

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

BUILDING ASSESSMENT
ON
ARDINGTON HOUSE, ARDINGTON
OXFORDSHIRE
NGR SU 43295 88273

On behalf of
RSA Architects

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REPORT FOR

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Ardington House, Ardington

Building Assessment

SUMMARY

A building assessment was carried out on Ardington House (NGR SU 43295 88273). The building is a grade II listed building, which is due to its first Phase of c. 1720. This will see minor alterations which will largely retain original features. Though the kitchen wing contains parts of the Phase 2 and 3 buildings, little of the Phase 2 structure survives and the Phase 3 components are 20th century in date. This building sees alterations externally but this is primarily concerned with making the south and west elevations more in keeping with the Phase 1 structure.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location (Fig.1)

Ardington House (NGR SU 43295 88273) lies in the parish of Ardington, which now lies in the county of Oxfordshire, but was in the historic county of Berkshire.

Topographically the house is located on a gentle south facing slope at 90-95m ordnance datum, which runs down to what is now called the Ardington Brook.

The local geology consists of Upper Greensand with alluvial deposits in the very lower reaches of the Ardington Brook valley (BGS 1971 sheet 253).

1.2 Commission

Robert Stephenson of RSA Architects commissioned this report on behalf of the Baring family.

1.3 Aims of Investigation

Planning and listed building consent is being sought to convert the use of the basement and Kitchen Wing.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Designations

The building is a grade II* listed building (EHID. 250046: SU 43295 88273).

Gentry house. c.1720, with some later alterations. Probably by Thomas Strong, Jr, of Oxford; for Edward Clarke. Ashlar stone plinth; grey brick with red brick dressings; complex roof of slate with lead ridges; brick end stacks and ridge stacks. Baroque style. 3-storey, 7-window range, arranged 2:3:2. Segmental-headed 6-panel door to centre, with stone architrave surround with keystones, and rusticated outer surround. Segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with segmental brick heads and brick keystones to left and right bays to centre. Two 12-pane sashes with flat brick arches and brick keystones to left and right. Flat brick band between ground and first floors. 3 segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with segmental brick heads having brick keystones, and brick aprons, to first floor centre 3 bays. Two 12-pane sashes with flat brick arches and brick keystones to first

