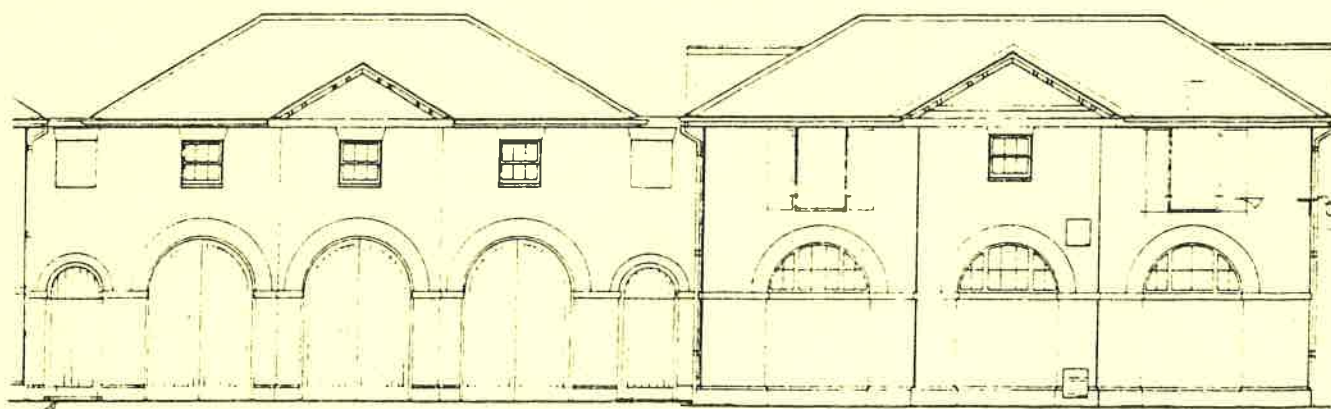
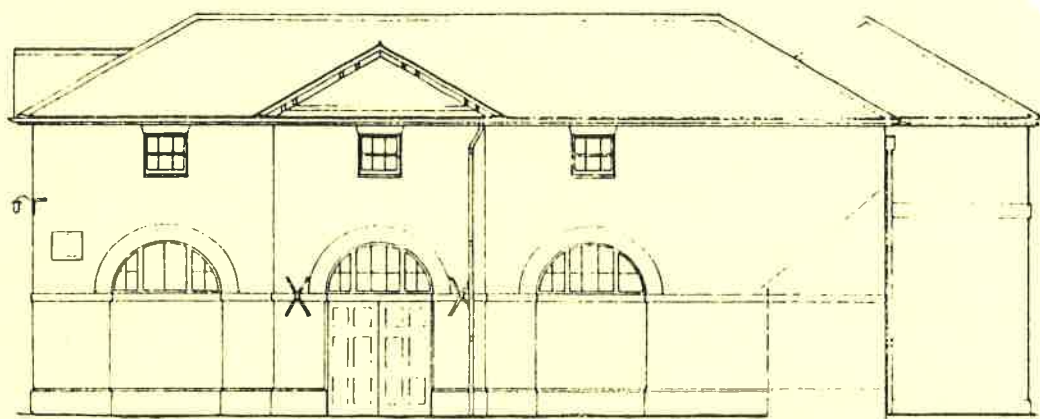


Dr and Mrs J Tatham Banks

# Crowsley Park House, Shiplake, Oxon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD  
IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
AUGUST 1998

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# Crowsley Park House, Shiplake, Oxon

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS

### *Summary*

*Crowsley Park House is an early eighteenth century structure, formerly surrounded by a deer park, with a collection of associated buildings to its south-west. Among these buildings is a three sided stable court, a ruined cottage, a kennel, donkey well and barn. Refurbishment work to some of these structures, as well as the construction of a conservatory adjoining the house, allowed a programme of archaeological building recording to be undertaken on the areas affected before and during the works.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) has been commissioned by Dr and Mrs Tatham Banks to undertake a programme of archaeological recording on Crowsley Park House and associated buildings, near Shiplake in south Oxfordshire. This results from the granting of planning permission and listed building consent by South Oxfordshire District Council for a programme of building works at the site consisting of a new conservatory to be constructed adjoining the house and the conversion of a stable block to studio use and additional accommodation.
- 1.2 Due to the historic and architectural significance of the building permission was granted with the condition that a programme of archaeological recording be undertaken in accordance with planning guidance (PPG15) and a brief was issued by South Oxfordshire District Council's Conservation Officer for this work.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1 The archaeological recording, which was undertaken on April 23 and 24 1998, was primarily of a photographic nature supplemented by field notes and annotated drawings. The timing of the field work was designed to allow the recording of the stable block prior to the commencement of works and of the newly exposed east wall of the house during construction of the conservatory. Photographs (black and white prints and colour slide) were taken of general external and internal elevations as well as constructional details, evidence of phasing and other features of interest. Only very limited historical and documentary research into Crowsley park and house was included in this project.

### 3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Crowsley Park House (NGR: SU 7280 7988) is located approximately one mile to the south-east of Sonning Common, c 28 miles south-east of Oxford. It is listed Grade II, (South Oxon: 59:9/155), as is the associated stable court and coach house (South Oxon: 59:9/157) to the south-west of the house. Between the house and stables is a ruined cottage, a circular donkey well and an L-shaped block.
- 3.2 Although only a side (south) elevation of the main house is included in this recording project a short description of the house and some historical details to place the project in context, would be of use. The present house is thought to have been preceded by a house, dating from the reign of James II surrounded by a park of 250 acres enclosed during the same period. The present building was probably originally built around 1720 (Pevsner) and was subsequently enlarged with the addition of a battlement porch and corner turrets. The DoE listing suggests the late 18th century as the probable date for this extension, broadly corresponding with Pevsner's suggestion of c 1800 while the RCHME (*Monuments Threatened or Destroyed: a select list*) believes it to be later, c 1845-94. The house is two storeys tall, 10 bays wide to the front 13 to the rear (due to three bay extension), is of brick with flared headers and sash windows.

### 4 DESCRIPTION AND OBSERVATIONS

#### Stable Court

- 4.1 The Stable Court consists of three brick built wings, each two storeys tall with slate roof, around a yard with the southern side open. A plaque on the rear of the central wing (the coach house) dates the structure (ostensibly of one date) to 1758. Each courtyard facade is three bays wide with slightly projecting central bay and pediments to north and east blocks. Each bay has a tall arched opening (several blocked) at ground floor level and square, six pane sash window above. A pair of crossed tie bar plates are visible within the east facade centred on the stone impost which is neatly cut to accommodate the iron tie. The west and north wings are each a single bay deep with hipped roofs while the east wing is two bays deep with a double hipped roof. The courtyard facades are of Flemish bond and are given polychromatic decoration consisting of blue headers and red stretchers.

#### West wing

#### *Ground floor*

- 4.2 The west wing contains a stable and tack room to ground floor and accommodation to first floor. The stable is four bays wide, divided by half height tongue and groove boarded partitions with sloped ridges and gentle arch towards the rear. These would presumably have been originally heightened with an iron grill, similar to one that survives in the east wing. Each partition terminates to the front at a chamfered timber post. Tongue and groove

panelling with a similar profile is present on the north and south (external) walls and above each of these the walls are plastered and painted pink. A timber board with semi-circular underside, is attached to each post, immediately above a timber cornice, thus creating an arched front above each bay. Either one or two timber pegs protrude from each post (upper peg at height of c 2 m), which would formerly have held stable gear. The panelling and posts are generally painted a cream colour with red trimmings (cornice, underside of arch, pegs etc).

