

HEATH FARM HOUSE, SHAWBURY



April 2021

Level 3 Historic Building Record

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INTRODUCTION

Heath Farmhouse is situated near Shawbury, in Shropshire. The northern section of the house dates to c1849; it retains a level of historic character and is classed as an undesignated heritage asset (SHER Ref: 27419). However, the historic former farmhouse has been much extended, and today the site is comprised of the former farmhouse, a modern garage and small storage buildings set within private gardens. The historic and modern sections of the house are the subject of this report.

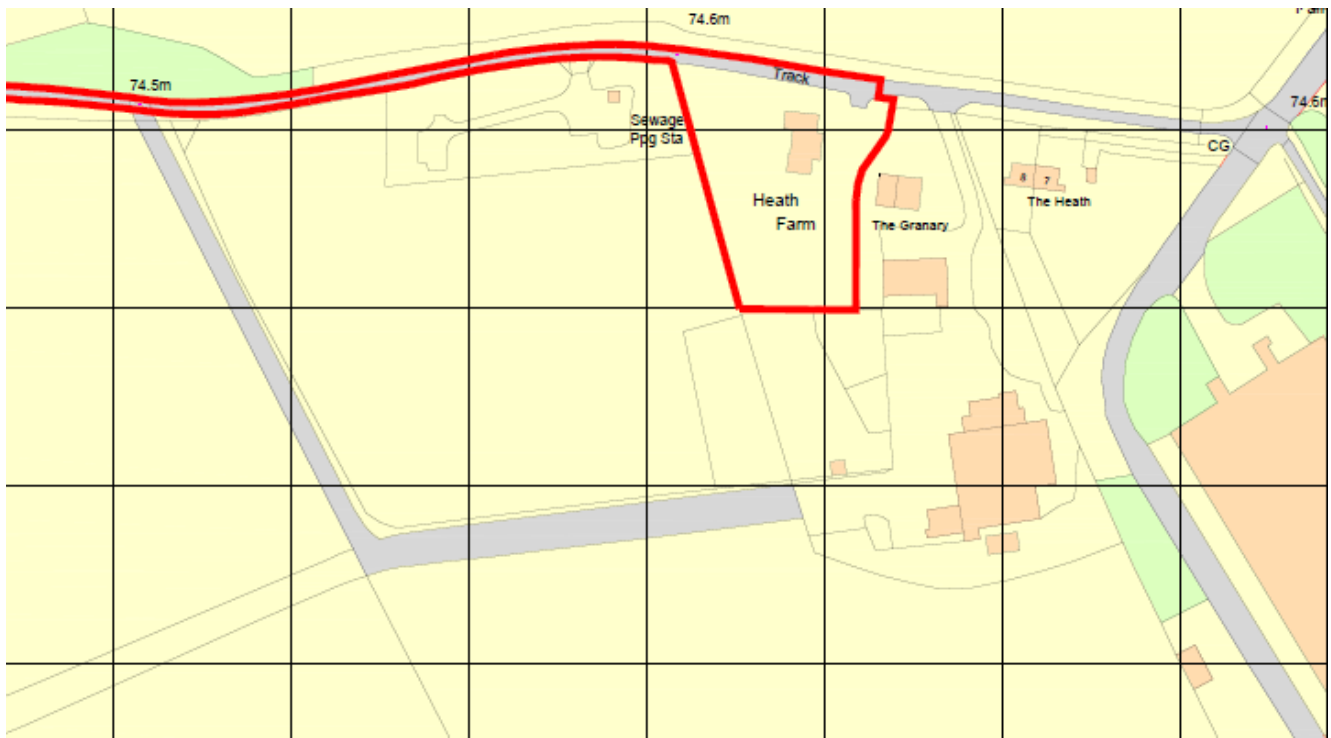


Figure 1. Location Plan

The investigation has been carried out in accordance with advice published by Historic England. A total of three copies of the report will be produced. The client will receive a digital copy, including a copy of the report and the photographs on a CD. A copy of the report and full photographic archive will be logged with Shropshire and the Historic England Archive at Swindon.

Planning background

Heath Farm was identified and first classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427). It was described as: “Loose Courtyard with farm buildings on three sides of the yard. Additional Plan Details: None. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Attached to agricultural range. Farmstead Location: Isolated.

Survival: Partial Loss - less than 50% change. Confidence: High. Other Notes: Some Evidence for Conversion. No longer in agricultural use, one farm building converted to dwelling.”

Given the historic and archaeological interest of the site, the following condition was applied to the planning permission.

“No development approved by this permission shall commence until a photographic survey (Level 3 survey, as defined in English Heritage's guidance 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice') of the interior/ exterior of the buildings has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: This information is required before development commences to record the historic fabric of the building prior to development.”

Survey methodology

The primary objective of the building recording is to record and assess the significance of the historic structures remaining on the site, namely the former farmhouse. The building recording aims to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the structure affected by the proposed development. The survey also aims to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the structure. This work will be undertaken prior to any development works on the site. Existing reports, historic cartographic evidence, texts and images will be reviewed to provide an overall account of the history of the site.

The historic building investigation was undertaken in accordance with guidance in the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* and the ClfA guidance for the investigation and recording of standing structures. The site survey was carried out in April 2021 using a 16mp digital camera and involved a photographic survey of the exterior and all accessible areas of the interior. Elements of architectural or historic significance were photographed in detail. A selection of photographs has been reproduced in this report to illustrate the text. A full photographic archive has been produced, each photograph is numbered and described in a document appended to this report (Appendix 2) and their locations noted on a photo location plan (Appendix 3). The plans that form part of this record have been produced by Key Architectural Design Ltd at a scale of 1:100 at A1. Copies of the plans and elevations have been appended to this report (Appendix 1).

Discussion of resources and limitations

A review of the holdings at the Shropshire Archive have revealed that the Corbet of Acton Reynald Collection (ref X322) includes manorial records, title deeds, family trust papers, various legal papers, surveys, land valuations, estate papers and enclosure papers. This collection may hold some information about the site. The Archive also holds the tithe map of the wider area, as well as records relating to enclosure. Unfortunately, due to the current situation with COVID-19 they were not accessible at this time.

The census data for 1841-1911 was reviewed, but the farmhouse was not located, as streets were not named and houses were not numbered or named. The British Newspaper Archive was reviewed, but there were no entries relating to the farmhouse.

LOCATION

The site is situated to the south side of an unnamed lane off Painsbrook Lane, near Shawbury, Shropshire (NGR SJ 5394 2134). The site is sub-triangular, extending to c. 0.3 hectares, the ground is flat and lies at c. 75m OD. To the north, the site is bounded by the unnamed lane. It is situated in a rural area with sparse development of private residences and farms. The Shawbury aerodrome is located roughly 600m to the east of the site. To the north and west of the site are arable fields. To the east, the site is bounded by the garden of a private residence named the Granary, which was formerly part of the Heath Farm site. The boundary of the site is formed by mature planting and hedges.

THE HISTORY OF HEATH FARMHOUSE

From the construction of the original farmhouse on site, to the present day arrangement of structures, is a period of only 172 years. Despite this, the site has undergone a series of phases of development, partly, though not entirely, connected with the change of use from an agricultural farmhouse to a purely residential building. Historic mapping of the site provides evidence of substantial changes, both in the construction of new buildings and the destruction of original built heritage.

At the eastern end of the north elevation of the building, a datestone is set into the first floor of the house. The date on the stone is 1849, giving a mid-nineteenth century date for the construction of the original farmhouse. The relief on the datestone also includes the initials 'AVC'. Research of tithe and other early mapping of the surrounding area reveals the largest landowner in the vicinity at the time of construction to have been one 'Andrew Vincent Corbet'. It is therefore likely that this farm initially formed part of the Corbet Estate, and was constructed as a farmhouse for one of the Corbet's tenant farmers. Unfortunately, the tithe map of the Shawbury area terminates just to the north of the unnamed lane onto which the farmhouse originally fronted, so this conclusion remains speculative, though likely.

The 1881 six inch OS map shows a linear arrangement of buildings on an east-west axis, comprising the farmhouse on the western end and a barn on the eastern end. A granary is present to the south east and another structure, possibly an animal shelter, to the south. Consequently, the 1881 layout of the farmstead conforms to the 'loose yard' layout as described in the Shropshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project (2010), with the Granary forming the south eastern side of the yard and the possible animal house forming the southern side. A small orchard is present to the west of the yard, and the Granary has its own yard to the south, bordered on its eastern side by a field boundary running approximately NW-SE.

The wider landscape around the site at this time is characterised principally by large agricultural fields, with a scattering of small ponds across the area. An area of woodland named Matthew Coppice is present to the east of site. There is almost no other development within the immediate vicinity of the site.

The 1881 OS plan shows the form of the farmhouse in detail. The farmhouse extends along an east-west axis, with primary façade to the north. To the east is a projecting bay that contained the entrance, indicated by a footpath leading to the front door from the road. There was a slight projection to the southern end of the west elevation, just where the farmhouse adjoined a small square outbuilding. To the west end of the south elevation was a further small square structure, possibly one of the service room such as a kitchen, washroom or scullery. Beyond that was a further small outbuilding.

