

# Montague Farmhouse Hethe



**Building Recording  
and Investigation**



March 2009

**Client: Mr Ben Wood**

Issue No: 1  
OA Job No: 3442  
NGR: SP 594 294



**Client Name:** Mr Ben Wood

**Document Title:** Montague Farmhouse, Hethe

**Document Type:** Building Recording and Investigation

**Issue Number:** 1

**Grid Reference:** SP 594 294

**Job Number:** 4367

**Site Code:** HEMOF09

**Invoice Code:** HEMOFBS

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**Date:** March 2009

**Document File Location:** \\Server21-db\buildings\Projects Ongoing\Hethe, Montague Farmhouse\Report\Report March 09.odt

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# Montague Farmhouse, Hethe

*Building Recording and Investigation*

*Written by Alison Kelly and Deirdre Forde*

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## Montague Farmhouse, Hethe

### *Summary*

*In March 2009, Oxford Archaeology carried out historic building recording at Montague Farmhouse in Hethe, Oxfordshire. The work was commissioned by the property owner Mr Ben Wood in advance of refurbishment and alterations to the Grade II listed building and was largely of a photographic nature. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning approval Granted by Cherwell District Council in October 2001.*

*Montague Farmhouse is a 17th century stone farmhouse with later additions and the current project has provided an opportunity to carry out recording of its original fixtures and fittings and its construction history prior to refurbishment.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Ben Wood to carry out recording to Montague Farmhouse, Hethe. The recording was commissioned as part of the schedule of conditions laid out by Cherwell District Council following approval of planning application (application no: 01/0175/LB).
- 1.1.2 Montague Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building located on the east side of the Green in the village of Hethe, Oxfordshire.

### 1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The main aim of the work was to produce a photographic record and description of the building. The work did not aim to produce a full historical account of the building but rather to record it prior to refurbishment works.

### 1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The recording of the house was carried out on March 13<sup>th</sup> 2009 by Alison Kelly and Deirdre Forde from the Oxford Archaeology Buildings Department.
- 1.3.2 The recording programme was undertaken to Level II of English Heritage Building Recording Guidelines (as requested by Cherwell District Council). The recording process comprised two principal elements. The *photographic survey* consisted of general shots and specific details and was undertaken using 35mm black and white print film and with a digital camera. A 1m and 0.25m scale were used where appropriate. The *descriptive survey* complemented the photographic records and added further analytical and descriptive detail.
- 1.3.3 The client made available the architects plans for the conversion and these were used as a basis for the survey and for Figure 2 for this report. The site work was undertaken entirely before the start of building works. There was no watching brief element to the works (i.e. recording after the start of building works to record previously obscured features).
- 1.3.4 For the purposes of this survey, the ground and first floor internal spaces of the house have been numbered 1-14. All other areas are described in full but not shown on any plan.
- 1.3.5 The project archive, which will include slide photographs, negatives, notes, a plan (showing the photograph locations) and this report will be deposited with the County Museum's Service (or other agreed body).

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 It has not been attempted as part of this report to fully trace the origins and historical background of the house. However a brief summary of the village of Hethe is provided for background information.

## 2.2 Hethe

- 2.2.1 The village of Hethe has been a settlement since before the 11<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely that the earliest settlement was on the eastern side of the stream which divides the village today. The first church was erected in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century, and it is this structure which forms the core of the church which has later additions. Hearth tax returns tell us there were only 25 houses in 1662, most of which were small in size. By 1738 the number of houses had increased to 49 with occupants including small farmers, labourers and craftsmen. By 1851 this had increased to 94 houses suggesting a large investment in the area by 19<sup>th</sup> century landowners and owner/occupiers. The majority of houses within Hethe are two storey cottages of stone rubble construction with slate or thatch roofs.
- 2.2.2 Hethe has been always predominantly involved in agriculture and the outbuildings associated with the house surveyed suggest that this building was part of a farm. Although a Montague Farm is adjacent to the house there is no mention of Montague Farm in the Victoria County History for Oxfordshire (1959) and so it is supposed that the name is fairly new and the buildings were part of an older farm complex.

## 3 DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Montague Farmhouse is a predominantly stone built building that is semi detached from the neighbouring Rose Cottage. It is a large, 17th century farmhouse with two parallel ranges orientated north south and potentially three phases of construction including a 19th century extension and a single storey dairy. There are many outbuildings to the rear of the property, comprising stables, storage and other structures associated with farming.

### 3.2 External description of House

- 3.2.1 *West Range:* The western elevation has a façade of roughly worked but evenly coursed small stones (Plate 1). This appears to have been re-pointed with cement fairly recently. There is an iron S-shaped tie in the upper right hand corner. The slate roof has a steep pitch with two later red brick chimneys. The right chimney, unusually, appears to have two phases, indicated by a break in the brickwork and irregular detailing.
- 3.2.2 The four bays of the elevation have three windows and a doorway across the ground floor level and four windows across the first floor level. The doorway, which is the main entrance to the house, is in the second bay (left-right). It has red brick quoining at either side and a later 19th/20th century four-panel, half glazed wooden door painted white. The windows, which also appear to date from the late 19th/ early 20th century, are wooden, three-paned casements with wooden lintels and stone sills. The upper windows sit directly under the eaves of the roof as does a length of guttering painted black.
- 3.2.3 There is a late 19th/ early 20th century red, brick garden wall and a low iron fence surrounding a small patch of ground in front of the west range. What appears to be an original cobbled path leads to the door (Plate 2).
- 3.2.4 *East Range:* The eastern range is made up of the original, two-storey stone built farmhouse, a stone lean-to at the northern end, which may or may not be contemporary with the farmhouse, and a 19th century, two-storey red brick extension at the southern end (Plate 3).
- 3.2.5 The central original elevation has a façade of small, roughly worked but evenly coursed stone with a smooth, yellowish lime mortar and is divided into three bays (Plate 4). The ground floor has two windows, one in the first bay and one in the third (left-right), which

is blocked and a door in the central bay. A modern breeze block porch with a facing similar to the original stonework is built around the original doorway. The upper storey has a three-pane wooden casement with red brick quoining in the central bay and a smaller two-paned casement in the third bay. All of the windows on this elevation appear to be contemporary with the windows in the west range. There is an area of red brick patching under the ground floor window in the first bay.

