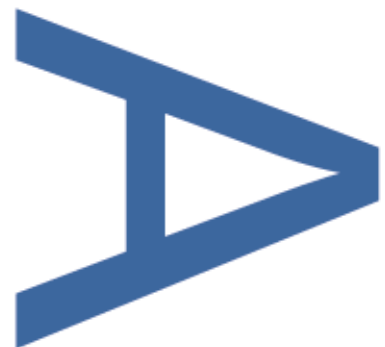


**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
OF THE OLD BAKERY,
TOP ROAD,
SLINDON,
ARUNDEL,
WEST SUSSEX,
BN18 0RP**

PCA REPORT NO: R13144

MARCH 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Historic Building Recording of the Old Bakery, Top Road, Slindon, Arundel,
West Sussex, BN18 0RP**

Site Code: WOBS17

Central OS NGR: SU 96441 08378

Local Planning Authority: South Downs National Park Authority

Planning Reference: SDNP/17/02960/LIS

Commissioning Client: The National Trust

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March 2018

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

The Old Bakery,
Top Road, Slindon,
Arundel,
West Sussex,
BN18 0RP

Type of project

Historic Building Recording

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5338	
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Report Number		R13144	
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Alfred R. J. Hawkins and Charlotte Matthews		07/03/2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Hayley Baxter		07/03/2018
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Project Manager Sign-off:	Charlotte Matthews	<i>Charlotte Matthews</i>	07/03/2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	19/03/2018	Charlotte Matthews	Charlotte Matthews
Comments from George Roberts (National Trust)			

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- (© National Trust Wisley)
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out a Level 3 building recording of the Old Bakery, Slindon, West Sussex, which is currently used as a house. It lies within the Slindon Conservation Area. Its Grade II listing description reads: 'C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with brick dressings and quoins, all now painted. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows.' The recording was carried out during refurbishment works in November 2017 to further understand the development of the building.
- 1.1.2 Historic maps show that all the extant buildings within the Old Bakery Site were built after 1839, and most had been constructed before 1874. The main house aligned along Top Road and pentice to the rear were built first. They replaced an earlier house shown on the 1839 Tithe map on a different alignment. They were built of flint rubble with brick quoins and dressings. The junction between the house and the pentice is marked by a vertical strip of brickwork in short and long work, which is identical to those on the facade of the house.
- 1.1.3 The house originally had two main ground floor rooms heated by fireplaces and two main first floor rooms with one heated by a fireplace. The pentice originally had a cellar with a room above (now Study), another room (now Utility) with roof storage space above and a central room (Hall and Staircase). The pentice was originally used mainly for storage with baking in the main house. The house and pentice incorporate reused elements (Tudor/Stuart bricks, a chamfered joist, a chamfered fireplace lintel, other reused timbers, 18th century H-hinges and cupboard doors etc.) possibly from the earlier house shown on the 1839 Tithe map.
- 1.1.4 A bakehouse (now Kitchen) was added to the rear of the pentice still within the period 1839 to 1874. It was also constructed of flint rubble with brick dressings with a fireplace and chimneystack. Later, although 19th century, alterations connected with the use of the building as a bakery, include the addition of another fireplace and the insertion of six recesses for proving dough. HM Oliver, grocer and baker, occupied the property from 1878 to 1915.
- 1.1.5 To the rear of the property, a later external bakehouse (not recorded) was also constructed between 1839 and 1874. In the 1930s, Mr Headley-Clark installed a new oven in it. In 1968, a first floor bathroom extension was added to the house.
- 1.1.6 The building recording has shown that the extant buildings at the Old Bakery developed quickly over a short period of time between 1839 and 1874 and illustrate the success of the bakery in the 19th century. First, the main house (with two ground floor fireplaces and two chimney stacks) was used for baking and residential accommodation with storage to the rear. Then a bakehouse (now the Kitchen) was added with a fireplace and chimneystack within the same period (between 1839 and 1874). A further fireplace, possibly a side flue bread oven, was added to this room. A further separate bakehouse was then added to the collection of buildings still within the same period (between 1839 and 1874).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out historic building recording of the Old Bakery, Top Road, Slindon, West Sussex, BN18 0RP, which is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SU 96441 08378 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Old Bakery is currently used as a domestic house. It lies within the Slindon Conservation Area and is a Grade II Listed Building (number: 1221980). Its listing description reads:

'C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with brick dressings and quoins, all now painted. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows.'

2.1.2 Planning permission (App. No. SDNP/17/02960/LIS) has been granted by South Downs National Park Authority for 'Repair & refurbishment of house, out-buildings and garden - including roof repairs, secondary glazing, installation of ventilation system, external steps and demolition of 1970s flat-roofed out-building and shed'.

2.1.3 The building recording was carried out in order to further the National Trust's understanding of the phasing and development of the building.

2.1.4 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Brief prepared by George Roberts (National Trust Regional Curator, South Downs) (Roberts, 2017). It was broadly undertaken in accordance with a Level 3 survey as set out in Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. The survey was carried out on 20th November 2017.

2.2 Site Location

2.2.1 The Site occupies a roughly rectangular plot, which is bounded to the north by Top Road, to the east by another house also owned by the National Trust, and to the west by a privately-owned building. All of these buildings front onto Top Road. To the south, the property is bounded by arable farmland.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the *Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012.

3.2.2 The historic environment is protected through the development control system. Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas and locally listed buildings is the responsibility of local planning authorities.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The National Trust is undertaking a large project to improve the condition of several of its rental properties across the South Downs portfolio. The project is currently focussed on the Old Bakery in Slindon, West Sussex.

4.1.2 The aims and objectives of the building recording as set out in the Brief (Roberts, 2017) were as follows:

- To undertake the recording of several rooms in the Old Bakery which had had modern cementitious render removed from their walls, before it was replaced by a more suitable lime mortar render. It was intended to record any archaeological features that might be revealed during this process.
- To carry out an analytical survey of the elevations where render had been removed from the following rooms of the Old Bakery to the requirements of a Level 3 survey (Historic England, 2016). The room names refer to the plan of the building (**Figure 11 and 12**).
 - The Dining Room (south wall)
 - The Study (north, east and south walls)
 - Bedroom 3 (west wall)
 - Kitchen (south wall)
- The archaeologist was to conduct a full photographic survey of the walls. Any identifiable building phases or significant features were to be recorded, and drawn if necessary.

4.2 Research Questions

4.2.1 In addition to providing an accurate record of the historic fabric, the Brief (Roberts, 2017) also stated that it was important that the archaeological investigation addressed the following research questions:

- Principally, can the archaeology of the building identify distinct datable building phases?
- Was there further evidence for earlier features of an external wall in the ground floor rooms of the Old Bakery?
- Was there any evidence for further subdivision of the rooms within the building that demonstrate changes of function?

4.3 Documentary Research

4.3.1 A search of relevant primary sources was carried out at West Sussex Record Office (WSRO) in Chichester on 06th December 2017 and 09th January 2018. This information was used to supplement the historical background information gathered from secondary sources and by George Roberts from the National Trust archives in Wisley. The results of historical research are provided in Section 5 of this report.

4.4 On-Site Recording

4.4.1 The historic building recording was carried out on 20th November 2017. It was undertaken in accordance with a Level 3 survey as set out in Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

4.4.2 A photographic survey using high quality digital images was carried out. In addition, a number of photographs were supplied by George Roberts, which were taken before and after the site visit. A selection of these photographs has been included in this report (**Plates 1 to 71**) and **Figures 2, 10 and 13** show the location and direction of the plates.

4.4.3 A drawn survey was also undertaken, and the following walls were drawn to scale in pencil on permatrace:

- The Study (east wall)
- Kitchen (south wall)

These drawings are included in the site archive.

4.4.4 During the site visit, access was gained to the roof space (attic) above the main house, the rear pentice (above the Utility and Study). Access was not gained to the roof space above the Kitchen due to scaffold blocking its entrance.

4.5 Project Archive

4.5.1 A full and ordered archive including any written, drawn, survey and photographic records will be completed in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage. The archive is currently provisionally stored at Pre-Construct Archaeology's Office in Brockley, London before being deposited with Tom Dommett, the National Trust Regional Archaeologist at Wisley Hub, 1-2 The Courtyard, Wisley, Surrey, GU23 6QL.

4.6 Guidance

4.6.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Cifa (2014) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*

- Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Slindon

- 5.1.1 Slindon is located to the south of a Roman road (Stane Street) that ran from Chichester to London as well as to the north of another Roman road that ran from Chichester to Arundel and on to Brighton. Slindon's name is a toponomic one, combining the Old English elements - *slinu* meaning a slope, and -*dun* meaning a hill, to give "slope hill", a perfect description of its siting within the landscape.
- 5.1.2 The village is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book as comprising of 35 households, which was a 'very large' population when compared with other Domesday settlements. The households comprised 23 villagers and 12 cottagers. The village had a church and 8 ploughlands.
- 5.1.3 The church of the St Mary stands on the west side of the village. It was built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings; these are mainly chalk and Caen in late-12th-century work (Salzmann, 1954, 234-237). The 11th-century church, which is mentioned in Domesday Book, consisted of a chancel and nave (*ibid.*). Late in the 12th century a south aisle was added; and early in the 13th century a transeptal chapel was built on the north side. In the 15th century, the nave and south aisle were extended and the north chapel was replaced by an aisle (*ibid.*). The tower was built perhaps in the 16th century (*ibid.*). The church was restored in 1866, when the aisle walls were rebuilt and the choir vestry added (*ibid.*).
- 5.1.4 The village is built chiefly around a ring of roads (Church Hill, Top Road, School Hill crossed by Dyers Lane) east of the parish church, with a road (School Hill) leading south. The original house on the site of Slindon House was a medieval palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury (Salzmann, 1954, 234-237). Of this, part of a tower only remains in the garden to the north-west of the house (*ibid.*). The house was then rebuilt by Sir Garet Kempe about 1560 (*ibid.*). It was altered in the 18th and 19th centuries and then again by Mervyn Macartney in 1921 (*ibid.*).
- 5.1.5 Previous owners of the Slindon Estate include the Archbishops of Canterbury from 686 to 1542 followed by the Kempe, Newburgh, Eyre/Leslie and Isaacsons before passing to the National Trust. The Kempe tenure dates from the gift of the estate by Queen Mary Tudor to her faithful supporter Anthony Kempe in about 1555. The estate was bought by Frederick Wootton Isaacson in 1913 and bequeathed by him in 1949 to the National Trust. The village is the centre of the Slindon Estate. The estate cottages and houses are mainly constructed of flint and clay tiles, with traditional joinery painted in a combination of ox-blood red and white on those rented from the National Trust.
- 5.1.6 The majority of the buildings in Slindon are constructed of flint with brick dressings. A few are thought to be 17th century in date. These include nos 1 and 2 Church Hill, which are both thought to be 17th century or earlier; no. 45 Park Lane with a date stone of 1647; nos 13, 14 and 15 Church Hill dated 1693 and Well House, School Hill dated 1694. Many are thought to

be 18th century in date. These include Ember Cottage, Dyers Lane with a date stone of '1702'; Bleak House, Top Road with a date stone of '1709'; Dairy Cottage, School Hill with a date stone of '1749'; Hope Cottage, School Hill with date stone of '1782' and H Channer's Store and Manchester House, Church Hill with date stone of '1791'. Other 18th century cottages and houses in Top Road include nos 23 and 24; no. 32, no. 33, the Old Bakery, Slindon Post Office and Vine Cottage. Many of the houses and cottages are early 19th century in date including no. 5 Top Road. No. 18 Dyers Lane is dated '1808', while nos 9 and 10 Church Hill are dated '1884'.

