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Nichols, Brown, Webber
Mr & Mrs Ingrams / Garsington Opera

Garsington Manor 'Brewhouse' Garsington Oxfordshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY & EVALUATION REPORT

SP 5819 0197



Oxford Archaeological Unit

April 2001

Nichols . Brown . Webber
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Garsington, Oxfordshire**

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SP 5819 0197

Planning ref. P94/N0616/LB

| NMR DATA | |
|-------------------|--|
| SITE NAME | BAKEHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING ('THE BREWHOUSE') |
| ADDRESS | GARSINGTON MANOR |
| TOWN | GARSINGTON |
| PARISH | GARSINGTON |
| COUNTY | OXFORDSHIRE |
| NGR | SP 5819 0197 |
| LISTED STATUS | GRADE II |
| VISIT/SURVEY DATE | OCT 1997 - JAN 1998 |
| OAU SITE CODE | GABREW 97 |

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April 2001

Garsington Manor 'Brewhouse'
Garsington, Oxfordshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY & EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) was asked by Nichols, Brown, Webber to carry out a programme of archaeological recording at the above premises which lies immediately to the north-west of the Jacobean manor house (at SP 5819 0197). As part of the facilities for the open-air opera season held at Garsington Manor each summer, dressing rooms were to be inserted into the earlier north-south wing of this L-shaped Grade II Listed building. The two wings together are listed as 'Former bakehouse and attached outbuilding' although locally the building was sometimes known as 'the monk's brewhouse'. Whilst the exact function of the earlier wing was unclear, the later east-west wing still clearly showed evidence of latterly having been used as a bakehouse and evidence was noted suggesting possible earlier use as a brewhouse also. The present building is not shown on two surviving 17th-century maps but archaeological evidence suggests that it must have been constructed soon after and it therefore appears likely that the north-south range was built in the late 17th or early 18th century and the east-west range added in the 18th-century date. Although both wings show much evidence of later work, the earlier of the two wings, which was to be affected by the proposed development, was notable on account of some well-preserved roof and window carpentry of the 16th and early 17th centuries and some potentially 11th-century long and short work although it is more likely that this is an anachronistic post-medieval feature. The early carpentry suggests that the building may have been constructed with a significant quantity of reused material from a previous structure. No evidence was found to suggest that any part of the standing structure was medieval. The building was also of interest as it was thought to contain evidence of later use for domestic electricity and gas production. The proposed conversion work involved the lowering of the internal floor level by up to 1 metre and observations revealed a succession of post-medieval floor layers above natural deposits as well as some foundations of an earlier building on the site. Detailed study of the building itself and its foundations revealed that it had originally been only five bays in length, with timber-framed gables. It was probably partially open-fronted to the east and it seems to have originally abutted an earlier east-west range at its northern end. This earlier building is shown on the two 17th-century maps. Despite there being no evidence of early upstanding fabric, clear evidence was found to indicate that the 'Brewhouse' overlies the foundations of one, if not two earlier buildings, both of which were of probable medieval origin.

Acknowledgements

OAU wishes to thank Leonard and Rosalind Ingrams and the Garsington Opera Trust for funding not only the building recording and watching brief required as a condition on the planning consent, but also for generously agreeing to fund the fuller programme of evaluation and excavation as suggested by OAU. OAU also wishes to thank Rosalind Ingrams for providing additional historical information, most notably the map of c.1624. Sincerest thanks are also due to Nichols, Brown, Webber (Architects) and Boshers of Cholsey (Building Contractors) for cooperating so readily with the archaeological programme.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) was commissioned by Nichols, Brown, Webber, Architects and Landscape Planners to undertake a programme of archaeological recording at Garsington Manor, Garsington, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 5819 0197) in advance of the conversion of a Grade II Listed outbuilding. The archaeological record was required as a condition of planning consent in accordance with the provisions laid down in PPG15. The recording was undertaken as specified in a brief set by the Deputy County Archaeologist (Historic Buildings).
- 1.1.2 The architects were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Ingrams of Garsington Manor to undertake the conversion of the outbuildings attached to the range known as the Bakehouse to contain dressing rooms and other facilities for the opera season held at the manor annually. The work involved some refurbishment of the existing structure as well as the insertion of an upper floor and various partitions. To reduce the impact of the conversion, the new works were designed to be reversible and to have minimum impact on the historic building fabric. The proposed works did however involve the lowering of the ground floor by up to 1 metre, resulting in the loss of the below-ground remains
- 1.1.3 The manor house itself is also listed Grade II and the present building is thought to incorporate vestiges of 16th-century work although most of the visible fabric dates from the 1620s, when the estate was purchased by William Wickham, with several small additions carried out in the late 17th century. The L-shaped outbuilding which is the subject of this report is a stone-built structure, roofed with stone slates and is one of several surviving manorial outbuildings. The building consists of two ranges. The later of the two ranges, known as 'the Bakehouse' is aligned east-west. It is thought to be 18th century in origin, is of three bays in length and contains two storeys, the lower of which contains two large fireplaces. The other range is the subject of this report. It runs north-south and is thought by some to have been once used as a brewhouse. It has been thought to be of 16th century date and on the basis of some long-and-short work, it has been speculated that it was potentially 11th century in origin. It is seven bays in length and contained evidence of having once had a first floor and an attic storey. It had until recently been used as a store and wood-store and three toilets have recently been inserted at the south end for use during the opera. Estate workers could remember the northern two bays being used as a carpenter's shop whilst the remainder had reputedly housed plant for domestic electricity and gas production.
- 1.1.4 OAU were originally commissioned to carry out the building survey and watching brief required by the planning condition. In discussion with the architect it was decided that the archaeological resource would be better served were the watching brief to be replaced by a strategy involving archaeological evaluation using trial-pitting followed if necessary by full excavation to below the known impact level.

1.2 Historical background

- 1.2.1 The early history of Garsington Manor is complicated as for much of its history Garsington had more than one manor and it is sometimes unclear which is being referred to in historic documentary sources. Garsington itself is first recorded in the time of Abbot Orodic (1052-65) when the thegn Thovi gave an estate assessed at 7½ hides in Garsington to Abingdon Abbey and it is from this gift that the present Garsington Manor derives. At the time of Domesday (1086), this holding was being tenanted by Gilbert Latemer (VCH, 138-9) and it is the Domesday entry for this monastic estate that the first incidental mention occurs of a royal estate in Garsington (commemorated in the 13th-century field name Kyngeshul) which later evidence shows to have been attached to the royal manor of Headington. By 1279, when Headington was held by the Countess of Warwick, there were two clearly defined separate manors in Garsington, one of which was derived from the royal estate, the other from the monastic lands (VCH, 137). By the mid thirteenth century, the two manors were known by the names of the families holding the lands, the royal manor being known as Louches manor and the tenanted monastic manor (or what remained of it after it was split in two in the early 12th century, the other part eventually being split up shortly after 1428) being known as Havels manor after the de Hauville family (VCH, 138-9). The house referred to today as Garsington Manor is that of the latter family, who held the manor between 1242, and 1428. At the time of Domesday, there had been another Abingdon Abbey estate in Garsington, 1½ hides held by Sueting. The later history of this second estate is unknown: it may have some connection with the later Gogstow Abbey holding in Garsington of the same size, but it is also possible that it was connected with the manor of Wheatley (VCH, 139). Other smaller estates are also recorded in Garsington, notably that of one hide, formerly leased by Holy Trinity Priory at Wallingford, which eventually passed to the Hospital of St John outside the East Gate at Oxford (VCH, 141-2).
- 1.2.2 The Havels manor remained in the hands of the de Hauville family until c.1428 when it was purchased by Thomas Chaucer (son of Geoffrey Chaucer), who had also acquired much other local land including the Louches manor (VCH, 139-40). The two manors thus became united, and remained so until the seventeenth century. The united holding is sometimes referred to as the manor of Garsington in documents of the period. Chaucer's daughter Alice married William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, however in 1487 the de la Pole estates were seized by the Crown following the death of the Earl of Lincoln at the battle of Stoke in 1487 (Lincoln being the grandson of the above Earl of Suffolk). Henry VIII granted the combined Garsington Manor to Oliver St. John, whose family held the estate for over a hundred years until Sir John St. John sold the estate in 1611. In 1612 both manors, and their manorial rights, were acquired by Mr George Melsham, who began to break up the estate and the two manors again came under separate ownership and the names South End (*Havels*), and North End (*Louches*) began to be used in reference to the separate hamlets and fields in which the manors lay. The North End lands were eventually sold to Thomas Plumber of Mitcham (Surr.), whose family held the lands until the 19th century without ever residing in the parish. By 1887 F.P. Morrell was lord (VCH, 140-1).

The present manor house is presumed to be the creation of William Wickham who purchased the South End lands c.1624. His family remained for five generations until 1770 when the last Mr Wickham died leaving a daughter (Ann) as heiress. Ann continued to live at Garsington but in 1780 she married Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt-Drake M.P. of Shardloes (Bucks.) (VCH, 141) and moved away to the married home.

- 1.2.3 The family remained absentee Lords of the manor until the outbreak of the First World War, the manor house being let out to the Gales, a family of tenant farmers, an act which, according to its next owner, 'saved the building from often reckless improvements'. In 1913 the 360 acre estate, including the manor house, tied houses and cottages, was purchased by the well-known Oxford solicitor Philip Morrell M.P. for £8400 and in 1915 Philip Morrell, his wife Lady Ottoline and their small daughter Julian came to live in the manor house (Ingrams, 2). The manor played host to many of the most famous literary and artistic people of the day, frequent guests and occasional residents including Siegfried Sassoon, D.H. Lawrence, Lytton Strachey, Aldous Huxley and Bertrand Russell (Ingrams, 2-3). In 1928 the Morrells moved away and the manor then passed to a Dr and Mrs Heaton, who during the second world war let it to the Lawinsky family. After the war the manor was sold to Mrs Heaton's brother, Sir John Wheeler-Bennet. He held it until 1982, when he sold up to the present owners. In 1989 Mr and Mrs Ingrams reintroduced the arts to the property by instituting the well-known open-air opera season which takes place each summer and more recently some spring concerts have been held in the barn, which has been lined with panelling from the old auditorium at Glyndbourne (Ingrams, 4).

1.3 Archaeological and architectural background

- 1.3.1 The earliest map of Garsington Estate is Mr Wickham's Land at Garsington (copy at Garsington Manor House). Although the plan is undated it is believed to have been produced in c.1624 as a survey of the lands recently purchased by Mr Wickham. The plan shows the earlier manor house occupying roughly the site of the present building. The 'Bakehouse'/'Brewhouse' is not shown although a building is shown running east-west beside the road, partially overlying the current location of the later north end of the 'Brewhouse'. When the map was produced the medieval Havels manor probably occupied the same site as the present manor house and the presence on later maps of fish ponds around the building would seem to support this.
- 1.3.2 The next available map is the *Map of the parish of Garsington* (Figure 2) which is undated but it is believed to have been drawn in the late 17th century. The layout of the buildings is similar to those shown on the earlier map. The L-shaped 'Brewhouse' and 'Bakehouse' had not yet been constructed but the east-west building alongside the road is shown. A map of the Manor of Garsington survives from 1739 (Figure 3) which clearly shows the Manor House but unfortunately does not show any structures in the area immediately to the north-west at the current location of the 'Brewhouse'. It is likely that this is due to the cartographer only showing certain buildings rather than there actually being no structures in this area and the map is therefore unreliable for the purposes of the current study.

- 1.3.3 It is believed that by the 1739 map the 'Brewhouse' and possibly the 'Bakehouse' had been constructed but the first map to actually show them is the Tithe Map of c.1843 (Figure 4). The east-west structure alongside the road is clearly shown together with the north-south 'Brewhouse' but due to the poor quality of the map the 'Bakehouse' is less clear. The map appears to show a structure projecting west from the south end of the 'Brewhouse' but the evidence is inconclusive.
- 1.3.4 The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figure 5) shows a similar arrangement to that surviving today. The east-west building adjacent to the road had been demolished by this time and the L-shaped 'Brewhouse'/'Bakehouse', with the north-south wing longer than the east-west, is clearly apparent. The next two available Ordnance Survey maps, from 1922 (Figure 6) and 1939 (Figure 7), show no significant changes to the building.
- 1.3.5 The earliest parts of the present manor house probably date from the 16th century although most of the visible fabric dates to the building's last major remodelling which occurred c.1624. It is a two-storied building with attics, built of grey coursed stone rubble, with a tiled roof and dressed stone quoins, window surrounds stone chimneys. It is described in the Victoria County History as 'the most outstanding building (in the village)' and the building has suffered little in the way of alteration since the latter part of the 17th century. Out-buildings of the manor other than the 'Bakehouse'/'Brewhouse' include a dove-cote dating to 1714, whose roof incorporates salted ships timbers, and an 18th-century stables. The gardens are notable for the twin 20'-tall yew in front of the house (said to be unrivaled in England) and the terraced, Italianate garden to the south of the house, with its statues and swimming pool bordered by yew hedges, laid out by Lady Ottoline Morrell between 1915 and 1924.
- 1.3.6 The 'Brewhouse' referred to in the title of this report lies approximately ten metres to the north-west of the manor house. It is Grade II-Listed as one part of the 'Bakehouse and attached outbuilding'. The DoE List entry for the building describes it as 'Former bakehouse and attached outbuilding. Possibly C16 and early C18....L-plan. Earlier 7-bay range running north-south (that forming the subject of his report) is of uncertain function. East front:2 bays to front formerly pen-fronted....C18 bakehouse range runs east-west....Interior: outbuilding roof has 6 trusses with two rows of clasped purlins; 5 are morticed for curved wind-braces, one of which survives; all the tie-beams are morticed for deep joists. South end contains large inserted stack for adjacent bakehouse. Bakehouse roof has 4 heavy trusses with single row of clasped purlins. Ground floor has 2 spine beams supported on a central chamfered Samson-post. Large fireplace at west end has C19 brick segmental arch below a massive timber beam. Second large fireplace at east end has been mutilated' (The full DoE Listed Building description will be found in Appendix 1). The building is unrecorded on the S.M.R. for Oxfordshire. Pevsner describes the building as 'C16 BAKEHOUSE with two open fireplaces' (Pevsner & Sherwood, 612).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

1.1.5 The aims of the project were to preserve by detailed record the archaeological evidence of the building's history, construction and use, and to prepare and disseminate a report and ordered archive on the investigation. It is thought possible that there has been a building on this site since at least the 11th century and it has been suggested that the present building may contain elements from this early period. The building is of interest as it is likely to contain evidence of its use as a manorial brewhouse as well as later use for domestic gas and electricity production.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The objectives of the project were as follows:-

2.2.2 To provide a record of the building, its extensions and its setting, prior to its refurbishment/conversion.

2.2.3 To maintain a watching brief during the excavation of the floor with a view to identifying and preserving by record any further evidence relating to: i) the construction and use of the existing building; ii) any fabric predating the present building; iii) any evidence of earlier occupation of the site.

2.2.4 To signal to all parties, where necessary, the identification of any fabric/features/structure for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

2.2.5 To produce and make available a brief report on the investigation, detailing the significance and principal features of interest associated with the building/structure.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Above ground

3.1.1 The strategy for the above-ground remains was as follows:-

3.1.2 A visual inspection was carried out in advance of the demolition/building works, noting and interpreting features of interest. Drawings, as supplied by the client, were annotated / amended / detailed on site to produce a dimensionally correct framework for the observation / photographs / measured details. This formed part of the baseline survey to which further information was added during the building works.

3.1.3 An initial photographic record was made so as to provide a record of the site as found. This record was made using 35mm black and white print and colour transparency film to archive standards. This photographic record comprised general internal and external views, detail shots of all internal and external features and a

complete photographic mosaic of the internal wall surfaces to show vestiges of extant plaster, shadows of former walls and floors, blocked openings etc. This record was again enhanced as works progressed.