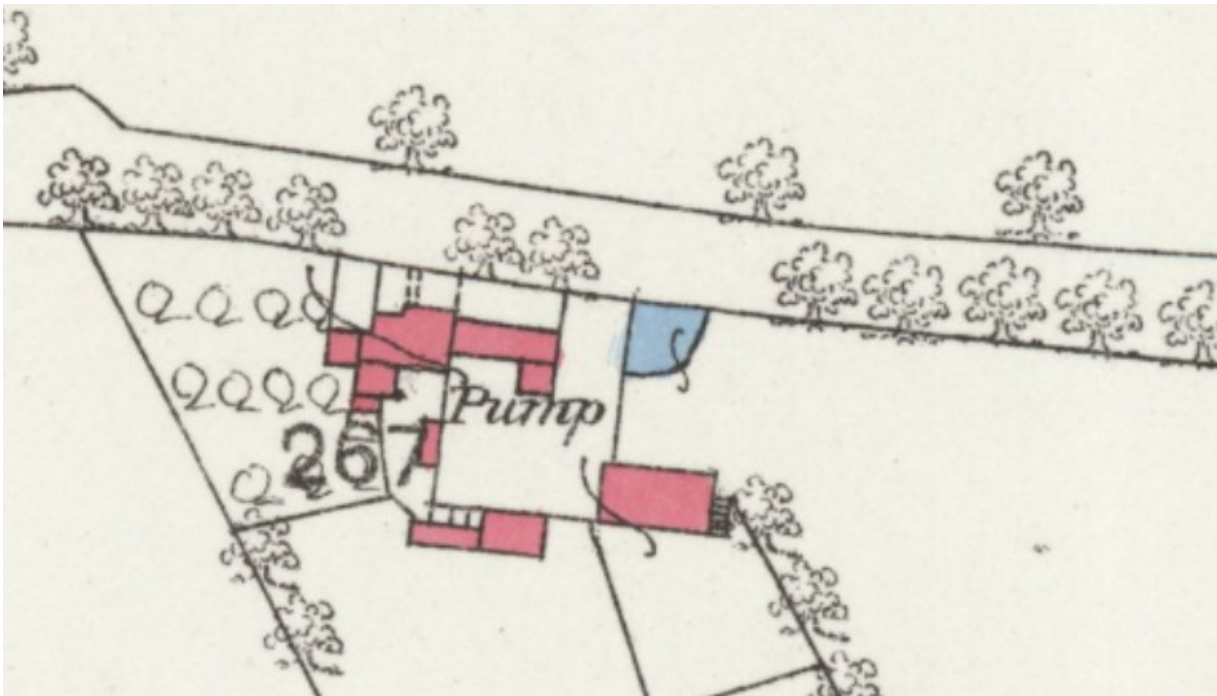


Figure 2. 1881 OS Map

The 1884 six-inch OS map shows a similar arrangement to the 1881 map, however few differences are evident. The house appears to have been extended slightly at the southeast corner. Another possibility is that the stackyard has been turned into a structure. The wider setting of the farmhouse remains unchanged, and the farmhouse itself retains the east-west axis, fronting onto the unnamed lane to the north.

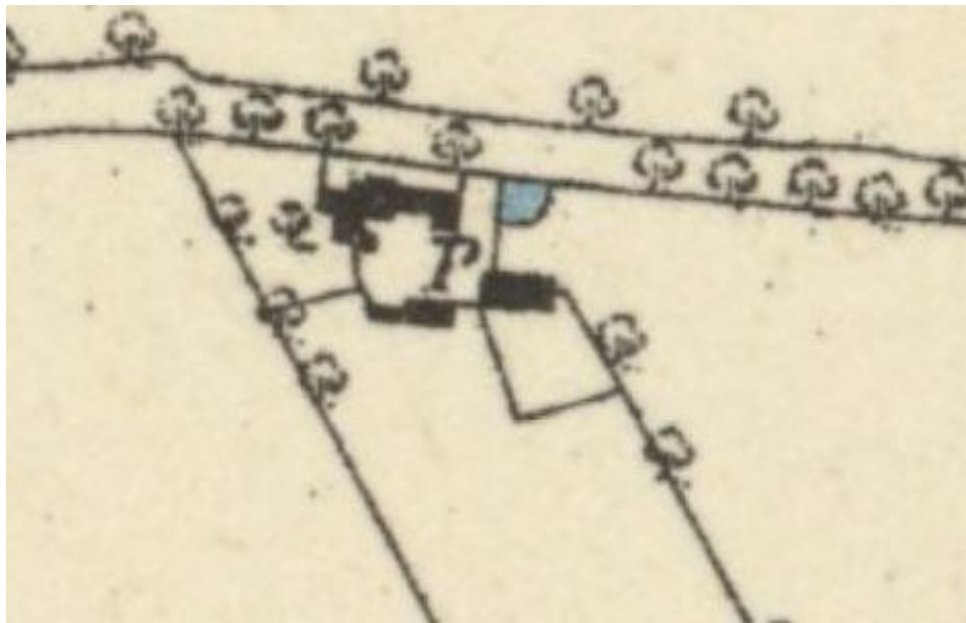


Figure 3. 1884 OS Map

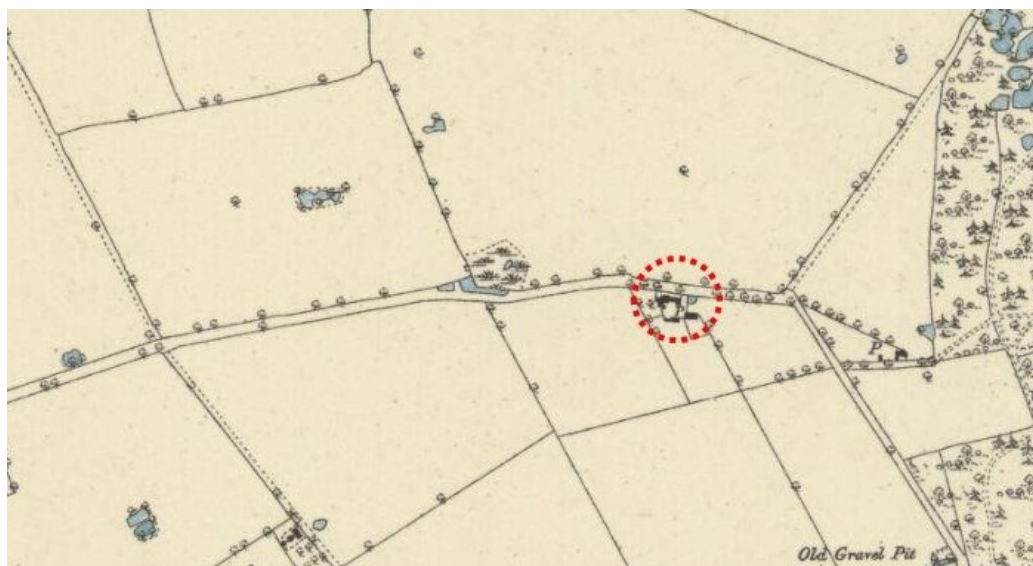


Figure 4. 1884 OS Map

The 1902 six-inch OS map below shows further changes. While the small extensions on the south and southwest corner of the farmhouse are still present, the structures immediately to the east have been partially removed. To the south-east the Granary retains its yard, though the field boundary respected by its eastern side has been removed. The collection of agricultural buildings forming the southern boundary of the loose yard formation of the site have been reduced, or possibly rebuilt, and the small orchard to the west of the farmhouse is no longer present.

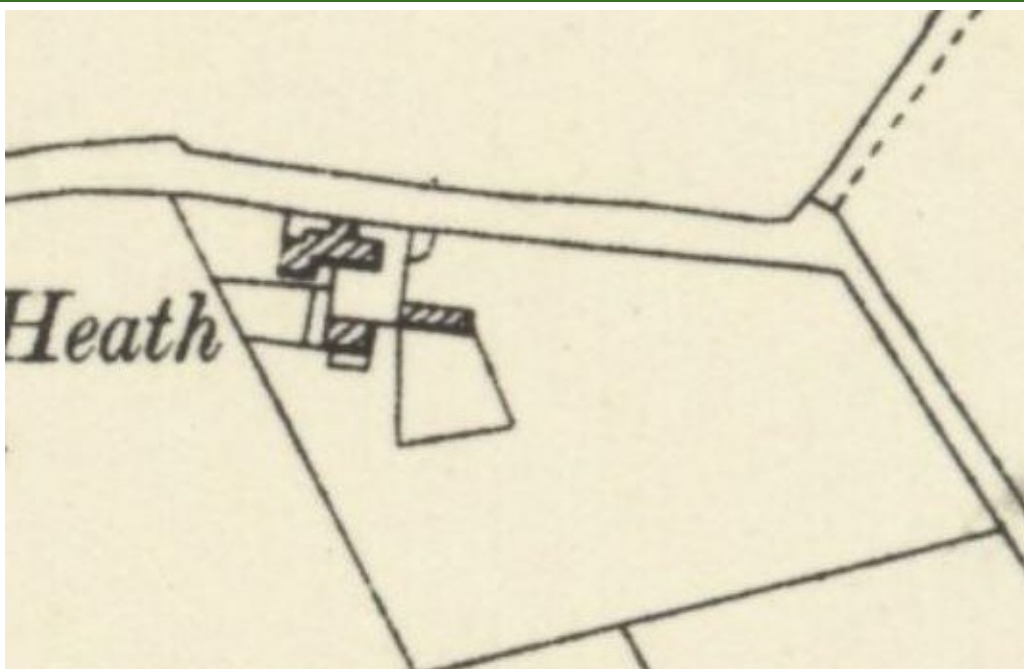


Figure 5. 1902 OS Map

The 1956 map below shows the house present in its garden, but the form of the structure is unclear due to the scale of the map. The Granary is present, along with another small structure to the south. The two structures appear to be connected by a path. A new building is present to the south of the house, where the modern garage stands.

The site is shown in more detail on the 1971 OS map. Here we can see that the farmhouse appears to have retained its plan form, the small structures to the south and southwest remain. The wider site as pictured in the 1971 OS map has undergone substantial changes. The arrangement of buildings at the northern end of site does not resemble any arrangements from previous or subsequent historic mapping. The principal change to this end of site is the addition of an irregular shaped structure abutting the eastern end of the farmhouse. This is clearly defined on the map as a separate structure in its own right rather than an extension of the farmhouse itself. To the south of the house stands a structure presumed to have originally been agricultural in nature. The original field boundary to the east of the granary has been reinstated, and the plot to the east of this boundary has undergone some development with the creation of The Heath.

In the wider setting, the land around the fork in the road to the east has undergone substantial development, with large hangar-like structures present in the fields around the fork. Consequently, the isolated setting of the farmhouse has been lost.