- 4.3 The rear wall of the stable is faced with tongue and groove boarding, suspended c 53 cm from the brick wall behind. This allows for a hay chute to descend through the void and carry feed from the first floor to the lead lined feed trough in each stable bay. The feed exits through one of four arched openings (56 x 56 cm) with three vertical iron bars. Three angled beams, with narrow chamfers and stops, support the first floor above. The stable is being restored as part of the current works and the fittings are being retained.
- 4.4 The adjacent tack room had been partially stripped and gutted when the field work was undertaken to reveal brick beneath the four plastered walls. The internal partition (shared with the stable) is brick within a timber frame. The clear outline of a recently removed staircase is apparent on the north wall, rising to the north-west corner. This was boxed in with tongue and groove boarding and allowed access to the first floor from a bricked up door in the north east corner of the room. This flight of stairs is being reinstated as part of the current works and the doorway is to be reopened. The other timber staircase within the room, adjacent to the brick partition with the stable is being removed to allow the insertion of a WC on the ground floor and greater floor space on the first floor.

#### *First floor*

- 4.5 The first floor of the west wing is divided in two on the same axis as the ground floor with a timber stud partition to the south of the stairs. The roof consists of four timber trusses, the one furthest to the north being hidden behind a plastered ceiling. The visible trusses each contain a tie beam (none chamfered) resting to each end on wall plate, collar, principal rafters, a single clasped purlin to either pitch. A pair of posts, located directly beneath the purlins, rest on the tie beam and support the collar. The rafters are mainly machine cut, although not modern replacements, and some retain bark to their underside. There is a common ridge piece and there are two breaks to the purlins on each pitch (at the first and third trusses from the south). At these points the ends of each purlin do not abut, instead overlapping and lying adjacent to each other. A horizontal brace, laid diagonally to the external walls, is present to the two visible corners of the floor, resting on a pair of timber wall plates (each plate 1.5 m long, 0.5 m above floor level).
- 4.6 The field work was undertaken when the refurbishment work had just begun and the plastered south side of the central partition, directly beneath the third truss from the south, had been removed. This reveals vertical, timber studs (at 36 cm centres) braced by a pair of diagonal studs forming a triangle. A

previous site visit, prior to the start of works observed the partition to have a hessian and newspaper surface (one of the papers was dated 1879). The adjacent courtyard wall (east) also showed evidence that this part of G2 was formerly a furnished and occupied room as between the second and third trusses this wall is plastered and painted light blue. The walls enclosing the rest of the room are not plastered but are partially painted directly on brick. Six circular peg holes are present in the tie beam above this partition, probably from hooks recently removed.

- 4.7 It is apparent, when viewed from the courtyard that at first floor level that much of the central bay of the west wing has been rebuilt. Unlike in the rest of the wall the Flemish bond headers are not blue but are red, merging with the stretchers.
- 4.8 In contrast with most of F2, F1 has been a 'lived in' room with plastered ceiling (obscuring the hipped roof timbers) and walls. There are matching six pane sash windows to the east and west walls and a fire place to the west with cast iron Victorian surround. The chimney has been removed (since 1984) and capped at ground floor level. The floor is boarded and the joists are orientated N-S. The two flights of stairs rising to F1 are each boxed in with tongue and groove boarding (painted a mustard colour). The door accessing the former stairs to the north (leading to the blocked doorway downstairs) was locked and labelled "dangerous staircase".
- 4.9 The first floor of the west wing is being converted to a 'groom's flat' with sitting room to south (F2), bedroom to north (F1) and a bathroom in between.

### **East block**

#### ***Ground floor***

- 4.10 The east wing of the stable court is divided by a N-S brick wall along its spine with the two spaces interlinked only at first floor level. The western half of the ground floor, facing the court, contains a set of partially surviving stables less decorative than those within the west wing and only partially original. The largest among these is G3, to the north, which contains three stalls, divided by two partitions. The partition to the south is secondary, of mid height tongue and groove boarding, with horizontal ridge, topped by a grill formed by vertical, iron bars. This creates two larger pens where formerly there would have been three, presumably divided by partitions similar to that remaining to the north. This has tongue and groove boarding to lower level, with sloped ridge and arched rear with iron grill above. Unlike in the west wing the ridge of the partitioning is horizontal and there is no arched fronting piece to each stable.
- 4.11 To the rear of the stables is a set of four chutes, similar to those within the west wing, together with a lead-lined trough. The four chutes do not relate to the existing, three stable pens, and the third chute from the north coincides with a partition. The doors to each pen do not survive in-situ but a make-shift

timber barrier has been erected to the central pen to allow its short term use as an animal enclosure.

- 4.12 Similarly to G2 the floor structure above is supported by three beams with shallow chamfers and the joinery was painted mustard colour with red trimmings, although it is much more faded than in the opposite stable. A section of plastered ceiling has been removed to reveal a floor structure above of modern floor boards supported by modern joists inserted alongside original ones. A common floor gulley is present within each stable, orientated N-S, dividing brick paved floor to the east from a surface formed with thin stones to the west.
- 4.13 G4 was presumably also originally a stable but has been adapted for reuse, involving the removal of the trough and chute, probably earlier this century. A staircase formerly existed adjacent to the wall adjoining G3. Its former existence is clear, shown by an unpainted diagonal imprint rising to a rectangular section of exposed joists, contrasting with the rest of the plastered ceiling, indicating a former opening. From a survey plan produced for the BBC in 1984 it can be seen that the flight of stairs had been removed by that date.
- 4.14 The exposed wall behind the former stairs demonstrate its brick nogging construction and the outline of the timber frame is visible beneath the painted surface, including a pair of diagonal members rising to support the perpendicular binder. The opposite wall, adjoining G5, is of similar brick nogging construction. Sections of plastered ceiling have been removed in the north-west and south-east corners of the room to reveal modern softwood joists inserted alongside original joists. The floor is generally covered with twentieth-century quarry tiles but the section, which would formerly have been hidden by the staircase, retains older brick pavers.
- 4.15 G5 is a small, single stable, retaining a mid height tongue and groove fronting partition below a vertical grill, similar in style to that within G3. There is a single chute to the rear and the floor is of brick pavers beneath a later, thin concrete surface. The south wall is of exposed brick and the ceiling is plastered above simple timber cross binders supported by a timber post located within the stable partition.
- 4.16 Adjacent to G5 is an electricity sub-station, to which there was no access. A doorway into this room from the courtyard has been infilled with modern brick, beneath the arch within the wall facing the court, furthest to the south. The door is known to have been bricked up relatively recently as it is indicated on a survey plan undertaken for the BBC in 1984. The infill is visible from within G5, which is also partly covered by the arch, clearly shown by the removal of some plaster surrounding to allow its insertion.
- 4.17 In the organisation of the site plan, the eastern half of the east wing of the stable court, is in effect a separate building at ground floor level, opening as it does to the east and with no interconnections to the stables to the west. A garage (G8) fills much of the ground floor, with an annex (G9) created to the



south by construction of a twentieth century brick wall. When the field work was undertaken several features had been exposed by the construction project. The removal (presumably) of panelling to the lower portion of the central wall has revealed a brick wall (irregular English bond) beneath a plastered upper portion. The two portions divided by a castellated ridge containing six troughs and five peaks, probably the outline of a set of former stable stalls.