3.1.4 Sections and elevations were drawn as overlays to the architect's drawings as supplied at 1:50. These drawings comprised one ground floor plan, one external elevation of the east wall, one internal elevation of the west wall and three cross sections showing variation of truss design. All drawing were carried out using pencil on polyester film. Elevations were produced to show any archaeological events in the historic fabric, specifically structural breaks and blocked windows. The long section was produced, specifically to show the roof structure and the missing first and second floors. This record included all post-medieval and modern features including footing for the gas plant. Evidence revealed during the building works was added to this initial survey.

3.1.5 Notes and sketches, supplemented by photographs, were made as appropriate to record features of interest. These included surviving fixtures and fittings such as the staircase joinery, windows and roof carpentry (including carpenter's marks).

3.2 Below ground

3.2.1 The OAU was originally commissioned to undertake the building survey and watching brief, as required by the planning condition. During discussions with the supervising architect it was decided that the archaeological resource would be better served if the watching brief were enhanced with a strategy involving an archaeological evaluation. This comprised the hand excavation of trial pits, followed if necessary by full excavation to the base of the proposed impact level, as indicated by the supervising architect on site.

3.2.2 With this in mind, the archaeological investigation proceeded as follows:-

3.2.3 Hand excavation and recording of four evaluation trial pits dug to either below the proposed impact level, to substantial archaeological features or to natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.4 As archaeological features were encountered above impact level, the first phase was followed by further hand-dug excavations over a substantially larger area to record all historic remains likely to be destroyed by construction works. This strategy was designed to allow for the preservation in situ of remains of sufficient importance. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the features revealed were sampled to determine their extent and nature. Within the constraints imposed by health and safety considerations, the archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand, inspected and recorded in plan and section as well as by black and white and colour (transparency) photography. Written records were also made on proforma sheets. Soil description utilises standard charts for the approximation of percentage of inclusion types in soil deposits.

3.3 Presentation of Results

- 3.3.1 The main body of this text will concern itself with the description of the results of the above-ground and below-ground investigations. A detailed tabulation of those deposits and features encountered may be found in Appendix 2.

4 RESULTS: BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 General Description

- 4.1.1 *Introduction* The 'Bakehouse' and attached outbuilding (referred to in this report as the 'Brewhouse') formed an L-shaped range, lying approximately 10 metres to the north-west of the manor house. The 'Bakehouse' formed the east-west arm of this building, whilst the 'Brewhouse' formed the attached north-south range (Figure 8). As detailed in the historical background the 'Brewhouse' is believed to probably be of late 17th-century date and the 'Bakehouse' of early 18th-century date. Some evidence has been noted which suggests an 11th-century origin to some historians. Both buildings were constructed of limestone rubble with some timber lintels and ashlar dressings. The roofs were covered with pegged plain tiles. Soft red brick was used within a rubblestone internal cross-wall (towards the northern end of the 'Brewhouse') as well as for the bread-oven and stack at the west end of the 'Bakehouse' and for a further stack at its eastern end which projected into the 'Brewhouse'.

4.2 The 'Bakehouse'

- 4.2.1 *The 'Bakehouse' (Exterior)* This two-storey wing of attributed 18th-century date was aligned east-west. Its south front had three leaded 3-light casements on each storey with flat stone arches on the ground floor and a rubble plinth. There was a clear structural break where it abutted the south gable of the 'Brewhouse' range. Its north front was irregular with a primary ground floor entrance and 20th-century steps which led to a first floor entrance. 3-light leaded windows and flat stone arches matched those on the south front. A secondary brick bread-oven projected from the western gable.
- 4.2.1 *The 'Bakehouse' (Interior)* Internally, the ground floor was a single undivided space, the upper floor being supported by two spine beams, supported on a central chamfered and moulded Samson-post, all of which appeared earlier than the attributed date for the building. Despite an inserted 19th-century segmental arch, the massive fireplace at the west end was clearly primary, with a large timber bressumer (Plate 8). The eastern fireplace (Plate 7) was narrower and had been more mutilated, both in the 19th-century and in the later 20th-century following the blocking of an external door in the extreme south-eastern corner of the room to allow the creation of a kitchenette. There was a late 18th-/early 19th-century pump against the south wall. The brick and flagstone floor retained good evidence of brick and stone gutters which were out of character for a manorial bakery. The upper floor was partitioned but in

places the lower parts of the trusses were visible. These were massively constructed of well-squared oak, with short, stubby posts supporting substantial collars. Carpenter's marks were consistent with a late 17th-/early 18th-century date.

4.3 The 'Brewhouse'

4.3.1 The 'Brewhouse' (General) (Fig. 8) Like the 'Bakehouse', the 'Brewhouse' was constructed from limestone rubble with a plain peg-tile roof. The coursing of the masonry varied somewhat, ranging from reasonably well coursed rubble in the older parts of the exterior, through to almost completely uncoursed random rubblestone on the interior and later parts of the exterior. The 'Brewhouse' was of similar height and roof-line to the 'Bakehouse' and apart from at its weather-boarded northern end, which already had a modern inserted ceiling and was divided from the remainder of the building by an inserted brick wall, the interior space was open to the ridge at the time of the initial survey. There was however clear evidence of former floors at first floor and attic level (see *interior* below).

4.4 The 'Brewhouse' (Exterior)

4.4.1 East Front (Fig 8) The northernmost two bays (bays 6 & 7) of the irregular eastern front of this building were formerly open-fronted although they had clearly been weather-boarded for some considerable time. The remainder of the east front (bays 1-5) was of masonry, although a subtle change in the mortar and pointing (and other evidence – see *interior (east wall)* below) at this section's mid-point, suggested that the unfenestrated, uncoursed northern half of this wall was of later origin than the fenestrated southern end in which the masonry was close to being coursed. The quoins at either end of the masonry section of the east front also differ slightly. The northern, uncoursed, part of this wall was pierced at only two points. The first opening was a low entrance with double doors and with evidence of a former central post (mortice in lintel). This doorway was of note due to its rough long-and-short work quoins which suggest an 11th-century date although it is felt more likely that this is an anachronistic 18th- or 19th-century feature. The second opening was a 5½" dia glazed earthenware pipe set mid-way up the wall. The pipes appeared to be of late 19th-/20th-century origin, probably associated with the gas/electric plant formerly housed within this building. The southern, coursed, part of the wall was pierced by a further planked door and two oak-framed, formerly-unglazed windows with splayed inner sills and reveals. One of these windows was 'rustic' in quality (Plate 10), with four lights and rough-sawn diamond mullions whilst the other, two-light, window had heavy ovolo mouldings and had clearly been shortened and reused from a much higher-status building.

4.4.2 South Gable The south gable of the 'Brewhouse' was of random rubblestone masonry. The only features of note were a former door (recently blocked to window-sill height) on the ground floor and another window directly above at first floor height. These served rooms within the Bakehouse to the west, yet both lay on the eastern side of the structural break between the south gable of the 'Brewhouse' and the south front of the 'Bakehouse'. The exact relationship between the two buildings

at this point was unclear although it appeared that the south wall of the 'Brewhouse' pre-dated that of the 'Bakehouse'.

4.4.3 **West Front** The coursed limestone rubble of the west front of the 'Brewhouse' was of much more consistent appearance than that of the east front, yet a pronounced step in the foundations revealed during the lowering of the floor level internally suggested that the wall may in fact have been of two phases and a possible break could, with some imagination, be discerned externally in a change of mortar. The west front was most notable for its antique fenestration. There were two tiers of three small windows, of which all but one (north-ground floor, which was modern) were of three lights. All had splayed reveals and internal sills. Four of these windows were of elm and were of the (formerly) unglazed, rough-sawn diamond-mullion type. Some of the timber members of these showed evidence of timber reuse. One of these windows (south-ground floor) retained strap hinges from a former internal top-hung shutter (Plate 11). The exceptional window was the lower centre 3-light window which had a heavy concave-chamfered oak frame and mullions (Plate 9). It was of very high quality, being moulded internally, with old leaded lights, one of which was a hand-forged metal-framed casement. This window retained evidence of original vertically-hung wooden shutters. It is likely that the window pre-dates even the Jacobean ovolo-moulded window in the east front and that it has again been reused from elsewhere. The site of a further blocked ground floor window was evident. Unlike the other windows, this appeared to have had neither squared quoins nor splayed reveals. It had been blocked with rubblestone and internally this blocking was abutted by the brick and rubblestone cross-wall which divided the northern two bays (bays 6 & 7) of the 'Brewhouse' from the remainder. Glazed ceramic drain pipes of late 19th/20th-century date pierced the west wall at two points, a pair were set into the above-mentioned blocking whilst another cut through the northern reveal and quoins of the central ground floor window. These pipes, which were blocked with newspaper from the late 1930s, were clearly associated with the gas/electric plant formerly contained within the building.

4.4.4 **North Elevation** The northern end wall of the 'Brewhouse' was of random rubblestone. It was of note largely on account of its hipped gable, the only one on the building. The north wall was adjacent to the public road past the manor, which was set at such a level that only the upper storey of the north elevation was visible. It is surprising that the opportunity was not taken to incorporate a taking-in door although the low height of wall between road-level and wall-plate would have necessitated a very squat example. Had this end of the building been gabled, a normal-height door could have been easily accommodated and it is presumed that the hipped roof is a deliberate 'polite' 18th- or early 19th-century feature of the building.

4.5 The 'Brewhouse' (Interior)

4.5.1 East Wall (Interior)

4.5.1.1. *Weatherboarded northern bays (bays 6 & 7)* The inner face of the east wall retained several features of interest. Inspection above the modern inserted ceiling of the

weather-boarded north end revealed that whilst this part of the building had indeed been open-fronted, the timber and the carpentry employed in the wall plate, the hip-truss, and the post which supported the hip-truss were all of very poor quality, the timber being hardly squared, with large amounts of bark still attached. This was probably poor estate carpentry of the 18th or 19th Century. Perhaps less surprisingly, the inserted studs which held the weatherboarding were of similar quality.

4.5.1.2. *Masonry-walled section (bays 1-5)* The interesting windows within this section of wall are discussed in section 4.4.1 above. The masonry part of the east wall had several features of interest. Several areas of plaster/render were recorded. The thickest and smoothest (and apparently earliest) of these was located above first floor level at the south end. This gave the appearance of a habitable area. Some small areas of thin, rough limewashed render were noted adjacent to the northern double door but this finish appeared cruder and more 'agricultural'. It was noted that internally the east wall incorporated some small pieces of brick whereas the southern part did not. Furthermore, slightly to the south of the double door there was a substantial area of brick and rubble infill beneath an elm lintel/lacing timber which gave the impression of a blocked window although a trace of one could not be discerned on the outside. It is believed that this repair was associated with a late-19th-/early-20th-century red brick cross-wall, the foundations of which were discovered during the lowering of the floor. In this same general area of the northern part of the wall, an investigation of some loose brickwork revealed a 6" square-sawn elm post, completely embedded within the wall thickness.

4.5.1.3. *Foundations* It was noted during the lowering of the floor that whilst the southern end of the west wall was founded on rock some 75cm below the old internal floor, the northern part of the wall was founded a mere 10cm below the floor, on sand and mudstone. As there was no sign of a first floor structure in the existing east wall, it is concluded that substantially more of the east wall was open-fronted than is now the case. At some point, probably in the later 18th-century/early 19th-century, the posts in this part of the wall were in a poor state and required propping (with the 6" elm post/s) prior to the masonry wall extension being built up around the propping. It appears that the first floor was removed at, or prior to, this event.

4.5.2 *South Wall (Interior)*

4.5.2.1 The lower part of this wall was not visible because of a row of modern toilet cubicles inserted some years prior to the survey. The only feature of real note was the truss embedded into the upper part of the wall (Plate 12). It is apparent from peg holes that this truss (truss 1) would originally have matched truss 6 although the queen posts and struts had been removed, presumably when the gable was infilled in stone. The carpenter's numbering on the other trusses indicated that this had always been the number 1 truss and it thus appears clear that either this was originally built as a timber-framed gable or that the building for which these trusses were constructed continued one bay further south than the present one. Various inconsistencies in the exterior stonework appear to confirm that the present masonry south gable wall was not original, although it seems to pre-date the south wall of the 'Bakehouse'.

4.5.3 *West Wall (Interior)*

4.5.3.1 *Chimney-breast and former staircase (bays 1 & 2)* The west wall was possibly the most intact original wall in the building. Like all the others however, it had been subject to numerous alterations over the years. Within bay 1, at the southern end of the building, the chimney-breast of the adjacent 'Bakehouse' protruded into the building. Whilst the lower part of this was difficult to record on account of the toilet cubicles recently installed at this end of the building, it was clear that whilst the lower part of the chimney-breast had been rebuilt in soft 19th-century red brick, the chimney was generally of rubblestone construction to ridge height. A concrete block wall filled-in the corner between the chimney-breast and the south gable wall above first floor level. However, close examination with a torch revealed that this blockwork wall was built above an older rubblestone wall which had been extended upward to first floor height with soft red brick when the lower part of the chimney-breast was altered in the 19th century. A straight structural break divided the rubblestone wall and the chimney-breast at ground floor level. Immediately to the north, within bay 2, there were a pair of doorways to the 'Bakehouse'. These were at ground floor and first floor level, the latter blocked with concrete block. There was a landing accessing the upper door and within an area of missing plaster the outline of a missing staircase formerly accessing this landing could be discerned at the time of survey. Although the landing carpentry was of simple, pegged construction, its clean, planed finish gave the appearance of 19th- or even early 20th-century work. There was no evidence that it ever connected with a first floor within the 'Brewhouse' and it probably served the 'Bakehouse' instead. The landing area itself was notable on account of a lath and plaster alcove adjacent to the chimney-breast. The plaster alcove lay directly beneath a studded lath and plaster partition within the roof which was clearly of some antiquity, possibly 17th- or early 18th-century. However, whilst the partition clearly pre-dated the removal of the attic floor, the plasterwork of the alcove appeared to post-date the floor's removal.

4.5.3.2 *Bays 3-5 (General and evidence for a first floor)* The interesting windows within this section of wall are discussed in section 4.4.3 above. The interior of the western wall within bays 3-5 was reasonably consistent, consisting of random rubble with hardwood lintels and lacing-pieces/principal joist bearers. There were substantial surviving areas of undulating lime plaster of apparently domestic origin. Within bays 3 and 4 the upper sections of plaster appeared to have fallen away at a height consistent with a possible first floor. The plaster had several layers of limewash adhering although the wall had clearly received at least one further coat of (latterly much-perished) limewash overall following the loss of both the missing plaster and any possible first floor. There were two substantial sockets in the wall consistent with possible locations for missing principal first floor joists but, despite much searching, no evidence for any others was discovered. A further socket, located directly below the southernmost of these holes was of unknown origin. Evidence of any structural break in the west wall or of quoins around the blocked window was obscured on the inner face by surviving plaster however, whilst the rubblestone infill within the blocked window had been limewashed, it had never been plastered.

4.5.3.3 Bays 3-5 (Evidence for cross-walls) A fourth hole, within bay 4, was found to align vertically with the foundation of a late-19th-/early-20th-century cross-wall of soft red frogged brick (23 x 10.5 x 7 cm), discovered during the excavation of the floor (see section 5). It appeared that this last socket was cut into the wall to tie the cross-wall into the external wall. The mark of this cross-wall was just visible overlying the plaster and limewash up to about first floor height. Although there was no visible evidence that this cross-wall had ever extended higher than the inferred first floor level, it lay directly below the remains of a ventilated stud partition (possibly of late-19th-/early 20th-century origin) in the roof-space and it appears likely that the cross wall did in fact originally extend from floor to ridge. A timber upright fixed to the wall within bay 5 was found to coincide with the former position of a timber cross-wall whose rotted elm sole-plate was discovered during the excavation (see section 6 below). The surviving timber upright indicated that this timber cross-wall rose only to the inferred first floor height. The only surviving cross-wall was that dividing the northern bays (bays 6 & 7) from the remainder of the building. This clearly abutted the west wall but appeared contemporary with the northern part of the eastern masonry wall. This wall was constructed of random rubblestone with occasional brick fragments and two full-length softwood lacing-pieces. It had been limewashed but never plastered. The upper part of this wall was pierced by a doorway, the jambs of which were dressed with mixed soft red brick, some of which were frogged matching those used within the lost wall in bay 4 whilst others were reused (occasionally vitrified). This wall not only abutted the west wall itself, but also the infill of the blocked window in that wall. Whilst it seems clear that this wall was of 19th-century date, it appeared to overlie/reuse a substantially earlier foundation.