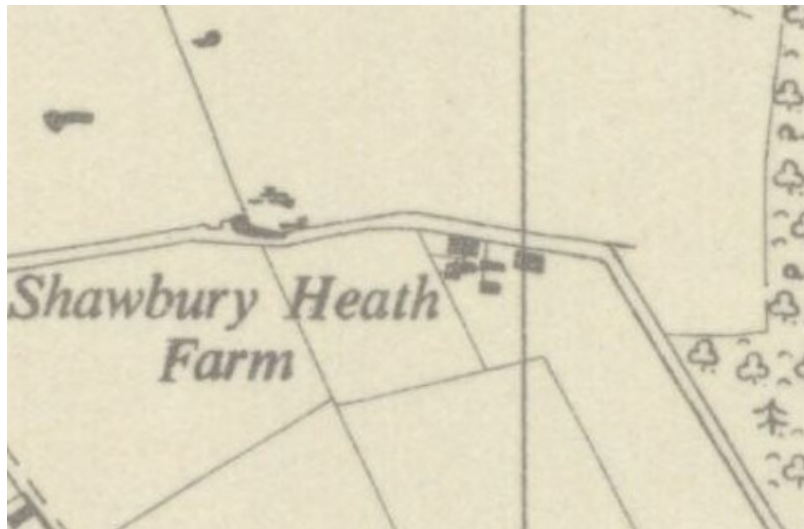


Figure 6. 1956 OS Map



Figure 7. 1971 OS Map

Present day photographs of the farmhouse show substantial changes between the 1971 OS map and the current structure. The structure abutting the eastern end of the farmhouse is no longer present. The south and southwestern extensions to the farmhouse have been demolished, and a new extension built to the south. This extension serves to rotate the axis of the building, giving the overall structure a north-south orientation. The current owner of the house states that the large southern extension was added sometime during the 1970s. In 2002, the line of the roof slope to the 1970s extension was extended and the dormer windows were added (planning ref: NS/02/00983/FUL). A conservatory was added to the western elevation of the farmhouse at some point before 2008, planning permission for the addition was granted in 2003 (ref NS/03/00015/FUL). The garage building to the south-east of the house was significantly enlarged in 2010.



Figure 8. 2020 Google Maps Image

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

Nb. This section contains images to illustrate the text. The images are referred to by the photograph number (the order in which they appear in the full photographic archive). The full photographic archive is saved separately as a CD, as it is comprised of over 200 images. A record of the photo numbers, photo location plans and a description of each image is appended to this report and should be reviewed in conjunction with the full photographic archive.

Building type, materials and plan form

The house is sub-rectangular in plan form, with 19th century range to the north and later 1970s extension to the south. To the ground floor are five rooms and a hallway, with the stair to the first floor to the centre of the house. To the first floor are five bedrooms and a bathroom, with a central landing. The building was re-roofed in the 20th century with a cross gabled roof. To the east elevation of the 19th century range is a brick chimney stack with two pots. To the west elevation of the 19th century range is an external brick chimney stack with single pot, possibly a re-build in the location of an original chimney. The 19th century section of the structure is red brick, painted off-white, with stone sills to the windows and stone label moulds above. The 1970s extension is of brick and breeze block with a uPVC conservator. The roof appears to have been re-roofed in the 20th century with slate. All the windows are modern uPVC replacements.

The Exterior

The North Elevation

The north elevation is part of the original 19th range and is the primary façade of the property (Figure 10). It retains elements of early Gothic style such as raised label moulds to the square windows and asymmetrical primary facade broken by gables. The elevation extends to three bays. There is a projecting gabled bay to the east with deep timber bargeboard and date stone to the gable which reads '1849 AVC' (Figure 11). To the ground floor and first floor are modern uPVC windows with upper opening casements, inserted into original window openings. The stone sill and stone label moulds remain.

To the centre is a single storey porch with hipped lean-to roof; the roof appears to be a later replacement. This porch is in the location of the former entrance, indicated by the line of a footpath leading to the property on the OS map dating to 1880. Also, to the interior, the remains of a small section of wall indicate the presence of the internal door leading in from the porch. To the first floor is a small, modern uPVC window.

To the west is a further bay with gable to the roofline. There are uPVC windows at ground and first floor level, which also retain the stone sills and label moulds.



Figure 9. Ph 10. North elevation



Figure 10. Ph 12. Ground floor window



Figure 11. Ph 14. Date stone to north elevation



Figure 12. Ph 13. First floor window

The West Elevation

The west elevation is comprised of the west elevation of the 19th century range, and the west elevation of the 1970s extension including the conservatory (Figure 13). The west elevation of the 19th century range is the gable end with chimney stack. The upper section of the chimney stack shows near perfect red brick with no signs of weathering, indicating it has been re-built. This elevation is painted off white. To the 1970s extension, the elevation is red brick, with two sections of cat slide roof either side of the central conservatory. To the southern end a dormer window has been added.



Figure 13. Ph 24. West elevation



Figure 14. Ph 25. West elevation

The East Elevation

As with the west elevation, the east elevation is a combination of the 19th century range and the 1970s extension (Figures 15-19). The east elevation of the 19th century range is painted, with modern inserted windows to the ground and first floors. Areas of patch repair to the brickwork may be scars left behind by previous extensions to the elevation, as seen on the 19th century OS map, but as the elevation is painted it is difficult to assess. The 1970s extension is red brick with section of catslide roof to the north with two dormer windows. To the southern section there are two bricked up windows at first floor level. These were bricked up circa 2001.

The South Elevation

The south elevation is comprised of the gable end of the 1970s range, red brick with uPVC windows to the ground and first floor (Figure 20).



Figure 15. Ph 47. East elevation



Figure 16. Ph 65. East elevation



Figure 17. Ph 66. Ground floor window



Figure 18. Ph 67. First floor window



Figure 19. Ph 46. East elevation



Figure 20. Ph 43. South elevation

Interior

Ground Floor

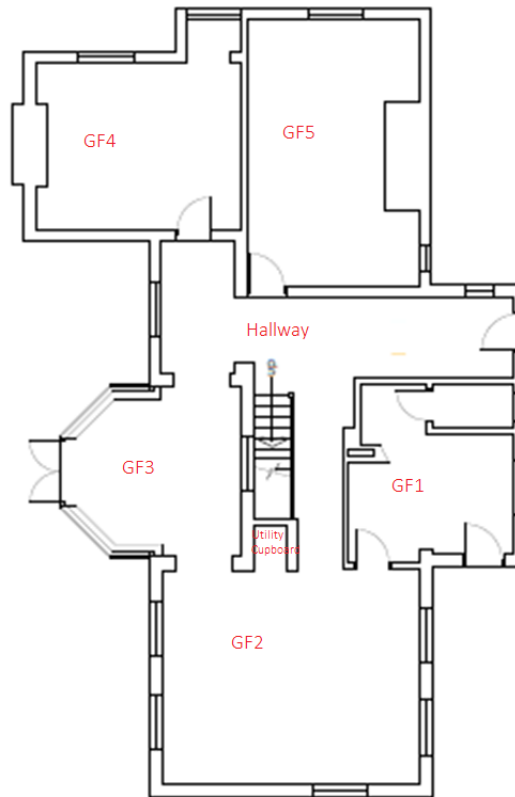


Figure 21. Ground floor plan with rooms numbered

GF1

GF1 is situated to the southeast side of the property, in the 1970s extension (Figures 22, 23). The room is sub-rectangular in plan and used to provide a rear entrance and utility area. The room has been stripped out following damage by a flood. The walls are partially plastered and painted, and through the remaining plaster to the lower sections, the breeze block construction is visible. The floor is stripped back to the concrete.



Figure 22. Ph 81. East wall GF1



Figure 23. Ph 82. West wall GF1

GF2

GF2 occupies the southern end of the 1970s extension (Figures 24, 25). The room was formerly a kitchen. It is sub-rectangular in plan with two doorways to the north wall, which lead to the conservatory and the hallway. As with GF1, it has been stripped out following damage by a flood. The walls are partially plastered and painted, and through the remaining plaster to the lower sections, the breeze block construction is visible. The floor is stripped back to the concrete.



Figure 24. Ph 86. Doorway of South wall, GF1



Figure 25. Ph 87. South and east walls, GF2



Figure 26. Ph 89. West wall, GF2



Figure 27. Ph 92. North wall, GF2

GF3

GF3 is the conservatory to the centre of the west side of the property. It is of red brick with uPVC windows, with corrugated plastic roof and double French doors that open onto the garden. It is accessed from the GF2 to the south and the hallway to the north.



Figure 28. Ph 103. North side of conservatory windows GF3



Figure 29. Ph 104. South side of conservatory

GF4

GF4 is occupied the west side of the 19th century north range (Figures 30,31). Historically a reception room, this room is sub-rectangular in plan with fireplace to the west wall and a small alcove to the north wall that may have been the position of a former porch. The walls are plastered and painted and the floor

retains what appear to be original timber boards. The brick fireplace remains, although the log burner and fire surround are modern additions. To the ceiling heavy timber beams remain (Figures 32,33).



Figure 30. Ph 117. West wall of G4



Figure 31. Ph 119. North wall of G4



Figure 32. Ph 125. East wall of G4



Figure 33. Ph 123. South wall of G4

GF5

GF5 occupies the eastern half of the 19th century northern range and is historically a reception room of sub-rectangular plan form (Figures 34-37). This room retains a substantial fireplace to the eastern wall, with timber beam mantle and modern log burner. The floor is modern timber board. As with GF4, heavy timber beams remain to the ceiling.

The Hallway

The hallway is to the south of G5 and extends southwards to GF2 (Figures 38-41). The northern section of the hallway is situated in between the 1970s extension and the 19th century range. To the southern wall of G5, the brickwork of the original house is visible, as is a later repair to the brickwork (Figure 38). The southern part of the hallway extends into the 1970s extension, with stairs to the west side that provide access to the first floor.



Figure 34. Ph 153. G5 facing north



Figure 35. Ph 156. G5 facing south



Figure 36. Ph 157. Fireplace in G5



Figure 37. Ph 164. Beams to ceiling G5



Figure 38. Ph 151. South wall of G5



Figure 39. Ph 113. Hallway facing north



Figure 40. Ph 75. Ground floor hallway



Figure 41. Ph 74. Stairs to first floor

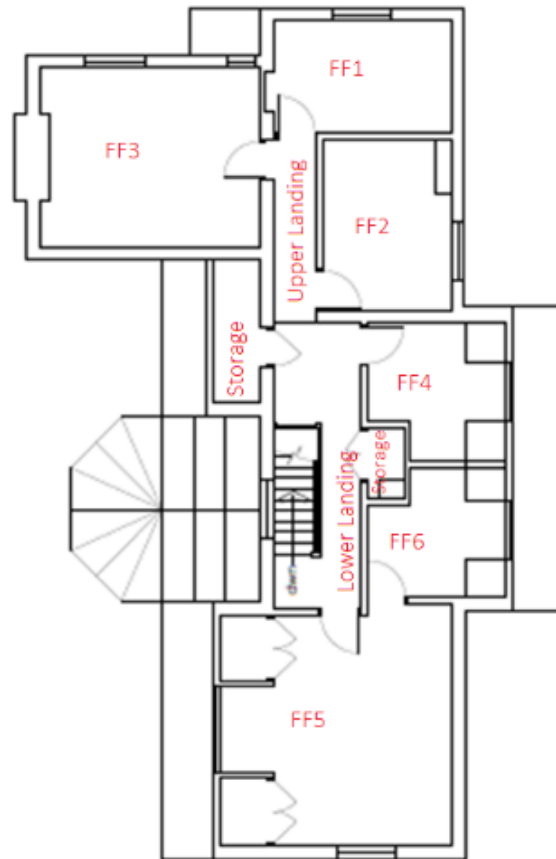
The First Floor

Figure 42. First floor plan with rooms numbered

FF1

FF1 is situated to the northeast corner of the property, within the 19th century northern range. It appears to have been formed by the subdivision of a larger room comprised of FF1 and FF2, which have been altered to form a landing and two bedrooms with the insertion of a partition wall. This is likely to have been one of the primary bedrooms, indicated by its location and size. It was most recently in use as a bedroom. The room is rectangular in plan, with window to the north wall in the location of an original window opening. There is no fireplace to the room, as would be expected in a Victorian bedroom. The walls are plastered and painted, the floor is carpeted and there is little of historic interest.



Figure 43. Ph 177. East wall of FF1



Figure 44. Ph 178. South and west walls FF1

FF2

FF2 is situated to the southeast corner of the 19th century northern range and it appears to have originally formed a larger room with FF1 to the north. The room is rectangular in plan, most recently used as a bedroom. There is a later inserted window to the east wall, and the chimney breast remains to the northeast corner of the room. The walls are plastered and painted, and the floor is carpeted. The room retains little of historic interest.



Figure 45. Ph 181. FF2 north and west walls

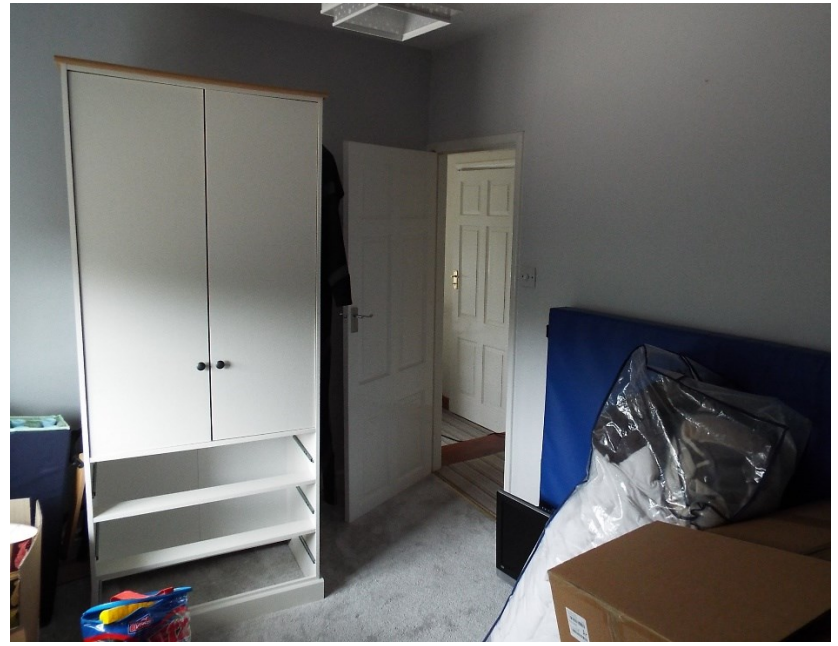


Figure 46. Ph 183. FF2 south and west walls

FF3

FF3 is situated to the west side of the 19th century northern range. It is sub-rectangular in plan, with chimney breast to the west wall and a modern window in the original window opening to the north wall. There is also a later inserted window to the east side of the north wall. Most recently used as a bedroom, the room is plastered and painted with carpet to the floor. There is a chimney breast west wall. This is likely to have been one of the primary bedrooms, indicated by its location and size.



Figure 47. Ph 199. FF3 facing west

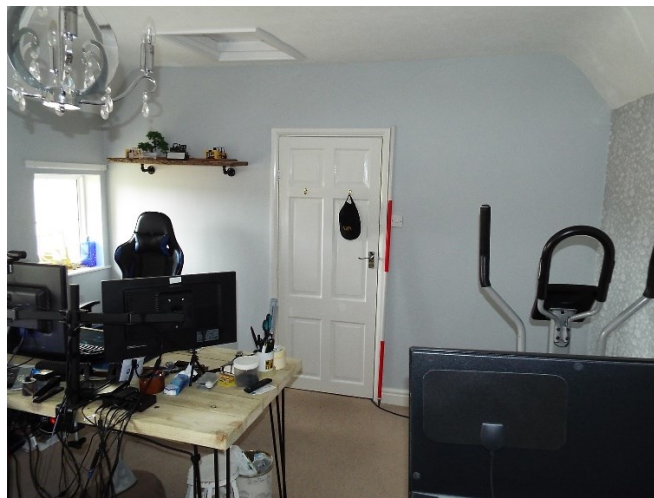


Figure 48. Ph 203. FF3 facing east

The upper and lower landing

The upper landing is situated to the west of FF1 and FF2, extending along a north-south axis (Figures 49, 50). It was potentially formed at a later date with the insertion of a partition wall. It is at a slightly raised level, with shallow timber step in the location where the 1970s extension adjoins the 19th century range. The lower landing is to the centre of the 1970 extension. It extends along a north-south axis and provides access to a storage cupboard, bedrooms FF4 and FF6 to the east and bedroom FF5 to the south.

FF4

FF4 is the family bathroom, situated to the east side of the 1970s extension (Figures 51, 52). Sub-rectangular in plan, it is fitted with a modern white bathroom suite. The walls are plastered and painted with tiles around the bath and a tiled floor. There is nothing of historic interest.



Figure 49. Ph 223. Lower landing

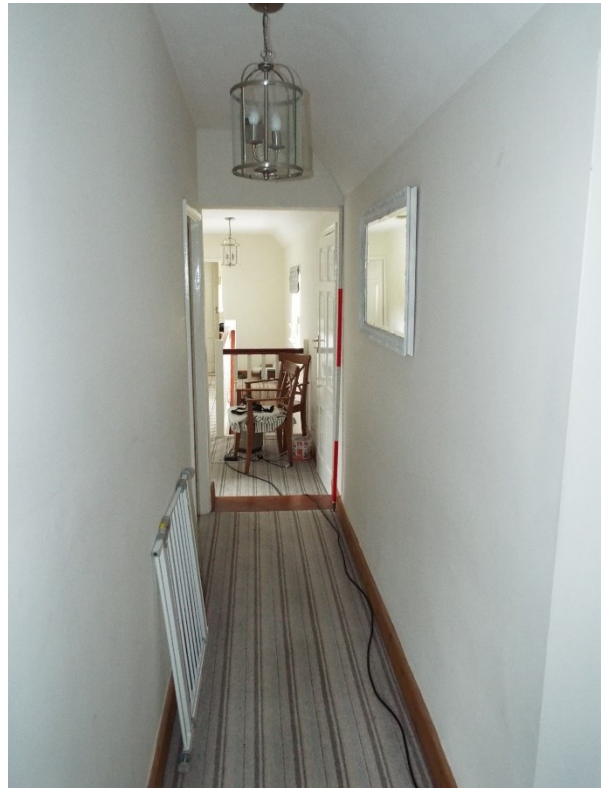


Figure 50. Ph 209. Upper landing



Figure 51. Ph 216. FF4



Figure 52. Ph 222. FF4

FF5/ FF6

FF5 is a bedroom, which occupies the southern end of the 1970s extension. Square in plan form, with ensuite bathroom (FF6) to the northeast. The walls are plastered and painted, the floor is carpeted. There

is nothing of historic interest. FF6 is a modern ensuite in the 1970s extension. It contains a modern bathroom suite. The walls are plastered and painted with tiles around the bath and a tiled floor. There is nothing of historic interest.



Figure 53. Ph 229. FF5 facing southwest



Figure 54. Ph 230. FF5 facing southeast



Figure 55. Ph 238. FF6



Figure 56. Ph 240. FF6

The roof structure

Only limited access to the roof structure was possible; a small section of the roof structure to the over FF3 was accessible and photographed. The timber rafters appeared to be 20th century, and the owner confirms that he thinks it was re-roofed after sustaining damage in the 20th century. The brickwork to the east may be original or partially original.



Figure 57. Ph 246. Roof structure facing west



Figure 58. Ph 244. Roof structure facing east

PHASES OF THE STRUCTURE

The house was erected as a farmhouse in 1849, possibly by Andrew Victor Corbet, a notable local landowner. As the tithe map of the area was not accessible, the owner of the land and the use of the land prior to erection of the farm is unknown. The layout of the farmstead outlined by the OS map of 1881 conforms to the 'loose yard' layout as described in the Shropshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project (2010). Subsequent demolition of the farmyard structures have drastically altered the site to form one of purely residential character.

Today, two phases of the structure remain, dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. The main fabric of the range to the north dates to the 19th century, presumably c 1849. Although it should be noted that the windows, roof structure and covering and possibly the chimney to the west elevation are 20th century additions.

To the south, the extension was added in the 1970s. In 2002 the line of the roof to the later extension was adjusted and dormer windows were added. The conservatory was added between 2003 and 2008.



Figure 59. Phasing plan

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Maps and Plans

Excerpts of maps were reproduced from the Heritage Statement written by AB Heritage in 2020.

Census Data Reviewed

Census of England and Wales, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901

Archives, Libraries and Databases Consulted: Shropshire Archives

Appendix 2: List of Images that Form the Photographic Archive

All photographs were taken by Kate Spencer and Chris Watts in April 2021. The selected photographs are numbered to be cross referenced with the below descriptions and photo location plans. All images are saved to a CD to be deposited with the HER and relevant archives.

Frame	Description	Direction
1	Setting: Land to E of site	E
2	Setting: Land to N of site	N
3	Setting: Land to N of site	N
4	Setting: Land to W of site	W
5	Setting: Land to NW of site	NW
6	N and E elevations	SW
7	N and E elevations	SW
8	N elevation	S
9	N elevation	S
10	N elevation	S
11	N elevation	SE
12	Ground floor window, E end of N elevation	S
13	First floor window, E end of N elevation	S
14	Detail of date stone, E end of N elevation	S
15	First floor window showing date stone, E end of N elevation	S
16	W end of N elevation	S
17	1 st floor window, W end of N elevation	S
18	Detail of roof, N elevation	S
19	Detail of roof, N elevation	S
20	Detail of former porch, N elevation	E
21	W end, N elevation	S
22	Ground floor window, W end of N elevation	S
23	First floor window, W end of N elevation	S
24	W elevation	E
25	N end of W elevation	E
26	First floor of W elevation of house, showing chimney	E
27	Detail of chimney, first floor of W elevation	E
28	W elevation of house showing S elevation of original structure	NE
29	Ground floor window, W elevation of house	E
30	W elevation of house showing S elevation of original structure	NE
31	Detail of roof at juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, W elevation	NE
32	Detail of roof at juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, W elevation	NE
33	Juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, W elevation	E
34	Window of conservatory, W elevation	SE
35	W elevation showing conservatory	E
36	First floor window, W elevation above conservatory	E

37	W elevation showing conservatory	NE
38	S end of W elevation	E
39	S end of W elevation	E
40	Ground floor window, S end of W elevation	E
41	First floor window, S end of W elevation	E
42	Ground floor windows, S end of W elevation	E
43	S elevation	N
44	Ground floor window, S elevation	N
45	First floor window, S elevation	N
46	N end of E elevation	W
47	E elevation	W
48	Ground floor windows, N end of E elevation	W
49	Bricked-in former windows on first floor of E elevation	W
50	Detail of bricked-in former window, first floor of E elevation	W
51	Detail of bricked-in former window, first floor of E elevation	W
52	Detail of repair, east elevation	W
53	East end of S elevation	N
54	Centre section of E elevation	W
55	Ground floor window, centre section of E elevation	W
56	Ground floor window, centre section of E elevation	W
57	Ground floor door, E elevation	W
58	First floor window, E elevation	W
59	First floor window, E elevation	E
60	Detail of chimney, centre section of E elevation	W
61	First floor windows and chimney, centre section of E elevation	W
62	Juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, E elevation	SW
63	Juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, E and N elevations	S
64	Ground floor window, W end of N elevation	S
65	N end of E elevation	W
66	Ground floor window, N end of E elevation	W
67	First floor window, N end of E elevation	W
68	Juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, N and E elevations	SW
69	Detail of roof at juncture of 1800s and 1970s structures, N and E elevations	SW
70	Chimney, N end of E elevation	W
71	Chimney, N end of E elevation	NW
72	Chimney, N end of E elevation	SW
73	Detail of repair, N end of E elevation	W
74	Staircase of ground floor hallway	S
75	Ground floor hallway	SE
76	Ground floor hallway	S
77	Ground floor hallway showing possible remnant of original structure brick wall	S

Heath Farmhouse, Shawbury: Level 3 Historic Building Record

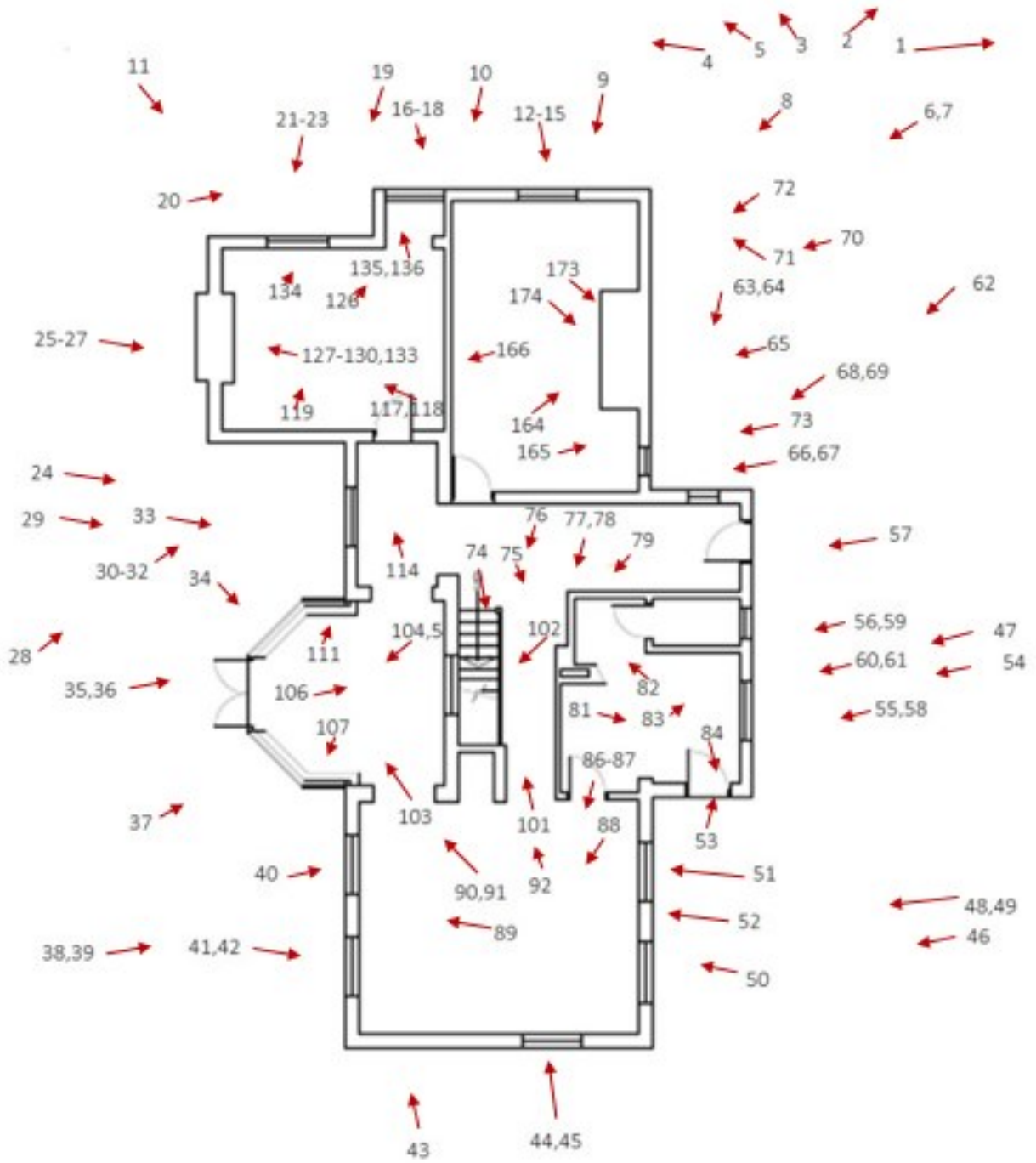
78	Detail of possible remnant of original structure brick wall	S
79	Detail of possible remnant of original structure brick wall	SW
80	S and E walls GF1	SE
81	East wall, GF1	E
82	West wall, GF1	W
83	South and west walls, GF1	SW
84	Door of S wall, GF1	S
85	Window of E wall, GF1	E
86	Doorway of S wall, GF1	S
87	S and E walls, GF2	S
88	S and W walls, GF2	SW
89	W wall, GF2	W
90	W and N walls showing N doorway, GF2	NW
91	W and N walls showing N doorway and entrance to hall, GF2	NW
92	N wall showing doorways, GF2	N
93	Window in E wall, GF2	E
94	Window in E wall, GF2	E
95	Window in S wall, GF2	S
96	Window in W wall, GF2	W
97	Window in W wall, GF2	W
98	Doorway to GF3 in N wall of GF2	N
99	Doorway to utility closet, N wall GF2	NW
100	Doorway to utility closet, N wall GF2	NE
101	Entrance to hallway, N wall GF 2	N
102	Beneath stairs in hallway	SW
103	GF3 showing N side of conservatory windows	NW
104	GF3 showing S side of conservatory windows	SW
105	GF3 ceiling windows	SW
106	E wall of GF3	E
107	S window of conservatory, GF3	S
108	SW window of conservatory, GF3	SW
109	Doorway in W end of conservatory, GF3	W
110	NW window of conservatory, GF3	NW
111	N window of conservatory, GF3	N
112	Doorway, N wall of GF3	N
113	View of hallway from N wall of GF3	N
114	W and N walls of hallway showing doorway to GF4	N
115	Window in W wall of hallway	W
116	Doorway to GF4 in N wall of hallway	N
117	W wall of GF4	NW
118	W and N walls of GF4	NW
119	N wall of GF4	N
120	Ceiling of GF4 showing beams	N

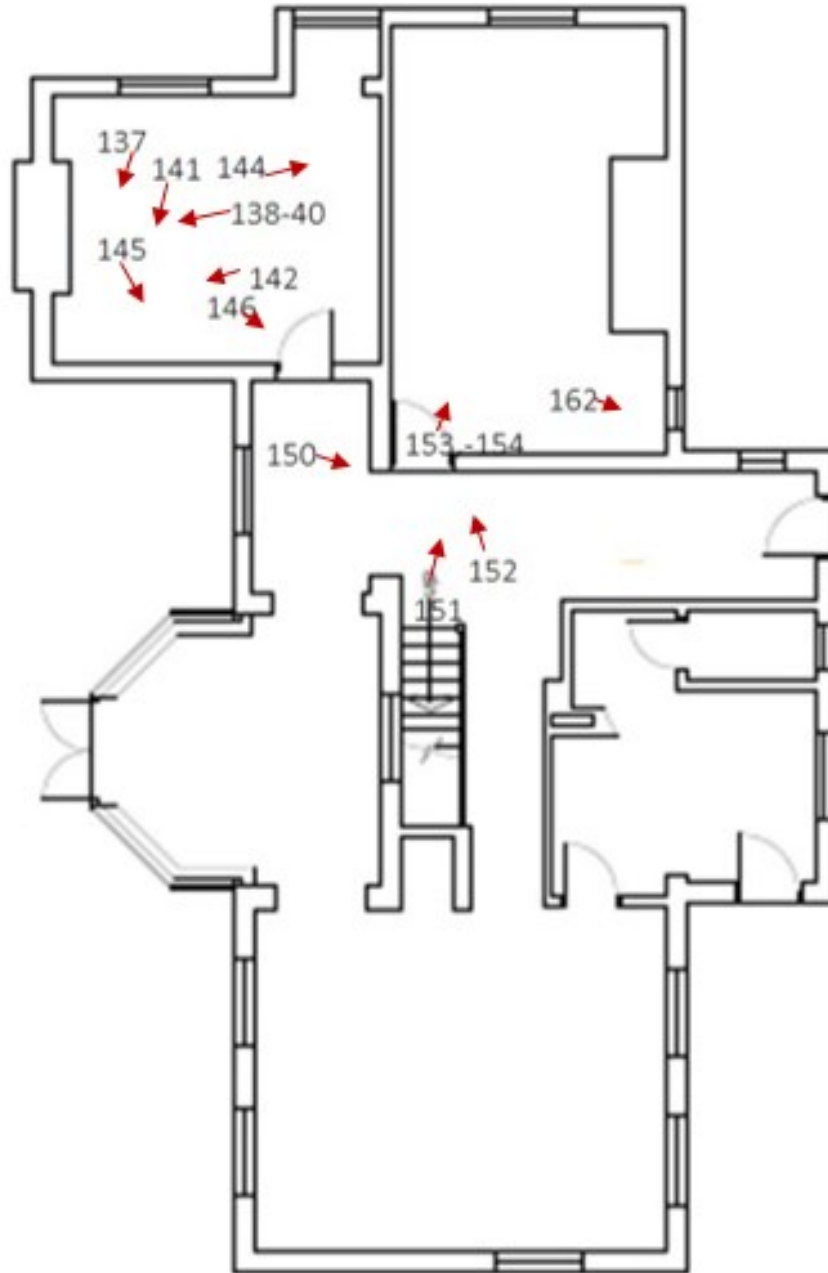
121	Ceiling of GF4 showing beams	NW
122	Ceiling of GF4 showing beams	NW
123	S wall of GF4	SE
124	E wall of GF4	SE
125	E wall of GF4	E
126	N and E walls of GF4	NE
127	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4	W
128	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4	W
129	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4	W
130	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4, showing flue	W
131	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4	NW
132	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4	SW
133	Detail of fireplace in W wall of GF4, showing base	W
134	Window in N wall of GF4	N
135	Window in N wall of GF4	N
136	Window in N wall of GF4	N
137	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	S
138	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	W
139	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	W
140	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4 showing possible repair	W
141	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4 showing possible repair	SW
142	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	W
143	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	SE
144	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	E
145	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4	SE
146	Detail of skirting board and doorframe of GF4	SE
147	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF4 showing iron hook	N
148	Detail of iron hook in timber beam, in ceiling of GF4	NW
149	N and E walls of W end of hallway, showing door to GF4	NE
150	E wall of W end of hallway, showing brickwork of original structure	E
151	N wall of hallway showing doorway to GF5 and repair to brickwork of original structure.	N
152	Detail of repair to original structure, N wall of hallway	N
153	N, E, and W walls of GF5, showing fireplace	NE
154	N wall of GF5	N
155	E wall of GF5 showing fireplace	NE
156	S wall of GF5	S
157	Detail of fireplace, E wall of GF5	NE
158	Detail of fireplace, E wall of GF5	SE
159	Detail of fireplace, E wall of GF5, showing flue	SE
160	Detail of fireplace, E wall of GF5, showing base	E
161	Window in N wall of GF5	N
162	Window in N wall of GF5	N

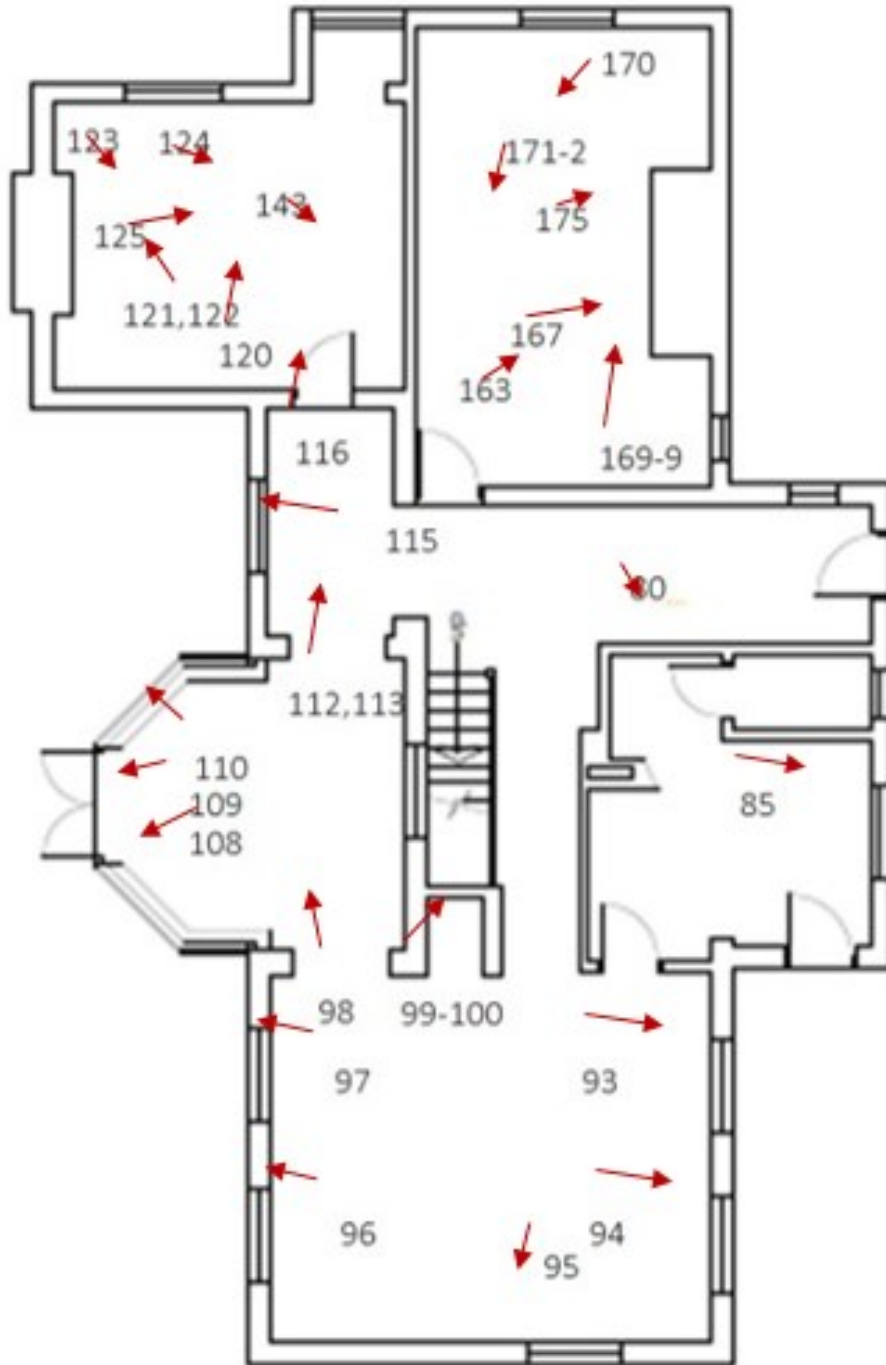
163	Ceiling of GF5 showing beams	N
164	Ceiling of GF5 showing beams	NE
165	Ceiling of GF5 showing beams	E
166	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5	NW
167	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5	NE
168	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5	N
169	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5	N
170	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5	SW
171	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5 showing repair	S
172	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5 showing repair	S
173	Detail of beams in ceiling of GF5 showing repair	SE
174	Detail of fireplace in E wall of GF5	SE
175	Detail of fireplace in E wall of GF5 showing marks of reused timber	E
176	N and E wall of FF1	NE
177	E wall of FF1	E
178	W wall of FF1 showing recess	W
179	Window in N wall of FF1	N
180	Window in W wall of lower landing	W
181	N and W walls of FF2	NW
182	S and W walls of FF2 showing doorway	SW
183	N and E walls of FF2	NE
184	Window in E wall of FF2	E
185	Detail of skirting in N wall of FF2	E
186	Detail of ceiling above S wall of FF2	S
187	Detail of ceiling in NE of FF2	NE
188	Doorway in W wall of FF2	SW
189	Detail of doorframe and skirting board in W wall of FF2	SW
190	Upper landing showing doorway of FF1	N
191	Detail of ceiling of upper landing above doorway to FF1	N
192	N and E walls of FF1	NE
193	W wall of FF1 showing recess	W
194	W wall of FF1 showing recess	W
195	Window in N wall of FF1	N
196	Window in N wall of FF1	N
197	Detail of ceiling above N wall of FF1	N
198	Doorway to FF3	SW
199	W wall of FF3	W
200	N and W walls of FF3	NW
201	N wall of FF3	N
202	N and E walls of FF3 showing doorway	NE
203	E wall of FF3 showing doorway	W
204	Ceiling of FF3 showing loft access	E
205	Window in N wall of FF3	N

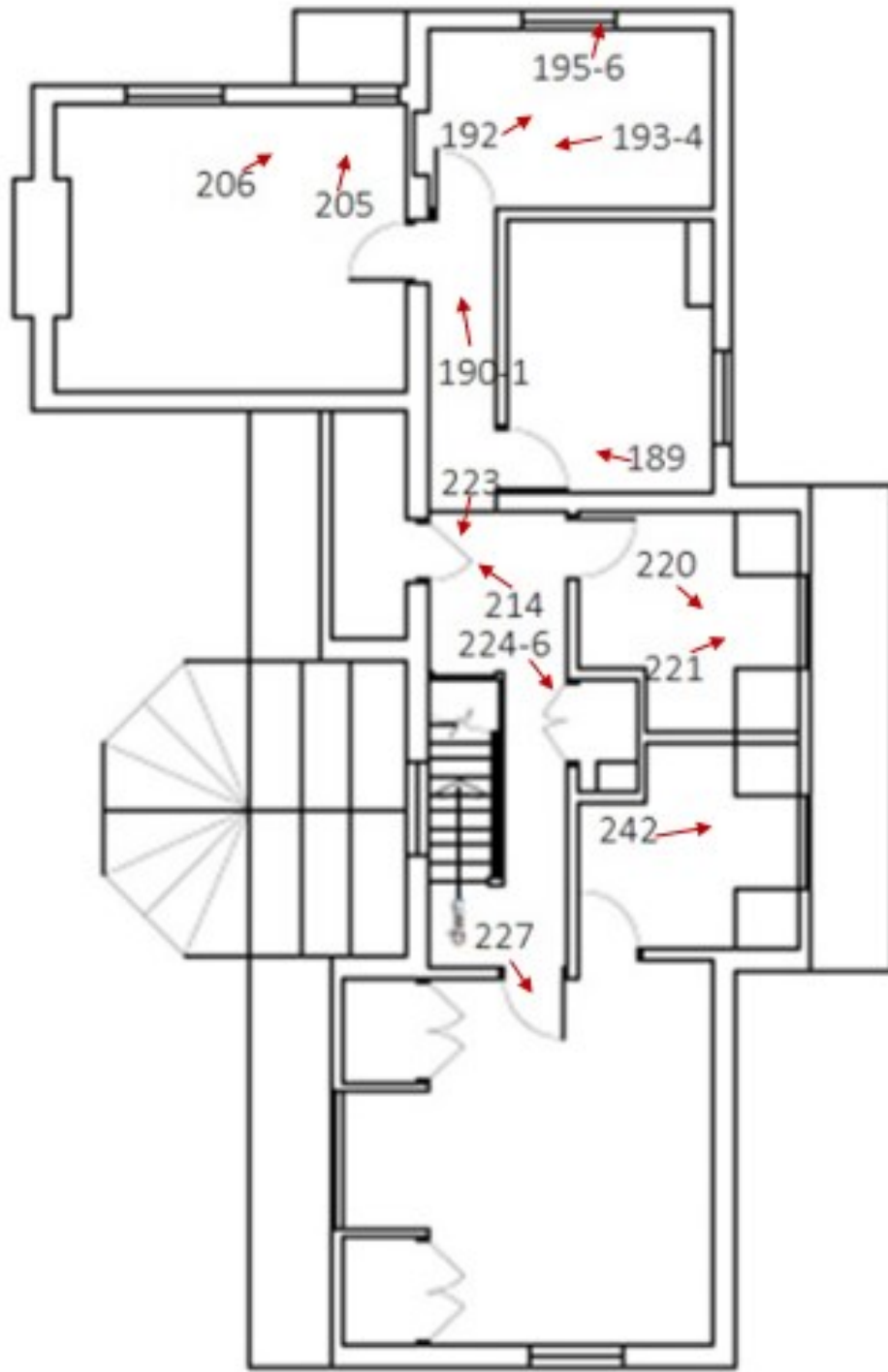
206	Detail of skirting in NE corner of FF3	NE
207	Window in N wall of FF3	N
208	Detail of skirting board on N wall of FF3	N
209	Upper hallway showing doorway to lower hallway	S
210	Doorway to storage cupboard to W of lower landing	W
211	Storage cupboard to W of lower landing	N
212	Storage cupboard to W of lower landing	S
213	Storage cupboard to W of lower landing	W
214	Detail of ceiling of storage cupboard to W of lower landing NW	NW
215	Doorway to FF4	E
216	E wall of FF4	E
217	S and E walls of FF4	SE
218	N and W walls of FF4	NW
219	Window in E wall of FF4	E
220	S and E walls of FF4	SE
221	N and E walls of FF4	NE
222	W wall of FF4 showing doorway	W
223	Lower landing	S
224	Doorway to storage closet in E wall of lower landing	SE
225	Storage closet in E wall of lower landing	SE
226	Detail of storage closet in E wall of lower landing	SE
227	Doorway from lower landing to FF5	S
228	S and E walls of FF5	SE
229	S and W walls of FF5	SW
230	S and E walls of FF5 showing doorways	SE
231	N and E walls of FF5 showing doorways	NE
232	W wall of FF5	W
233	Window in W wall of FF5	W
234	Window in S wall of FF5	S
235	Window in W wall of FF5	W
236	Storage closet in W wall of FF5	W
237	Doorway from FF5 to FF6	N
238	N and E walls of FF6	NE
239	Window in E wall of FF6	NE
240	S and W walls of FF6 showing doorway	SW
241	Access to eaves in E wall of FF6	E
242	Stairway from lower landing	N
243	Loft access from lower landing	Vertical
244	The roof structure above FF3. East end.	E
245	The roof structure above FF3. East end.	E
246	The roof structure above FF3. West end.	W
247	The roof structure above FF3. West end.	W
248	The roof structure above FF3. West end.	W