- 4.18 There is a timber beam built into the wall, 1.5 m above ground, presumably to support the panelling. The east wall is rendered for its full height with old plaster above a dado rail, 155 cm above floor height and modern cement render beneath. A flight of stairs exists to the rear (north) of the room and imprints on the walls to either side show that it was formerly boxed in. A trench, c 25 cm deep, was dug during the site works appearing to reveal that the floor surface (concrete layer on brick pavers) is based on a layer of cobbles, 22 cm deep. The ceiling has been removed to allow the consolidation of the floor above revealing joists orientated N-S, supported by five beams (W-E) with narrow chamfers. The rebuilt floor contains various forms of joists: reused non-machine cut; old machine cut; modern. Lath holes are visible to the underside.

### *First floor*

- 4.19 The first floor of the east wing of the stable block is similar on both sides (G4 and G5) and unlike on the ground floor they are effectively a single space, two new openings having been added in the central wall, either side of an existing one. The roof on either side is supported by five trusses containing tie beam (25 cm x 13 cm), collar (15 cm x 8 cm) principal rafter supporting a single clasped purlin (c13 x 13 cm) to either pitch and supported by a post resting on tie beam. The joints are secured by pegged mortice and tenons and a recent collar has been added to each pair of rafters together with battens on the rafters to allow for a new sloped ceiling. The roof structure of each of the two bays is similar in principal to that of the west wing except that the collar and tie beam are significantly closer together in the west wing (c 35 cm compared to 60 cm). Thus the pairs of posts are more squat in the east wing.
- 4.20 There is a horizontal timber brace at each hipped corner, laid diagonally, resting directly on the walls and there is a timber wall piece, 70 cm above floor level, spanning the west wall of F3. Each of the other walls shows a line of similar height apparently where a timber wall plate has been replaced by brick infill. Each truss rests on a pair of wall plates (22 cm deep) and this supports, within the central wall, a further layer of brick which supports the rain water trough within the roof gully. This layer of brick demonstrates to what extent the roof slopes, as to the northern end there is a single course between tie beam and gully while to the south there is three courses deep. The pairs of trusses either side of the central spine generally rest side by side on the wall plate but the central pair of trusses have been cut to allow them to partially slot together.
- 4.21 Plaster has clearly been removed from the western side of the central wall to reveal regular English bond brickwork behind. All the other walls are also of exposed English bond brick but it is less clear that plaster has been removed

from them. The walls are 33 cm deep extending to 45 cm beneath the pediments. A small opening appears to have existed between the coach house and the north-west corner of F3 and may be reinstated in the present works. A butt joint extending down 90 cm from the wall plate is present in the wall at this point, immediately to the north of a small (60 x 40 cm) functionless opening, probably of an investigative nature created during the current works.

### **The Coach House**

- 4.22 It was not possible as part of the current project to undertake an in-depth analysis or photographic survey of the coach house. Access was possible to the ground floor but a clear view of the walls or of any features was not possible due to the space being used for storage. The only visible feature of interest was the constructional distinction in the east wall between the solid brick external wall contrasting with the brick nogging in the continuation of this wall to the south, (where it adjoins G14). It was also not possible to properly survey G14 as the doorways to it, from the courtyard and from G3, are blocked but it was possible to view it from within G3. The first floor within this space has been revealed and some of the wall has been exposed to reveal that the wall adjoining the coach house is brick nogging at ground floor below timber stud partition above. Access was not possible to the first floor above the coach house where no development work was intended.

### **Conservatory**

- 4.23 At the centre of the current project is the construction of a steel and glass conservatory to the south end of the house incorporating existing brick walls to west and east from an earlier structure. The south wall of the house has a large brick hearth and chimney stack to the east, with three doorways, two of which are beneath brick segmental arches, to the west. The west wall contains three openings, originally two sash windows either side of a doorway but which had been partially converted to two sash windows to the north and a doorway to the east. Two sash windows to the north of a door are being reinstated to the east wall.
- 4.24 A short series of very useful photographs exists, taken in 1956, now held in the National Buildings Record in Swindon (ref: AA.57/369). Two of these, taken from the south-west, show clearly the former extension to the south of the house which the conservatory has replaced and partially incorporated. What appears to be shown is an L-shaped brick structure with hipped slate(?) roof, extending as far south (c 20 m) as the existing tower and with a short projection west towards the donkey well. The south façade (flush with the tower but with abutting hipped roofs) is 5 bays wide with 12 pane sash windows (flared headers) to first floor and 15 pane sash windows to ground floor. There is a central doorway in the south façade, below a 9 pane window while the west facade has four blind windows, again with flared headers. Unfortunately neither photograph shows the sections of wall retained and incorporated into the conservatory.

## Cellar

- 4.25 A series of cellars beneath the conservatory have been included in this survey although no work was being undertaken as part of the current project. The cellars divide into two main rooms, one immediately adjacent to the house, the other to the south of the tower and they are not of the same phase. The two rooms are linked by a corridor with a blocked opening which formerly led to a dog legged staircase rising to the former building in front of the existing tower. Each of the two rooms has a single brick arch above supported by brick walls to either side with a brick paved floor. The clearest evidence of the multi-phase nature of the cellars is that the wide arch of the room is out of alignment with the narrow arch of the corridor resulting in an awkward arched overlap. The room nearest the house contains a pair of modern concrete bases against the east wall and a circular brick sump in the floor adjacent to the entrance to the corridor.

## Outbuilding

- 4.26 The outbuilding is a ruined structure, having lost its roof, which was proposed for conversion to a cottage as part of the current scheme, a plan that has been postponed. The structure divides into two distinct sections separated by a central brick wall, with the western half sub-divided by a second parallel brick wall. The rear (north) wall of the whole structure is double height while the front wall is single height to the west of the central wall and double to the east.
- 4.27 A wealth of phasing evidence is apparent within the walls, especially in the room furthest east (G11), which is reached via a brick arched doorway adjacent to the eastern wing of the stable court. The rear (north) wall and west walls are each formed with clear bands of flint cobbles and brick. Cobbles rise from the ground to a height of 85 cm, succeeded by a brick layer of c 2.6 m, which is below a second flint layer and then a second brick layer. A pair of bricked up openings, one above each other, are visible in the rear wall. That to the ground floor is only apparent through butt joints to either side, the brick infill being of a significant age, while the former opening above was headed by a brick segmental arch and was infilled with more recent bricks. Remaining flashing on the west wall shows that the structure had a single pitch roof. The floor of this room is sunken and has apparently been recently excavated, to reveal much ash and coal on a layer of cobbles.
- 4.28 The adjacent room (G11) is of a similar nature and of the same phase as G10 but it is too overgrown to allow a survey. A blocked door is however visible in the rear wall, and the tapered profile of the front wall is most clearly visible through its brick arched doorway. The wall is 60 cm wide at its base but only 35 cm wide at the arch. The curve is present on both sides of the wall.
- 4.29 The east half of the outbuildings appear to be secondary with various differences to the west half, such as the front wall which is not tapered and rises to allow a first floor. Each of the walls within this space are roughly constructed with use of cobbles merging with brick although there is more

regularity (although probably of a later date) at first floor level, especially in the east wall which has patches built in Flemish bond with blue headers and red stretchers. The floor is of paved brick.

- 4.30 The existing photograph taken in 1956 (see 4.24 above) is particularly useful in appreciating the previous form of the outbuildings, showing it fully roofed, from the south. As expected from the archaeological remains the structure divides clearly in two. The section to the east has a gabled stone (?) roof while the adjacent section has a single pitch roof (slate?) leaning against the rear double height wall. The east gable end is built awkwardly against the existing brick end wall which has a square headed profile with mitred corner. The eastern arched opening in the single storey outbuilding is shown with a timber arched door and the wide, high level, opening in the two storey section also appears to contain a pair of timber barn doors.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The work at Crowsley Park allowed the recording, prior to development, of a good example of a series of service buildings with original fittings. The aim of the work was not to reveal unexpected features or to gain a greater understanding or a new interpretation of a multi-phased structure. Understanding of the site was already clear and the objective was simply to create a record of the structures and features before their alteration or removal. This was achieved.

