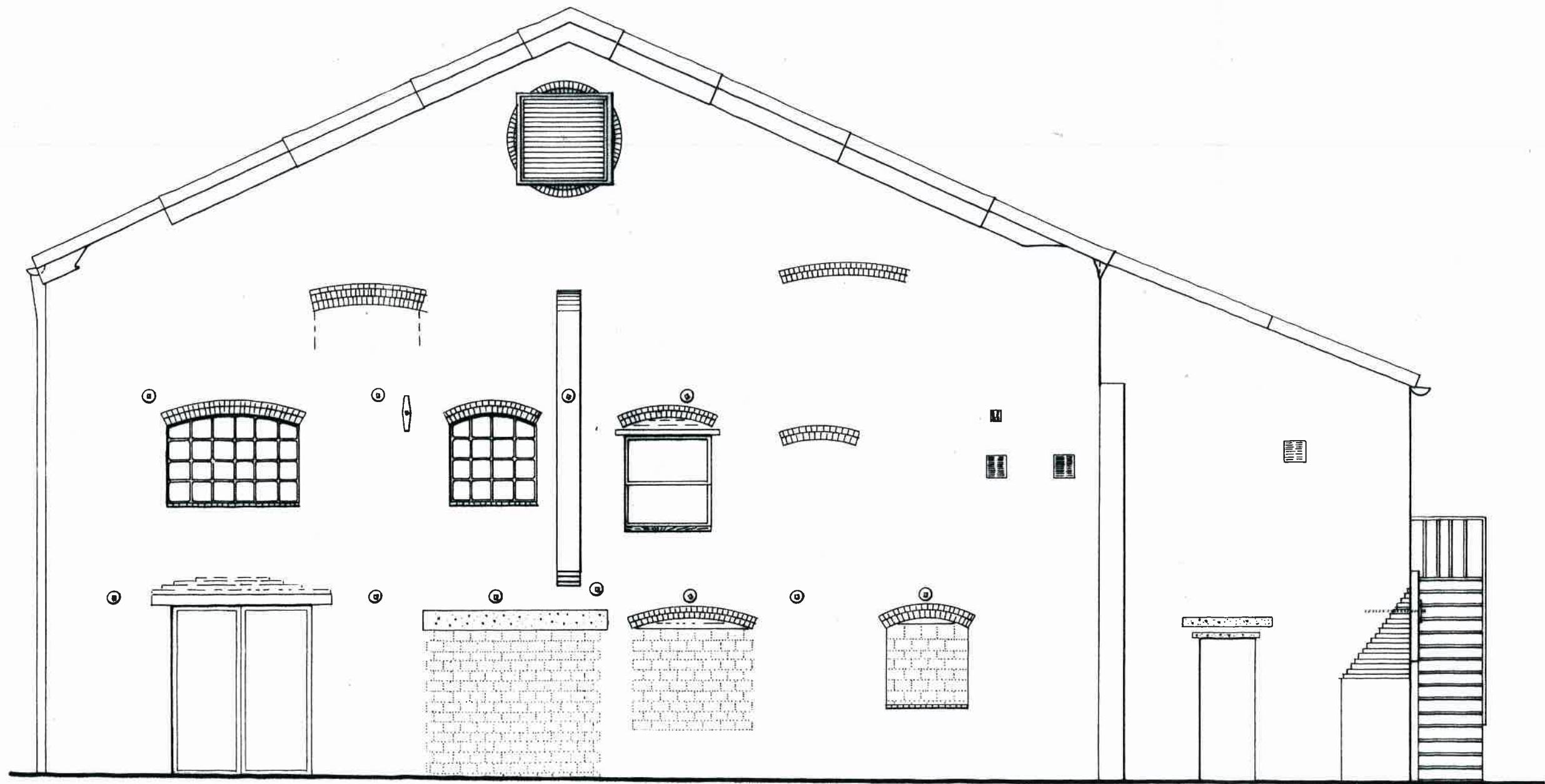
Block E



West elevation



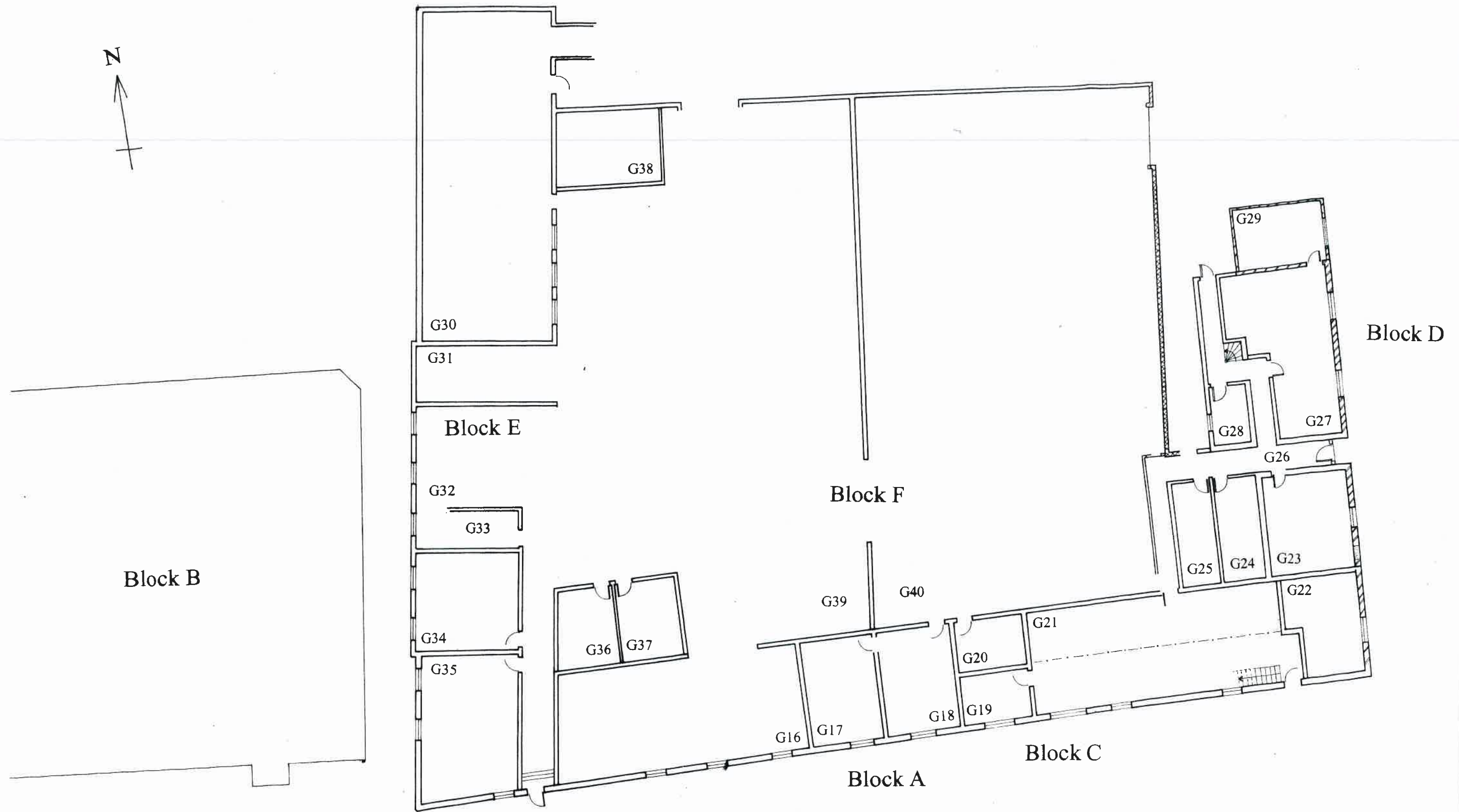
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FIG 8: Block B west elevation
Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A2