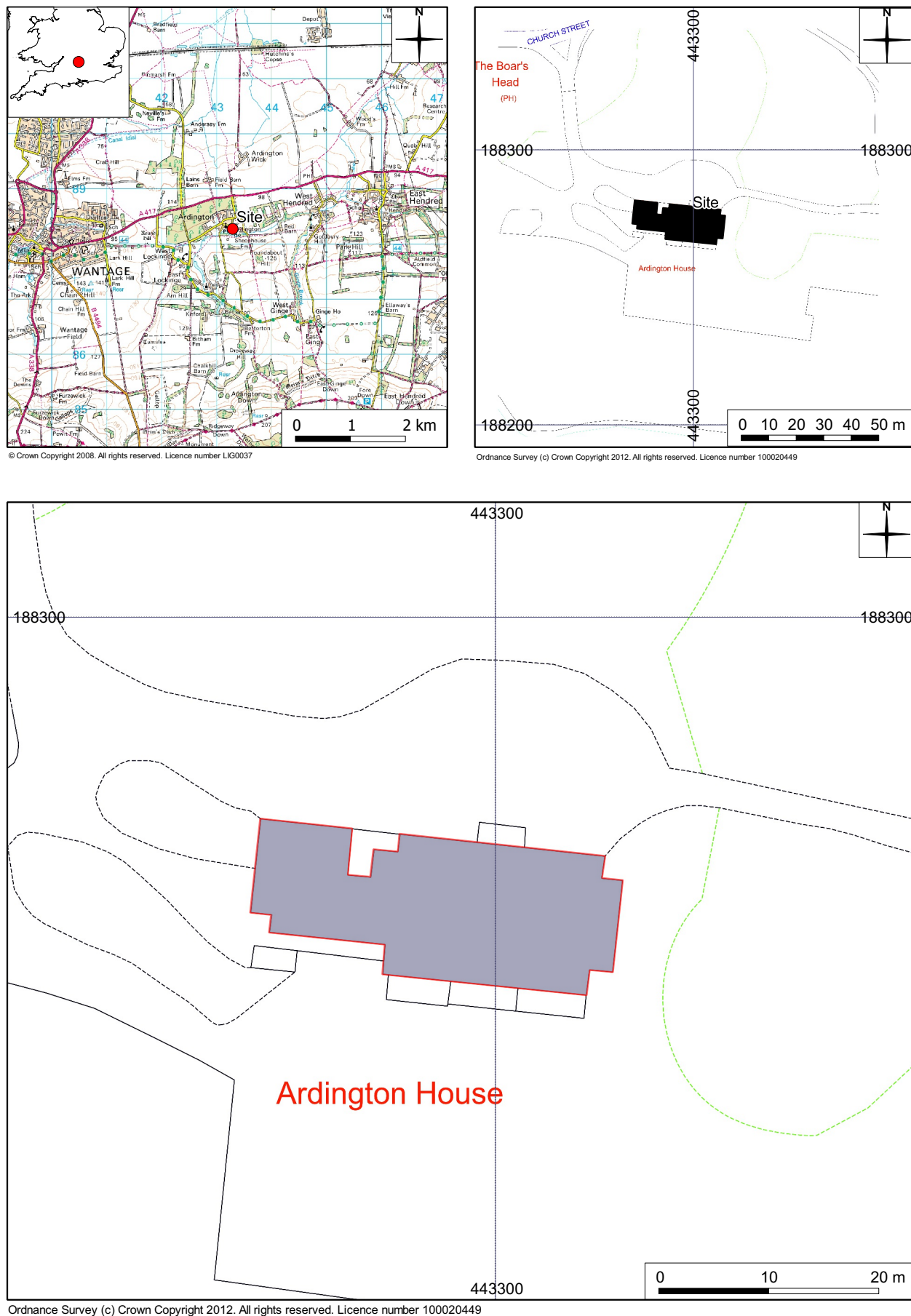


Figure 1. Site location

floor left and right. Flat brick band between first and second floors. 3 segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with segmental brick heads having brick keystones, and brick aprons, to second floor 3 bays. Two 12-pane sashes with flat brick arches and brick keystones to second floor left and right. Plain stone cornice at base of plain parapet. Pediment to centre 3 bays, with mid C19 armorial cartouche. Rear: identical fenestration, except glazed door to ground floor centre and C19 wood-light wood mullion and transom windows to lengthened openings with flat brick arches and brick keystones to ground floor left and right. Mid C19 wood loggia on Doric columns to ground floor centre 3 bays. Left return: 3-storey, 3-window range. 6-panel door with plain fanlight and round-arched surround having keystone and impost blocks. Round-topped 12-pane sashes with round-arched surrounds having keystones and impost blocks to ground and first floors, that to ground floor left shortened; those to first floor have shaped brick aprons. Flat brick band between ground and first floors, and between first and second floors. 3 round windows with keystones to second floor. Interior: mid C19 wood panelling to hall, with shell-topped niches flanked by paired Ionic pilasters to each side of hall. Early C19 Imperial staircase which rises in 2 flights to half-landing and returns in single flight to first floor. Balustrade of barley-sugar twist balusters. First floor landing has mid C19 wood panelling in Baroque style. Dining room to ground floor rear has probably early C18 Bolection moulded panelling with some later alterations and early C19 plasterwork ceiling of garlands of vines with central shaped moulding. Subsidiary kitchen avilion, of 1961 by Hugh Vaux, is not of special architectural interest. History: built by Thomas Strong, for Edward Clarke. Estate bought by Robert Vernon in 1833. Vernon made a fortune selling horses to the British Army in the Napoleonic Wars, and presented a collection of paintings to the nation. In 1861 Ardington was bought by Lord Wantage of Lockinge.

The house is accounted in the Buildings of England: Berkshire (Pevsner 1966, 67-8; Tyack, Bradley *et al.* 2010).

2.2 History of Development

The southern part of the parish of Ardington is first encountered as part of an estate called Gainge in 956 when it is awarded to Abingdon Abbey (Gelling 1979, no.79). The same estate is encountered in a 959 in a less reliable charter (Gelling 1979, no.94). Ardington proper has been associated with a charter of *Æperedinge* tune of 961 (Gelling 1974, 468-9). Gelling suggests that linguistically the name would be inconsistent and considerable contraction would have taken place concerning the name. If this connection is correct then the name is derived from *Æðe(l)ræd's peoples tūn*. If this early association is correct then the name is associated with **Earda*.

Two estates were focussed on Ardington in 1086, which were held by Robert d'Oilly (Morgan 1979, 11.4, 5, 6). It is accounted first that Edwin, a free man, held 5 hides in 1066 but now has 2 hides and 1 virgate. This estate contains 3 villagers, 8 cottagers, 2 slaves, a mill and 26 acres of meadow. The other estate is held by Saewin, a free man, who held 9 hides in 1066, and has 4 hides and 3 virgates in 1086. His estate contains 6 villagers, 5 slaves, and 2 mills. There is a dispute over 1 of these mills. The final reference does not mention a manor precisely but does mention a hide held by Robert, formerly by Azor, with 11 cottagers. This is presumably the holding for which the tithes were later disputed between Bicester Priory and Oseney Abbey.