## **Bibliography**

Sherwood J & Pevsner N 1974 *The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire*

1793 map; Davis

1878 25 inch OS map

1898 2<sup>nd</sup> ed 6 inch OS map

1913 3<sup>rd</sup> ed 6 inch OS map

1970 1:2500 OS map; 1:2500

National Buildings Record Photographic Record

RCHME *Monuments Threatened or Destroyed: a select list*

## APPENDIX A PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

### Film 1 (Black and white)

Neg No	View from	Context
12	SW	Stable block - courtyard elevations
13	S	ditto
14	SE	ditto
15	SE	ditto
16	SW	West elevation of stable block
17	SW	Projecting rear of fireplace/capped chimney in stable block
18	W	G3 - Stable details, trough and chute
19	W	G3 - ditto
20	W	G3 - ditto
21	SW	G3 - ditto
22	W	G3 - ditto
23	W	G3 - cobbled floor surface
24	W	G3 - trough and chute
25	E	G3 - exposed brick wall and ceiling joists
26	E	G3 - ditto
27	V	G3 - exposed ceiling joists
28	N	Bricked up door in north wall of stables
29	SE	G8 - castellated outline between plaster above and brick
30	SE	G8 - exposed joists above
31	NE	G8 - junction with recent internal wall
32	NE	G8 - general
33	SW	G8 - small arched recess in wall beneath stairs
34	SW	G8 - trench dug beneath stairs
35	NE	G8 - general

### Film 2 (colour slide)

0	SW	Stables - external
1	S	Stables external
2	S	ditto
3	SE	ditto
4	SE	ditto
5	SW	ditto
6	SW	ditto
7	W	G3 - chute
8	SW	ditto
9	W	ditto
10	W	ditto
11	E	ditto
12	NE	G14
13	SE	ditto
14	SE	G8
15	S	ditto - joists
16	SW	ditto
17	NE	ditto
18	SE	ditto
19	N	F4
20	SW	F4
21	S	F4

22	SE	F3
23	NE	F3
24	W	F3
25	SE	F3
26	SE	F3
27	S	cellar arches
28	S	ditto
29	SE	ditto
30	S	ditto
31	N	cellar – arch in corridor
32	N	cellar – joist below arches
33	N	cellar – view back to cellar entrance

**Film 3 (Black and white)**

1	N	F4 - general
2	SW	F4 - corner detail
3	S	F4 - general
4	SE	F3 - roof truss
5	NE	F3 - truss detail
6	W	F3 - window
7	SW	F3 - wall detail: wall plate, tie beams
8	SE	F3 - cambered tie beam
9	SE	F3 - ditto
10	SE	F3 - butt joint
11	NE	B3 - arch
12	E	B3 - brick sump
13	N	B3 - arch
14	N	B2 - corridor
15	N	B2 - corridor
16	S	B3 - general
17	SW	B3 - general
18	NE	B3 - arch detail
19	NE	B3 - sump
20	N	B3 - vault
21	N	B3 - corridor
22	SE	B3 - general
23	SW	B3 - general
24	S	B1 - general
25	S	B1 - general
26	NW	B2 - junction of vaults
27	S	south elevation of east stable block
28	NW	junction between west stable block and coach house
29	N	north elevation of stable blocks/coach house/cottage
30	N	junction between cottage/stable block/L shaped block
31	NE	junction between coach house and east stable block
32	NE	ditto
33	NW	junction between cottage and L shaped block
34	N	date plaque on N elevation of coach house
35	N	barn
36	NE	barn

#### Film 4 (colour side)

1	S	Cellar passage
2	E	cellar - sump
3	E	cellar - sump
4	S	cellar rear room, general shot
5	N	cellar corridor
6	SW	cellar rear room general
7	N	ditto
8	NE	cellar rear room, joint
9	N	cellar corridor
10	NW	Stable block elevation
11	N	Rear of stable block
12	N	Rear elevation of stable block
13	NE	Rear of coach house – junction
14	NE	ditto – butt joint
15	NE	Rear of cottage
16	NE	Rear of coach house – date plaque
17	SW	F2 – partition
18	SW	ditto
19	SW	F2
20	SE	F2 - truss
21	NE	F2 - detail
22	SW	F2
23	NE	F2
24	SE	F1 - cupboard
25	SE	F1 - cupboard
26	SE	F1
27	S	F1 - window
28	SW	F1
29	S	F1 - detail
30	E	G1 - fireplace
31	NE	G1 - staircase
32	N	G1 – exposed brick
33	SW	G1 - wall
34	NW	G1 - door
35	W	G1 - wall

#### Film 5 (Black and white)

0	SW	F2 - exposed timber frame of partition
1	S	F2 - ditto
2	NE	F2 - roof detail
3	SW	F2 - ditto
4	SE	F2 - ditto
5	NE	F2 - general
6	W	F2 - window
7	NW	F2 - general
8	SW	F1 - general
9	NE	F1 - exposed timber lintel above window
10	N	F1 - window and fireplace
11	SE	F1 - stairwell
12	SE	F1 - stairwell
13	NE	F1 - cupboard
14	SW	F1 - cupboard



15	E	G1 - fireplace
16	E	G1 - fireplace
17	NE	G1 - staircase
18	NE	G1 - ditto
19	N	G1 - ditto
20	W	G1 - exposed timber frame/brick nogging wall
21	SE	G1 - location of former staircase
22	NW	G1 - door
23	NW	G1 - door, bricked up behind
24	E	G2 - trough and chute in stable
25	E	G2 - scarfed post
26	E	G2 - underside of trough and exposed brick wall
27	E	G2 - chute exit
28	NE	G2 - post and hooks
29	SE	G2 - post
30	W	G2 - rear of stable door
31	NW	G2 - courtyard wall
32	N	G2 - post and hooks
33	SW	G13 - south wall of house
34	S	G13 - ditto
35	S	G13 - ditto

#### Film 6 (colour slide)

0	NE	Hook G2
1	NE	ditto
2	E	G2 - trough details
3	E	ditto
4	NW	G2 stable details
5	W	G2 stable details
6	SE	Ditto
7	SE	Ditto
8	E	Ditto
9	E	Ditto
10	S	Conservatory
11	S	ditto
12	E	ditto
13	S	House with conservatory area
14	S	Donkey well
15	W	Tower
16	E	Donkey well
17	E	Outbuildings
18	E	ditto
19	N	ditto
20	S	ditto
21	E	Outbuildings
22	E	Stable block
23	E	Arched entrance
24	S	Arched entrance
25	S	Outbuildings - internal
26	SE	ditto
27	N	ditto
28	NE	ditto
29	S	Ruined outbuildings
30	S	ditto

31	N	dog kennel
32	S	G4
33	E	G4
34	N	G4
35	N	G5
36		

**Film 7 (Black and white)**

0	SE	G13 - Wall adjoining main house
1	S	G13 - blocked fireplace adjoining house
2	NE	G13 - wall retained from previous structure
3	NW	G13 - ditto
4	S	G13 - blocked fireplace adjoining house
5	S	G13 - south wall of house
6	S	G13 - ditto
7	S	conservatory
8	SW	tower linked by retaining wall to conservatory
9	SW	bricked opening in wall between tower and conservatory
10	E	donkey well in front of south range of L shaped block
11	SE	ditto
12	S	donkey well
13	NE	East facade of cottage
14	E	entrance to G12
15	S	cottage
16	E	east facade of east stable block
17	SW	donkey well with house to rear
18	S	cottage
19	SW	ditto
20	S	arched entrance to G10
21	S	blocked opening to G10
22	SE	Internal wall junction within G10
23	SE	ditto
24	NE	former roof line from within G10
25	E	G10
26	S	South facade of cottage
27	E	Tapered wal to south of G10
28	SE	Concrete block flue in north wall of G12
29	NE	'internal' view of south wall of G12
30	SW	G4 - outline of former staircase
31	NW	G4 - Timber frame with brick nogging partition
32	E	G4 - exposed floor joists above
33	N	stable door
34	N	ditto
35	SW	outline of former staircase



Plate 1: Courtyard. Coach house to rear.