East elevation



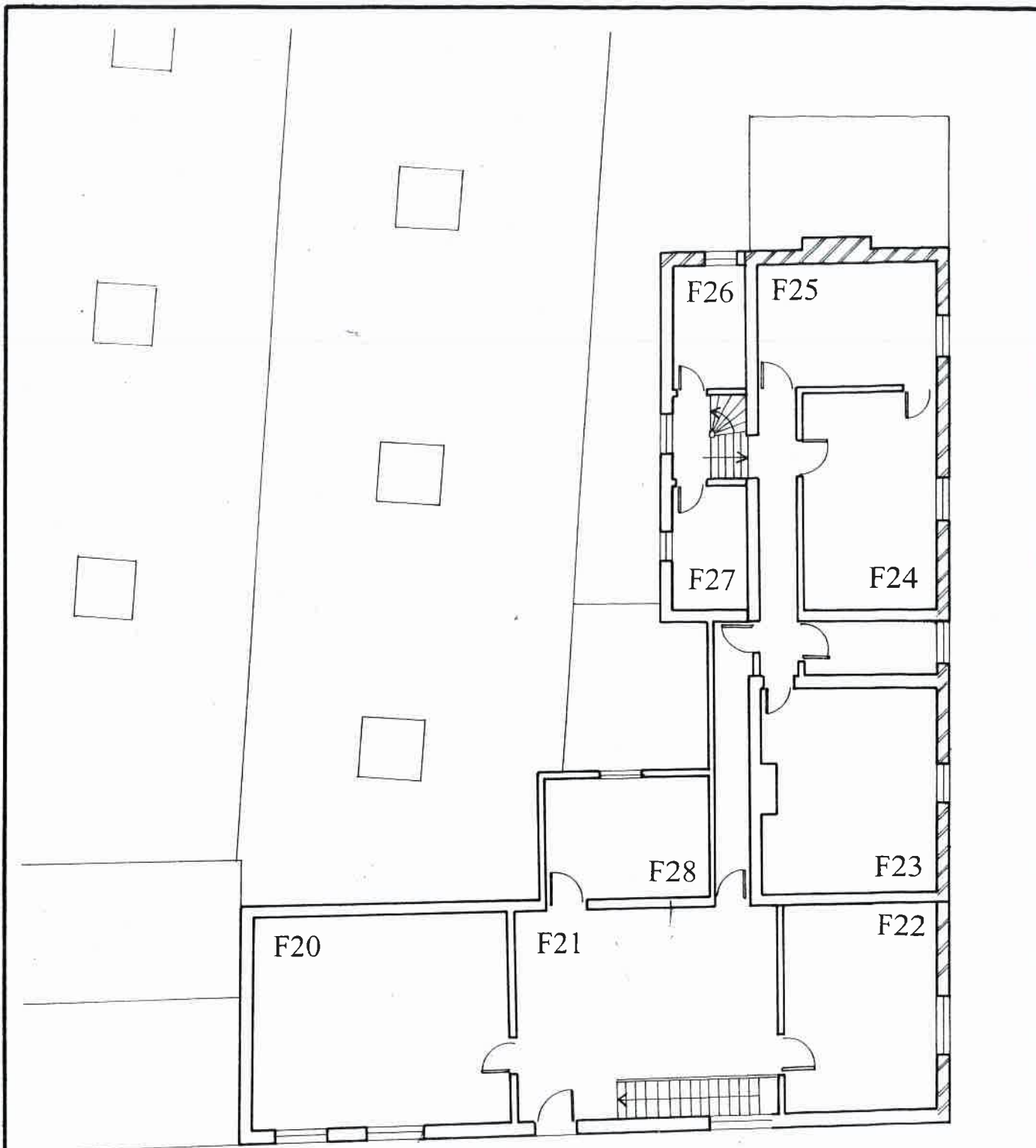
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FIG 9: Block B east elevation
Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A2



Ground floor



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**FIGURE 10: Blocks A, C, D, E
ground floor plan**
Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:100 at A1

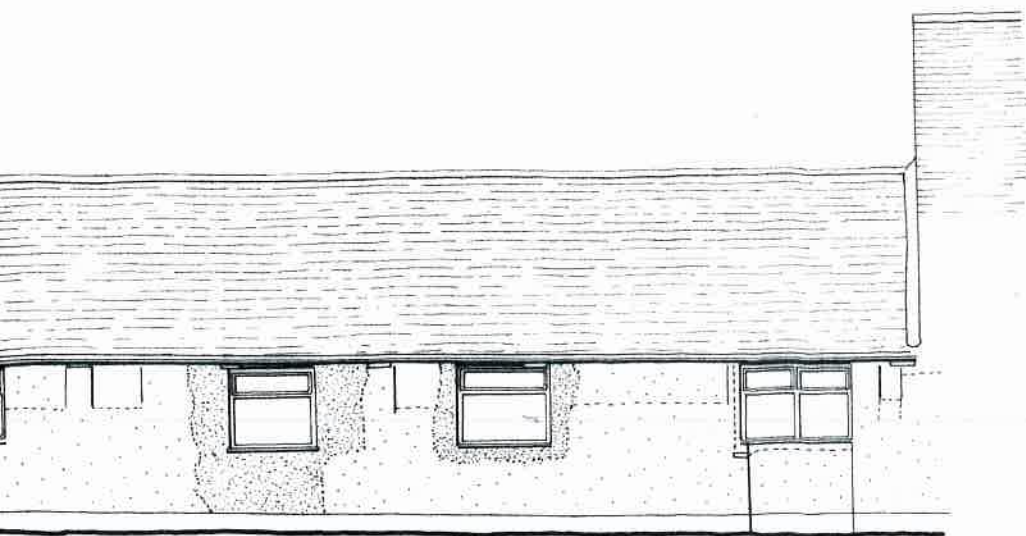


First floor

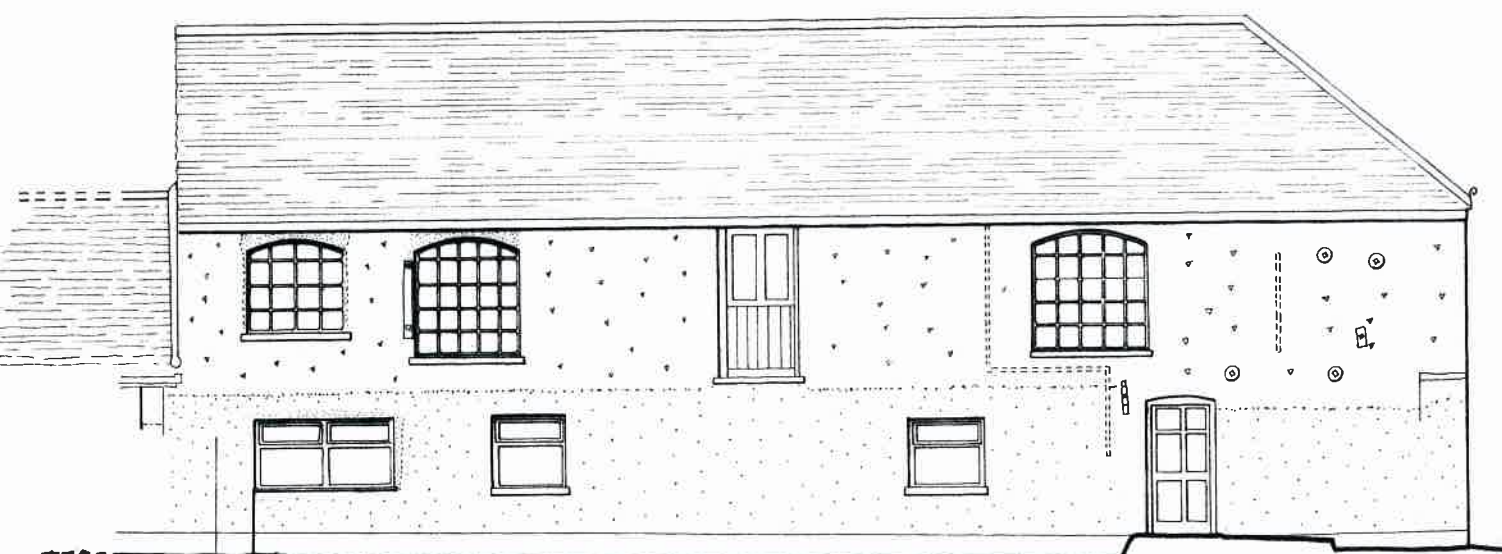


0 10
Metres





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FIGURE 11: Blocks C, D
first floor plan
Survey: May 1998. Scale 1:100 at A3