4.5.3.4 Bays 6 & 7 All the lower part of this section of the western wall was obscured by modern sand-and-cement render. The upper part of the wall had almost 100% survival of historic lime plaster which obscured any detailed observations of wall masonry or window reveals. The window itself was a simple three-light (originally unglazed) design in elm, matching all but one of the surviving windows in the remainder of the west front. The rake of the reveals matched the others and whilst the sill was slightly less angled, it is presumed that the opening and the window are contemporary with the others in the west front, even if the section of wall in which this one lies is earlier (as implied by the different foundation depth – see section 4.4.3 above).

4.5.4 West Wall (Interior)

4.5.4.1 As with the west wall within bays 6 & 7, all the lower part of this wall was obscured by modern sand-and-cement render. The upper part of the wall was entirely free of any historic plaster and the rubblestone construction was clearly visible. No events of any significance were noted.

4.5.5 The Roof (See Fig 9)

4.5.5.1 Rafters, laths and tiles The outer skin had been stripped and considerably repaired during the conversion works but at the time of survey it was composed of secondary rough-sawn elm rafters (many waney-edged), square-sawn laths and hand-made plain

wooden-pegged tiles. In many areas there was thin layer of wheat straw between the tiles and the laths. The nails holding the rafters to the purlins were hand-forged but, on the whole, all of the outer shell of the roof appeared consistent with an 18th/early 19th-century date.

- 4.5.5.2 Roof structure** (Fig 9) The outer roof covering was supported by 7 trusses, the southernmost of which (truss 1) was embedded a secondary stone gable. All of the roof structure was of elm. The ends of each truss were dovetailed into secondary wall plates on top of the external walls. Each truss supported two clasped purlins to each slope and a diagonally-set ridge piece. A number of the purlins were secondary, although it was clear from morticed in the undersides of the remaining primary purlins, and from corresponding mortices in the faces of each principal rafter (Plate 19) that there had originally been a complete tier of wind braces between the base of each principal rafter and the lower purlins. There was only one surviving wind brace, in the west side of bay 3.
- 4.5.5.3** The roof consisted of two principal phases of work with several other alterations and additions. Bays 1-5 predate bay 6 and the hipped bay 7. This is particularly shown by differences in truss form and by the lack of wind braces (or empty mortices) to the later, northern two bays. The outer two trusses of the 'original' building (trusses 1 and 6) were similar in form to each other, both originally having queen posts and collar clasping the upper purlins, with additional vertical queen struts with spurs clasping the lower purlins. These trusses had both clearly originally been infilled with lath, wattle and daub infill panels. The four intermediate trusses (Nos. 2-5) differed in design. All had similar collars, queen struts and spurs clasping the purlins, but each lacked the queen posts, thus allowing an open attic or storage loft.
- 4.5.5.4 Truss 1** The truss at the southern end of the 'Brewhouse' had been completely subsumed into the current, secondary stone gable (Plate 12). The carpenter's numbering on the other trusses indicated that this was always the number 1 truss and thus that this was either the original timber-framed gable end of the building (most likely), or that the building originally extended a further bay to the south and terminated with a masonry gable (less likely). The remaining parts of this truss consisted of tie-beam, collar and principal rafters although surviving peg holes in the collar and tie-beam confirmed that there would originally also have been two queen posts below the collar, with additional queen struts and elongated spurs clasping the lower purlin (Fig 9). This layout would have been similar to that surviving in truss 6 and it is probable that there would originally been further upright studs giving additional support to wattle and daub infill panels. Joist sockets on the north face of the tie-beam confirmed the former existence of an upper floor/attic.
- 4.5.5.5 Trusses 2-5** were similar to each other, each with a collar clasping the upper rafters and queen struts and spurs clasping the lower purlins (Plate 16). Joist sockets in each tie-beam, adjacent to scribed carpenter's marks, confirmed the former existence of an original attic floor. The sockets suggested that the joists would have had soffit tenons with diminished shoulders (Plates 17/18), whilst the numbering scheme clearly indicated that the floor would have been a primary feature. In bays 3 and 4 the joist

sockets beneath each queen strut had latterly been enlarged to accommodate larger (secondary) floor joists (Plate 17). Small pairs of ¾" / 1" chiseled numerals were present at each joint (Plate 20). Although trusses 3 and 4 were of the open variety, holes in the underside of the collars of these two trusses suggested that they may have been infilled with (secondary) laths, wattle and daub at one time. The eastern queen strut in truss 3 had broken immediately beneath the spur so that the strut was in two sections and the purlin and become detached from the principal rafter. The spur from the eastern queen strut of truss 4 was no longer in situ and the lower (secondary) purlins were set in notches cut into the principal rafters.

- 4.5.5.6 *Truss 6* was well-preserved, although the tie-beam was a secondary replacement. It retained its queen posts and collar claspings the upper purlins, as well as its elongated spurs (supported by queen struts) claspings the lower purlins (Plates 13/14). Mortices in the undersides of the collar and elongated spurs, as well as 'V'-section elongated rebates in the corresponding upper faces, preserved the former locations of additional studs and laths of original wattle and daub infill panels. This truss had clearly been constructed as a external gable. The infill panels had all been removed although the north face of the truss was clad with the remains of widely-spaced, broad, machine-sawn slats (Plate 14). The slats themselves formed a ventilated screen rather than ever having been the support for a plastered surface.
- 4.5.5.7 The form of truss 7 was distinctly different to those of the other trusses, and it was clearly later, probably of 18th- or early/mid 19th- century date. (plate 15). The form and style of the incised numbering was not in the style or sequence displayed on trusses 1-6 and it had a central king strut beneath the collar, rather than the queen posts or queen struts displayed elsewhere. Other differences consisted of an intermediate tie between the level of tie-beam and collar and a vertical strut between this intermediate tie and the tie-beam on the west side of the truss. This was matched by a further mortice to the east almost certainly implying that there would have been a matching vertical strut on this face of the truss. There was no corresponding mortice in the upper face of the tie-beam, however, suggesting that the extant tie-beam was a later replacement. The apex of the principal rafters was braced by a secondary yoke and there was a further plank post between the yoke and the collar. Each of the main members of the truss were pegged and were marked by single 2" chiseled carpenter's numbers which overlapped between members.
- 4.5.5.8 In addition to the trusses there were two partially-surviving timber-framed walls which would have divided the roof space when the attic floor was in situ. These were located in bay 2 (immediately to the south of truss 2) and in bay 4 (equidistant between trusses 4 and 5). The base of the wall in bay 2 was at a level corresponding roughly to the original attic floor, and its underside was notched to clear the former floor joists. The partition frame consisted of regularly-spaced hand-sawn vertical studs, closely-spaced laths and a horsehair-reinforced, limewashed plaster northern face (Plate 6). The partition in bay 4 consisted of a beam spanning the building, set on each wall plate, five machine-sawn vertical studs and a small number of surviving broad, machine-sawn, widely-spaced 'laths' forming another ventilated screen matching that affixed to truss 6. The base of this partition was set below the level of

the former attic floor, which had clearly been removed prior to its insertion. It was set over the site of the former 19th-century frogged brick wall in bay 4, and it had clearly once formed an extension of it.

- 4.5.6 Floor/Ground features prior to excavation** The floor within the 'Brewhouse' was a concrete slab and there were several machine bases incorporated within it which had cut-off bolts and probably related to the building's 20th-century use for domestic electricity and gas production. The largest of these was located in Bays 3 and 4, towards the central spine of the building and was c.3.2 m long by c.1.1 m wide. The second main machine base was set against the west wall, roughly in line with truss 5. It was c.1.8 m by 0.8 m and was orientated east-west. Another feature visible before the start of the excavation included the foundation of a former brick cross-wall at the centre of bay 4, directly beneath the surviving ventilated partition in bay 4 of the roof referred to above (4.5.5.8). As noted above the foundation of this brick cross wall was formed of a row of late 19th-century frogged bricks.

5 RESULTS: BELOW-GROUND INVESTIGATIONS (See Fig 8)

5.1 Description of deposits

- 5.1.1 Introduction** Four evaluation trial pits, two in the northern room (bays 6 & 7) and two in the southern part of the building (bays 3 & 5), were hand excavated down to natural deposits and recorded. The entire floor was subsequently lowered to allow the formation of a new floor and the features revealed were recorded.
- 5.1.2 Bays 6 & 7** In the northern room (test pits 3 & 4) excavation was carried out through a thin layer of humic material interpreted as rotted carpenter's detritus, directly overlying natural deposits. The only areas where the natural (sand with mudstones) was not immediately encountered was adjacent to the north wall where a small brick-lined conduit of unknown function, covered with mortared stone slates was found (Plate 24). The bricks were hand-made and of small dimension (22.5 x 10.5 x 5 cm) and one likely to date to the 17th century. During the later area excavation, several post holes (some very square c.50mmx50mm, and some circular up to 200mm dia) were found. The construction cut of the surviving cross-wall was also located. Whilst the fill of this cut contained substantial quantities of 19th century materials (mostly strap hinges and other builder's ironmongery), the extant wall was noted to overlie (off-centre) what appeared to be a more ancient stone foundation which could not be dated because of a complete absence of datable material. This foundation was probably that of the former east-west range shown on the 17th-century map (Fig 2).
- 5.1.3** The floor within bays 4 and 5 was mostly covered with concrete, which was broken up and removed. A rotted elm sole plate, dated to the later 18th/early 19th century by the remains of wrought nails which had held vertical studs, was found beneath the concrete layer within bay 5. This feature aligned precisely with a missing post which originally was located at the centre of the double doors as well as with a surviving

post fixed against the western wall. Beaten coal and black ash floor surfaces were seen to be in association with this and were recorded. Subsequent to the test pit evaluation, two trenches were cut through this area to a depth of 0.20 m below the proposed finished floor level; both trenches identified a homogenous mixed and dirty fill which proved entirely to be devoid of any datable objects.

- 5.1.4 Bays 2 & 3 were fully excavated to 0.20 m below finished floor level. The only feature of note was a well-built foundation predating the erection of the present building, founded on the natural rock. Again no objects were found to date this structure. Apart from this, only later features and deposits associated with domestic gas generation were identified, just above impact level. One further small trial pit was excavated here, down to natural deposits.
- 5.1.5 No excavation was undertaken within the southernmost bay (bay 1) as this part of the building contains both the modern toilets and a concrete and quarry tile floor, both of which have been retained in-situ.
- 5.1.6 Subsequent to the archaeological hand excavation, the remainder of the material was removed by the main contractor, Boshers (Cholsey) Ltd., down to the impact level using a Kubota mini digger. The natural was fully exposed throughout the interior of the building. At the north end it took the form of a fossil rich sandstone, gradually changing to a solid mix of sand and mudstones towards the southern end of the building.
- 5.1.7 A further watching brief was undertaken in January and February 1999 in an area outside the 'brewhouse' adjacent to the east wall towards the north end of the building (see Fig 8, Pl 25-27). This revealed no features of archaeological interest.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 The vast majority of the finds retrieved proved to be post-medieval, and associated with domestic gas and electricity generation. It is thought likely that the bulk of this material was imported along with a quantity of fill material, raising and consolidating the internal ground surface, prior to the insertion of concrete foundations for heavy plant. As such, the provenance of much of the material retrieved remains uncertain at this time.

5.3 Discussion of the below-ground investigations

- 5.3.1 The material removed by Boshers (Cholsey) Ltd. comprised a homogenous fill material, containing post-medieval finds, directly sealing natural deposits. Apart from the foundations in bays 2/3 and that overlain by the surviving cross-wall, all those cuts and structures seen during the evaluation appeared to be post-medieval. It is thought probable that any other traces of earlier activity had been removed by a particularly invasive phase of activity possibly concerned with the generation of a domestic supply of gas/electricity.

- 5.3.2 The natural was seen throughout the building, and all of the major walls appeared directly to be founded onto the natural bedrock
- 5.3.3 Due to the revised strategy of enhancing the watching brief with a targeted evaluation, the excavation and recording were finished to a specification exceeding that which originally was specified within the brief issued by the Deputy County Archaeologist.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Overall Interpretation

- 6.1.1 The overall interpretation of the investigation is that the 'Brewhouse' was originally a 5-bay structure, with two main storeys and an attic, which originally abutted an earlier east-west range alongside the road. The west wall of this former building appears to survive having been incorporated into the west wall of bays 6 and 7. Physical evidence suggests an early date (possible 16th-century) for the 'Brewhouse' but map evidence suggests that it was not constructed before the late 17th century and it appears likely that much of the structure was reused from a previous building. The 'Brewhouse' was constructed partially on the site of an earlier building whose foundations were revealed during the excavation of the floor. The southernmost five bays of the roof, the south and the west walls are all apparently of primary origin, as are the southern, fenestrated, parts of the east wall. The remainder of the east wall appears to be of relatively modern origin and the long and short work surrounding the double doors in this wall seems to be an anachronistic post-medieval feature, apparently of no great antiquity. The additional studs in trusses 1 and 6 imply that the building originally had timber-framed gables at either end, possibly set on masonry walls, although the present cross-wall beneath truss 6 appears to be of 18th or earlier 19th-century date. This wall is set on an earlier foundation however. The present southern wall is of uncertain antiquity, although it appears to pre-date the walls of the Bakehouse.
- 6.1.2 The investigations shed little light on the original use of the building, although the splayed sills of the upper windows imply that it was important to illuminate the floor of the upper storey. It has been suggested that this is consistent with the use of the upper storey as a malting floor. Most of the rest of the building (principally much of the two northernmost bays and the cross-wall dividing bays 5 and 6) appears to be of 19th-century date, although the cross-wall is set on an earlier foundation. An odd observation is that this wall blocks a former window in the west elevation, either implying that there was no wall here for a significant part of the building's history, or that parts of the west wall pre-date the roof and the remainder of the present structure.
- 6.1.3 OAU are satisfied that sufficient data has been collected to comply with the Deputy County Archaeologist's brief to record the building as it stands in view of the continuing survival of the structure.

Appendix 1 DoE Listed Building Description

SP 5801

GARSINGTON

SOUTHEND

(West side)

11/55

Former bakehouse and attached
outbuilding approx 10 metres
north-west of Manor House

GV

II

Former bakehouse and attached outbuilding. Possibly C16 and early C18. Limestone rubble with some timber lintels and ashlar dressings; old plain-tile roof and brick stacks. L-plan. Earlier 7-bay range running north-south is of uncertain function. East front: 2 bays to right formerly open-fronted, now weatherboarded; low entrance to right of centre with double doors; further plank door to left with 2 wood-frame unglazed windows over, one of 4 lights with diamond mullions. Roof hipped to right. Rear has 2 tiers of 3 small 3-light windows, some with heavy oak frames; upper tier unglazed. Lower centre window has concave-chamfered wood mullions, moulded internally, with old leaded lights. Frames may be re-used. C18 bakehouse range runs east-west. 2 storey. 3-window front to south has leaded 3-light casements, flat stone arches to ground floor and a rubble plinth. Irregular north front has ground floor entrance and C20 steps to first floor entrance. Interior: outbuilding roof has 6 trusses with 2 rows of clasped purlins; 5 are morticed for curved wind-braces, one of which survives, and all tie-beams are morticed for deep joists. South end contains large inserted stack serving adjoining bakehouse. Bakehouse roof has 4 heavy trusses with single row of clasped purlins. Ground floor has 2 spine beams supported on a central chamfered and moulded Samson-post. Large fireplace at west end has C19 brick segmental arch below a massive timber beam. Second large fireplace at east end has been mutilated. (V.C.H. Oxfordshire, V, p.136; Buildings of England, Oxfordshire, p.612; R. Ingram, Garsington Manor, (privately printed).)