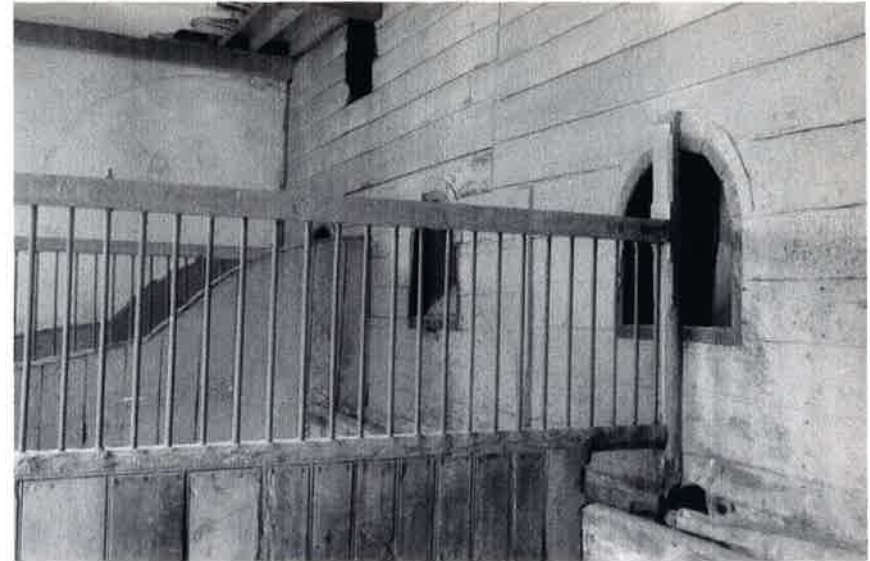


Plate 2: Secondary partition to front, original angled partition to rear. G3



Plate 3: Chute exit, trough and secondary partition wall



Plate 4: Castellated effect on west wall within G8

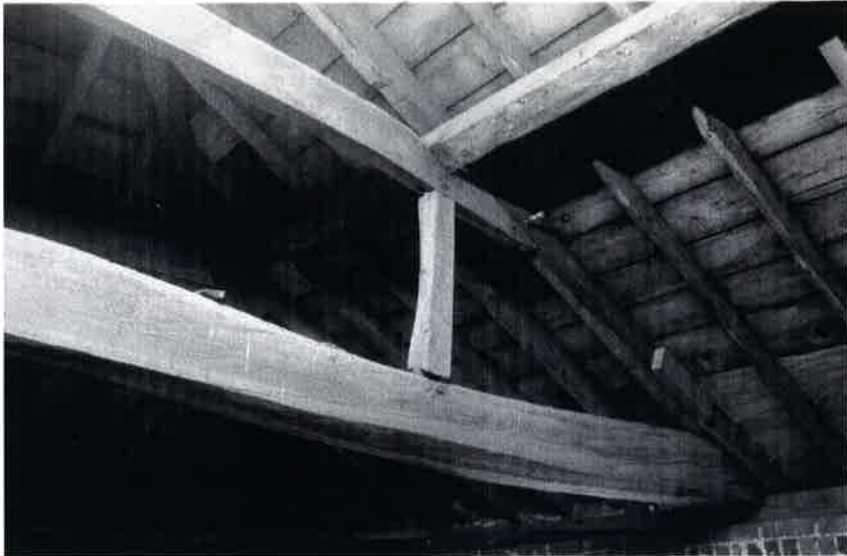


Plate 5: Roof truss detail at SW corner of F3. Note more slender timbers than in west wing.



Plate 6: Warped tie beam to north of F3



Plate 7: View south within cellar



Plate 8: Brick arches in first cellar space

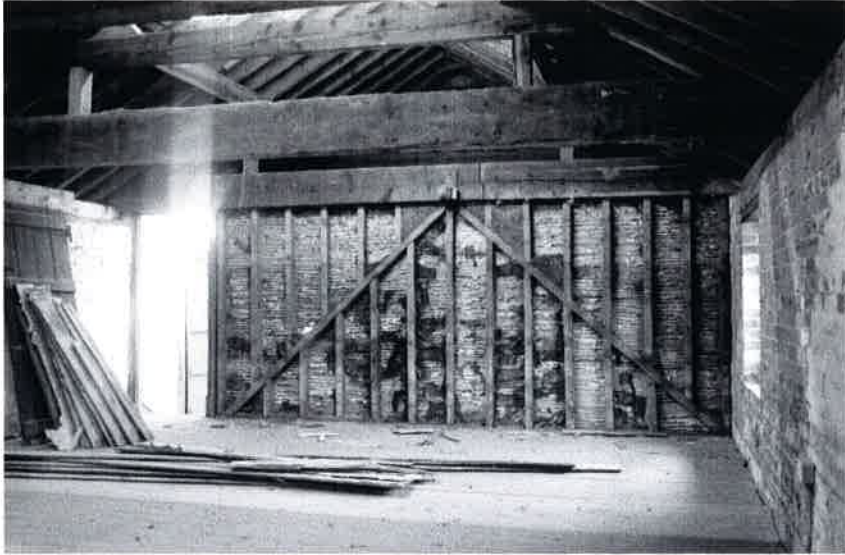


Plate 9: Exposed south side of stud partition within F2

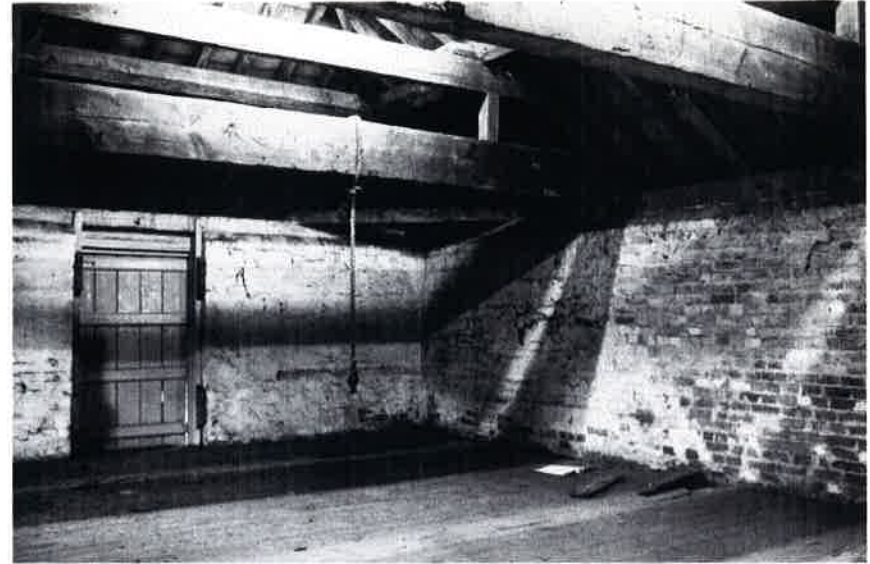


Plate 11: General view of F2



Plate 10: Truss detail with F2 showing overlapping clasped purlins and squat post between collar and tie beam