- 3.2.6 The lean-to which contains the dairy on the northern end of the east range may be contemporary with the original structure. The stone work is certainly very similar. It has a shallow pitch slate roof and the stepped wall plate is of red brick. The ends of two wooden purlins are visible through the stone work just under the roof. It has a long window with red bricked quoining and a long wooden lintel, half of which is blocked with stone on the right side and the remaining opening has a lead six-pane casement inserted in it. There is an area of red brick patching on the right side of the wall.
- 3.2.7 The 19<sup>th</sup> century extension on the south end of the range is a two-storey brick built structure (Plate 5). It has English bonded red brick with a row of yellow headers every fourth course. On the ground floor is a large, six-pane wooden casement window with a segmental arch of yellow brick over it. On the first floor is a smaller twelve-pane casement that sits under the eaves. Although the ridge beam on the roof of the extension and the original house join, the east face of the extension is sighter taller than that of the original making the angles of the two roofs different and the pitch of the extension slightly shallower. The roof of the extension slightly overlaps the roof of the original house.
- 3.2.8 *South elevation:* The south elevation is made up of the two gable ends of the adjoining east and west ranges (Plate 6). The gable of the 17<sup>th</sup> century west range is taller than the gable of the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension on the east range and stands proud from it by approximately 0.5m. It has small roughly worked but evenly coursed stones and has recently been re-pointed with cement. There is a small loft window with a wooden frame and a stone lintel in the centre of the gable.
- 3.2.9 The gable end of the extension has the same red and yellow brick coursing as the east elevation. It features a small six-pane window at first floor level towards the left hand side. This has a small segmental arch of yellow brick and a wooden frame. This elevation also features a red brick chimney.
- 3.2.10 *North elevation:* The north elevation is mostly obscured by adjoining buildings. It is made up of the gable end of the west range and the northern face of the lean-to attached to the east range. The northern face of the lean-to is not accessible from the outside but a six-pane casement window in the centre of the wall can be seen on the interior. The lean-to is attached to the gable end of the east range farmhouse which is constructed of small roughly worked but evenly coursed stone.
- 3.2.11 The gable end of the west range stands proud of the eastern gable by approximately 3m at the northern end. There is a thatched cottage built onto it which obscures most of the wall and half of a small loft window on the right hand side (Plate 7).

### 3.3 Internal description of Farmhouse

- 3.3.1 *Room 1* - The dairy is located in a single storey extension located in the north eastern corner of the rear (eastern) range (Plate 8). The flooring is laid with red clay tiles which have been painted alternately black and white. The ceiling is 20<sup>th</sup> century plaster board with roughly applied plaster over the joins and it is angled downwards towards the northern edge, presumably due to the angle of the single pitch roof above. The northern

wall has a 20<sup>th</sup> century wooden casement window with metal bars on the outside. The eastern wall has a larger opening for a window, this has been partly blocked and a modern casement window with metal frame inserted. The west wall has a section of deeper walling with a curved return. This wall is shared with the adjoining thatched cottage which may explain the structure of the wall at this point.

- 3.3.2 This room currently contains several fixtures and fittings relating to its use as a domestic dairy and for food preparation. There are two large lead salt troughs raised on low brick piers with further brick piers probably used for shelving and storage. There is a slab of marble forming a shelf on one, however this is not fixed and therefore may not be part of the original fixture. The piers are mostly painted blue and would appear to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A large round timber block with metal fixture for processing meat sits adjacent to the west wall (Plate 9). The metal fixture is incomplete and is of unknown use but appears to be early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date with the words 'Now Listen' appearing in gold lettering on the side.
- 3.3.3 The dairy has a plank and batten door which has been shortened at the top, possibly for ventilation. The trapezoidal battens and metal fixings suggest this is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The adjoining internal window is most likely of the same date and probably replaced an earlier lattice ventilation opening.
- 3.3.4 *Room 2* - The larder also retains several fixtures and fittings which would appear to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the western wall there is a low shelf resting on brick piers similar to those in the dairy. There are two higher shelves above this resting on simple brackets with further central brackets inserted into the wall. Attached to the ceiling is a rack with several metal hooks for hanging meat and herbs (Plate 10). This room has a flagstone floor and the door leading to room 4 is a plank and batten door which has plasterboard attached the centre in the upper section. The door is fixed with strap hinges and is probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 3.3.5 *Room 3* - This was originally part of the larder but is currently configured as a bathroom with a modern plasterboard partition and door. Two external windows have been blocked in and a 20<sup>th</sup> century WC and shower have been installed.
- 3.3.6 *Room 4* - This room is separated from rooms 2 and 3 by a partition wall that is thought to be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The large hearth has been much altered, probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and has a boiling copper set within a brick wall beside it (Plate 11). There is evidence of later blocking in of side ovens although the date for this unclear as the brickwork is mixed. Within the hearth the remains of a mechanical spit can be seen and this is probably a smoke jack of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 12). The external door is of plank and batten design as seen elsewhere in the house and is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The window is a 20<sup>th</sup> century casement with metal. The walls are plastered and the depth of the walls can be seen in the window reveal. There is a hole in the ceiling revealing the laths fixed to the joists, however the plaster appears to have been replaced with 20<sup>th</sup> century plasterboard. The beam into which the covered floor joists are tenoned can be seen. The flooring is uneven flagstones, many of which are organic in shape. Amongst the many fixtures and fittings within this room there is a pump, some c. 19<sup>th</sup> century servants bells and various metal hooks (Plate 13).
- 3.3.7 *Room 5* - This room is the ground floor of the 19<sup>th</sup> century brick extension to the main house and contains a large fireplace on the south elevation which currently has an Aga style cooker (Plate 14). There are large cupboards to each side and the north elevation has a large wooden dresser. Above some late 20<sup>th</sup> century kitchen cupboards on the west

elevation is a small casement window enclosed from this room by a glass panel (Plate 15).