APPENDIX 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

PM = Post-Medieval

| Context Number | Type | Date |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Floor Surface | Modern-C19/C20 |
| 2 | Made Ground | PM |
| 3 | Limestone Block | PM |
| 4 | Dump of Roof Tiles | PM |
| 5 | Cut for Gas Pipe | PM |
| 6 | Fill of 5 | PM |
| 7 | Natural sand | --- |
| 100 | Wood Chippings | Modern-C19/C20 |
| 101 | Coal Waste | PM |
| 102 | Natural Sandstone | --- |
| 103 | Made Ground | PM |
| 104 | Natural Sandstone | --- |
| 105 | Natural Sandy Clay | --- |
| 106 | Concrete Foundation | PM |
| 200 | Made Ground | PM |
| 201 | Redeposited Natural | --- |
| 202 | Redeposited Natural | --- |
| 203 | Natural | --- |
| 300 | Made Ground | PM |
| 301 | Redeposited Natural | --- |
| 302 | Brick-Lined Culvert | --- |
| 1000 | Natural Sand | --- |
| 1001 | Made Ground | PM |
| 1002 | Wood Chippings | Modern-C19/C20 |
| 1003 | Fill of 1010 | PM |
| 1004 | Fill of 1006 | PM |
| 1005 | Brick-Lined Culvert | PM |
| 1006 | Cut for 1005 | PM |
| 1007 | Made Ground/poss. Floor | PM |
| 1008 | Cut for Dividing Wall | PM |
| 1009 | Fill of 1008 | PM |
| 1010 | Construction Cut | PM |

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992 Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual, (First edition, August 1992).

Maps:-

Mr Wickham's Land at Garsington (c.1624)

A Survey of the Manor of Garsington (1739) Bodleian Library: (E) C17:49 (237)

Map of the Parish of Garsington (Late C17th) Bodleian Library: (MS D.D.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE a.1)

Tithe map, undated, probably 1843.

O.S. First Edition 1886 (surveyed 1876-80, sheet Oxon. XL a)

O.S. Second Revision 1922 (revised 1918-19, sheet Oxon. XL. SW)

O.S. Provisional Edition 1939 (revised 1918-19 with additions 1938, sheet Oxon. XL. SW)

Other sources:-

Listed building entry for Bakehouse.

S.M.R. for Oxfordshire (not listed).

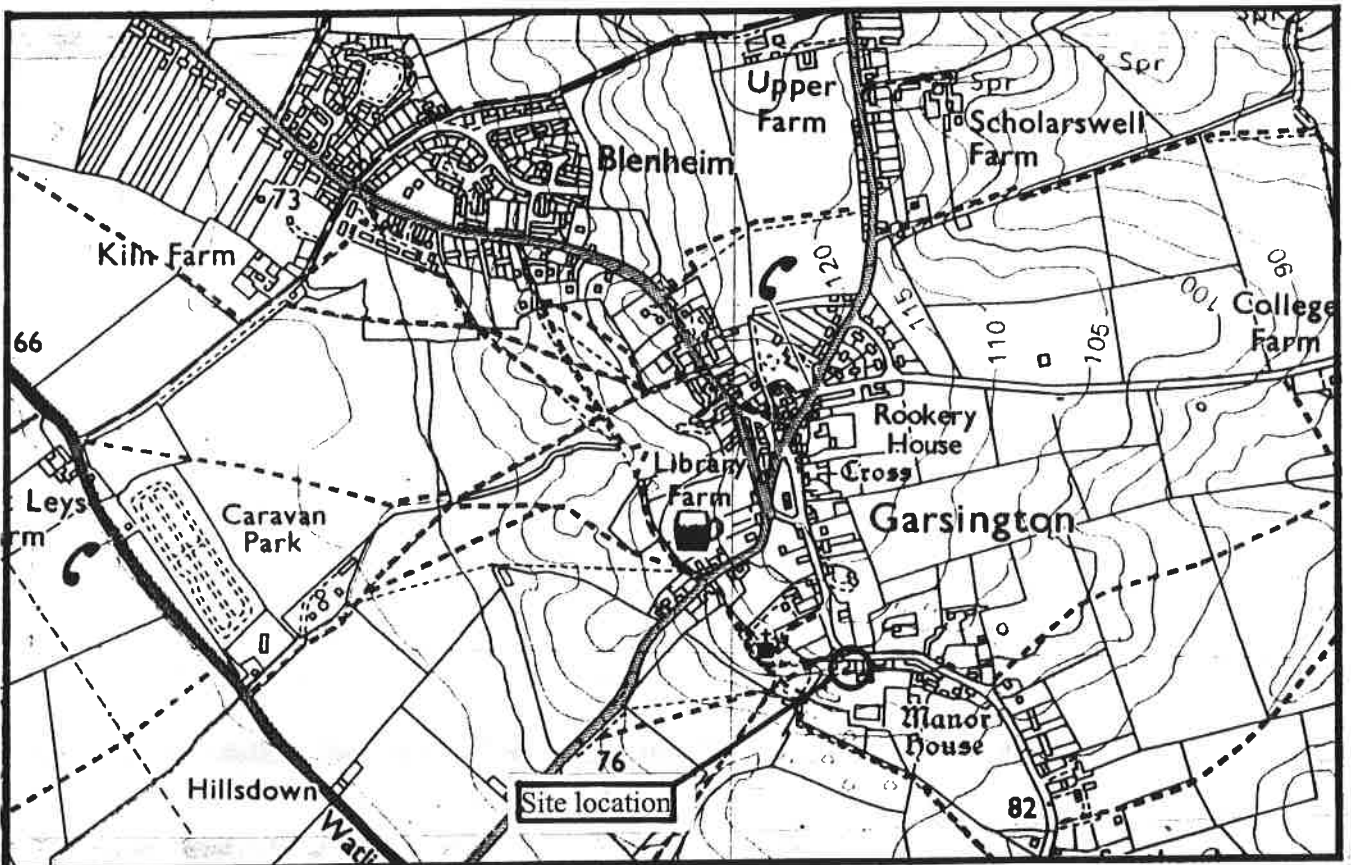
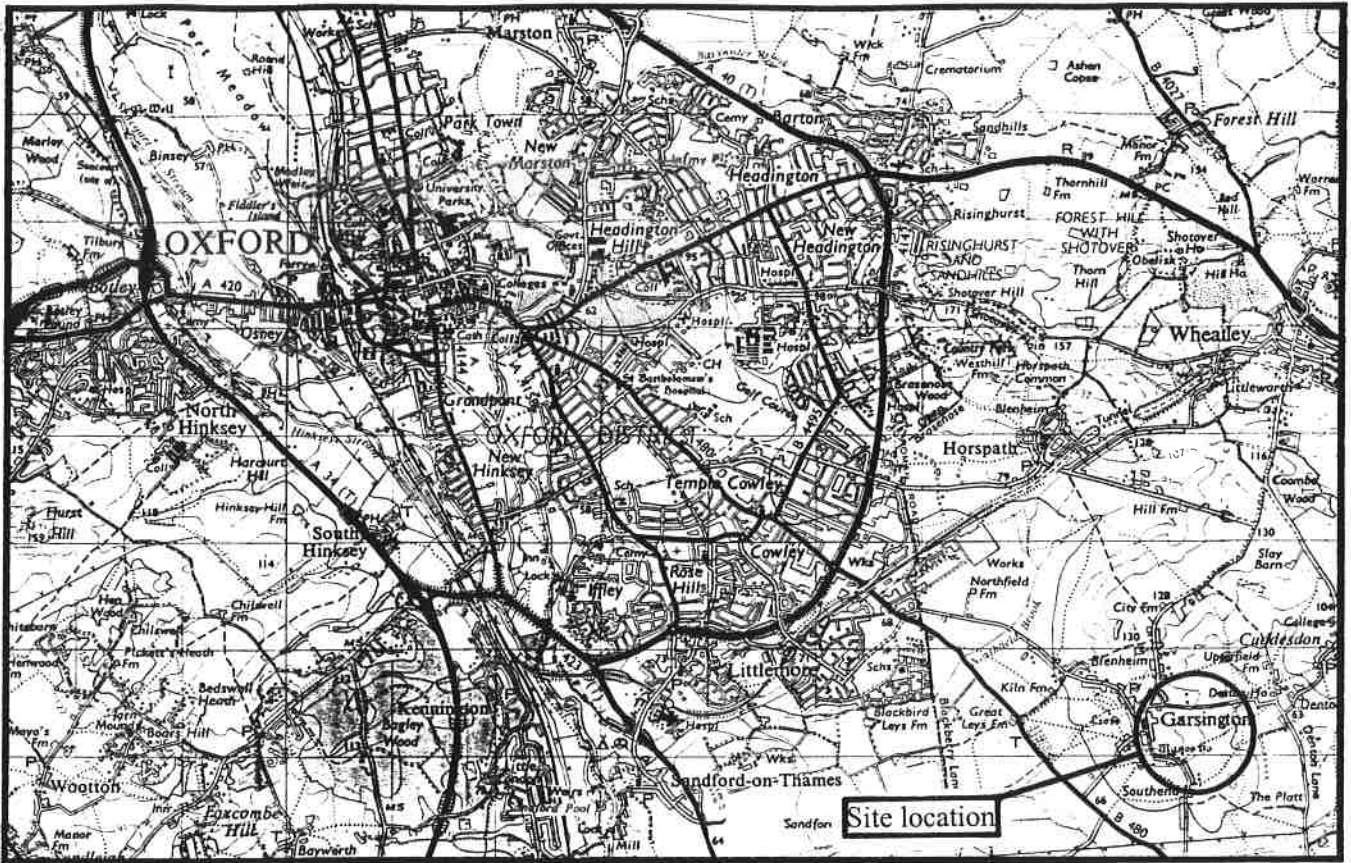


Figure 1: site location

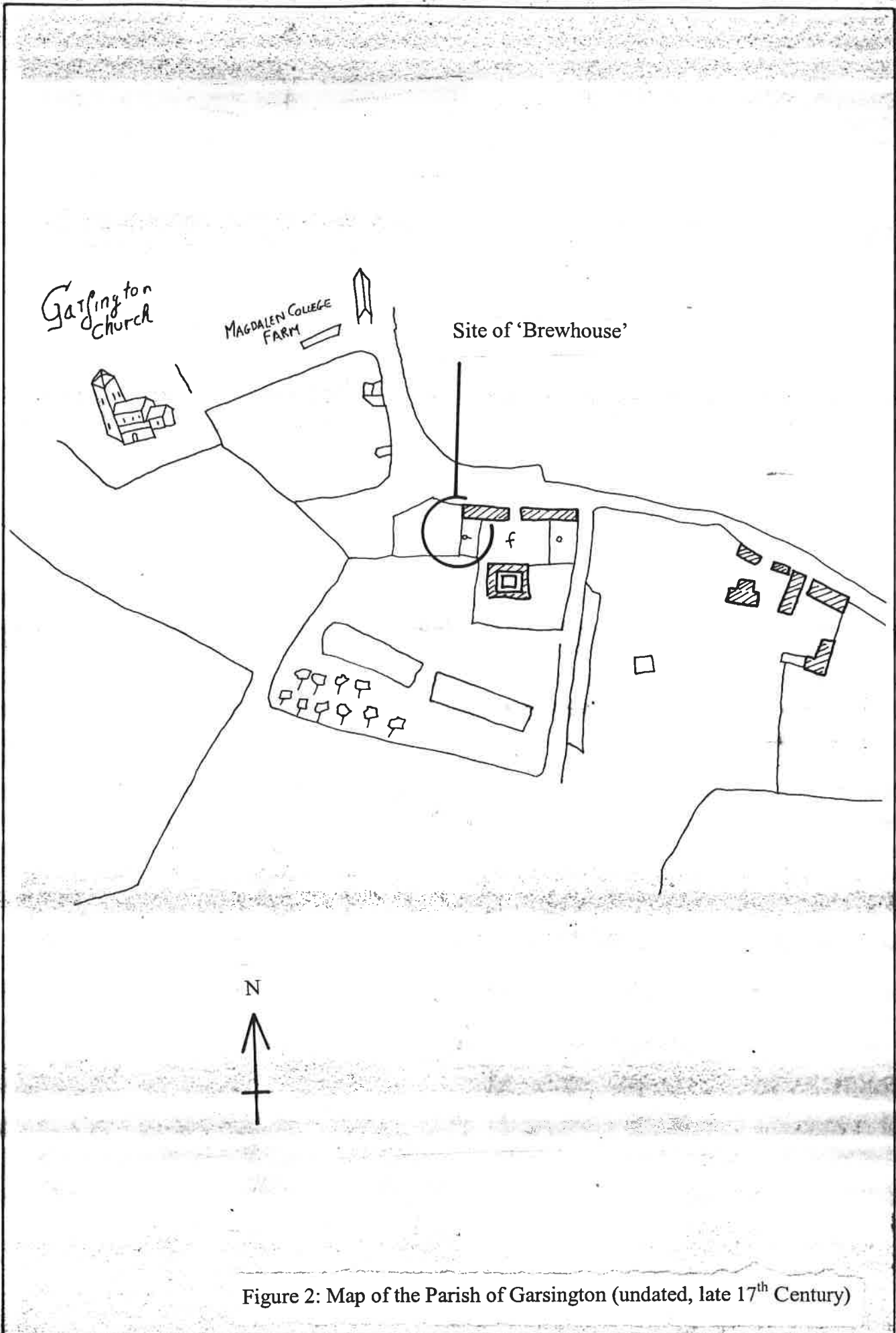


Figure 2: Map of the Parish of Garsington (undated, late 17th Century)