The apparent dispute with Cola in 1086 over one of the mills of Ardington is perhaps important (Morgan 1979, 65.10, 13). Cola is accounted as holding the manor of Ginge and East Hendred from the king, and here it is stated that East Hendred was formerly held by Saewin. Genge as a village is divided in two with East Ginge and Ginge House in West Hendred and West Ginge in Ardington. The intermixed estate and manorial holdings is probably indicative of this being a united holding including East Hendred (probably the main manor and church) with West Hendred and Ardington (sub-manors and chapels).

In the early 12th century the Lord of Wallingford enfeoffed Gilbert Basset with the estate at Ardington (VCH 1924, 269-72). This descended through the Basset line to Eustacia Basset and her husband Richard de Camvill. In 1322 Ardington manor was taken from Alice the widow of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. With the forfeiture the manor was awarded to Ralph de Cobham. In 1367 the

manor was granted to Alice Perrers, a favourite of the king. Following this the king granted the manor to John, then Earl of Huntingdon, later Duke of Exeter. In 1461 the manor was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1481 it was granted to Thomas, Earl of Derby. The manor remained with the Earl's of Derby until 1606, however, from c. 1560 the manor was leased to Edward Clark. The Clark family purchased the manor in 1606.

The present house was built c. 1721, with the earlier Clark mansion being built about a mile from the village (VCH 1924, 268-72). This is suggestive that the original location of Ardington Manor is not located on the site of the present house. This is based on the assumption that the earlier Clark mansion was constructed on the site of the earlier manor, which is not definitive. The present proximity of Ardington House to the village church is reminiscent of a medieval arrangement, with the twin ecclesiastical and secular pillars of society residing together.

The church is known to have been granted to Bicester Priory in 1182 (VCH 1924, 269-72). Some of the tithes in Ardington were known to have been held or granted to Oxford Castle chapel, which was in turn granted to the abbey of Oseney.

There were some five pre first series Ordnance Survey maps identified (Figs. 2 and 3). The earliest of these is Rocque's map of 1761 (BRO T/M 128), which shows the simple rectangular structure which was constructed c. 1721. The second map of c. 1808 (BRO D/EL/P1), a working inclosure map, shows the rectangular block of the main range, but with a narrow extension on the west side, which would have been located under the south side of the kitchen wing. There is a building to the north of this. These additions are dated by map evidence to between 1761 and 1808; a late 18th century date is feasible. The inclosure map of 1811 (BRO D/P7/26/1) shows the same group of buildings, with the buildings on the west end. The map of 1843 (BRO D/D1/71) shows the same group of buildings. The last antiquarian map dated 1872 is an estate map (BRO D/EL P8) showing the building in an irregular form. It undoubtedly shows the main block with the western extensions joined together.

The Ordnance Survey maps of a scale 1:2,500 also provide useful information on the development of the western kitchen wing. The map of 1877 shows the western extension with the block to the north. There may be a feature drawn on the south side that could be a conservatory, although this is not abundantly clear. The map of 1899 shows the western extension with a further structure to the west and the building surviving on the north side. These may have been located around a yard. The map of 1912 shows a series of marked out structures on the west side of the building, it is not apparent if this is a forerunner of the present kitchen wing or if this marks the construction of the kitchen wing. The next map of 1972 shows the map with the kitchen wing as it is. There is a large gap in the production of maps across the centre of the 20th century at scale 1:2,500. A map of a larger scale 1:10,560 dated to 1938 appears to show the kitchen wing complete.

3 DESCRIPTION OF ARDINGTON HALL

3.1 Introduction and general description (Figs. 4 and 5)

The house is a three storey, building with a rectangular shape, which dates to the early part of the 18th century. This part of the building was only viewed in the basement area and externally. On the west side of the building is an extension to the original single build concept of the kitchen wing. This structure is in reality not so much of a wing but simply an extension along the main axis of the building.

3.2 The North or front elevation

The main structure is in a Baroque style, consisting of three stories and a basement; this contains a seven window range, which is arranged in a 2:3:2 formation (Fig. 5 Plate 1). The central part of the façade makes a play with the concept of the portico with pediment, although it is not designed with columns. This protrusion from the front of the building incorporates the central three window bays. The basement is separated from the ground floor by an ashlar stone plinth. The wall above

this is of grey brick with red brick dressings. The ground floor contains a central segmental-headed 6-panel door, with stone architrave surround with keystones, and rusticated outer surround. This is flanked by segmental arch-headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes. Two flat brick lintels with brick keystones lie to the left and the right containing 12-pane sashes. There is a flat brick band between ground and first floors. The first floor, or piano nobile, imitates the lower floor. The central unit has three segmental-arched headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes and brick aprons set in three bays. Two flat brick lintels with brick keystones lie to the left and the right containing 12-pane sashes. There are two flat brick lintels with keystones and 12-pane sashes to the left and right. There is a further flat brick band between first and second floors. The second floor has three segmental-arched headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes and brick aprons set in three bays. The pediment over the central three bays contains a plain stone cornice at base of a plain parapet; with mid C19 armorial cartouche.