- 5.1.7 The 1839 Tithe map (**Figure 3**) shows that what is now the 'Old Bakery', 28 Top Road and 30 Top Road occupied Plot 72, which is described in the Apportionment as 'Two houses and garden' area 0.2.7 owned by Charles Trim and occupied by Trim, Murrill and Parker. A pond is shown in the north-west corner of the Plot. The two houses shown on the Tithe map are detached and do not correspond with the footprints shown on the 1874 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 4**). Although the footprints of neighbouring properties shown on the Tithe map appear to correspond better with those shown on the 1874 map (compare **Figures 3 and 4**).
- 5.1.8 A research report held by the National Trust at Wisley details the history of ownership of Plot 72 (Chibnall and Chibnall, 1996) and has been repeated here. It refers to NR78/1-19 and it is assumed that this long sequence of papers on this property [Plot 72] is held in the West Sussex Record Office.
- 5.1.9 The will of John Newington dated 2nd January 1712 shows that he owned Plot 72 at that time (NR78/2; Chibnall and Chibnall, 1996). In his will, he gave his house and backside [garden] to his wife and after her death to his son William (*ibid.*). By 1719, John Newington had died and William had been admitted to the messuage (house with outbuildings and land) and garden (NR78/1; *ibid.*). By 1745, Mary, wife of William White, only daughter and heir of John Newington had been admitted to the messuage and garden [Plot 72] (NR78/3; *ibid.*).
- 5.1.10 The Court Rolls show that in 1785 Jane Rowell had been admitted in place of Thomas Rowell (deceased) to messuage, barn and land [Plot 72] (*ibid.*). The original reversion is recorded in the 1787 Court Rolls to Thomas Rowell, eldest son of Thomas Rowell, on the death of Jane Rowell (*ibid.*). In 1789, the Court Rolls record that Thomas Rowell conditionally surrendered on expectancy of death of Jane Rowell, widow, messuage, barn and small close ½a. to Anne Cook of Groves Farm (*ibid.*). On the forfeiture of a conditional surrender made by Thomas Rowell in 1791, Peter Rowell was admitted to the messuage, barn and close 1/2a. [Plot 72] in 1799, which he immediately surrendered to James Champ (NR78/6&7; *ibid.*).
- 5.1.11 In 1803, James Champ surrendered the messuage, barn and land [Plot 72] to Charles Trim (NR78/10; *ibid.*). In 1821, Charles Trim conditionally surrendered to Robert Harding messuage, barn and close 1/2a. [Plot 72] (NR78/11; *ibid.*). The 1839 Tithe Apportionment shows that Charles Trim owned Plot 72 (**Figure 3**). No. 28 Top Road was first described as a

- bakery in 1840 and operated as such until 1947 (Roberts, 2017). In 1848, Charles Trim surrendered 2 messuages and 1 small close 1/2a. to Richard Morris (NR78/12; National Trust, 1996).
- 5.1.12 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 (**Figure 4**) shows the Old Bakery with a similar footprint to that which it has currently (compare with **Figure 2**). It shows the main house aligned east-west along Top Road, the kitchen extension to the south and the outbuildings that house the bread oven aligned north-south along the western boundary. It is possible that the two houses shown on the 1839 Tithe map (**Figure 3**) were demolished and rebuilt with the buildings shown on the 1874 map (**Figure 4**).
- 5.1.13 By 1874, Plot 72 shown on the 1839 Tithe map (**Figure 3**) had been divided into three with roughly the current Old Bakery house and garden (no. 28 Top Road), the neighbouring two houses and garden to the east (no. 30 Top Road) and a small field to the south. In 1876, Richard Morris conditionally surrendered, then absolutely surrendered customary messuages now three tenements and 1 small close 1/2a. [Plot 72] and H.M. Oliver was admitted (NR 78/13-15; *ibid.*). Henry Moses Oliver, grocer and baker, is listed in Trade Directories from 1878 to 1915. In 1881, H.M. Oliver agreed to sell messuage and close of land to Lord Lovat and others (NR78/16; *ibid.*). In 1881, there was a warrant to vacate conditional surrender from Mr Oliver to Richard Morris (NR78/17; *ibid.*). In 1881, the 2 customary messuages and land were enfranchised (NR78/18; *ibid.*). In 1881, the messuage, shop, close of land and premises were conveyed to the Trustees of the Settlement of the late Col. Chas. Leslie's Slindon Estate (NR78/19; *ibid.*).
- 5.1.14 The 1874 map (**Figure 4**) shows that a 'School (Boys and Girls)' has been constructed to the east of the Old Bakery. The former village school (now a house) was constructed c.1860 with a schoolmaster's house to the south. The building was built in flint with red brick dressings and quoins and has a tiled roof with pointed windows in Gothic style.
- 5.1.15 The Earl of Newburgh's Arms Public House is shown to the east of School Hill. This public house (now a private residence) is constructed of painted brickwork with a tile roof and is described as 18th century in its listing description. It is clearly shown on the 1839 Tithe map with a similar footprint to the 1874 map (**Figures 3 and 4**).
- 5.1.16 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1897 and 1912 (**Figures 5 and 6**) shows the same building footprints at nos 28 and 30 Top Road. The pond shown on the 1839 Tithe map and 1874 map is shown to the west of the north-west corner of the Old Bakery Site on the 1897 and 1912 maps. The 'School' and 'Earl of Newburgh's Arms Public House' are also labelled on these maps.
- 5.1.17 A similar layout of buildings on the Old Bakery Site is shown on the 1939, 1961 and 1974 maps (**Figures 7 to 9**). It is clear that the property has been extended in several phases. It is thought that the former bakehouse was housed in the current kitchen and the former grain

store in the current study (Roberts, 2017). To the rear of the property is a later external bakehouse, which was constructed before 1874 (**Figure 4**). In the 1930s a new oven was installed in the exterior bakehouse by Mr Headley-Clark (Squires, 1991). This oven was restored in the mid 1990s.

5.1.18 In 1947, the Old Bakery (no. 28 Top Road) became a Tea Room (Roberts, 2017). The Old Bakery was altered c.1968 when a first floor bathroom with a flat roof was added (**Figure 12; Historic Plates 11 and 37; Plate 14**). Duggan Rees (1988, 128-130) states that the building was purely residential in 1988. Sara Squires (1991) remarks that the Old Bakery was used as 'a Tearoom until c.1970' and that 'the present tenants (Mr and Mrs A Turner-Cross) moved in in 1982 and re-established the historical use of the property as a bakery'.

5.1.19 A photograph taken in September 1990 (held by the National Trust at Wisley) shows that the Old Bakery had a sign advertising 'Teas' and 'Hovis'. In September 1991, Sara Squires (National Trust) carried out a vernacular building survey of the Old Bakery, which included photographs (**Historic Plates 2 to 30**). By this date, the 'Teas' and 'Hovis' sign had been taken down (**Historic Plate 2**).

5.1.20 Ron Martin (1994) described the bread oven at the Old Bakery as follows:

'The original ovens at the Slindon Old Bakery were replaced in the 1930s (**Historic Plate 6**) by what was then modern technology in the form of a two deck hot air peel oven. Prior to that many of the small country bakeries were equipped with side flue ovens such as the one at Ore, Hastings (Martin, 1993).

The new oven still used solid fuel to heat the oven but the flue gases were kept separate from the bread. There are two decks, 2 x 1.6m, with steel walls and roof and tiled floor, each fitted with a cast iron door with access from the bakery. At the opposite end is the firing hole at low level with flues from this carried around and between the ovens and then combining into a flue, which is then carried up to fresh air. The fuel could be anything convenient and judging by the amount of ash lying around the property would have been coke. The whole structure is built in brickwork and is contained within a framework lined with steel sheet with glass fibre filling around and between the steel sheeting and the brickwork. The front facing to the bakery is built in white glazed brickwork (**Historic Plate 26 to 28**). There are the usual thermometers, one to each deck, and a damper to control the rate of burning. There are numerous soot doors in both the bakery side and the firing side to enable the airways to be kept clear.

The oven is a "Retainer" Model manufactured by Gilbert Ovens Ltd of Audenshaw, Lancashire (**Historic Plate 28**) and it was used from the date of its installation in the 1930s until 1946 when it ceased production. The present (1993) owner Mr Andy Turner-Cross used it for several years from 1984 and was well satisfied with the bread produced, with wood as fuel but it suffered damage during the October 1987 storm since when it has been idle..."

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The building recording was carried out during refurbishment works by the National Trust, which were being undertaken to improve the condition of property for its current tenants. At the time of the site visit on 20th November 2017, plaster had been partially removed from the Dining Room (**Plates 20 and 21**), Study (**Plates 25 to 32**), Kitchen (**Plates 65 to 71**) and Bedrooms 2 and 3 (**Plates 48 to 57**). The Cellar was whitewashed and appears to have never been covered with plaster (**Plates 33 and 34**). The walls of the Sitting Room and Utility were covered in plaster at the time of the site visit (**Plates 15 to 17, 19 and 43**). The descriptions and interpretations are based on information gathered during the site visit and from primary and secondary documentary sources. Descriptions use site north, which is not far off true north. Room names used in this report are those shown on the architect's floor plans (**Figures 10 to 12**).

6.2 External elevations

Front (north) elevation

6.2.1 The Old Bakery is a two-storey detached flint rubble and brick house under a clay tile roof (**Figure 14; Plates 1 and 2**). The flint rubble is laid in shallow courses. The roof is pitched and hipped at both ends with a brick chimneystack with two chimney pots at the east end and another with one chimney pot in the south-west corner. Both chimneystacks have brick oversailing courses and are 19th century in appearance. White paint on the front elevation covers red brick quoins, a red brick band (three brick courses) at first floor level and vertical red brick strips on each side of the east windows, the front door and window above and the west first floor window. The west ground floor window disrupts this pattern and may have been extended to the east. The ground floor front doorway and windows have brick segmental arches formed of one course of on-edge brickwork. The brick quoins and vertical strips are in short and long work. The first floor windows have flat heads. The front elevation has a dentilled brick course at eaves level. The windows are six-pane timber casements (c.1900; Squires, 1991). The front door is a 20th century shop replacement with glass panes (**Historic Plate 14**). The front garden is surrounded by a flint rubble wall with brick copings. The property has a driveway on its west side.

Side (west) elevation

6.2.2 The west elevation of the main house (**Figure 14**) has been constructed in flint rubble with brick quoins without any window openings or doorways. The whole elevation has been painted white. It has a brick dentilled eaves course at eaves level like the front (north) elevation.

6.2.3 Beyond the main house, a rear pentice, which now incorporates the Utility, Hall, Stairs, Study and Cellar (**Figure 11**), is considered to have been built at the same time as the main house although it has the appearance of having been added across the whole of the rear elevation.

The west elevation of the rear pentice was built in flint rubble with a brick quoin at its south-west corner (**Plates 3 to 7**). This quoin (**Plate 7**) matches those at the north-east and north-west corners of the main house (**Plates 1 and 2**). A straight construction joint in the brickwork between the main house and the rear pentice is not visible, instead a vertical strip of brickwork in short and long work (**Plates 3 and 4**) similar to those on the front (north) elevation (**Plates 1 and 2**) covers this junction. While it is possible that the brickwork of the south-west quoin of the main house has been rebuilt to incorporate the pentice, it is considered that the vertical strip of brickwork in short and long work is original.

6.2.4 Brickwork is visible around the window openings in the west elevation of the rear pentice. The ground floor Utility window is a later insertion; its north brick jamb disrupts the vertical brick strip in short and long work (**Plates 3 and 4**). The upper window has a thin, presumably timber, lintel.