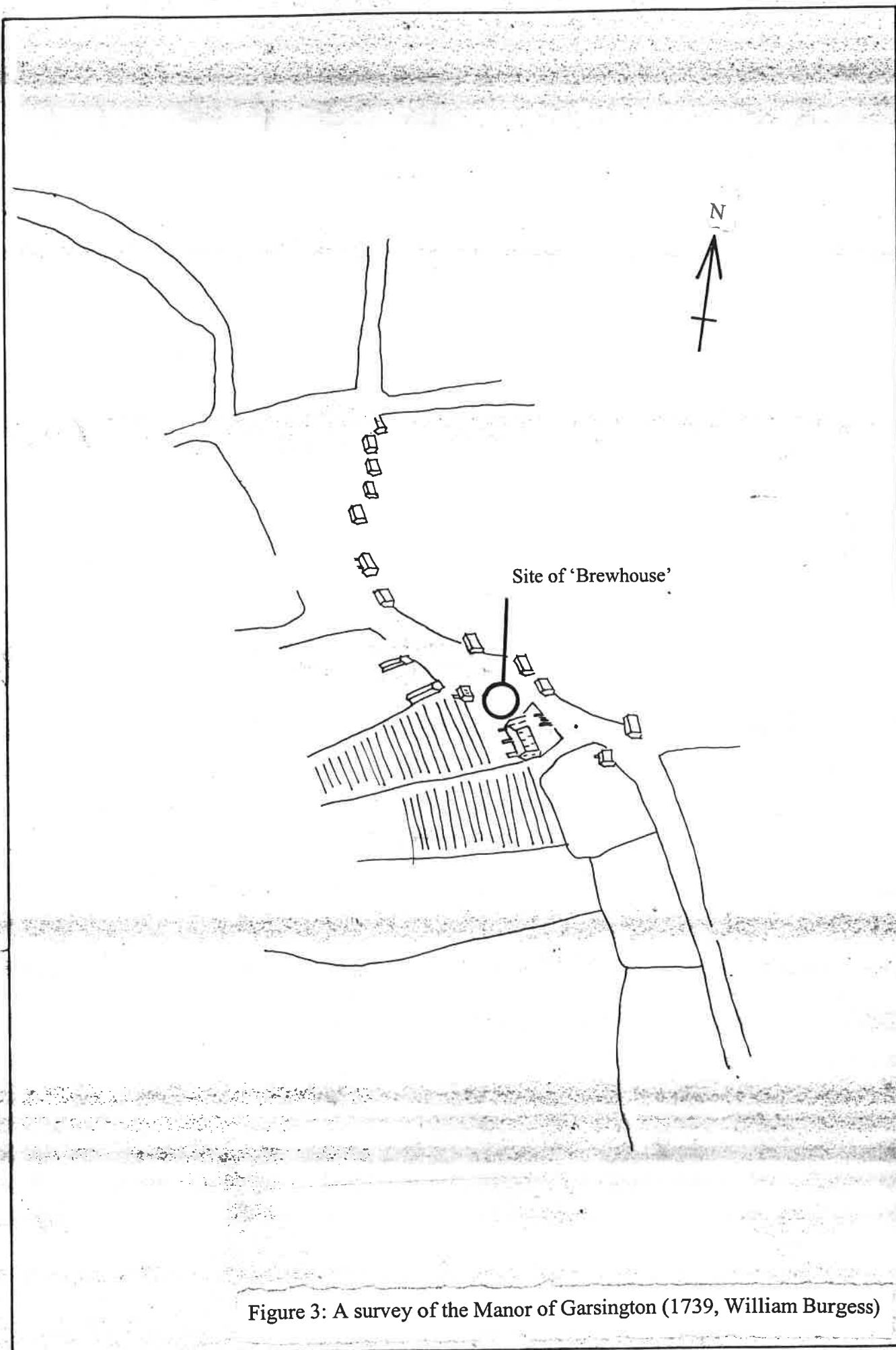
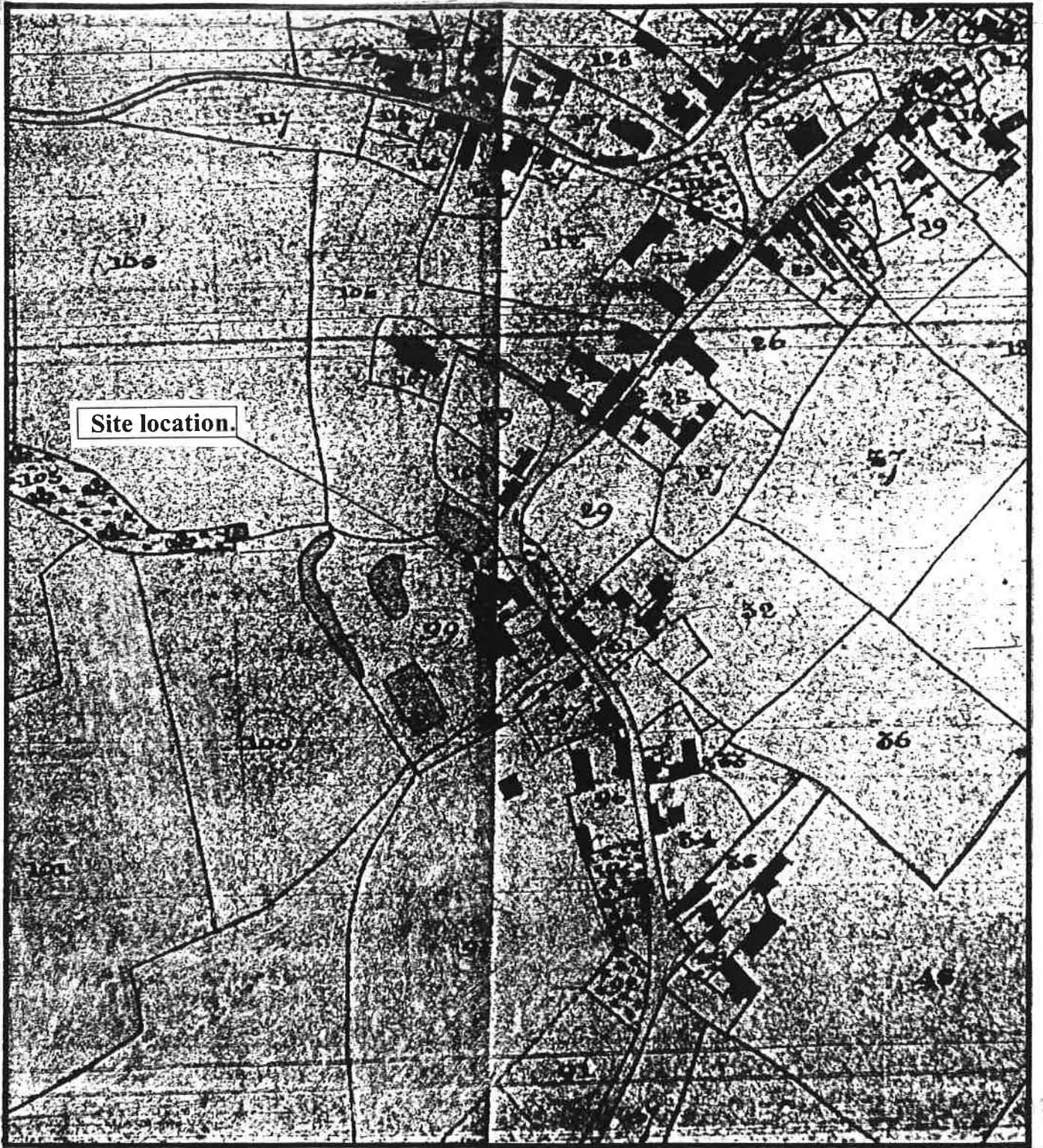


Figure 3: A survey of the Manor of Garsington (1739, William Burgess)



Site location.

Figure 4: Garsington Tithe Map (c.1843)

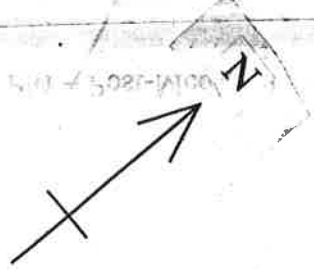




Figure 5: First edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map

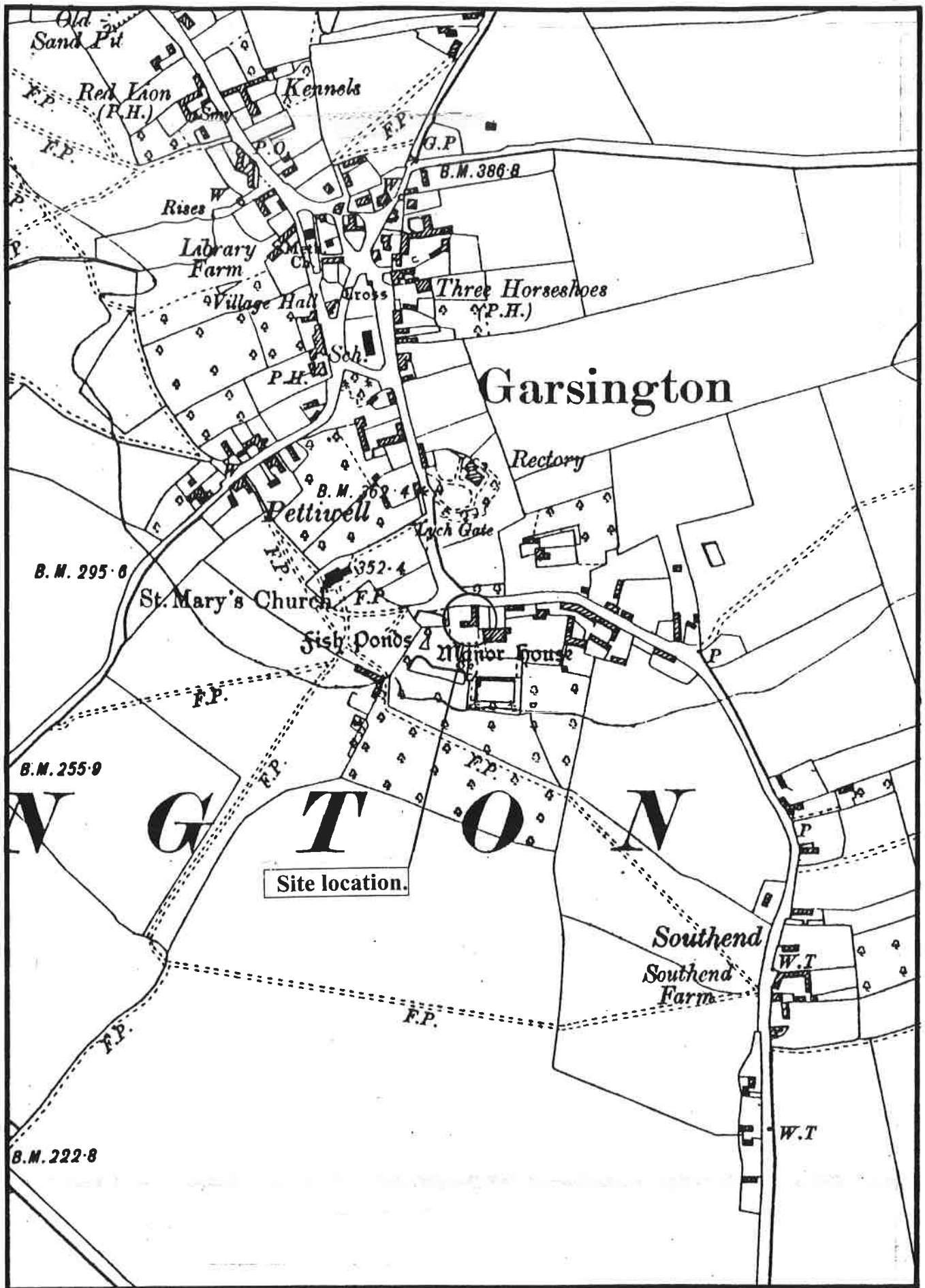


Figure 6: 2nd revision 6" Ordnance Survey Map (1922)

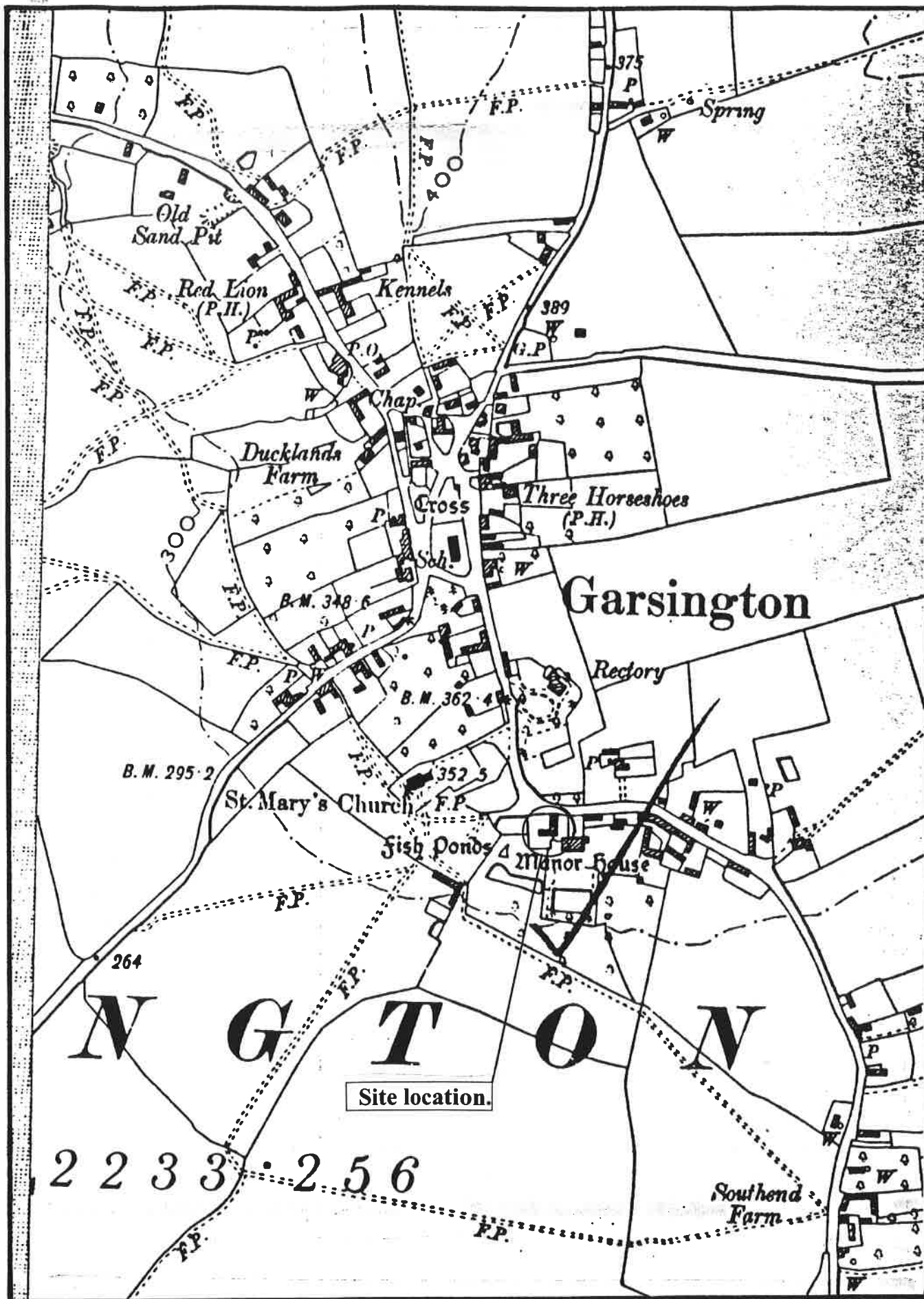
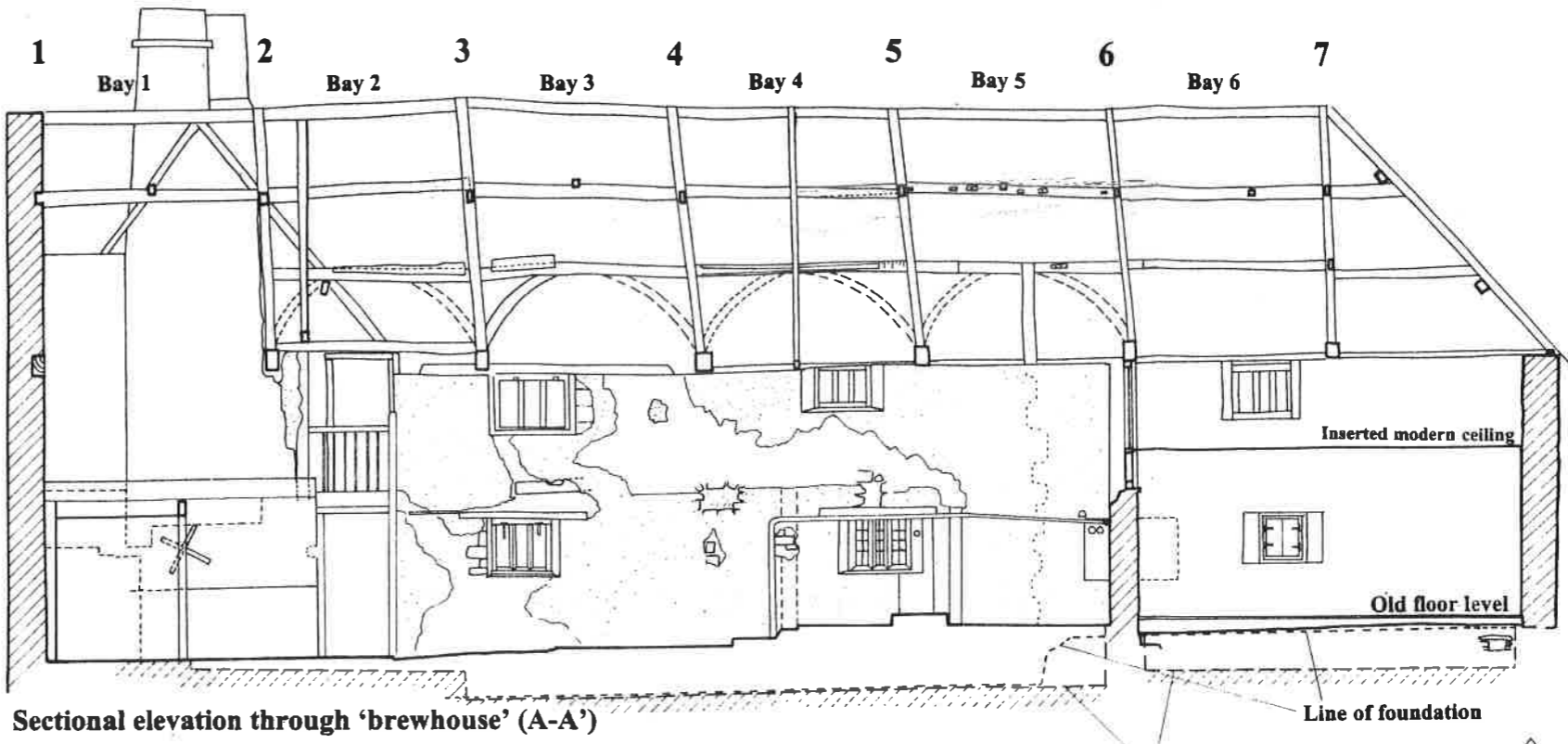
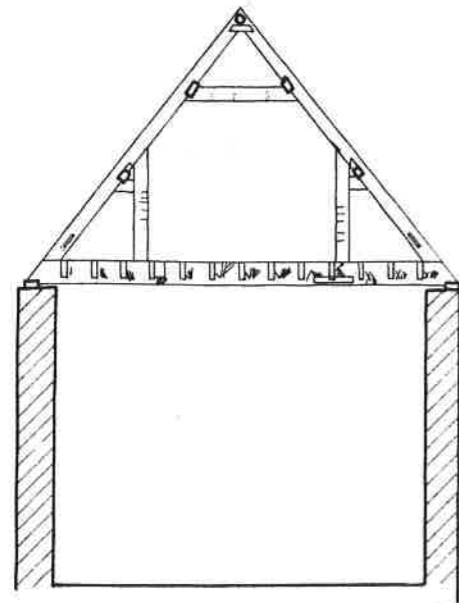


Figure 7: Provisional edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map (1939)

Truss 4 looking north (B-B')



Sectional elevation through 'brewhouse' (A-A')

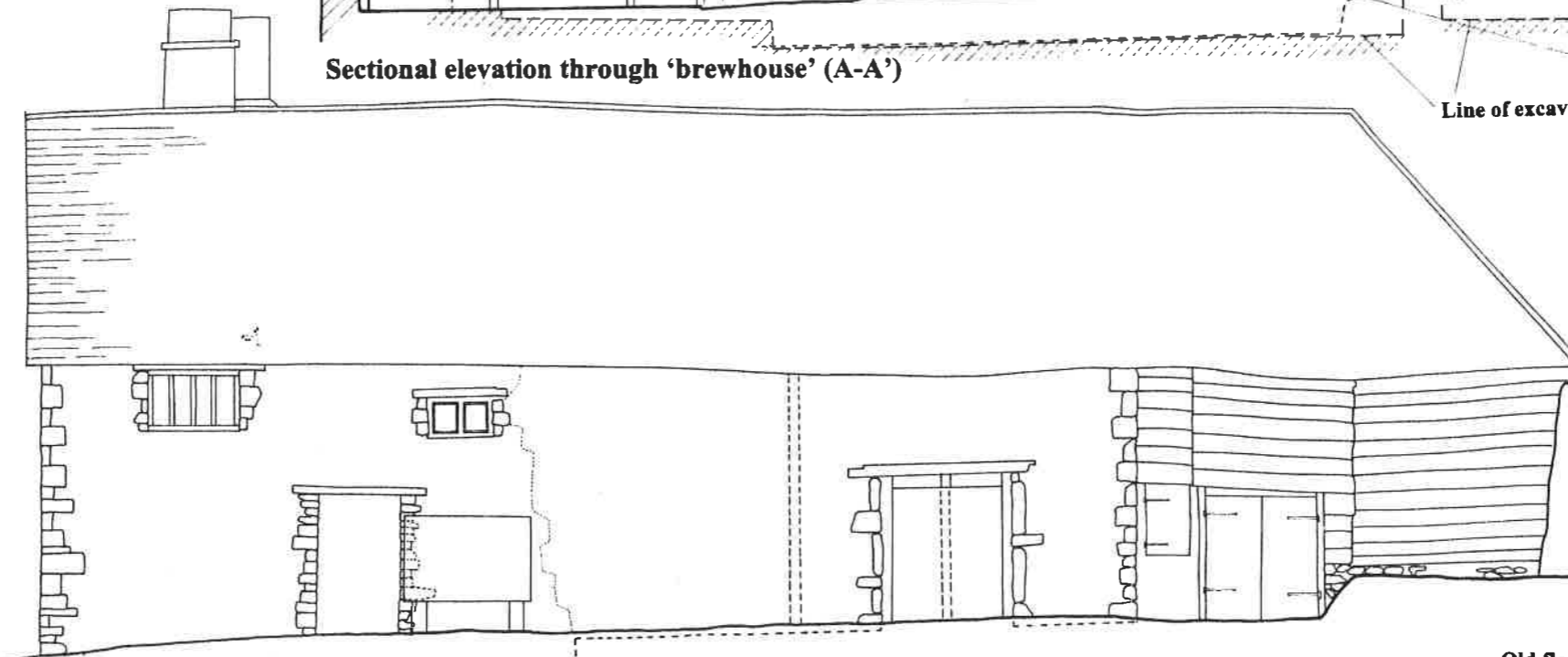
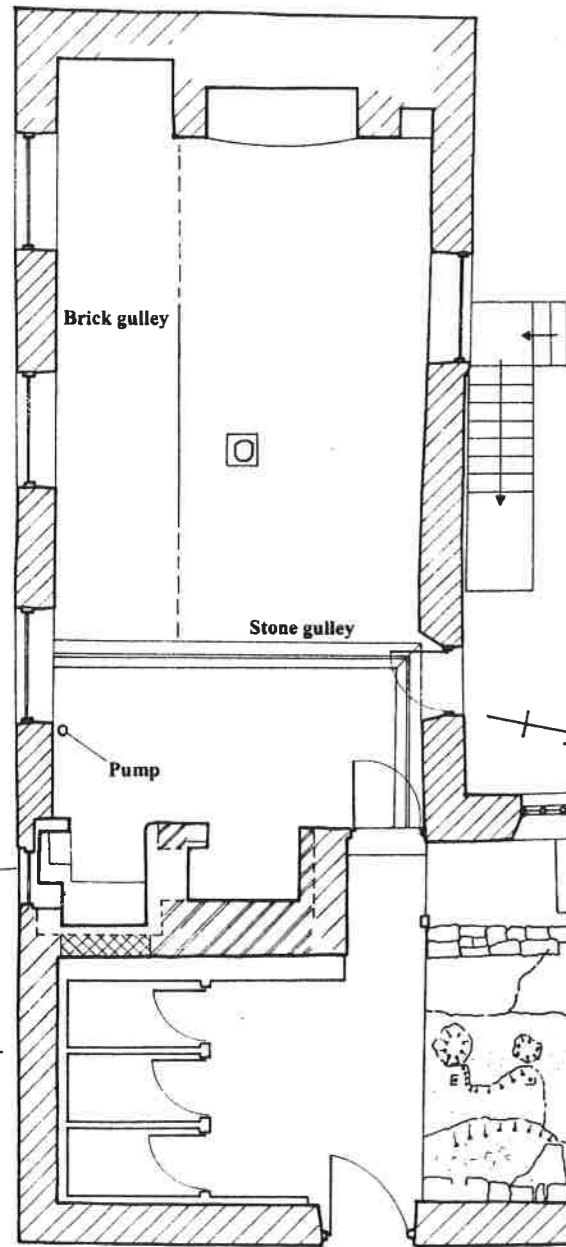
Inserted modern ceiling

Old floor level

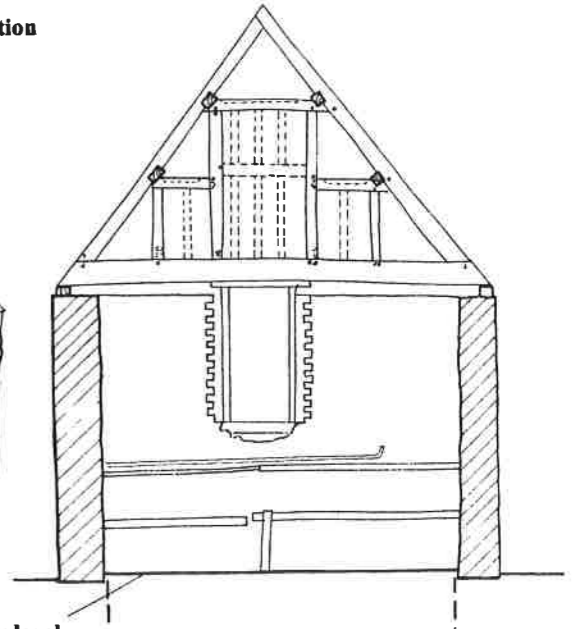
Line of foundation

Line of excavation

The Bakehouse

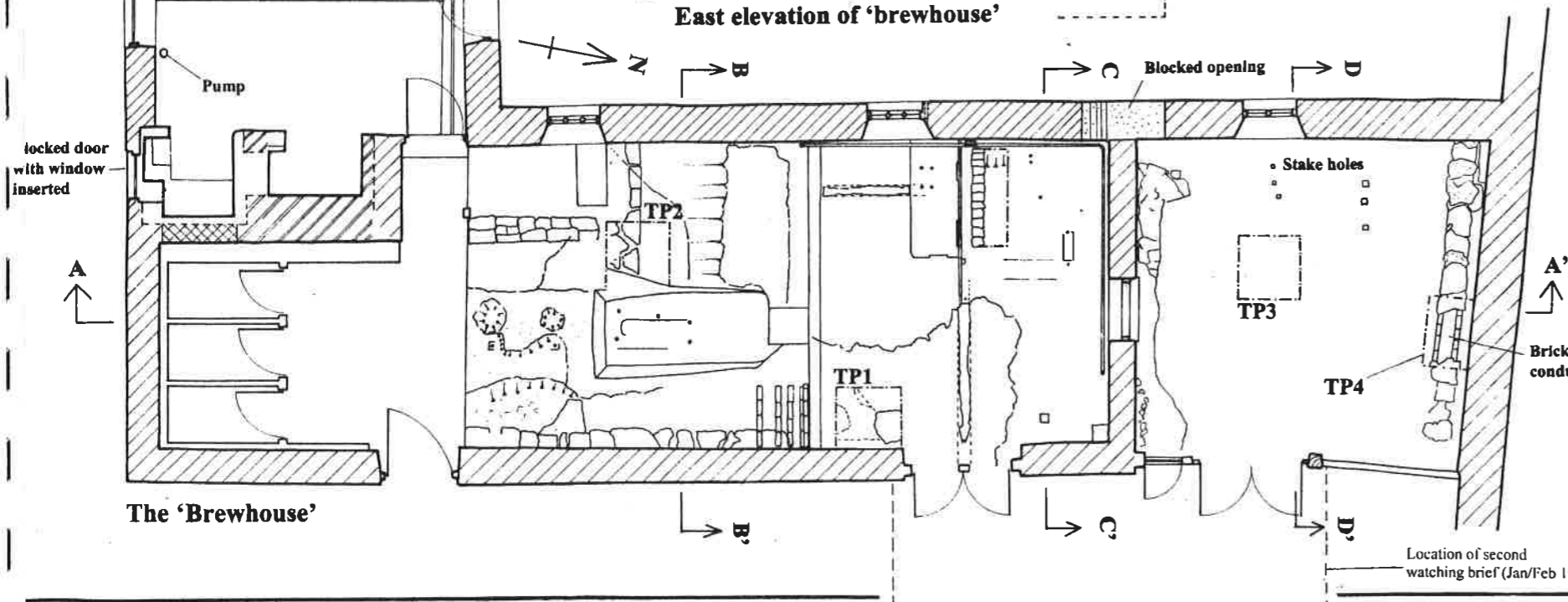


East elevation of 'brewhouse'

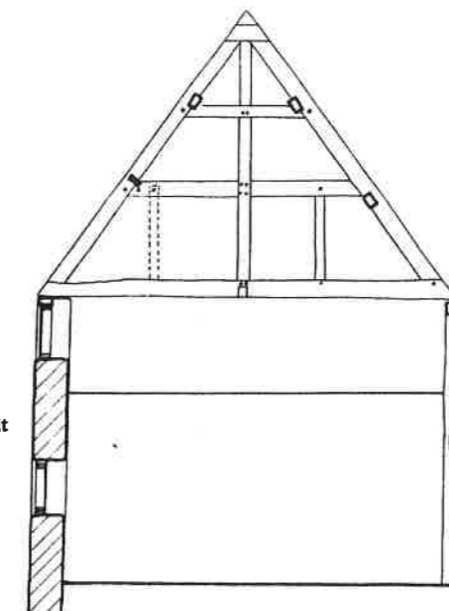


Old floor level

Truss 6 looking north (C-C')



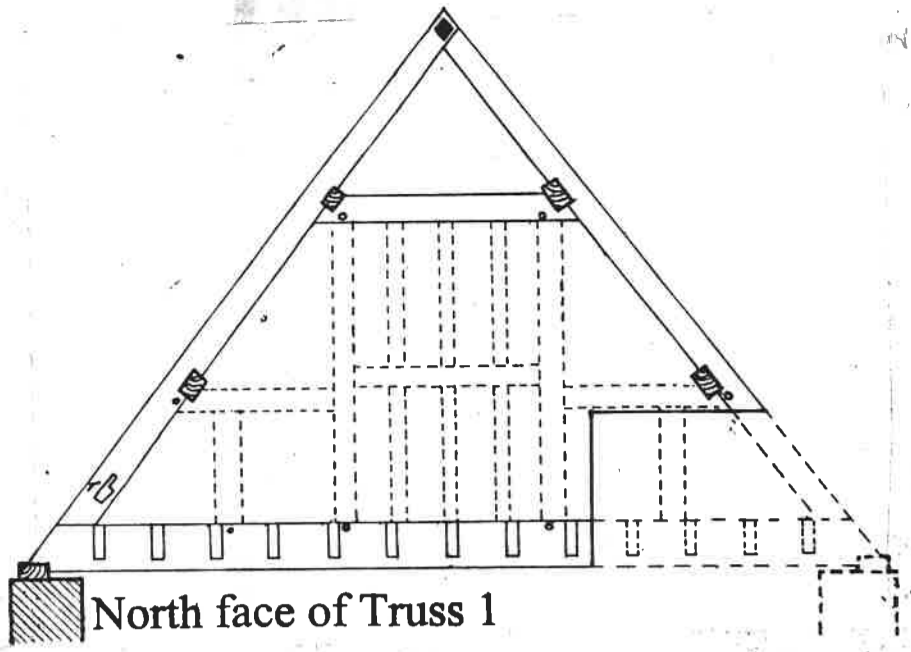
The 'Brewhouse'