ation

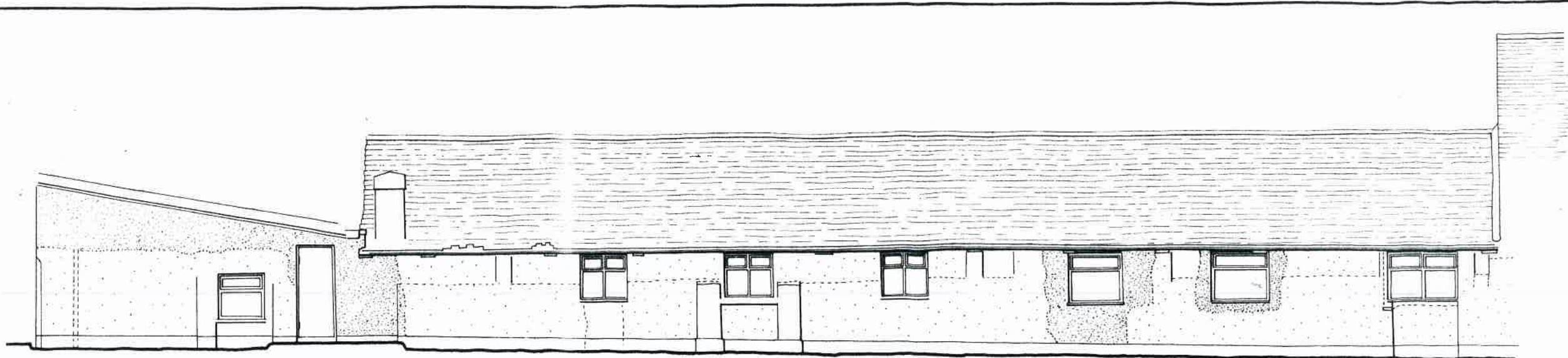


Key

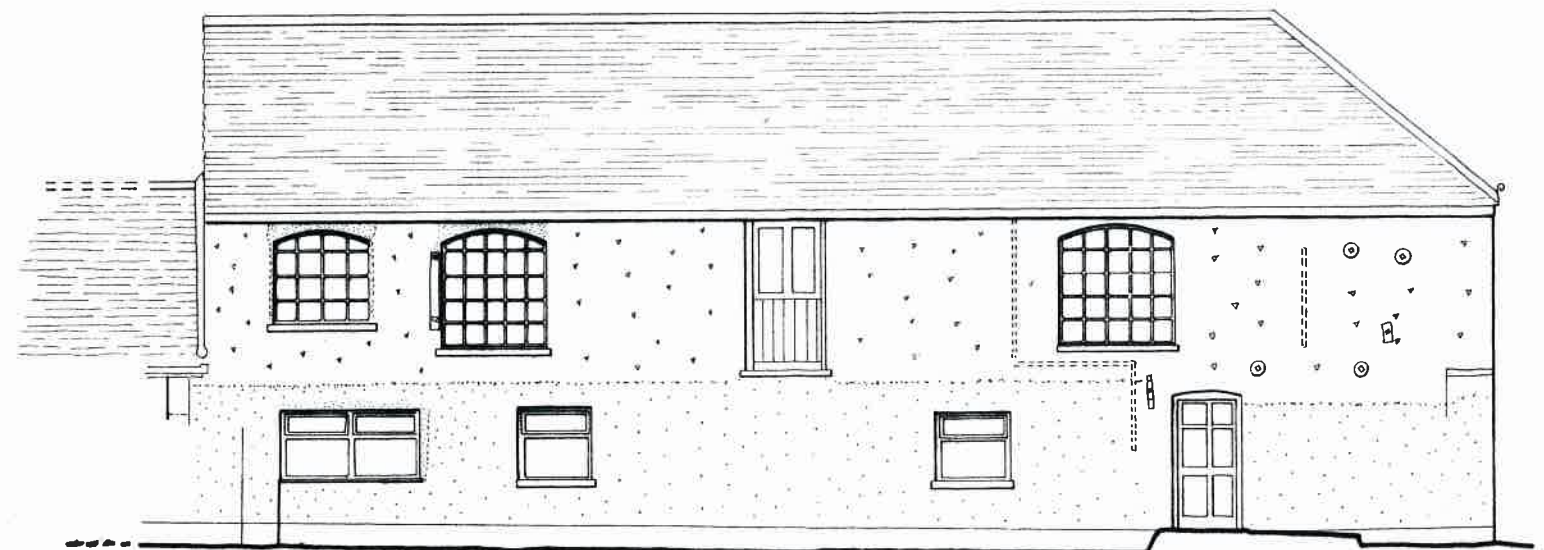
-  Fine render
-  Coarse render
-  Very coarse render
-  Brick infill

East elevation





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**FIGURE 12: Blocks A, C, E
 south elevation. Block E east
 elevation**
 Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1