6.2.5 Beyond the rear pentice, the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) was added and a vertical straight construction joint is clearly visible between their west elevations (**Plates 5 to 7**). The roof scar of the rear pentice continues at 45° down to the top of the straight joint and has been built over when the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension was constructed so that the roof of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension overlaps that of the rear pentice and therefore is clearly a later addition. The west elevation of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) was again constructed in flint rubble in shallow courses with brick quoins (**Plates 5 to 9**) that has been later painted white. The brick line of a chimney flue is visible in the centre of this elevation (**Plates 8 and 9**), which leads up to a brick chimneystack with oversailing brick courses and a single chimney pot (**Historic Plate 3; Plate 14**).

Rear (south) elevation of the former Bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension

6.2.6 The south elevation of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension (**Figure 14**) was again constructed in rubble flint in shallow courses with brick quoins and dressings that has later been painted white (**Historic Plates 9 and 10; Plates 10 to 12**). This elevation now incorporates a large 20th century canted bay window possibly inserted c.1968. The east brick dressing of this window marks the east brick dressing of a former doorway that has been blocked in brickwork below the east side of the window. To the west of the current window a former window has been blocked in brickwork with its west dressing marked in the brickwork by a straight joint to the west.

Side (east) elevation of the former Bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension

6.2.7 The side (east) elevation of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension (**Figure 14**) was again constructed in rubble flint with brick quoins and dressings (**Historic Plates 11 and 37; Plates 13 and 14**). This elevation had been partially painted white by September 1991 (**Historic Plate 11**) and completely painted white by May 2000 (**Historic Plates 36 and 37**). This elevation incorporates an original loft hatch with brick dressings and an inserted ground floor window (**Plate 13**).

Rear (south) elevation of the rear pentice

- 6.2.8 The rear (south) elevation of the rear pentice (**Figure 14**) was again constructed in rubble flint and random brick with brick quoins and dressings (**Historic Plates 9 to 12, 36 and 38**). A plank door at the west end of the elevation leads to the Hall and another leads into the Study both in the rear pentice. The Study doorway was inserted in the 1930s with a gable roof constructed over the doorway. Later brickwork is visible around the doorway and within the gable above. The Hall doorway may also have been inserted in the 1930s because the surrounding brickwork is similar to that around the Study door. The Study door was replaced between 1991 and 2000 (compare **Historic Plates 10 and 12** with **Historic Plate 36 and 38; Plates 27 and 28**).

Side (east) elevation

- 6.2.9 The east elevation of the main house (**Figure 14**) has been constructed in flint rubble with a brick quoin at its north-east corner without any window openings or doorways (**Historic Plates 1, 2 and 31; Plate 2**). The whole elevation has been painted white. It has a brick dentilled eaves course that continues along the front (north) elevation. The brick line of a chimney flue is visible in the centre of this elevation, which leads up to the brick chimneystack at this end of the building.
- 6.2.10 Beyond the main house, the east elevation of the rear pentice (**Historic Plate 13**) was again built in flint rubble and random brick with a brick quoin at its south-east corner. The junction between the main house and the rear pentice is marked by a vertical strip of brickwork in short and long work similar to that marking the same junction in the west elevation (**Plates 3 and 4**). A former window blocked with brickwork is visible in this elevation of the rear pentice, which has been partially covered by the flint rubble and brick building to the east.

North elevation of the Bakery Building

- 6.2.11 The upper part of the north elevation of the Bakery Building was constructed of red brickwork with the lower part constructed in rubble flint with random bricks, occasional courses of brickwork and brick quoins (**Historic Plates 3 and 4**). This building had a hipped roof at its south end and a gable at its north end (**Historic Plate 7**).

East elevation of the Bakery Building

- 6.2.12 The east elevation of the Bakery Building has been constructed in flint rubble with brick at the north-east corner and brick dressings to the openings (**Historic Plates 7 and 8**). It has a large inserted window at its south end and a doorway with brick dressing at its north end.

6.3 Interior

- 6.3.1 The main house appears to have originally comprised three ground floor rooms: a former kitchen at the east end (now Dining Room), a central hall possibly with a staircase (now east side of the Sitting Room) and further ground floor room (now west side of the Sitting Room) (**Figure 10**).

Sitting Room

- 6.3.2 The Sitting Room originally formed two rooms. The dividing wall between the two is marked by a part wall at the north end and downstand across the rest of the room (**Historic Plate 14**). A fireplace is located at the west end of the south wall (**Figure 10; Historic Plates 15 and 16; Plates 15, 17 and 19**). It has a high shallow brick segmental arch above an iron plate and is mainly constructed of brick although the front is built of flint rubble above a horizontal timber. The fireplace has a brick hearth. The fireplace is 19th century in appearance.
- 6.3.3 To the east of the fireplace, an opening in the south wall houses a 17th century leaded window, which was being conserved at the time of the site visit (**Historic Plate 18; Plates 15, 17 to 19**). Sara Squires (1991) reports that it was 'found outside by the present tenants and proved to be a good fit'.
- 6.3.4 A chamfered beam runs north-south across the Sitting Room with empty mortices for secondary floor joists (**Historic Plates 15 and 17; Plates 15 to 17 and 19**). The position of these mortises and the lack of stops to the chamfers suggest that the timber has been reused in this location. The north window has splayed jambs and may have been enlarged to the east (**Plates 1 and 16**).

Dining Room

- 6.3.5 The fireplace in the Dining Room is constructed of 19th century brickwork (**Historic Plates 19 to 21; Plate 22**). It has a chamfered timber lintel that is too wide for this fireplace and therefore appears to have been reused. The fireplace has a brick hearth. Flint rubble wall construction is visible just below ceiling height above the timber lintel and three courses of brickwork.
- 6.3.6 On both sides of the fireplace are wide planked timber cupboards with shelves inside (**Historic Plates 19 and 20; Plates 20 and 22**). The cupboard doors have 'H-hinges', which are 18th century in appearance.
- 6.3.7 At the time of the site visit, plaster had been removed from the lower part of the south wall (**Plates 20 and 21**). This wall had been constructed of flint rubble, random Tudor/Stuart bricks and large lumps of chalk. By contrast, the other side of this wall (north wall of the Study) was constructed of shallow courses of flint, chalk and brick rubble (**Plate 26**).
- 6.3.8 The doorway from the Sitting Room into the Dining Room has a wide plank door with Suffolk latch and long iron strap hinges (**Historic Plate 22; Plate 23**). The north window has splayed jambs (**Plate 24**).

Study and Cellar

- 6.3.9 The Study lies in the eastern part of the rear (south) pentice (**Figure 10**). Blocked floor joist sockets immediately above timber sills in the north and south walls (one timber has been replaced with brick in the east side of the south wall) of the Study show that the floor level was originally 0.85m higher than the modern floor in this part of the building (**Plates 25 to 29**).

A blocked doorway at this higher level is visible in the east wall of the Hall beside the staircase (**Plates 35 and 36**).

- 6.3.10 Below the original floor level was a lower storage area (cellar) with a brick floor (**Figure 11; Plates 33 and 34**). The Cellar walls are lime washed apart from the west end of the south wall and the south end of the west wall. This corner housed the staircase into the cellar with empty sockets in the south wall rising from east to west to current ground floor level. The whitewash continues in a diagonal line above the diagonal sockets and not below. The brick floor does not continue in the rectangular area under the stairs and is deliberately edged to respect the stairs. A trap door exists in the modern floor in this corner of the room.
- 6.3.11 The north wall of the Study and Cellar were constructed of flint rubble, chalk lumps and random bricks in roughly shallow horizontal courses (**Plates 25, 26, 29 to 34**). This wall was different in appearance to that exposed on the other side of the wall (south wall of the Dining Room), which was constructed of large lumps of chalk, flint rubble and Tudor/Stuart brickwork without shallow coursing (**Plates 20 and 21**). The east and south walls of the Study were constructed in similar materials to the north wall in shallow courses with areas of coursed brickwork. The north, east and south walls of the Study all contained large horizontal timbers at two heights: original floor level and roughly ground floor level. Empty sockets in at least one of the timbers suggest that they were reused. Despite the difference in character, it is concluded that the south wall of the Dining Room and north wall of the Study were constructed at the same time enabling the cellar to be constructed without undermining the south wall of the main house.
- 6.3.12 Later (1930s) brickwork was visible internally around the south doorway (**Plates 27 and 28**) and externally (**Historic Plates 12 and 38**). The top two courses of brickwork of the south wall of the Study had been rebuilt in the same (1930s) brickwork (**Plates 27 and 28**). A former window (0.54m high x 0.52m wide) blocked with 19th century brickwork was visible in the east wall of the Study (**Plate 25**). It is also visible externally (**Historic Plate 13**) and was presumably blocked when the building to the east (shown on the 1874 map; **Figure 4**) was added and before the current ceiling was inserted. The former ceiling was about 0.85m higher. Its level is marked by the remains of plaster (painted blue) up to this height in the roof space above the Study and a row of empty sockets for the ceiling joists in the north wall (**Figure 12; Plates 30 to 32**).
- 6.3.13 The roof of the rear (south) pentice originally had in-the-round rafters; a few of which remained above the Utility and at the top of the Staircase (**Plates 41, 42 and 44**). All the rafters above the Study had been replaced with modern, presumably late 20th century, softwood rafters (**Plates 30 and 32**).
- 6.3.14 The west ledge and brace door into the Study from the Hall has narrow timber planks (**Historic Plate 24; Plates 28 and 29**). This and the vertical timber planks that cover the west wall were added in the 1930s when the floor and ceiling of the Study were lowered and the

door in the centre of the west wall was blocked.

- 6.3.15 The west wall of the Cellar was constructed of flint rubble, chalk lumps and brick (**Plate 34**). Above, the west wall of the Study is an original partition wall constructed of a stud wall using timber-in-the-round with lath and plaster attached (**Plates 32, 35 and 36**).

Staircase and Hall

- 6.3.16 The Staircase and Hall lie in the centre of the rear (south) pentice between the Study to the east and the Utility to the west (**Figure 10**). The partition wall between the Utility and the Hall (like that between the Study and the Staircase) is original and was constructed of studwork (timbers-in-the-round) covered with lath and plaster (**Plates 41 and 42**).
- 6.3.17 The stairwell is covered with lath and plaster (**Plates 35 to 38**). At the time of the on-site recording, a blocked doorway was visible in the east wall of the staircase (**Plates 35 and 36**). The doorway has a thin timber architrave and its sill aligns with the original floor height of the Study. Although workable with the stairs, the doorway does not sit comfortably with the staircase (**Plate 35**). One of the steps overlaps the bottom north corner of the doorway and the skirting board for the staircase is interrupted for the doorway. This suggests that the staircase was a later (although still 19th century) insertion. On the other hand, the lath and plaster around the blocked doorway appears to be contemporary with that covering the walls of the stairwell. The staircase may originally have occupied a space within the hall of the main house (east side of the Sitting Room) and an area within Bedroom 3 and the Landing at first floor level (**Figures 10 and 12**), although this is not certain. It is possible that the whole or parts of the staircase were moved or reused in its current location. Parts of the back of the staircase visible in the cupboard under the stairs have a different (older) appearance to those exposed above (**Plate 37a**).
- 6.3.18 The east jamb of the doorway in the south wall of the Hall has the same brickwork as the doorway in the south wall of the Study (**Historic Plate 12**) and may have been inserted or widened to the east in the 1930s.

Utility Room

- 6.3.19 The Utility Room lies in the western part of the rear (south) pentice (**Figure 10**). At the time of the on-site recording, its ceiling and walls were covered with plaster, fresh as well as old (**Plate 43**). The west window in the Utility is a late 20th century insertion (**Plates 3, 4 and 43**).
- 6.3.20 The lower part of at least one of the remaining in-the-round rafters in the roof space above the Utility has scars of lath and plaster (**Plate 44**). In addition, the lower part of the north wall of the roof space above the Utility is covered with a thin coat of whitewashed plaster (**Plate 44**). Empty joist sockets like those in the roof space above the Study (see **Plates 30 to 32**) were not visible in the roof space above the Utility (**Plate 44**) and the lath and plaster and whitewash were presumably added to make the space more usable for storage. North-south floor joists in this roof space appear to be original suggesting that the ceiling of the Utility had

not been altered in height. The north wall of the roof space above the Utility is mainly constructed of flint rubble. The chimney from the Sitting Room (**Plates 17 and 19**) is visible as an area of brickwork in the centre of this wall (**Plate 44**) to the rear of Bedroom 2 (**Plate 51**).