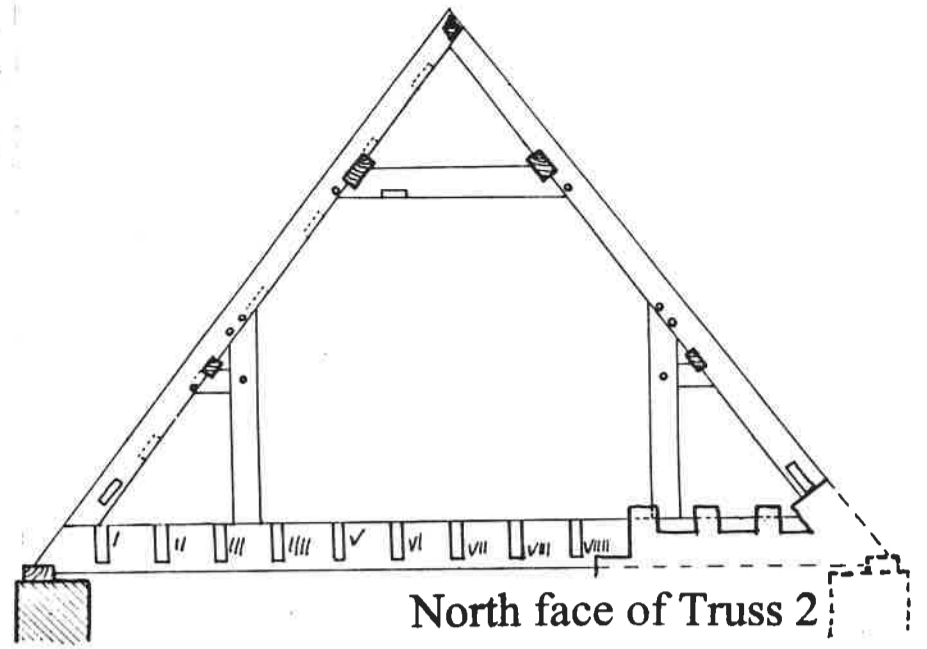
Truss 7 looking north (D-D')

0 5
Metres

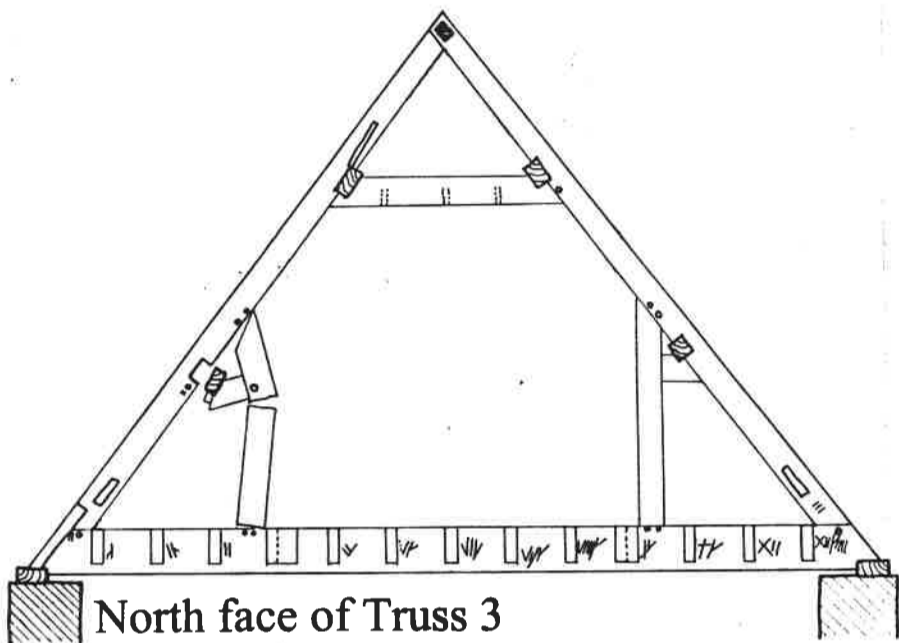
Oxford Archaeological Unit
Garsington Manor 'Brewhouse'
Fig 8: Plans, sections, elevations
Survey: Sept-Nov 1997 Scale 1:100



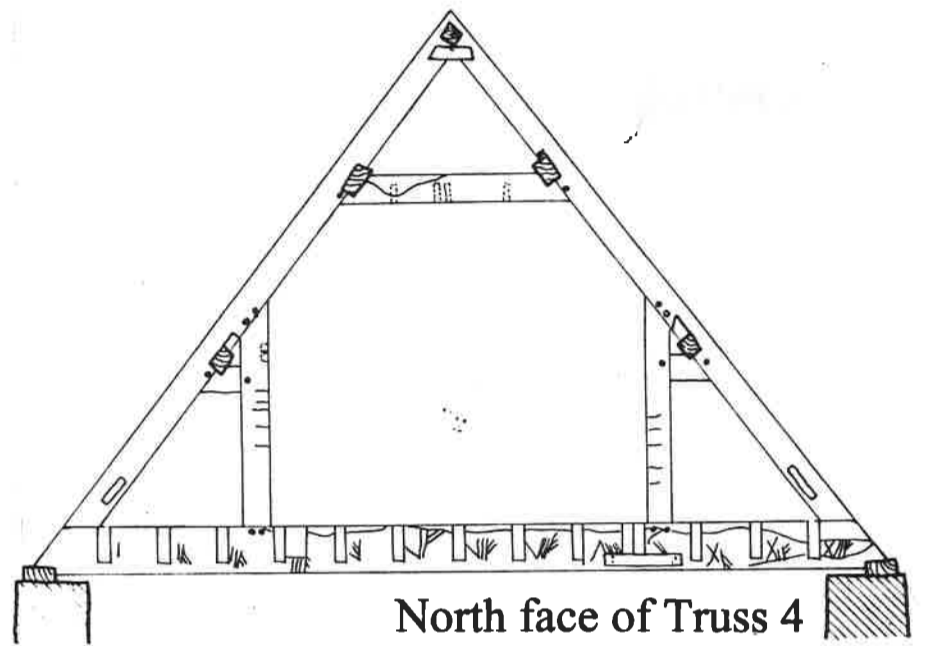
North face of Truss 1



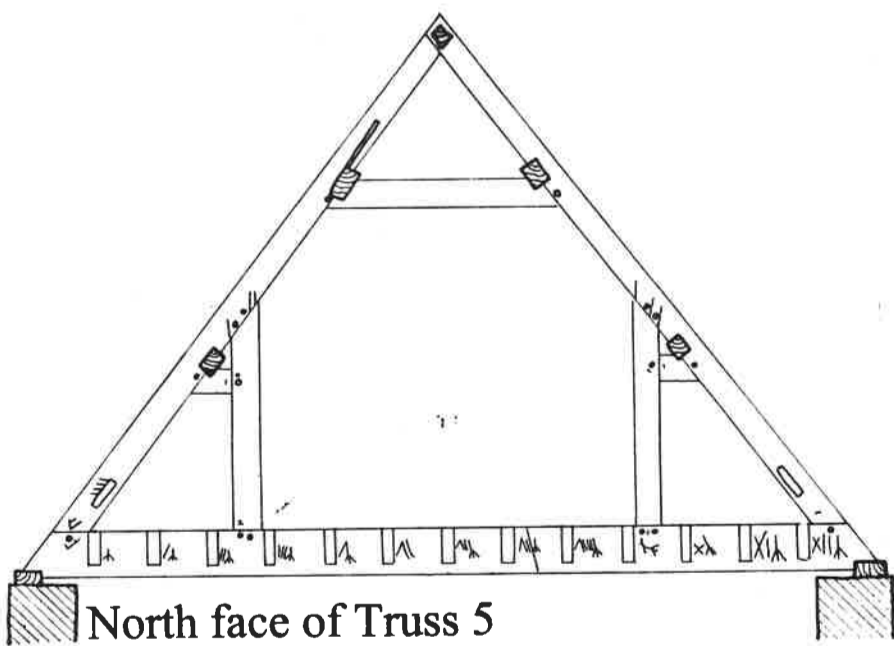
North face of Truss 2



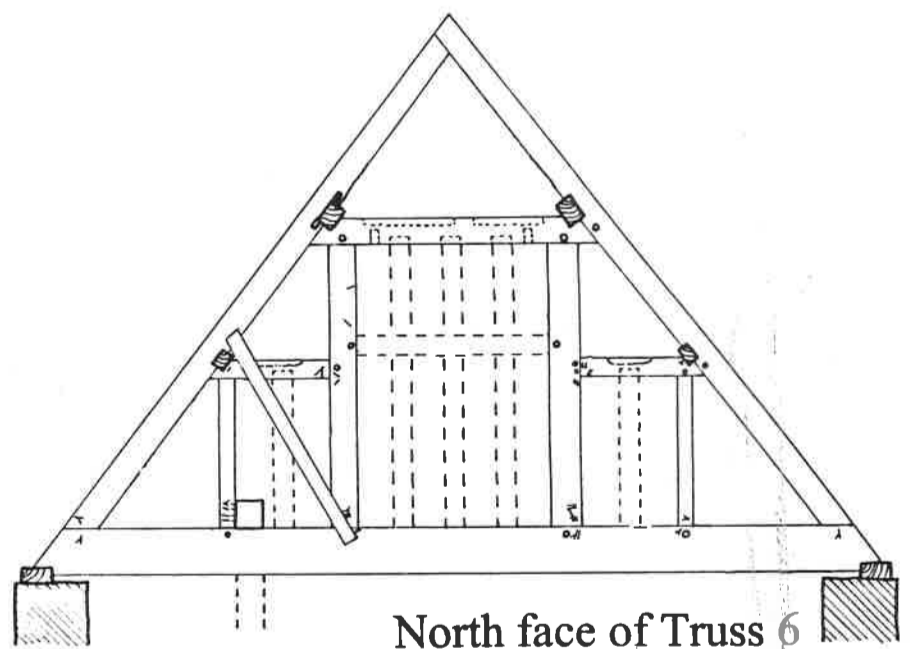
North face of Truss 3



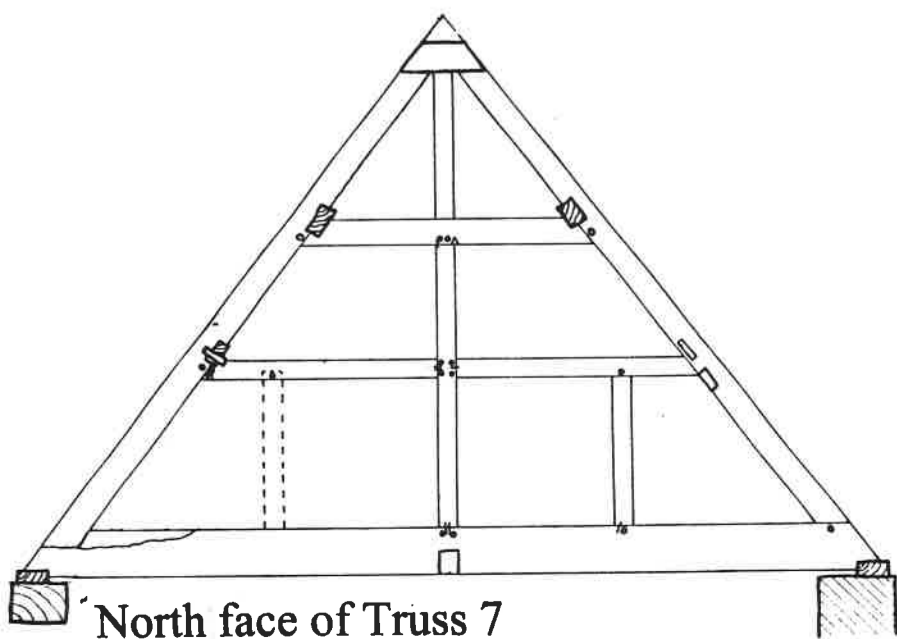
North face of Truss 4



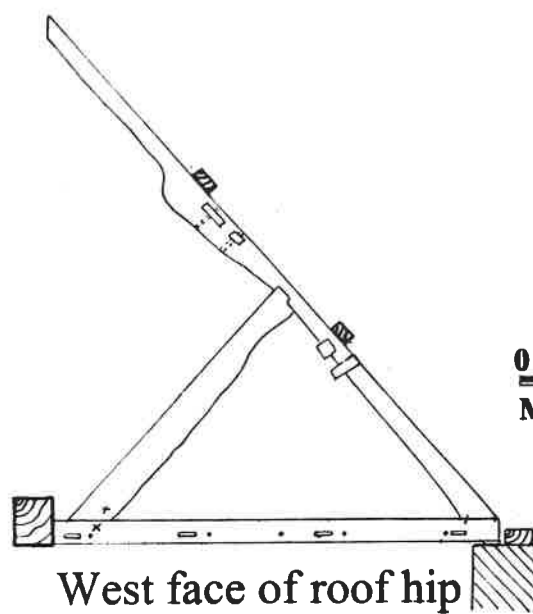
North face of Truss 5



North face of Truss 6



North face of Truss 7



West face of roof hip



Metres

Oxford Archaeological Unit
 Garsington Manor 'Brewhouse'
 Fig 9: 'Brewhouse' Roof trusses
 Survey: Sept-Nov 1997 Scale 1:50



Plate 1: East elevation of 'Brewhouse'

Plate 3: West elevation of 'Brewhouse and east edge of north wall of 'Bakehouse'



Plate 2: West elevation of 'Brewhouse'

Plate 4: South elevation of 'Bakehouse' and 'Brewhouse'





Plate 5: General view within 'brewhouse' towards north.