- 3.3.8 *Room 6* - This room has a partition dividing the room at an angle into two, each with separate doorway. The angled partition is presumably to accommodate the external and internal windows, thus allowing light into both spaces. The largest room has the internal window also seen in room 5. This window would originally have been external but was enclosed with the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension (Plate 16). The iron fittings are probably original and the turnbuckle catch being similar in design to a late 17<sup>th</sup> century dated example from Gloucestershire (Hall 2005, 89). Also within this space is a wooden shelf and the dividing wall has been cut to allow some light from the external window through. Both spaces have visible joists with no datable features. The smaller room has the external window which has a 20<sup>th</sup> century wooden frame (Plate 17). Outside of these spaces and communicating doorway with room 7 has been blocked up with 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and converted into a cupboard with simple wooden shelving.
- 3.3.9 *Room 7* - The most interesting feature in this room is the fireplace which was originally substantially larger but has been partially blocked in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 18). Above the timber lintel which spans the width of the wall at this point the construction material is stone rubble as seen elsewhere in the house. The lintel has laths nailed to it for plaster to be applied, the plaster has been removed. Below this the hearth has been blocked with 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork however a hole has been knocked through allowing inspection of the interior of the hearth. The 19<sup>th</sup> century iron grate has a late 19<sup>th</sup> century marble fire surround. Unfortunately the mantle has broken off and is no longer in-situ. Where the mantle has broken the core of the marble is revealed and this shows a slate-like material suggesting the surround is probably an English marble. One side of the hearth is a deep cupboard with shelving, thought to originally have been a stair for staff. And on the other side is a doorway which has been blocked up with 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork. The walls have been plastered and the floor is timber plank. The window within this room is modern (20<sup>th</sup> century). A beam running north-south and supporting the joists for the floor above has been encased in timber planks. Two doors within the north wall lead out into the main entrance hall of the house. This wall was probably inserted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.3.10 *Room 8* - This room has traces of painted decoration on each wall which is probably part of an 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme. On the eastern wall is a red coloured paint with voids where wainscot panelling rails were attached. The remaining walls have an olive green colour on the lower section of the wall with a void where a dado had been placed and a cream colour on the upper section of the wall. The floor is timber and the window is 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Encased in the window reveals are folding shutters with small butterfly hinges and are 18<sup>th</sup> century in date (Plate 19). Behind one shutter we can see evidence of another decorative scheme with Green painted woodwork and green floral wallpaper. The knobs on the shutters are 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and match the bell pull positioned near the fireplace. The fireplace has an iron grate and a white marble fire surround (Plate 20). These are probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. There is a beam spanning north south and, as in room 7, this has been encased in timber.
- 3.3.11 *Hallway* - The hall has a flag floor and the lower section of walling is rendered. Above the main entrance is a high level modern window. The arch detail of the main door is reflected in the interior door leading to the kitchens. The stair is straight with a winder and the balusters are simple wooden pieces with chamfered central sections (Plate 21). The finials and pendants are also simple in design and difficult to date. Underneath the stair is a cupboard.

- 3.3.12 *Room 9* - This is currently configured as a bathroom and is formed through the partitioning of the adjoining room. It is entered via an angled doorway and there is a step downwards further indicating the difference in construction dates for the front and rear wings. To the east wall there is a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century window with original fixings. The north wall has two small recesses, currently used as shelving (Plate 22). The panelled wall dividing room 9 and 10 appears to be chipboard with battens forming the panelling appearance. A timber beam and principal rafter forming the roof above can be seen as part of this divide. The ceiling is also constructed of chipboard and battens and is angled to the east and west to allow extra height within the room.
- 3.3.13 *Room 10*- This room is entered via a doorway in the partition wall and from within the room we can see the partition is faced with wooden planks. This surface has several different layers of newspaper and magazines affixed which have mostly been peeled off. This was possibly done for decorative purpose but could equally have been to provide a flat surface for wall paper or paint. The c. 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplace on the south wall protrudes out from the wall and the depth of the wall here suggests that an earlier fireplace may lie behind (Plate 23). There are two deep cupboards either side of this formed using timber planks to enclose the spaces. On the west wall a timber post beneath the principal rafter can be seen. A timber wall plate can also be seen spanning the room at this point. It is likely that the beam was truncated to allow for a larger space. The ceiling is also angled towards the east and west to allow for extra height.
- 3.3.14 *Room 11* - This room is part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension and is accessed via two steps up, indicating the difference in ceiling height between the earliest parts of the building. The fireplace is set off centre within the chimney breast and, along with the windows, is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 24). There are no visible timbers within this room and there was no access to the roof space above. The ceiling is angled at the east and west sides to allow for extra height but the pitch of the angle is greater than seen in previous rooms.
- 3.3.15 *Room 12* - This room is separated from the hallway by a thin divide formed of wooden panels (Plate 25). The ceiling is partially plastered and partially board and batten as seen previously. A timber beam is visible and spans from north to south. The north wall is angled from top to bottom.
- 3.3.16 *Room 13* - This room has a window seat underneath a 19<sup>th</sup> century window. There are two visible timbers in the ceiling, one beam running north to south and one beam probably part of the roof truss above. Beside the 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplace are two cupboards set at crooked angles (Plate 26). This is thought to have been the location for a staircase from the attic to the ground floor, however no evidence was found at this level. The cupboards are deep and have 19<sup>th</sup> century wall paper inside and the plank and batten doors appear to be of similar date. The ceiling is plastered.
- 3.3.17 *Room 14* - This room has another 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplace set off centre between two cupboards (Plate 27). The north western cupboard has 19<sup>th</sup> century blue and beige wall paper within. The window for this room is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century/ 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement. The beam spanning the room from north to south has been encased with timber planks, presumably to hide modern electricity fixings.
- 3.3.18 *Hallway* - The hallway is mostly covered with a thick rough plaster (Plate 28). There is a small shelf cut into the wall beside the entrance to room 13. The 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden staircase leading up to the attic is accessed via a plank and batten door. The staircase has been enclosed with a wall of timber planks.
- 3.3.19 *Attic* - The attic space is only fully accessible above the western (front) 17<sup>th</sup> century range. This space has been divided into three rooms at the point of the two stone