The kitchen wing north façade contains a central door set in a semi-circular headed arch below a pediment. The arch is filled with an elaborate doorway with a central door in a hybrid window design having panels to the left and right and a further one above. The wooden panelling above radiates around a small rounded headed 4-light window located centrally above a door. The door itself is set in architrave moulding containing fleuron design. The door is a six panel door. The architrave is extended to cover the side panels of which the upper part has three lights and the lower part has panelling. The stairs is approached by five semi-circular stairs. The wall to the left is of a greyish brick with red brick dressing, designed to match the main range. The wall to the right of the door is more mixed with evidence of an earlier brick structure being reused, and having a window blocked. The flanking windows sit below a cornice; they are square-headed sash windows with 12-panes. Set in the east façade of this kitchen wing is a hybrid window below the cornice, which has a central square headed sash with 12-panes, set within mullions, outside which are windows with 4-panes (Fig. 5). The roof is hipped and has a central lantern (see roof).

3.3 The East elevation

The east façade is also of the Baroque style being of three storeys and having a three window range. The wall is of grey brick with red brick dressing. The ground floor contains a central door with a round headed arch containing keystone and impost. The door is a six panelled door. This is flanked by two windows containing round headed arches with keystones and impost blocks with rounded headed 12-pane sashes. The sash in the left hand side has been shortened. There is a flat brick band between first and ground floor. The first floor contains three bays of round headed arched windows with keystone and impost blocks with rounded-topped 12 pane sashes. The first and second floor is separated by a red brick band. The third floor consists of three round or rose windows with keystones. Capping this is a plane cornice and pediment with a plane red brick infill.

3.4 The South or rear elevation

The Baroque style and layout of the main part of the building is matched on the south side, this consists of three stories and a basement; this contains a seven window range, which is arranged in a 2:3:2 near identical fenestration (Fig. 5, Plate 2). The central part of the façade makes a play with the concept of the portico with pediment over the central three bays, although it is not designed with columns. The basement is separated from the ground floor by an ashlar stone plinth. The wall above this is of grey brick with red brick dressings. The ground floor contains a central segmental-arch headed glazed door. This is flanked by segmental arch-headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes. Two flat brick lintels with brick keystones lie to the left and the right containing 2-light wood mullion and transom lengthened windows of the 19th century. A wood loggia with architrave on Doric columns extends across the ground floor of the centre three bays. The floor of the loggia extends in front of the doors/windows of the flanking two bays to form balconies over light-wells around which are cast iron railings. At either end of the façade are walls extending out to form the eastern and western porticoes, these walls are normally of grey

brick with red brick dressing and blank, that is except on the ground floor on the left hand side where a segmental brick arch with segmental-headed sash window of 8-panes can be seen.

There is a flat brick band between ground and first floors. The first floor, or piano nobile, imitates the lower floor. The central unit has three segmental-arched headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes and brick aprons set in three bays. Two flat brick lintels with brick keystones lie to the left and the right containing 12-pane sashes. There are two flat brick lintels with keystones and 12-pane sashes to the left and right. There is a further flat brick band between first and second floors. The second floor has three segmental-arched headed windows with keystones and 12-pane sashes and brick aprons set in three bays. The pediment over the central three bays contains a plain stone cornice at base of a plain parapet; with mid C19 armorial cartouche.

Below the loggia walkway/balcony that extends over the two bays to the left and right of the loggia, the walls extend below ground level forming the remains of two light wells with retaining walls. There are two corresponding windows in line with the above bays. The half sunken walkways have balustrade rails (hidden now due to ivy growth).

The kitchen wing to the west is on the south side made of two component parts. Both are of red brick but have slightly different level roof lines. The component nearest to the main range contains two windows in its basement level, and three windows in its ground floor. The lintels are plain and out of keeping with the building. The lower windows are square-headed sash windows with 4-panes. The upper windows are square-headed sash windows with 6-panes. The western part of the wing contains a plank door, and lean-to.

3.5 The West elevation

The west façade must have mirrored the east elevation before the late 18th century. There is a flat brick band between first and ground floor, and it is roughly above this that the similar features can be detected. The first floor contains three bays of round headed arched windows with keystone and impost blocks with rounded-topped 12 pane sashes. The first and second floor is separated by a red brick band. The third floor consists of three round or rose windows with keystones. Capping this is a plane cornice and pediment with a plane red brick infill.