Plate 12: Exposed fireplace within tack room



Plate 13: Third stable pen from south in G2



Plate 14: Arched fronts to stables within G2



Plate 15: South wall of house during construction of conservatory

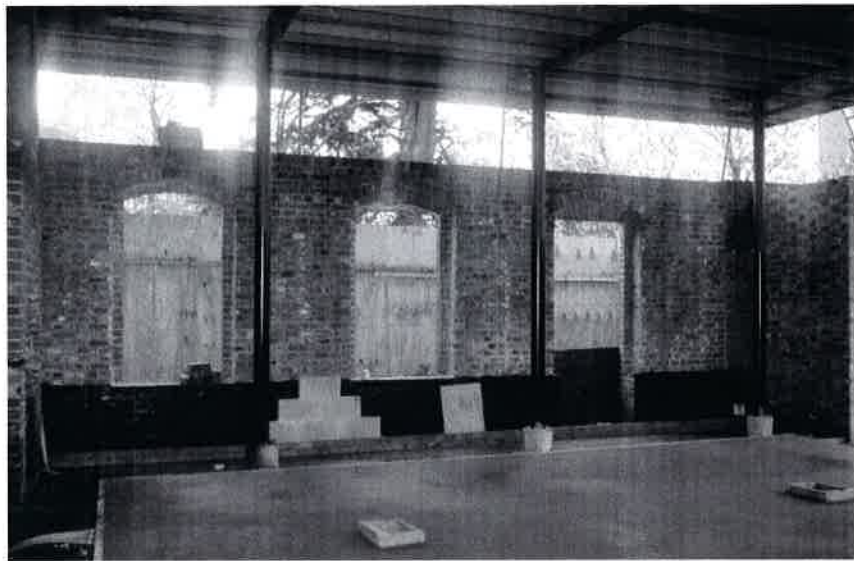


Plate 16: Retained wall from previous structure to form east wall of conservatory



Plate 17: Ruined cottage. Note tapered wall front wall to left

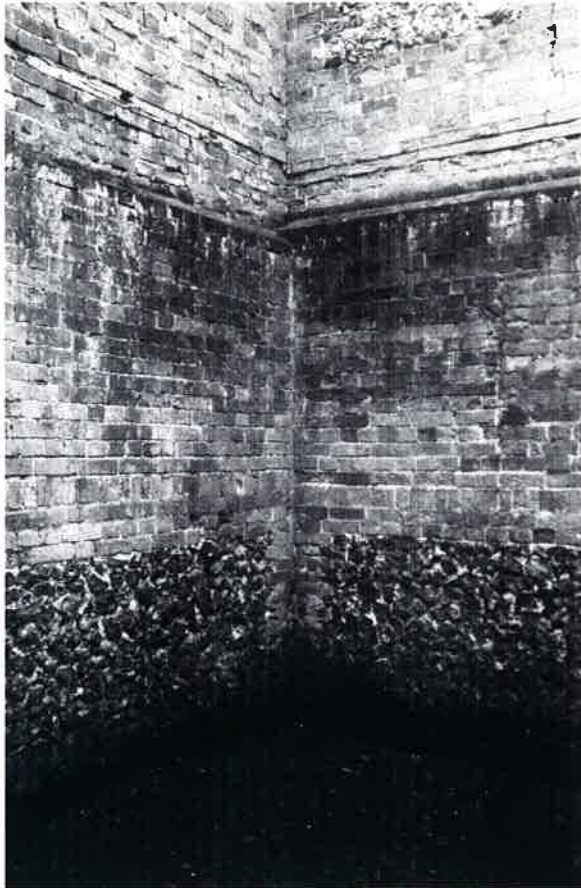


Plate 18: North-west corner of cottage showing flint below brick construction

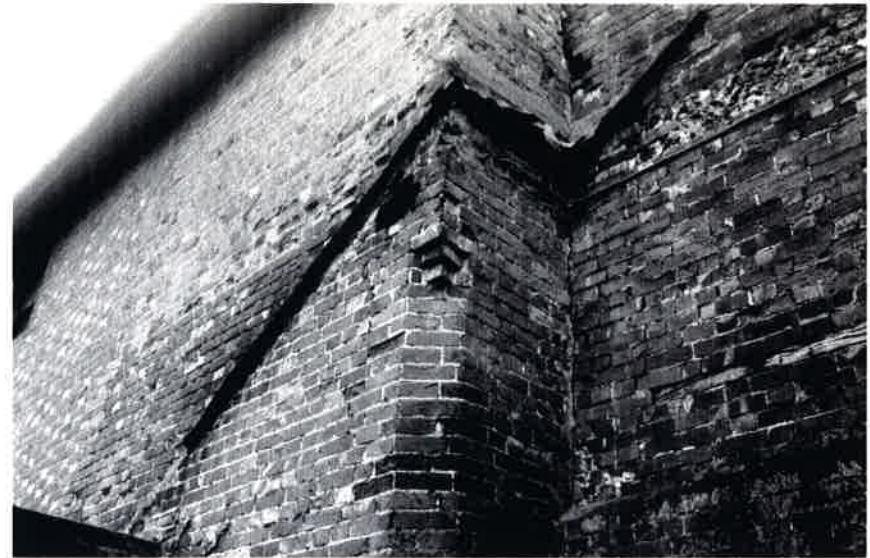
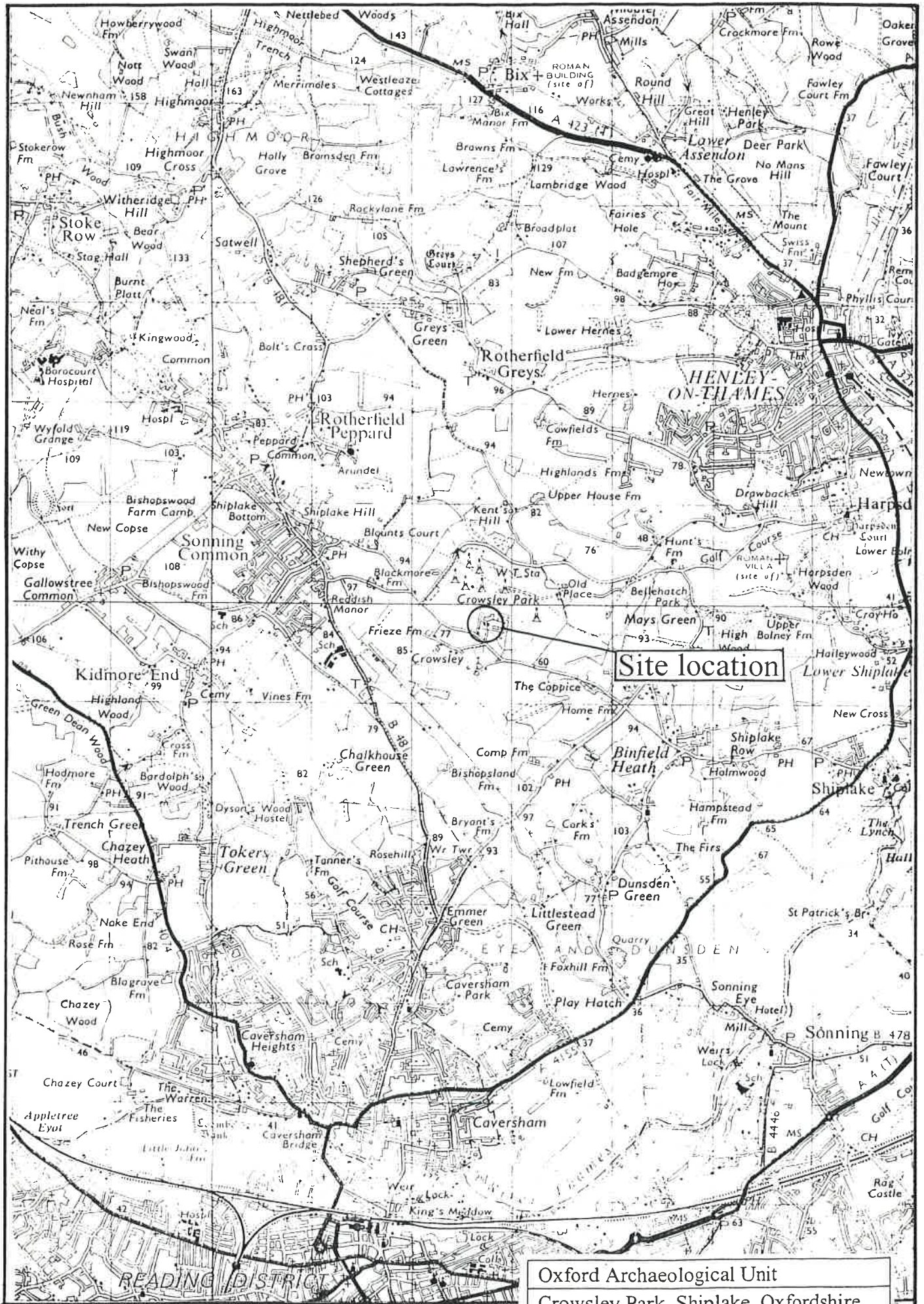