South elevation



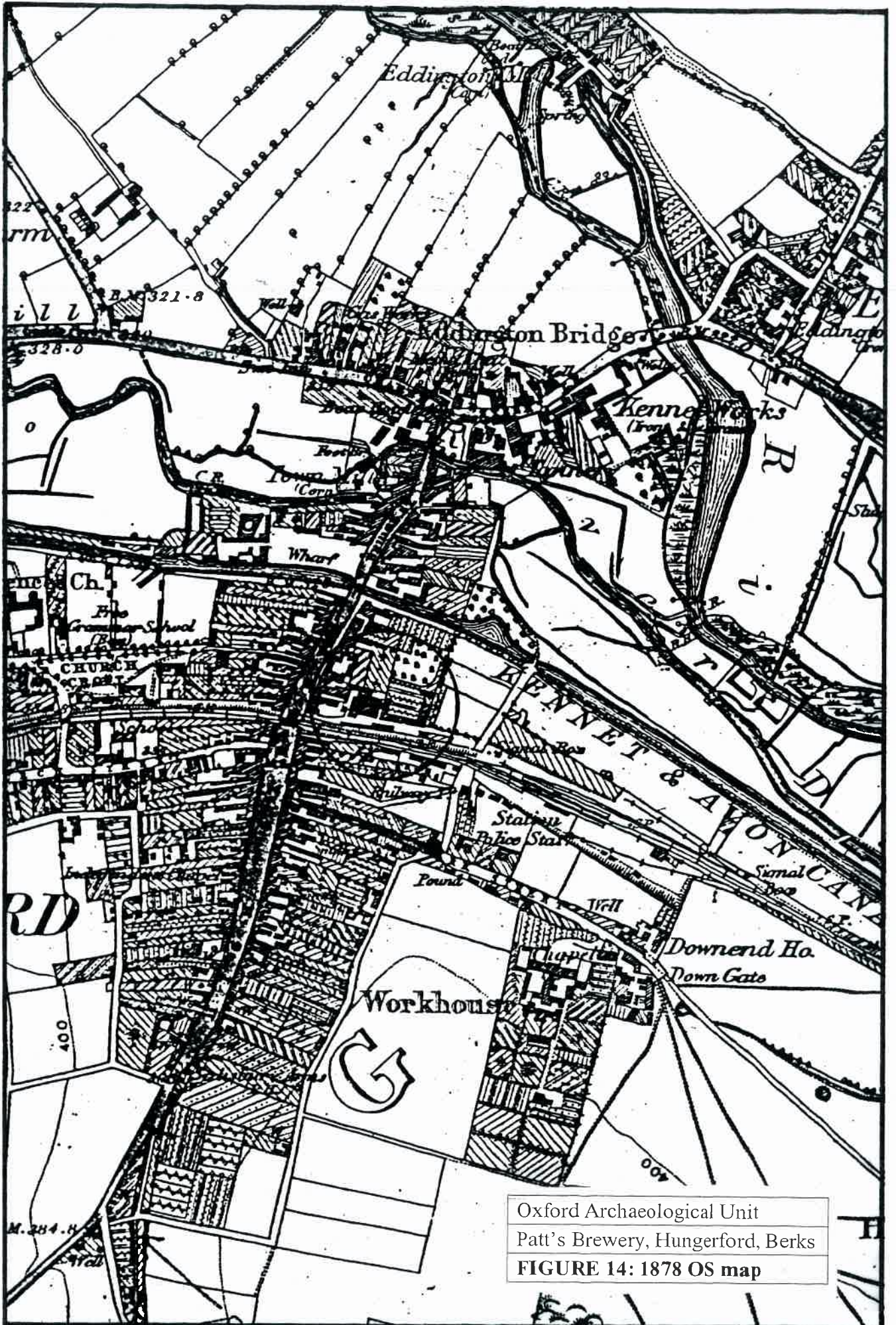
East elevation

- Key
-  Fine render
 -  Coarse render
 -  Very coarse render
 -  Brick infill

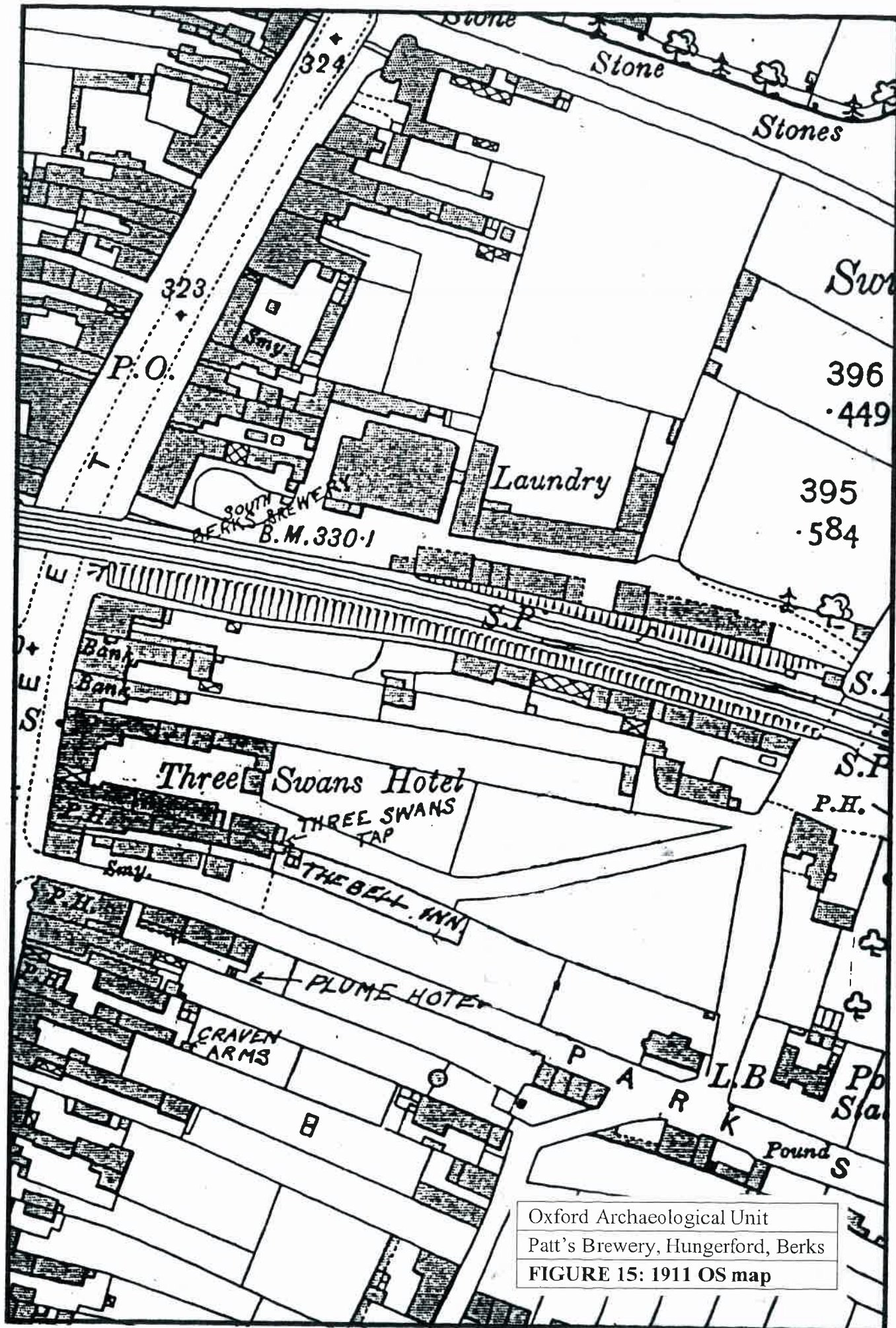
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FIGURE 12: Blocks A, C, E
 south elevation. Block E east
 elevation
 Survey: May 1998 Scale 1:50 at A1



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FIGURE 13: 1819 Inclosure map