6.3.21 The window opening in the west wall of the roof space above the Utility (**Plates 3 and 4**) is a similar size and (mirror) location to the blocked window in the east wall of the Study (**Historic Plate 13; Plate 25**).

6.4 First Floor Landing

6.4.1 The first floor landing within the pentice is covered with thin modern floorboards (12.5cm wide) presumably laid in 1968 when the bathroom was added (**Plates 40 to 42**). The lower parts of two in-the-round rafters were revealed following the removal of plasterboard covering the south wall of the first floor landing. The upper part of these rafters had been sawn off and removed in order to create the walkway into the 1968 bathroom (**Plate 14**).

6.5 Bathroom

6.5.1 The Bathroom was added in 1968 (**Figure 12**). At the time of the building recording, it was covered in protective sheeting.

6.6 Bedroom 1

6.6.1 Bedroom 1 was mainly covered with plaster at the time of the site visit (**Plates 45 to 47**), although the brickwork of a small bedroom fireplace was visible (**Plate 45**). The fireplace occupies the south side of the large chimneybreast that rises up from the Dining Room. The small window opening in the north wall has splayed jambs (**Plate 46**). It is original although the casement windows are later replacements (c.1900; Squires, 1991). The west wall of Bedroom 1 is a later addition, inserted to create Bedroom 3 (**Figure 12; Plate 47**). This wall has a lower skirting board than that around the rest of the room. North-south floorboards visible in the north-east corner of the room measure 25cm in width.

6.7 Bedroom 2

6.7.1 At the time of the site visit, the paintwork and some of the plaster had been removed from the walls in Bedroom 2 (**Plates 48 to 52**). Older plaster over laths was visible in the centre of the east wall with plasterboard on each side (**Plate 48**). This was more clearly visible on the other side of the wall (**Plates 53 and 54**). The small window opening in the north wall has splayed jambs (**Plate 49**). It is original although the casement windows are a later replacement (c.1900; Squires, 1991). The chimneybreast in the south wall rises up from the Sitting Room below (**Plate 51**). Repairs to a large crack in its brickwork had been made before the current refurbishment work.

6.7.2 A north-south timber beam crosses the centre of the room from the east side of the chimneybreast (**Plates 49 and 51**). Another north-south timber beam crosses the east end of the room (**Plates 48 and 51**). Its soffit is covered with plaster marking the start of a lower ceiling to the east. These two timbers are visible in the attic above (**Plates 62 and 63**) as two

of five large tie beams that span the roof space (**Plates 58 to 61**). These tie beams appear to have been reused from an earlier building.

- 6.7.3 A single course of concrete blocks was visible at the time of the site visit at the top of the south and west walls of Bedroom 1 (**Plates 51 and 52**) with a course of modern bricks along the top of the north wall (**Plate 49**). These and the two north-south timber downstand beams show that the ceiling had been raised. It is clear in the roof space that the original lath and plaster ceiling had been replaced with plasterboard (**Plates 62 and 63**). This alteration may have taken place when the bathroom extension was added in 1968. North-south floorboards in Bedroom 2 measure 25cm in width.

6.8 Bedroom 3

- 6.8.1 The west wall of Bedroom 3 is original whereas its east wall is later and may have replaced an earlier wall on a different line. At the time of the site visit, the studwork of the west wall of Bedroom 3 was covered with laths (**Plates 53 to 55**). The window opening in Bedroom 3 although original is not splayed like those in Bedrooms 1 and 2, presumably because of its proximity of the west wall (**Plate 55**). The east and south walls of Bedroom 3 appear to be constructed of plasterboard. North-south floorboards in Bedroom 3 measure 25cm in width. An area of modern floorboards lies in the north-west corner of Bedroom 3 (**Plate 57**). The ceiling of Bedroom 3 is lower to the east (**Plate 56**). The step in the ceiling height may mark a north-south timber beam that crosses the room at this point similar to those in Bedroom 2 (**Plate 51**).

6.9 Main Attic

- 6.9.1 Common softwood rafters sit on timber wall plates along the north and south walls (**Plates 61 and 63**) and pinch a thin ridge board (**Plates 58 and 64**). Five large north-south tie beams cross the roof space (**Figure 13; Plates 58, 59, 62 and 63**). These beams are roughly hewn. Empty mortices and treenail holes show that they have been reused from an earlier, perhaps 16th century, building. Like the common rafters, they sit on the timber wall plates (**Plates 61 and 63**). The tie beams do not support principal rafters and are placed between common rafters. Timber ceiling joists appeared to be coggled or nailed into the soffits of the tie beams (**Plate 59 and 63**). In some areas, lath and plaster still survives attached to the soffits of the ceiling joists (**Plate 63**). Over most of Bedroom 2, the original lower ceiling joists and lath and plaster ceilings have been removed and replaced with higher plasterboard ceilings attached to late 20th century east-west softwood ceiling joists (**Plates 62 and 63**).

- 6.9.2 The brick chimneystacks from the Sitting Room and Dining Room are visible in the attic (**Plates 60 and 62**).

6.10 Kitchen

- 6.10.1 At the time of the site visit, the internal plaster had been completely removed from the south and west walls (**Plates 65 to 69**) and partially removed from the north wall of the Kitchen (**Plates 69 and 70**). The east wall was still covered with plaster (**Plates 65 and 71**).

- 6.10.2 The south wall of the Kitchen was constructed of flint rubble with brick dressings and occasional courses of brickwork (**Plates 65** and **66**). The lower part of the wall had been covered with black bitumen to a height of 1m above floor level. The large bay window (measuring 1.7x1.1m) in the south wall had been inserted, possibly as part of the 1968 works, replacing a doorway at its east end (its brick blocking is visible externally; **Plates 10** to **12**) and a small window at its west end (its brick blocking also visible externally). Internally, the east brick jamb of the doorway was visible (**Plate 65**). The east end of the timber lintel of the doorway was just visible at the top of the brick jamb and below the timber lintel of the bay window. The west brick jamb of the blocked window opening was visible to the west of the inserted bay window (**Plate 66**). The west end of its timber lintel was visible at the top of the brick jamb. The former window opening has been infilled with cement.
- 6.10.3 A brick chimneybreast at the south end of the west wall of the Kitchen contained a large fireplace (uncovered during the site visit) suitable for a range (**Figure 10**). The fireplace has a segmental arch formed of two courses of brick-on-edge (**Plates 67** and **68**). The north side of the west wall was constructed of coursed irregular brickwork with some flint rubble (**Plates 67** and **69**). Six square recesses in this side of the wall may have been a slightly later insertion into the wall because the bricks are a lighter red than those in the rest of the wall. The recesses may have provided convenient shelves for proving dough.
- 6.10.4 Two different courses of brickwork at the top of the south and west walls of the Kitchen show that the ceiling has been raised. This presumably took place as part of the 1968 refurbishment works.
- 6.10.5 At the time of the site visit, plaster had been removed from a large recess with canted sides at the west end of the north wall of the Kitchen (**Plate 69**). The bricks in the recess were soot blackened, especially higher up the wall, suggesting that it had been used as the rear of a fireplace/chimney breast. A straight vertical construction joint was visible between the west wall and the west canted side of the recess and it appeared that the fireplace was a later addition. The rear of the recess is visible in the south wall of the Utility, which juts out around it (**Plate 43**). The fireplace is some distance from the in-gable central chimney stack in the west elevation of the Kitchen and it may have had an iron side flue like the side flue bread oven built c.1872 at no. 325 Old London Road, Ore, Hastings (Martin, 1993). Martin (1994) comments that prior to the 1930s 'many small country bakeries were equipped with side flue ovens such as the one at Ore, Hastings'.
- 6.10.6 The Ore bread oven had a curved rear wall that was similar to the canted rear wall at the Old Bakery, however the Ore bread oven was constructed within two earlier brick vaulted chambers with a curved rear wall. The Ore oven was 2.86m deep since it filled the earlier vault, which is much deeper than that in the north wall of the Kitchen could have been. The Ore oven had a central bread oven with a firebox to one side and a proving oven below.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 Historic maps show that all the extant buildings within the Old Bakery Site were built after 1839, when the Tithe map was produced, and most of the buildings had been constructed before 1874, when the First Edition Ordnance Survey map was compiled.
- 7.1.2 The main house and pentice were built first with the main house aligned along Top Road and the pentice to the rear (south). They replaced an earlier house shown on the 1839 Tithe map on a different alignment. The main house was built of flint rubble with brick quoins and dressings to the openings and brick segmental arches to the ground floor openings. The house has a brick dentilled course at eaves level. The pentice was also constructed of flint rubble with brick dressings. Its brick quoins were constructed in the same way as those on the main house. A straight joint between the main house and the pentice is not visible and the junction is marked by a vertical strip of brickwork in short and long work, which is identical to those on the front elevation of the main house.
- 7.1.3 The main house originally had two main ground floor rooms heated by fireplaces and two main first floor rooms; one of which was heated by a fireplace. The pentice originally had a cellar with a room above (now the Study), possibly both used for storage. It also had another room (now the Utility) with roof storage space above and a central room (Hall and Staircase). It is possible that the staircase has been moved from a location within the centre of the main house. There is no evidence that the pentice was ever served with fireplaces, chimneybreasts and chimneystacks and was presumably used for storage rather than baking. Fireplaces in the main house were presumably originally used for baking.
- 7.1.4 The main house and pentice incorporate reused elements from an earlier building(s). Reused timbers include five large timbers reused as tie beams in the roof space of the main house, a chamfered first floor joist in the Sitting Room, reused timber beams in the walls of the Study and a chamfered lintel over the fireplace in the Dining Room. Elements such as the Tudor/Stuart bricks included in the flint rubble walls exposed when internal plaster was removed from the walls of the Dining Room and the eighteenth-century H-hinges and cupboard doors in the same room may have been reused from the house shown within the Old Bakery Site on the 1839 Tithe map.
- 7.1.5 The cellar in the pentice has a brick floor. The floor level of the room above the cellar was some 0.85m higher than the current ground level. This room, now the Study, had a window in its east wall and a doorway in its west wall. Both have since been blocked. Plaster on the walls of the roof space above the Study showed that the ceiling was originally some 0.85m higher than the current ceiling. The roof over the pentice was constructed of common rafters-in-the-round (now mainly replaced). It was not clear if the staircase was original to the pentice or a later insertion. The room with the earlier higher floor now the Study may have originally been entered via steps perhaps with the rest of the pentice at a similar floor level to now. This

may have been a way of keeping vermin away from the flour.

- 7.1.6 The Kitchen was added immediately to the rear (south) of the pentice still within the period 1839 to 1874. It was also constructed mainly of flint rubble with brick dressings. The Kitchen originally had a doorway and small window in its south wall and a fireplace in its west wall. Later alterations included the addition of another fireplace at the west end of the north wall and the insertion of six recesses in the west wall, presumably providing convenient shelves for proving dough. These changes appear to have taken place in the 19th century and to be connected with the use of the building as a bakery. Henry Moses Oliver, grocer and baker, is listed in Trade Directories as occupying the property from 1878 to 1915.
- 7.1.7 To the rear of the property is a later external bakehouse, which was also constructed before 1874 (not recorded). In the 1930s, a new oven was installed in the exterior bakehouse by Mr Headley-Clark. Other changes at this time were the lowering of the floor and ceiling of the Study and the insertion of the doorway in the south wall of the Study.
- 7.1.8 In 1968, the first floor bathroom extension was built. Other changes at this time included the raising of the ceilings in Bedroom 2 and in the Kitchen. The bay window in the south wall of the Kitchen appears to have been inserted at this time replacing a doorway and a small window.
- 7.1.9 The building recording has shown that the extant buildings at the Old Bakery developed quickly over a short period of time between 1839 and 1874. First, the main house (with two ground floor fireplaces and two chimney stacks) was used for baking and residential accommodation with storage to the rear. Then a bakehouse (now the Kitchen) was added with a fireplace and chimneystack within the same period (between 1839 and 1874). A further fireplace with chimneystair perhaps a side flue bread oven was added to this room. A further separate bakehouse was then added to the collection of buildings still within the same period (between 1839 and 1874).