The west façade of the kitchen wing sits below that of main block (Fig. 5). On the right hand side there is a brick gable. In the basement of the gable is a four-casement mullion style window. To the west of this is a panel door with plain lintel, and a panel hatch. The ground floor contains two 3-casement windows with 8-panes in each. One of these is set square under the gable.

3.6 The Roofs

The roof on the main block is complex being of slate with lead ridges; brick end stacks and ridge stacks.

The roof on the kitchen wing is complex and also of slate. A gable roof extends along the south side of the wing. This is stepped partially along its course on the south side. On the north side of the wing there is a hipped roof with dormer around the parapet. A lantern sits above the hipped roof with $\frac{3}{4}$ columns on each corner and windows on each side consisting of 16-pane lights, surmounted with a square copper dome on which is placed an ornamental ball or globe.

3.7 The interior basement of main building

At the heart of the basement to the rear of the building is a vaulted hall, three bays by two (Plates 3-5). There were two standing central columns. This has now had various arches in-filled. The floor contains a mixture of flag-stones and cobbling, which were undoubtedly designed with a pattern, but which was not properly appreciated with the infilling walls and the stored material. This occupies the rear of the central block of the building. To the north of this there are two doors, one set into each bay. The western of these rooms contains a barrel vault, and contains a brick structure that is probably part of a heating system, which was a later insertion (Plate 7). The other

is the wine cellar. Neither of these latter rooms have any features of note architecturally. To the south of the vaulted hall are the remains of a passageway with three sections of half barrel vault with a door at the west end heading into one light-well, and a rose window at the east end (Plate 10).

Running axially and in line with the two northern bays of the vaulted hall are two other halls. The eastern hall had originally a group of three buildings set around it. On the north side two doors lead into two rooms, originally these were probably one, with a modern partition (Plates 6 and 8). At the end of each it is apparent that the original windows have been blocked. The window heads contain segmental arches. On the one there is a small side chamber, from which a round-headed arch with keystone leads to the well-light. On the east side of the hall a door leads to a small room in which there is a blank arch on the east wall and a round-headed arched doorway. A door on the south side of the hall enters a rectangular room with two segmental-headed sash windows on the south wall, still with original shutters (Plate 9). There is a blocked fire-place in the east wall, with wooden cupboard possibly original to the right. In the west wall a cupboard, possibly in a blocked doorway, and an original door leads back into the vaulted hall.

The western hall (Plate 12) contains a room to the north and south, and on the west leads into a further hall at the west end of the original building. The hall is on two levels with a small flight of stairs between. There is a wooden partition with a door, none of this looks particularly old. A door on the north leads to room in the northwest angle of the old building (Plate 13). There are two segmental-headed windows in the north wall, and a further segmental-headed window in the northwest angle of the north wall. Also in the west wall there is a recess, which is concealed by a wooden food lift, not an original feature, but possibly a late Victorian or 20th century addition. The west wall runs at an angle and part of the wall is extremely thick, some of this probably has to do with features above that were not witnessed. The door on the south side of the hall leads into a room dominated by two fireplaces with ranges. The lintels are painted but contain keystones. The main range is probably a Falkirk Iron Co. piece (Plate 11) of the late Victorian kitchen range (Ferry 2010, 49). This was probably at onetime the original kitchen containing early features. In the south wall there are two segmental-arched windows, with original shutters. There are two doors into the vaulted hall on the east, and a cupboard and door in the north wall.

The hall to the west, which is the west end of the old building, contains two entrances through the west wall; both of these contain semi-circular-headed arches one with keystone and impost. There is a dog-leg stairs on the south side, with cupboard under stairs. In the north wall is the remains of a window.

3.8 The interior basement of kitchen wing

The basement of the kitchen extension has few if any features of architectural note due to its 20th century construction (Figs. 4 and 5). The back or south side of the basement contains two rooms of which the larger lies adjacent to the east wall entering through one of the original arches. There is a door in the south wall and a glazed partition in the west wall, with door, the base of a chimney with blocked in fireplace and cupboard in alcove alongside. In the north wall are two square-headed sash windows, with 4 panes. The door in the west wall through the glazed partition leads to another uninspiring room with a door in each of the north and south walls, and with a window of four casements in the outer west wall.

The door on the north side leads to the rooms on the north side of the kitchen wing. The northwest rooms contain a small hall with an outside door in the west wall, a north door leading to a further room and a screen in the east wall (Plate 14). The north door leads into a room with a wooden shutter in the west wall. The door in the screen in the east wall leads into an unlit central room with an opening in the east wall into a small passage leading back to the hall at the west end of the main building. A door on the south side leads into a room already described, while a door on the north side leads into a small unlit room.

The fixtures and fittings in general in this room are a mixture of features designed to be in keeping with the original building and those that are not. Panelled doors occur with modern architrave. Plank doors to the exterior.