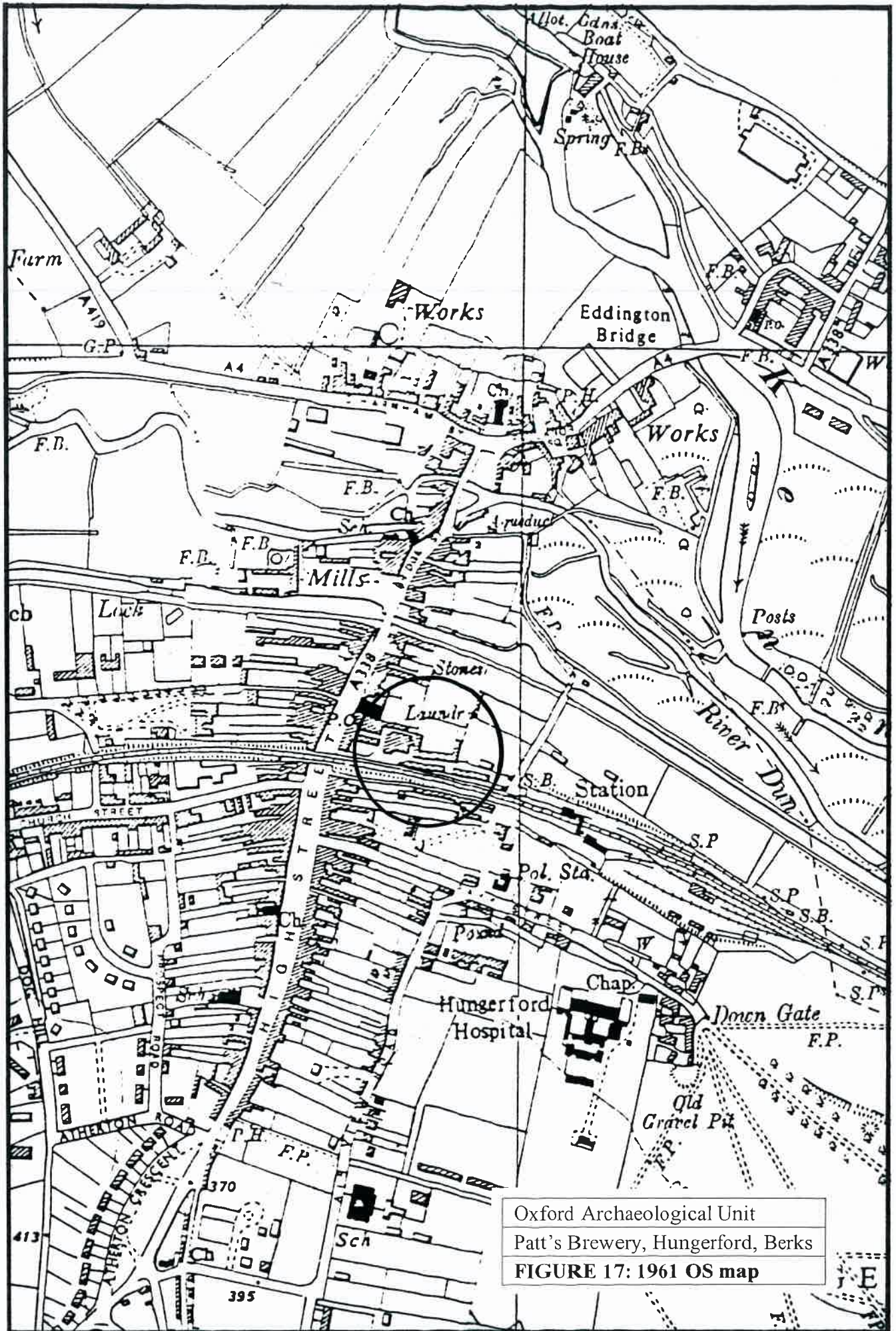
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FIGURE 14: 1878 OS map



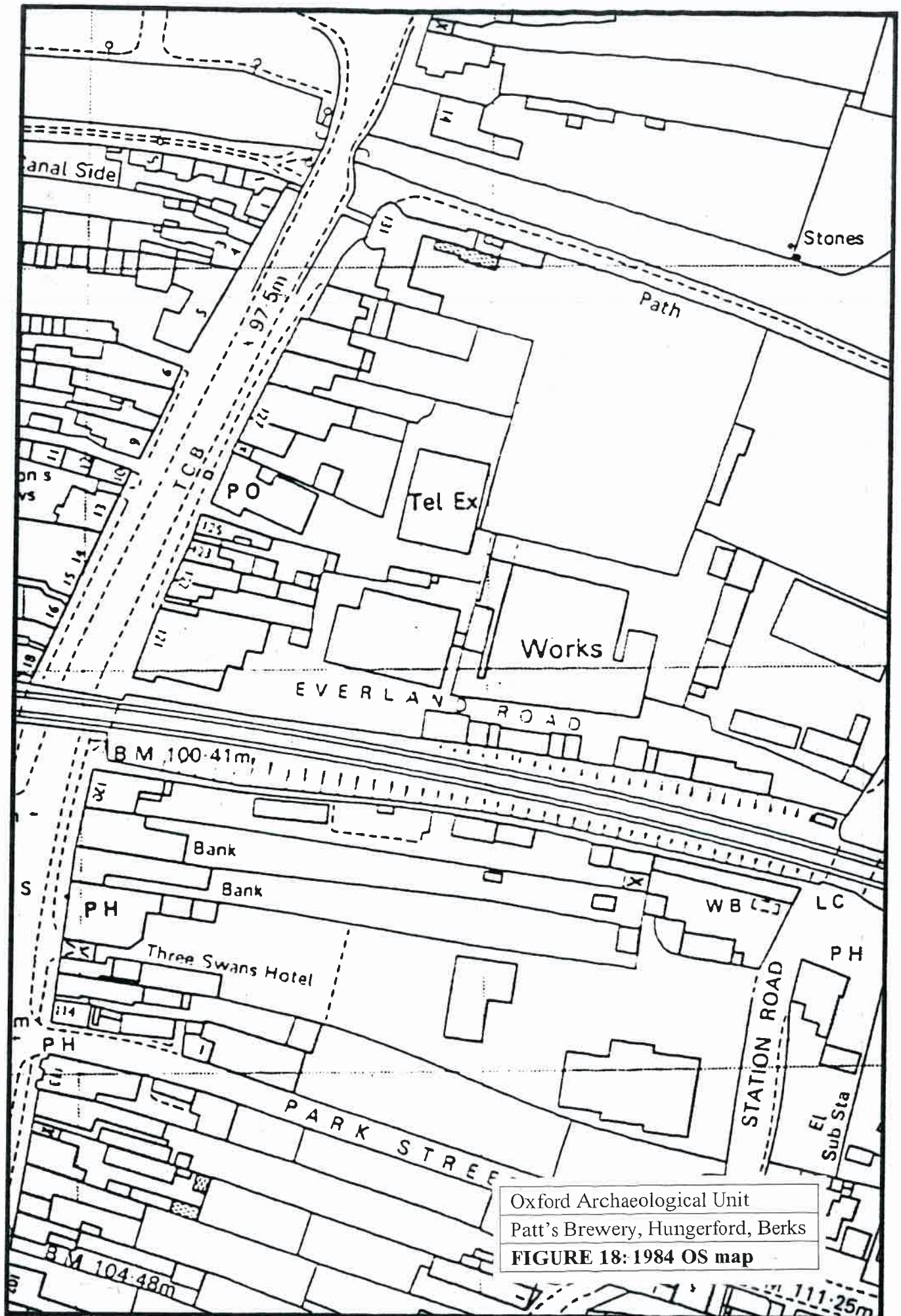
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FIGURE 15: 1911 OS map