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank George Roberts and the National Trust for commissioning this project.
- 8.1.2 The building recording was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Charlotte Matthews. The building recording and documentary research was carried out by Alfred R. J. Hawkins. Alfred and Charlotte wrote this report and Hayley Baxter compiled the illustrations.

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Cartographic Sources

1840 Slindon Tithe Map

1874 First Edition Ordnance Survey

1880 Second Edition Ordnance Survey

1896 Third Edition Ordnance Survey

1897 Ordnance Survey

1910 Ordnance Survey

1912 Ordnance Survey

1914 Ordnance Survey

1939 Ordnance Survey

1961 Ordnance Survey

1974 Ordnance Survey

1979 Ordnance Survey

1991 Ordnance Survey

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

ID: preconst1-311087

Project details

Project name	Old Bakery, Slindon, West Sussex Historic Building Recording
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out a Level 3 building recording of the Old Bakery, Slindon, West Sussex, which is currently used as a house. It lies within the Slindon Conservation Area. Its Grade II listing description reads: 'C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with brick dressings and quoins, all now painted. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows.' The recording was carried out during refurbishment works in November 2017 to further understand the development of the building. The recording has shown that the extant buildings at the Old Bakery developed quickly over a short period of time between 1839 and 1874 and illustrate the success of the bakery in the 19th century. First, the main house (with two ground floor fireplaces and two chimney stacks) was used for baking and residential accommodation with storage to the rear. Then a bakehouse (now the Kitchen) was added with a fireplace and chimneystack within the same period (between 1839 and 1874). A further fireplace with chimneystack was added to this room. A further separate bakehouse was then added to the collection of buildings still within the same period (between 1839 and 1874).
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2017 End: 20-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WOBS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	BAKERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN SLINDON Old Bakery, Slindon, West Sussex
Postcode	BN18 0RP
Site coordinates	SU 96441 08378 50.866292339143 -0.629378323377 50 51 58 N 000 37 45 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Project brief originator	George Roberts
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Alfred R. J. Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	National Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	National Trust
Digital Archive ID	WOBS17
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	National Trust
Paper Archive ID	WOBS17
Paper Media available	"Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording of the Old Bakery, Top Road, Slindon, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0RP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins A.R.J. and Matthews, C.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R13144
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Description	A4 PDF

Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 March 2018

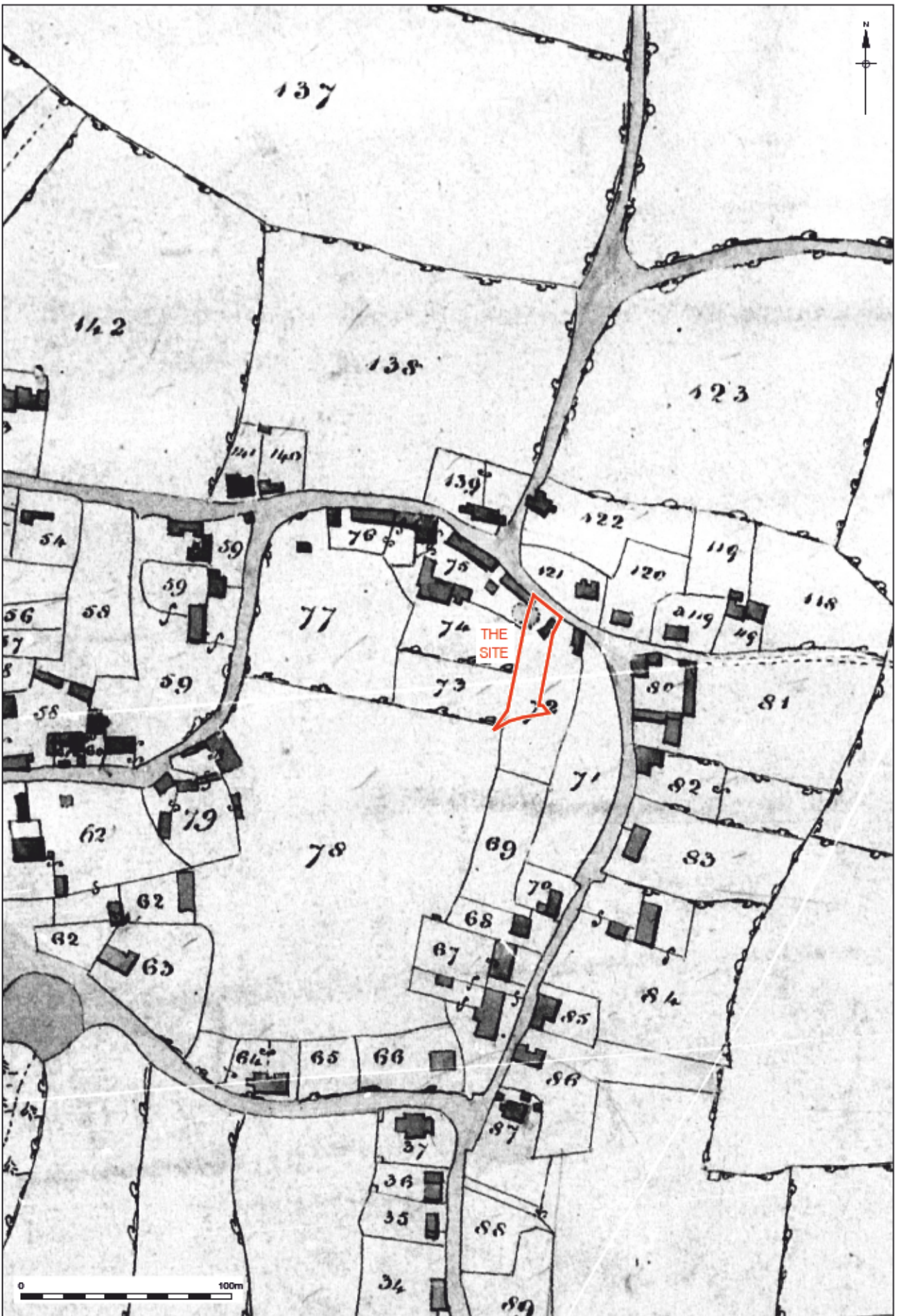


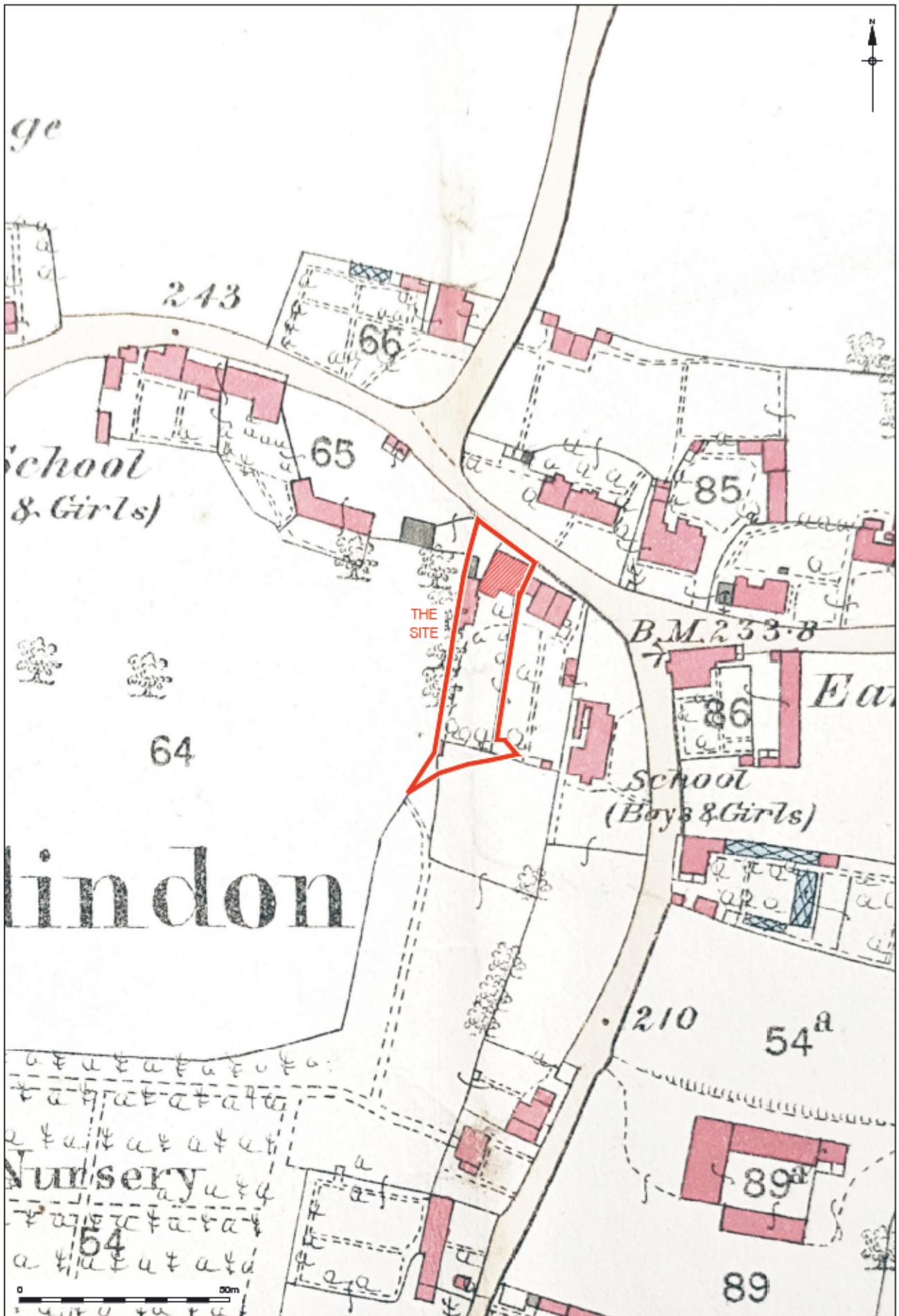
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018
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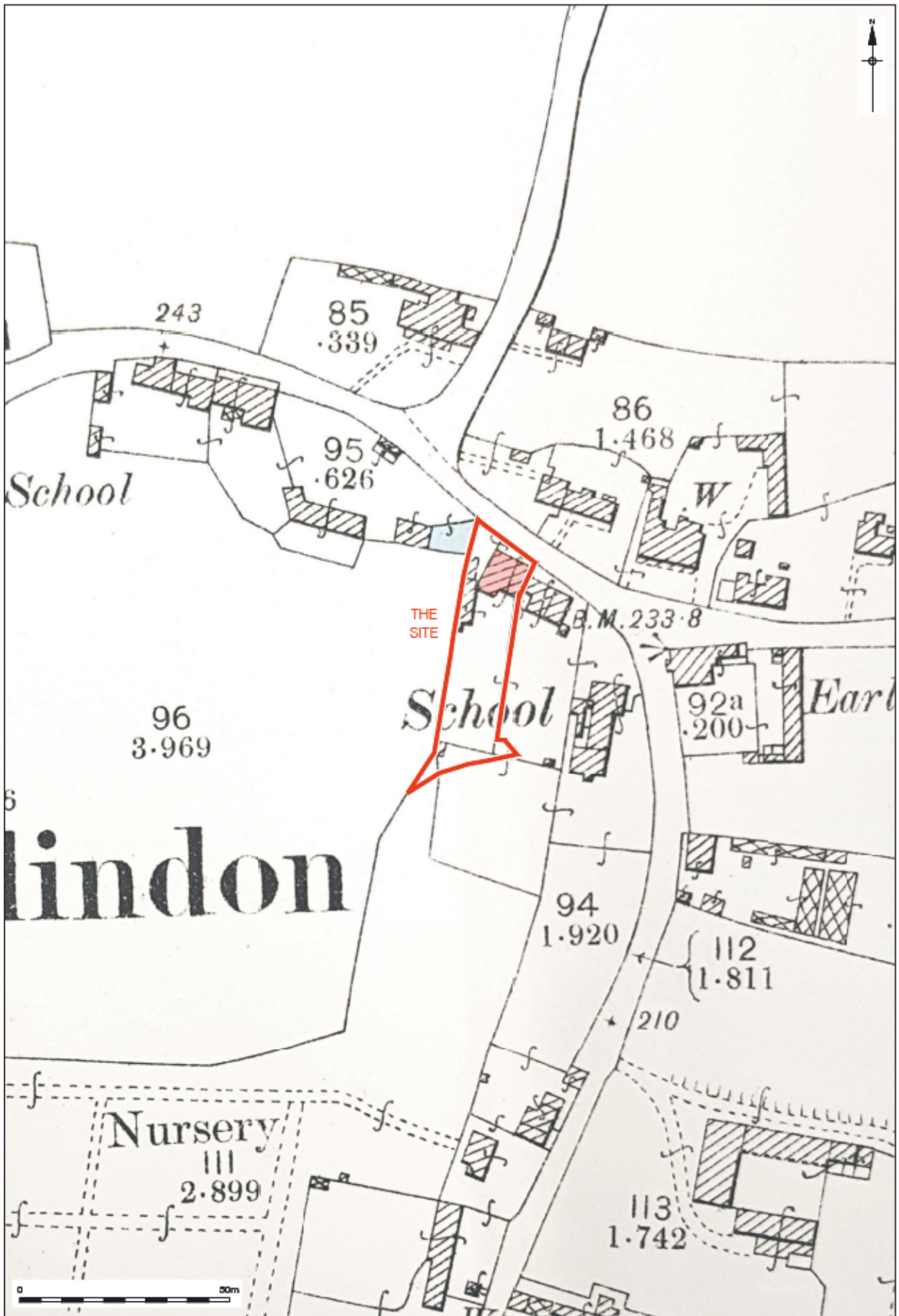
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 Site Location
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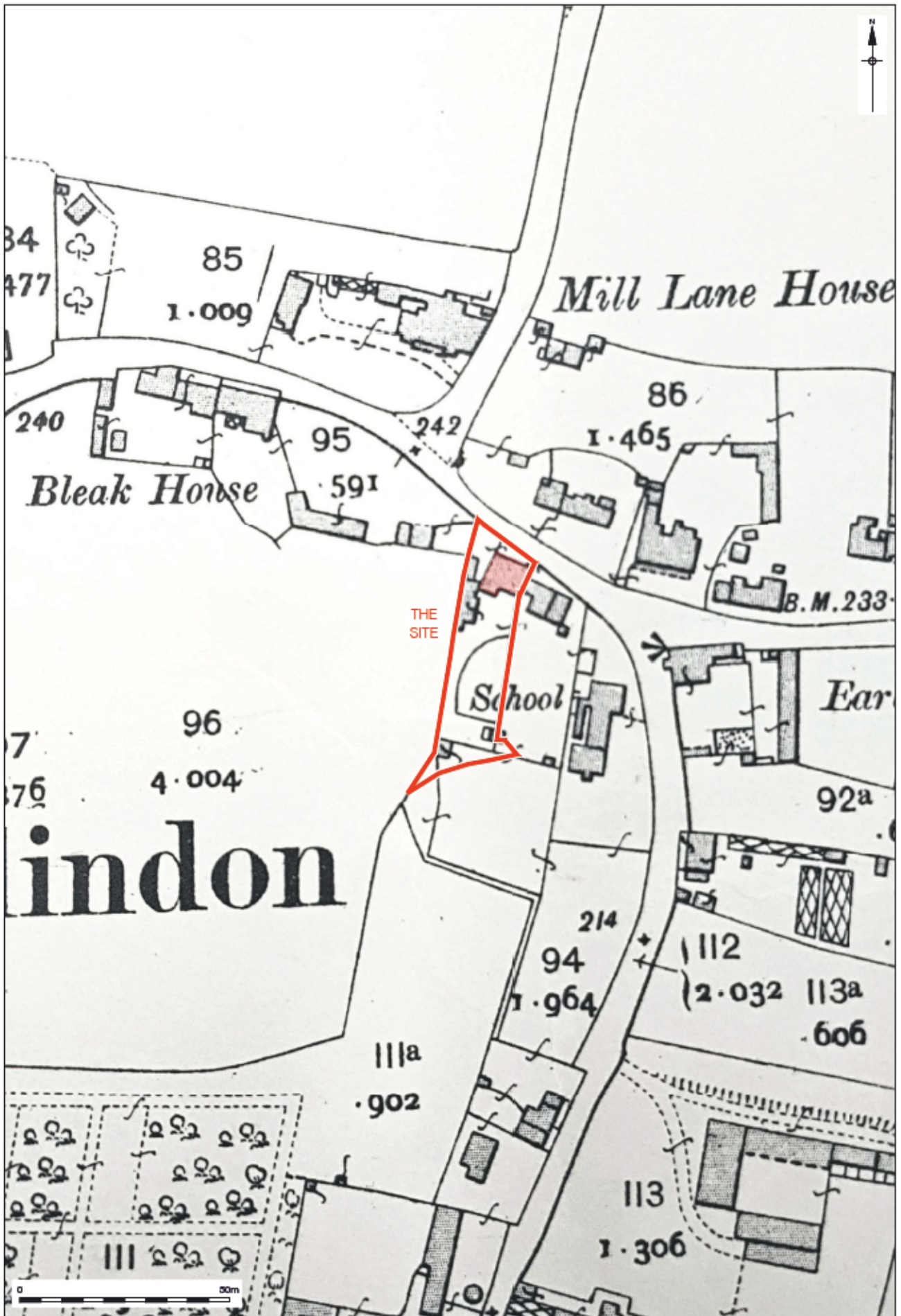


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 Detailed Site Location
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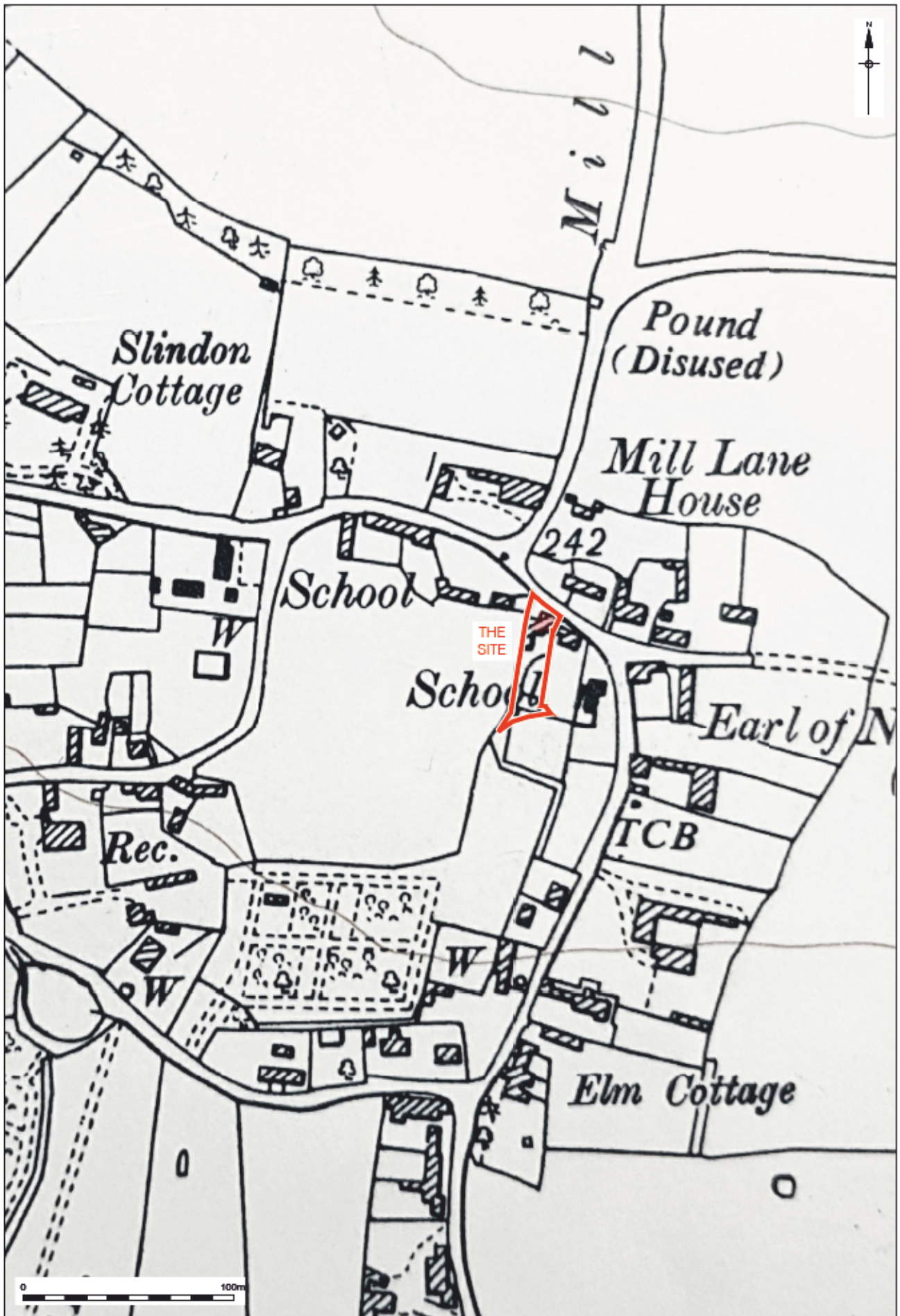