3.9 The interior first floor of kitchen wing

The dog-leg stairs from the first floor leads up to another hall or landing at the west end of the original building (Fig. 4). The stairwell is lit by a sash window with segmental-head (described externally). In the west wall of the landing there are two rounded arched openings that lead into the kitchen wing proper. There are two openings in the east wall, both leading into the old house.

Of the two arched openings in the west wall, the north one leads into a little passage (Plates 16 and 17), before going up steps and through an opening into the main room on the north side of the kitchen wing. The only significant details to survive are the in-keeping door and windows and mouldings. The rest of the room has been fitted out to serve as a modern kitchen, with the ceiling now blocking the light from the lantern. A door in the west wall leads up steps and into a continuation of the kitchen. There are windows in the north and east walls and a door leading through to the rooms on the south side of the kitchen wing. This room has a window in the west wing and a door in the east wall. In the northeast corner a fireplace has been removed.

The east door leads to a passageway heading back to the hall or landing through the round-headed arch. The south wall is a wooden partition, with two doors leading into two rooms (Plate 15). The west of these rooms has a chimneybreast in the west wall and two square-headed sash windows in the south wall. The east room has one square-headed sash window in the south wall.

4 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Phasing of the Building

The present building can be fitted into three main phases. The major Phase 1 is dated c. 1720, and covers the main structure and majority of the features of the main building, although it is apparent that there are some later 19th century alterations to this part of the building. This part of the building is the reason that the structure is listed.

Phase 2 saw a structure built along the south side of the present kitchen wing and a standalone building on the north side of the kitchen wing. This phase has to be dated from the map evidence from 1761 to 1808. It is apparent that the walls of the standalone building on the north side can still be identified and must form the bases of the room in the basement on the northeast side. The function of this room is unknown, but could have been an icehouse. The building adjoining the Phase 1 structure has been demolished.

In the early part of the 20th century Phase 3 occurred, how and when this was from the Ordnance Survey maps is inconclusive, though it had almost certainly occurred by the 1930s and may have been there by 1910.

4.2 Listed status

The building is a grade II* listed building and as such has certain legal requirements for protection, which extend to its formal gardens.

4.3 Historic and Architectural Assessment

The Phase 1 building is an impressive baroque structure of the early 18th century. The additions at the west end of the building, which form the kitchen wing are less impressive and only some of this (the front or north elevation) has attempted to be in keeping. The basement of the Phase 1 house has significant detail of note, floor designs, vault designs, not all of which it was possible to record adequately on the initial visit (due to areas being used for storage).

5 CURRENT PROPOSAL

The current proposal is to make the existing kitchen and adjoining rooms into a more residential living space as befits the house with playroom and utility areas in the basement below. At present the kitchen wing serves for functions in the grounds, while the basement of the early house is used for storage and contains outmoded oil tanks, boilers and other redundant heating facilities.

In the basement it is proposed that the vaulted hall has the inserted walls removed to open the space up to its original extent. The floor is to be relayed or replaced, this has a patterned design. The rooms on the south side are to be refurbished and turned into wash rooms. The rooms immediately to the east and west of the vaulted hall are to be refurbished.

In the rooms to the north of the vaulted hall the brick boiler/heater is to be removed. A final decision on the use of this room has not been made. In the east end of the basement the hall and the present boiler room is to be refurbished and the oil boiler replaced with a new gas boiler. The oil tanks in the northeast rooms are to be removed along with the recent partition, with one of the doors being blocked up. This will be transformed into office space.

In the western part of the Phase 1 building the area is to be refurbished with the northwest room being turned into a bedroom with the dumb waiter removed. The west hall is to be refurbished.

In the kitchen wing the south façade is to be altered so that it is more in keeping with the windows on the south side of the Phase 1 structure. Paved areas are to be made externally, which will see the reduction of some of the external ground levels. The existing glazed screen internally is to be partially removed and a new door inserted. In the west façade of the kitchen range, the door is to be replaced with a door that matches the one in the north or front façade of the kitchen wing, while the wooden shutters are being replaced with a window. Internally a partition is being removed to open up a passageway under the north area of the kitchen wing.

The ground floor of the kitchen wing is to see the kitchen replaced and the lantern light-well reopened. The floor is to be lowered in the adjacent room.

In the south part of the kitchen wing, ground floor, the internal partitions and doors are to be removed and the whole room opened up.

Externally ivy will be removed from the balustrade so that it again allows light into the light well.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Ardington House is a grade II* listed building, this is due to the Phase 1 development. Alterations to this structure are minimal and are designed to be in keeping. Drawings and observations may be required to be made of minimal aspects of the alterations as work progresses as a full survey or recording was not carried out at this time.

Alterations to the south and west facades of the kitchen wing are designed to enhance the building, as the features proposed to be altered as they were planned in the early 20th century (Phase 3) were not totally in keeping with the rest of the building on these sides. The north façade which was the structure most in keeping is not to be altered. Internally the late date of the construction means that little of merit will be lost, and that which was of merit like the opening to the lantern will be re-instated.

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BRO D/P7/26/1 1811 Inclosure map of Ardington

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Stephen Yeates

John Moore Heritage Services

20th June 2012



BRO T-M 128 1761

Not to scale



BRO D-EL-P1 c. 1808

Not to scale



BRO D-P7-26-1 1811

Not to scale

 Ardington House

Figure 2. Antiquarian maps



BRO D-D1-71 1843

Not to scale



BRO D-EL P8 1872

Not to scale

○ Ardington House

Figure 3. Antiquarian maps

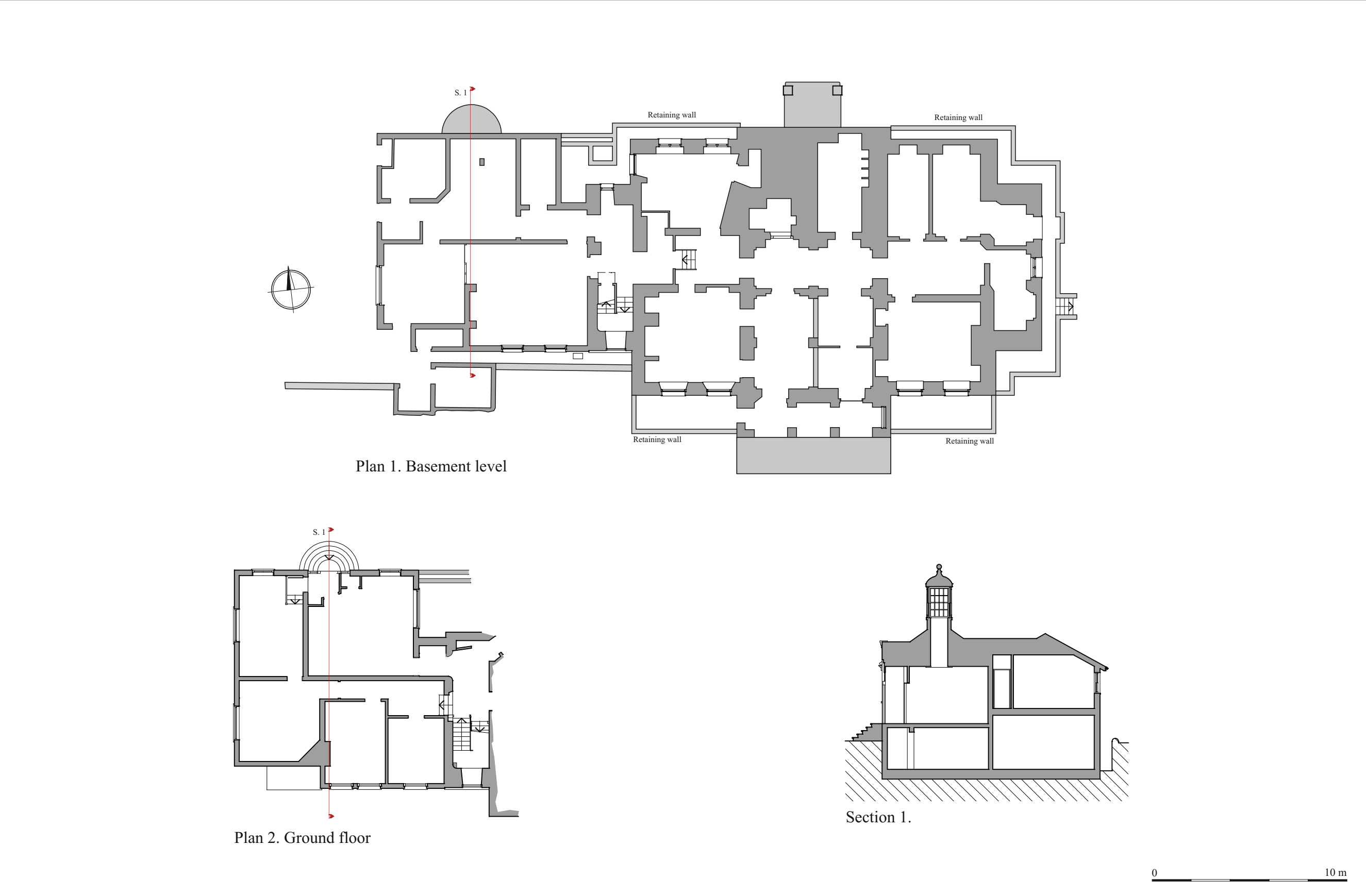


Figure 4. Plans and section of Ardington House

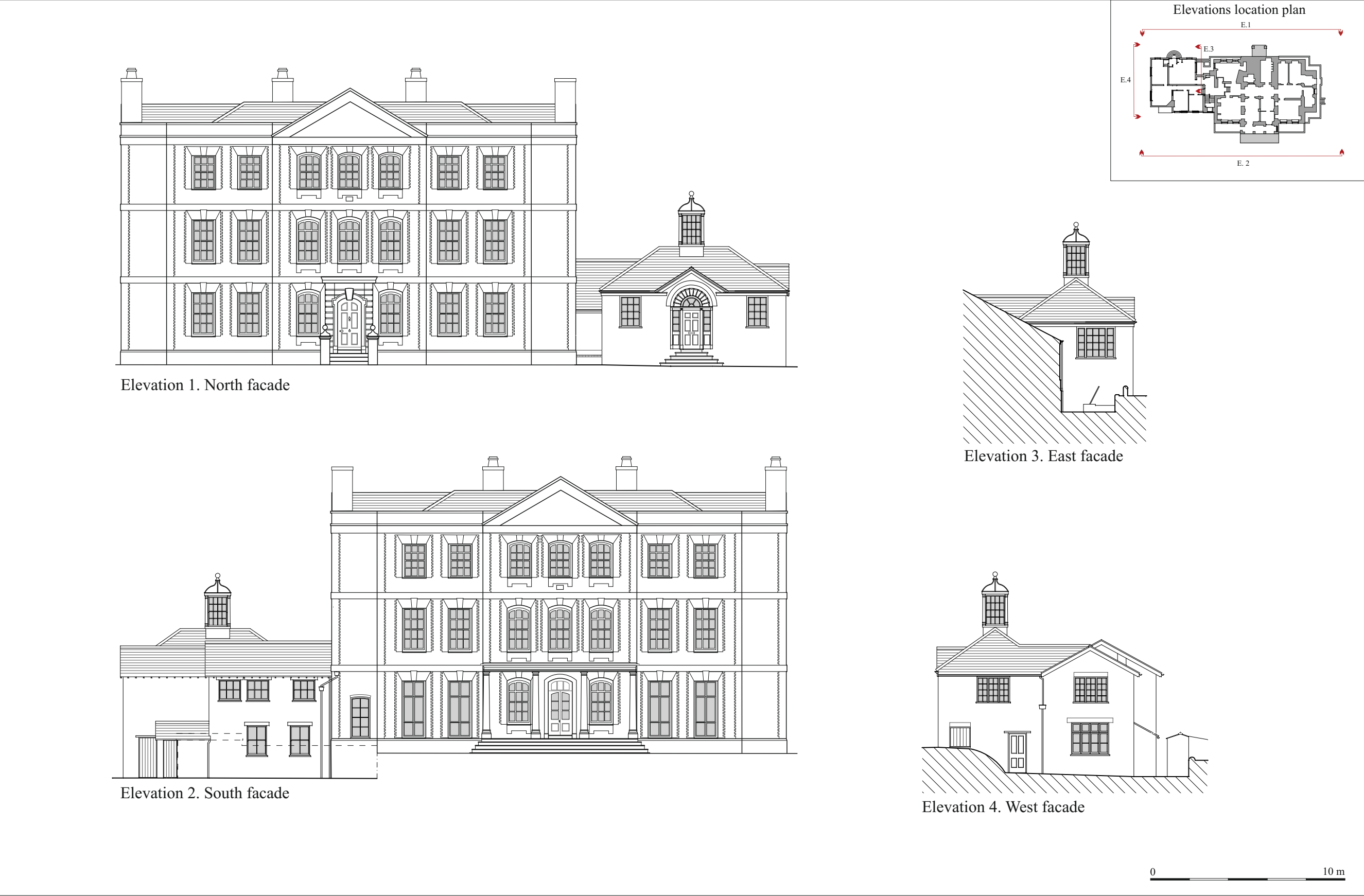


Figure 5. External elevations of Ardington House



Plate 1. North elevation



Plate 2. South elevation



Plate 3. Vaulted Hall, basement



Plate 4. Vaulted Hall, basement



Plate 5. Vaulted Hall, basement



Plate 6. North-east room, basement, blocked segmental window



Plate 7. North-central room, basement old heating system



Plate 8. North-east room, basement



Plate 9. South-east room,
basement



Plate 10. South passage,
basement



Plate 11. South-west room,
basement, late Victorian
hagar



Plate 12. West Hall from Vaulted Hall,
basement



Plate 13. North-west room, nasement



Plate 14. Basement passage, Kitchen
Wing



Plate 15. Ground floor,
south room, Kitchen
Wing



Plate 16. Details at join of Kitchen Wing
to old building



Plate 17. Details at join
of Kitchen Wing to old
building