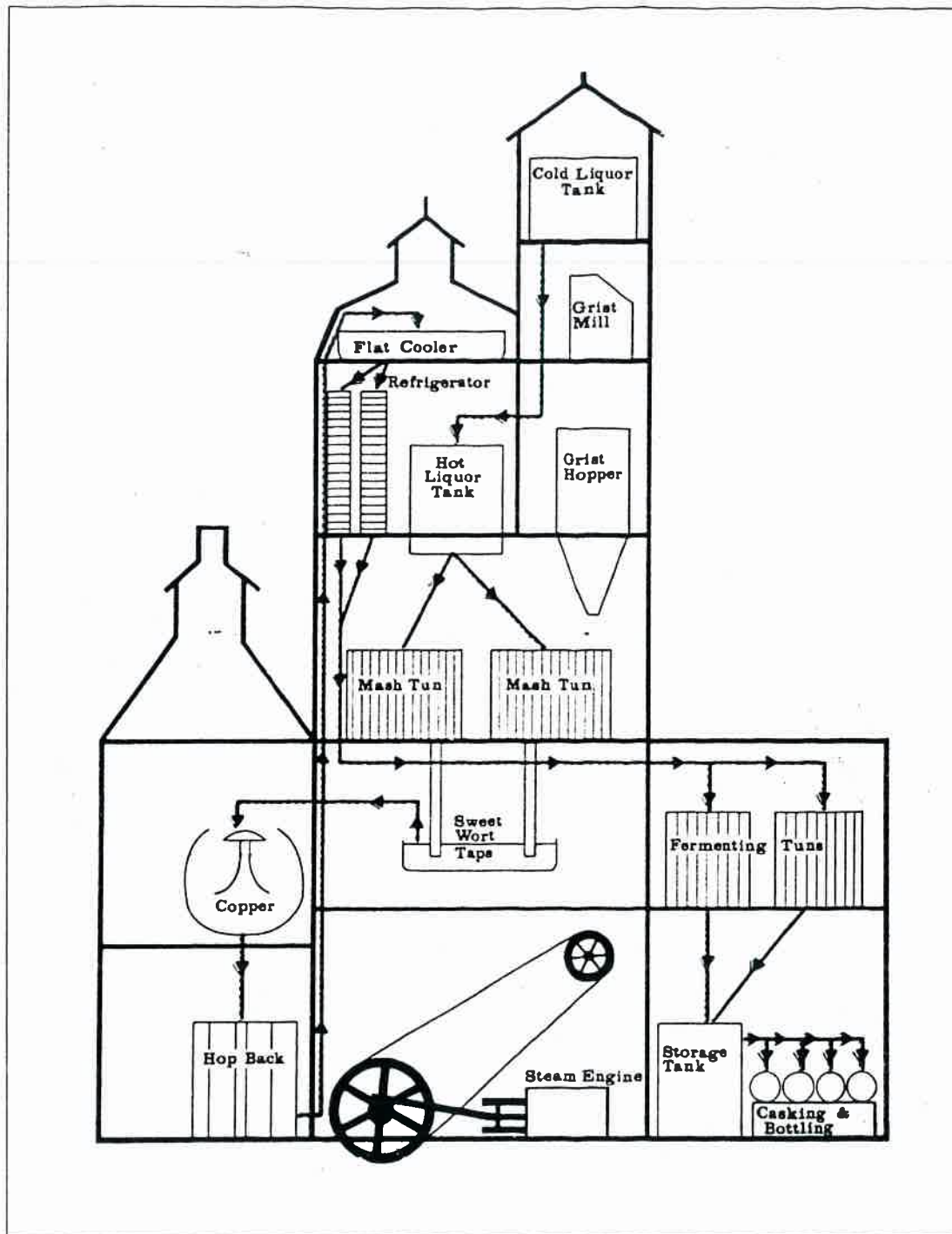
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FIGURE 16: 1925 OS map



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FIGURE 17: 1961 OS map



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FIGURE 18: 1984 OS map



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FIGURE 19: Flow diagram
showing brewing process at Hook
Norton Brewery. (From *The*
Oxfordshire Brewer)