chimney stacks rising from the ground floor. The northern room has a small window which is partially obscured by the neighbouring Rose Cottage's thatched roof (Plate 29). The window is currently loosely blocked on one side with old clay roof tiles. There is a patch of red bricks in the gable wall beneath the apex but otherwise this wall is of stone construction and plastered. The southern room is smaller in size as it has lath and plaster partitions sectioning off the base of the pitched roof on the east and west sides. There is also a lath and plaster ceiling with angled edges to allow for extra room height however the butt purlins of the roof structure can still be seen (Plate 30). The central roof space allows the construction of the butt purlin roof to be seen in full (Plate 31). It is known that the roof of Montague house were extensively repaired in the late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> century by the previous owner, however it can be seen that many older timbers survive so the repairs were mainly to the tiles boarding forming the covering. The flooring of the attic is wooden planks, however at the location of the cupboard in room 13 the planks are laid differently suggesting that this was used as stair access to the floors below.

The roof of the eastern range could be seen from within room 9 and appears to have the same type of frame as the western roof. This has appears to have not been used as living space.

### 3.4 Outbuildings description

3.4.1 There are outbuildings of various phases associated with the farm. There are two main ranges east of the farmhouse, one which borders the yard to the north and another L-shaped complex running through the centre of the yard a little further east.

3.4.2 *The North Range-* The North range is made up of two adjoining sheds and, although altered over time, both appear to date to the 17th century (Plate 32). It is likely that the left hand shed is contemporary with the original structure in the east range of the farmhouse, the right hand shed being built soon after.

The slate roof of the left shed is lower and shallower. There is a large corrugated door on the left and a smaller boarded door and a window on the right. Inside is a wooden partition dividing the stable from the tack room on the right. The combined tack and grooms room features a small fireplace in the north east corner, the chimney of which can be seen between the roofs of the two sheds (Plate 33), as well as racks for the saddles. It is likely that these date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century suggesting the outhouses were altered at the same time as the farmhouse. Many of the features in the stable and tack room are original such as the manger and the saddle rack.

The right hand shed is also built with stonework consistent with the original farmhouse. The corrugated roof has a steeper pitch and there is one doorway with a boarded door and a small six-pane window on the southern elevation. Inside, there is a wooden partition dividing the east and west sides and a two wooden mangers against the north wall.

To the right of these sheds, along the same range, there are three small modern adjoining outhouses constructed of breeze blocks, red brick, wood and corrugated iron. However, the rear of these outhouses, on the north side, is built onto a low stone wall running from the back of the two older sheds.

3.4.3 *Central Outhouses-* The outhouse complex in the centre of the yard is larger and seem to have a more complicated construction history. The oldest part of the complex is a stone shed on the west side orientated north south and in close proximity to the rear of the farmhouse (Plate 34). It has a modern corrugated iron roof and the stone work, although slightly less even, is consistent with the stonework on the farmhouse and the northern range of original outhouses. There are some areas of red brick patching. It features one



central doorway with a wooden lintel and red brick quoining on the west side and a small narrow unglazed window to the right of this. On the east side of the building, there is one external doorway on the right hand side. On the north face, there is an impression of a small building that was once built against it. The interior is rendered with cement to the level of the eaves but there are still an original rack in the north west corner

Joining this building and running perpendicular from the east side is a long stone wall approximately 1.75m high (Plate 35). This is built up to a height of approximately 2.5m with breeze blocks and serves as the north wall of a modern open shed with corrugated iron roof and steel standards. On the floor of this shed is an area of small cobbles which is likely to be contemporary with the stone structures. At the east end of this wall, there is what appears to be a stone gable end suggesting that the wall was once the north face of a long stone shed running perpendicular from the east face of the original shed to the west. There are also openings blocked with breeze blocks along the wall indicating where doors and windows would have been.

Built on to the east side of the gable is the end of a 20th century red brick building with a corrugated iron roof running north to south (Plate 36). The four windows are unglazed and the entrances, one on the west face and two on the east face, have no doors.

## 4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 Montague farmhouse comprises a collection of buildings of attractive vernacular construction with many interesting fixtures dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The farmhouse is a predominantly stone built building that was constructed in two phases in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was greatly altered internally and had an additional brick built extension added to the south eastern corner.
- 4.1.2 The farmhouse and outbuildings were recorded to English Heritage level II as a planning requirement in advance of buildings works. The opportunity was also taken at this time to photographically record the various outbuildings in the event of proposed works once this stage of work is completed.