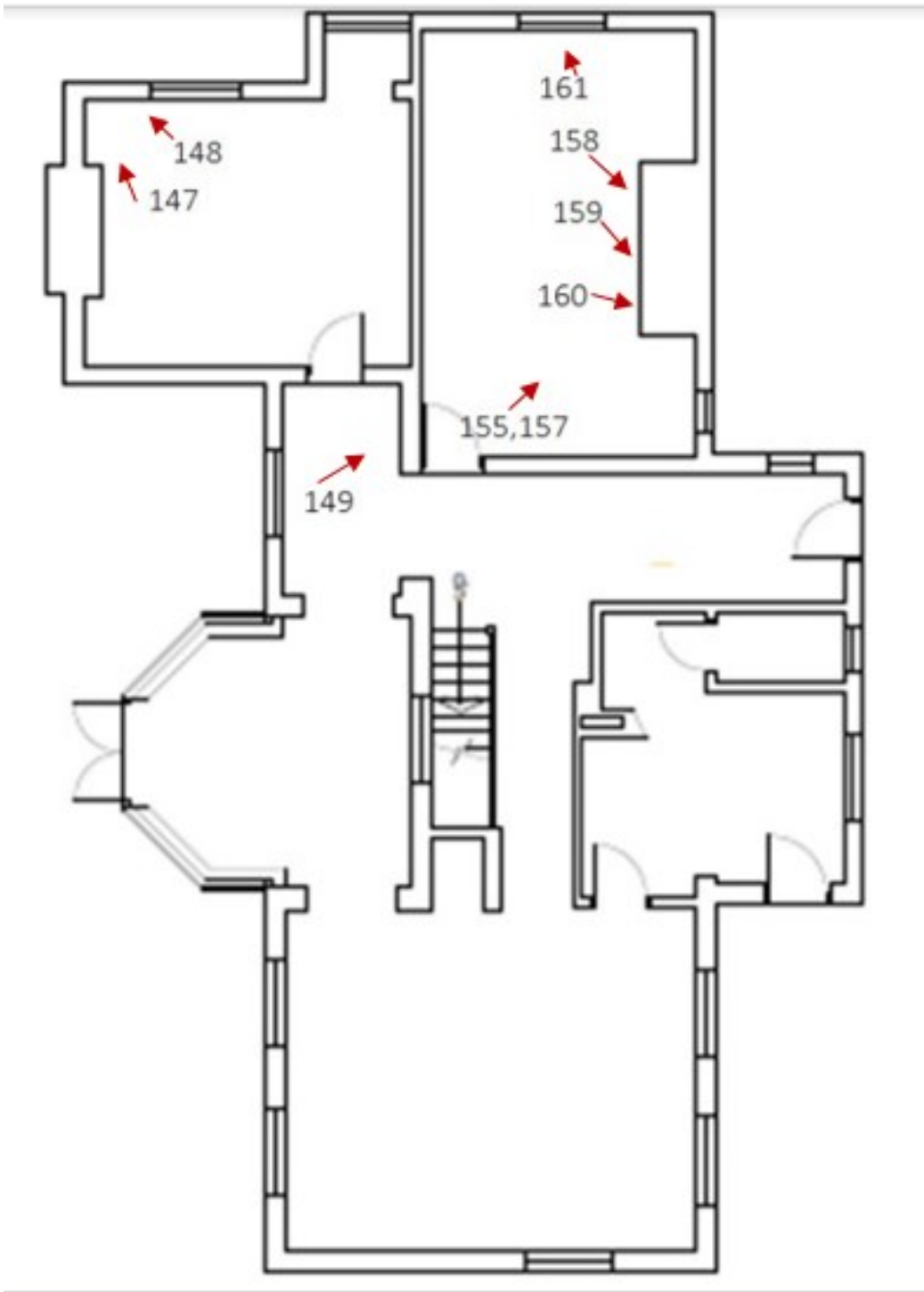
Appendix 3 Photo location plans

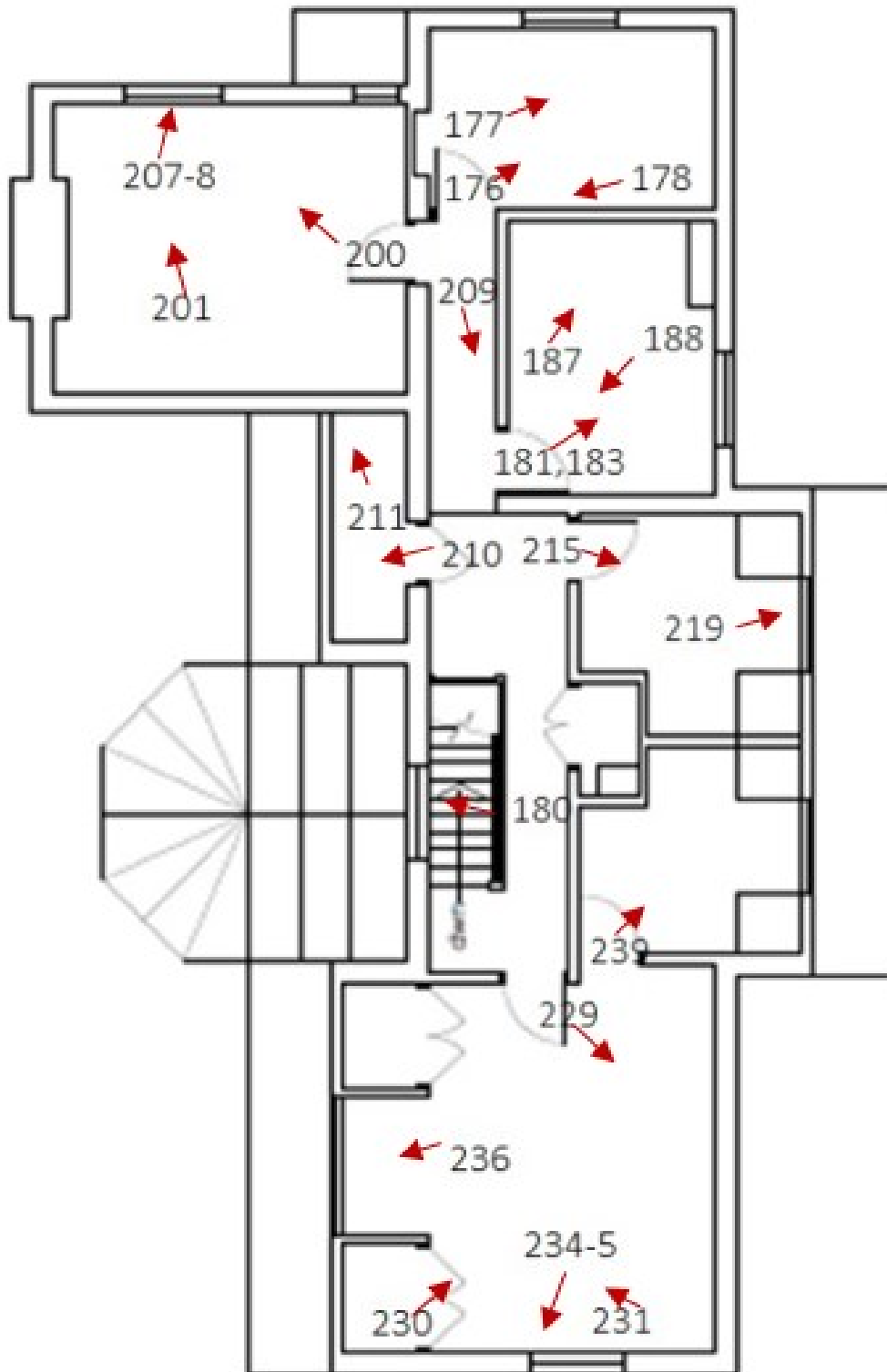


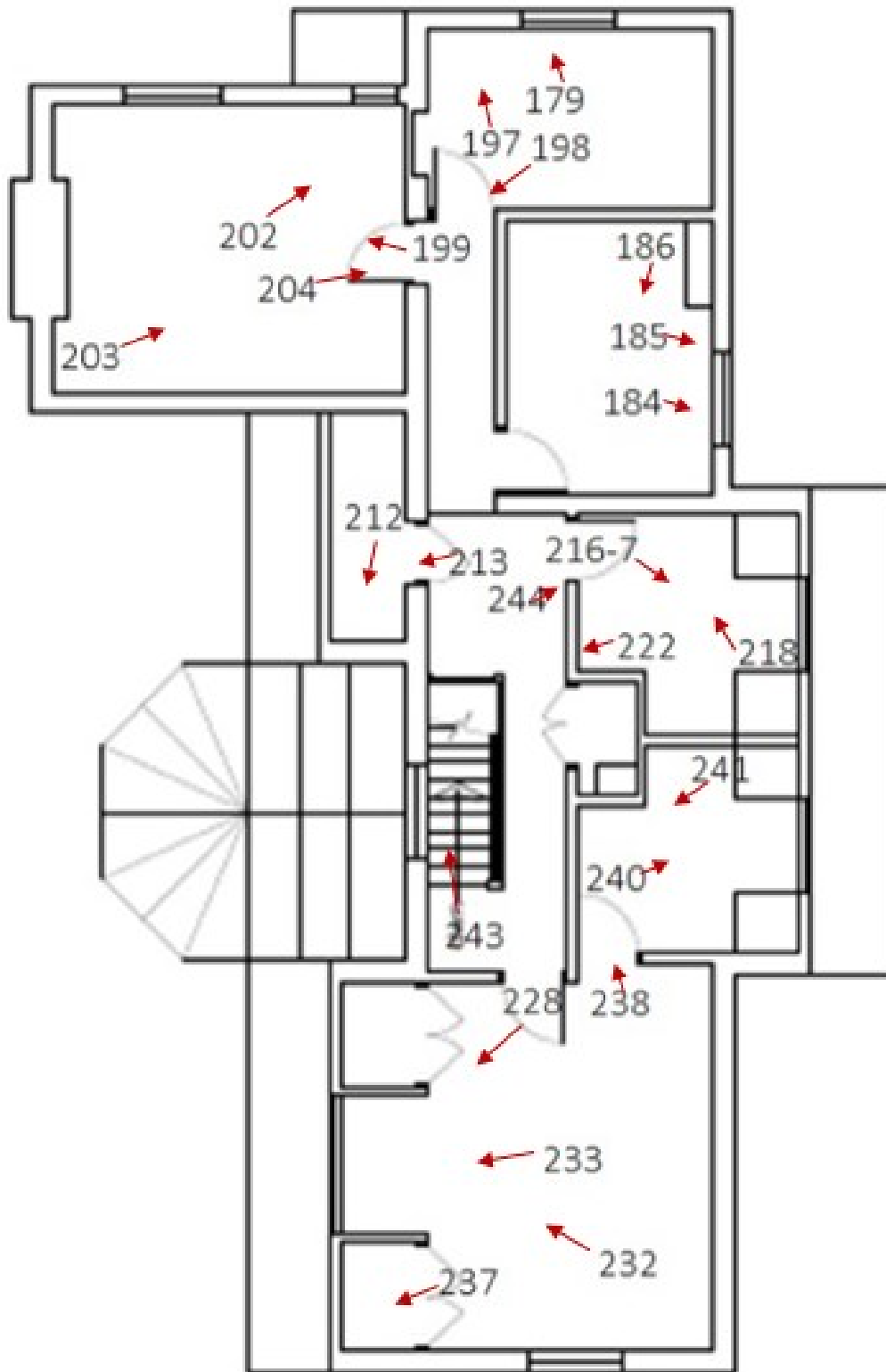












Appendix 4: The Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Level 3 Archaeological Building Recording Heath Farm House, Shawbury, Shropshire.

A planning application has been submitted to Shropshire Council (Application: 20/04246/FUL) to demolish the existing dwelling of Heath Farm House, and build a new residence. The site is situated to the south side of an unnamed lane off Painsbrook Lane, near Shawbury, Shropshire (NGR SJ 5394 2134). The northern section of Heath Farm House dates to c1849, it retains a level of historic character and is classed as an undesignated heritage asset (SHER Ref: 27419). However, the historic former farmhouse has been much extended, and today the site is comprised of the former farmhouse, a modern garage and small storage buildings set within private gardens.

Given the historic and archaeological interest of the site, the following condition was applied to the planning permission.

“No development approved by this permission shall commence until a photographic survey (Level 3 survey, as defined in English Heritage's guidance 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice') of the interior/ exterior of the buildings has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: This information is required before development commences to record the historic fabric of the building prior to development.”

This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the project design of the archaeological building recording to be undertaken by Kate Spencer of Spencer Heritage Services on behalf of the client.

Objectives

The primary objective of the building recording is to record and assess the significance of the historic structures remaining on the site, namely the former farmhouse. The building recording aims to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the structure affected by the proposed development. The survey also aims to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the structure. This work will be undertaken prior to any development works on the site. Existing reports, historic cartographic evidence, texts and images will be reviewed to provide an overall account of the history of the site.

Level 3 Building Recording Methodology

The record will be undertaken in line with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) and the Historic England Guidance, *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016) and will include the following;

The drawn record will include:

- Site location plan at a suitable scale.
- A measured survey of 'as existing' drawings of the building, which will be annotated to show features of historic significance as required. These plans will be provided by the client.
- A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.

The photographic record will cover:

- Photographs of the house and its setting. A two meter ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the structures can be sufficiently established.
- A series of oblique views showing external elevations of the structures to provide an overall impression of size and shape. In some cases, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- Any significant detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development and does not show adequately on general photographs, will be photographed in detail.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the structures, fixtures or contents.
- Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

The written account will include:

- The precise location of the structures, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid Reference.
- A note of any statutory (listing, scheduling or conservation area) and non-statutory (historic park and garden registration, etc.) designations.
- The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- An introduction setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations. This will also detail any constraints which limited the achievement of the objectives.
- Acknowledgement to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history

as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building.

- An account of the structures overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the structures' past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the structures, and their purpose.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.

The Archive

The archive will consist of drawings, a photographic record and written report. The final drawings will be A4 sized architects plans with scale and information panel incorporating title, dates, etc. These will be annotated to show historic detail where required. The photographic material will comprise a CD of digital prints. Each photograph will be clearly labelled and cross referenced to a list detailing the subject, orientation, date taken, photographer's name. A total of three copies of the report will be produced. The client will receive a digital copy and the archive, including a copy of the report and the photographs on a CD. A copy of the report and full photographic archive will be logged with Shropshire and the Historic England Archive at Swindon.

Personnel

The programme of archaeological works will be undertaken by Kate Spencer and C.J Watts of Spencer Heritage Services. Ms. Spencer is a qualified archaeologist with a BA Hons in Archaeology and a Masters Degree in Historic Environment Conservation. Mr. Watts is a qualified, experienced archaeologist with BA Hons in Archaeology and 15 years of experience in the field. All staff will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project.

Project timetable and monitoring

It is anticipated that the initial site survey and photographic record will be completed by the 9th of April 2021. The final report will be produced within three weeks of the survey.

Modifications

The programme of recording work may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the recording staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this project design are not changed. Any variations in the project will be discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Team at Shropshire Council prior to work commencing.

Data Management Plan

Data Collection

The initial site survey will result in the creation of a photographic record. The camera used will be a Fujifilm FinePixS9200 SLR 16mp digital camera. The resulting images will be JPG files of 72dpi. A written report will be created in the Word application of Microsoft Office 365. This report will be saved as a high resolution PDF using Adobe Acrobat. A range of historic maps will be included in the report as an appendix, these will be purchased and commercially licensed by Promap and Envirocheck. Drawn plans will be provided by Peel Ports.

Documentation and Metadata

A digital archive metadata form will accompany the data submitted to the SHER if required. This is in .xls form.

Ethics and Legal Compliance

The data will be provided to the Shropshire Historic Environment Record, the client and the NMR at Swindon. No formal consents will be required prior to the creation of this data. The research carried out will not involve any human participants.

The Intellectual Property Right (IPR) of the text and photographic record collected during this research is owned by Spencer Heritage Services. Spencer Heritage Services does not own the IPR of any historic maps reproduced in the report, but do have a commercial license to reproduce this data. Spencer Heritage Services does not own the IPR of any drawings of the dock structure produced by Peel Ports.

Storage and Backup

The data will be stored both on an internal hard drive, an external hard drive and OneDrive cloud storage.

The report will be created by one individual and access to the data will be controlled by this individual. The report does not contain confidential data.

Selection and Preservation

The research archive is comprised of all historic sources reviewed in the process of creating the document. The research archive be retained by Spencer Heritage Services indefinitely as both hard copies and digital data saved to an external hard drive. The project archive including the written report and full photographic archive with accompanying metadata form will be shared with the Shropshire Historic Environment Record and Archive.

Data Sharing

The archive will be accessible through the Shropshire HER.

Responsibilities and Resources

Kate Spencer of Spencer Heritage Services is responsible for implementing the Data Management Plan and ensuring that it is reviewed and revised. Ms. Spencer will be responsible for the collation of the report and the dissemination of the archive to the appropriate archive. No additional expertise are required to deliver this plan. Resources required include a Fujifilm FinePixS9200 SLR 16mp digital camera. Software includes Office 365 and the Adobe Creative Suite.