Plate 19: Flashing showing former roof covering cottage

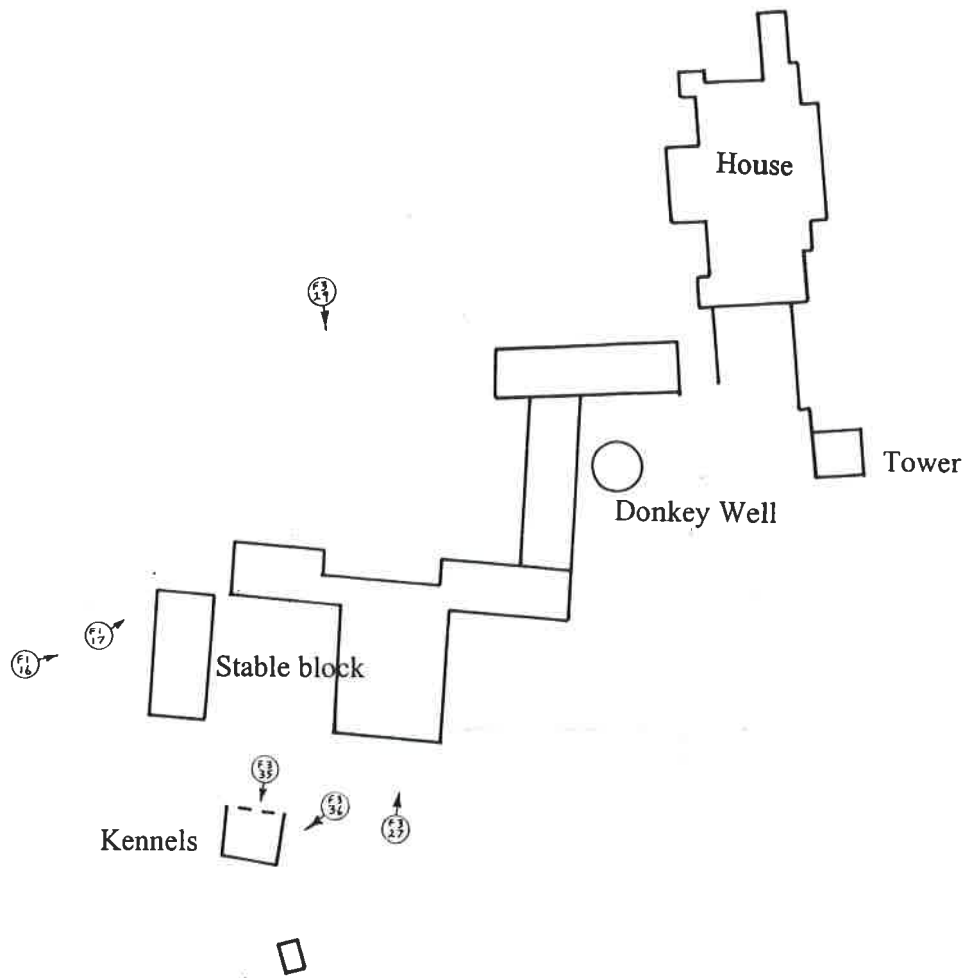


Plate 20: Imprint of former stairs within G4 adjacent to wall with timber frame and brick nogging

