

BLO COPY

SSMAF 98

98/14

Ian Millar esq. of

Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD
IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
AUGUST 1998

Ian Millar esq. of

Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD
IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
AUGUST 1998

Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD IN ADVANCE OF REFURBISHMENT

LIST OF CONTENTS

Summary

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Methodology
- 3 Historical Background
- 4 Description and observations
- 5 Conclusion

Bibliography

Appendices

Appendix A Photographic Register

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Floor plans
- Figure 3 Phasing diagram

Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD IN ADVANCE OF REFURBISHMENT

Summary

Manor Farm house is located at the heart of the village of South Stoke, immediately adjacent to the Church of St Andrew. It was constructed on the site of Eynsham Abbey's Manor House, known to have existed in the mid fourteenth century, and current refurbishment works have allowed a programme of photographic and archaeological building recording. The existing house has undergone many phases since its initial construction, probably in the sixteenth century, and included in this report is an attempt to determine the phasing of the building.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) has been commissioned by Ian Millar to undertake a programme of archaeological recording on Manor Farm house, South Stoke, Oxon. This results from the granting of planning permission (P98/W0249/LB) by South Oxfordshire District Council for a programme of building works on the farmhouse. The works involve internal alterations, minor external alterations and structural repairs. 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 brief was issued by South Oxfordshire District Council's Conservation Officer.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The archaeological recording was primarily of a photographic nature supplemented by field notes and annotated drawings. Photographs (black and white prints and colour slide) were taken of general external and internal elevations as well as constructional details and other features of interest. Particular attention was paid to areas to be affected by the works. The initial photographic survey, prior to the start of refurbishment works was undertaken by Jonathan Gill on 28 and 29 April 1998 and further recording work was undertaken on 13th May when the site was also visited by Julian Munby, during the refurbishment, to record exposed features.
- 2.2 The restoration ultimately carried out was less intrusive than originally envisaged and this is reflected in the reduced recording of exposed features. The intended underpinning was not undertaken and neither were several proposed alterations nor the removal of panelling to a first floor room for timber treatment.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Manor Farm House (NGR: SU 5990 8365) lies at the heart of the village of South Stoke, c 23 miles south-east of Oxford, and is listed Grade II. It is situated immediately to the north of the Church of St Andrew, which is thought to largely date from a rebuilding in the early thirteenth century and to the south of the barn, also listed Grade II. Also of interest on the site are a sixteenth century, four gabled brick dovecot (Grade II*) to the east, the boundary wall (Grade II) to the west and a timber framed granary.
- 3.2 The Victoria County History reports that Manor Farm is the oldest house within South Stoke and that it was built on the site of Eynsham Abbey's Manor House which existed in 1366, containing a hall, kitchen and chambers. The later house was occupied in the post-reformation period by the lessees of the manor, consisting of the Bartons and Palmers in the late sixteenth century; the Wollascotts and the Hannes in the seventeenth and Isaac King by 1819.
- 3.3 The hearth tax of 1642 demonstrates that by this period the house must have already been a substantial building, assessed on ten hearths, but it appears that it was subsequently partly demolished because by 1742 it was said to have contained only four bays of building. (VCH Oxon)

4 DESCRIPTION AND OBSERVATIONS

Introduction

- 4.1 It is immediately apparent when first viewing Manor Farm house externally that the building has grown in several phases. Some extensions, such as the small projection to the north, the porch to the north-east and the lean-to to the west are clearly later but the phasing of the three full height sections of the building is less obvious.
- 4.2 The dining room (hall) and kitchen, separated by the shared chimney stack, is the core of the present house and could easily be assumed to be the original house from which the other wings grew. There is evidence to suggest, however, that this linear core is not of one phase and that it was added, in two stages, to the existing square wing (Phase 1) at the south-west corner of the site, probably of sixteenth century date. The remaining section of the Phase 1 building would have originally formed part of a larger house, at least partially now on the footprint of Phase 2.
- 4.3 The first addition (Phase 2) would have extended as far as the main chimney stack, but not including it. This is suggested by the change in roof line either side of the chimney stack and would have created a conventionally sized L shaped house with a single chimney shaft between the two wings. The house appears to have been extended to the north soon after (C17th) with the addition of the large chimney stack and kitchen to form Phase 3. It appears likely that this was the form of the house in 1742, when it was assessed as being of four bays of building (L shaped). The structure was then extended to the east to

create Phase 4 (C18th). The lean-to was then added to create Phase 5 and the small extensions to create Phase 6, the building's present form.

- 4.4 It also appears likely, however, that much of the roof was rebuilt and great importance should therefore not be placed in the change in roofline either side of the chimney. This may mean that the hall, kitchen and second stack are of the same date although this would have meant that the size of the house would have been almost tripled in one go which seems unlikely.

Phase 1 (See plates 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16)

- 4.5 The part of the farm house believed to constitute Phase 1 is the south-west wing of the present house, measuring c 7.5 x 7 m. As existing the south facade is exposed brick at first floor while the ground floor is formed by two large patches of flint walling divided by brick infilling. There are stone quoins either side of the flint (rising to eaves level at the west corner) indicating the extent of the original building in contrast to the longer existing facade. The two other facades are covered with a white render partially obscuring their construction but they appear to be solid at ground floor level with timber framing above.
- 4.6 No work is being undertaken as part of the current project in G10, the ground floor of Phase 1, and thus nothing is being exposed. The walls of the room are plastered and wall papered. The original fireplace, on the east wall has been covered and replaced on the south wall by a smaller fireplace, currently with mid-twentieth century brick surround. The ceiling is plastered and no binder is visible projecting into the room. There is a single 20 pane sash window (not original) in the west facade, with shutters to either side. The floor is of hard wood boards, the width of which varies from 13 - 20 cm. A single board has been removed, in the north-west corner of the room, to reveal joists of varying form, some are squat measuring c10 cm wide x 7 cm high (an older form of joist) and some deeper (8 cm wide x 13 cm deep). In the north-east corner of Phase 1, adjoining G10 and the chimney stack, is a small lobby with quarry tiled floor, which would formerly have led outside but now leads into a second lobby created with the addition of the lean-to.
- 4.7 The walls of F1, the first floor of Phase 1, are soft wood panelled painted peach, matching the moulded cornice and the panelled binder visible from beneath (binder orientated N-S). There is a 20 pane sash window in the west facade to match that existing on the ground floor.
- 4.8 The current project originally proposed removing the panelling in F1 to allow treatment of the timbers behind and although this plan was abandoned three small sections of panelling were removed revealing the north wall's construction. The wall is constructed of close studding, with posts c 16 cm wide x 10 deep, at 20 cm centres and with vertical grooves down either edge facing one another. The rear of horizontally set laths are visible supporting the rendered external surface. Three diagonally set diamond mullions remain of a former window in the north wall of F1, c 1 m wide and 1 m from the west wall. At the eastern end of the wall, 75 cm from the a cupboard in the corner

of the room is a post with ovolo moulded corner, immediately next to a narrow bricked up bay (c 35 cm wide). There is no matching feature on the opposite side of the bay and it should be assumed that the moulded timber is reused from elsewhere. To the other side of the narrow bricked up bay are two posts retaining four shared angled laths wedged into their central grooves. The laths would have held weaving onto which a render would have been daubed. Small sections from panels have also been removed from the south wall revealing (as would be expected due to the brick visible externally) a plastered masonry surface.

- 4.9 The panelling clearly post-dates the room and probably dates from the eighteenth century. It is shown to be later by the plastered masonry surface, behind the panelling to the south, by fragments of plaster and limewashing to the north and by the fact that the panelling has been made to fit the already warped dimensions of the room. For example the top of the door to the large cupboard is far from a right angle.
- 4.10 A cast iron Victorian (?) fireplace, with vertical bands of coloured tiles to either side, utilises the chimney stack to the east of the room. The mantel piece above appears much too large for the existing fireplace and presumably relates to the previous opening. The room is floor boarded with boards varying from 18 - 23 cm wide.
- 4.11 Phase 1 is the only part of the house with an attic intended for use. It also appears possible that the roof has not been substantially rebuilt and retains original timbers. There is a single truss supporting a pair of purlins and beneath each are two pairs of arched timber members supporting the sloped ceiling. Each purlin is scarfed with a late medieval joint suggesting a sixteenth-century date. The full depth of each purlin is not visible from within the Phase 1 roof space but their chunky section is clear from within Phase 2, adjacent to the chimney stack (of thin bricks 5 cm high).

Phase 2 (See plates 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13)

- 4.12 The addition of the hall to the east of the existing house (probably replacing an earlier structure) would have created an L shaped building with staircase and fireplace ideally located between the two wings. Evidence suggests that the extension dates from the sixteenth or seventeenth-century and that it was subsequently refaced in brick in two phases. The brick of the east facade suggests an eighteenth-century date but is very different in style to the plainer south facade which is probably of earlier origin. The east facade is Flemish bond between floor with vitrified blue headers and red stretchers. There is also a projecting, curved brick course at the eaves.
- 4.13 The hall measures c 8 m x 5.25 m and is naturally lit only from the east by a long (3.75 m), 8 mullioned window with splayed jambs and three casements. Each light has a diagonally set, square sectioned vertical timber bar behind it. It is clear, when viewed externally, that this long window has been created from refenestrating the openings of two earlier windows together with the wall inbetween. Two brick arches remain in the wall indicating the extent of the

former windows. The timber lintel which spans the nine light window has been partially exposed as part of the current works and is 18 cm wide. Presumably there would originally have been at least one further window subsequently blocked either by Phases 3 or 4. The window demonstrates well how much lower the internal floor level is than the external. The cill is 100 cm above internal floor level and 35 cm above external ground level.

- 4.14 The ceiling above is supported by a pair of carved cross binders. The E-W binder is the principal member, supporting two separate beams spanning the room N-S and there is a marked step, at the intersection of the beams, of c 10 cm, from the north (lower) to south (higher). The N-S binder is supported to the south by a carved hard-wood post projecting from the wall, which itself is supported by a horizontal hard-wood member within the partition. The post is flat faced at its lower level, and steps out as it approaches the binder with carved ovolo and dentil moulding.
- 4.15 The fireplace (opening width 155 cm) currently utilising the chimney stack in the north wall has what is probably a nineteenth-century cast iron grate with regular sized bricks, painted black to rear and left. There is a simple timber (stained) mantel piece partially obscuring the original (?) two piece, wrought iron lintel (painted black). Each side is angled to form a shallow triangular shape. The walls of the room are plastered and there is a plain, timber high level rail (220 off ground). The floor is boarded.
- 4.16 The internal arrangement of the first floor of Phase 2 is undergoing alteration, with the removal of a modern stud partition and the construction of another partition. The main bedroom (F2) is being reduced in width to allow a corridor along its western side.
- 4.17 The external walls of F2 are of brick with internal partition of lath and plaster. Subsidence has resulted in severe warping of the floor structure and the east wall noticeably slopes from south to north. This also confirms that this window (3 light, central casement vertically hinged) is later due to it fitting around the already warped wall. The other window in the same wall (to the south) is of similar date (C18th?) but is two lights wide with a casement to the left. Several floorboards have been lifted across F2 to reveal squat joists beneath. The joists average 14 cm wide x 12 cm deep (orientated E-W) and this shaped joist confirms that this is an early section of the house (C16th-17th). The floor has been recovered and an attempt appears to have been made to counteract the warping by adding secondary joists, of various depths, on top of the original joists.
- 4.18 Adjacent to F2 is a second bedroom (F3) which is being divided to create a bathroom and corridor. The room has a high level (to allow the lean-to beneath) 6 light window to the north wall. The floor is covered with boards of greatly varying width (14 - 28 cm) and again is supported by old squat sectioned joists (15 cm wide) with a later timber pad on top. The floor level within F3 is c 9 cm below that of F2 (probably due to subsidence and differently sized secondary joist pads) and this is made more obvious by the

current works due to a new opening between the rooms at the western side of the room.

- 4.19 The roof of phase 2 has been rebuilt with reused timbers and the present structure probably dates from the C18th-19th. There is no evidence of plaster or lime wash within the roof space of Phase 2 and was presumably never intended for accommodation or other use. The basic structure is of two king post trusses supporting a single purlin to either pitch. Each king post is formed from a reused oak purlin (with notches) probably of C17th -C18th date. The purlin present to the east slope, within the central bay, shows tenons extending at each rafter and is blackened, contrasting with the matching purlin on the opposite slope without blackening or tenons. The king post is strapped with an iron cotter to the underside of each tie beam (this is confirmation of the structure's later date). The higher roof profile of Phase 2 than 3 results in an infilled strip of bricks laid at the angle of the roof, where the two phases meet.

Phase 3 (See plates 2, 5, 8, 9, 12)

- 4.20 Phase 3 is considered to be the northern extension to the central core of the house, comprising the large chimney and kitchen on the ground floor and Bedroom F5 and adjacent room F8 on the first floor. As has been stated earlier it is thought that this extension post-dates Phase 2 due to the drop in roof line but it is acknowledged that Phase 3 may have been contemporary with Phase 2 but with a restructured roof.
- 4.21 The current refurbishment project in the kitchen (G1) involves removal of the quarry tiled floor (to allow underfloor insulation and a new slab) and the exposure of the large fireplace which had been obscured with mid-twentieth century cupboards and kitchen units. When exposed the timber lintel of the fireplace could be seen to be 420 cm long and marked several times with WB and a triangular triple C design along its length. The lintel is 26 cm high between supports and 38 cm high where supported to either side. It is 17 cm deep to its underside and 24 cm deep at its top, thus the rear of the beam is angled to match the slope of the inner face of the chimney breast.
- 4.22 The bricks to the rear of the chimney (laid in a non herringbone pattern) and above the lintel visible in the front face of the chimney breast are unusually thin (average 23 cm x 5 cm) suggesting an early date for Phase 3. The bricks on either side of the fire place (including the side of the bread oven) are formed with
- 4.23 Above the lintel and small bricks a second timber beam (supporting the first floor) has been partially exposed. Also exposed as part of the current works are several small parts of wall to reveal a combination of rough brick and flint walling and timber framing. The division between the two is indistinct in most parts, suggesting the original timber framing has been bolstered and infilled with rubble, flint and masonry. The exception to this occurs in the west wall, between G1 and G2, where there is a clear division between the brick towards the chimney and the timber framed northern half of the wall.

There is no recess to either side, within the body of the fireplace and evidence of such a feature is limited although the right hand side appears to have been plastered.

- 4.24 The binder supporting the first floor above is orientated N-S and although it does not project into the room its outline is clearly visible in the plastered surface.
- 4.25 F5 is a bedroom with timber framed walls covered with lath and plaster. There are two windows (not original) the one within the gable end has 6 panes divided by a mullion and transom. The floorboards are wide (c26 cm) and the joists are deep (23 x 7 cm). This contrasts with the squat joists within F2 and F3 adding weight to the suggestion that Phase 2 is earlier than Phase 3.
- 4.26 F8 is a narrow linen room being converted to an ensuite bathroom with a new opening in the stud partition between it and F5. The room has a four light casement window in the gable end wall (north) possibly of C18/19th date. A low doorway (165 cm high) links it to a corridor to the side of the curved, plastered chimney stack. The height beneath the door is limited due to it being located beneath a main tie beam (35 high x 16 deep) and the ceiling height within the corridor is also low (180 cm). The joists are again deep, suggesting a later date than in Phase 2, measuring 20 cm x 8 cm.

Phase 4

- 4.27 Phase 4 is a gabled projection to the east of Phases 1 and 2. It has timber framed and rendered side walls and a brick gable end with projecting chimney stack, plain plat band and (possibly) penny roll pointing. The projection is two storeys tall with a cellar (the only part of the house with a cellar) and a low, inaccessible roof space. Probably also part of Phase 4 is the adjacent staircase block.
- 4.28 G11 (a study being converted to a dining room) has dark, hard wood panelling to all four walls with an awkward fit suggesting it was not custom made for the room but was panelling bought 'off the peg'. This would suggest a later (eighteenth century?) date. A matching cornice circles the room. A chamfered binder (35 cm wide), orientated N-S, projects into the room. The panelling against the east wall is particularly awkward with a single small window squeezed between the chimney stack and the south wall. The window is a non casement with four panes and with two square sectioned, diagonally set vertical bars. As a confirmation of the panellings rough quality is the way it has been cut through, without a beaded edge, to fit around the window. A large blank panel has been inserted above the fireplace, a location presumably previously occupied by a painting.
- 4.29 A second window formerly existed to the north of the stack and although it is panelled over inside the outline of the bricked opening is clearly visible externally. G 11 is separated from the hall and kitchen by a corridor (G6) with later mid-height timber panelling to either side

- 4.30 F4 is another bedroom, in which little/no work is being undertaken. It has 12 pane sash windows (late C18th?) to north and south facades and a bricked window to the gable end, visible externally but hidden internally by a cupboard within the panelling (pink) on all four walls. The cupboard doors have been created from a section of reused window shutters, the hinges of which are visible to the rear, stiffened with a horizontal timber bar.
- 4.31 The floor level in Phase 4 is significantly higher (60 cm) than in Phases 2 and 3. On the ground floor there are two steps (30cm) leading up to G11 from the corridor and on the first floor level of F4 is c 60 cm higher than F5 and F3. This is presumably largely due to the cellar below Phase 4 preventing a low ground floor level.

Phase 5 (See plate 5)

- 4.32 Phase 5 is a lean-to added to the west of Phases 2 and 3 and continuing its roof line. G2 is the boiler room which is being converted to a family room involving the removal of the existing quarry floor tiles (to allow underfloor insulation and a new slab), enlarging a window opening in the west wall to allow new double doors.
- 4.33 Plaster has been partially removed from the east wall (adjoining the kitchen) to reveal a rough combination of flint, brick and rubble towards the northern end. G3 is a larder which is being converted to a play room, involving the removal of the existing quarry tiles. The walls are all of plastered masonry and there is a single two light window, with splayed jambs and diagonally set, square sectioned timber bars behind the glazing.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The existing house appears to have been built onto an early wing at the south-west corner. This is largely based on the quoins present within the south wall indicating that this building was originally free standing. The building would appear to have been timber framed on a flint base and of sixteenth century origin. The main block at the centre of the house, was added, probably in two phases in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The belief that this was a two phase extension is based on the change of roof line at this point, although it is accepted that this evidence is not conclusive due to the roof having been rebuilt since its initial construction.
- 5.2 It is believed that further extensions were built in the seventeenth or eighteenth century to the east, in the eighteenth to the west and other smaller structures between the eighteenth and the present.

Bibliography

VCH (1962) *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Oxfordshire* Volume VII

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1

Neg No	View from	Context
0	NE	G1 - Inglenook fireplace fronted by 1950s fittings
1	NE	ditto
2	NE	ditto
3	NW	G1 -dresser
4	NW	ditto
5	N	G2 - general shot including lean-to roof timbers
6	N	G2 - quarry tiles to be removed
7	NE	G2 - corner detail
8	NE	G2 - general shot
9	SW	G2 - roof truss
10	SE	G2 - general shot
11	NW	G3 - floor tiles to be replaced
12	N	G1 - into G4
13	S	G6 - general view
14	N	G6 - general
15	S	G6 - angled detail in ceiling above corridor
16	NE	G4 - general
17	S	G4 - fireplace
18	N	G4 - timbers in south wall
19	S	G4 - general towards fireplace
20	NE	G4 - binder supporting post
21	NW	G4 - horizontal mullioned window
22	NE	G4 - binder, post and wall plate
23	E	G8 - visible joists above
24	NE	G8 - panelling, partially removed with brick behind
25	E	G8 - fireplace
26	W	G8 - window
27	W	G8 - window detail
28	NE	G8 - visible joists above
29	E	G10 - exposed floor joists
30	NW	G10 - general view including C20 fireplace
31	SE	G10 - panelled window
32	SW	G10 - general shot
33	SW	G9 - timber post (lower half)
34	SW	G9 - timber post (upper half)
35	W	G9 - floor
36	W	G9 - view of posts supporting plastered partition below stairs

Film 2

0	E	1976 extension to north of main house
1	NW	F3 - partition to be removed
2	W	G9 - view under stairs
3	W	G9 - view under stairs
4	E	1976 extension to north of main house
5	N	north elevation
6	W	west elevation of 1976 extension
7	W	rendered external wall adjacent to 1976 extension
8	NW	chimney to be removed
9	W	west entrance to house
10	SW	extension
11	SW	chimney, butt joint, cobbled wall in west elevation

12	W	west elevation
13	W	external view of lean-to extension
14	W	roof to be recovered
15	S	south elevation
16	S	western half of south wall
17	S	eastern half of south wall
18	S	cobbles in south facade
19	SW	general view
20	NE	roof junctions
21	NE	general
22	NE	general view of house
23	E	gable end, blocked openings
24	E	distant view of house and adjacent church
25	SE	gable end
26	E	east facade of south wing
27	E	east facade of south wing
28	SE	general
29	SE	junction between south and east wings
30	SE	tie bar plates and horizontal mullioned window
31	S	south facade of east wing
32	SE	eaves detail
33	SW	south facade of east wing
34	SE	first floor view with moulded eaves detail
35	SW	staircase extension to north-west

Film 3

4	SE	F2 - general
5	SW	F1 - small section of timber studs revealed behind panelling
6	SW	F1 - ditto
7	SW	F1 - general
8	SE	F1 - shuttered window
9	SW	F1a - timber post within cupboard
10	N	F6 - blocked window
11	N	F2 - blocked window
12	W	F2 - general
13	SE	F3 - location of former (modern) stud partition
14	S	F3 - through doors
15	SW	F3 - General shot
16	S	F7 - passage to side of sloped chimney
17	S	F7 - Differently angled walls
18	SW	F8 - location of proposed opening
19	N	F8 - looking through into F3
20	N	F5 - General shot
21	NW	F5 - General shot
22	N	F5 - radiator in front of fireplace
23	NW	F4 - General
24	SE	F4 - General
25	N	F9 - bathroom
26	W	F10 - staircase
27	SE	F10 - staircase
28	S	S1 - arched timber members beneath purlin
29	NW	S1 - arched timber members beneath purlin
30	SE	S1 - window
31	W	S3 - from S1
32	W	S3 - purlin joint
33	SE	S2 - roof junction
34	NE	S2 - partition
35	E	S3 - cut tie beam to accommodate doorway
36	W	S4 - junction at base of king-post

Film 4

0	E	S4 – Chimney stack
1	E	ditto
2	E	Timber studs
3	E	Timber studs
4	S	King post between S4 and S5
5	W	King post with iron strap beneath
6	E	Chimney stack visible within S4
7	N	King post within S4
8	S	Roof detail between Phases 2 and 3
9	N	Eaves detail in refaced Phase 2
10	N	ditto
11	W	Panelling within G11
12	NW	G11 – general panelling
13	NW	ditto
14	NW	ditto

Film 5

0	NE	G1 – inglenook prior to removal of units
1	NE	ditto
2	NE	ditto
3	W	G1 – Room prior to conversion
4	W	G1 - ditto
5	N	G2 – roof members/floor
6	N	G2 – floor to be lifted
7	N	ditto
8		Too dark
9	S	G2 - general
10	SW	G2 – roof members
11	SE	G2 – floor etc, room to be altered
12	N	G2, G3 – floor to be lifted
13	N	G1, G4 – view through doorway
14	S	G6 - corridor
15	N	G6 - corridor
16		Too dark
17		ditto
18		ditto
19		ditto
20		ditto
21		ditto
22		ditto
23	W	Under back stairs - timbers
24	W	ditto
25	E	External view of 1976 extension
26	N	North elevation
27	W	External view
28	W	External – wall to north of projection
29	NW	External chimney to be demolished
30	W	Entrance
31	SW	External shot
32	SW	Change of roof pitch – phases 3 + 4
33	W	West elevation

34	SW	Roof – phases 3 + 5
35	W	Roof
36	S	South elevation

Film 6

0	S	G1 - Inglenook
1	S	ditto
2	S	ditto
3		Too dark
4	S	G1 – exposed studs
5	E	ditto
6	E	ditto
7	E	ditto
8	W	F1 - fireplace
9	SW	F1 - general
10	S	F1 – exposed studs behind panelling
11	SW	ditto
12	W	F1 - fireplace
13	N	G4 - binders
14		Too dark
15		Too dark
16	E	G4 - binders
17	SE	G4 - fireplace
18	SW	external – new opening for french doors
19	W	G2 - flints etc in wall
20		Too dark
21	SW	S6 - Notch above purlin
22	E	S4 - Chunky purlin
23	S	F1 – Studs behind panelling
24	SE	F1 – exposed timbers, wall studs behind panelling
25	SW	F1 - ditto
26	SE	Ditto
27	SE	F4 – balustrade
28	NW	G6 - staircase
29	NW	external general
30	NW	ditto
31	SW	external – phase 1

NB Technical faults with flash gun have meant that several pictures are too dark to be of use

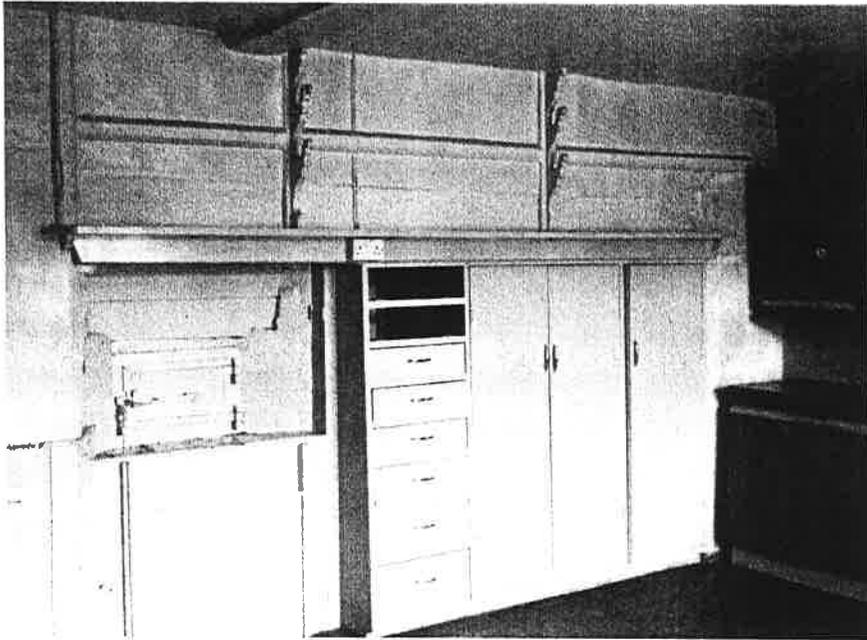


Plate 1: Modern kitchen units prior to removal



Plate 2: Tiled floor within G2 prior to removal



Plate 3: General view from churchyard (south)

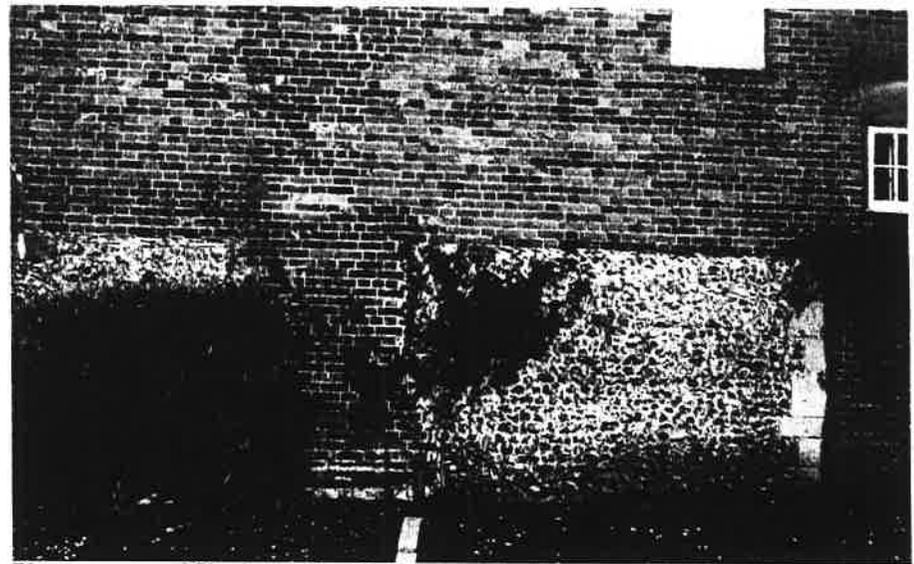


Plate 4: Areas of flint in south wall of ground floor of Phase 1, dressed quoins differentiating between Phases 1 and 2



Plate 5: View from north-east

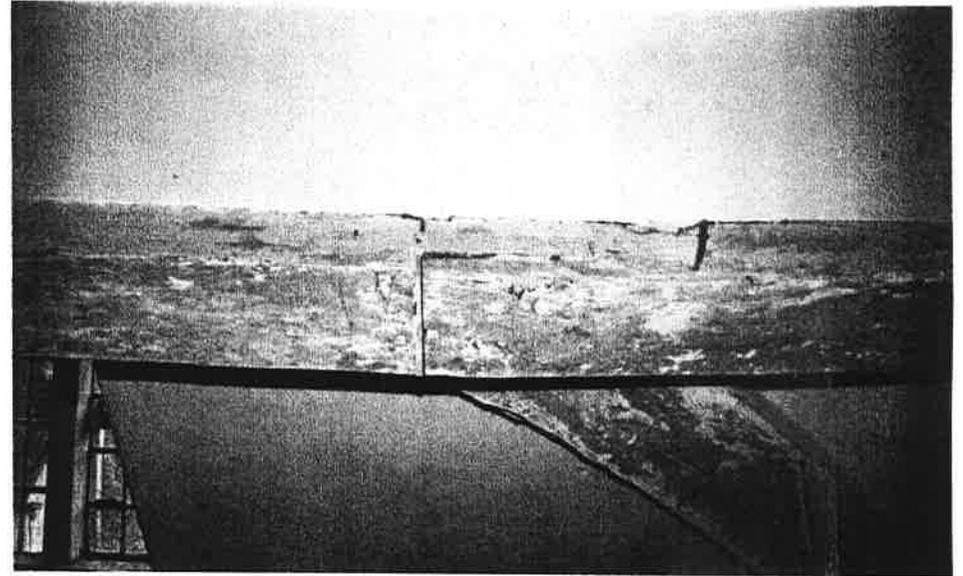


Plate 6: Late medieval scarf joint in purlin in S3 (Phase 1)



Plate 7: Brick chimney stack in roof (S4) adjacent to timber

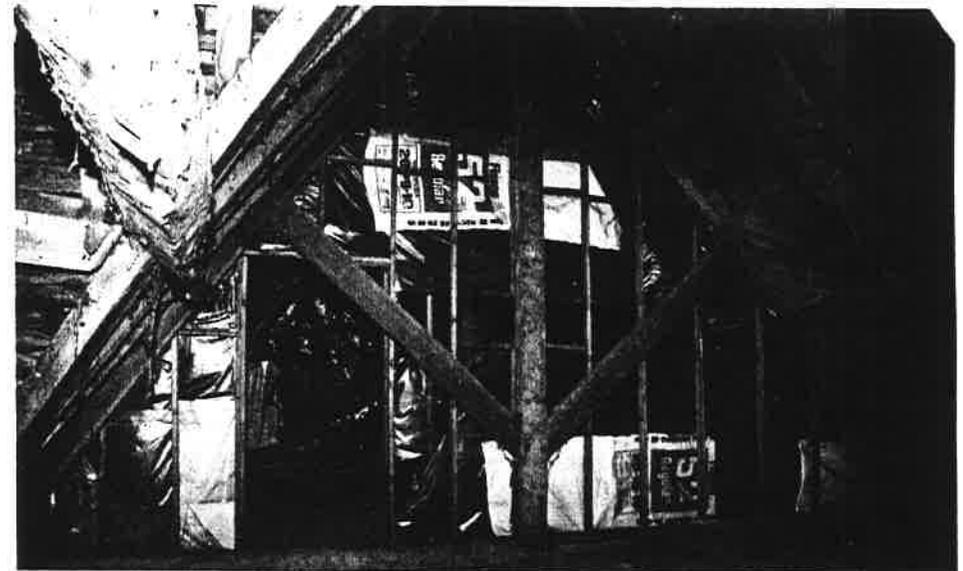


Plate 8: King-post truss between Phases 2 and 3

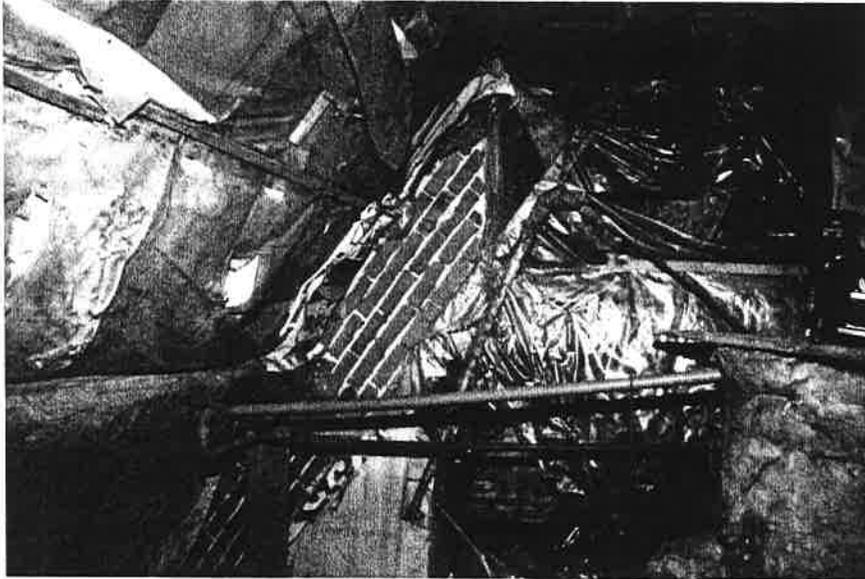


Plate 9: Brick detail at roof step between Phases 2 and 3



Plate 10: Ovolo moulding at eaves of refaced east elevation of Phase 2

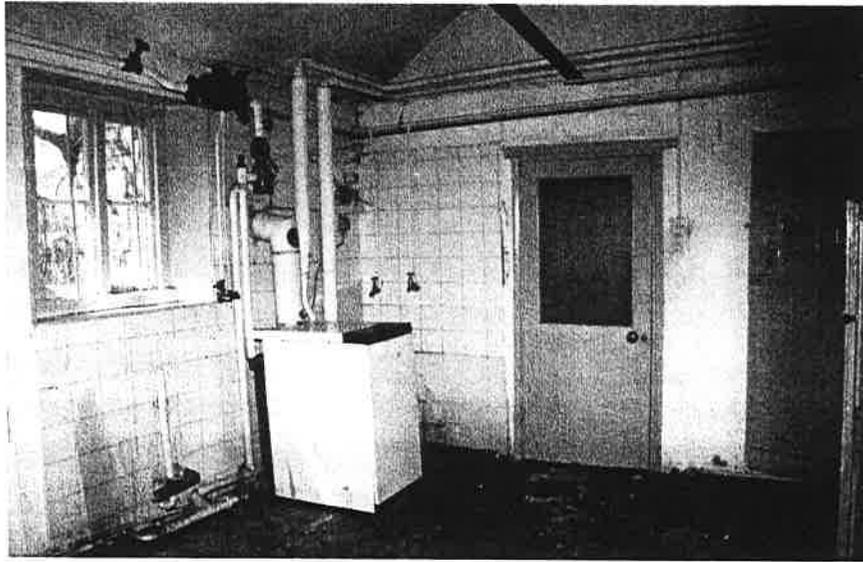


Plate 11: Boiler room (G2) prior to alteration

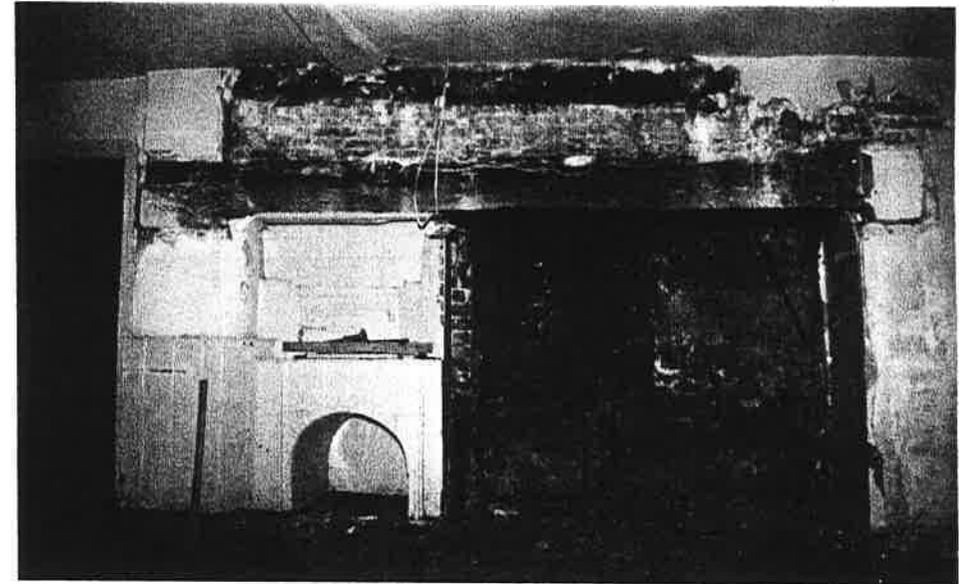


Plate 12: Exposed fireplace within G1

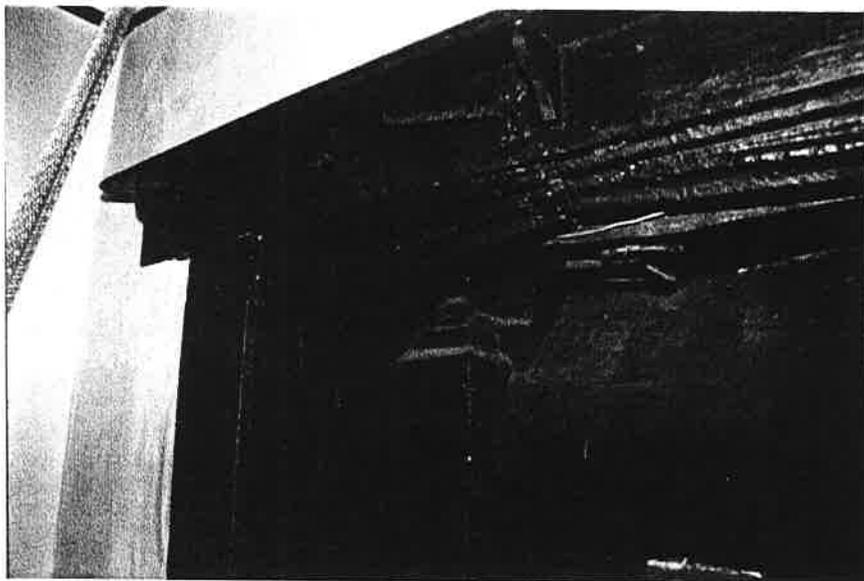


Plate 13: Tudor arch in fireplace in hall

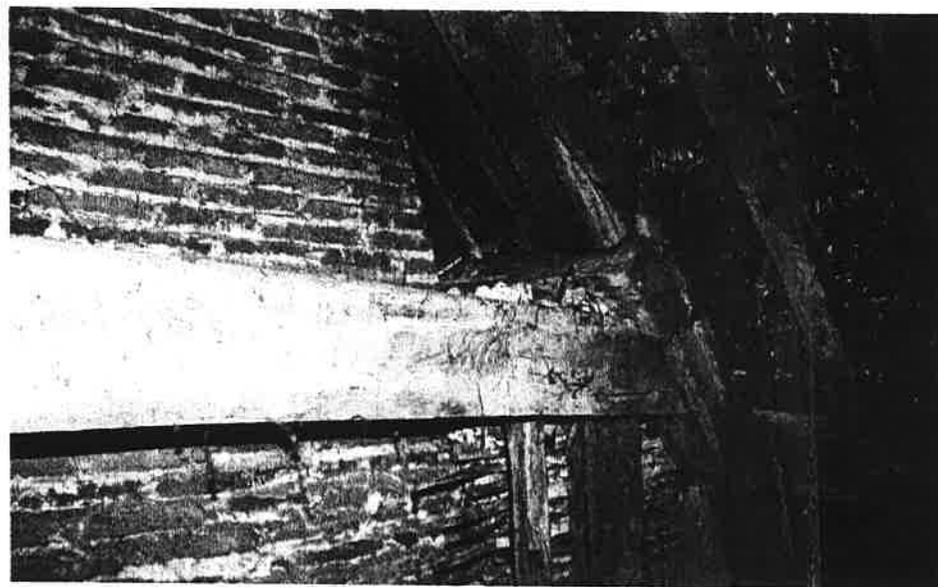


Plate 14: End of chunky purlin visible, adjacent to chimney in S4

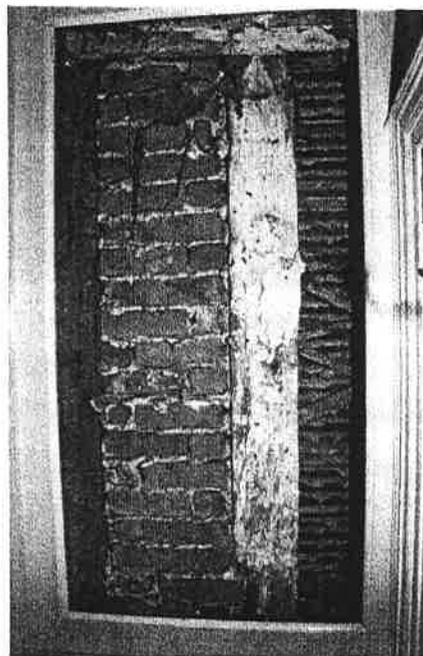


Plate 15: Removed panelling to east side of north wall in F1 (Phase 1) showing diagonally-laid laths remaining *in situ*, behind later horizontal laths

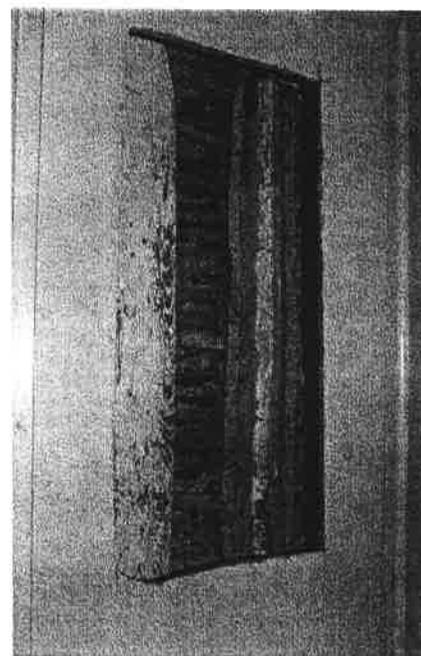
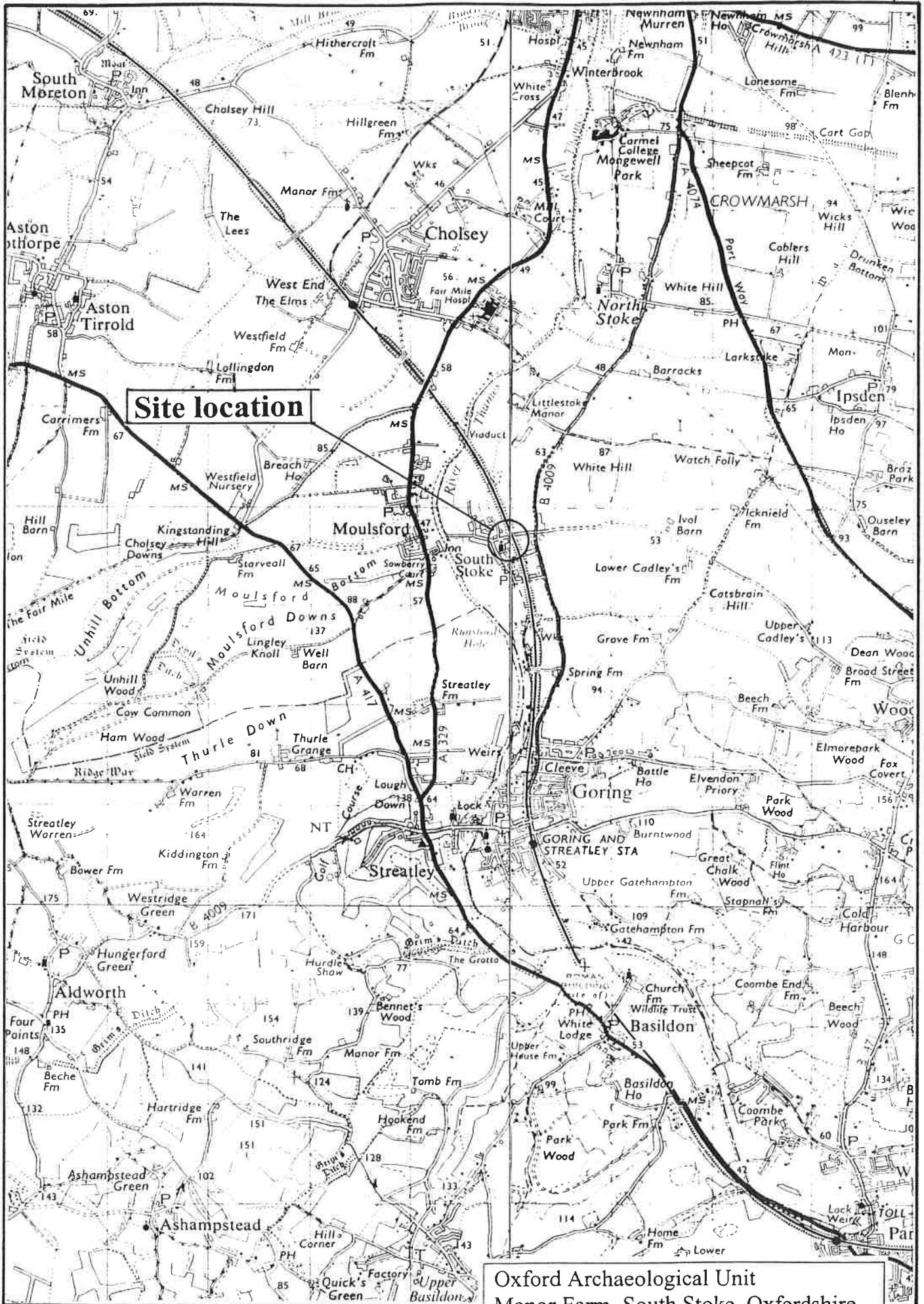
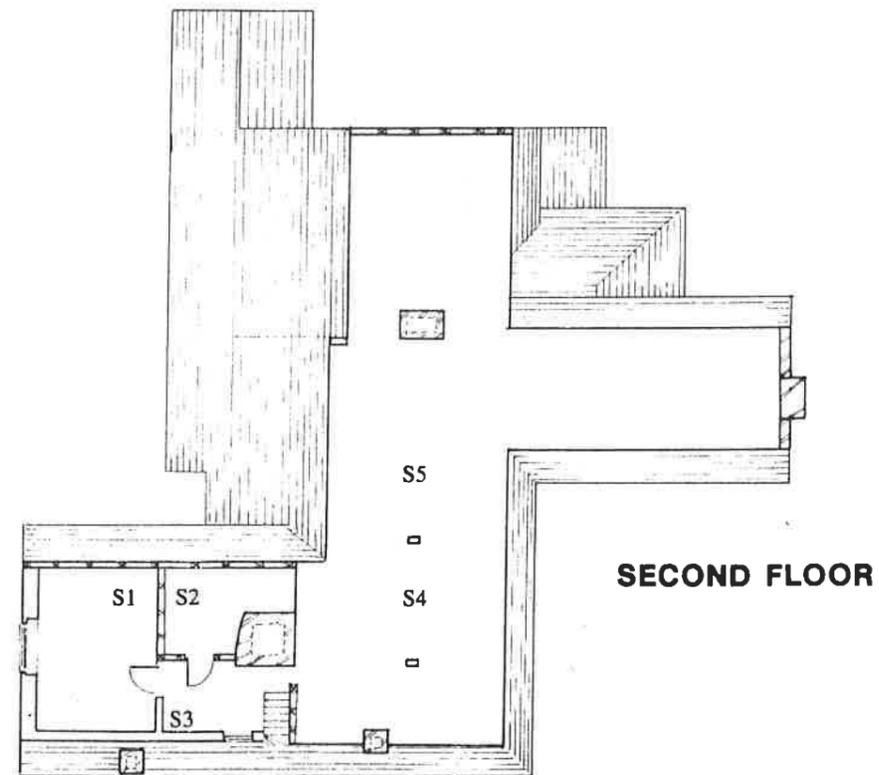
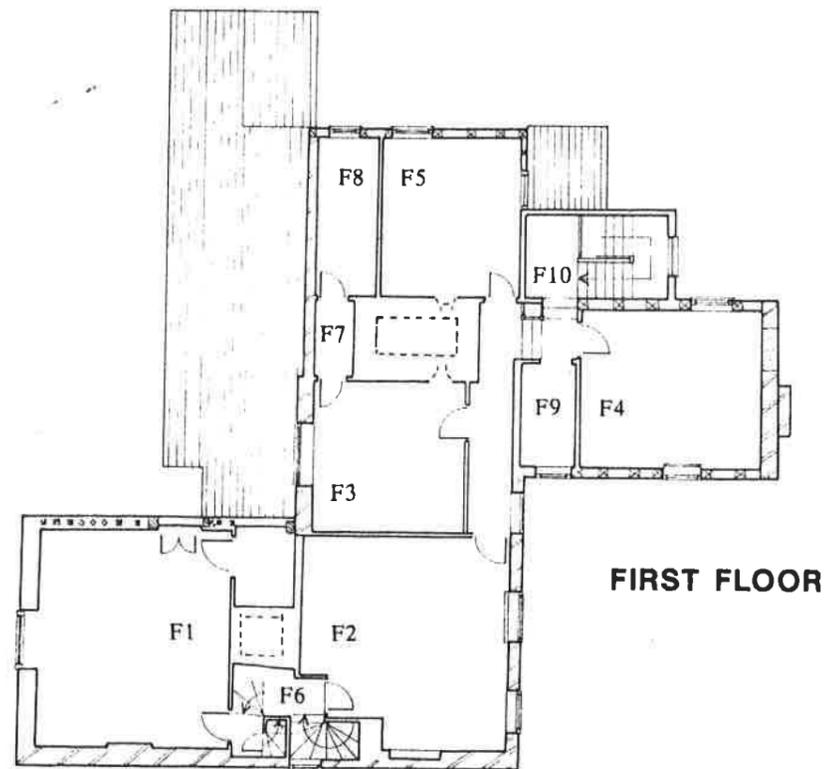
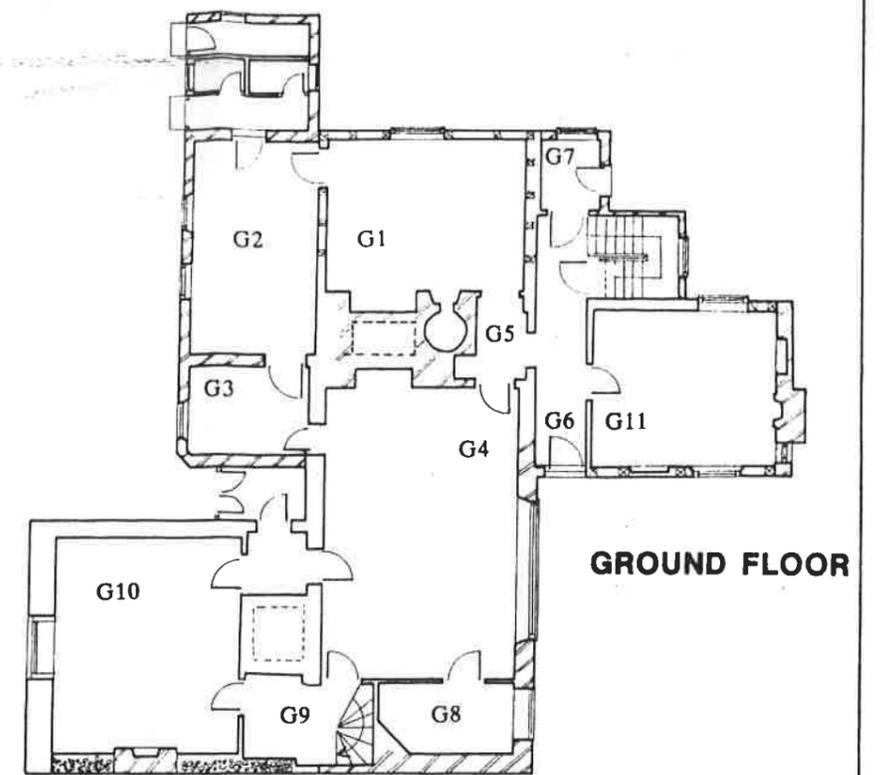
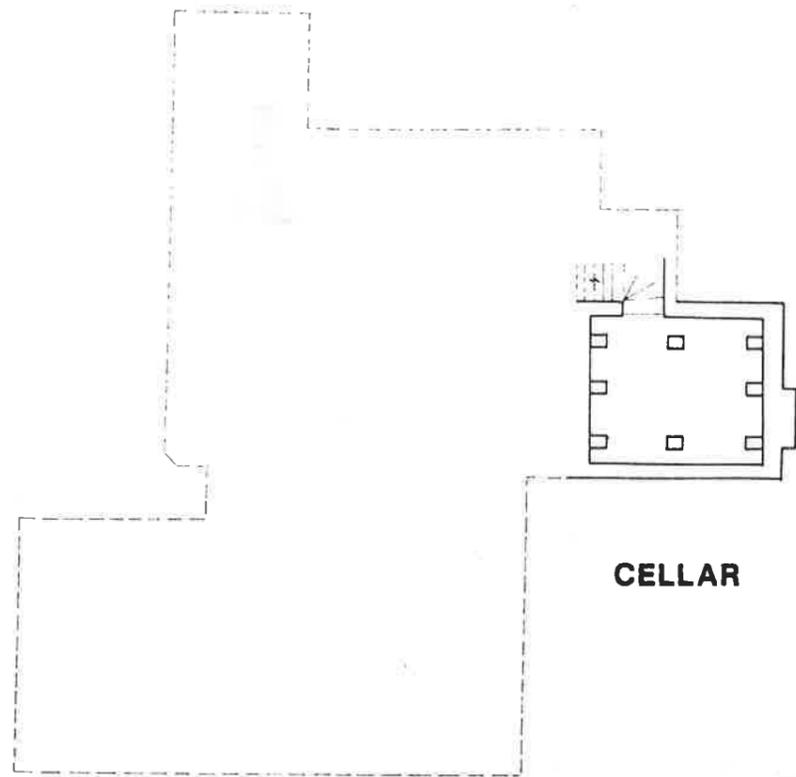


Plate 16: Square-sectioned, diagonally-set mullion exposed by removal of panelling to west side of north wall within F1



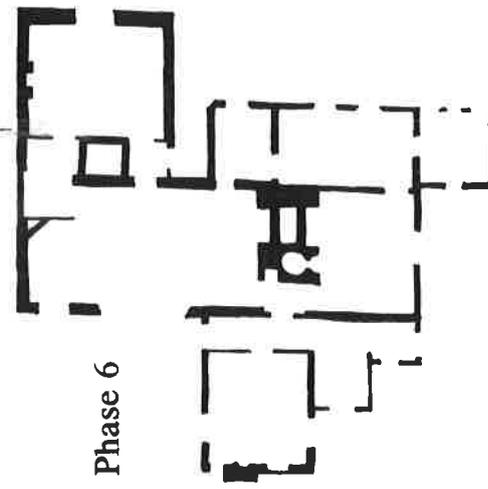
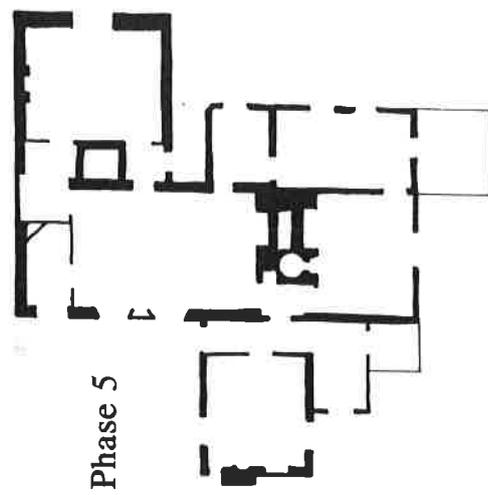
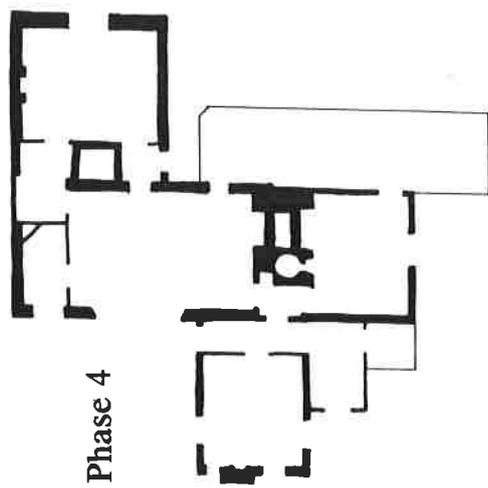
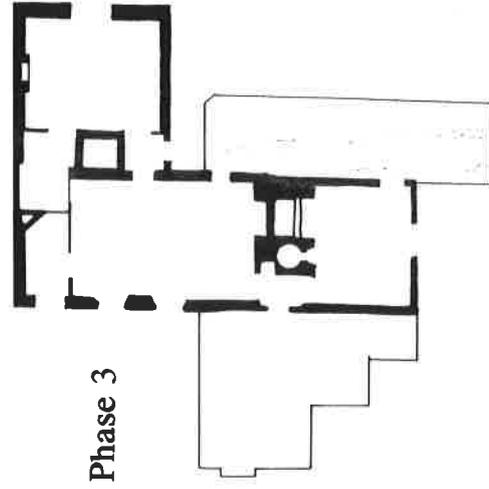
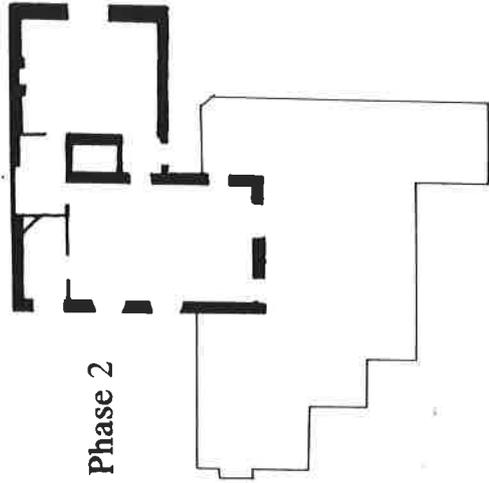
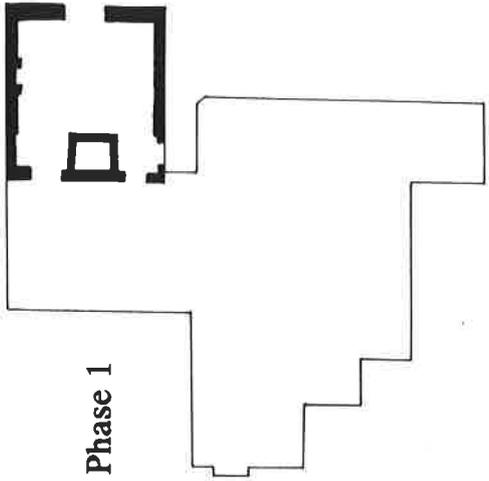
Oxford Archaeological Unit
 Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxfordshire
 Figure 1: Site location



Key	
	Brick
	Stud partition/timber frame
	Flint
	Infill
	Mullions of former window



Oxford Archaeological Unit
 Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxfordshire
FIGURE 2: FLOOR PLANS



Oxford Archaeological Unit
 Manor Farm, South Stoke, Oxfordshire
 Figure 3: Phasing diagram



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Telephone: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496

email: oau-oxford.demon.co.uk



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