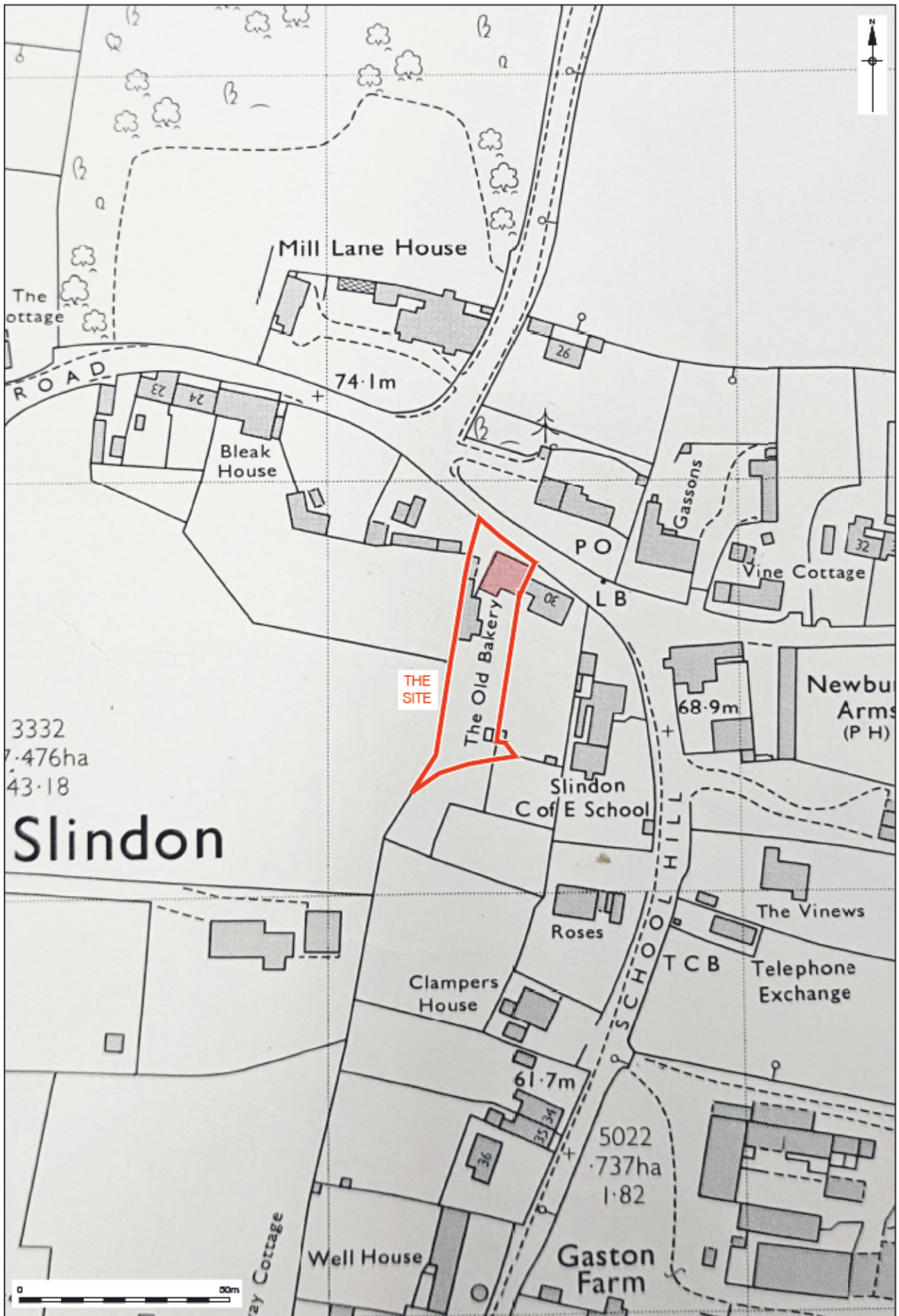
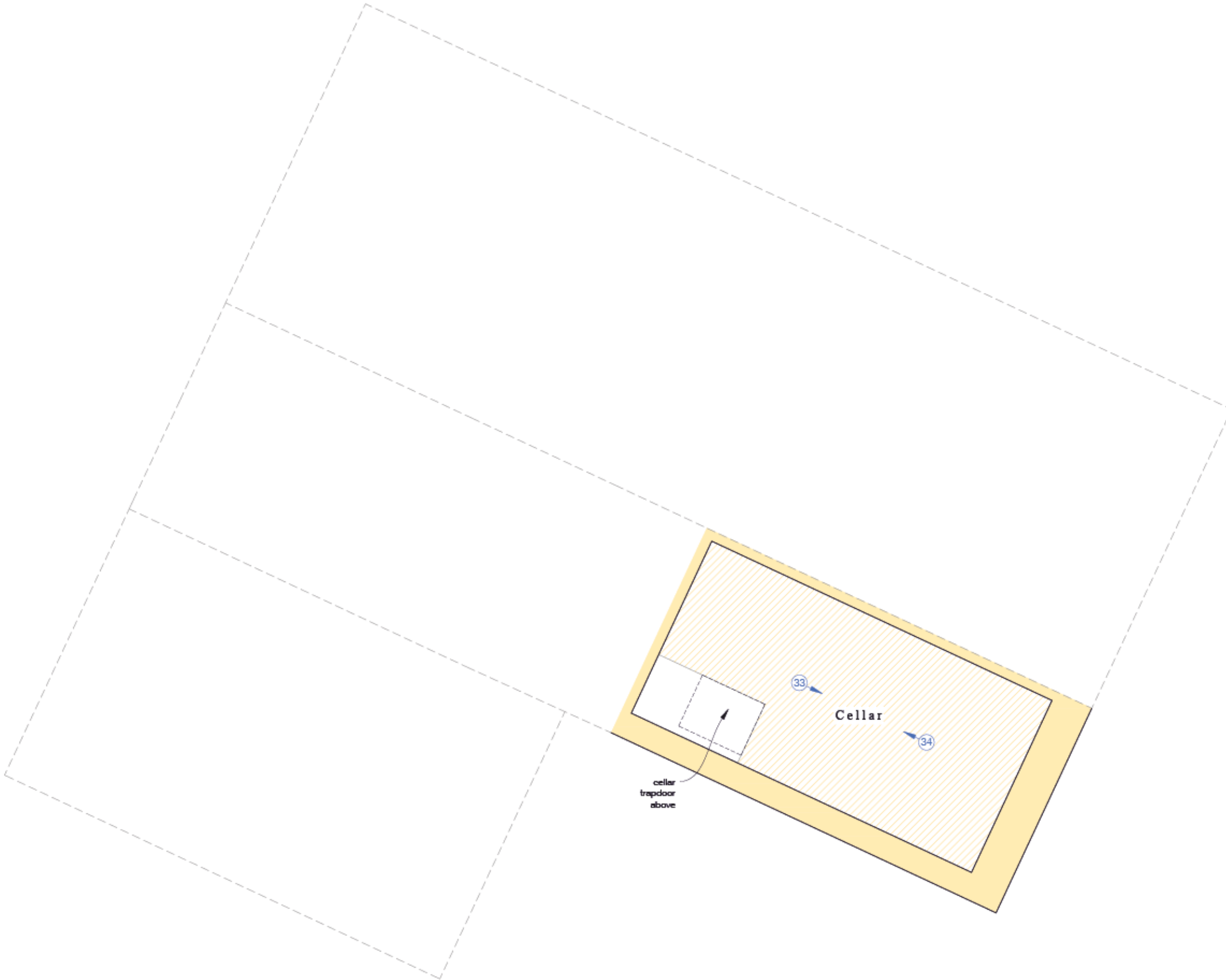




Figure 10
 Phased Ground Floor Plan with Plate Locations
 1:50 at A3



Phase 1 (1839-1874)

Extents of Brick Floor Surface

① Location and Direction of Plate

0 1 2 Feet
0 1 2 Metres

Survey based on drawing EX1 supplied by Phillips Surveyors LLP
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Figure 11
Phased Cellar Plan with Plate Locations
1:50 at A3



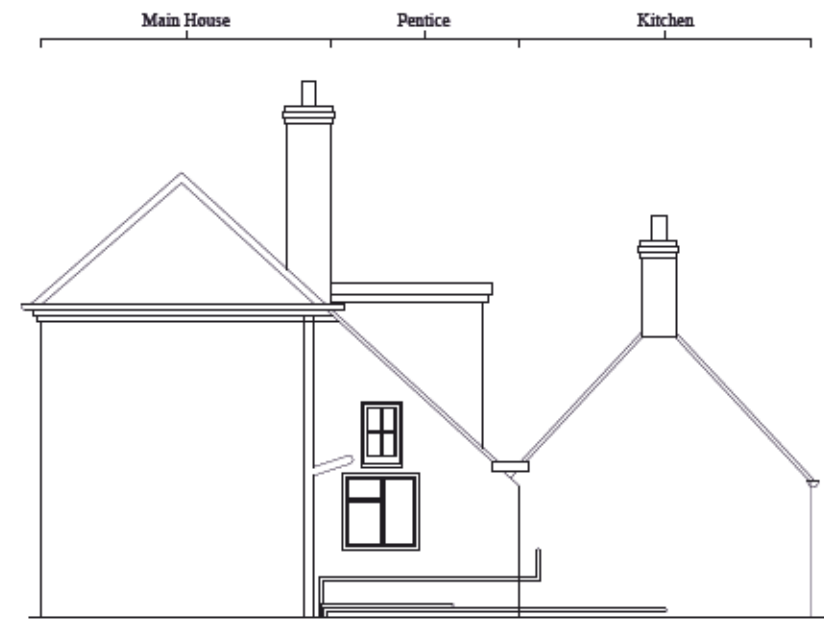
Survey based on drawing EX1 supplied by Phillips Surveyors LLP
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Figure 12
 Phased First Floor Plan with Plate Locations
 1:50 at A3