Plate 6: General view within 'brewhouse' towards south showing tie of truss 3 in foreground and plastered wall formerly within attic behind
Plate 8: General view within Bakehouse towards west



Plate 7: General view within Bakehouse towards east





Plate 9: Reused lower centre window in west wall of 'brewhouse'. with high quality joinery

Plate 11: Lower, southern window in west wall of 'brewhouse' stone gable

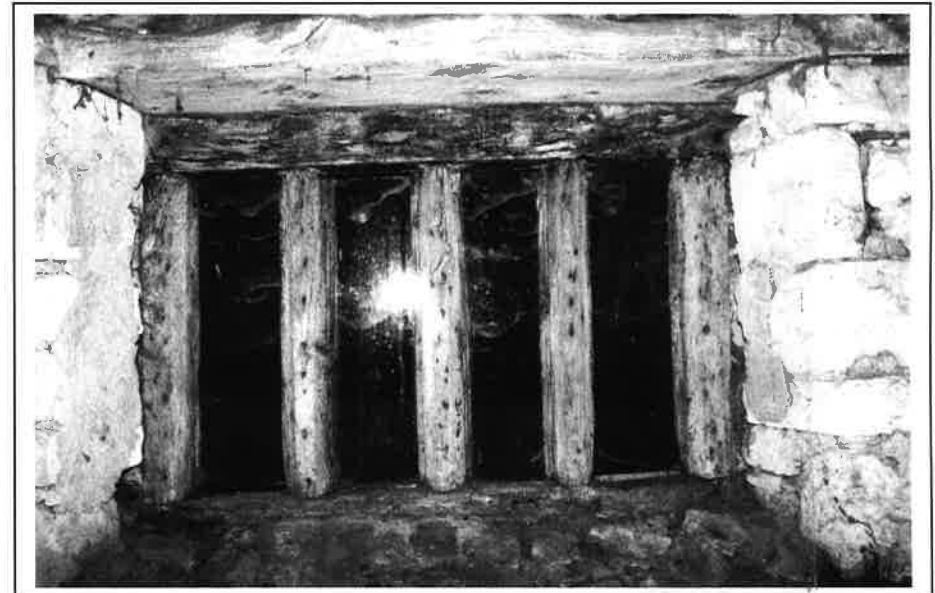


Plate 10: South window in east wall of 'brewhouse'

Plate 12: South wall of 'brewhouse showing tie-beam embedded in stone gable



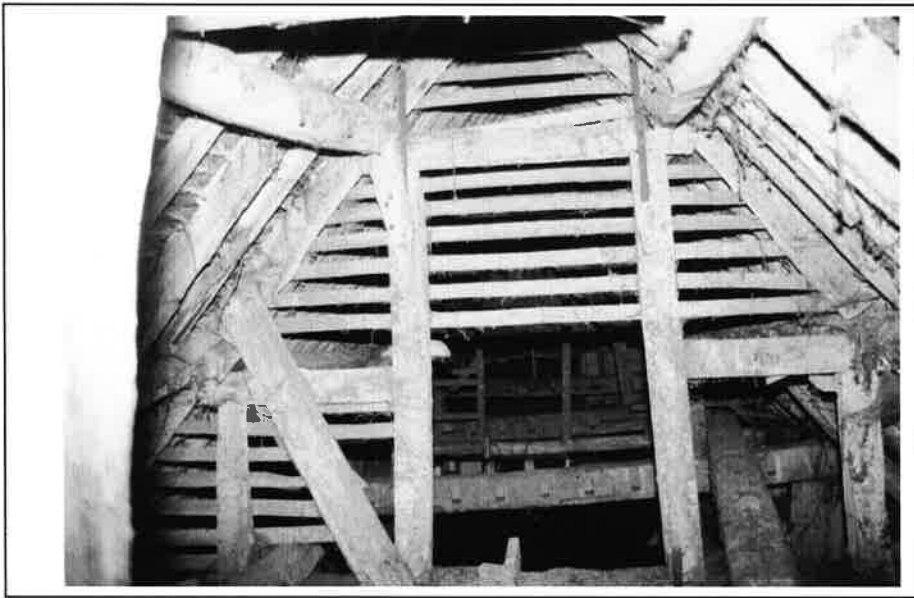


Plate 13: North face of truss 6 in 'Brewhouse' showing widely-spaced laths



Plate 14: South face of truss 6 (formerly north end of building)

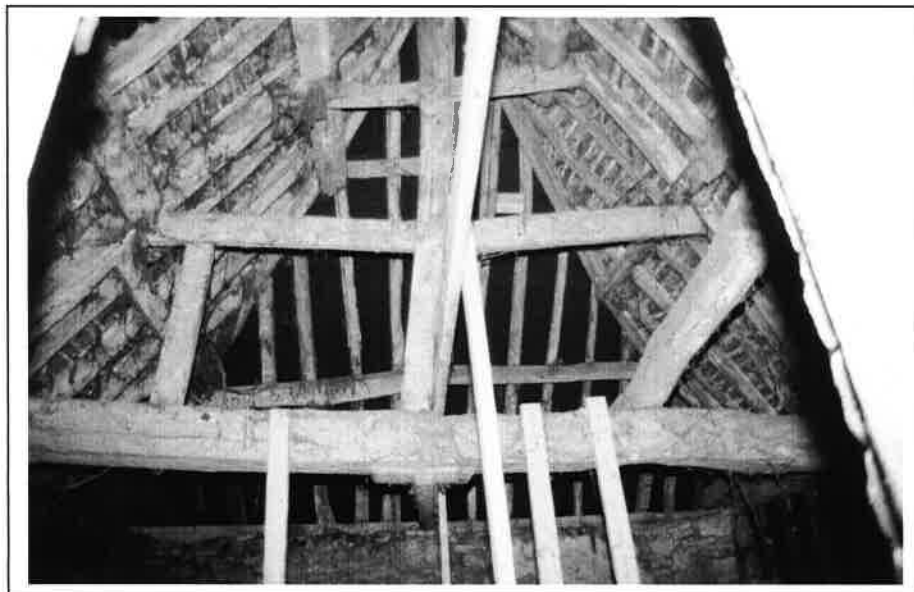


Plate 15: South face of truss 7 (in later addition to north of 'brewhouse')



Plate 16: North face of truss 5



Plate 17: Detail of joist sockets in north face of truss 3, immediately to west of eastern queen strut.

Plate 19: East end of north face of truss 3 showing empty mortice of former wind-brace in principal rafter

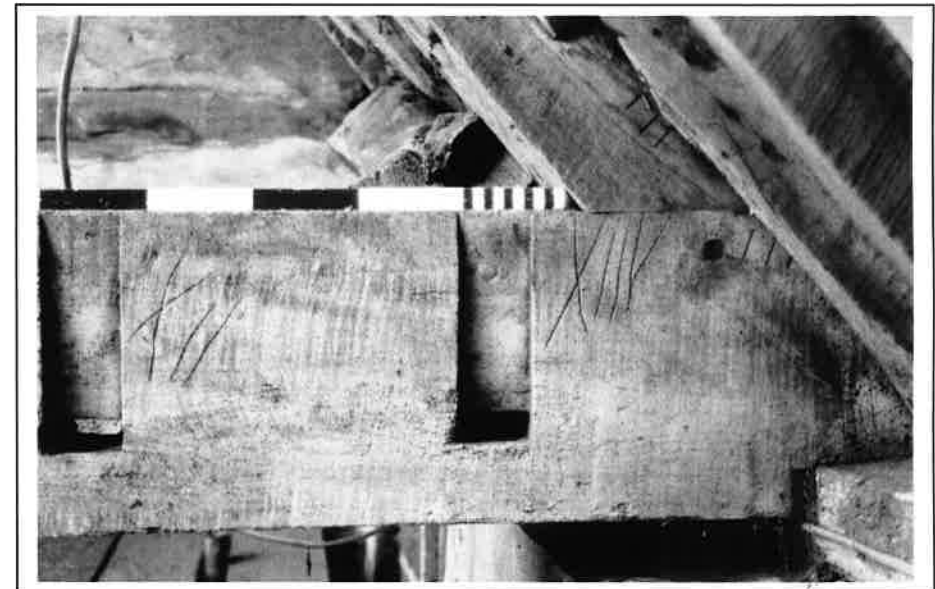


Plate 18: Detail of joist sockets and scribed carpenter's marks at west end of north face of truss 4

Plate 20: Secondary chiseled carpenter's marks (1") at west end of truss 4 in queen strut and short spur clasp purlin.

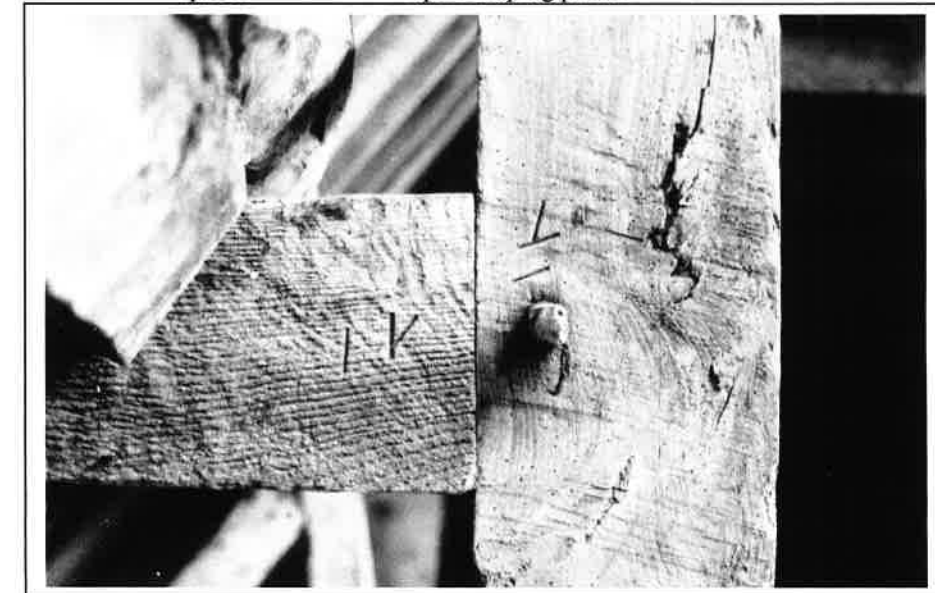




Plate 21: Test pit 1 against east wall of 'Brewhouse'

Plate 23: Gas plant foundation towards centre of 'Brewhouse'

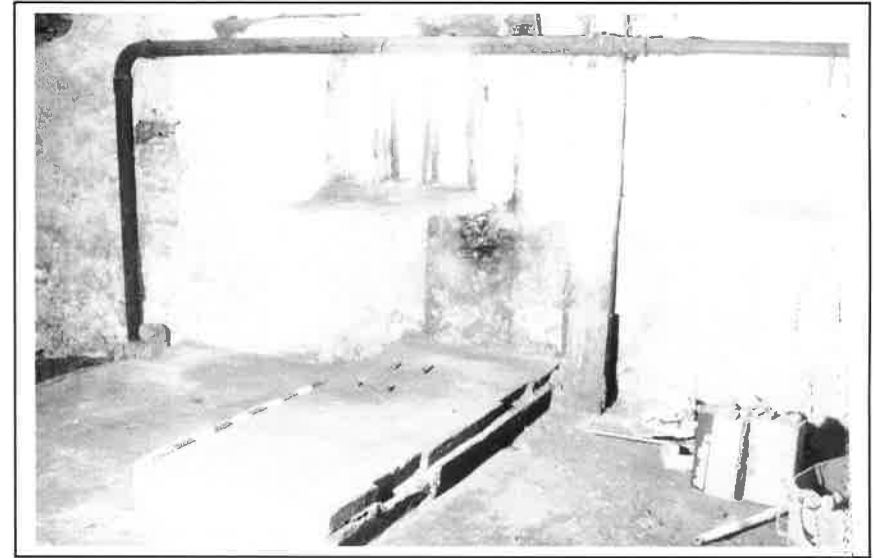


Plate 22: Engine mounting block towards north end of 'Brewhouse' against west wall

Plate 24: Brick conduit in Test Pit 4 at north end of 'Brewhouse'

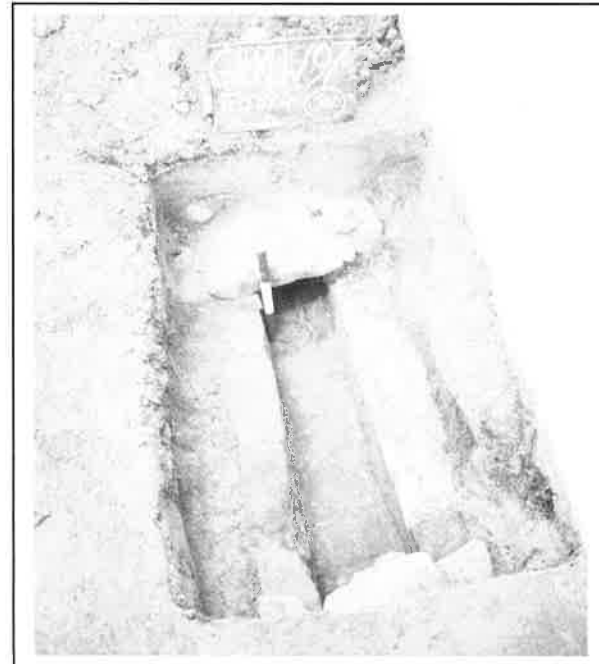




Plate 25: footings exposed beneath east wall of brewhouse

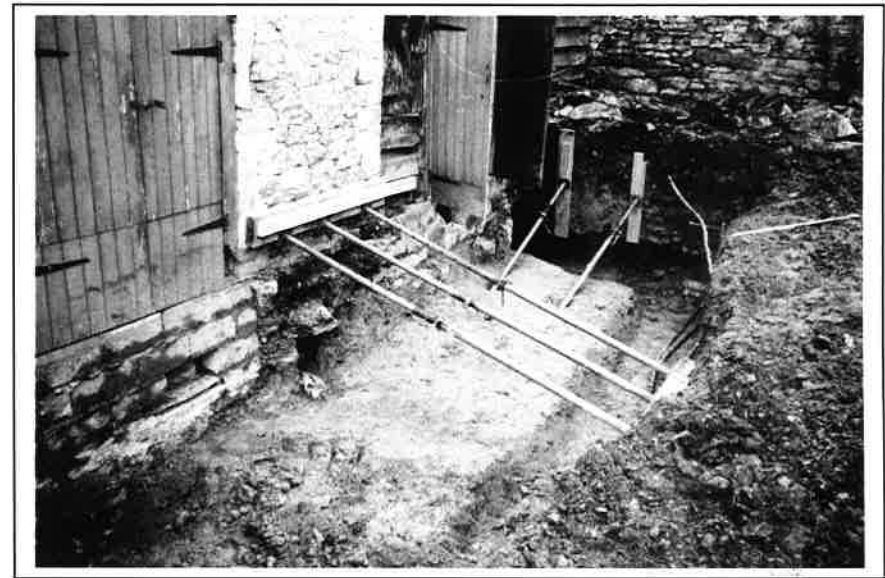


Plate 26: foundations exposed in trench to east of brewhouse

Plate 27: trench to east of
Brewhouse

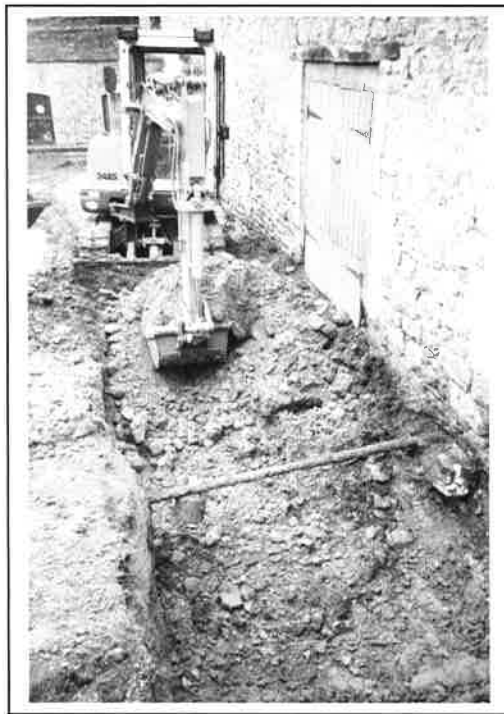
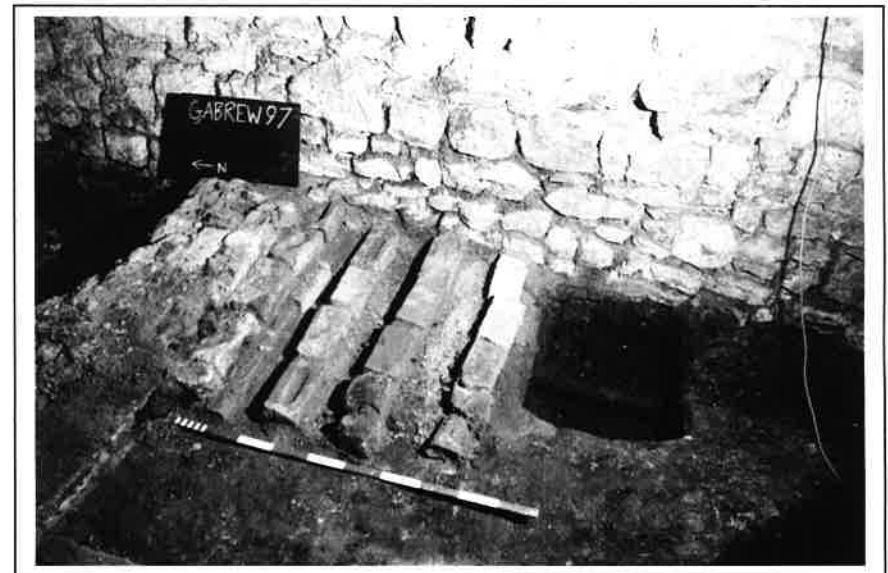


Plate 28: Brick feature against east wall of brewhouse relating to 20th-century electricity or gas production





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