Alison Kelly/Deirdre Forde

March 2009

## APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Published Sources

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Brunskill, R &<br>Clifton-Taylor, A (1978) | <i>English Brickwork</i>                              |
| Hall, L (2007)                             | <i>Period House Fixtures and Fittings 1300 – 1900</i> |
| Victoria County History (1959)             | <i>A History of the County of Oxford Vol. 6</i>       |
| Wade Martins, S (1991)                     | <i>Historic Farm Buildings</i>                        |

Wells-Cole, A (1983)

*Historic Paper Hangings: from Temple Newsam and Other English Houses*

## **APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS AND ARCHIVE INFORMATION**

**Site name:** Monatgue Farmhouse, Hethe

**Site code:** HEMOF09

**Grid reference:** SP 594 294

**Type of evaluation:** Historic building recording

**Date and duration of project:** Site work undertaken in March 2009.

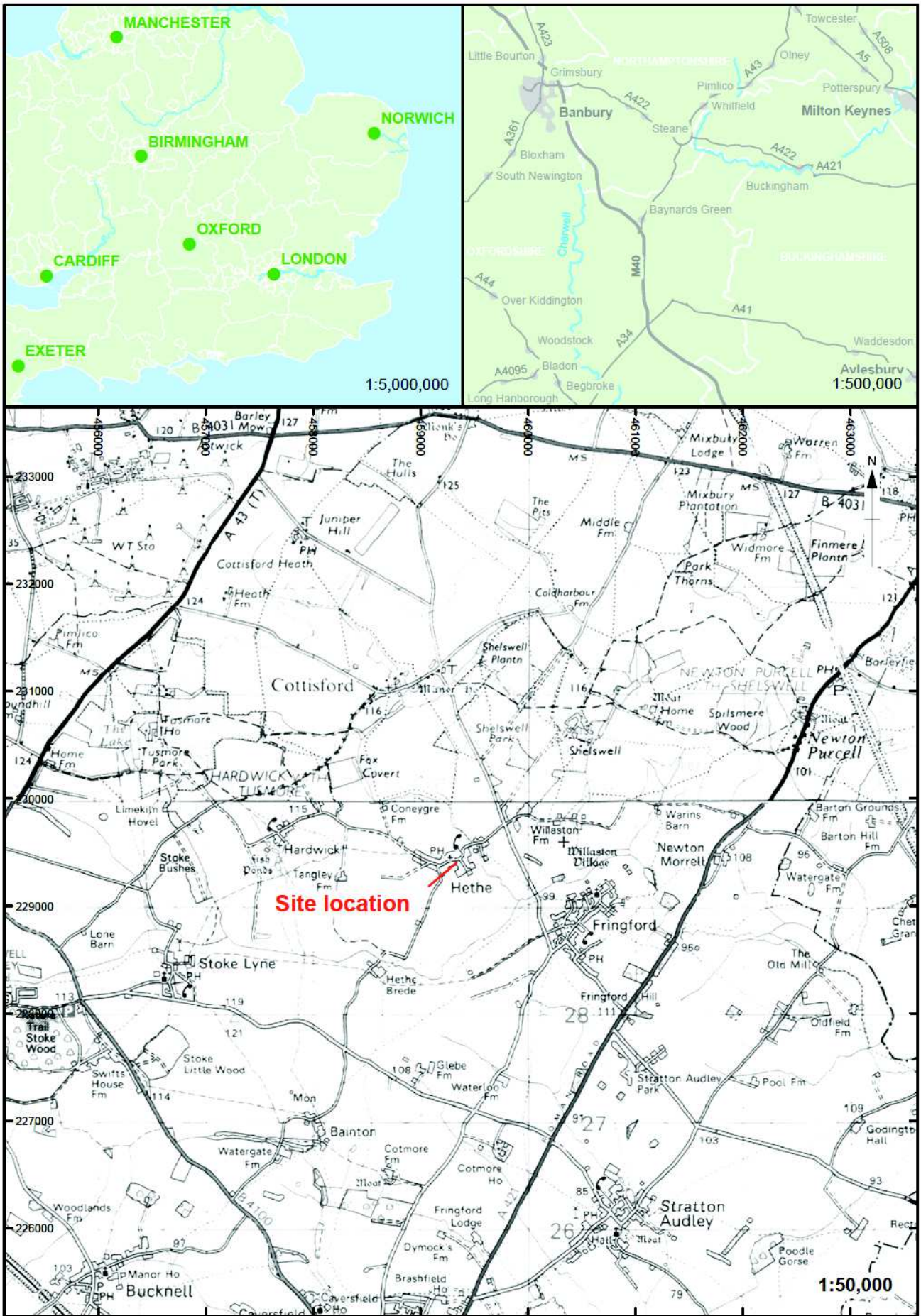
**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. It will be deposited at an appropriate museum or other agreed body.

### **Contents of Archive:**

- Black and white contact sheets and negatives x 3
- Digital photographs
- Report
- Site notes and annotated drawings.

A digital PDF version of the report will also be submitted to OASIS.