Plate 1. General view of site from south-east. Blocks C and D in foreground

Plate 2. Block A: second window from west, south elevation

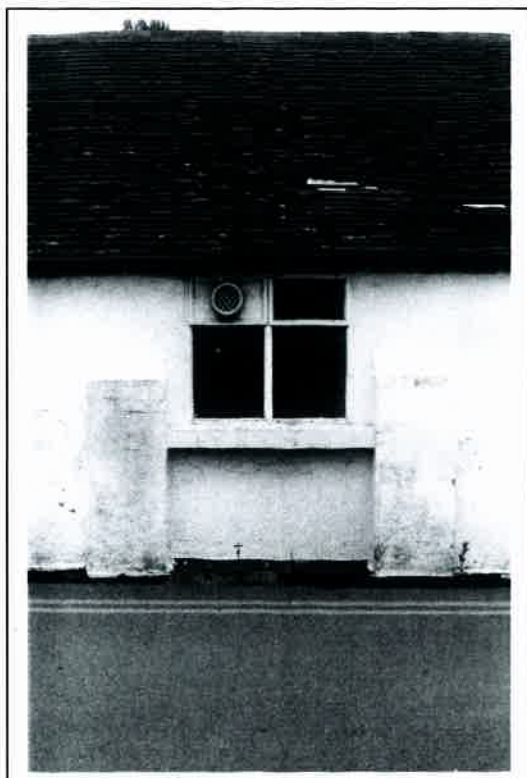


Plate 3 Block A: window adjacent to Block C south elevation

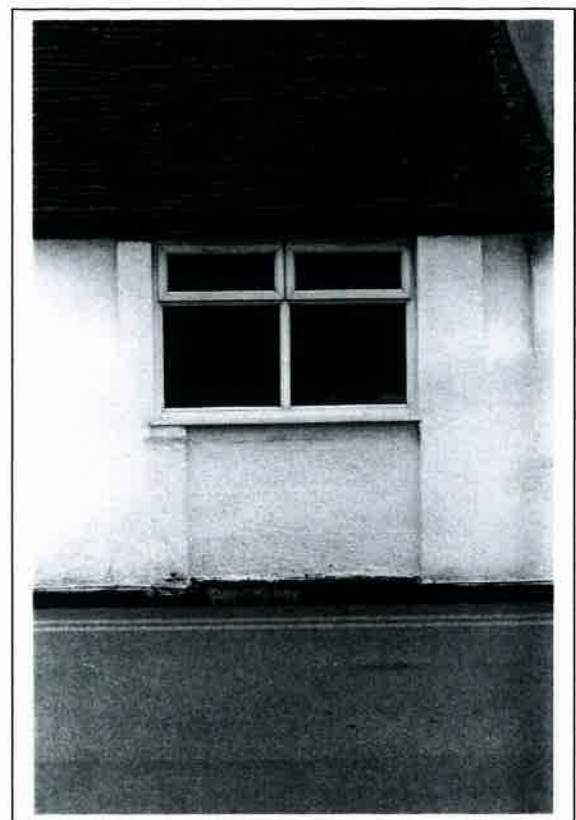




Plate 5. Block D: general view from north-east

Plate 4. Block C: cast iron framed windows to east elevation

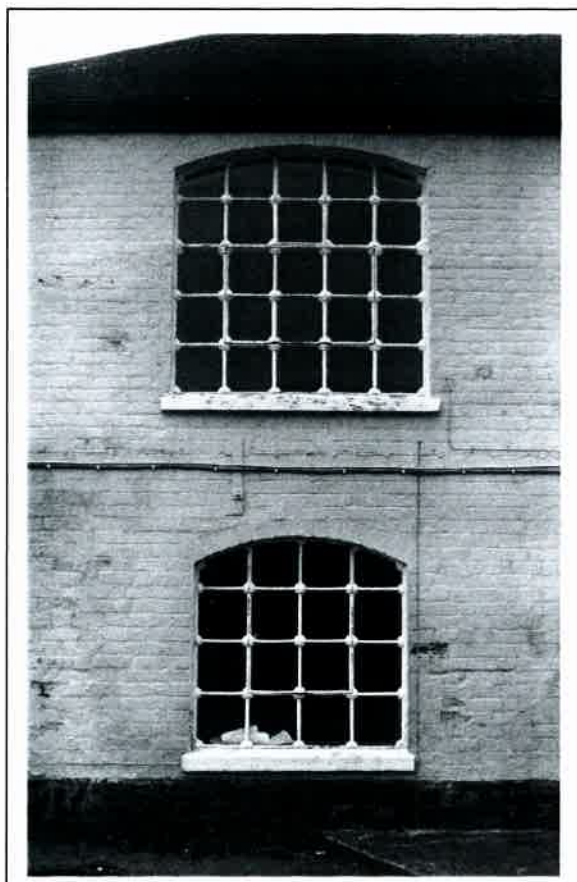


Plate 6. Block D: portico to east elevation





Plate 7. Block E: general view from north-west

Plate 8. Block B: general view from south-west





Plate 9. Block B: north elevation

Plate 10. Block B: infilled window to north elevation

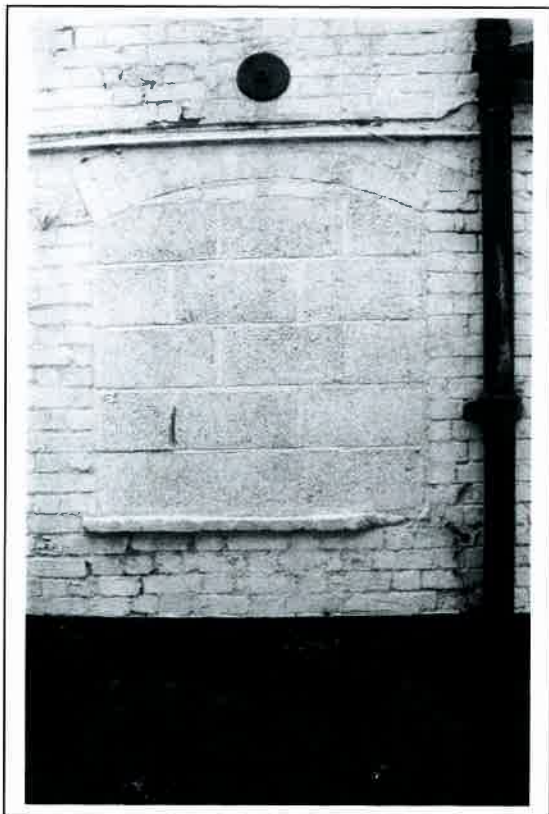


Plate 11. Block B: entrance to west elevation

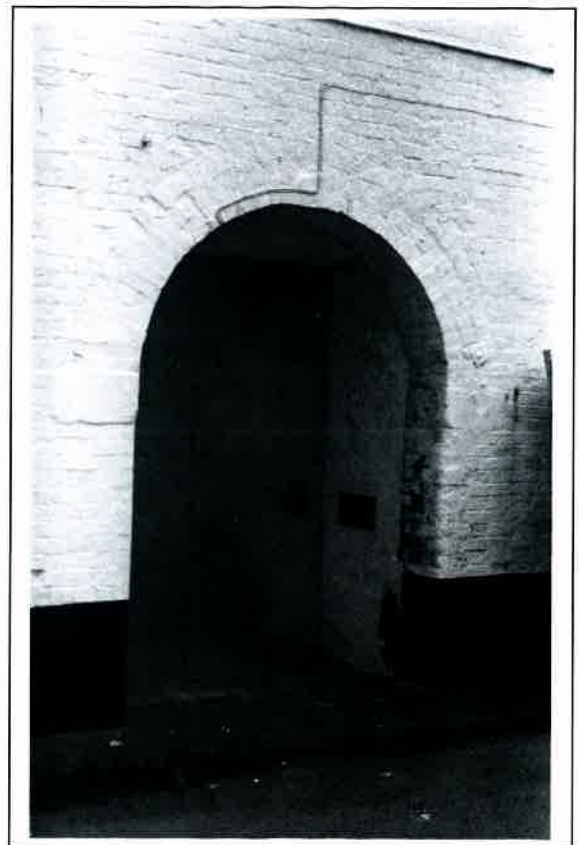




Plate 13. Block B: general view of cellar from west

Plate 12: Block B: west elevation to northern extension

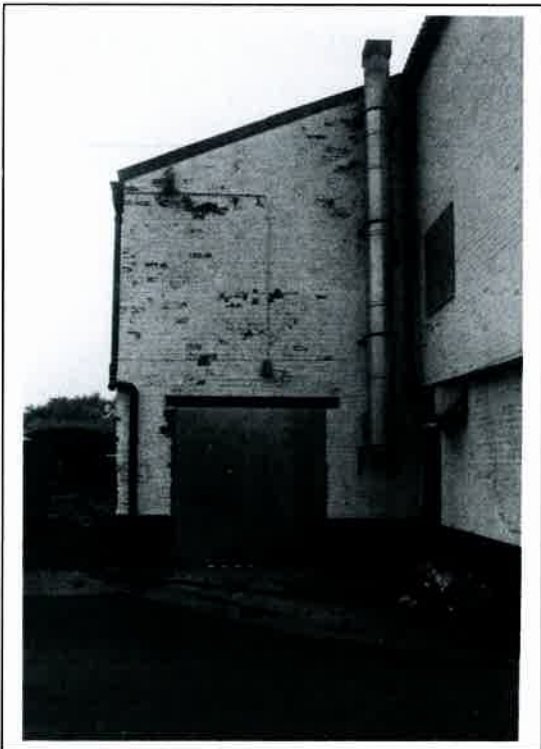
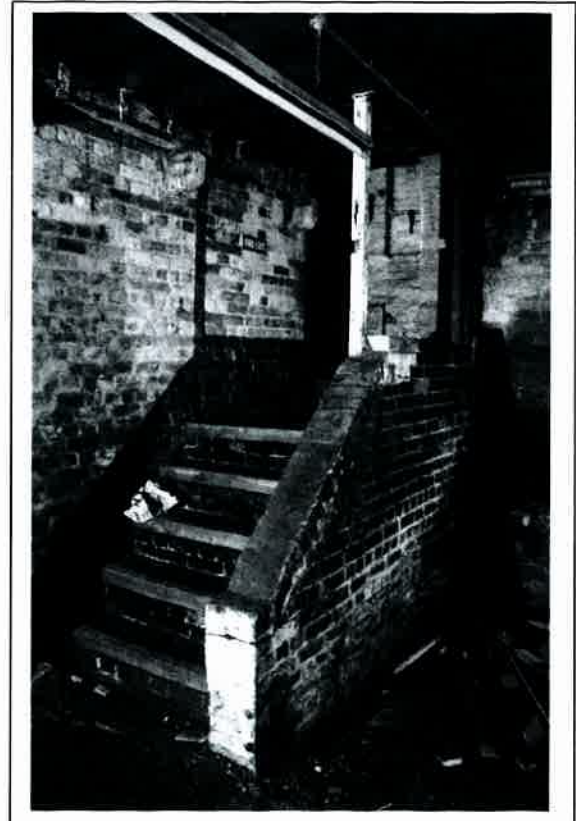


