

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1912
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**Historic building recording of a bothy, glasshouse,
boilerhouse and other garden structures in the
walled kitchen garden at St Osyth's Priory,
St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/01i
ECC code: STOWG23**

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boilerhouse and other garden structures in the
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust in the walled garden at St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex in February 2023. The garden walls, bothy and boilerhouse are Grade II listed while the glasshouse and other structures are not. The listing proposes a late 17th/early 18th century date for the walled garden. The cartographic evidence, however, disputes this and indicates an initial construction date of between 1858 and 1874. The bothy is the oldest of the structures recorded, built around the same time as the garden wall, and is built over an earlier (probably 16/17th century) garden wall. The glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden structures all appear to have been constructed around the turn of the 20th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out in the walled kitchen garden at St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW. The recording work was commissioned by Matthew Bynoe (City & Country) on behalf of City & Country and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 27th and 28th February 2023. The site is located at NGR TM 11953 16640 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 21/00839/FUL) was submitted to Tendring District Council in May 2021 for the proposed creation of spa/treatment facility through the demolition of existing glasshouse and associated structures and repair/rebuilding of boiler house. Proposed conversion of and single storey extension to existing bothy to form a holiday let; 2no. single storey new build buildings to form holiday lets; repair and renew wooden gates; associated repairs to the listed structures and ancillary works including landscaping the courtyard, parking and alterations to vehicular access.

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of any structures due to be impacted by the development (ECC 2022). This recommendation was given based on the buildings' historic provenance. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2023) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the bothy, glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden structures. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and

photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group."

In particular the record considered:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure(s).
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- The significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor plan of the buildings at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following background includes extracts from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> and the Essex Records Office (ERO)).

The town of St Osyth is recorded as *Cicc* in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is said to be the location of a 7th-century nunnery founded by Saint Osyth, from whom the modern town is gets its name. The proposed development is located to the north-east of the priory remains.

St Osyth's Priory (NHLE No. 1002193) is a medieval priory that was founded in the 1120's by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, as a house for Augustinian Canons. It became an abbey dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, and Osyth sometime before 1161. The park associated with the priory was most likely gained around 1268, when a charter was granted to the abbey allowing some hunting rights. The abbey was suppressed and surrendered to the crown in 1539.

In 1553, Thomas Darcy gained possession of the abbey and was responsible for making many structural changes. Many of the medieval buildings were demolished,

including the abbey church, and impressive modifications were made to the remaining buildings to create a substantial residence. New buildings were also constructed, and the formal walled garden created. Over the next 400 years, the priory and park had considerable reworking, remodelling and modernisation, as well as additional buildings added. In the late 19th century, gravel extraction began within the park and continued into the 20th century.

The area of the ruins of the priory and garden are scheduled (SAM No. 24 and EHER 4) and the park is a Registered Park and Garden (NHLE No. 1000237). St Osyth's Priory and park contains 22 structures which are listed.

The walled garden is located c 100m north-east of the priory remains. The walls, bothy and boilerhouse (referred to as a brick-shed in the listing) were Grade II listed in 2014 (NHLE No. 1416974). The listing reads:

The walled kitchen garden was probably built by the fourth Earl Rochford in the mid-C18; it was reached via the woodland walks through the former C18 Wilderness. It is not depicted on Eyre's 1762 survey of the estate but is shown on the Wiggins survey of 1814. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the walled garden in the same configuration at the time of inspection (2012), with a bothy attached to the interior southern wall, the gardener's cottage at the exterior of the east elevation and two small sheds attached to the exterior of the west wall. The latter have been replaced in the C20. Further kitchen gardens, at least one large glasshouse and orchards are shown to the south, beyond the wall and a smithy and gasometers are noted east of the Gardener's cottage, a typical mid- to late-C19 house. The ruinous glasshouses within the walled garden are first shown on the OS map of 1923.

PLAN. An irregular rectangular shape, aligned east-west, with a slightly curving south wall and convex west wall.

EXTERIOR. Regularly spaced brick piers are constructed around the perimeter. The main entrance is centrally placed in the north wall, comprising two brick piers with flat capping and dentils and a two-leaf timber door with applied latticework. A secondary, pedestrian entrance is at the south-west corner. A brick shed is attached to the north-east corner.

INTERIOR. It is divided into two by a central walk and contains a perimeter gravel path edged by box borders. The ground is partly laid to grass and partly cultivated for vegetables. Attached to the south wall is a low brick bothy with a slated, pent roof, numerous door and window openings and a brick chimney.

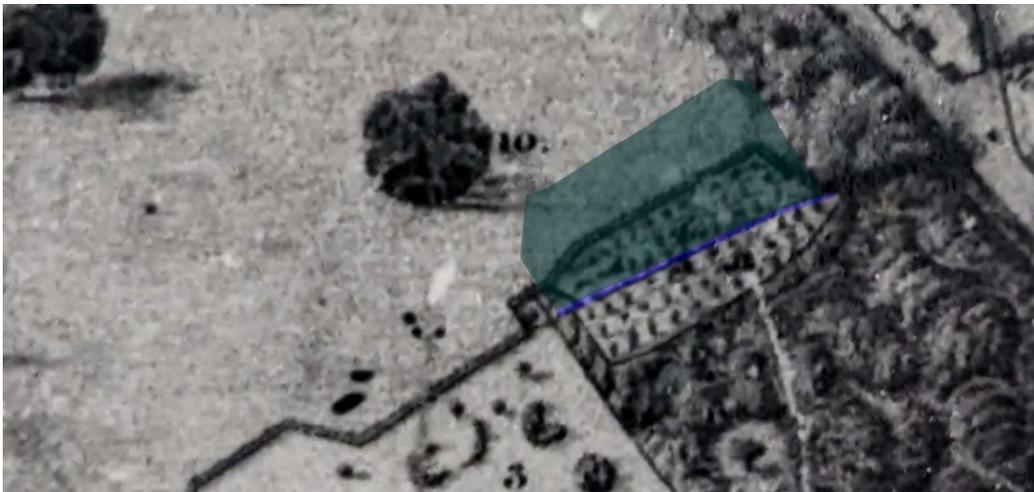
Although the Edward John Eyres estate plan of 1762 predates the walled garden, the earlier garden wall identified in the bothy is present (Map 1).

The Historic England listing proposes that the walled garden is present on the estate plan prepared by John Wiggins in 1814 (Map 2), but this is inaccurate. Whilst there is a garden present in the site's location, it is not the walled garden present today. As a matter of fact, the garden does not appear on historic mapping until the 1st edition OS map from 1874 (Map 4).

From an 1858 sales catalogue (ERO SALE/B2426, Map 4) and the 1st edition OS map (Map 5), we can place the construction of the garden walls and the bothy to between 1858 and 1874. It was likely constructed by Sir John Johnson, a corn merchant who owned the priory at the time and undertook large-scale restoration and embellishment 'of a most ambitious and distressing kind' (Tipping 1924). The garden wall has been built adjacent to the earlier wall identified on the 1762 plan (Map 1). The bothy has then been constructed on both walls. The layout of the walled garden remains unchanged on 1896 25-inch OS map (Map 6).



Map 1 Extract of Edward John Eyre's 1762 estate plan. The approximate area of the walled garden highlighted in green and the 16th/17th century garden wall identified in the bothy highlighted blue.



Map 2 Extract of John Wiggins 1814 estate map. The approximate area of the walled garden highlighted in green and the 16th/17th century garden wall identified in the bothy highlighted blue.



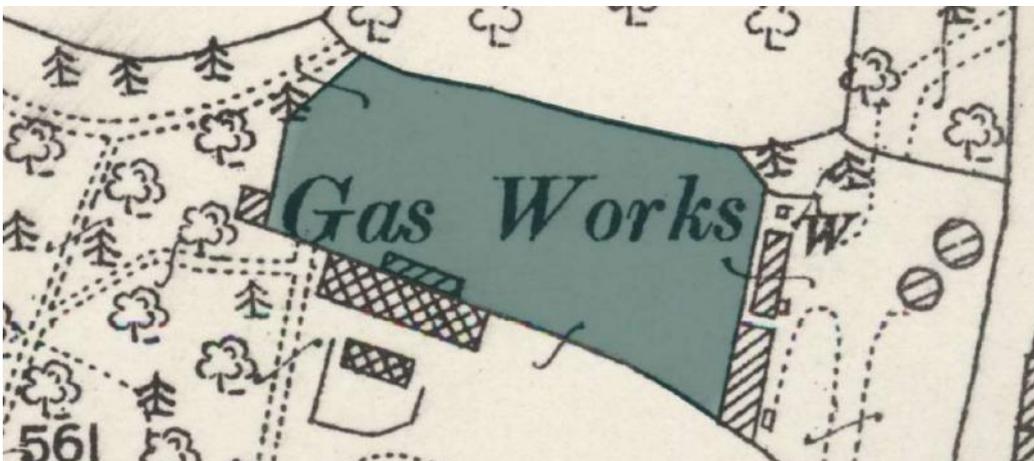
Map 3 Extract of the 1839 tithe map. The approximate area of the walled garden highlighted in green.



Map 4 Extract of a sales catalogue plan dated to 1858. The approximate area of the walled garden highlighted in green. (ERO SALE/B2426)

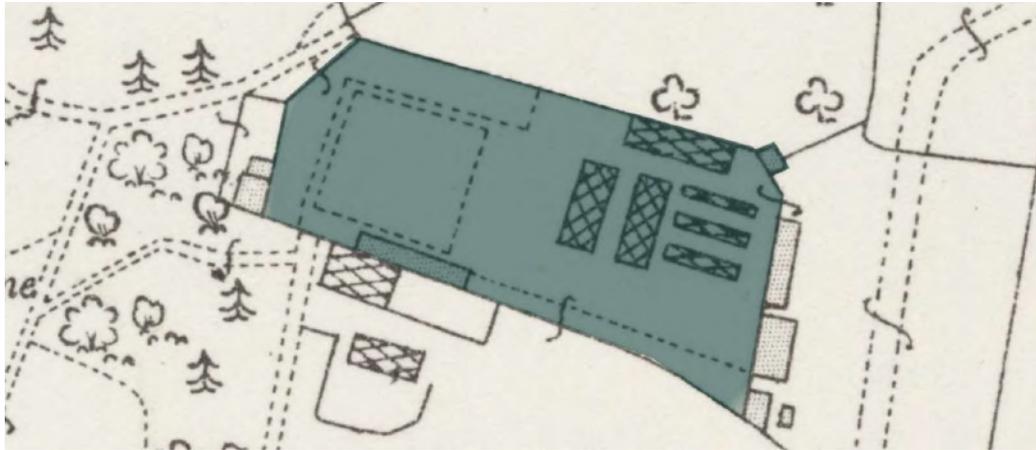


Map 5 Extract of the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (1874). The walled garden highlighted in green. The bothy is visible against the southern boundary.

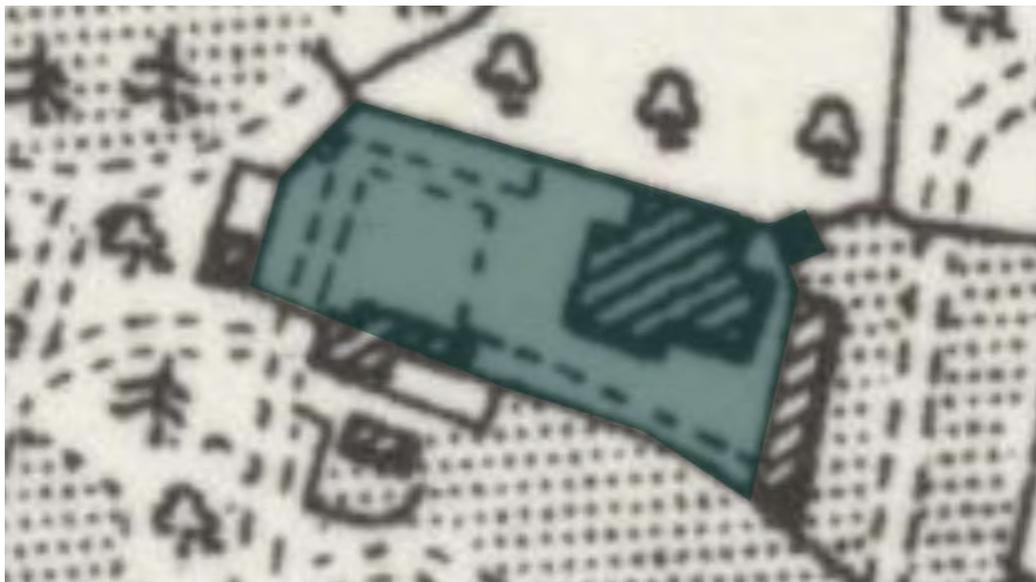


Map 6 Extract of the 1896 25-inch OS map. The walled garden highlighted in green. The bothy is visible on the southern boundary.

By 1921 (Map 7) the large glasshouse, the boilerhouse, two smaller glasshouses and three raised bedding areas have been constructed. The garden's layout has no other changes until the present day, now the southern-most raised bed is no longer present.



Map 7 Extract of the 1921 25-inch OS map. The walled garden highlighted green. The bothy is visible on the southern boundary and the glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden features are visible in the north-east corner.



Map 8 Extract of the 1938 6-inch OS map. The walled garden highlighted green. The bothy is visible on the southern boundary and the glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden features are visible in the north-east corner.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-18)

The buildings detailed in this report include a bothy, a glasshouse, a boilerhouse, two glasshouse bases and two raised beds. They are all associated with the walled garden (NHLE no. 1416974). The garden has an irregular rectangular shape, aligned roughly east-west, with a slightly curving south wall and convex west wall. The garden covers an area of approximately 2,180m².

Unless otherwise stated all floors are poured concrete, all windows timber-framed and all doors made from timber.

Bothy (Fig 2-5)

The bothy¹ is located on the southern wall of the garden. It is a single-storey, rectangular building that is aligned east south-east/west south-west. It measures approximately 16.8m by 3.3m covering an area of roughly 55.44m².



Photograph 1 Northern elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Exterior

The roof is mono-pitched, sloping to the north, and clad in slate. There is a red brick chimney located on the western half of the roof.

The bothy is constructed from red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Monk bond. The southern elevation incorporates the 19th-century garden wall (brick dimensions: 230 x 115 x 65mm), also constructed from red brick but laid in Flemish bond.

Also incorporated into the structure of the bothy is an earlier wall, constructed from red brick (brick dimensions: 240 x 110 x 52mm) laid in English bond and located abutting to the northern side of 19th century garden wall. The brick size indicates a construction date of between the 16th and early 18th centuries, although the use of English bond points to a date earlier in the proposed range. Whilst not obvious from the exterior of the bothy (due to an abundance of vegetation), the wall can be seen in the interior.

The northern elevation (Photograph 1) has three windows and one door. The door is vertically planked and located in the eastern half of the elevation. The eastern most window has been boarded up. The middle window comprises three abutting eight-light windows, the central one of which has a horizontal-awning opening while the flanking two are fixed (Photograph 2). The western most window is six-light with two vertical-awning openings.

At the eastern end of the elevation, a curved brick corbel is present in the eaves. It is only a single brick wide. On the iron gutter at the western end is a decorative lion's head (Photograph 3).

¹ The bothy at St Osyth's priory is a gardener's bothy, a purpose-built small cottage-like dwelling, that provided accommodation for the estate's gardeners.



Photograph 2 Detail of window on northern elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.



Photograph 3 Detail of lion's head decoration on gutter of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 4 Eastern elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The eastern elevation (Photograph 4) has a single-light fixed window. There is a curved brick corbel present in the eaves on the northern edge of this elevation.

There is a single door in the southern (Photograph 6) and western elevations (Photograph 5). The southern door is a reused door, which appears to be in an existing doorway, and has a stone doorstep.



