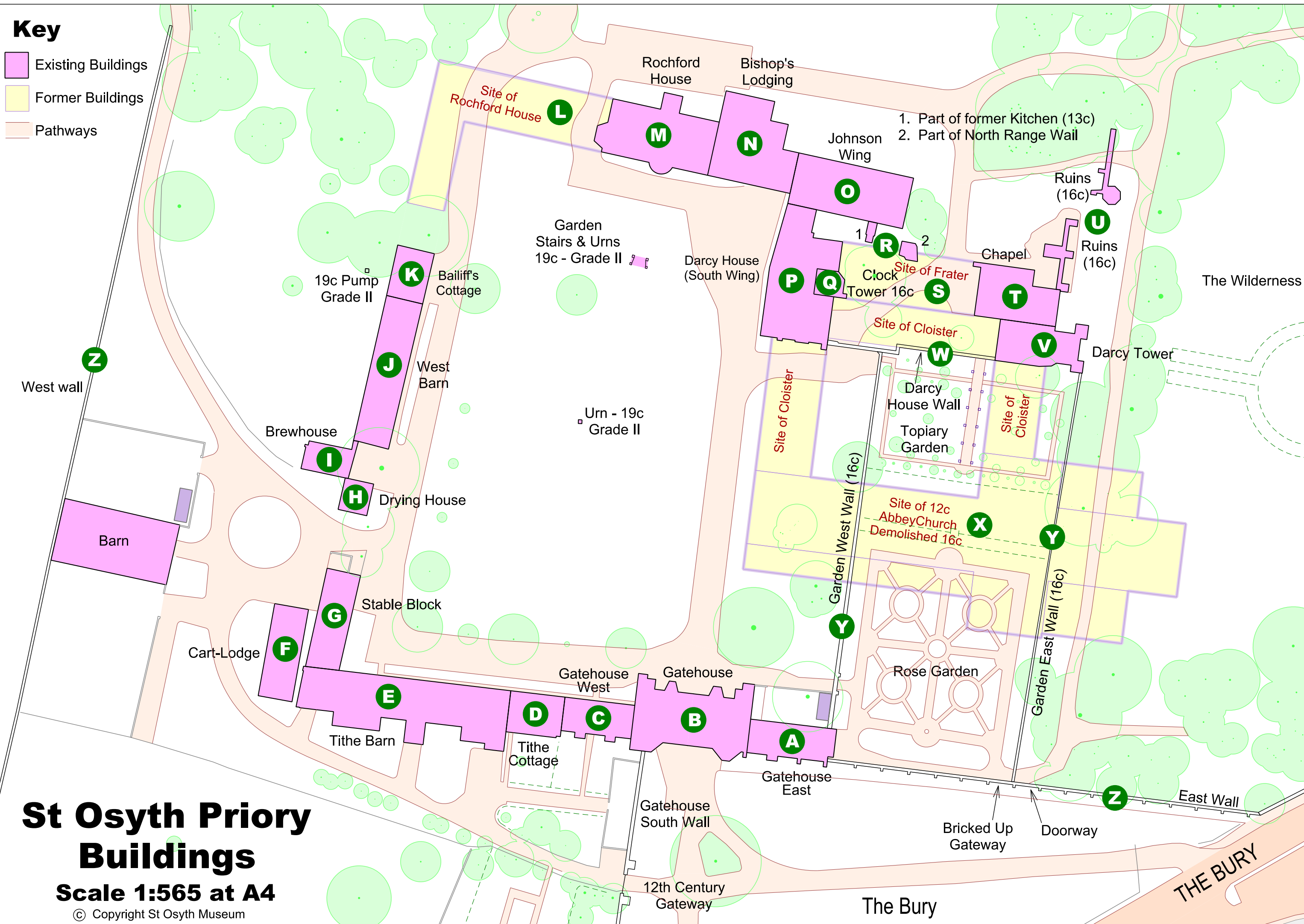


Key

- Existing Buildings
- Former Buildings
- Pathways



St Osyth Priory Buildings

Scale 1:565 at A4

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Further Information

A East Wing of Gatehouse, built in 15th century. The wing was built around an earlier 13th century gatehouse, evidence of which can be seen in the north facing wall. Grade I listed. The main carriage arch is accompanied by two foot-way arches, one either side.

B The 15th century Gatehouse is considered to be one of the finest examples of monastic architecture of this period. Grade I listed, it is constructed from knapped flint and septaria with stone dressings.

C The West Wing of the gatehouse is obscured from public view by the wall running south from the Gatehouse, thus spoiling the symmetry of the group. When Somerset de Chair owned the Priory the Gatehouse was used as the main residence and the main building was a convalescent home. Grade I listed.

D During the 19th century the Tithe Barn Cottage was made from part of the old 16th century Tithe Barn.

E The Tithe Barn was over 32 metres long before part was converted into the Tithe Cottage. The long north facing wall of the timber framed building is fine stonework whilst the south facing 'working' side is timber weather board.

F The Cartlodge is a 18th century timber framed, weather boarded structure which has openings on the north and south sides. The building has a red tiled roof and is grade II listed.

G The Stable Block contains a significant amount of 18th century fabric and is listed at Grade II. Constructed of red brick the Stable has two stories with a hipped tiled roof. It was remodelled by Sir John Johnson in the late 19th century.

H The Drying House is a red brick building with pyramidal roof. It is thought to be 18th century but with earlier brickwork to west wall. Grade II listed.

I The Brew House has an 16th century base with 18th century upper walls and roof. A 19th century lean-to lies on the north side. The base is of limestone and septaria with limestone quoins and the upper walls are of red brick. Grade II listed.

J The building dates from the 16th century but is thought to have earlier monastic foundations. The building was divided into the West Barn and the Bailiff's Cottage in the 18th century. The West Barn is Grade II* listed and has been restored by the Sargeant Family in 2018.

K The building dates from the 16th century but is thought to have earlier monastic foundations. The building was divided into the West Barn and the Bailiffs Cottage in the 18th century. The Bailiff's Cottage is Grade II* listed and has been restored by the Sargeant Family in 2018.

L In the 1720s Frederick Nassau de Zuylestein, The third Earl of Rochford built a new house on the north west side of the precinct. One of the rooms was decorated with scenes of Switzerland intended to make Frederick's Swiss wife feel more at home. The house was demolished by Charles Brandreth during the around 1859 century. The end west facing wall was constructed at this time.

M The Rochford Wing was built in the 18th century by Frederick's son the 4th Earl Rochford William Henry. It is Grade I listed and has been restored in 2019 by the Sargeant Family.

N The Abbot's Lodging was built by Abbot Vyntoner in 1527 but was later remodelled by Sir John Johnson. The Oriel Window is of particular note. The Lodging is listed as Grade I..

O The Johnson Wing was built in the late 19th century by John Johnson in a style to match the Rochford Wing.

P The South Wing was built in 1527 by Abbot Vyntoner and extended later in the 16th century by the 1st Lord Darcy. The wing is built above the 13th century Cellers Range. It is Grade II listed.

Q The Clock Tower was built by Lord Darcy in the 16th century. The clock tower is built in the distinctive Darcy style using Septaria and Ashlar chequerwork. It is Grade I listed.

R The ruins of the former 13th century Kitchen. Grade I listed.

S The Frater was rebuilt circa 1230 - 1240 together with the vaults in the eastern range (Cloisters). Part demolished around 1600 by second Lord Darcy.

T The Chapel was converted from the surviving section of the Frater passage in 19th century. It has a ribbed vaulted ceiling 2 bays by 3. All the windows have stained glass and one depicts St Osyth and her husband King Sighere. Grade I listed.

U Ruins of 16th century buildings. Grade I listed

V The Darcy Tower is built of ashlar stone and septaria with flint galleting. There are three stages above ground floor level. Grade I listed.

W The Darcy Wall is the remains of the Darcy House built by the second Lord Darcy about 1600. The red brick mansion was partially demolished by Charles Brandreth in 1859. Grade I listed.

X The Abbey Church was constructed in the 12th century and demolished in the 16th century following the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The church was over 50 metres long and would have dominated the village and surrounding area.

Y The two Garden Walls are of 16th century origin and still contain much of their original fabric. They were constructed by Lord Darcy after 1553 following the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the demolition of the Abbey Church. Grade II listed.

Z Boundary Walls are possibly 12th century in origin with much of the fabric 14th to 17th century. Later repairs and rebuilding have taken place including reconstruction of the Colchester Road wall. The Wall from Bar Corner westwards was moved 10 feet northwards along the roadside section of the Bury to widen the road. Grade II* listed.

OTHER NOTES

The Stairs and Garden Urns in the Central Courtyard are from Sir John Johnsons reworking of the Garden in the 19th century. They are Grade II listed.

The Pump near the Bailiff's Cottage is 19th century and Grade II listed.

The entire site is an Scheduled Ancient Monument.

At present there is scaffolding around some parts of the building where restoration is taking place. The process has been started by the Sargeant Family and is continuing. An enormous amount of money is required to renovate this very important historical asset. A Trust has been formed to raise further money for major restoration.