Plate 14: Block B stairs at north-west corner of cellar



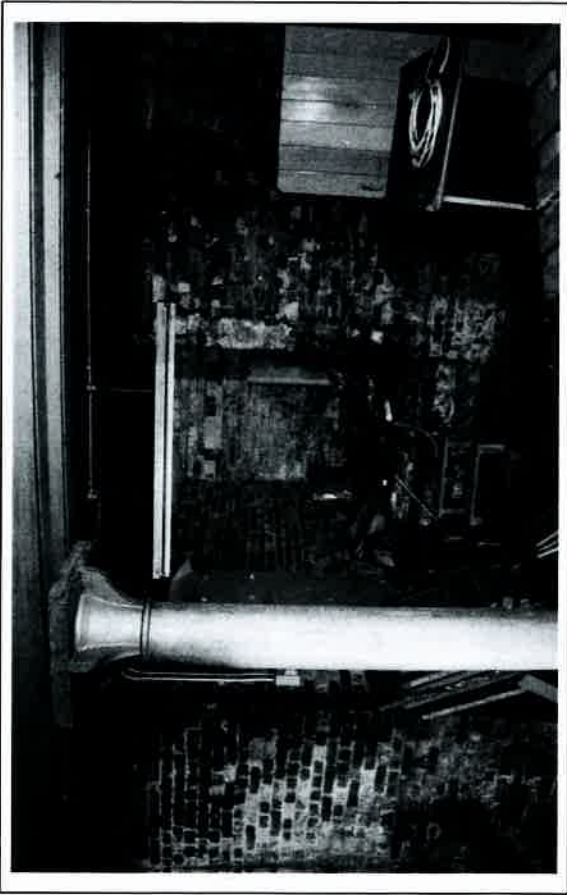


Plate 15. Block B: alcove at west end of cellar

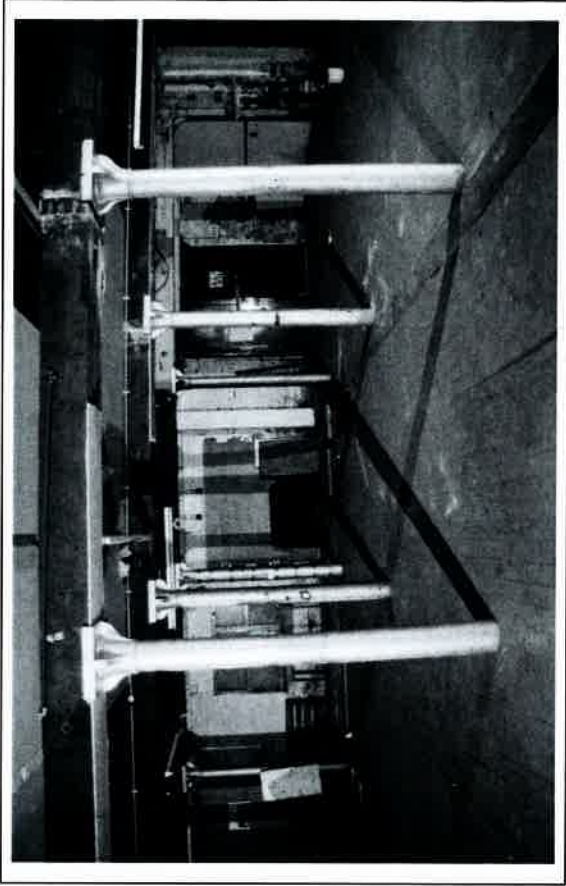


Plate 16. Block B: ground floor general view from west

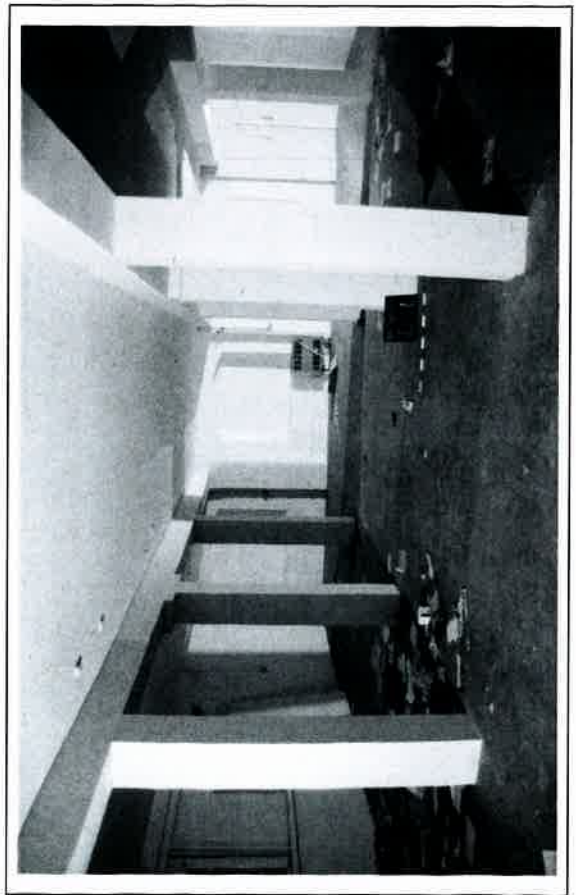


Plate 17. Block B: first floor general view from south

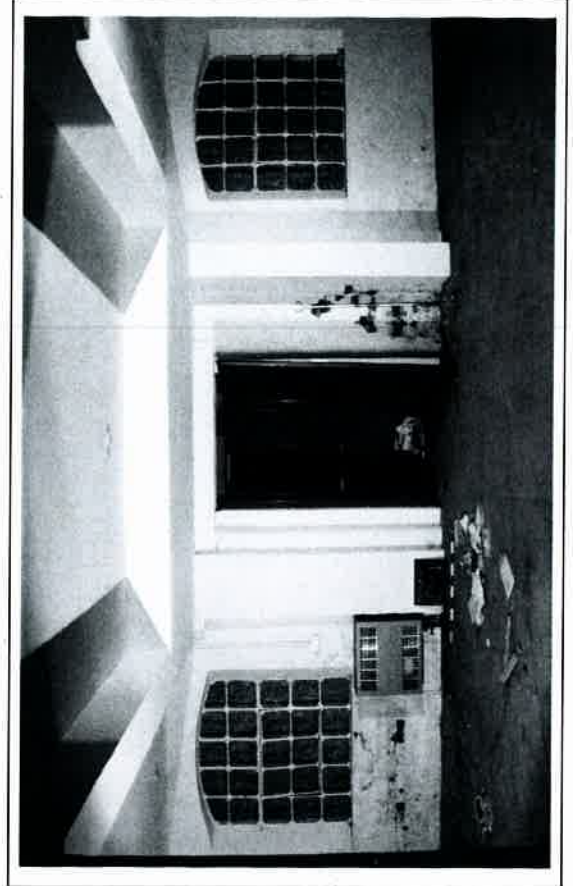


Plate 18. Block B: windows to south elevation at first floor level



Plate 19. Block B second floor general view from west



Plate 20. Block B second floor general view from east

Plate 21. Block B: squat windows within south wall at second floor level

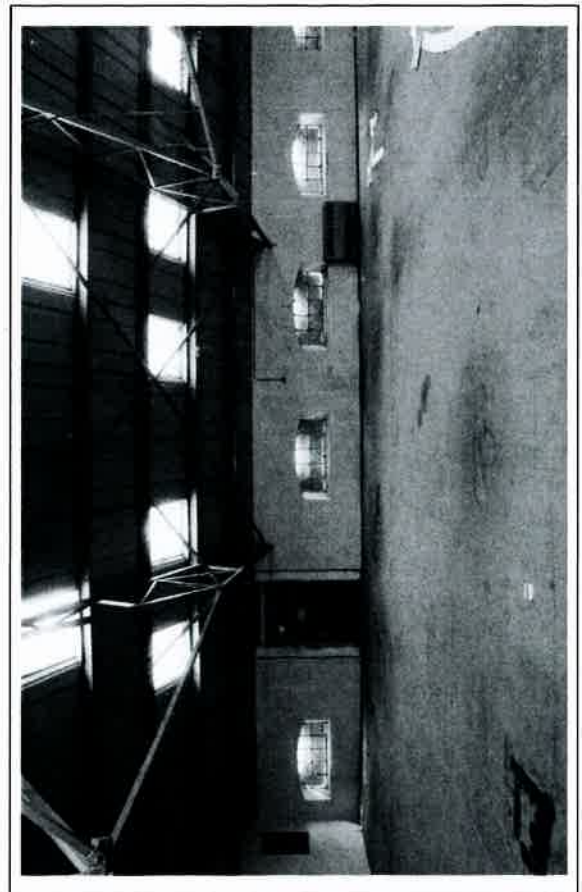




Plate 22 Ironing room of the Hungerford Sanitary Laundry Co taken c 1910.
Possibly first floor of Block B looking west.

(Taken from *Hungerford A Pictorial History* H Pihlens, 1992)