Photograph 5 Western elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 6 Detail of door in southern elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing north north-east.

Interior

The bothy is split into two rooms, the smaller of which was inaccessible at the time of recording. The walls are brick painted white.

The roof is constructed of single rafters that rise from a timber wall-plate on the northern wall to meet the top of the southern wall. They are supported by a single purlin and a number of posts that rise from the 16/17th century wall. A large number of Baltic timber marks are present on many of the rafters (Photograph 8). All the roof timbers are machine cut.



Photograph 7 Interior of bothy. Photograph taken facing west north-west.



Photograph 8 Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.

From the interior of the bothy, the two distinct phase of garden wall can be seen more clearly. The 16/17th century wall is wide and shorter than the later 19th-century garden wall. Both have been incorporated into the structure of the bothy.

The larger room has two windows on the northern wall and one on the eastern wall. There is also a door in the northern and southern elevations. The southern door appears to utilise an existing doorway within both the 16/17th-century and 19th-century walls.



Photograph 9 Interior of bothy (locked room, through window). Photograph taken facing south-east.

There is a dividing wall at the eastern end of the larger room. It is constructed from a combination of red brick, laid in stretcher bond, and breeze blocks. This is inserted and modern in date. At the western end of the room is a wrought iron support that joins the northern wall plate to the 16/17th-century wall.

Through the window of the small room, it could be observed that there is a brick fireplace with a decorative tile course (Photograph 9). Two small tie-beams and a timber wall-plate were also observed.

Glasshouse (Fig 6-9)

The glasshouse is a three-quarter span glasshouse and is located on the northern wall of the garden. It is rectangular in shape, single storey and aligned roughly east-west. It is approximately 15.3m by 4.5m and covers an area of roughly 69m².

Exterior

The roof of the glasshouse is gabled at both ends with an asymmetric pitch; the northern pitch is substantially shorter than the southern. It is constructed from timber and glass and has several awning windows at the peak of the southern pitch. The eastern, southern and western elevations are supported on a plinth of red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Flemish bond.

The northern elevation is dominated by the 19th-century garden wall. There is a red brick plinth, which is starting to delaminate, and three buttresses.

The eastern and western elevations are mirror images of each other and comprise timber-framed fixed windows and a single doorway (Photograph 11). On the southern elevation (Photograph 10) there are ten awning windows.



Photograph 10 Southern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 11 Western elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east north-east.

Interior

The roof (Photograph 12) of the glasshouse is constructed from pairs of rafters, which rise and meet at a ridge-board. On the southern roof pitch the rafters are supported by a wrought iron purlin and timber posts rising from the floor. At the apex of the roof, the rafters are secured with cast iron ridge spandrels which in turn have wrought iron supports connected to cast iron eave spandrels (Photograph 13). There are four wrought iron supports that join selected southern rafters to the 19th-century garden wall.



Photograph 12 Detail of glasshouse roof showing cast iron ridge spandrels and wrought iron supports. Photograph taken north-west.



Photograph 13 Detail of cast iron eave spandrels in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 14 Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.

There is a partition wall separating the glasshouse into two rooms. The wall resembles the eastern/western elevations with fixed windows, a single door and a brick plinth.

At the eastern end of the glasshouse, there are two window opening mechanisms – one that opens the windows at the apex of the roof and another that opens the windows on the southern wall (Photograph 15 and 16). They are both constructed from a combination of wrought and cast iron. The mechanism for the upper windows has a crank with a wooden handle that turns to open the windows. The lower window mechanism is a lever with a lightly decorative base. There are two small pulley wheels at the top of the northern wall and wooden potting benches on both long sides of this room. The western room is a mirror of the eastern room, bar the pulley wheels.



Photograph 15 Detail of cast and wrought iron lower window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 16 Detail of cast and wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing west.

Boilerhouse (Fig 10-12)

The boilerhouse is small square building which is single storey with a basement level. It is roughly 4.0m by 3.8m covering an area of 15.2m². It is located on the north-east corner of the garden wall on the exterior of the garden.



Photograph 17 North-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 18 North-west elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Exterior

The roof of the boilerhouse is mono-pitched, sloping to the north-east, and clad in slate. Deterioration has caused slates to be lost from the lower portion of the roof. This area has been covered with chicken wire.



Photograph 19 Detail of window in south-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 20 Detail of stairs to boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The north-east, north-west and south-east elevations are constructed from red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Monk bond.

An opening is present in north-east elevation (Photograph 17). There is no evidence there was ever a door on the opening. There is a single window on the south-east elevation (Photograph 19). Although no glass remains, it would have been a fixed six-light window. The north-west elevation is plain brick with a chimney breast (Photograph 18).

The south-west elevation is dominated by the 19th-century garden wall. There is a wrought iron railing surrounding concrete steps which lead underground (Photograph 20).

Interior

The roof of the boilerhouse comprises single rafters that rise to meet a timber wall-plate on the south-west wall. Presumably, the rafters would have risen from a wall-plate on the north-east wall. The rafters are supported on a single purlin and a single post. The boilerhouse is partially subterranean and completely open on the interior.



Photograph 21 Interior of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north.

The floor of the boilerhouse is mainly poured concrete except one area where a brick floor is present. The bricks are laid flat and appear to be yellow in colour (Photograph 22).

The lower half of the north-east, south-east and part of the north-west walls are poured concrete, along with the south-west and north-west walls of the staircase and a small dividing wall. It seems likely these concrete walls are a later addition to underpin the above ground brick walls. The upper portion of the south-west wall is the 19th-century garden wall. It has a brick plinth with a chamfer and a buttress.

There is a doorway in the south-west wall (below ground) and an opening in the north-east wall (ground level). There is a window in the south-east wall. In the south-west and north-west walls are the remains of six iron pipes, five round and one rectangular (Photograph 23). Layers of flat iron sheeting has been incorporated in the brick work in the south-west wall, above the pipes, likely to protect the pipes from the weight of the brickwork. There is also an iron post next to the dividing wall.



Photograph 22 Detail of brick floor in boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 23 Detail of pipework in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Glasshouse Bases A and B and the Raised Beds (Fig 13-18)

The glasshouse bases and the raised beds are all located within the garden, to the south of the glasshouse. Glasshouse base A is 4.9m by 7.5m and covers an area of roughly 36.75m². Glasshouse base B is 4.8m by 12.6m and covers an area of 60.48m². One of the raised beds is 11m long while the other is 8.1m long. Both are 1.9m wide.

All four structures are constructed from red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Monk bond. The two glasshouse bases have a poured concrete floor while the raised beds are grassed.



Photograph 24 Northern elevation of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing south south-west.



Photograph 25 Western elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Glasshouse base A has an entrance on the northern elevation with a modern wooden gate (Photograph 24). On the southern elevation is area an area of brickwork laid in Flemish bond, either an area of repair or an entrance that has been blocked. There is rectangular concrete pond in the centre of structure.

Glasshouse base B (Photograph 25) has an entrance on the northern and southern elevations. There are two rectangular concrete ponds in the centre of the structure and raised beds along all four walls (Photograph 26).

There are the remains of two brick raised beds parallel to one another (Photograph 27). Mapping indicates there were originally three beds, but none of the third remains.



Photograph 26 Interior of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 27 Northern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing south-east.

7 Discussion

Historically, most cottages and country houses in Britain would have had a kitchen garden, those of which in larger manors and estates would have been contained by high garden walls (Campbell 2006). The primary function of the high walls was to shelter the garden from wind and frost, but they also segregated the estates' gardeners from the pleasure grounds, allowing them to continue working uninterrupted. Walled

gardens were at their peak productivity during the 19th century, after which their popularity declined due to the increase in foreign imports.

The walled garden (NHLE No. 1416974) at St Osyth's Priory has originally been proposed to be 18th century in origin but the cartographic evidence disputes this. Mapping indicates the garden walls and bothy were actually constructed sometime between 1858 and 1874. It seems likely the walled garden was initiated by Sir John Johnson, a London corn merchant, who purchased the priory in 1863 and made substantial changes to the priory and grounds.

The southern wall of the garden has been constructed adjacent to an earlier garden wall (see Fig 12) that starts and ends outside the garden. The earlier wall is built from smaller red bricks than the rest of the walls, indicating a probable date of 16th/17th century. The wall is wider and shorter than the 19th century garden wall and is likely first represented on the 1762 estate plan (Map 1). Much of the earlier wall is obscured by vegetation in the garden but, as the bothy has been constructed over the wall, it is visible inside the building.

Due to an abundance of vegetation growing on the walls and the bothy, it was difficult to tell if the bothy was built at the same time as the walls but the difference in brick bonding indicates the bothy was added to the garden after the walls were built. The garden walls were constructed from red brick laid in a Flemish-bond, very typical of this time. Flemish bond became the dominant choice during the 17th century and stayed popular into the 19th century, when English bond had a resurgence (Brunskill 1990). The bothy has been constructed in Monk bond which, while similar in appearance to Flemish bond, uses two stretchers between each header thus making it a slightly cheaper way to construct.

The bothy at St Osyth's priory is a gardener's bothy, a purpose-built small cottage-like dwelling, that provided accommodation for the estate's gardeners. During the 19th century, an increased number of garden apprentices, improvers, journeymen and foremen, mostly young, single men, travelled from garden to garden in search of work and experience but were in need of accommodation, hence the gardener's bothy was born. A bothy was also an important addition to gardens with glasshouses as it meant the garden had a constant presence to monitor the conditions (Greener 2009).

It seems likely the large building adjacent to the bothy on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps is the original glasshouse, now demolished. Although unusual for the glasshouse to be exterior to the garden, it would have been placed where it would garner the most sunlight. Historically, a gardener's bothy would have been located on the other side of the garden wall to the glasshouse, in the 'back shed' (Campbell 2006). 'Back sheds' may have included boilerhouses, fuel bunkers, work rooms, storage areas, mushroom houses, seed rooms, bothies, packing rooms, mess rooms or the head gardener's office.

The garden remained unchanged between 1874 and 1897, after which time the glasshouses, boilerhouse and raised beds were added. It seems likely they were added prior to 1914, as the occurrence of the Great War was disastrous for glasshouses. Young and able-bodied gardeners were sent away to fight and the incredible loss of life that ensued meant that many garden staffs became permanently depleted. Also, as a time of limited resources and finances, funds were kept for more important items (Woods 1990). It seems somewhat unimaginable that such excessive garden structures would have been constructed during or after the period of the First World War.

If constructed at the turn of the century, as seems most plausible, the glasshouses, boilerhouse and raised beds were added by either Sir John Johnson or his adopted daughter, Mabel Watts, who inherited the priory after his death in 1909.

The Victorian period saw a rise in glasshouse popularity. Prior to this they were an object of awe for the majority and primarily enjoyed by the very rich. The combination of the abolition of the glass tax² and industrial revolution meant that materials became cheaper and more readily available. Most glasshouses used frames that incorporated both wood and metal, with entirely cast/wrought iron frames reserved for the very wealthy.

The increasing betterment of heating technology is probably the instigating reason for the construction of the glasshouse in the walled garden. During the Victorian era, boiler technology advanced from simple stoves at the start of the century to very sophisticated cast iron boilers using pressurised systems by the end of the century (Jameson, 2013). It seems likely the glasshouse was constructed to incorporate a heating system and create a better horticultural environment, while the possible glasshouse to the south of the bothy was reduced in size and eventually demolished.

Whilst the walled garden is not as early in date as previously thought, it still has its place in the incredible history of St Osyth's Priory. The structures associated with the garden may seem insignificant in terms of architecture and design, especially in comparison to some of the impressive buildings on the estate, but they represent an expression of social and industrial advancement during the 19th century. In a wider context, walled gardens and their glasshouses play a part in the story of Victorian aristocracy and high society.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Matthew Bynoe (City & Country) for commissioning and City & Country for funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Sarah Veasey.

Figures are by Sarah Veasey.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brunskill, R W	1990	<i>Brick Building in Britain</i>
Campbell, S	2006	<i>Walled Kitchen Gardens</i>
CAT	2023	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a historic building recording and archaeological excavation at the Walled Garden, St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW by S Veasey</i>
CIfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Greener, C	2009	'Home From Home? Bothy living in Nineteenth-Century Gardens' in <i>The Devon Gardens Trust Journal 2</i>
MHCLG	2021	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
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ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation and Historic Building</i>

² The glass tax was introduced in 1746 and abolished in 1865. It originally taxed glass-making materials but later evolved to include finished glass goods.

		recording at St Osyths Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Clacton by T O'Connor
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Websites used: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000237?section=official-list-entry> (accessed 13/04/2023)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIaA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretcher within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e. widthways
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames horizontal members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
Victorian	the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12 Contents of digital archive

The CAT WSI
 The report (CAT Report 1912)
 Digital plans
 Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

City & Country

Teresa O'Connor, ECCHEA

EHER

Appendix 1:

Full digital photographic record

STOWG23_PhotoGraph_001.JPG	Site shot showing the bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_002.JPG	Site shot showing bothy. Photograph taken facing south.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_003.JPG	Site shot showing bothy and glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_004.JPG	Site shot showing glasshouse and glasshouse ruins A and B. Photograph taken facing north-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_005.JPG	Site shot showing bothy. Photograph taken facing west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_006.JPG	Site shot showing glasshouse ruins and bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_008.JPG	East elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_009.JPG	Detail of window on east elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_010.JPG	Detail of window on east elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_011.JPG	East elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_012.JPG	North elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_013.JPG	North elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_014.JPG	Detail of window on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_015.JPG	Detail of window on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_017.JPG	Detail of door on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_018.JPG	Detail of window on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_021.JPG	Detail of window on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-east.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_024.JPG	Detail of chimney on bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_026.JPG	West elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_027.JPG	Detail of door on west elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_028.JPG	Detail of door on west elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_029.JPG	Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_030.JPG	Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.

STOWG23_PhotoGraph_031.JPG	Detail of door in south wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_032.JPG	Detail of windows in north wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_034.JPG	Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_039.JPG	Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_044.JPG	Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_047.JPG	Detail of reused timber in doorstep in south wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_048.JPG	'K B' graffiti on north wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing north north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_052.JPG	Detail of doorway in western elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east north-east.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_057.JPG	Eastern elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_058.JPG	Detail of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_059.JPG	Detail of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_060.JPG	Detail of door handle of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_061.JPG	Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_062.JPG	Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_063.JPG	Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_064.JPG	Detail of interior door in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east south-east.

STOWG23_PhotoGraph_065.JPG	Detail of glasshouse roof showing cast iron ridge spandrels and wrought iron supports. Photograph taken north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_066.JPG	Detail of cast iron eave spandrels in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_067.JPG	Detail of cast and wrought iron lower window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_068.JPG	Detail of cast and wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_069.JPG	Detail of wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_076.JPG	Detail of glasshouse roof showing cast iron ridge spandrels and wrought iron supports. Photograph taken north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_077.JPG	Detail of cast and wrought iron lower window opening/closing mechanism in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing west south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_082.JPG	North-west elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_083.JPG	North-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_096.JPG	Detail of pipework in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_097.JPG	Detail of pipework and vent in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_111.JPG	Southern elevation of glasshouse ruin A with scale. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_112.JPG	Western elevation of glasshouse ruin A. Photograph taken facing east south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_113.JPG	Western elevation of glasshouse ruin A with scale. Photograph taken facing east south-east.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_114.JPG	Interior of glasshouse ruin A. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_115.JPG	Northern elevation of glasshouse ruin B. Photograph taken facing south-west.
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_116.JPG	Northern elevation of glasshouse ruin B with scale. Photograph taken facing south-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_118.JPG	Eastern elevation of glasshouse ruin B with scale. Photograph taken facing west north-west.
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STOWG23_PhotoGraph_001Site shot showing the bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_002Site shot showing bothy. Photograph taken facing south.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_003Site shot showing bothy and glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_004Site shot showing glasshouse and glasshouse bases A and B. Photograph taken facing east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_005Site shot showing bothy. Photograph taken facing west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_006Site shot showing glasshouse bases and bothy. Photograph taken facing...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_007Site shot showing glasshouse and glasshouse bases. Photograph taken ...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_008East elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_009Detail of window on east elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing we...



STOWG23_Photograph_010Detail of window on east elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken...



STOWG23_Photograph_011East elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_012North elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south south-west.



STOWG23 Photograph 013 North elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-west. STOWG23 Photograph 014 Detail of window on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing so...



STOWG23 Photograph 015 Detail of window on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph take... STOWG23 Photograph 016 Detail of door on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_017Detail of door on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing so...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_018Detail of window on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing so...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_019Detail of window on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph take...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_020Detail of window on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing so...



STOWG23_Photograph_021Detail of window on north elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing north.



STOWG23_Photograph_022Detail of thermometer on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing north.



STOWG23_Photograph_023Detail of bell on north elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south.



STOWG23_Photograph_024Detail of chimney on bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_025West elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



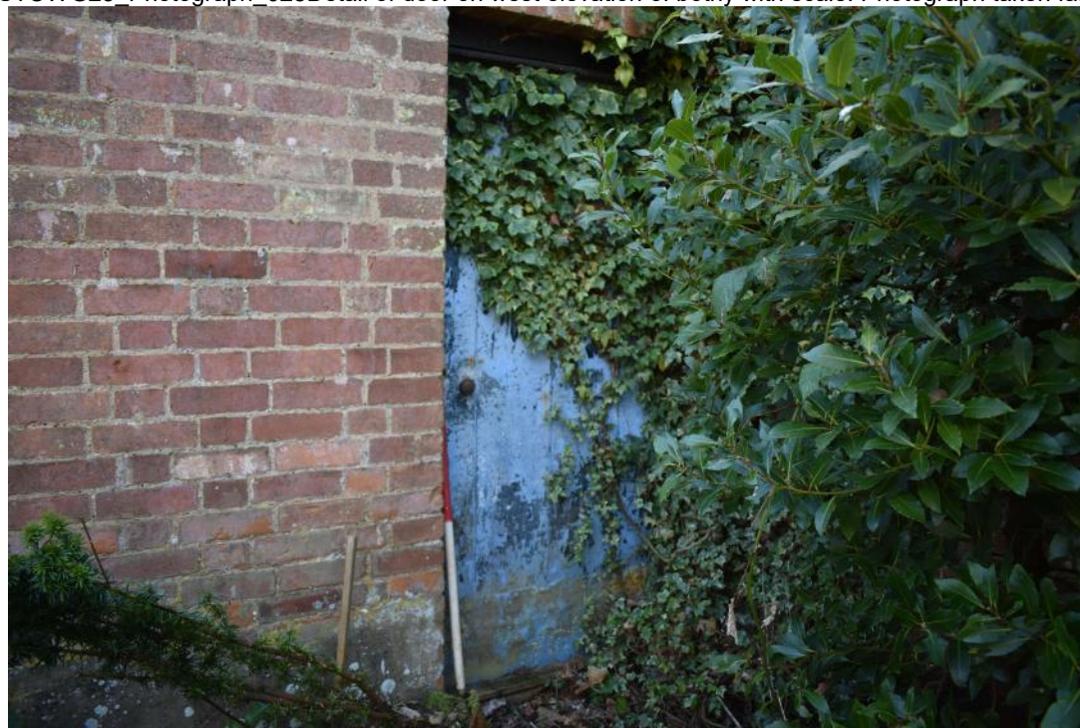
STOWG23_PhotoGraph_026West elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_027Detail of door on west elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_028Detail of door on west elevation of bothy with scale. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_029Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing west north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_030Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_031Detail of door in south wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_032Detail of windows in north wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_033Detail of door in north wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing north north-...



STOWG23_Photograph_034Interior shot of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_035Detail of window in east wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_036Detail of windows in north wall of bothy. Photograph taken facing north n...



STOWG23 Photograph_037Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_038Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_039Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_040Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_041Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.

STOWG23 Photograph_042Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_043Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.

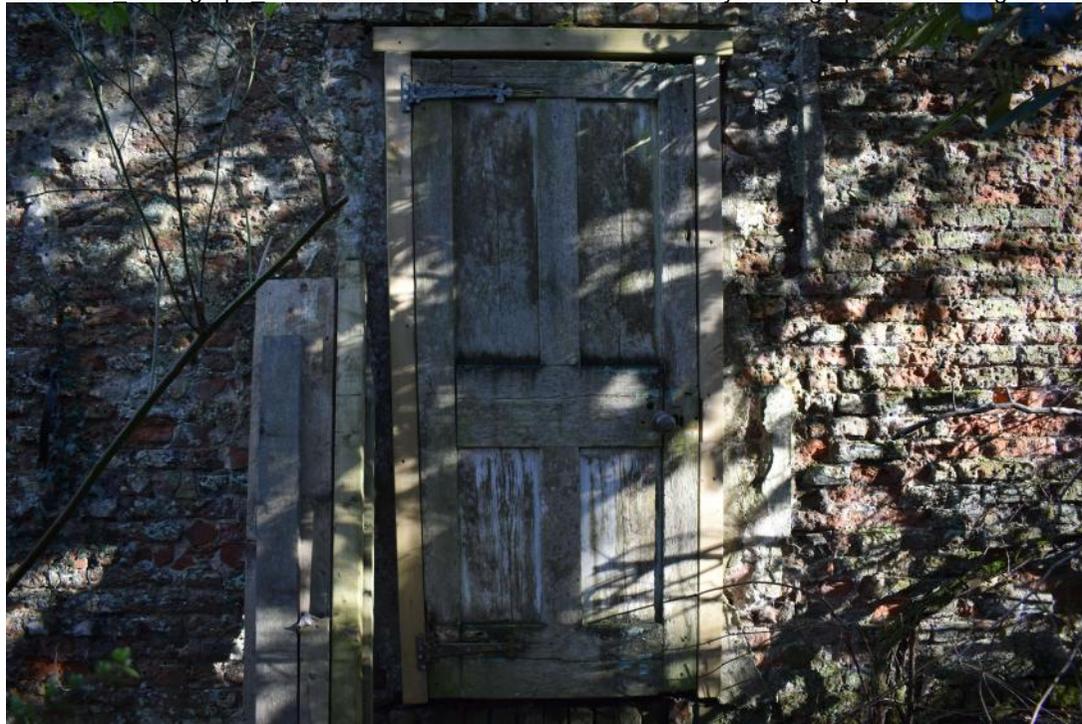
STOWG23 Photograph_044Detail of Baltic timber mark on rafter of bothy.



STOWG23 Photograph_045 South elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23 Photograph_046 Detail of door in south elevation of bothy. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23 Photograph_047 Detail of reused timber in doorstep in south wall of bothy. Photograph tak...



STOWG23 Photograph_048 'K B' graffiti on north wall of bothy. Photograp taken facing north north-w...



STOWG23_Photograph_049Western elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east north-east. STOWG23_Photograph_050Western elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing east north-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_051Detail of doorway in western elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing east north-east. STOWG23_Photograph_052Detail of doorway in western elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east north-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_053Southern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_054Southern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north north-...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_055Southern elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing n...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_056Eastern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_057Eastern elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph taken facing nor... STOWG23_PhotoGraph_058Detail of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse with scale. Photograph ...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_059Detail of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken faci... STOWG23_PhotoGraph_060Detail of door handle of door in eastern elevation of glasshouse. Photogr...



STOWG23_Photograph_061Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_062Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_063Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_064Detail of interior door in glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east south...



STOWG23_Photograph_065Detail of glasshouse roof showing cast iron ridge spandrels and wrought...



STOWG23_Photograph_066Detail of cast iron eave spandrels in glasshouse. Photograph taken facin...



STOWG23_Photograph_067Detail of cast and wrought iron lower window opening/closing mechanis...



STOWG23_Photograph_068Detail of cast and wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanis...



STOWG23_Photograph_069Detail of wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanism in glas...



STOWG23_Photograph_070Detail of wrought iron lower window closing mechanism in glass...



STOWG23_Photograph_071Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east south-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_072Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_073Interior of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_074Detail of door in eastern wall of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_075Detail of cast and wrought iron upper window opening/closing mechanis...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_076Detail of glasshouse roof showing cast iron ridge spandrels and wrought...



STOWG23 Photograph_077Detail of cast and wrought iron lower window opening/closing mechanis...



STOWG23 Photograph_078Detail of cast iron eaves spandrels and wrought iron lower window openi...



STOWG23 Photograph_079Detail of pulley wheels in north wall of glasshouse. Photograph taken fac...



STOWG23_Photograph_080Northern elevation of glasshouse. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_081North-west elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_082North-west elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_083North-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_084South-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_085 South-east elevation of boilerhouse with scale. Photograph taken facing ... STOWG23_Photograph_086 Detail of window in south-east elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph take...



STOWG23_Photograph_087 South-west elevation of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-east. STOWG23_Photograph_088 South-west elevation of boilerhouse with scale. Photograph taken facing...



STOWG23_Photograph_089Detail of iron railing around entrance to boilerhouse. Photograph taken ...



STOWG23_Photograph_090Detail of stairs to boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_091Detail of boilerhouse stairs. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_092Interior of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.



STOWG23 Photograph_093Interior of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north.



STOWG23 Photograph_094Detail of pipework in south-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken f...



STOWG23 Photograph_095Detail of vent in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing ...



STOWG23 Photograph_096Detail of pipework in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23 Photograph 097Detail of pipework and vent in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph...



STOWG23 Photograph 098Detail of iron post in boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-east.



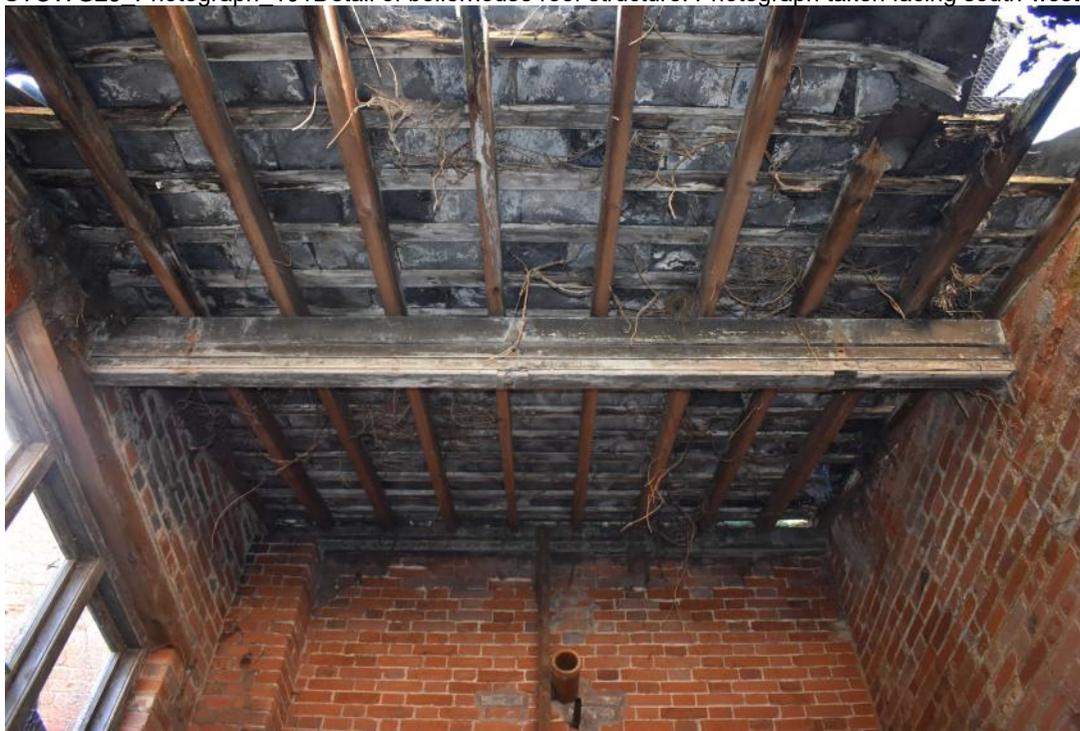
STOWG23 Photograph 099Detail of entrance in north-east wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23 Photograph 100Detail of window in north-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken faci...



STOWG23_Photograph_101Detail of boilerhouse roof structure. Photograph taken facing south-west. STOWG23_Photograph_102Detail of doorway in south-west wall of boilerhouse. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23_Photograph_103Detail of iron strap hinge on doorway in south-west wall of boilerhouse. ... STOWG23_Photograph_104Detail of brick floor in boilerhouse. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_105Detail of boilerhouse roof structure. Photograph taken facing south-west. STOWG23_Photograph_106Northern elevation of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing south...



STOWG23_Photograph_107Northern elevation of glasshouse base A with scale. Photograph taken fa... STOWG23_Photograph_108Eastern elevation of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing west n...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_109 Eastern elevation of glasshouse base A with scale. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_110 Southern elevation of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_111 Southern elevation of glasshouse base A with scale. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_112 Western elevation of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing east s...



STOWG23_Photograph_113Western elevation of glasshouse base A with scale. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23_Photograph_114Interior of glasshouse base A. Photograph taken facing south south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_115Northern elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing south...



STOWG23_Photograph_116Northern elevation of glasshouse base B with scale. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_117Eastern elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing west n...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_118Eastern elevation of glasshouse base B with scale. Photograph taken fa...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_119Southern elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_120Southern elevation of glasshouse base B with scale. Photograph taken f...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_121Western elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_122Western elevation of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing north...



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_123Interior of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing north north-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_124Interior of glasshouse base B. Photograph taken facing south-west.



STOWG23_Photograph_125Northern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing south-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_126Northern elevation of raised beds with scale. Photograph taken facing so...



STOWG23_Photograph_127Southern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing north-east.



STOWG23_Photograph_128Southern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing north-east.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_129Eastern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_130Eastern elevation of raised beds. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_131Detail of lions head decoration on gutter of bothy. Photograph taken facing north-west.



STOWG23_PhotoGraph_132Interior of bothy (locked room, through window). Photograph taken facing north-west.

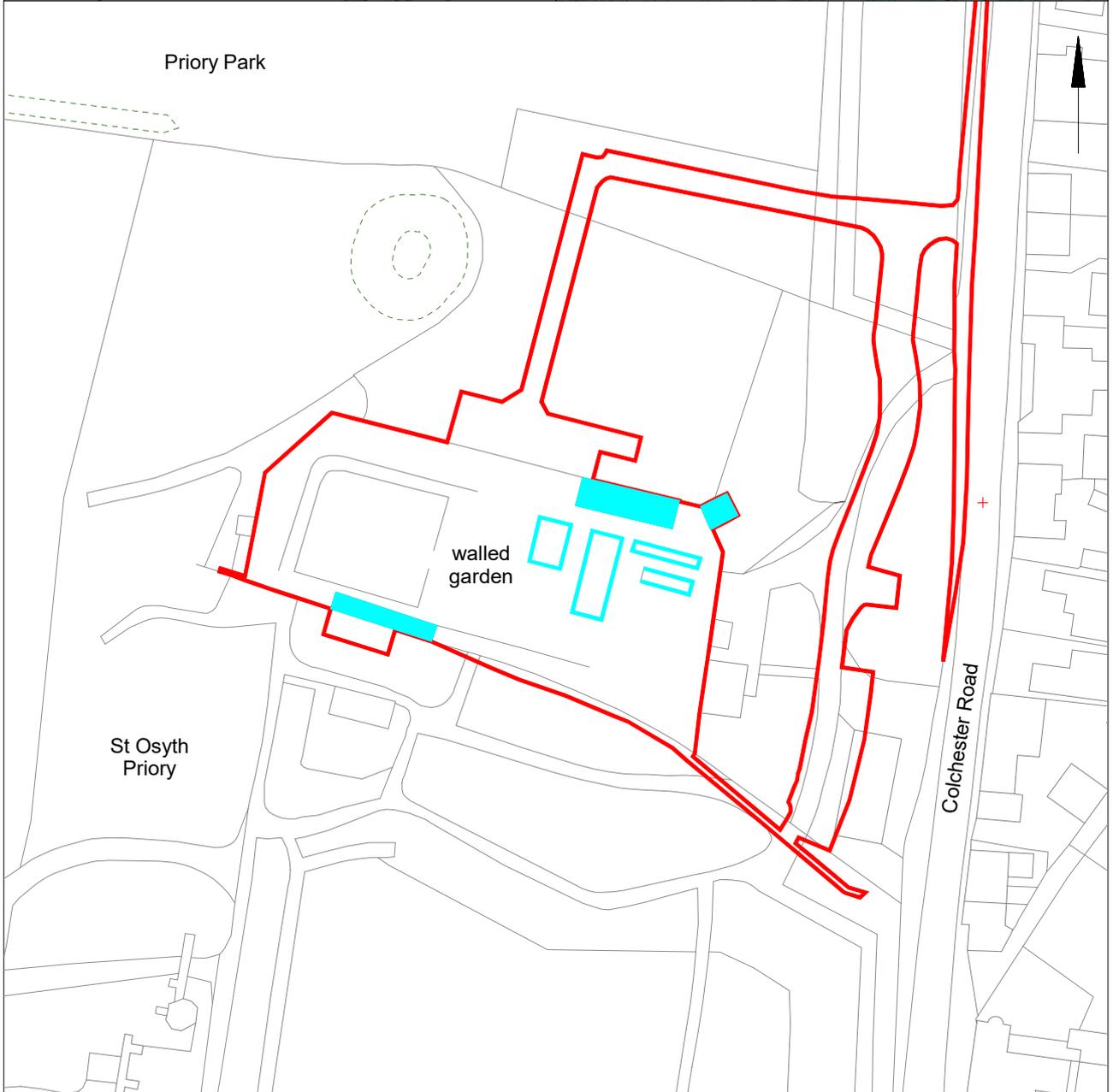
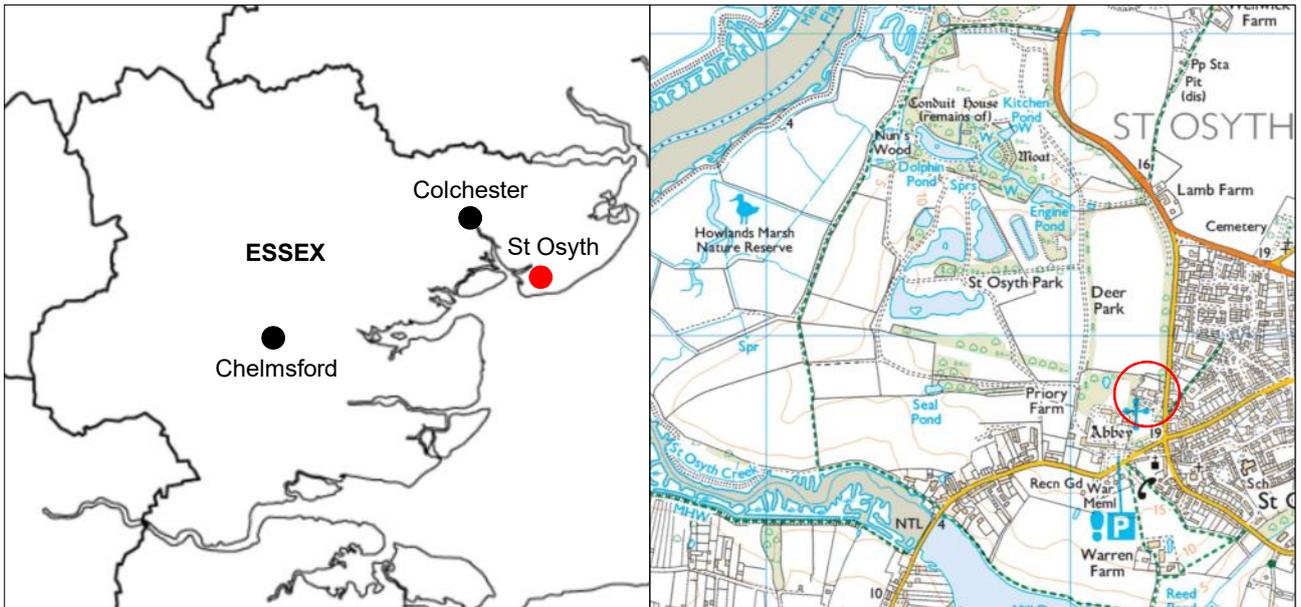


STOWG23 Photograph 133Interior of bothy (locked room, through window). Photograph taken facin...



STOWG23 Photograph 134Interior of bothy (locked room, through window). Photograph taken facin...





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Fig 1 Site location. Structures recorded highlighted in blue.



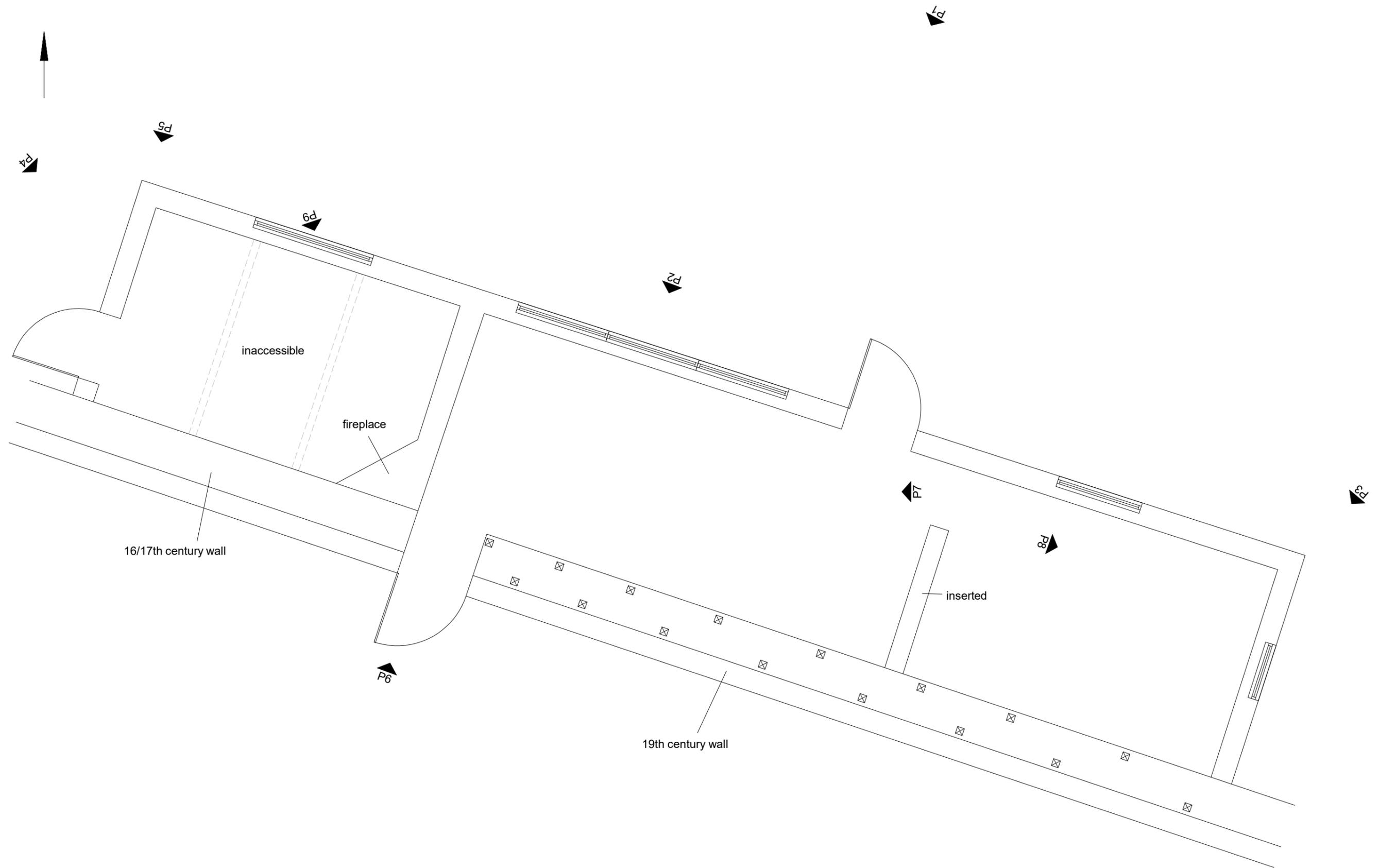


Fig 2 Bothy floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

0 2 m

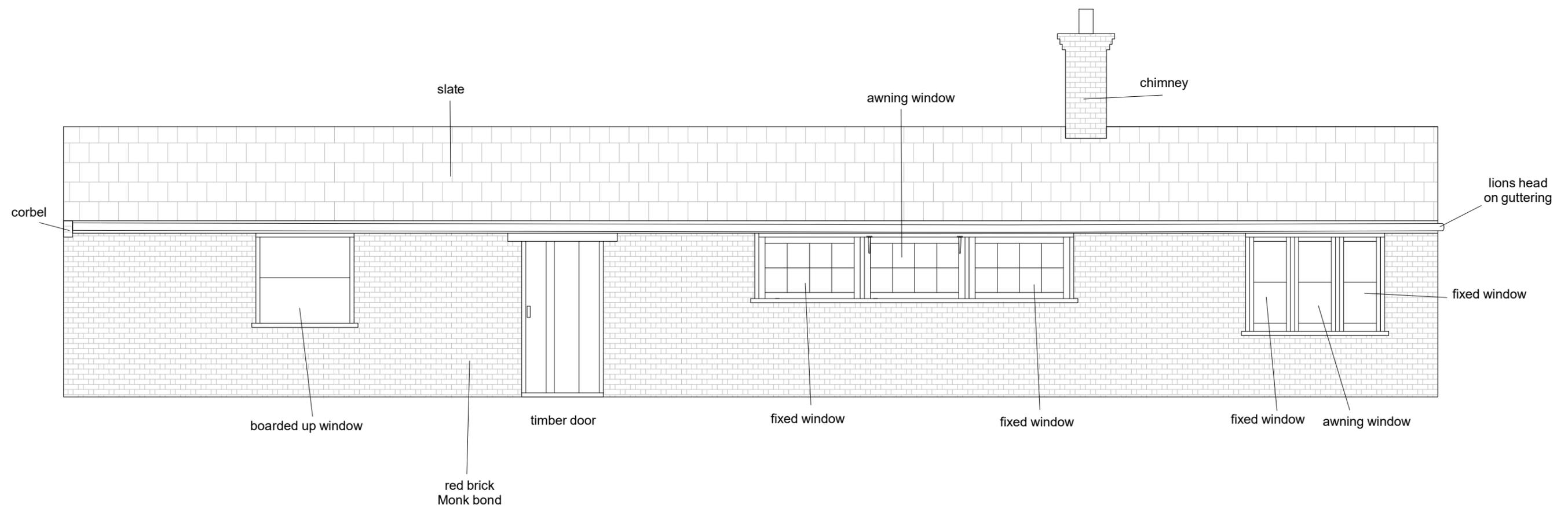


Fig 3 Northern elevation of bothy.



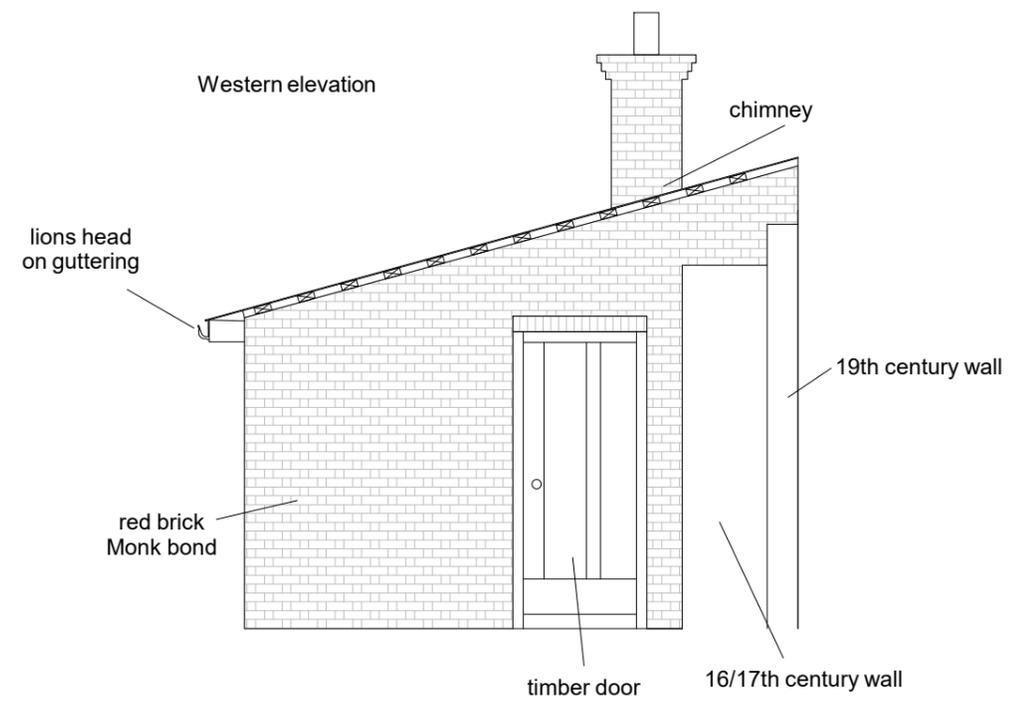
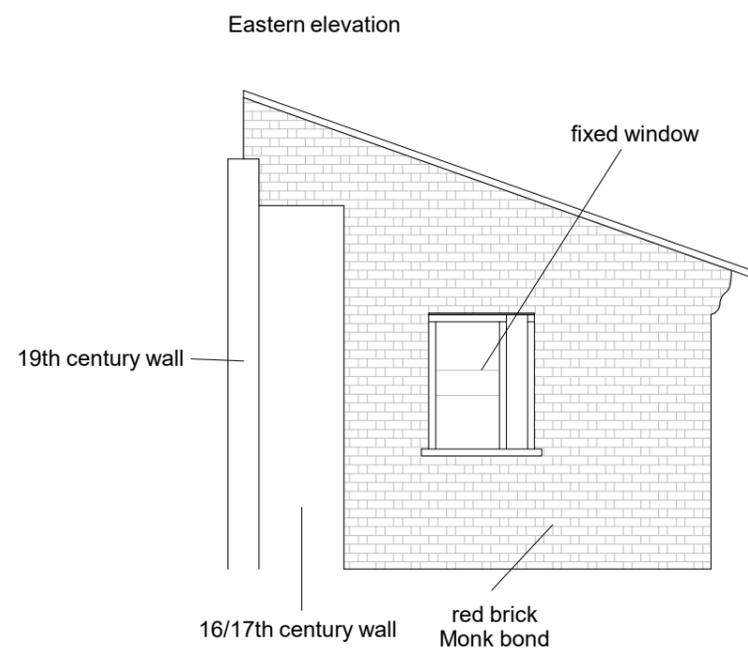


Fig 4 Eastern and western elevations of bothy.



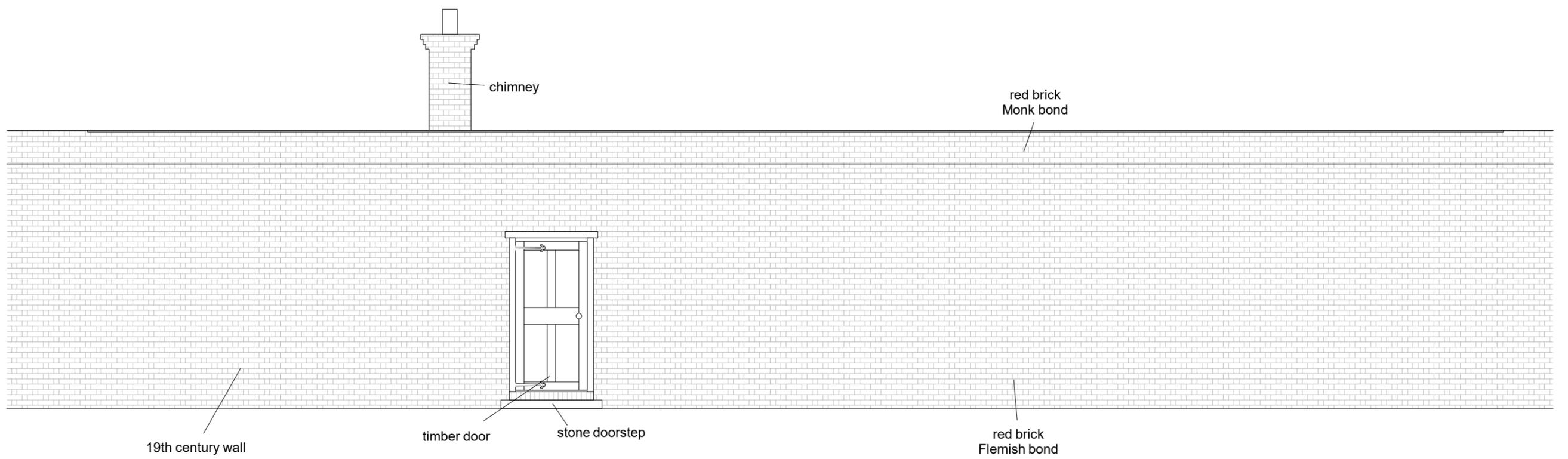


Fig 5 Southern elevation of bothy.

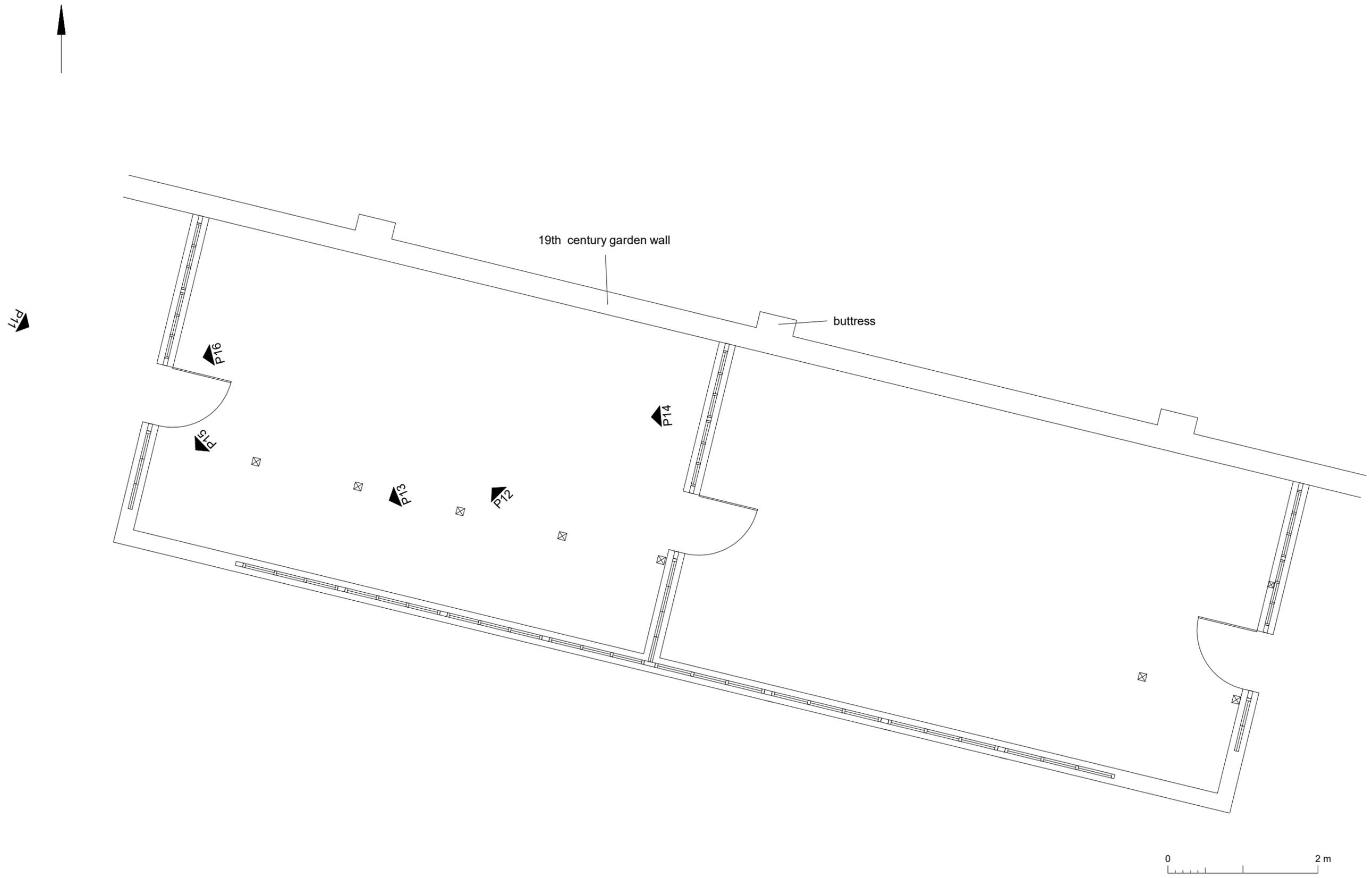


Fig 6 Glasshouse floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

P10

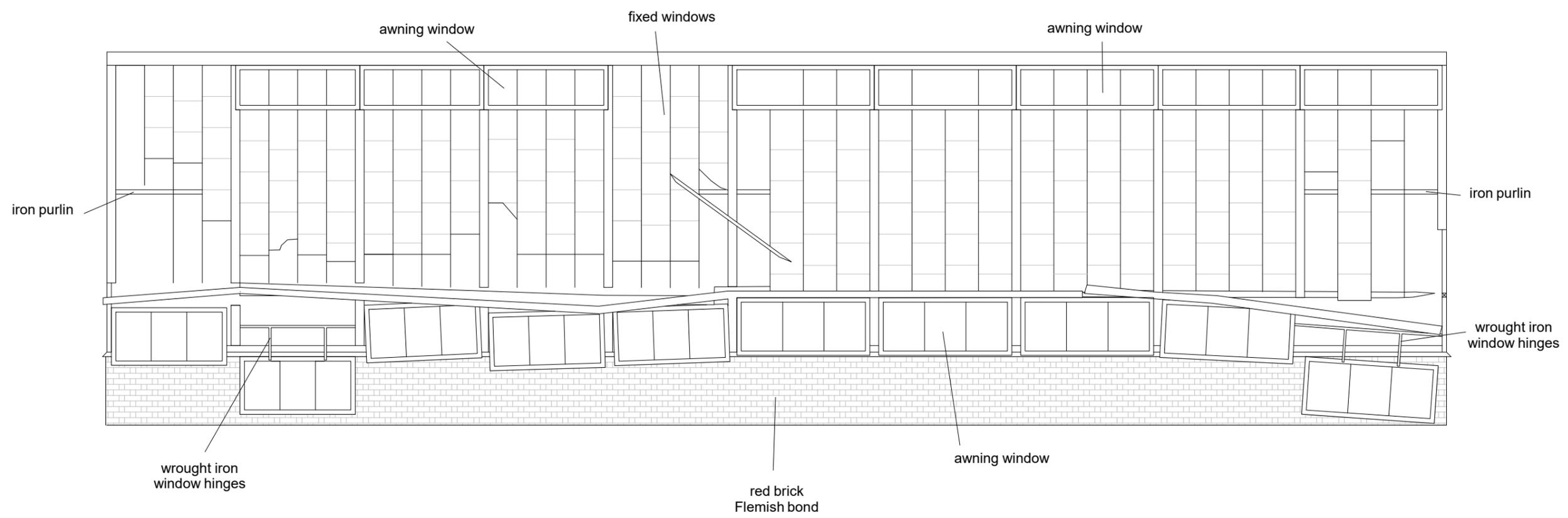


Fig 7 Southern elevation of glasshouse.

0 2 m

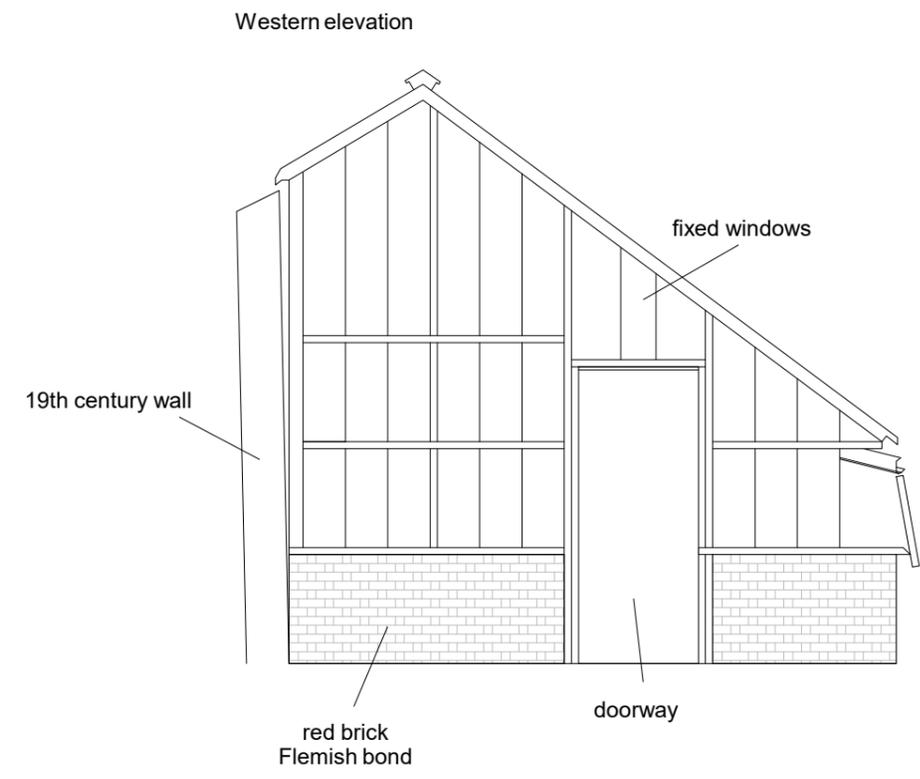
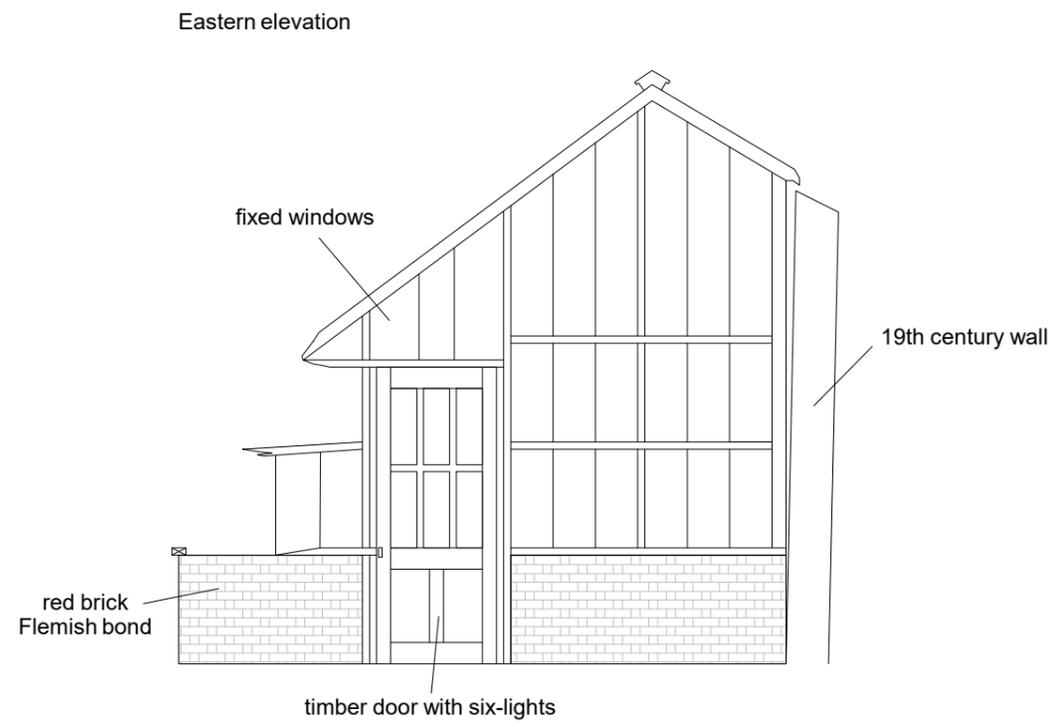


Fig 8 Eastern and western elevations of glasshouse.



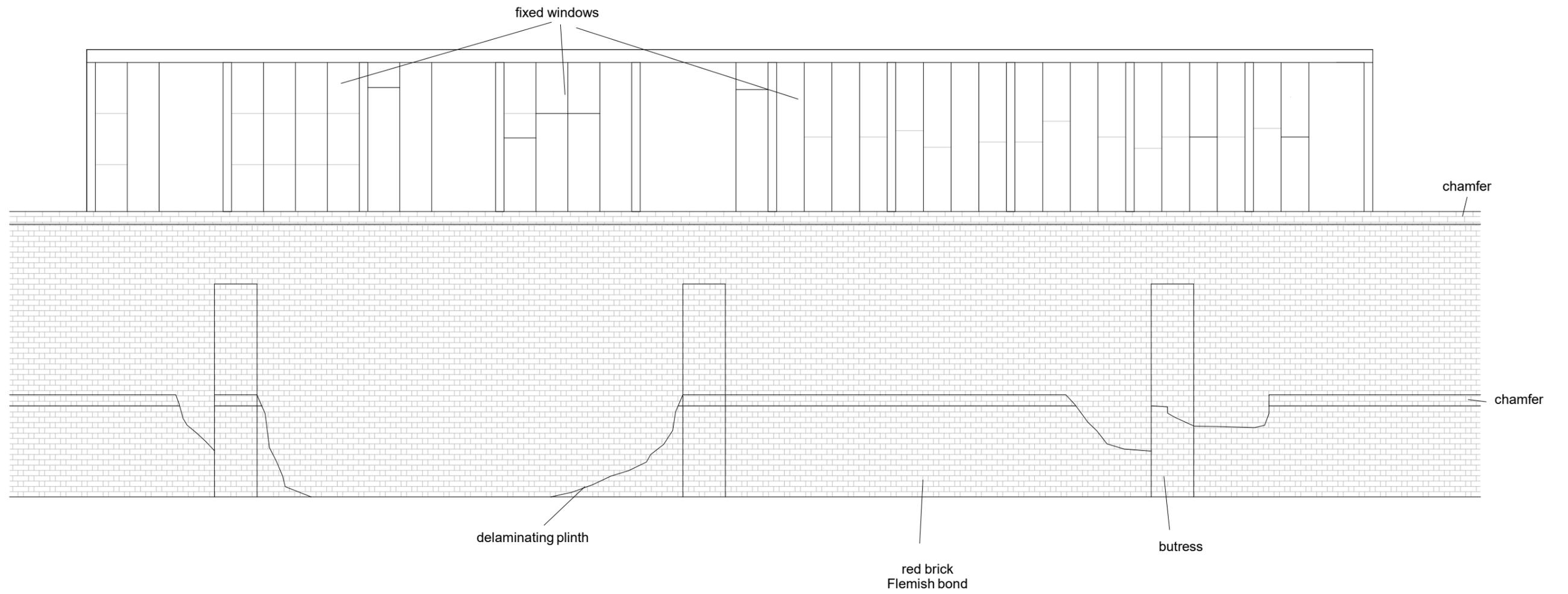


Fig 9 Northern elevation of glasshouse.



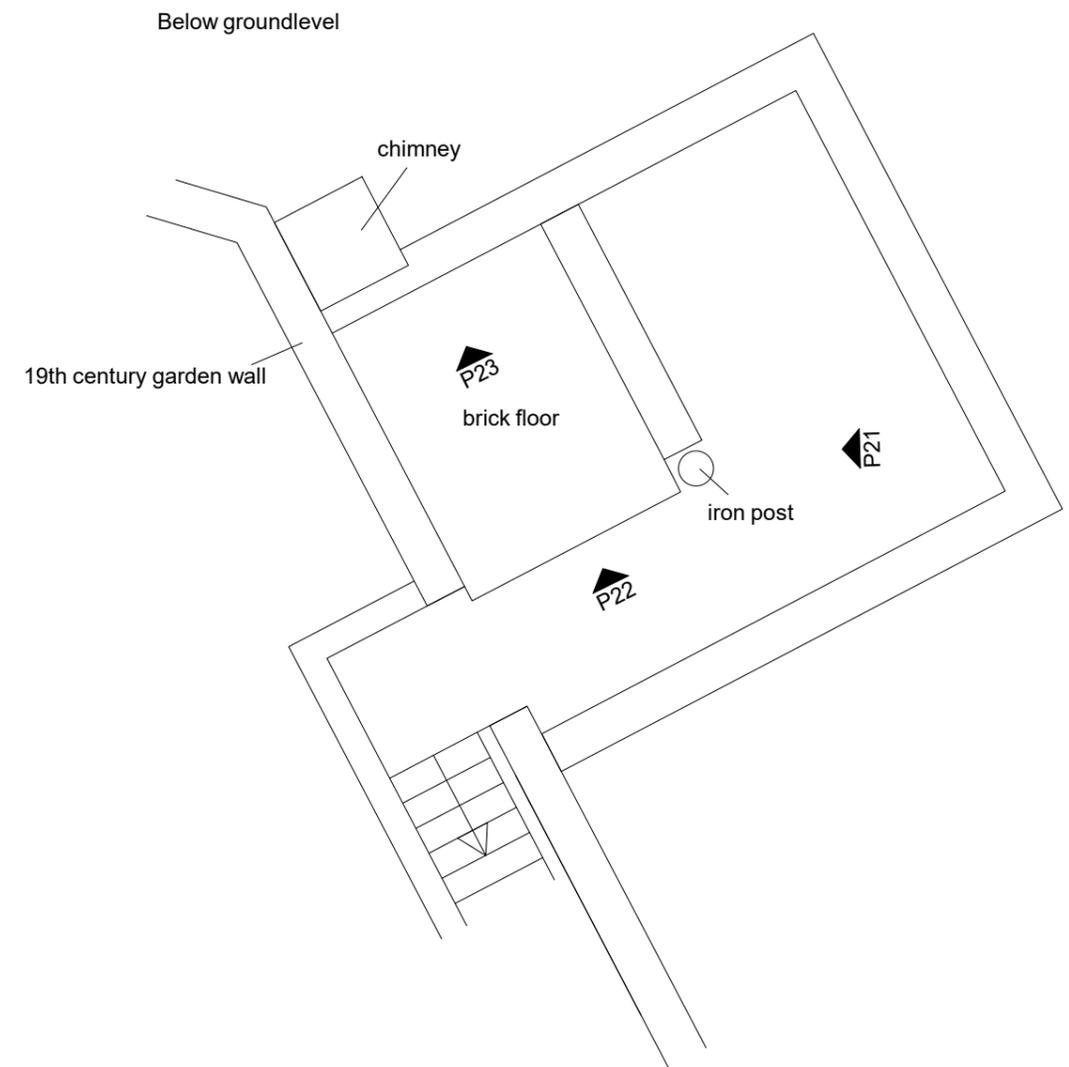
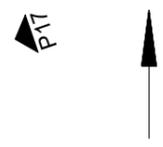
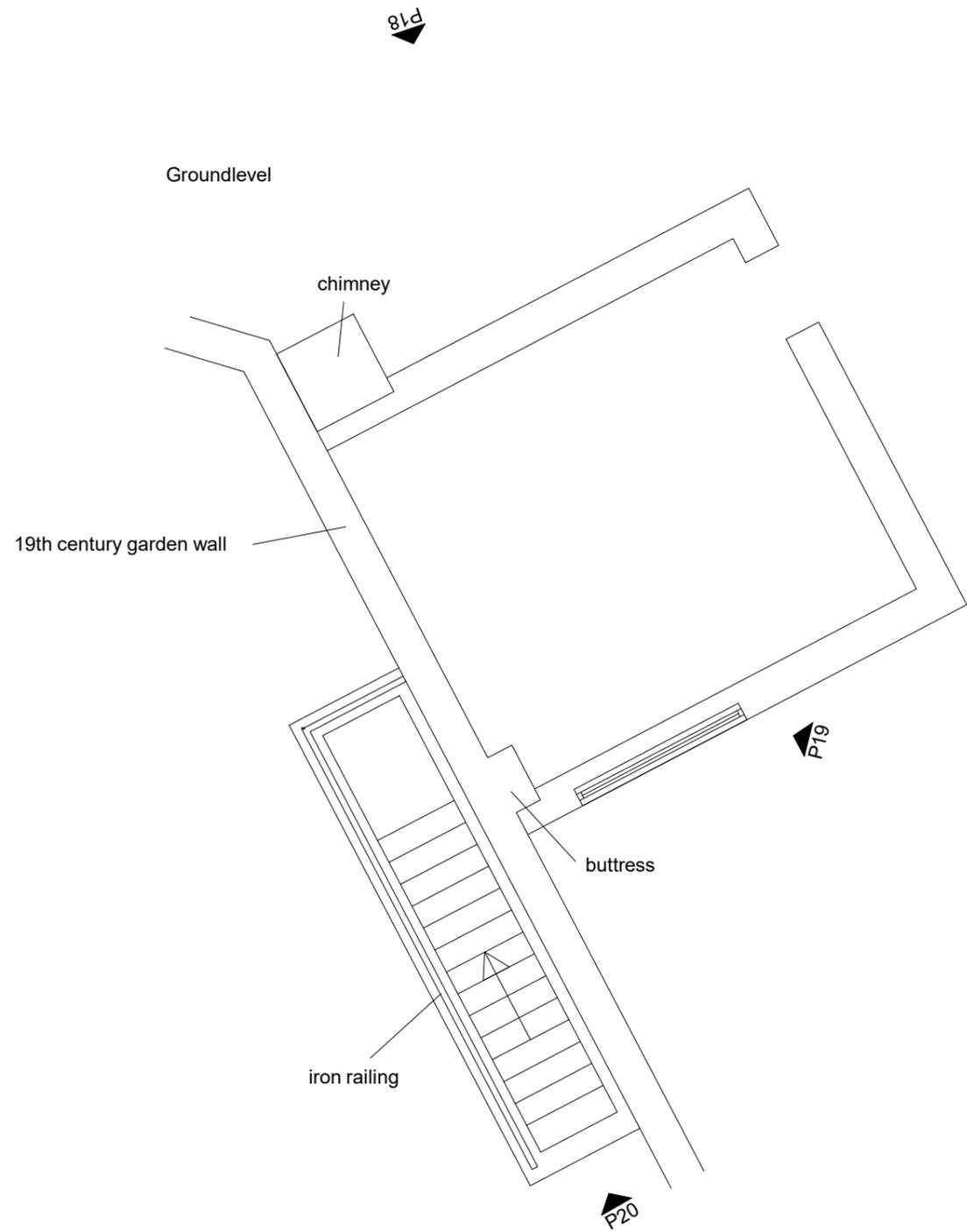


Fig 10 Boilerhouse floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.



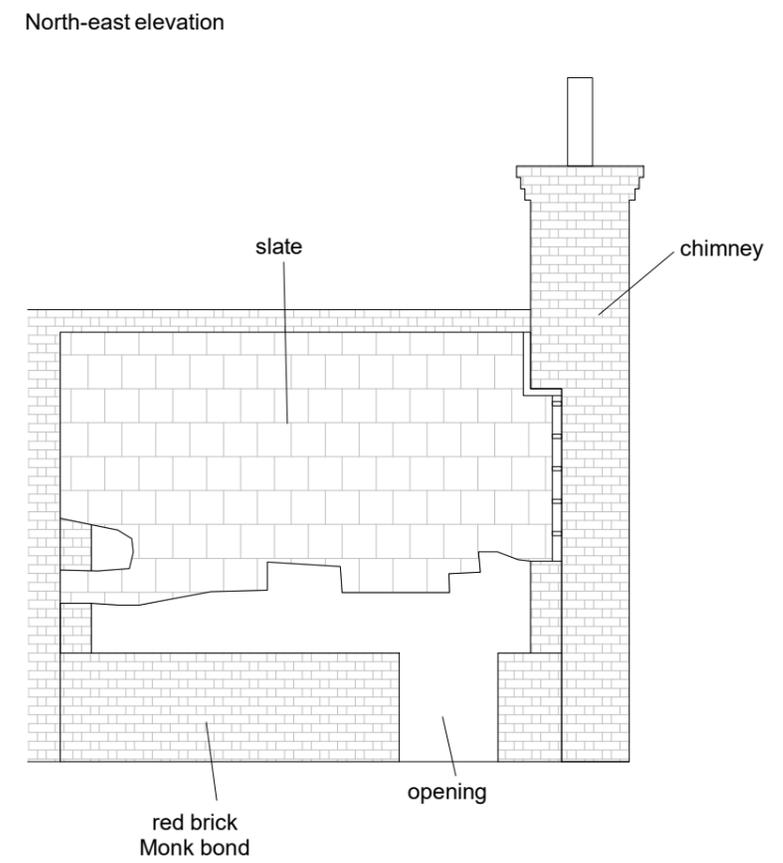
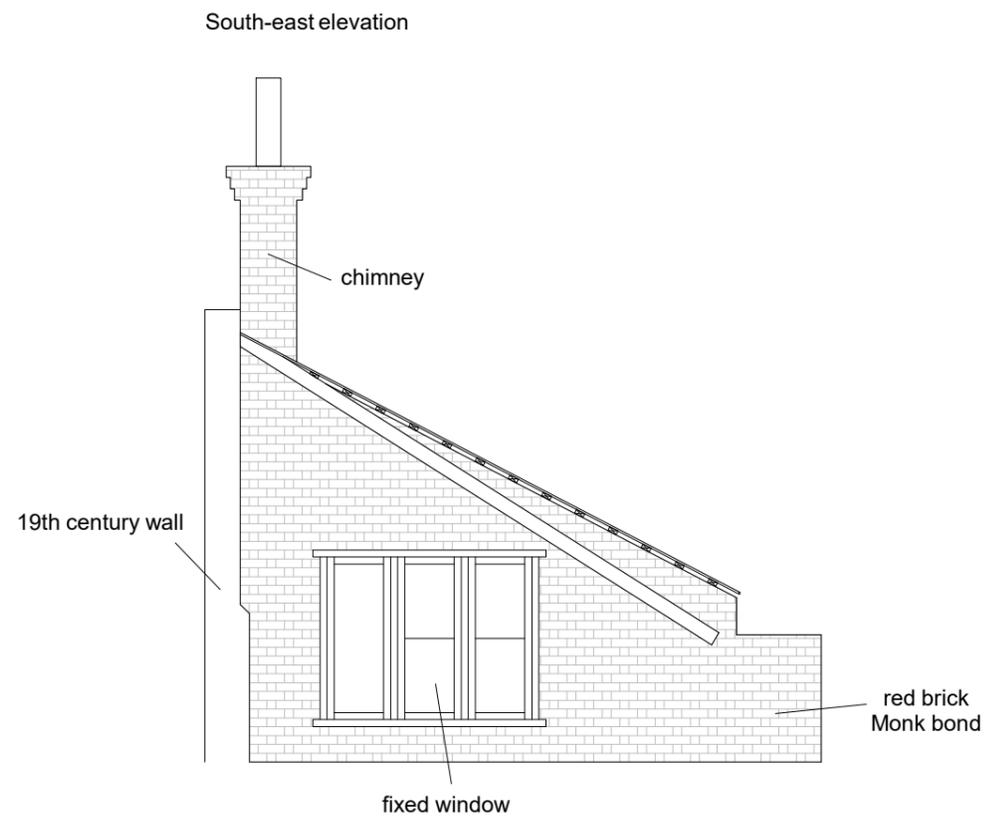
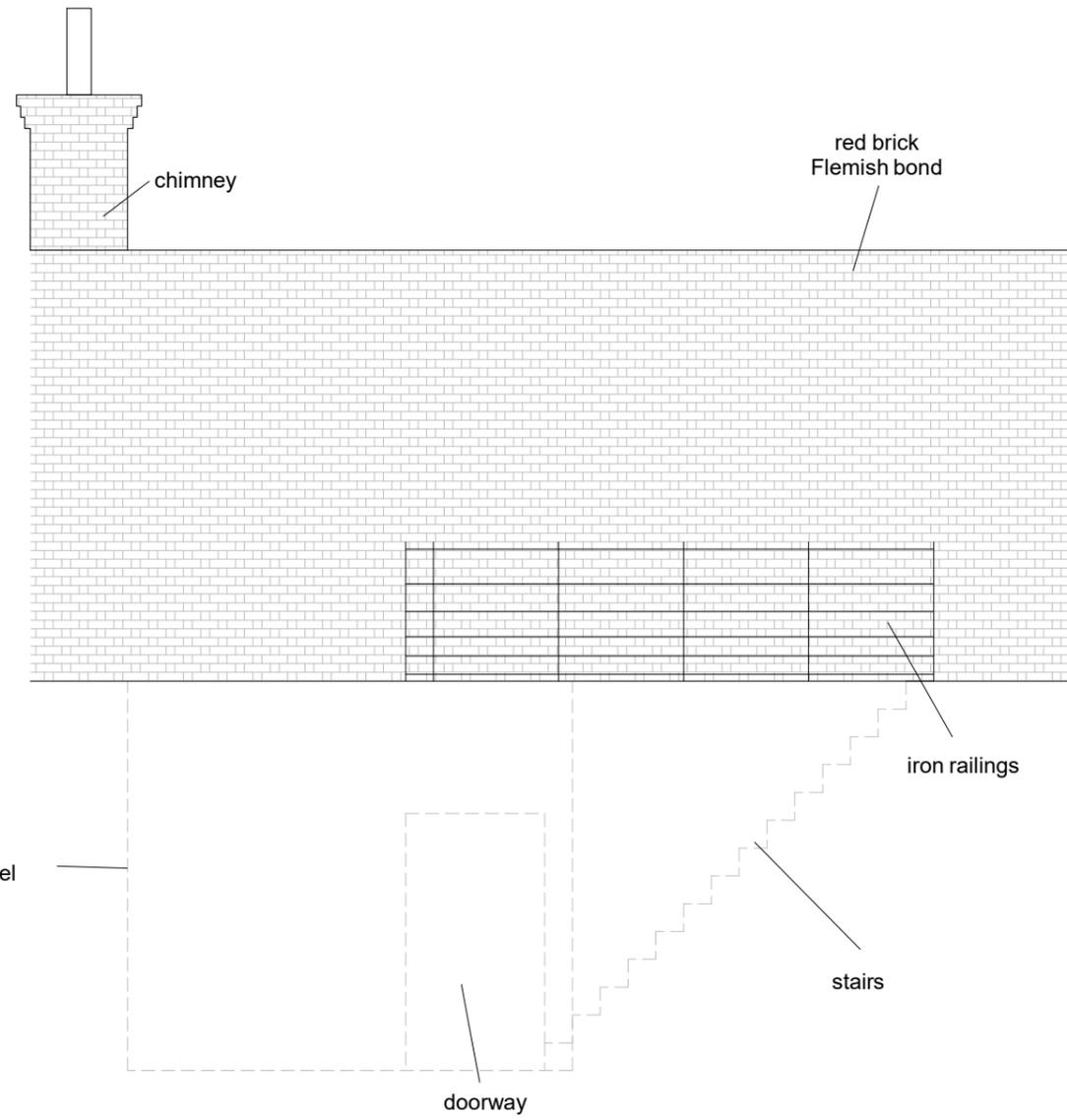


Fig 11 South-east and north-east elevations of boilerhouse.



South-west elevation



North-west elevation

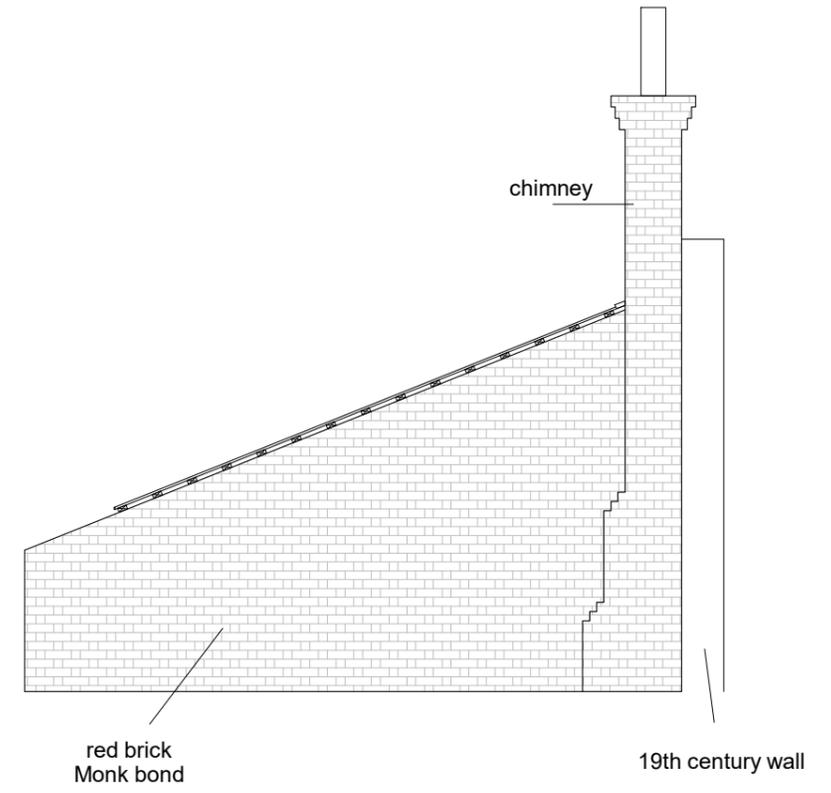


Fig 12 South-west and north-west elevations of boilerhouse.



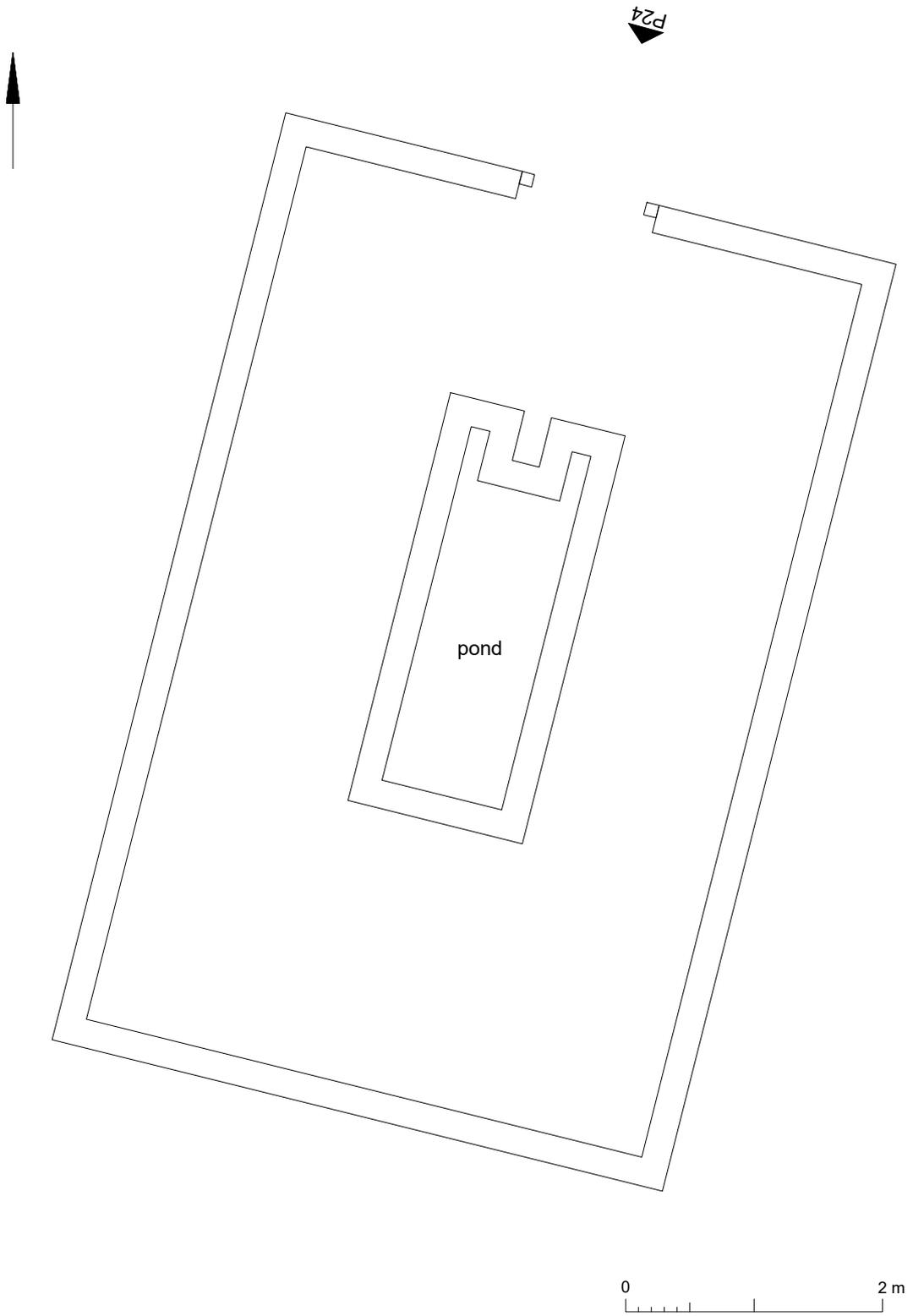


Fig 13 Glasshouse base A floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

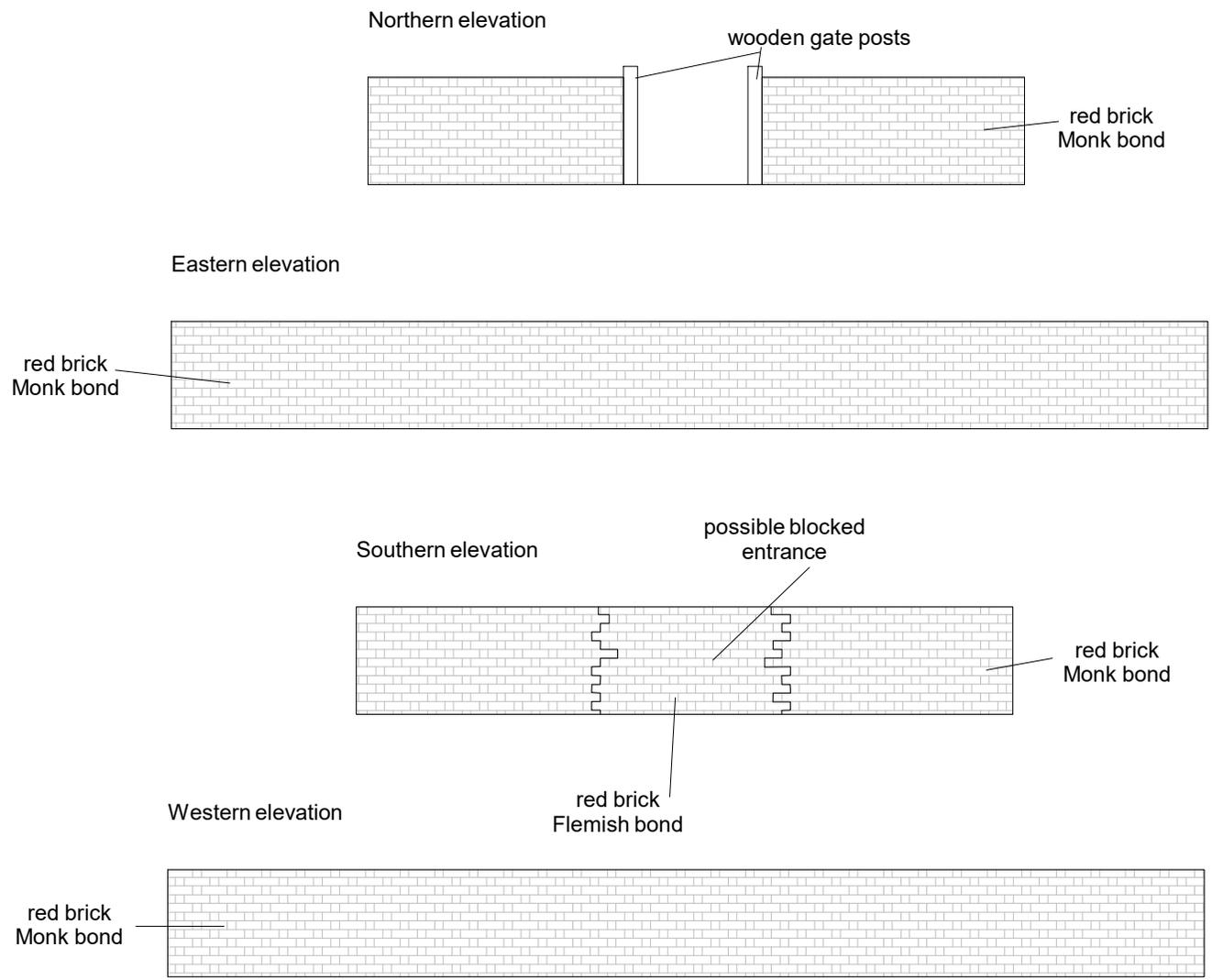


Fig 14 Glasshouse base A elevations.



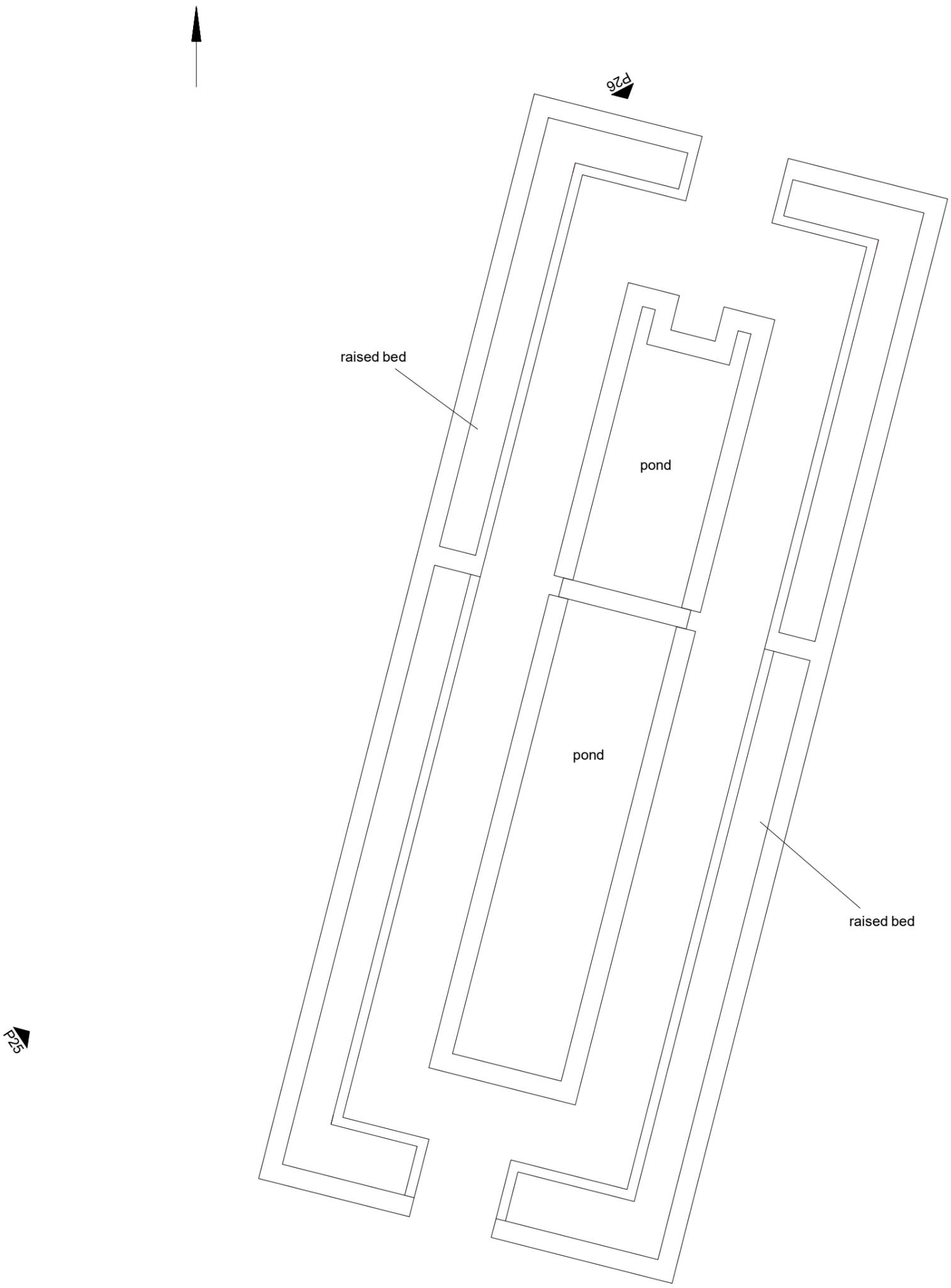


Fig 15 Glasshouse base B floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.



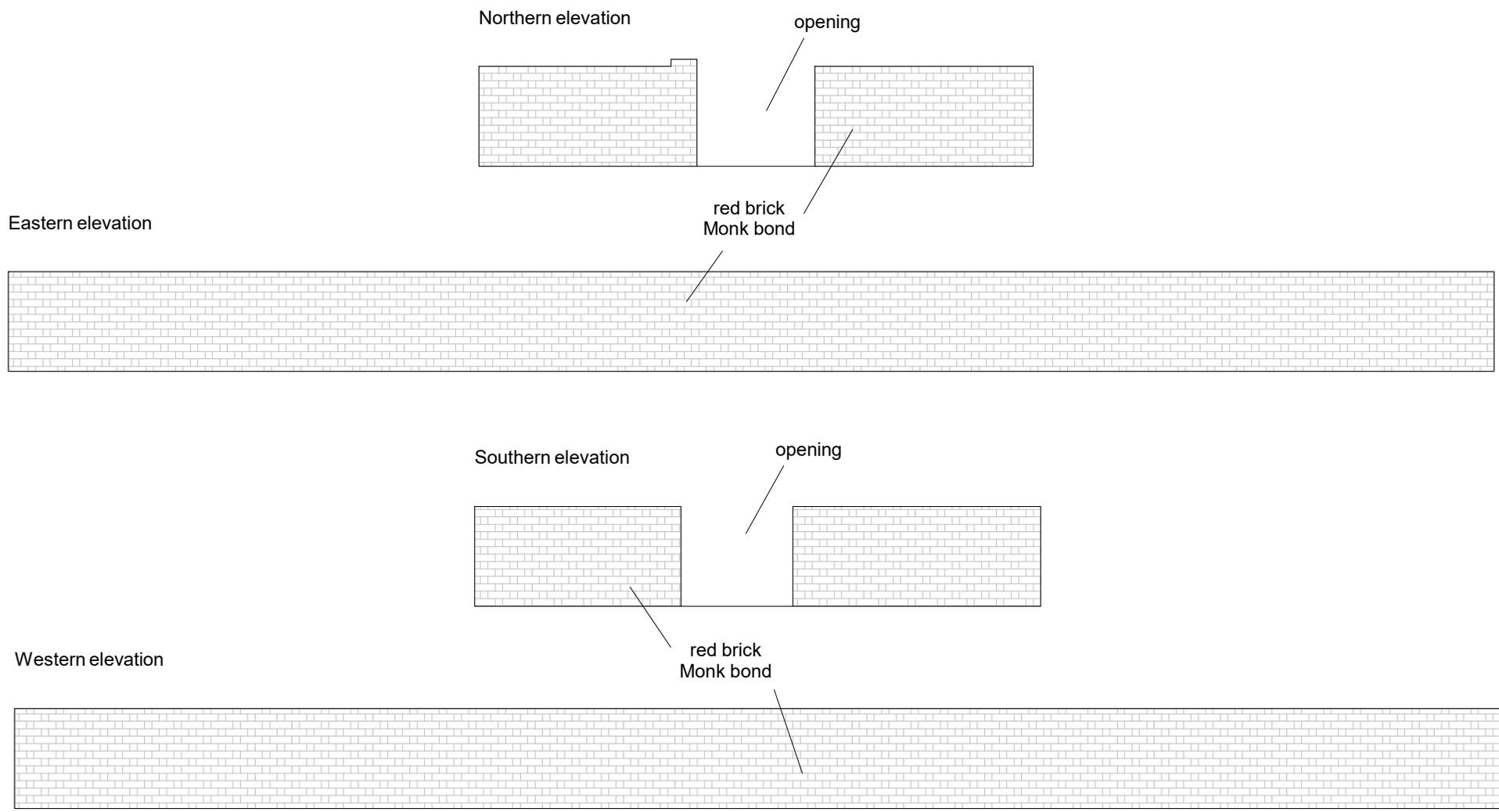


Fig 16 Glasshouse base B elevations.



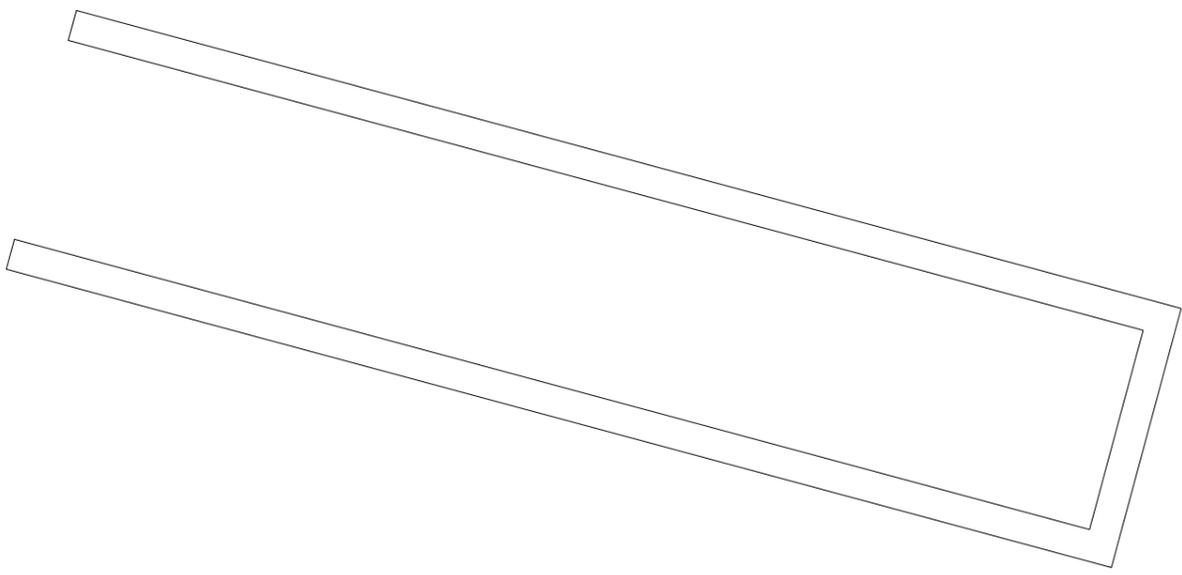
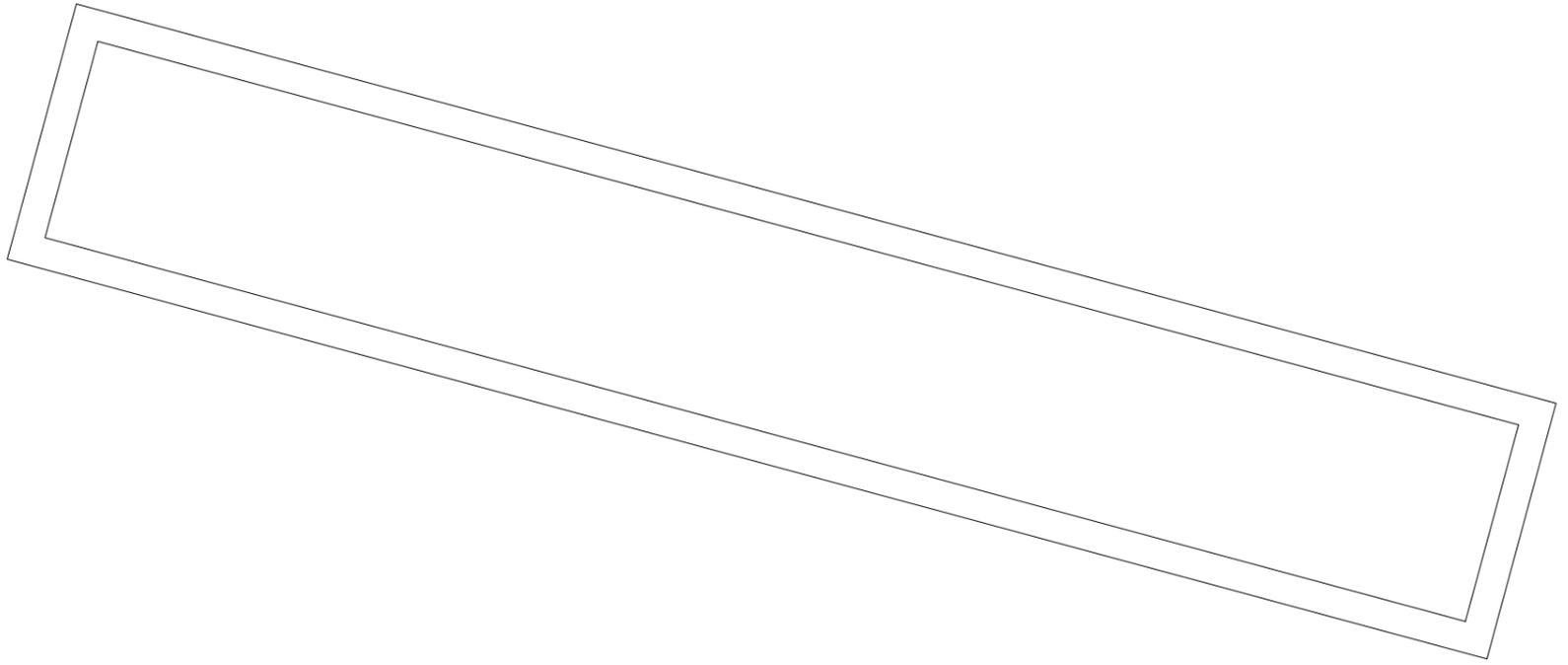
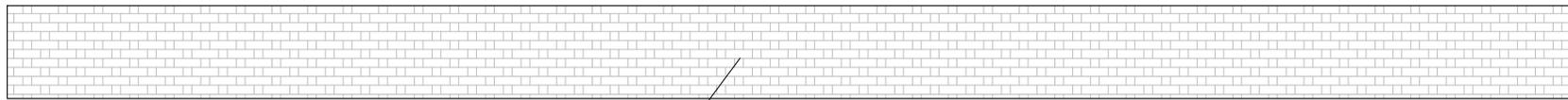


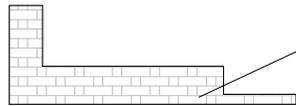
Fig 17 Raised beds floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.



Northern elevation



Eastern elevation



red brick
Monk bond



Southern elevation



red brick
Monk bond

Western elevation

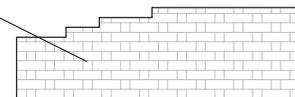
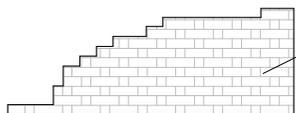


Fig 18 Raised bed elevations.



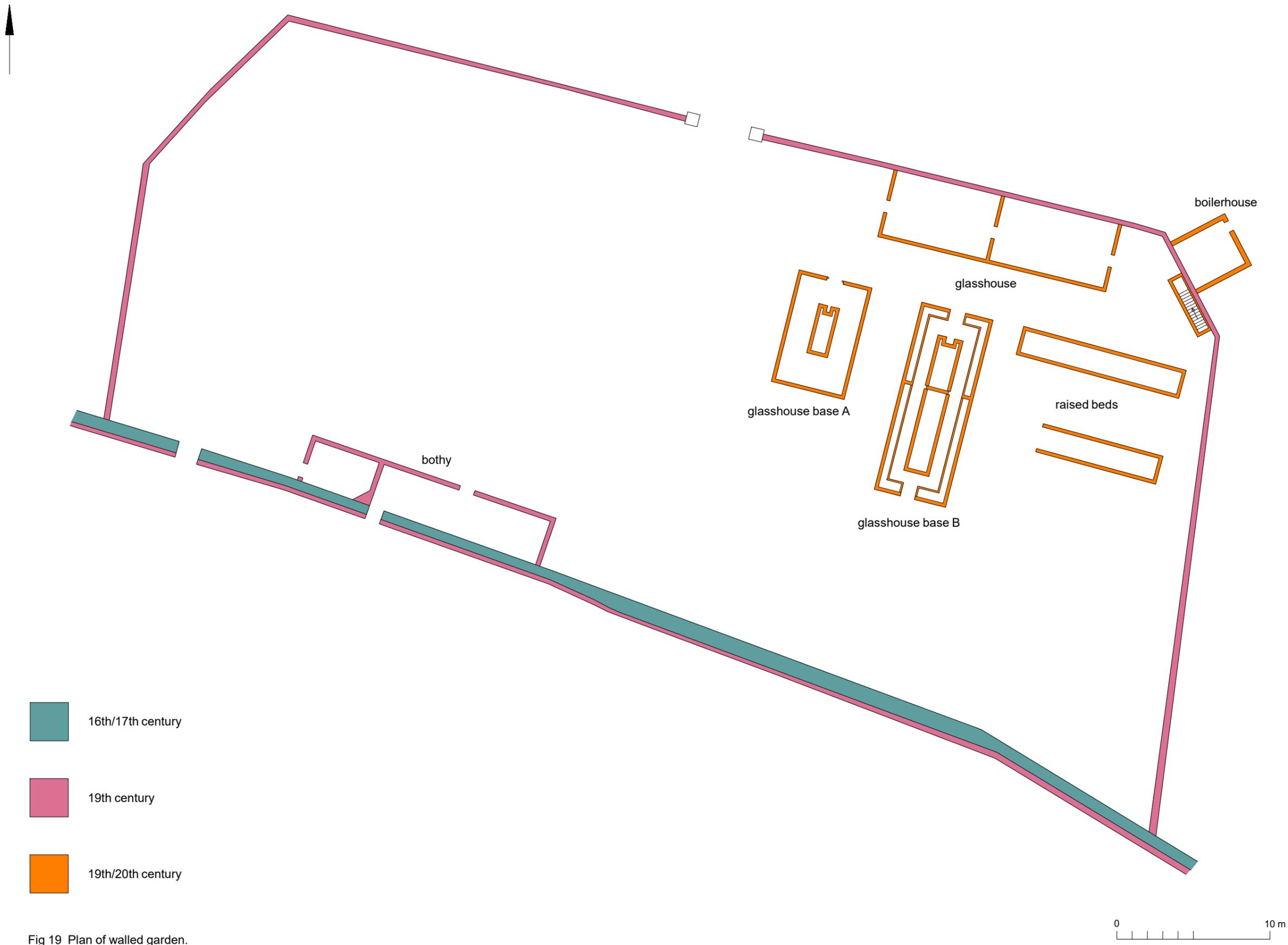


Fig 19 Plan of walled garden.

Summary for colchest3-512690

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-512690
Project Name	Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3) at Walled Garden, St Osyth Priory, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW
Sitename	Walled Garden, St Osyth Priory, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW
Activity type	Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3)
Project Identifier(s)	2023/01i
Planning Id	21/00839/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	27-Feb-2023 - 28-Feb-2023
Location	Walled Garden, St Osyth Priory, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8GW NGR : TM 11953 16640 LL : 51.8081982576583, 1.07314977920988 12 Fig : 611953,216640
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Tendring Parish : St. Osyth

Project Methodology	<p>The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the bothy, glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden structures. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:</p> <p>“Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.</p> <p>The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”</p> <p>In particular the record considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and form of the site. • Materials and method of construction. • Date(s) of the structure(s). • Original function and layout. • Original and later fixtures and fittings. • The significance of the site in its immediate local context. <p>The following are included in this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site. • A large-scale block plan of the site. • Annotated and phased floor plan of the buildings at a scale of 1:50. • A description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing. • A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).
Project Results	<p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust in the walled garden at St Osyth’s Priory, St Osyth, Essex in February 2023. The garden walls, bothy and boilerhouse are Grade II listed while the glasshouse and other structures are not. The listing proposes a late 17th/early 18th century date for the walled garden. The cartographic evidence, however, disputes this and indicates an initial construction date of between 1858 and 1874. The bothy is the oldest of the structures recorded, built around the same time as the garden wall, and is built over an earlier (probably 16/17th century) garden wall. The glasshouse, boilerhouse and other garden structures all appear to have been constructed around the turn of the 20th century.</p>
Keywords	<p>Boiler House - Early 20th Century - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Glasshouse - Early 20th Century - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Bothy - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Garden Building - Early 20th Century - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>

Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	S, Veasey
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - STOWG23
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;