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Figure 1: Site location

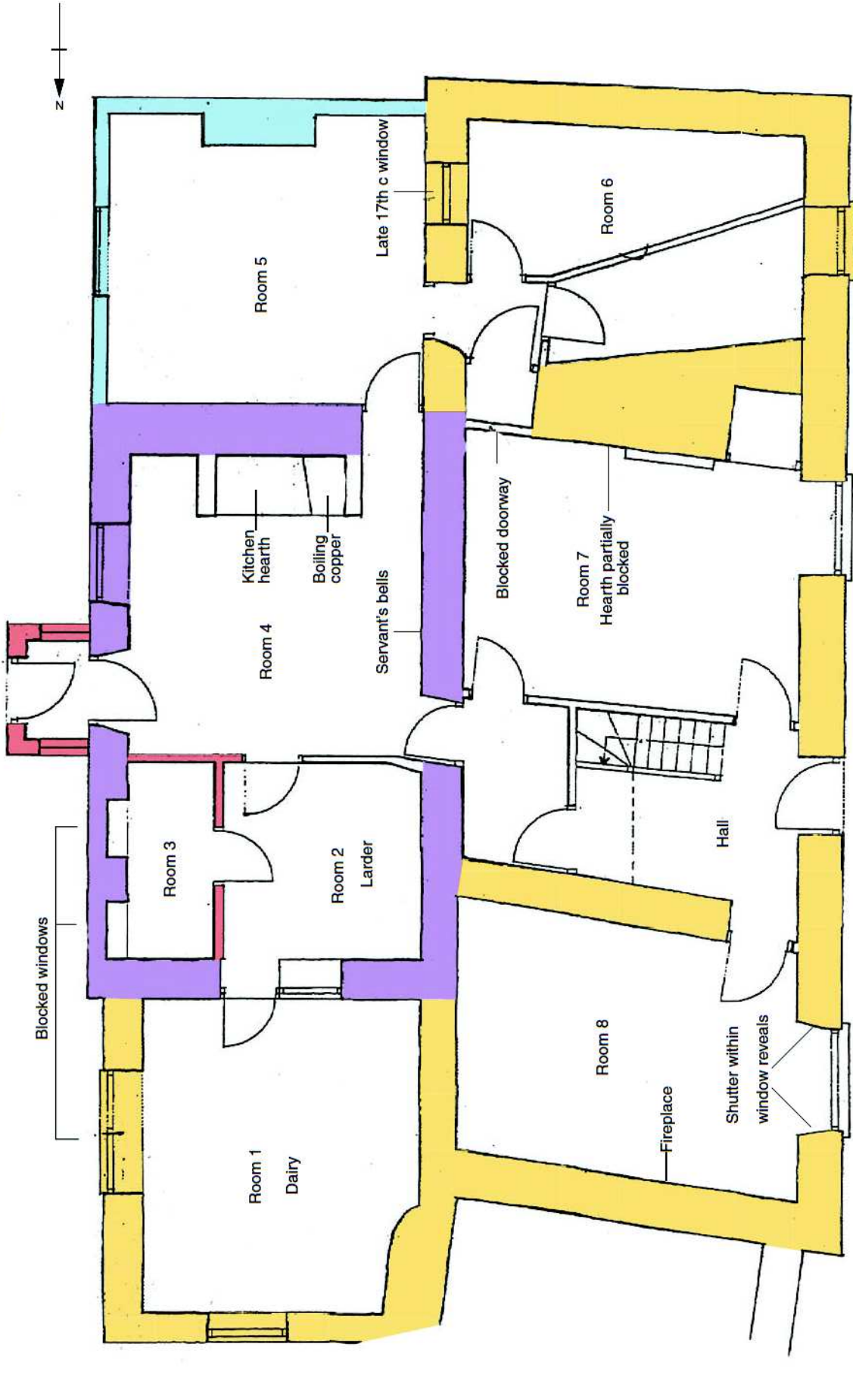
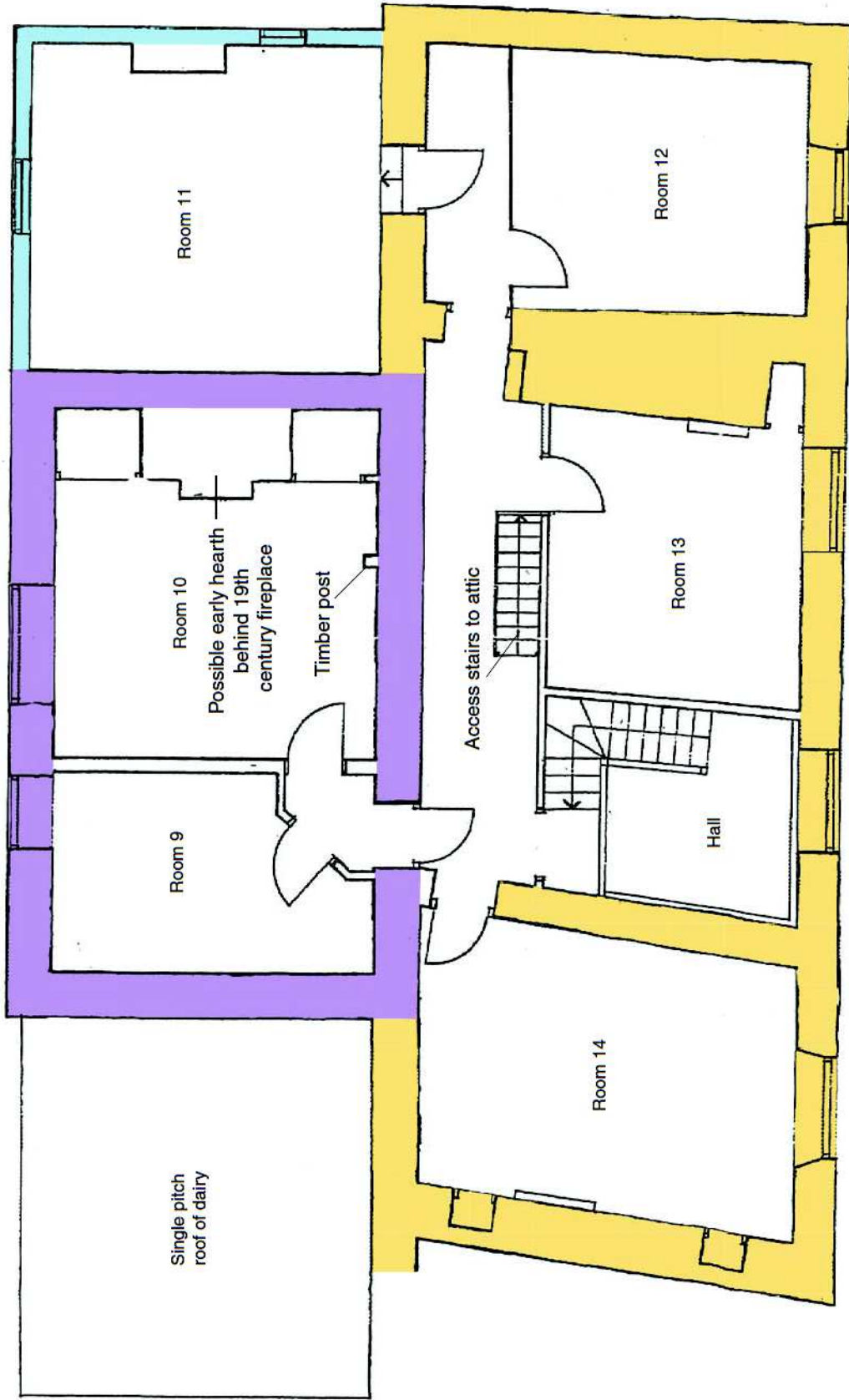


Figure 2: Ground floor plan



- Phase 1 - 17th century
- Phase 2 - Later 17th century
- Phase 3 - 19th century
- Phase 4 - 20th century

Figure 3: Phased first floor plan

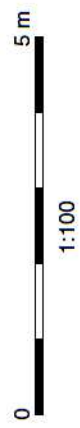
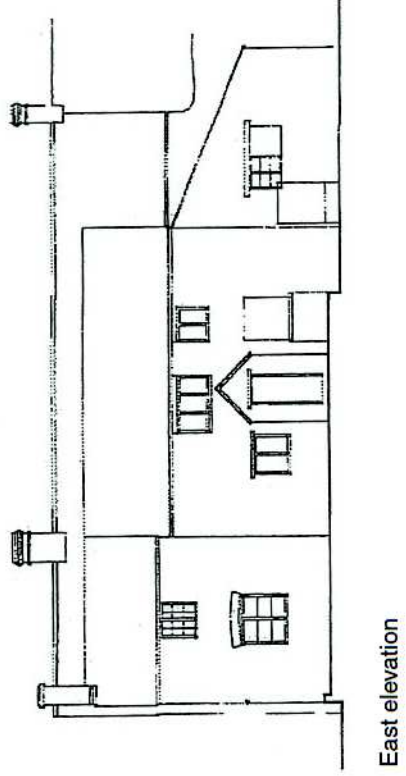
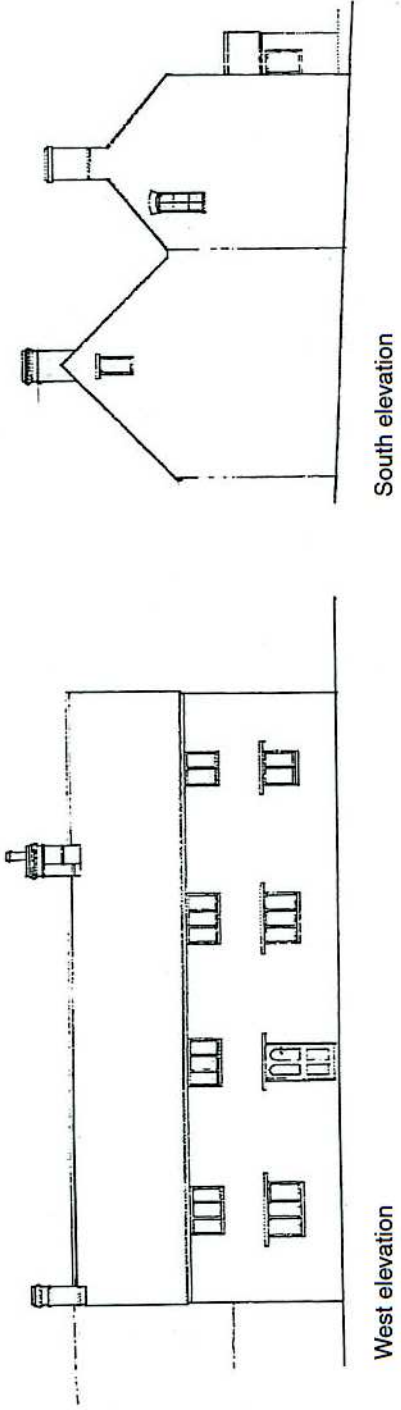


Figure 4: Elevations





Plate 1: West Elevation

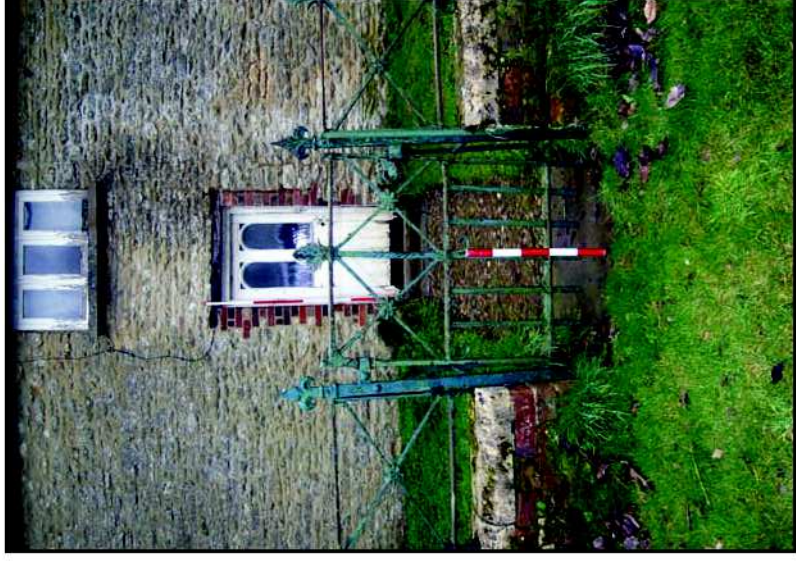


Plate 2: Doorway on west elevation



Plate 3: East elevation, looking north west



Plate 4: East elevation, Original farmhouse and lean-to, looking west



Plate 5: East elevation, 19th century extension



Plate 6: South elevation, gable end looking north west



Plate 7: North elevation, Window obscured by Thatch cottage



Plate 8: Room 1, east wall



Plate 9: Room 1, 20th century  
fixtur



Plate 10: Room 2, Meat hooks, looking south



Plate 11: Room 4, Fire place, looking south



Plate 12: Room 4, Jack Spit inside fireplac



Plate 13: Room 4, Servants bells, west wall



Plate 14: Room 5, South wall



Plate 15: Room 5, Internal casement window, looking west

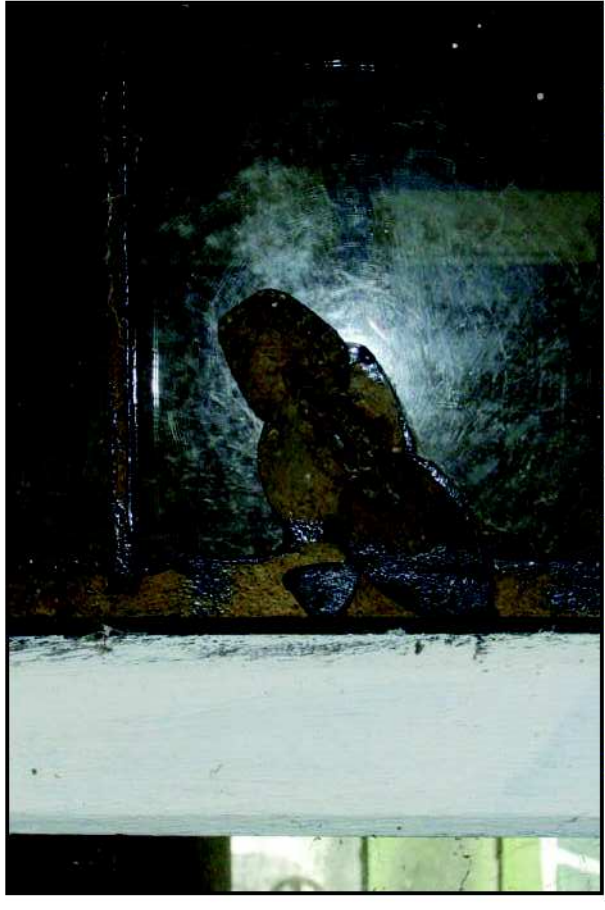


Plate 16: Room 6, Catch of internal casement window, looking east



Plate 17: Room 6, North side of division, looking west



Plate 18: Room 7, Fireplace, looking south



Plate 19: Room 8, Shuttered window, looking west



Plate 20: Room 8, Fire place, looking north



Plate 21: Hallway, Stairs, looking south east



Plate 22: Room 9, Bathroom, looking west



Plate 23: Room 10, South wall



Plate 24: Room 11, South wall



Plate 26: Room 13, South and west walls, looking south west



Plate 28: First floor Hallway, looking south



Plate 25: Room 12, East wall



Plate 27: Room 14, North wall, looking north west



Plate 29: Attic, North gable end, looking north



Plate 30: Attic, South gable end, looking south



Plate 31: Attic, Roof structure, looking north



Plate 32: Outbuildings, North range, looking north





Plate 33: Outbuildings, Fire place in outbuilding, looking north east



Plate 34: Outbuildings, West shed of central range, looking east



Plate 35: Outbuildings, North wall of central range, looking south

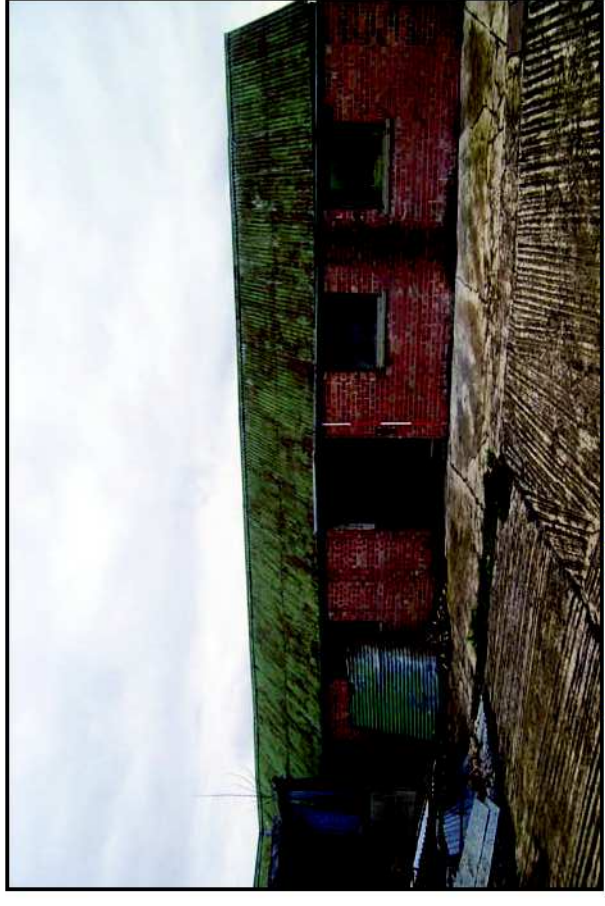


Plate 36: Outbuildings, East shed of central range, looking east



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