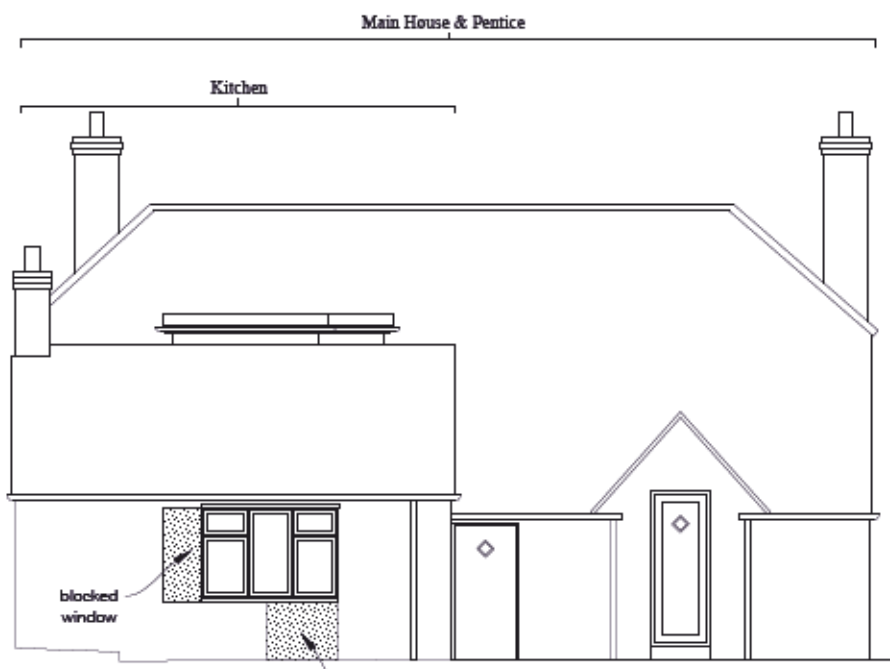




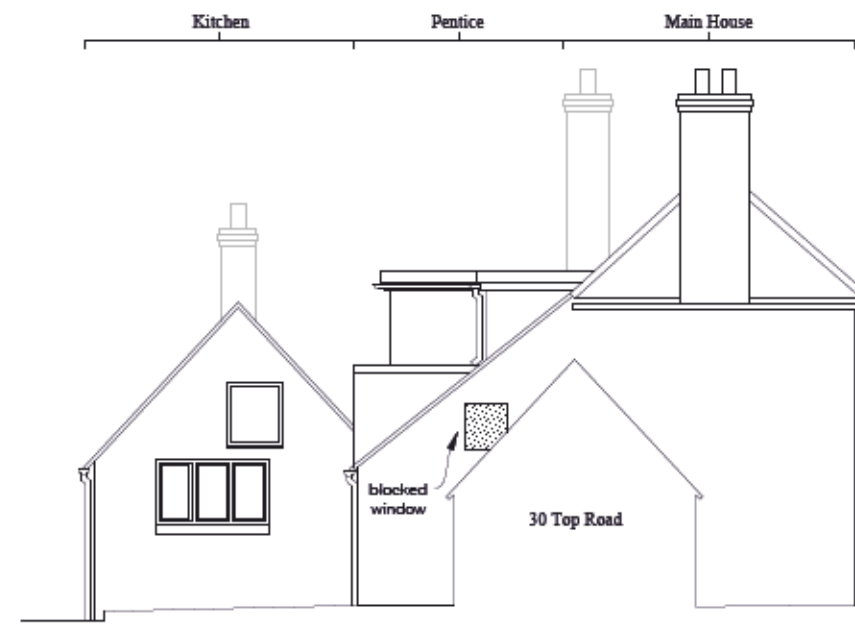
Front (North) Elevation



Side (West) Elevation



Rear (South) Elevation



Side (East) Elevation



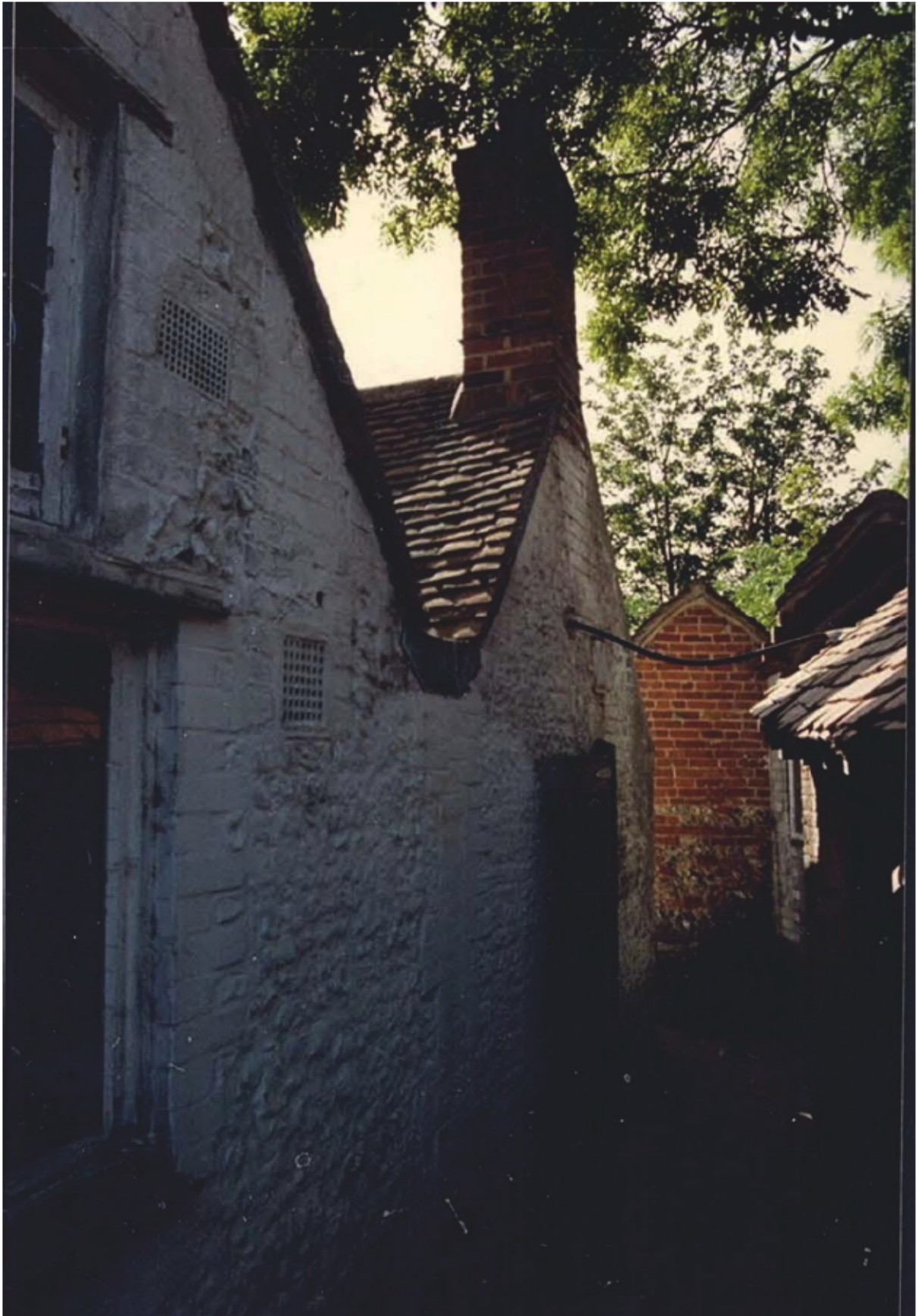
Elevations based on drawing EX1 supplied by Phillips Surveyors LLP
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Historic Plate 1 Photograph taken in September 1990 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 2 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 3 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the west gables of the Old Bakery, looking south-east (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 4 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the north gable elevation of the bakery building at the Old Bakery, looking south (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 5 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the west elevations of the Bakehouse, WC and shelter building at the Old Bakery, looking east (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 6 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the 1930s addition at the south end of the bakery, looking north (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 7 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the Old Bakery, looking west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 8 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 9 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension at the Old Bakery, looking north (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 10 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension at the Old Bakery, looking north (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 11 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension at the Old Bakery, looking east (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 12 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the entrance to the storeroom in the south elevation of the Old Bakery, looking north (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 13 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the east and south elevations of the Old Bakery (left) and no. 30 Top Road (next door; centre and right), looking north-west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 14 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the front door of the Old Bakery, looking west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 15 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the fireplace in the Sitting Room of the Old Bakery, looking west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 16 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the fireplace in the Sitting Room of Old Bakery, looking south-west (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 17 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the chamfered beam in the Sitting Room of Old Bakery, looking south (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 18 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the 17th century window in the Sitting Room of the Old Bakery, looking south (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 19 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the fireplace in the Dining Room of the Old Bakery, looking east (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 20 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the cupboard on the north side of the fireplace in the Dining Room of the Old Bakery, looking east (© National Trust Wisley)



Historic Plate 21 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the Old Bakery, looking east
(© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 22 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the door from the Dining Room into the Sitting Room at the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 23 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the Hall in the Old Bakery, looking north (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 24 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of west wall of the Study in the Old Bakery, looking west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 25 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the west wall of the Kitchen at the Old Bakery, looking west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 26 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the oven in the south elevation of the bakery building at the Old Bakery, looking south (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 27 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the oven in the south elevation of the bakery building at the Old Bakery, looking south (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 28 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of the oven in the south elevation of the bakery building at the Old Bakery, looking south (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 29 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of Bedroom 3 from the Landing in the Old Bakery, looking north (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 30 Photograph taken by Sara Squires in September 1991 of Bedroom 2 from the Landing in the Old Bakery, looking north-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 31 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 32 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking south-east (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 33 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 34 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking north-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 35 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 36 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension at the Old Bakery, looking north-west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 37 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the former bakehouse (now Kitchen) extension at the Old Bakery, looking west (© NT Wisley)



Historic Plate 38 Photograph taken in May 2000 of the Old Bakery, looking north-east (© NT Wisley)



Plate 1: Front (north) and side (west) elevations of the Old Bakery, looking south-east (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 2: Front (north) and side (east) elevations of the Old Bakery, looking south-west (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 3: West external elevation displaying Utility Room Attic access (D3 007)



Plate 4: West elevation showing vertical brick strip in short and long work between the main house (left) and the rear pentice (right), looking east (D3 006)



Plate 5: West elevation showing straight joint between Utility Room and Kitchen, looking east (D3 005)



Plate 6: Side (west) elevations of the Old Bakery, looking south-east (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 7: West elevation showing straight joint between Utility Room and Kitchen, looking east (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 8: Side (west) elevations of the Old Bakery, looking north-east (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 9: South end of the side (west) elevation of the Old Bakery, looking south-east (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 10: South elevation of the Kitchen, looking north (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 11: South elevation of the Kitchen, looking north (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 12: South elevation of the Kitchen, looking north (D3 004)



Plate 13: East elevation of the Kitchen at the Old Bakery, looking west (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 14: Bathroom extension at the Old Bakery with the Kitchen extension (left), looking west (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 15: Fireplace and beam in the Sitting Room, looking west (D2 018)



Plate 16: North wall of Sitting Room, looking north (D2 022)



Plate 17: South wall of Sitting Room, looking south (D2 021)



Plate 18: 17th century window after removal from south wall of Sitting Room for conservation (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 19: Fireplace in south wall of Sitting Room, looking south (D2 020)



Plate 20: South wall of Dining Room, looking south (D2 027)



Plate 21: South wall of Dining Room, looking south (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 22: Fireplace in east wall of Dining Room, looking east (D2 025)



Plate 23: West wall of Dining Room, looking west (D2 031)



Plate 24: North wall of Dining Room, looking north (D2 029)



Plate 25: Blocked window in east wall of Study looking east (D1 011)



Plate 26: North wall of Study, looking north (D1 007)



Plate 27: East (left) and south (right) walls of the Study, looking south (D1 004)



Plate 28: South (left) and west (right) walls of the Study, looking south-west (D1 005)



Plate 29: West wall of the Study, looking west (D1 003)



Plate 30: Roof space above Study, looking east (D1 019)



Plate 31: Joist sockets in north wall of roof space above Study, looking north (D1 018)



Plate 32: Roof space above Study, looking west (D1 020)



Plate 33: Cellar below Study, looking east (D1 012)



Plate 34: Cellar below Study, looking west (D1 013)



Plate 35: Ground floor hall showing blocked doorway and Study (right), looking north-east (D1 025)



Plate 36: Stairwell looking east and down from first floor facing east (D1 026)



Plate 37a: Underside of staircase, looking east (D1 069)



Plate 37b: Underside of staircase, looking east (D2 036)



Plate 38: Stairwell, looking south (D1 027)



Plate 39: First floor Landing looking south (D2 016)



Plate 40: First floor Landing, looking south (D2 017)



Plate 41: South and west walls of first floor Landing, looking south-west (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 42: South and west walls of first floor Landing, looking south (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 43: Utility Room, looking west (D2 032)



Plate 44: Roof space above Utility, looking east (D3 009)



Plate 45: Bedroom 1, looking east (D1 028)



Plate 46: Bedroom 1, looking north (D1 031)



Plate 47: Bedroom 1, looking west (D1 032)



Plate 48: Bedroom 2, looking east (D2 011)



Plate 49: Bedroom 2, looking north (D2 012)



Plate 50: Bedroom 2, looking west (D2 010)



Plate 51: Bedroom 2, looking south (D2 007)



Plate 52: Bedroom 2, looking south (D2 008)



Plate 53: Bedroom 3, looking west (D2 001)



Plate 54: Bedroom 3, looking west (photograph provided by George Roberts)



Plate 55: Bedroom 3, looking north (D2 004)



Plate 56: Bedroom 3, looking north-east (D2 002)



Plate 57: Bedroom 3, looking north (D2 003)



Plate 58: Roof space over Bedrooms 1 and 3, looking east (D3 022)



Plate 59: Tie beam in roof space over Bedroom 3 and Landing, looking east (D3 023)



Plate 60: Roof space over Bedroom 1, looking east (D3 024)



Plate 61: Common rafters in roof space over Bedroom 1, looking south (D3 025)



Plate 62: Roof space over Bedroom 2, looking west (D3 027)



Plate 63: Roof space over Bedrooms 2 (right) and Landing (left), looking south (D3 028)



Plate 64: Roof space over Bedrooms 1 to 3, looking east (D3 026)



Plate 65: East side of south wall of Kitchen, looking south (D3 018)



Plate 66: West side of south wall of Kitchen, looking south (D3 017)



Plate 67: West wall of Kitchen, looking west (D3 011)



Plate 68: Fireplace in west wall of Kitchen, looking west (D3 029)



Plate 69: West side of north wall of Kitchen, looking north (D3 012)



Plate 70: North wall of Kitchen, looking north-east (D3 013)



Plate 71: East wall of Kitchen, looking east (D3 014)

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