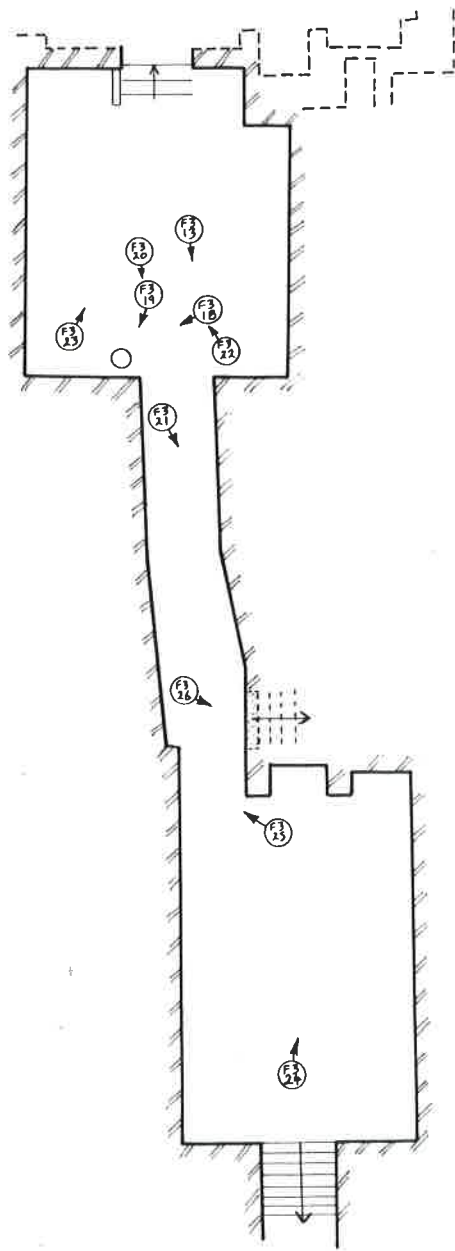


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 Figure 1: Site location

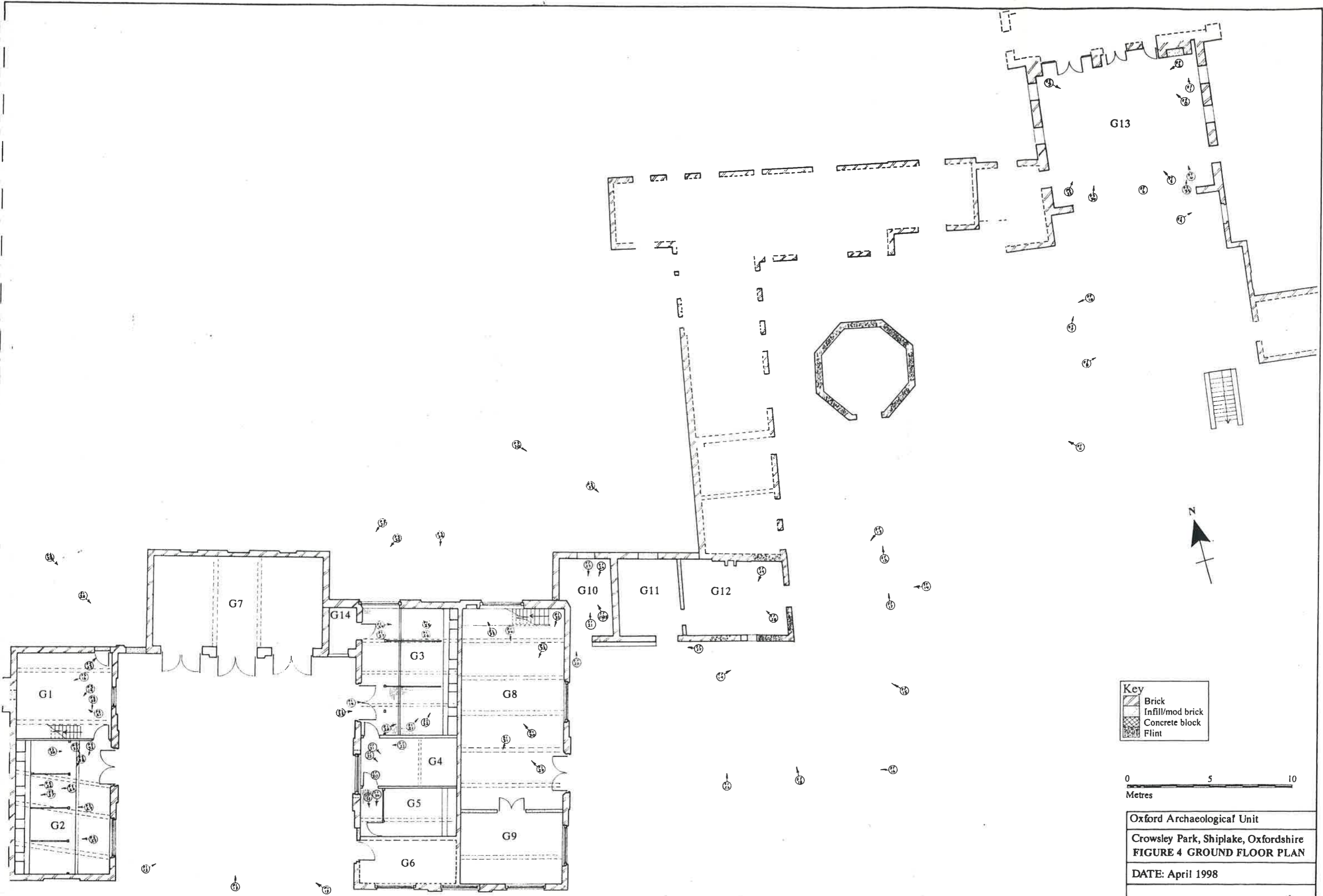




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Figure 2: Site plan, photographs taken



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Figure 3: Cellar plan, photographs taken

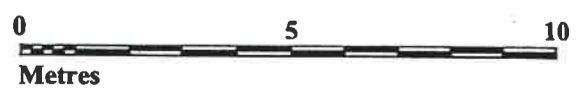
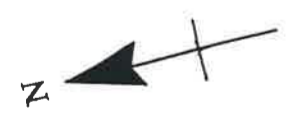
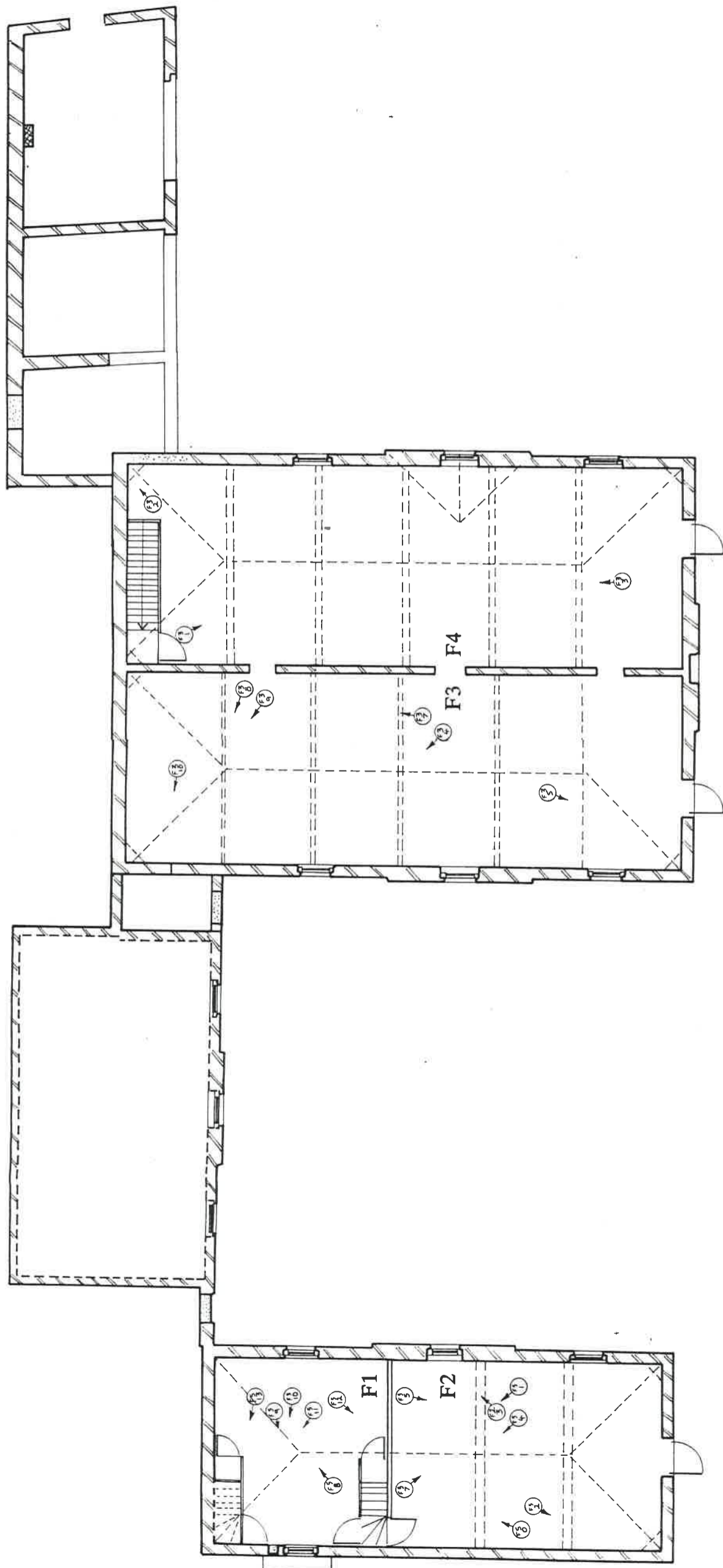


**Key**

- Brick
- Infill/mod brick
- Concrete block
- Flint



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**FIGURE 4 GROUND FLOOR PLAN**  
 DATE: April 1998



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<b>FIGURE 5: FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>
DATE: April 1998



## OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Telephone: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496

email: [oau-oxford.demon.co.uk](mailto:oau-oxford.demon.co.uk)



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Director: David Miles B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited.  
Private Limited Company Number: 1618597 Registered Charity Number: 285627.  
Registered Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES