

ATCHAM BARN

Atcham Village, Shropshire

Historic Building Record, 2019



Prepared by:

RIC TYLER

MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

www.rictyler.com

FINAL REPORT

Document Ref.: 2019.001.v2.FINAL

Issue Date: 19.03.2019

Project Data

Project Number: 2019_001

Client Name: National Trust

Site Name: Atcham Barn, Atcham
County: Shropshire
District: Shrewsbury and Atcham
Civil Parish: Atcham

NGR: centred on NGR SJ 54246 09266
Status: Unlisted

NT HBSMR Ref.: 50149

Document Data

Document Title: Historic Building Record, 2019
Issue No.: v2.FINAL

Document Location: Hard and digital (PDF) copies of the present report will be deposited at the National Trust Regional Hub at Attingham Park, Shropshire and with the National Trust Historic Building Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR).

Prepared by: Ric Tyler MCIfA
Issue Date: 19th March 2019

Revision	Date	By	Comment
v1.DRAFT	13.02.2019	R Tyler MCIfA	Initial draft for comment
v2.FINAL	19.03.2019	R Tyler MCIfA	Approved

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. Ric Tyler MCIfA accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned. This document has been prepared with data available at the time of research, in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

RIC TYLER
MCIfA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT

t: 01584 879990 m: 07929 023963

e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com



ATCHAM BARN

Atcham Village, Shropshire

Historic Building Record, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Summary</i>	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Background to the Project	2
1.2	Designations.....	3
1.3	Scope of the Report	3
1.4	Statement of Limitations.....	3
1.5	Acknowledgments.....	3
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3	METHODOLOGY	4
3.1	Documentary Research	4
3.2	Structural Recording and Analysis.....	4
4	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
4.1	General Historical Context	5
4.2	Atcham Village	6
4.3	The Barn.....	7
5	MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER SOURCES	8
5.1	Map Regression	8
5.2	Archive Notes and Correspondence.....	10
6	DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN	12
6.1	Overview	12
6.2	Exterior	13
6.3	Interior.....	15
6.4	Former Abutting Structures	16
7	DISCUSSION	17

7.1	Origins and Development	17
7.2	Assessment of Significance	18
8	CONCLUSION	19
9	SOURCES	20

List of Illustrations within Text

Location of Atcham Barn within yard to south of Nos. 3-7 Atcham	2
Design for a 'picturesque village' at Atcham, c.1798	7
Perspective sketch of proposed residential conversion of Atcham Barn, 1988	11
Atcham Barn; sketch plan showing principal elements referred to in text.....	12

List of Tables within Text

Table 1: Extracts from schedule accompanying estate survey of 1807	9
--	---

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location.
Figure 2:	Site Layout; modern aerial photograph.
Figure 3:	Early Maps and Plans (1 of 5): 18 th century.
Figure 4:	Early Maps and Plans (2 of 5): Plan of Atcham village, nd. [c.1790s].
Figure 5:	Early Maps and Plans (3 of 5): Repton's 'before' and 'after' plans of modifications to south-west park entrance, 1798.
Figure 6:	Early Maps and Plans (4 of 5): early-19 th century.
Figure 7:	Early Maps and Plans (5 of 5): later-19 th century.
Figure 8:	Historical Ordnance Survey maps (1 of 2): 1884 and 1902.
Figure 9:	Historical Ordnance Survey maps (2 of 2): 1927 and 1972.
Figure 10:	Plans for Residential Conversion, 1989.
Figure 11:	Architect's drawing associated with repair and consolidation, nd. [c.1990].
Figure 12:	Plan.
Figure 13:	West elevation.
Figure 14:	East elevation.
Figure 15:	North and south elevations
Figure 16:	Cross-sections.
Figure 17:	Summary of development.
Figure 18:	Phasing of extant structure.
Figure 19:	Historical context.

List of Plates

Plate 1:	View of yard and barn from Malthouse Lane.
Plate 2:	Long view from the west with late-20 th -century garage block to right.
Plate 3:	Long view from the south west with 1836 Berwick/Atcham 'party wall' to foreground, aligned with south gable end.
Plate 4:	Date stone within 'party wall', '1836'.

- Plate 5: Long view from the east.
 Plate 6: General view; oblique view looking south-east.
 Plate 7: West elevation.
 Plate 8: Door [d1] affording access to northern bay [G1].
 Plate 9: Surviving timber framing of Phase II extension with inserted [d2] accessing [G2].
 Plate 10: Door [d3] affording access to Phase III extension
 Plate 11: East elevation.
 Plate 12: Northern and eastern elevations; oblique view looking south-west.
 Plate 13: Primary timber framing of east elevation, north end.
 Plate 14: Up bracing to north-east angle.
 Plate 15: Secondary, face-plate repairs to base of vertical studs and replacement mid-rail.
 Plate 16: Face-plate repair at mid-rail joint.
 Plate 17: Inserted garage doors [d4/5] (1993) to south end of east elevation (NB. straight-joint marked with arrow).
 Plate 18: North elevation, oblique view looking south-east.
 Plate 19: Exposed timber framing of Phase I elevation, rebuilt/underbuilt in brick to right (west), note soot blackening.
 Plate 20: Brick nogging panel infill.
 Plate 21: Taper mark on stud of north elevation.
 Plate 22: 'Scotch' within wall western wall-post of north elevation.
 Plate 23: Window [w5] of north elevation
 Plate 24: Spiral handle of window [w5].
 Plate 25: North elevation, brick gable (partly rebuilt).
 Plate 26: South elevation.
 Plate 27: Hatch to [w3] to upper south elevation.
 Plate 28: Blocked [w2] to upper south elevation.
 Plate 29: Junction of south elevation and 'party wall'.
 Plate 30: Primary timber framing of original east gable end exposed within [G1].
 Plate 31: Framing to east and north walls.
 Plate 32: Studwork wall to south with lath and plaster render and blocked opening.
 Plate 33: Tethering ring to timber cill, south wall of [G1].
 Plate 34: Primary south-east angle post with up-braces.
 Plate 35: [G1] looking south-west with inserted floor.
 Plate 36: Main floor beam supported on applied bracket to east wall frame.
 Plate 37: Empty mortice in west face of girder implying former continuation of floor structure.
 Plate 38: Trimmed former stair void at south-west corner of inserted floor structure.
 Plate 39: [G3], interior looking west.
 Plate 40: [G3], interior looking east with inserted door [d4].
 Plate 41: Line of former first floor evident in render of north wall.
 Plate 42: Phase II timber framing exposed at west end of north wall [G3].
 Plate 43: V-strutting above collar level of former Phase II gable end truss.
 Plate 44: Bricked up former fireplace at GF south wall.
 Plate 45: 'Ghost of former flue/stack against south wall; note vertical limit of plaster render.
 Plate 46: Window [w2] (blocked) to upper floor.
 Plate 47: New roof structure.

List of Appendices

- Appendix A:** Project Brief (V Culshaw, 2019).
Appendix B: Register of Project Photographs.
Appendix C: Register of Project Drawings.
Appendix D: Selection of historical record photographs from Attingham VBS collection.

ATCHAM BARN

Atcham Village, Shropshire

Historic Building Record, 2019

Summary

An historic building record and assessment was undertaken in January 2019 in respect of Atcham Barn, Atcham village, Shropshire at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust. The project was commissioned by the Trust to supplement the existing information regarding the building in order to improve understanding of its significance and to help evaluate its potential and capacity for change with regard to possible conversion to use as a two-bed residential unit.

Atcham Village is located on the east bank of the River Severn in central Shropshire, five miles south-east of the county town of Shrewsbury at the south-western corner of Attingham Park, the historical seat of the Lords Berwick. The village is sited opposite the south-western entrance to the park, on the south side of the B4380; it comprises an historic core of buildings largely of 17th-/18th-century date aligned along the main road, with the Church of St. Eata to the south-west, and with 20th-century residential development to the south. Atcham Barn is sited to the rear (south) of the mid-17th century 'No.7 Atcham' and Atcham Garage, a late-18th century building possibly by John Nash. The barn is located within an open 'yard' area, broadly rectangular and aligned east-west to the rear on Nos. 3-7 Atcham, accessed from the west off Malthouse Lane; it is centred on NGR SJ 54246 09266.

The extant barn building encompasses a number of phases of development, with the earliest elements dating stylistically to the early-mid 17th century. Archival sources suggest that, historically, the barn was in the ownership of Atcham Grange Farm and, ultimately, the Burtons of Longner Hall, though it would appear to have been transferred to the Berwick's Attingham estates by the early-mid 19th century. The major phases of development may be summarised as follows:

- **Phase I:** early-mid 17th century:
Fully timber-framed barn aligned east-west of unknown original length;
- **Phase II:** mid-late 17th century:
Addition of perpendicular timber-framed bay extending southwards from east end of Phase I barn;
- **Phase III:** early 18th century
Truncation of Phase I barn to west; remodelling of the roof; underbuilding of the east wall of the Phase II extension;
- **Phase IV:** early-19th century
Single-bay, brick-built extension of the Phase II building to south, possibly first on a slightly extended plan, though reduced to current length by 1836;
- **Phase V:** late-20th century
Conversion to garage accommodation, undertaken by the National Trust in 1992/3.

Although not statutorily or locally listed, Atcham Barn is clearly a building of some intrinsic historical significance and, while having been subject to repeated phases of alteration and modification over the course of its 400 year development, and presenting a radically different aspect to when originally constructed, it still comprises an interesting and attractive element of a group of village buildings relatively unchanged in general terms since the early-19th century.

The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the barn to be made, and a general understanding of its original form and later development to be ascertained, in accordance with the objectives as laid out in the project brief.

ATCHAM BARN

Atcham Village, Shropshire

Historic Building Record, 2019

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording (Vernacular Building Survey) undertaken in January 2019 in respect of Atcham Barn, Atcham Village, Shropshire at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust.

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 Atcham Village is located on the east bank of the River Severn in the Shrewsbury and Atcham District of central Shropshire, five miles south-east of the county town of Shrewsbury (Figure 1), at the south-western corner of Attingham Park, the historical seat of the Lords Berwick, centred on a mansion house erected by Noel Hill, first Lord Berwick, in 1785. The village is sited opposite the south-western entrance to the park, on the south side of the B4380 Emstrey Bank Road (formerly A5; the London-Holyhead turnpike road); it comprises an historic core of buildings largely of 17th-/18th-century date aligned along the main road, with the multi-phase church of St. Eata to the west on the banks of the Severn, and with 20th-century residential development to the south (Figure 2).
- 1.1.2 Atcham Barn, the subject of the current study, is sited to the rear (south) of the mid-17th century 'No.7 Atcham' and Atcham Garage (former Post Office), a late-18th century building possibly by John Nash. The barn is located within an open 'yard' area, aligned east-west and extending to c.710m² to the rear on Nos. 3-7 Atcham, accessed from the west off Malthouse Lane (see inset below, Plate 1). The barn partly defines the eastern side of the yard (Plate 2) and is centred on NGR SJ 54246 09266.



Location of Atcham Barn within yard to south of Nos. 3-7 Atcham (Google Earth)

- 1.1.3 The project has been commissioned by the Trust to supplement the existing information regarding the building in order to improve understanding of its significance and to help evaluate its potential and capacity for change with regard to possible conversion to use as a two-bed residential unit.

1.2 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.2.1 The barn is not Statutorily Listed, and no protected status is listed on the NT HBSMR.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.2.2 Atcham Barn is included on the National Trust's internal HBSMR, ref. **50149**,¹ where it is described as follows:

A small agricultural building behind the post office/petrol station in Atcham Village. Formerly a timber-framed barn dating back to the early 17th century, it has recently (1993) been restored and converted into garages. Post and truss timber framed barn of 2 bays c.1650 with smaller additional bay in red brick to N, mid-19th century. Originally L-shaped, but W bay lost. Small square panels, straight braces, brick infill panels, corrugated asbestos roof, now replaced by clay tile. Mid 19th-century privy to rear, now removed.

- 1.2.3 The barn is not included on Shropshire Council's Historic Environment Record.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 The current study has been undertaken in accordance with a project brief prepared by Ms. Viviana Culshaw, Assistant Archaeologist (West Midlands Region); a copy of the brief is included below as **Appendix A**.

- 1.3.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

- 1.3.3 Archival research and site survey were undertaken in January 2019 and the current report has thus been prepared based upon information current and available as of January 2019. A draft version of the current report was reviewed by Ms. Viviana Culshaw of the National Trust prior to final submission.

1.4 Statement of Limitations

- 1.4.1 It should be noted that no access was possible to the central section of the barn (former stables; [G2] on Figure 12) at the time of survey. Given the existence of historical records of the barn dating to 1990/92 however, this lack of access can be seen to not have had a significant negative impact upon the validity and integrity of the current recording exercise.

1.5 Acknowledgments

- 1.5.1 The project was commissioned by Ms. Viviana Culshaw to whom thanks are extended for assistance throughout; also to Ms. Jodie Lamont (NT) and to staff at the NT Attingham Hub and at the Shropshire Archives.

- 1.5.2 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCI(fA) who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

¹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA142816&resourceID=6

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general objective of the historic building record was to research the origin, history, construction and development of the barn and to assess its character, date and phasing with a view to furthering understanding of its significance.
- 2.2 Specific aims, as defined at section §.3.1 of the project brief, were as follows:
- to produce an historic building assessment and Level 2/3 historic building record and interpretive report for the building in line with work carried out on farmsteads at Attingham
 - to provide a detailed analysis of the building to inform the development proposal, research the origin, history, construction and development of the barn and to fully assess the character, date and phasing of the building
 - to provide a visual and measured record of the extant structure before conversion, since the building is known or strongly suspected to retain some but limited historical significance
 - to define and record any particular significances of the building, interior and exterior, both as a discrete individual structure, and in its wider context.
 - to provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future repairs and conversion plans.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 A search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by and the National Trust's regional office Attingham Park.
- 3.1.2 A full list of sources is included below at section §.9.

3.2 Structural Recording and Analysis

- 3.2.1 The study comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the barn and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records thereof. It was carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' survey, defined by Historic England in *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (HE, 2016) as follows:
- *'Level 2 is a **descriptive record**... It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'*
 - *'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.'*
- 3.2.2 The historic building record comprised three related elements; a photographic record, a drawn record and a written account, details as follows:

Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building within its wider site context, accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs was maintained recording subject, orientation, date and photographer; a register of site photographs is included below as **Appendix B**.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.4 The drawn record comprised the preparation of plans, cross-sections and accessible exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the building, so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Plans were based upon digitised versions of pre-existing outline survey data provided by the Trust and from the Attingham Archives,² with additional detail being added at an appropriate scale (1:50), measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix C**.

Written Record

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the building descriptions included below. This extended to cover a summary of each building's form and type, its function (historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Historical Context

It is beyond the scope of the current recording project to undertake significant research into the history and development of Atcham Village. A brief overview is included however, to allow the recorded structure to be placed within a broad historical context, based largely upon secondary sources including the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey together with two type-script documents, 'A History of Atcham' and 'Atcham Village', from the Attingham Archives.³

- 4.1.1 Atcham lies on the flood plain of the River Severn and the area has been populated from at least the Iron-Age. The Roman city of Wroxeter (*Viriconium*), the fourth largest settlement in Roman Britain, lies just 2.4km to the south-east, and crop-marks of both Iron Age and Roman date have been identified within the bounds of the modern Parish (Buteux 1996, 3). A possible Anglo-Saxon palace (a Scheduled Ancient Monument; HER 00047) was revealed by aerial photography in 1975 at Frogmore, 2.4km to the north.⁴
- 4.1.2 The parish of Atcham, formerly Attingham, comprises four Domesday manors, viz. Atcham, Berwick Maviston (from where the Lords Berwick were to take their name), Uckington and Emstrey. The name Atcham derives from the medieval form 'Attingham' or 'Ettingham' (after which the first Lord Berwick's house would later be named), incorporating the AS personal name 'Eata' and meaning '*the home of the children of Eata*' (though the derivation of each element of the name is open to some debate: Gelling 1990, 27-8). Eata was one of twelve missionaries trained by St. Aidan, later (664 AD) becoming Abbot of Lindisfarne and Bishop of the Bernicians;

² Specifically outline survey by bit-group of Wellington, Telford and historical VBS survey by J Milln dated September 1988 (ref.AT/S34).

³ Refs. AT/CI/D-3-15 and D3-6 respectively.

⁴ http://search.shropshirehistory.org.uk/collections/getrecord/CCS_MSA122/.

the church of St. Eata at Atcham is the only such dedication in England. By 1418-19, the name is recorded as 'Aticham', while the first recorded use of the modern spelling is from 1669 (Gelling 1990, 27; cited in Buteux *et al.*, 1996, 2).

- 4.1.3 In pre-Conquest times, Atcham was an estate of St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury; Domesday records Atcham, under the holdings of St. Alkmund's, as follows:

'The Church itself held it and holds ATCHAM ('ATINGEHA'), and Godbold from it. 1 hide... in Lordship 1½ ploughs; 2 villagers and 3 smallholders with 3 ploughs. The value was 10s; now it pays 6s 8d.'
(DB Shrops. Morris (ed.) 1986, [3g, 6]).

- 4.1.4 From the 12th century down to the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538, the estates of St Alkmund's were held by the Augustinian Abbey of Lilleshall. At the Dissolution, the manor of Attingham was granted by the crown to Sir Thomas Palmer, although the estates were forfeited after only six years when Palmer was treasonably involved in the rising in support of Lady Jane Grey. The estate was subsequently granted to Sir John Gage by Queen Mary in 1553, then in 1557 by Elizabeth I to John Biste (or 'Beyste') of Atcham, who had previously held it from Lilleshall, and who bought out Gage's interest. When Biste died on 30th June 1587 without issue, his estate was divided between his three sisters;⁵ Ann, Katherine and Margaret as follows:

- Anne (and her husband Edward Cludde) received the manor of Edgebold, with the tithes of Emstrey and Home, and Chilton Farm;
- Katherine, who was married to Thomas Burton of Longner, received Atcham Grange and its associated farmlands, with 22 closes in Atcham, the advowson of the vicarage, and the tithes of the Grange, Cronkhill and Chilton;
- Margaret (and her husband John Dawes) received all other meadows and pastures and three water mills in Atcham, and the tithes of the same and of Berwick.⁶

- 4.1.5 By this succession, the village of Atcham was split between the Dawes (later the Hills) of Attingham and the Burtons of Longner, with the boundary approximating to the line of the London-Holyhead Road, although the Hills did own some land to the south of the road (see, for example, Figure 6).

4.2 Atcham Village

- 4.2.1 Atcham village is situated to the south side of the former London-Holyhead turnpike road,⁷ immediately east of John Gwynn(e)'s 'Severn Bridge' of 1769-71⁸ and a mile west of William Hayward's 'Tern Bridge' of 1780,⁹ lying opposite the early 19th-century south-western entrance to Attingham Park (see Figure 2). The village contains an attractive group of cottages, together with a handsome 18th-century inn (the Grade II Listed 'Mytton and Mermaid' rebuilt in c.1775 by the 1st Lord Berwick, and originally known as 'The Talbot').¹⁰ Further village buildings formerly flanked the north side of the road (see Figures 3b/4), though these were demolished, from the mid-1790s on, to allow for the enlargement of the park westwards and the erection of a new south-western approach and gateway (to the design of John Nash), formed in 1807.

⁵ See Particulars of John Beyst's Estate; Shropshire Archives ref. 122/5/1/5.

⁶ Mary Gower, great-grand-daughter of Margaret, and her husband William Gower were to go on to sell their share of the manor in 1700 to Rowland Hill, thus establishing the nucleus of the Attingham Estate. Hill immediately contracted to build a new house on the west bank of the River Tern, named Tern Hall, which evolved to form Attingham Hall (see Cousens 2000, 37).

⁷ B4380, formerly A5.

⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA169&resourceID=1015. The bridge no longer carries traffic, having been replaced by a concrete bridge immediately to the north in 1929 (see Figure 2).

⁹ NT HBSMR **50,087*0**; http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA170&resourceID=1015. See also Skempton *et al* (eds.), 2002, 309-310.

¹⁰ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1055126&resourceID=5. The present name was given by the Sir Clough Williams-Ellis (architect of Portmeirion in Gwynedd, North Wales), who purchased the building from Attingham Estate in the early 1930s and converted it from then private use to a hotel (Newman and Pevsner 2006, 125).



One of seven Nash/Pugin designs for a 'picturesque village' at Atcham, c.1798 (Attingham Guidebook, p.59)

- 4.2.2 Around 1798, John Nash produced designs for a group of 'picturesque' cottages at the south-western gates to the park (see inset above),¹¹ of which one terrace only (Nos. 3-6 Atcham) appears to have been built/remodelled (the range is shown on the 1793 map; Figure 3b), with the adjoining thatched cottage at No. 7 Atcham being refashioned in the 'Gothick' style at around the same time.
- 4.2.3 The present village comprises a small grouping of c.30-35 houses, including historic buildings largely of 17th-/18th-century date, grouped along the main road, the 'Mytton and Mermaid' Hotel and the Church of St. Eata, with mid-late 20th-century housing development to the south (The Glebe / St. Eata's Lane), the latter built on former glebe land and agricultural land historically associated with Atcham Grange Farm.¹²

4.3 The Barn

- 4.3.1 Atcham Barn is sited to the rear (south) of the (remodelled) mid-17th century 'No.7 Atcham' and Atcham Garage, within an open 'yard' area, aligned east-west to the rear on Nos. 3-7 Atcham, accessed from the west off Malthouse Lane; the barn is aligned north-south and partly defines the eastern side of the yard. The extant structure encompasses a number of phases of development, with the earliest elements dating stylistically to the early-mid 17th century. Cartographic sources (see below) suggest that, historically, the barn was in the ownership of Atcham Grange Farm and, ultimately, the Burtons of Longner Hall, though it would appear to have been transferred to the Berwick's Attingham estates by the early-mid 19th century. The Attingham Estate came into the ownership of the National Trust following the death of the 8th Lord Berwick in 1947.

¹¹ A series of seven designs by John Nash / Augustus Pugin in guache on paper survive at Attingham; the designs pre-dated Nash's work for John Scandrett Harford at Blaize Hamlet near Henbury outside Bristol by around 10 years (see <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/blaise-hamlet/features/the-history-of-blaize-hamlet>).

¹² Late-16th /17th century, remodelled in mid-late 19th century.

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER SOURCES

5.1 Map Regression

Early Maps and Plans

- 5.1.1 The earliest depiction of Atcham village examined as part of the current project is on a 'Map of Atcham Grange in the Parish of Atcham and the County of Salop', dated 1775 (Figure 3a)¹³ and illustrating the property of Robert Burton Esq. It shows the buildings of Atcham in schematic form, represented largely by simple rectangular blocks, disposed to both north and south of the London–Holyhead Road, east of the Atcham Bridge over the Severn, only recently completed in 1771 to the designs of John Gwynn(e) (see fn.8). The site of 'The Talbot', also recently completed, is readily identifiable at the east end of the bridge, while the church of St. Eata is shown on the east bank of the river, rendered as a 3-dimensional sketch. The area to the north and north-east of the Talbot, up to the London Road (annotated 'from Shrewsbury'), is depicted as having comprised an undeveloped, open space,¹⁴ flanked to the east by the buildings of the west side of the future Malthouse Lane. To the east of these buildings, in the angle with the London Road, a rectangular plot aligned east-west and accessed from the west is annotated 'Noel Hill Esq.¹⁵ Land' clearly indicating that the lands of Attingham Estate extended to the southern side of the turnpike Road. The rudimentary nature of the map negates direct, detailed comparison with later depictions (see below), though the broad dimensions and arrangements of the plot suggest that it corresponds to that area later occupied by Nos. 3-7 Atcham, the former Post Office and the 19th-century School House. It is unclear, however, whether the plot extended to include the rear 'yard' area associated with these properties within which Atcham Barn, currently under consideration, stands. The absence of the barn from later cartographic depictions down to the mid-19th century (see below), suggests that it did not form part of the Berwick estates at this date, while it is of interest that field 'A18', immediately south of Noel Hill's land, is annotated as 'Barn Field', though no structure is indicated.
- 5.1.2 A 'Plan of Cronkhill, Chilton, Atcham etc.' of 1793 (Figure 3b)¹⁵ shows the village in greater detail, again clearly depicting the Talbot and its associated outbuildings, together with a row of cottages and discrete pair of houses to the south side of London Road (corresponding broadly to Nos. 4-6 and No. 7 Atcham; see Figure 2) and along the east side of Malthouse Lane (Nos 3 and 4 Atcham and Old Malthouse), while further buildings are shown lining the north side of the London Road, broken by the 'new road' to Berwick (so annotated on a broadly contemporary plan; see below),¹⁶ removed in 1798 as part of Repton's improvements to the park (see Figure 5).
- 5.1.3 An undated, late-18th-century (c.1790s) stylistic depiction of Atcham village (Figure 4) details the houses flanking the north side of the London Road, which are annotated as including (from east to west) two sets of 'Glebe Houses', 'Bell's House', a blacksmiths shop (at the corner of the 'New Road to Berwick'),¹⁷ 'Ditchers (3 freeholds purchased by the first Lord Berwick)', 'Goole's House', a substantial school house, a row of 'thatched cottages' and two properties occupied by A. Cooke and Thomas Cooke, the latter at the corner of the 'old road to Berwick'.¹⁸ Further buildings are depicted along the east side of the latter road, including a complex annotated 'Dog Kennels and Courts', lying within the bounds of the extant, enlarged park.
- 5.1.4 Humphry Repton's 'Red Book' of Attingham, dating to 1798 and prepared to present his planned improvements for the park to the Lord Berwick, includes two coloured sketches, 'before' and 'after' his

¹³ Shropshire Archives; ref. B3651/B/165/3.

¹⁴ Corresponding to the car park and garden areas in front of the extant Mytton and Mermaid Hotel.

¹⁵ Shropshire Archives, Attingham Collection; ref. 112/8/1/2.

¹⁶ Interestingly, the still extant (though realigned) 'old' road to Berwick (see NT HBSMR 50228*0) is not shown on this 18th-century map.

¹⁷ NTHBSMR ref. 50228*5. Constructed in c.1780 and first indicated on the 1793 plan (Figure 3b), this 'new road' was short-lived, being swept away by Repton's improvements to the park (see §.5.1.4; Figure 5), leaving the realigned 'old road' (fn. 16) in place; the new road is here annotated 'this road and all the houses on this side of it thrown into the lawn'.

¹⁸ It may be significant that an Abraham Cook and a Thomas Cook are both listed in the 1807 schedule of Atcham village (Table 1, below), evidently indicating that they had been rehoused when the buildings to the north side of London Road were demolished for park enlargement.

proposed modifications (Figure 5). Though of a large scale, and thus of somewhat limited efficacy in respect of individual buildings and structures, the sketches are nevertheless of interest in their record of the enhancements to the south-western park entrance. The 'before' plan (Figure 5a) clearly shows the 'new' Berwick Road flanking the western side of the original park, and Atcham village buildings surviving to both sides of the London Road while the 'after' plan (Figure 5b) illustrates the enlarged park extending westwards as far as the 'old' Berwick Road, sweeping away the 'new road', and a new entrance gateway, finally erected in 1807 on the site of the former village houses to the north side of London Road. The gateway¹⁹ was built at a slight angle so as to face towards Atcham Bridge, and served a new, sweeping western carriageway approach to the main house. Although the village of Atcham is peripheral to the focus of the map, it is of note that neither plan indicates Atcham Barn.

5.1.5 Two related maps of 1807 (Figure 6), presumably a 'rough' and 'finished' rendering of a survey of the property of Thomas Noel, 2nd Lord Berwick, undertaken by one William Hitchcock, depict identical arrangements. The Talbot (later to be known as the 'Berwick Arms') and village buildings to the south side of the London Road are clearly shown and numbered in accordance with an accompanying schedule (see Table 1 below),²⁰ though it is evident that, by this date, almost all of the buildings to the north side of the London Road had been cleared for Repton's park improvements and Nash's new gateway (not shown). Only a single surviving building is indicated to north side of road, with a narrow street frontage and an elongated range to rear (north), presumably corresponding to the range on a similar plan depicted on the 1793 plan (Figure 3b).

5.1.6 The schedule accompanying the 1807 survey lists the occupiers of the Atcham properties in the ownership of Lord Berwick as follows:

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Area		
				a	r	P
8	Rt. Hon. Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick	Sarah Watson	Talbot Inn, Garden, Stables and Court	1	-	8
9		Jones Widow	House and Garden	-	-	11
10		Robert Yeomans	House, Garden and Court	-	-	16
10*		Richard Partridge	Malthouse and part of Croft	-	-	6
11		John Farnalls	House and Smithy	-	-	9
12		Abraham Cook	House, Garden and Shop	-	-	20
13		Thomas Cook	House and Gardens	-	-	7
14		John Griffiths	House and Gardens	-	-	7
15		Hugh Hughes	House and Garden	-	-	10
16		Richard Clarke	House and Garden	-	-	13

Table 1:

Relevant extracts from schedule accompanying estate survey of 1807; see Figure 6b.

5.1.7 It is again of interest that the 'finished' version of the plan (Figure 6b), together with the accompanying schedule, explicitly prepared to illustrate Lord Berwick's holdings at Atcham, does not include the Atcham Barn, with the clear implication that it did not form part of his estates at this date.

5.1.8 The first historical plan to indicate the barn at Atcham is a sketch appended to a 'Conveyance of land adjoining the Glebe in the parish of Atcham' (Figure 7a),²¹ dated 1867 and related to the erection of the new school house, on which it is shown peripherally. The first definitive depiction of the barn as forming part of the Berwick estates is an undated plan of the 1870s entitled 'Sketch of the Estates in the townships of Brompton, Cronkhill, Chilton, Atcham and Berwick belonging to the Rt. Hon. Richard Noel' (Figure 7b).²²

5.1.9 In summary, none of the early maps of Atcham village and the Berwick estates down to 1807 illustrate Atcham Barn and, indeed, the plan of 1793 annotates the adjoining lands as belonging to Atcham Grange Farm, in the hands of the Burton family of Longner. By the 1870s, however, the barn is included in Berwick's property and it would thus appear that the land changed hands at some point in the early-mid 19th century. A stone plaque

¹⁹ NTHBSMR 50108*0.

²⁰ Shropshire Archives, Attingham Collection; ref. 112/7/53.

²¹ Shropshire Archives ref. D3651/B/150/3.

²² Shropshire Archives, Attingham Collection ref. 112/8/10.

let into the wall defining the south side of the yard within which the barn stands (Plate 3) records that it represents a 'party wall' between the 'Vicar of Atcham [viz. Henry Burton] and Lord Berwick' (Plate 4); it is dated 1836, which may thus reflect the date of change of ownership, requiring the establishment of a new boundary division.

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.1.10 The first edition County Series 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 8a) illustrates the arrangements of the village in more detail, with the core buildings reflecting those of the early 19th century survey plans and essentially as survive to the present day. The Talbot Hotel/Berwick Arms, by then a private house known as Atcham House, is located at the east end of the Severn Bridge, with Malthouse Lane more clearly defined to the east thereof, running southwards from the London Road to Atcham Grange Farm. The Malthouse and Smithy, recorded as Nos. 10* and 11 in the 1807 survey (Table 1), are clearly annotated to the east side of Malthouse Lane and the L-shaped range of cottages at Nos. 3-6 Atcham (comprising 6 dwellings at this date) ranged to the south side of the London Road, set back with gardens to the frontages, with the detached No. 7 Atcham, the Post Office and school buildings to the east thereof, the latter having been erected on land conveyed by the vicar of Atcham in 1866/7.²³ The area of the extant car park and bowling green to the south side of the 1836 'party wall' is shown as a formal garden to the rear of the Malthouse, with a grid of intersecting and perimeter paths. Atcham barn is clearly depicted to the east end of the yard to the rear of Nos. 3-7 with access arrangements as survive today; the plan indicates the privies, removed in 1992, to the east side of the barn, while what appear to be two small, narrow enclosures extend westwards from the south end of the west elevation. A small, square structure of unknown function is shown backing onto the 'party wall' to the west of the barn in the area of the current, late-20th century garages.
- 5.1.11 Little fundamental change is evident in later Ordnance Survey editions (Figures 8b/9), with principal developments illustrated in the 1972 edition as follows:
- the re-opening of Atcham House (formerly The Talbot) as a hotel, renamed 'The Mytton and Mermaid' after its purchase from the estate and refurbishment by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis in the early 1930s;
 - the Old Malthouse, having fallen into disuse and disrepair, had been refurbished and converted in 1927 (see Avray Tipping, 1927), and is annotated as a 'memorial hall';
 - the introduction of a police station (early 1950s)²⁴ and mid-C20th residential development to the south side of the village,²⁵ accessed from Malthouse Lane;
 - the evolution of internal sub-division of Nos. 2-6 Atcham, from six dwellings (in 1902) to four, and related modifications to rear yards/outbuildings;
 - the development of various back buildings to the rear of the Post Office, by this date annotated as 'post office and filling station';
 - the evolution of small scale structures backing onto north side of 1836 'party wall', west of Atcham barn.
- 5.1.12 Atcham barn itself is shown occupying the plan as recorded by Milln in 1989, with privies and a small lean-to extension abutting the eastern elevation, all subsequently removed during refurbishment in 1992/3.

5.2 Archive Notes and Correspondence

Proposed Conversion

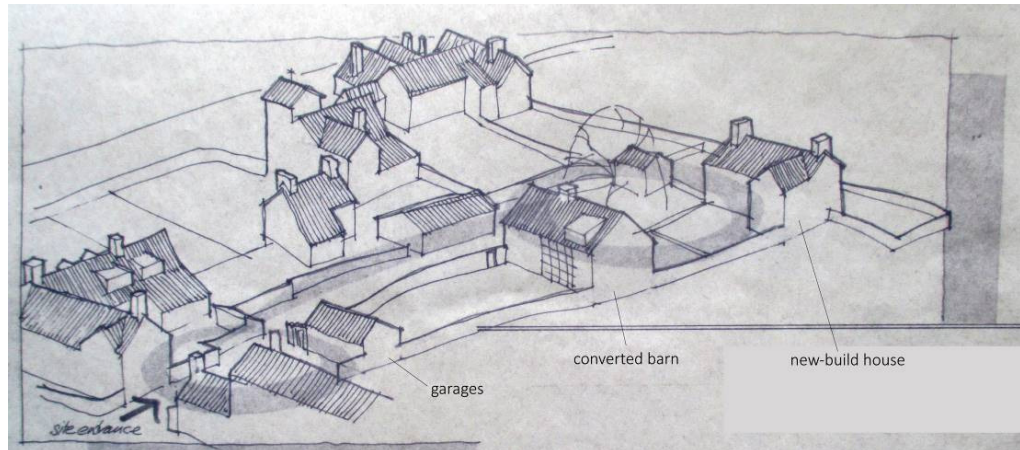
- 5.2.1 Proposals for conversion of the Atcham barn to residential purposes were first put forward by the Trust in 1988, with outline drawings for a scheme being prepared by Leonard Baart and Nicholas James, architects, of Town Walls, Shrewsbury (Figure 10). The scheme involved the conversion of the barn to domestic use incorporating, from north to south, a sitting room, dining hall and kitchen at ground floor level (following the

²³ Conveyance documents dated March 1967; Shropshire Archives refs. B3651/B/150/2 and 3.

²⁴ Proposal drawings; Shropshire Archives ref. 112/7B/4/1/2/2.

²⁵ Compulsory purchase plan, dated 1948; Shropshire Archives ref. 112/7B/4/1/2/2.

extant, historical tri-partite subdivision), with utility rooms located within the former privy block (now demolished) to the south-east, and two bedrooms and a bathroom over, lit by dormers and accessed via a straight-flight stair rising within the central (former stables) bay (Figure 10a). The yard area to the west of the barn was to be partly enclosed by a curving brick wall to form a courtyard, with a double garage block to the west (Figure 10b). Proposals also included the erection of a new-build house to the east of the barn (see inset below).



Extract from Drawing 1571.02 of November 1988 by Leonard Baart and Nicholas James, architects (Attingham Archives).

5.2.2 Ultimately, these residential proposals were abandoned, and the alternative decision taken to convert the barn to garage usage. Belinda Cousens²⁶ noted in 1991, on a record of Atcham Village, that:

... we have considered the area between the row of cottages along the A5 [B4380] and the boundary wall of the estate behind. This back yard includes a decaying timber-framed barn, much altered but of 17th-century origin, and the school playground. We had originally proposed to convert the barn into a dwelling but more recently we have decided to repair it as it is, and to convert it to provide three garages. This will necessitate less radical alterations to the building, and will also help to retain the 'back yard' atmosphere in this area.'

5.2.3 Plans for the latter were drawn up by Graham Moss of Marine Terrace, Shrewsbury according to a specification (dated 4th March 1992)²⁷ which itemised, *inter alia*:

- Demolish single-storey brick lean-to to east elevation [*viz.* privies], make good junctions of former abutments;
- Strip existing roof, bring intermediate trusses up to vertical wherever possible and fix for oak windbraces against purlins;
- Lay re-claimed brown tiles to match those of adjacent buildings;
- Carry out spliced and patched oak repairs as outlined on drawings [see Figure 11];
- Rebuild panels of brickwork as outlined on drawings [see Figure 11];
- Form new door openings (*viz.* [d4/5] in east elevation; Figure 11c) in existing brick wall;
- Form new doors in softwood in cock-beaded boarding with ledges, braces and battens to rear, hung on iron strap hinges.

²⁶ Formerly Assistant Historic Buildings Representative and Property Manager responsible for Attingham Park, author of the 2000 property guidebook.

²⁷ Copy in Attingham Archives.

Vernacular Building Survey

- 5.2.4 An outline Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) was undertaken by Jeremy Milln (former NT archaeologist) in August 1988 / January 1989, broadly contemporary with the development of plans for the conversion of the barn to residential/garage use (updated 1995). Accompanying notes recorded that:

'The building is in very poor repair and has been for many decades; while the roof remains reasonably watertight, decay will remain gradual. However, certain immediate measures would both enhance its life – prior to full restoration, if affordable – and its appearance.'

Pre-Conversion Photographs

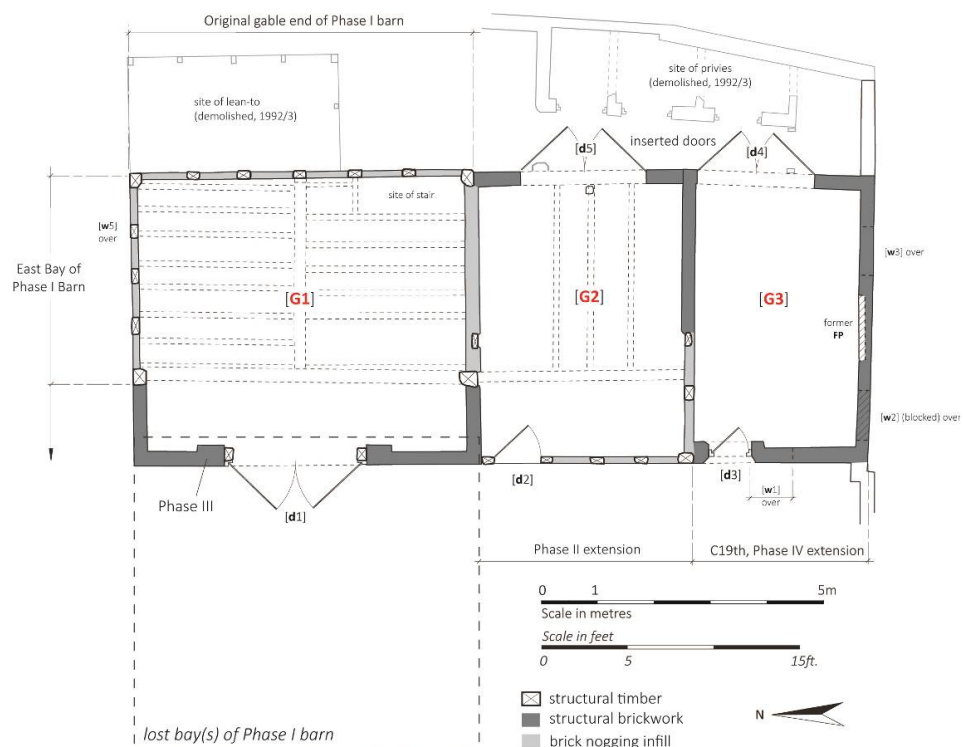
- 5.2.5 A series of photographs survive in the Attingham archives from around the time of the VBS and conversion works,²⁸ a selection of these images is reproduced below as **Appendix D**.

6 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN

NB. Dimensions in the following description will be given in Imperial units to better reflect the system of measurement in use at the time of the buildings construction.

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Atcham Barn is located to the east end of a broadly rectangular 'yard' area to the rear of Nos. 3-7 Atcham and the Atcham Garage, London Road, accessed from Malthouse Lane to the west, and bounded by the 1836 estate boundary wall to the south, against which a range of late-20th century garages have been erected (Plate 3).



Atcham Barn: sketch plan showing principal elements of structure referred to in text

²⁸

Listed at <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA142816>

- 6.1.2 The extant barn (Plate 5) is rectangular in plan, aligned north-south, with overall dimensions of 43½ft. long (N/S) x 17½ft. wide (E/W), standing 13ft. tall to eaves level beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof,²⁹ gabled to north and south, rising 21½ft. to ridge. The barn, which occupies a tri-partite plan ([G1-G3] from north to south; see inset above), incorporates a number of phases of development, with the earliest, timber-framed elements dating stylistically to the early-mid 17th century (see §.7.1).

6.2 Exterior

West Elevation

- 6.2.1 The **west elevation** (Figure 13; Plate 7) faces towards the yard area and reflects externally the tri-partite plan arrangements of the barn (and three discrete phases of development), with the northern and southern sections [G1/3] being walled in brick, flanking a central, timber framed section [G2]. The northern section (Plate 8), corresponding to [G1] internally, is brick-built in pale orange/red brick (8¾ x 2¾ x 4¼ in.) laid to a mixed bond,³⁰ rising to a plain eaves defined by a single course of headers on edge,³¹ with exposed rafter feet; a wide double-door [d1], pin-hung on strap hinges and set beneath a substantial timber lintel, affords entry to the interior. This section of the elevation relates to the truncation of the original Phase I, timber-framed barn evidenced within the north and east walls. To the centre of the elevation, [G2] is flanked by a wall of timber-framed, post-and-truss construction (Plate 9), 12½ft. wide, representing the western flanking wall of the Phase II extension to the original barn; it comprises three full-height posts rising uninterrupted to plate level. The northern two posts are set closely together at 3½ft. centres, with a single surviving, upper mid-rail and pegging for a lower rail, removed for the insertion of door [d2]. The southern posts are set more widely, at 8ft. centres, with two intermediate studs, the latter rising in two sections, above and below a long, mid-height rail extending fully between the main posts, double-pegged. Below this rail, a further level of mid-rails frame panels 24in. wide x c.34in. tall,³² while above the rail, studs extend to plate level, spanned by secondary rails of slight scantling, simply nailed at posts/studs, but with no visible pegging to indicate an upper level of primary mid-rails, with upper panels thus standing 54in. (4½ft.) tall. Mid-rail levels to north and south vary (see Figure 13). Panels are infilled with pale orange/red brick nogging. The wall plate extends slightly beyond the line of the southern full-height post, a feature that has previously been cited to suggest the former southern continuation of the Phase II extension, though no additional, corroborative evidence for this has been recorded during the current project. Each full-height post, together with the lower sections of the intermediate studs to the south, includes a vertical, rectangular socket at c.4ft. above external ground level, perhaps evidencing a former abutting structure or pentice roof. The frame has been subject to repair, with spliced timbers to the bottom of each principal vertical timber introduced in 1992/3 (see Figure 11c). The southern 10ft. 8in. of the elevation represents the Phase IV extension of the range (Plate 10), constructed in brick, 9 x 4 x 3 in. laid to a fairly regular Sussex bond and neatly finished in ¼ brick 'closers' to the north, at the junction with the timber-framing, and at the southern angle. The elevation is pierced to the north at ground floor level by a segmental-headed doorway [d3] with chamfered brick jambs and head, again with ¼-brick closers to the southern jamb, and by a central, square hatch [w1] with pin-hung door, hard beneath the eaves. Upper brickwork to the north of [w1] is markedly lighter in colour and may have been rebuilt/refaced (see annotation on Figure 11c), while an indistinct straight/ragged joint to the south of door [d1] indicates a phase of historical modification. The latter, when considered in conjunction with a further, corresponding joint within the east elevation (see §.6.2.3; Figure 14), may suggest a rebuilding of the southern gable end of the barn, with implications for the original southern extent of the range, discussed below (see §.7.1.6).

East Elevation

- 6.2.2 The **east elevation** (Figure 14; Plates 11/12) comprises two basic, distinct sections. The northern half of the elevation is of timber-framed, post-and-truss construction, representing the 20ft. wide gable end of the

²⁹ The current clay-tile cladding dates to the 1992/3 refurbishment, immediately prior to which the roof was clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting (Milln VBS notes supplement, 1995).

³⁰ Approximating in places to a Flemish/Flemish stretcher bond

³¹ Extending onto the west side of the north elevation.

³² The lower extent of the bottom panel is obscured by the exterior ground level.

original, Phase I barn. The framing (Plate 13) comprises three and a half of four original levels of 'small square' panels (the lower level being partly obscured by a raised ground level),³³ formed by four full-height posts, 10in. wide at c.6ft. centres, rising uninterrupted to the wall plate (original tie beam), and intermediate studs, with three levels of rails/mid-rails, all double-pegged. Angle-posts to north and south are braced to the soffit of the tie with short, straight up-braces, confined within the upper level of panels (Plate 14). Intermediate studs are formed in two parts, the lower section framing three panels vertically, and the upper stud a single panel, such that the lower levels of mid-rail extend between intermediate studs and the upper tier between full-height wall/angle posts. The framed panels, c.28in. square, are infilled with a single skin of horizontally-laid brick nogging, variously replaced and repaired, mainly of 3in. brick though with some older, 2-2¼in. brick.³⁴ The frame itself has been subject to fairly extensive repair, this dating largely to the 1992/3 refurbishment (see annotations to Figure 11b), with numerous, spliced face-plates, patches and renewed mid-rails (Plates 15/16). All trace of the original gable truss were removed when the west end of the primary structure was removed and the roof realigned north-south, although the original tie beam appears to survive *in-situ* and may retain evidence in the form of mortices to its upper side to indicate the form of the original gable end.

- 6.2.3 To the left, the framed element of the elevation abuts the southern, brick-built section in a clear butt-joint, with brickwork standing proud of the southern wall-post at higher level. The southern section of the elevation was significantly modified in 1992/3 when two sets of double, garage doors [d4/5] were introduced beneath heavy timber lintels (Figure 11b; Plate 17), though several phases of brickwork remain evident within the surrounding fabric, evidencing successive stages of accretive extension, repair and modification. The patchwork of brick, interrupted by inserted openings, obscures and confounds, to an extent, the identification of clear 'phases' of construction *per se*, though the earliest section of brickwork appears to extend from the south side of the timber-frame up to a ragged, vertical joint above the northern jamb of door [d5]. The brickwork above and around [d5] to the south is clearly distinct, and retains traces of surface white-wash, presumably related to the former abutting privy block, extant until 1992/3 (Appendix D, image D.2). This brickwork abuts variant brickwork, possibly rebuilt during 1990s work, above and around door [d4] in another staggered joint above the northern jamb of the latter opening, while the southern end of the range, south of inserted door [d4], is again in a distinct, regularly bonded brick, neatly finished in ¼-brick closers to the south-east angle. The latter element may be related to the 'building break' evident at the south end of the west elevation, described above, and may relate to a shortening of the range and rebuilding of the southern gable (see §.7.1.6).

North Elevation

- 6.2.4 To the east side of the **north elevation** (Figure 15a; Plates 18/19), a 12ft. 4in. wide section of timber framing survives largely intact, representing the (truncated) longitudinal elevation of the earliest, Phase I barn. The framing reflects closely the arrangements of the Phase I elements of the former east gable end, described above (§.6.2.2), with four original levels of 'small square' panels (Plate 20) framed by three full-height posts at c.6ft. centres with intermediate studs, with three levels of rails/mid-rails, all double pegged, the intermediate studs again formed in two uneven parts. Pegging within the western wall-post indicates the original continuation of the framing in this direction. The eastern angle-post is braced to the (face-patched) wall plate by a short, straight up-brace, though no corresponding brace survives (or is evidenced) to the western post. Small 'scotches'³⁵ (Plate 22) were noted in the eastern and western full-height posts, to top and mid-height respectively, while the central post includes a larger example. A cruciform timber window [w5] (Plate 23) has been inserted within the upper, east side of the frame, truncating the eastern intermediate stud and upper rail; the pin-hung wrought-iron casements are furnished with decorative catch plates (weathered) and a spiral handle (Plate 24) of late 17th-century form. A number of the structural timbers display heavy, surface soot blackening (Plate 19), indicating historical fire damage, while a taper mark was noted on the western intermediate stud (Plate 21). The latter feature would be unusual in an exterior context; however archive

³³ Actually rectangular, measuring 25in. wide by 29in. high.

³⁴ Milln's survey drawing of 1988 indicates a former window opening to the upper level of panels, off-centre to the south, though this was removed in 1992/3 refurbishment (Figure 11b annotated 'rebuild brickwork').

³⁵ Small, tapered recesses in the outer face of structural posts, designed to secure temporary props during the erection and/or repair of framed buildings (see Brunskill 1994, 176).

photos dating to 1989 (Appendix D; image **D.4**) appear to show a ridge line at the upper level of mid-rails, cutting across window [w5], together with the vestiges of a mono-pitch tin roof, suggesting a former lean-to structure built up against the north elevation.³⁶ The western continuation of the framed elevation, evidenced by the pegging of the western wall-post, has been historically removed when the Phase I barn was reduced in length, the wall being rebuilt in mixed bond, dark-red brick (8¼ x 2¾ x 4in.), neatly finished in ¼-brick closers to the north-west angle and rising to a single course of headers-on-edge at eaves level, the latter extending from the west elevation. Above eaves level, the plain-verged gable (Plate 25) rises in mixed-bond brick, of a distinct, paler red colour, incorporating a central, square pitching opening [w6] closed by a timber door, pin-hung to the east on plain, iron strap-hinges. The brickwork above the head level of [w6] is laid to a more regular bond, suggestive of historical repair/rebuilding.

South Elevation

- 6.2.5 The **south elevation** (Figure 15b; Plate 26) is entirely brick-built (9¼ x 2¾ x 4¼ in.), 17½ft. wide, standing 13ft. to eaves level and 21½ft. to ridge, with plain verges; the lower brickwork is laid to a uniform Sussex bond,³⁷ neatly finished in ¼-brick closers to the south-western angle, though the upper gable brickwork is less regular in nature.³⁸ Window [w3] pierces the elevation to the upper, eastern side (Plate 27), with timber door pin-hung on strap hinges while, to the west, a former opening [w2] has been blocked in brick (Plate 28). As noted above, it would appear that the south gable of the range may have been historically rebuilt, including short returns to both east and west (evidenced by ragged /straight joints within the latter elevations), an event perhaps associated with the erection of the 1836 'party wall' (Plate 3), the line of which the extant gable end closely respects (Plate 29). Internal observations (§.6.3.4) indicate the elevation was formerly furnished with a gable stack/flue of some form, surviving in 1989 as a simple stove pipe (Appendix D, image **D.1**).

6.3 Interior

- 6.3.1 The interior of the barn is subdivided on a basic tripartite plan, here designated [G1-3] from north to south (Figure 12). The **northern section** [G1] occupies the northern 19½ft. of the range, and is accessed via double doors [d1] within the west elevation, the brick-built wall introduced when the primary barn was reduced in length, probably in the early-18th century. The space is furnished with an earth and concrete floor, including a vehicle inspection pit related to its current, garage usage. Primary timber-framing (as described externally) is exposed to the east and north walls (Plates 30/31), white-washed and infilled with brick nogging. Long mortices within the inner face of bay posts to north and south imply a former north-south aligned rail/beam at c.4½ft. above internal floor level. The eastern 2/3 of the southern, party wall onto [G2] (Figure 16b; Plate 32) is of studwork construction (@ 18in. centres), rising from a timber cill atop a 4ft. brick plinth, and is faced in lath and plaster render with a high level blocked opening hard beneath tie level.³⁹ Two iron tethering rings to the upper face of the cill (Plate 33) indicate that [G2] has been used historically as a stables. The truss over comprises a simple tie and collar, with raking struts rising from the tie to the level of a single tier of trenched through purlins (Figure 16b). The western 1/3 of the wall is of brick construction, with two horizontal binding timbers, and possibly formerly represented a through access to the bay to the south [G2].
- 6.3.2 The space is partly floored over at eaves level, 11ft. above internal floor level (Plate 35), the floor structure carried by a north-south aligned principal girder, stop-chamfered and extending between bay-posts / plates to north and south, and by a secondary binder aligned east-west, tenoned to the principal girder to the west and supported on an applied 'bracket' with stop-chamfered and jowled 'gun-stock' head to the east, bolted to the face of the central storey-post of the framed, eastern wall (Plate 36). Floorboards are carried by a series of plain joists, aligned north-south, jointed to the secondary binder with soffit-tenons, and simply lodged over the

³⁶ Architect's drawing of 1988 (Figure 11d) annotated 'remove tin sheet'.

³⁷ aka. Flemish garden-wall bond; similar to Flemish bond, but with three headers between each pair of headers in each course of brickwork (see Brunskill 1997, 89).

³⁸ In this respect, it may be pertinent that the 1988 architect's drawing (Figure 11a) is annotated 'rebuild gable brickwork'.

³⁹ Although it incorporates the original up-brace from the south-eastern primary angle-post to the east (Plate 34), the transverse timber at the head of the south wall displays no visible pegging for primary posts/studs (though a redundant soffit mortice is just visible to the west of the blocked opening), and thus presumably represents an insertion contemporary with the truss over, as opposed to a relic plate of the Phase I barn.

plate/tie to north and south; a trimmed former opening within the south-east quadrant evidences the location of a former stair access (Plate 38). The current floor terminates at the north-south aligned girder though an empty mortice within the western face of the latter (Plate 37) implies that it formerly continued to the west, and would thus reasonably have been inserted before the truncation of the Phase I framed barn.

6.3.3 The **central section** of the barn ([G2] on Figure 12), measuring 12ft. (N/S) x 15ft. 9in. (E/W), and served by a pedestrian door [d2] inserted within the timber framework of the west elevation and inserted double door [d5] within the underbuilt east wall, was not accessible at the time of survey (see §.1.4).⁴⁰ Milln's survey drawings of 1988 annotate the space as a 'stable', with posts marked on the transverse axis suggesting stalling may have survived, at least in part, at that date, aligned across the range with a hayloft over. It is unclear whether, or to what extent, these features survived the early 1990s modifications, though the introduction of double garage doors [d5] to the east would suggest any internal features would have been removed to accommodate updated usage. The south side of [G2] was originally formed of a fully framed partition, of small square panels similar to the Phase I/II framing details surviving elsewhere including up-brace from wall-post to tie-beam, beneath a roof truss comprising three queen-struts between tie and collar with v-struts over (Figure 16a). The eastern part of the wall framing has been subsequently underbuilt in brick, though the western section and truss survives complete (Figure 16a).⁴¹

6.3.4 The **southern bay** of the range ([G3] on Figure 12) comprises a single bay extension of the early-19th century, 15ft. (E/W) x 9½ft. (N/S), possibly shortened in c.1836 (see §.6.2.5), and open to the roof, accessed from the yard to the west via door [d3] (Plate 39) and from the east via inserted double doors [d4] of 1992/3 (Plate 40). Brickwork walls retain plaster render in part, with a clear 'ghost' of a former first floor level evident within the north wall (Plate 41), though no trace of the associated floor structure or vertical communication survives. The upper level was lit by two openings within the south gable, [w2] (blocked) to the west (Plate 46) and [w3] to the east, and by window [w1] to the centre of the west wall (Plate 39). The north wall retains elements of Phase II timber framing to the lower, west side (Plate 42), while the collar and v-strutting of the truss over are exposed at high level (Plate 43); the plaster render of the wall terminates coincident with lower arris of the collar indicating that the upper floor was originally ceiled at purlin level (see also Plate 45). The south wall retains evidence for a former ground floor fireplace/flue (Plates 44/5), the former bricked up in 1992/3 (see Appendix D, image D.5), with Milln (1992) recording the space had historically accommodated some form of malt/corn drying kiln, evidence for which was exposed below floor level during conversion works (see Appendix D images D.6/7).⁴² The roof structure was replaced in its entirety as part of the early-1990s refurbishment (Plate 47).

6.4 Former Abutting Structures

6.4.1 Milln's 1988 VBS survey drawings (Drg. No. AT/S34), notes and archive photographs (Appendix D) indicate a range of three, brick-built outbuildings (annotated as 'privies') appended to the south end of the east elevation of the barn, accommodated beneath a cat-slide roof extending the main eastern roofslope, together with a small, timber lean-to shed with corrugated iron roof and partly timber-clad to the north. VBS notes record:

'The final phase involved the addition of a small privy block... the simple architecture betrays little of its date, but the use of solid 3in. brick, some chamfer moulded, suggest a date in the range 1850-60. It had solid, pitch pine door frames. There are the remains of a 20th-century tin and timber lean-to shed at the north end of the east side of the building.'

⁴⁰ A photographic record of this section of the building, to compliment the current record, should be made in its current condition prior to any proposed future conversion works

⁴¹ Surviving elements of the lower, western wall frame and the collar / v-struts of the truss over are visible from within [G3] (Plates 48/54).

⁴² Correspondence between Jeremy Milln (NT) and Graham Moss (architect), dated April 1992 (Attingham files), discusses this evidence, concluding that *'...the suggestion that the structure at the southern end of the Atcham Barn [is related to]... some kind of preparatory process associated with the adjacent malthouse is not at all unlikely.'*

- 6.4.2 Both structures were removed as part of the 1992/3 refurbishment and conversion to garage use, when doors [d4/5] were inserted within the east elevation (Plate 17). As noted above (§.6.2.4), it would appear that a low lean-to structure was formerly appended to the north elevation, though this had been historically removed by the time of Milln's survey.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Origins and Development

- 7.1.1 The current examination of the extant barn range indicates a multi-phase development with four principal pre-C20th stages identified (Figure 18), originating with an east-west aligned, timber-framed barn of early-mid 17th-century date evolving to the structure essentially as survives today by the mid-19th century, the latter modified and converted to garage use in 1992/3 (Phase V).

Phase I: early-mid 17th century

- 7.1.2 The primary building comprised a fully timber-framed barn on a rectangular plan aligned east to west (Figure 17a), of which the major part of the eastern gable end and part of the north wall survive intact, together with fragmentary remains of the southern wall, forming the now internal division between [G1] and [G2]. The length of the original barn is unclear; the western storey-post of the north elevation displays pegging for a further set of mid-rails corresponding to those to the east and it is thus clear that the framed elevation extended further in this direction. The original western extent however, whether of two, three or more bays, and the arrangements of the lost section of the barn however (specifically the presence/location of a threshing bay and related entrances etc.), remain entirely speculative.
- 7.1.3 The form of the surviving framing, of small-panel construction with straight up-bracing to plate/tie at angle-posts, is suggestive of an early-mid 17th century date. The form of the contemporary roof framing has been lost to later phases of modification, though examination of the upper face of the tie beam evidently surviving at the head of the east elevation, if exposed in the future, may give some indication of the original arrangements. The presence of brick nogging infill to the frame, which has been subject to disparate phases of repair and replacement (including during the 1993 restoration; Figure 11), negates the identification of the original infill material. While brick may well represent the primary infill at this date, the usual primary infill material would have comprised wattle and daub panels; the original presence of such infill material is normally evidenced by stave holes / grooves within the soffit / upper face respectively of horizontal framing members, or by similar grooves within flanking sides of upright timbers, though these are nowhere exposed at Atcham. Again, any work to infill panels during proposed works may serve to expose evidence for primary fabric.

Phase II: mid-late 17th century:

- 7.1.4 The first phase of development of the primary barn was the introduction of a further timber-framed structure, extending at right angles from the east end of the south elevation (Figure 17b), of which the western wall frame and southern cross-frame (part) survive within the extant building. The similarity of the surviving framing indicates that this would have been appended soon after the primary build, with a mid-17th-century date seeming most probable. It has been previously noted (Milln, 1992) that the slight projection of the wall plate beyond the southern storey-post of the west elevation may suggest a second bay to this Phase II extension. No corroborative evidence exists for this interpretation, however, while the quality/detailing of the associated, closed cross-frame (Figure 16a)⁴³ and the lack of pegging to the southern side of the surviving south-western storey-post would appear to imply a southern gable end and, on the balance of available evidence, it is assumed here that the Phase II structure was of a single bay only. The upper 'loft' floor within the surviving section [G1] of the Phase I barn may have been introduced at around this time; it is clearly not a primary feature, though the presence of a redundant mortice in the west face of the main, north-south girder

⁴³

Not inspected as part of the current project, due to access issues (see §.1.4).

indicates a former western continuation beyond the limits of the extant barn footprint and so pre-dates the Phase III truncation of the range. It is here attributed to an intermediate, Phase IIb, reasonably dating to the later years of the 17th century.

Phase III: early 18th century

- 7.1.5 Phase III, possibly in the early years of the 18th century, witnessed the removal of the of western part of the Phase I, timber-framed structure and the rebuilding/underbuilding of the western end in brick, , together with the west end of the north elevation, thereby forming a flush elevation with the west wall of the Phase II extension to the south (Figure 17c). This phase of modification would have involved the remodelling of the roof over [G1] to the north of the range, perpendicular to the primary roof alignment and terminating in a brick gable to the north. The western section of the Phase IIb loft within the relic Phase I barn would have been removed contemporaneously, while it is here proposed that the underbuilding of the east wall of the Phase II extension was also effected broadly contemporary with this work.

Phase IV: early-19th century

- 7.1.6 The final major phase of development within the extant structure prior to more recent conversion works was the single-bay extension of the Phase II building to south. This had definitely occurred by the time of the first clear cartographic depiction of the barn in 1867, though probably earlier in the century, arguably before 1836, the date of the east-west aligned 'party wall' between the Lord Berwick's Attingham Estate and the lands of the Vicar of Atcham's, the line of which the extension respects. As discussed above, it is possible that the Phase IV extension originally projected further to the south and would thus have been truncated in 1836 and a new brick gable formed (Phase IVb) on a line with the 'party wall', thus accounting for the notable discrepancies between brickwork in the east/west elevations and southern gable end. The Phase IV extension was formerly floored over to form 2-storey accommodation with a fireplace and flue within the south gable wall, reasonably related to use for corn/malt drying/preparation.

Phase V: late-20th century

- 7.1.7 The range had fallen into a state of considerable disrepair prior to conversion to garage accommodation, undertaken by the National Trust in 1992/3. The latter work is well documented in surviving (pre-conversion) VBS notes, historical photographs, survey drawings and architects records (proposal drawings/ specification etc.) held within the Trust's property archives at Attingham.

7.2 Assessment of Significance

- 7.2.1 Although not statutorily or locally listed, Atcham Barn is clearly a building of some intrinsic historical significance and, while having been subject to repeated phases of alteration and modification over the course of its 400 year development, and presenting a radically different aspect to when originally constructed, still comprises an interesting and potentially attractive element of a group of village buildings relatively unchanged in general terms since the early-19th century (see Figure 19). The precise origins of the building remain somewhat unclear, and documentary sources would appear to show that, down to the early-19th century, it formed part of the Burton's Longner estates, only coming to the Berwick's Attingham estate in c.1836. The surviving timber-framed elements of the north, east and west elevations are of particular interest, not only from an historical and aesthetic viewpoint, but also from an illustrative perspective, informing of the buildings origins and early form. Its subsequent stages of historical development are fairly clearly expressed within the varied elements of the building's exterior fabric, while being succinctly articulated within the tri-partite ground plan.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the barn to be made within the parameters of the project brief and has provided a general understanding of the origins and development of the building so far as is possible from a non-intrusive survey.
- 8.2 Any proposed programme of conversion at Atcham must be seen and evaluated within the context of the building's extended evolution, summarised within the current report. Careful, sympathetically designed and executed adaptive re-use not only offers an opportunity to conserve those elements of the building of particular historical interest, and enhance those areas/elements of lesser significance, but also to ensure the longer-term survival and preservation of the building within its historical village setting.⁴⁴

Ric Tyler MCI/fA
19th March 2019

⁴⁴

See Historic England, 2017a/b.

9 SOURCES

a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1775 'Map of Atcham Grange in the Parish of Atcham' (Shrops. Archives ref. B3651/B/165/3).
- 1793 'Plan of Cronkhill, Chilton, Atcham etc.' (Shrops. Archives ref. 112/8/1/2).
- 1790s Undated 'Plan of Atcham Village' (Shrops. Archives ref. 112/8/1/1).
- 1798 Repton's 'Red Book' Plans (Attingham Archives).
- 1807 'Map of Townships of Atcham, Berwick and Uckington' (Shrops. Archives ref. B3651/B/20/3/8/1).
- 1807 Map of Estates of Rt. Hon. Thomas Noel in Parish of Atcham (Shrops. Archives ref. 112/8/1/3).
- 1867 Sketch map accompanying conveyance of land at Atcham (Shrops. Archives ref. B3651/B/150/3).
- 1870s Sketch of Estates in the Townships of Brompton, Cronkhill, Chilton, Atcham and Berwick (Shrops. Archives ref. 112/8/10).
- 1884 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1902 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1927 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1972 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map.

b) Primary Sources

National Trust Archives (Attingham Park)

- 'A History of Atcham' (anon, nd.); ref. AT/CI/D-3-15.
- 'Atcham Village' (Cousens B, 1991); ref. AT/C/D3-6.
- Atcham Barn Vernacular Building Survey (Milln J, 1989).
- Field notes on Atcham Barn; Type-written notes (Milln J, 1992).
- Notes and correspondence, 1992.
- Proposal Drawings for residential conversion of barn, 1988.
- Survey of drawings associated with repairs, c.1990.

Shropshire Archives

- Maps as listed at (a) above.
- 'History of the Manor, Estate and tithes of Attingham in the Parish of Atcham, County Salop', nd. (ref. B3651/B/22/4/53).
- Schedule accompanying 1807 survey (ref. 112/7/54/1).
- Grant of Site for a School, 1867 (ref. D3651/B/150/2).
- Conveyance of parcel of land adjoining the Glebe in the Parish of Atcham, 1867 (ref. D3651/B/150/3).
- Proposed housing site at Atcham, 1948 ['The Glebe'] (ref. 112/7B/4/1/2/1).
- Proposed Police House at Atcham, 1949 (ref. 112/7B/4/1/2/2).

c) Secondary Sources

ALGAO, 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Avray Tipping H, 1927. 'Atcham Village Hall' in *Country Life*, March 19th, 1927, pp. 444-5.

Brunskill RW, 1994. *Timber Building in Britain*. London, Victor Gallanz.

Brunskill RW, 1997. *Brick Building in Britain*. London, Victor Gallanz.

Buteux V, 1996. 'Archaeological Assessment of Atcham, Shropshire' (with contributions from D Hurst, R Morriss, E Pearson and P Stamper). Central Marches Historic Towns Survey; Hereford and Worcester CAS, Rep. **296**.

ClfA, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, ClfA.

Cousens B, 1991. 'Atcham Village'. Type written notes in Attingham Archives (as (c) above).

Cousens B, 2000. *Attingham*. Property Guidebook; National Trust.

English Heritage, 2008. *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.

Gelling M, 1990. *The Place-names of Shropshire, Part 1*. Nottingham, English Place Name Society.

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

Historic England, 2017a. *The Adaptive Re-Use of Traditional Farm Buildings*. Historic England Advice Note **9**.

Historic England, 2017b. *Adapting Traditional Farm Buildings*. Historic England Guidelines for Adaptive Reuse.

Milln J, 1992. 'Field notes on Atcham Barn'; Type-written notes in Attingham Archives (as (c) above).

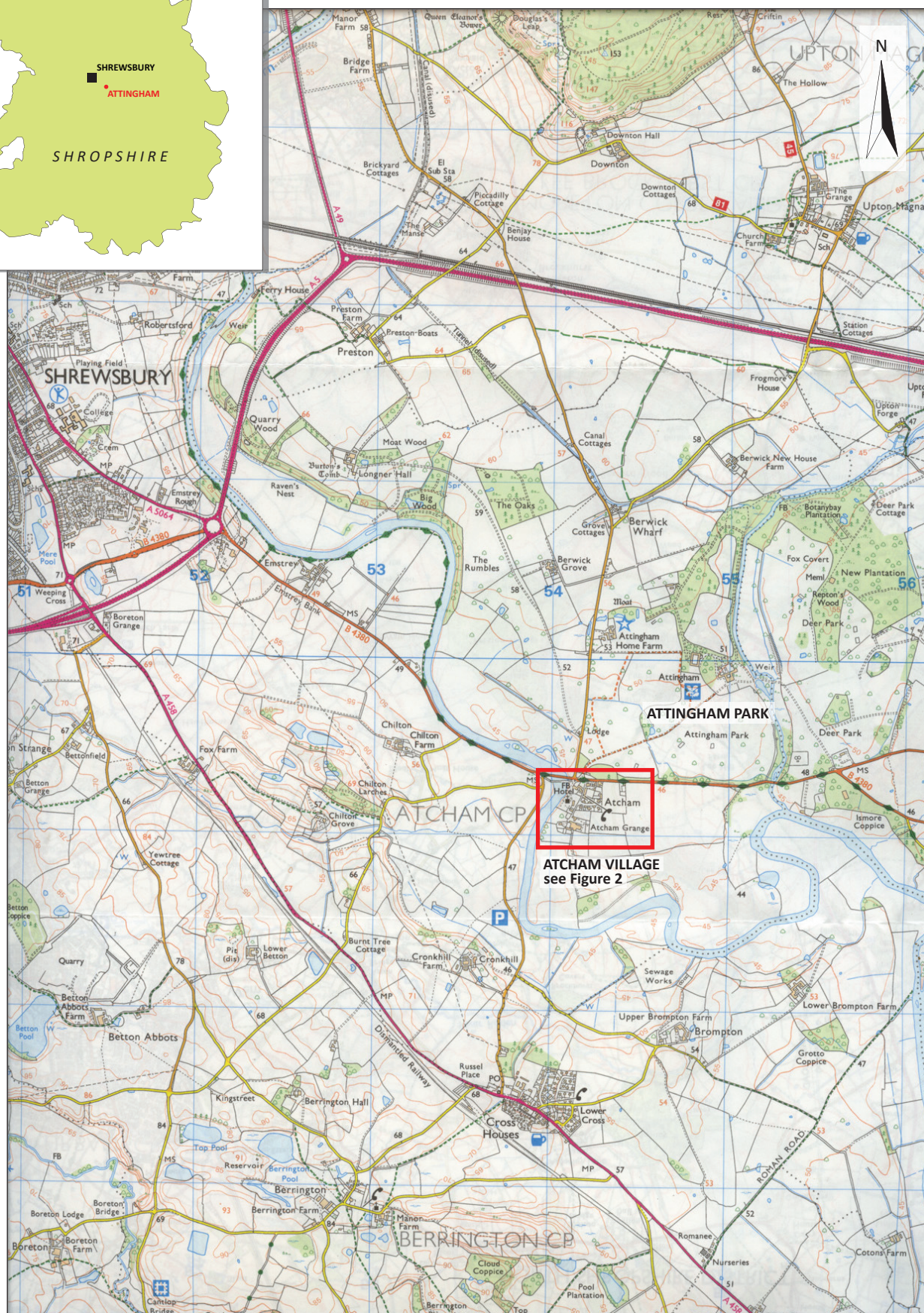
National Trust, 1998. *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings*

Newman J and Pevsner N, 2006. *Buildings of England: Shropshire*. Yale University Press.

Skempton AW *et al* (eds.), 2002. *A Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 1: 1500-1830*. Thomas Telford Publishing on behalf of The Institute of Engineers.

d) On-line Sources

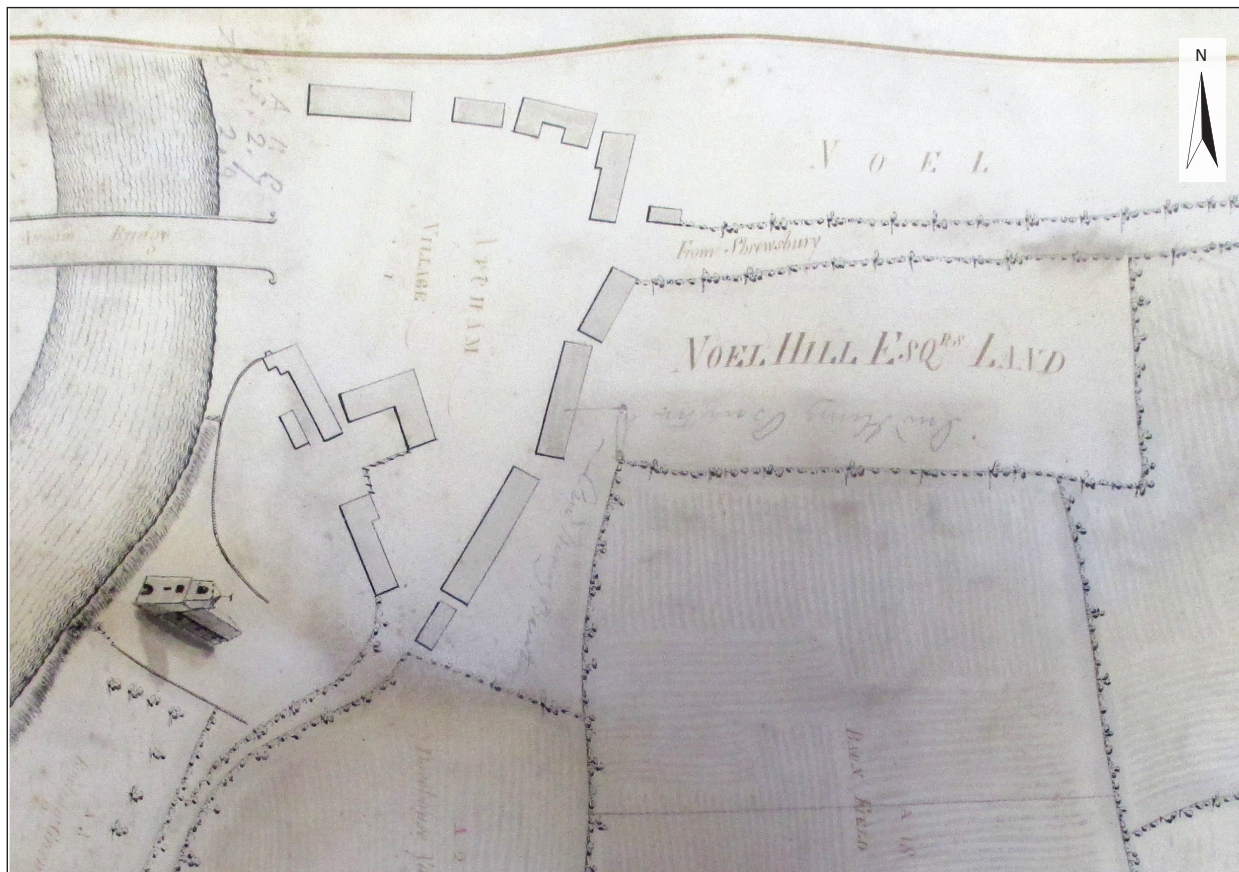
- www.a2a.org.uk
- www.ancestry.com
- www.british-history.ac.uk
- <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk>
- <https://www.gov.uk>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>
- www.nationaltrust.org.uk



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheet 241)
Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2005.
All rights reserved. Licence No. 100050391.

0 1 2km

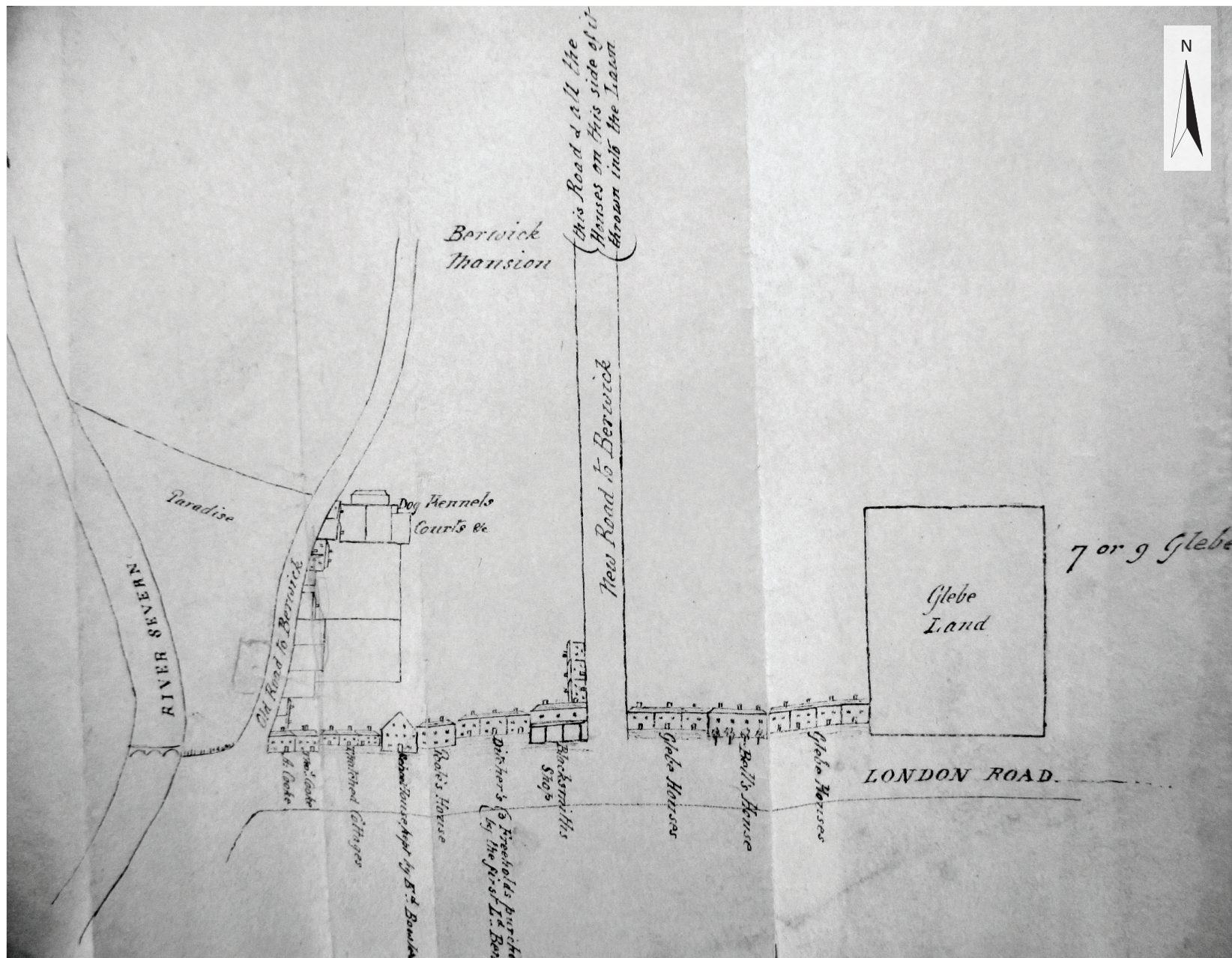




a 'Map of Atcham Grange in the Parish of Atcham and the County of Salop, the property of Robert Burton Esq.' (extract), dated 1775. (Shropshire Archives ref. B3651/B/165/3).



b 'Plan of Cronkhill, Chilton and Atcham etc.' (extract), dated 1793. (Shropshire Archives ref. 112/8/1/2).





a 'Before' (NB. Atcham village buildings surviving to north side of London- Holyhead Road).



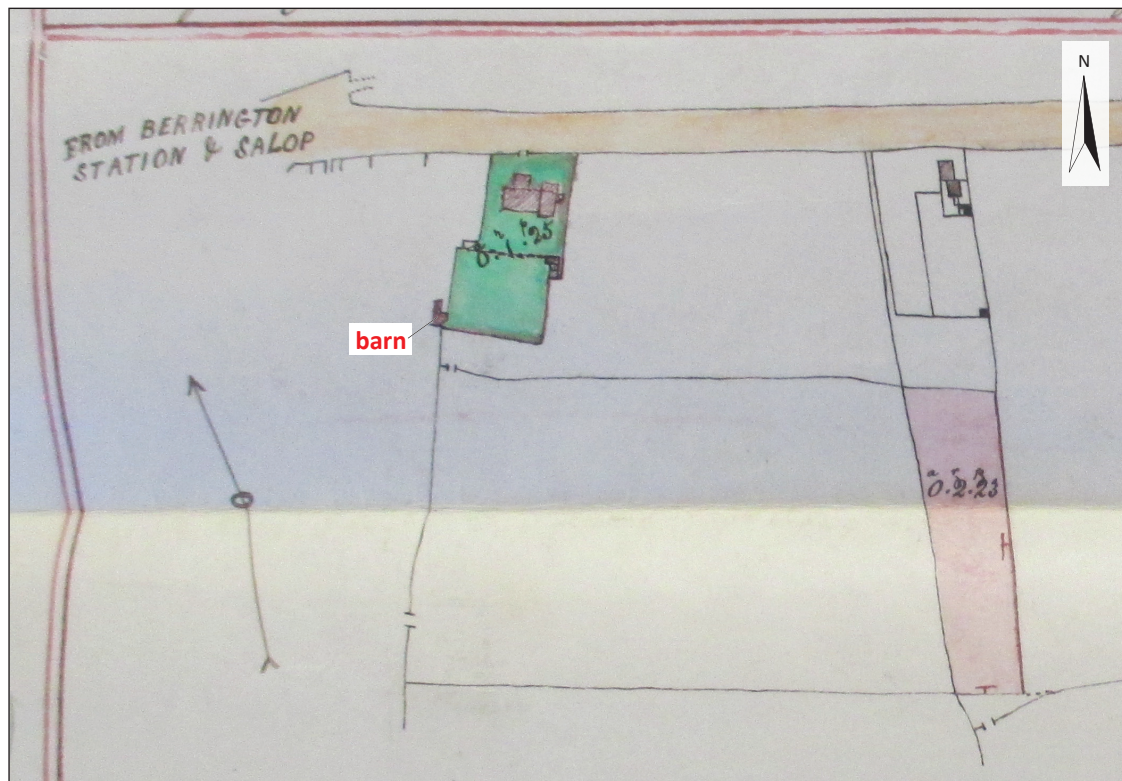
b 'After' (NB. removal of village buildings north of Holyhead Road for new entrance drive and arch).



a 'Map of the townships of Atcham, Berwick and Uckington in the Parish of Atcham' etc. (extract) surveyed by William Hitchcock, June 1807. (Shropshire Archives ref. B3651/B/20/3/8/1).



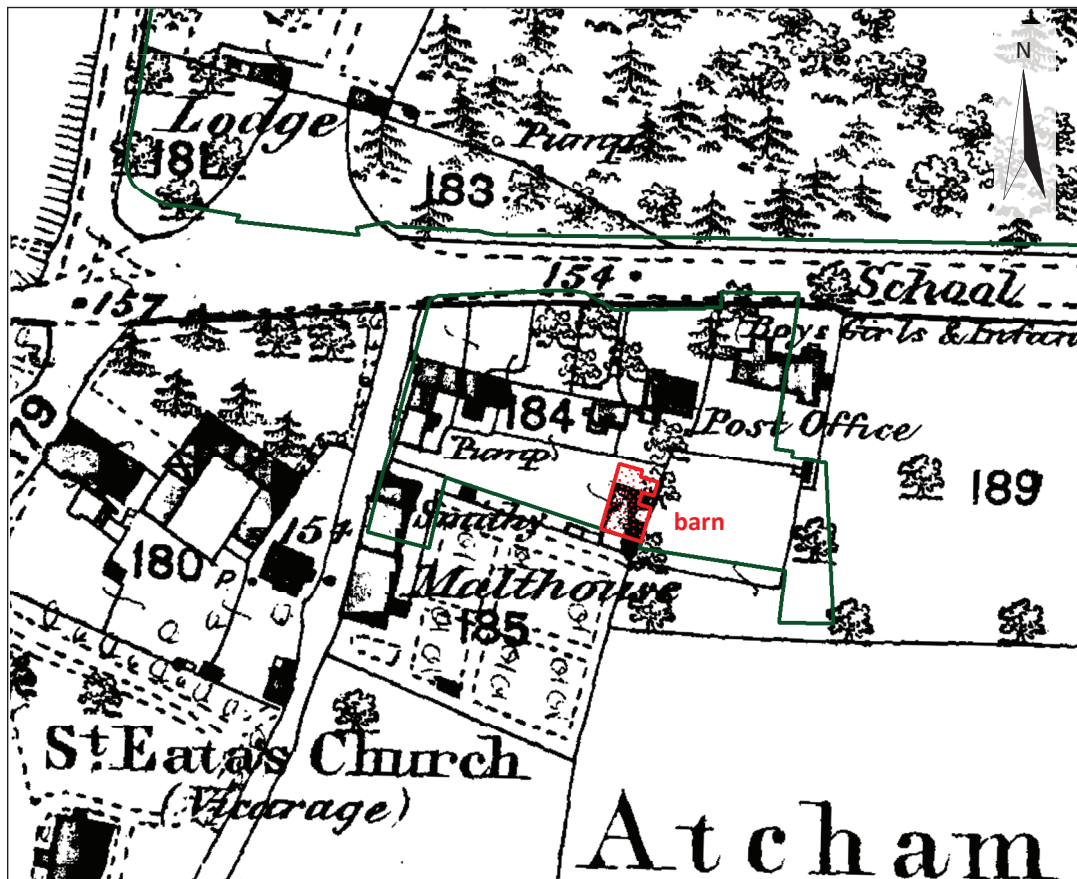
b 'Map of the Estates of Rt. Hon. Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick in the Parish of Atcham' (extract), dated 1807. (Shropshire Archives ref. 112/8/1/3).



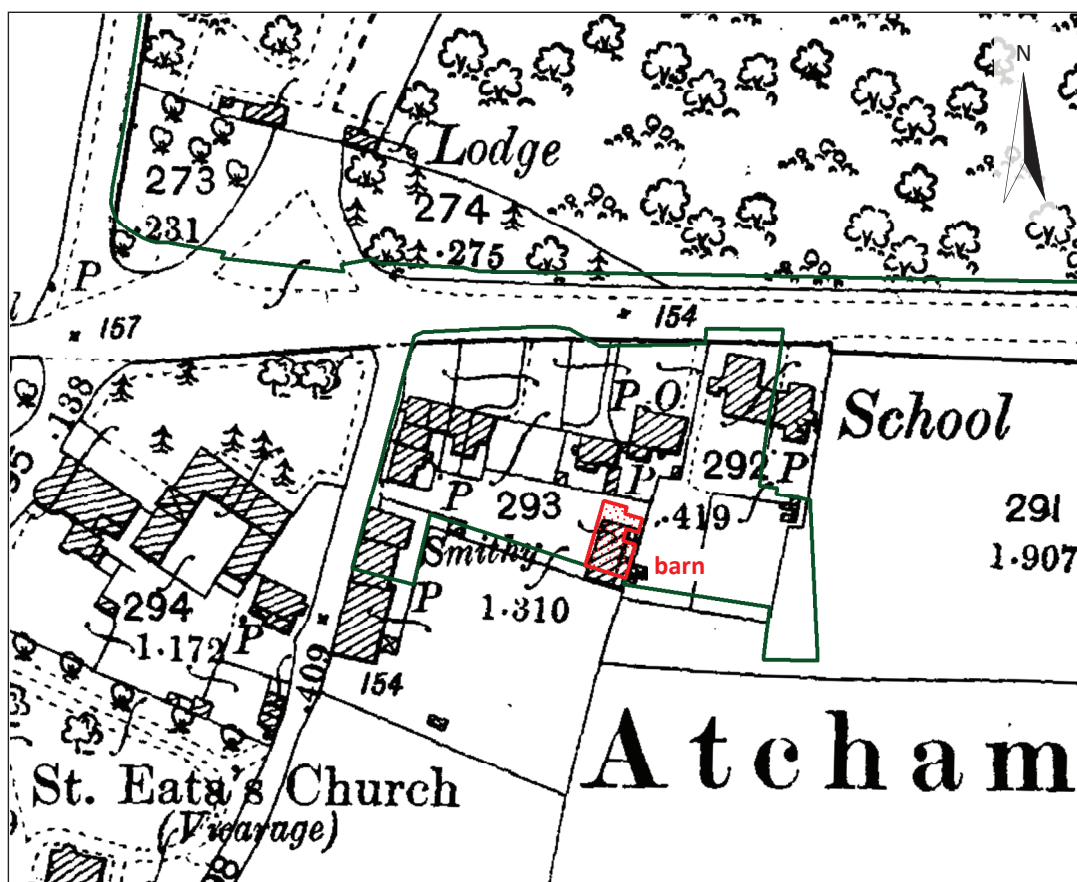
a Sketch map accompanying 'Conveyance of Land adjoining the Glebe in the Parish of Atcham, 1867'. (Shropshire Archives ref. D3651/B/150/3).



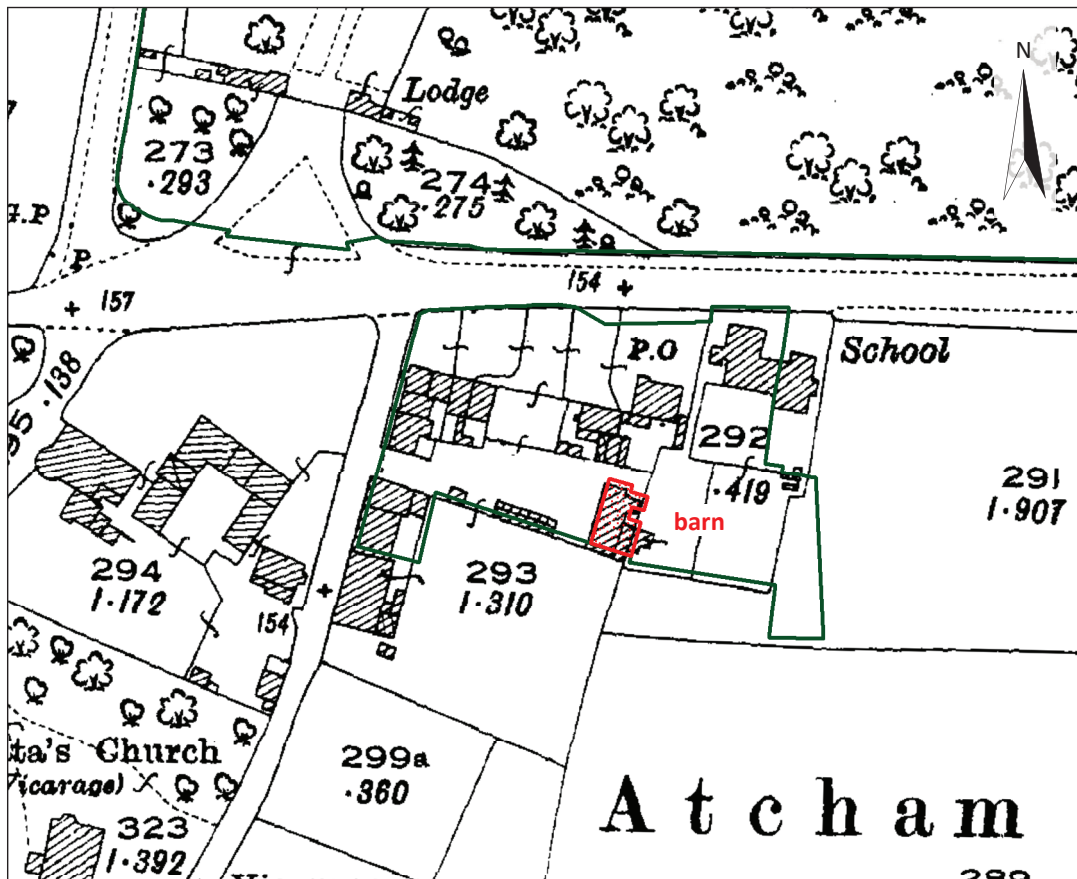
b 'Sketch of the Estates in the townships of Brompton, Cronkhill, Chilton, Atcham and Berwick belonging to the Rt. Hon. Richard Noel, Lord Berwick', nd. [1870s] (extract). (Shropshire Archives ref. 112/8/10).



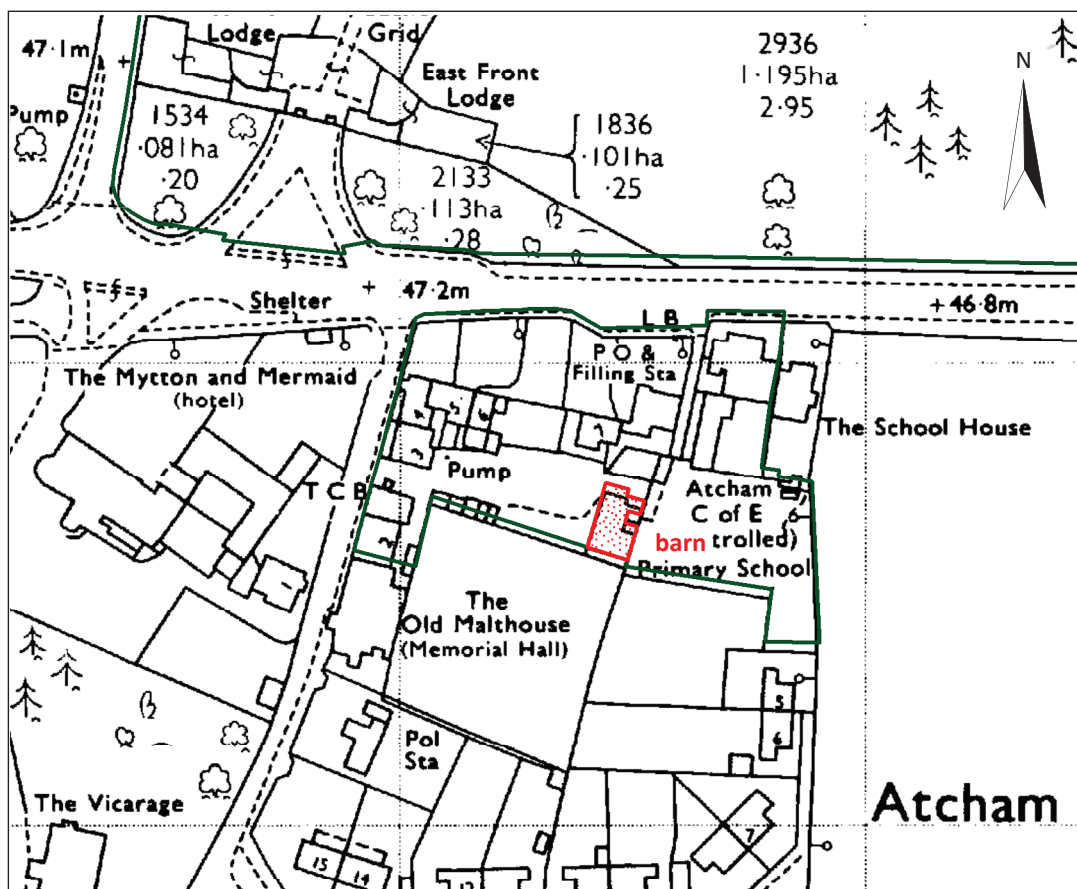
a First edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1884.



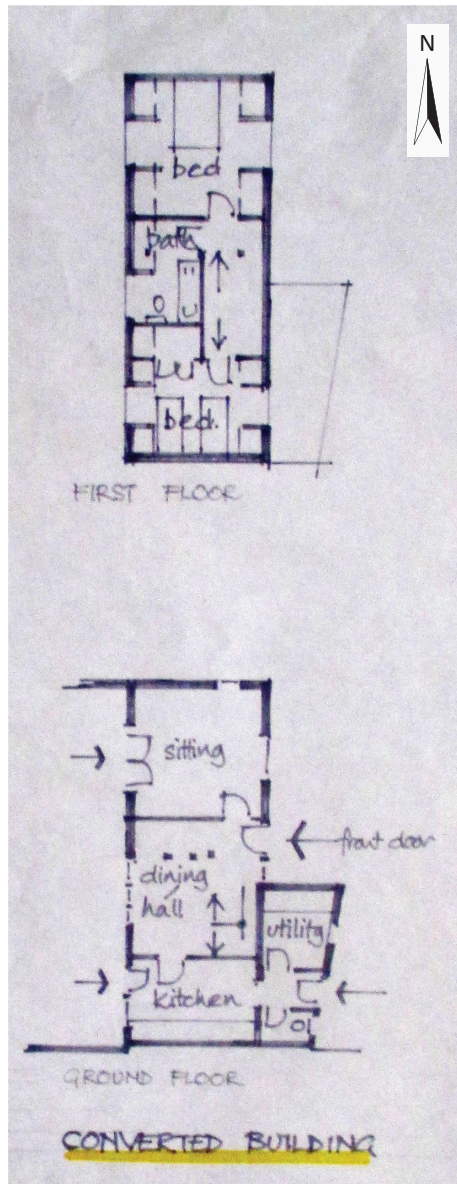
b Second edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1902.



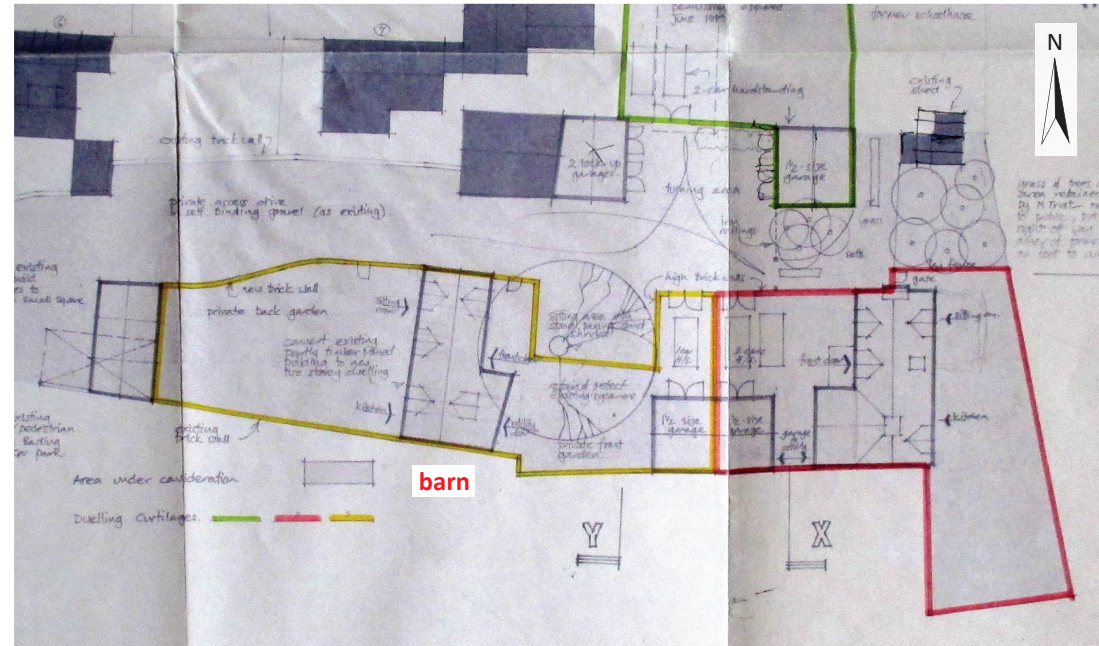
a Third edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1927.



b Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1972.



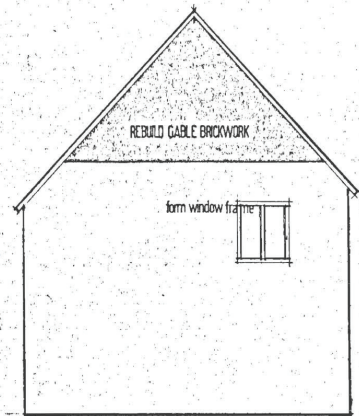
a Proposed floor plans.



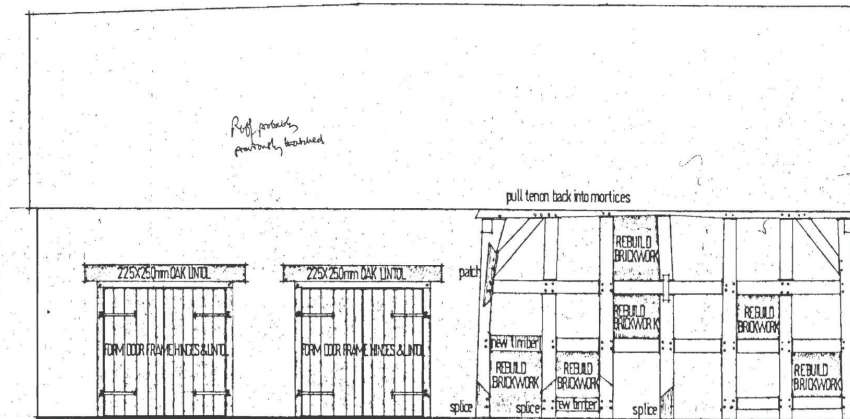
b Site plan.



c Perspective view looking east.

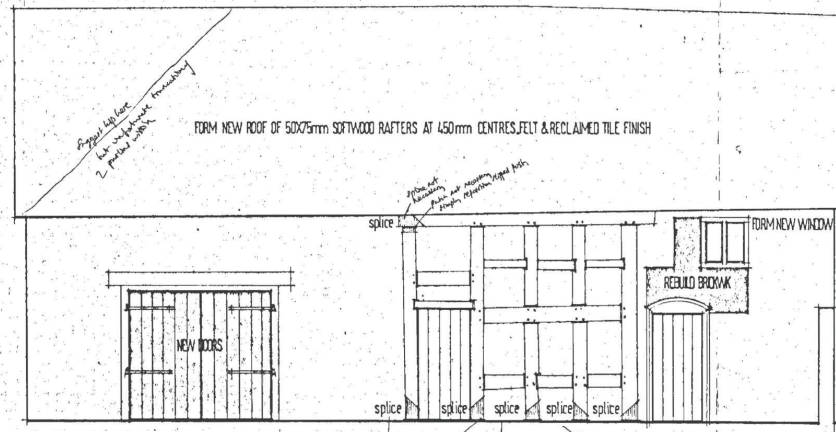


a south elevation



b west elevation

Does this door really fit into the 18' floor timber & bays?

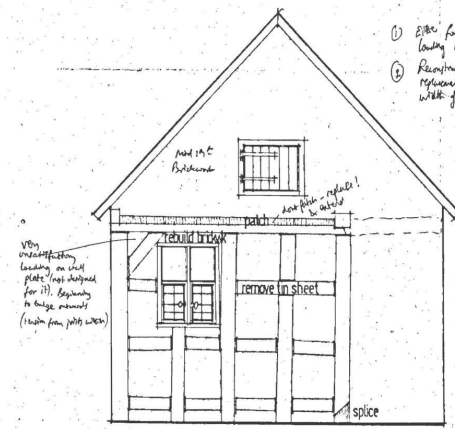


c east elevation

use substructure repair on right side, new replacing to left side.

The new lintol in stone, replace floor timbers.

Rebuild brickwork on right side, stone, 360mm of sill.



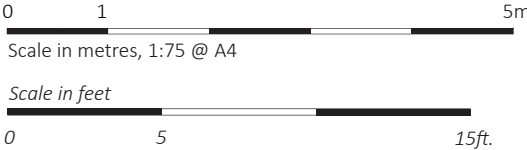
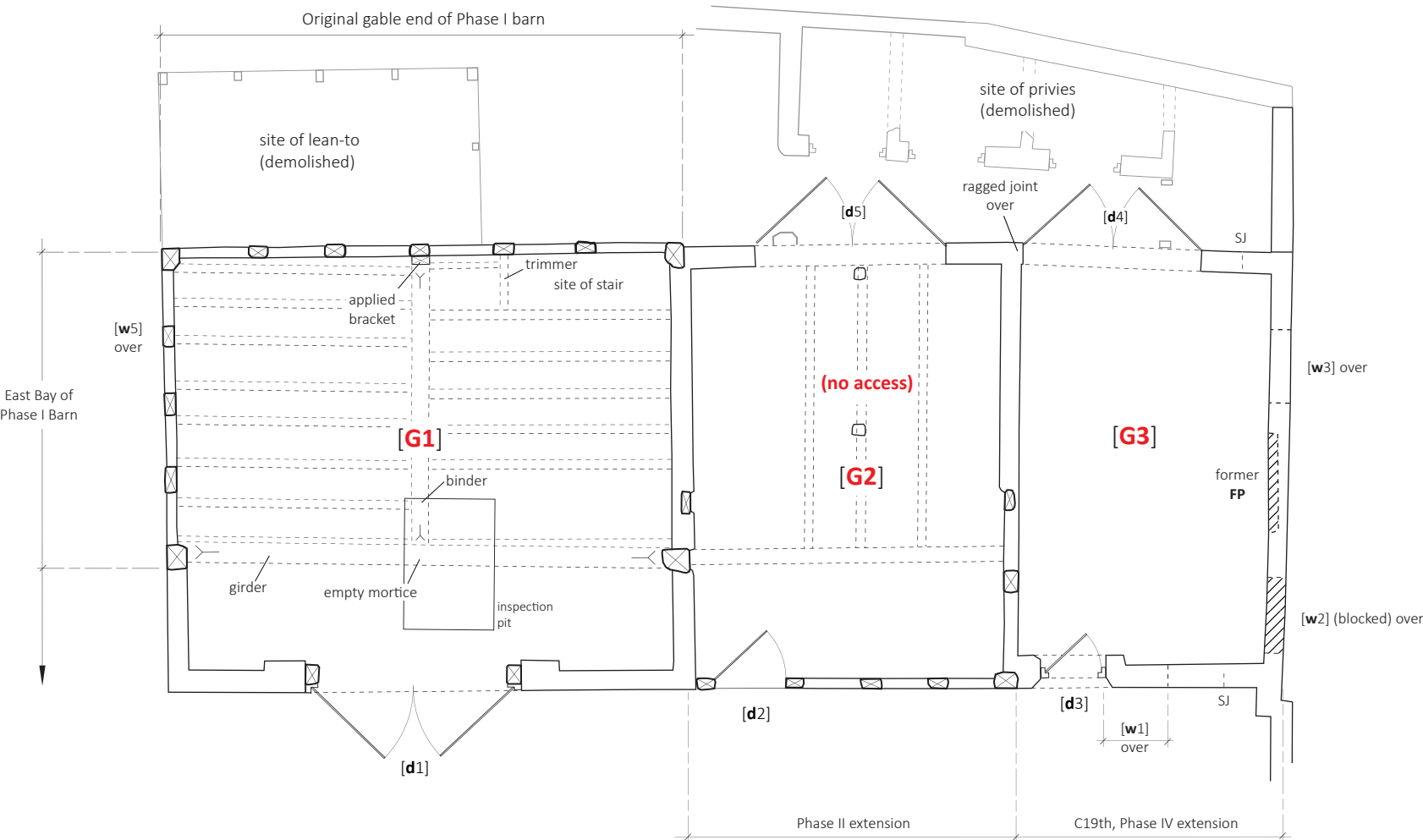
d north elevation

- ① Eave form right side, inside, leaving to rebuild frame fragment below on
- ② Reconstruct simple side wall on replacement and place above door width of building

graham moss arch.

ATCHAM VILLAGE BARN REPAIR 1:50.130.04

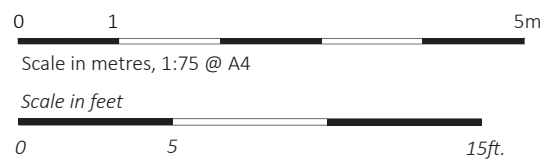
NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing



NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing

NORTH

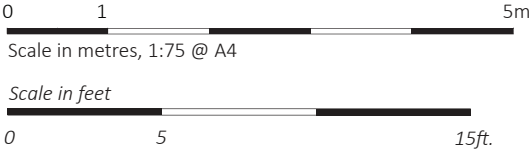
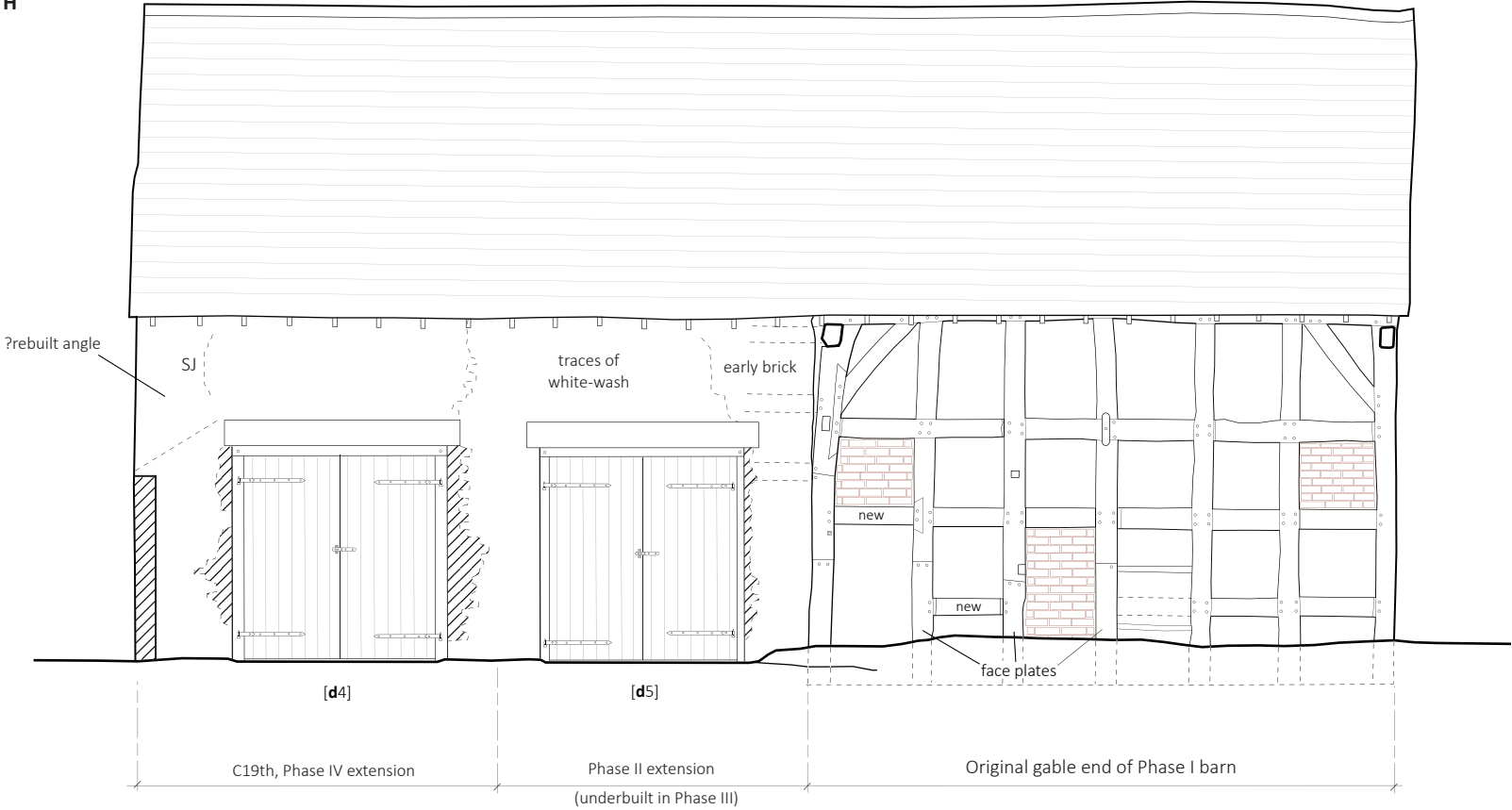
SOUTH



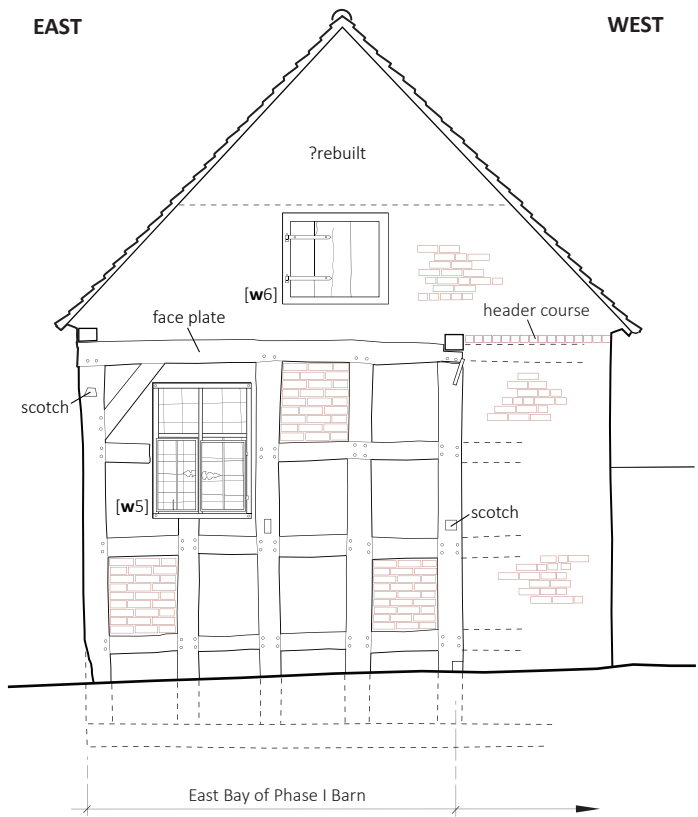
NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing

SOUTH

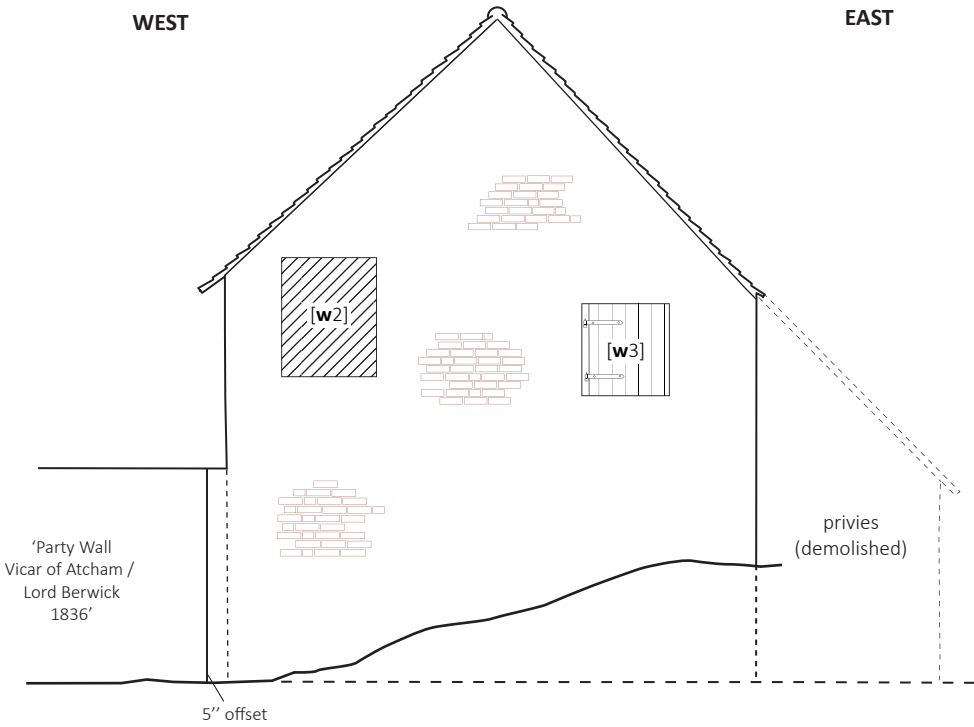
NORTH



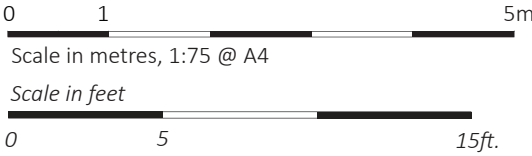
NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing



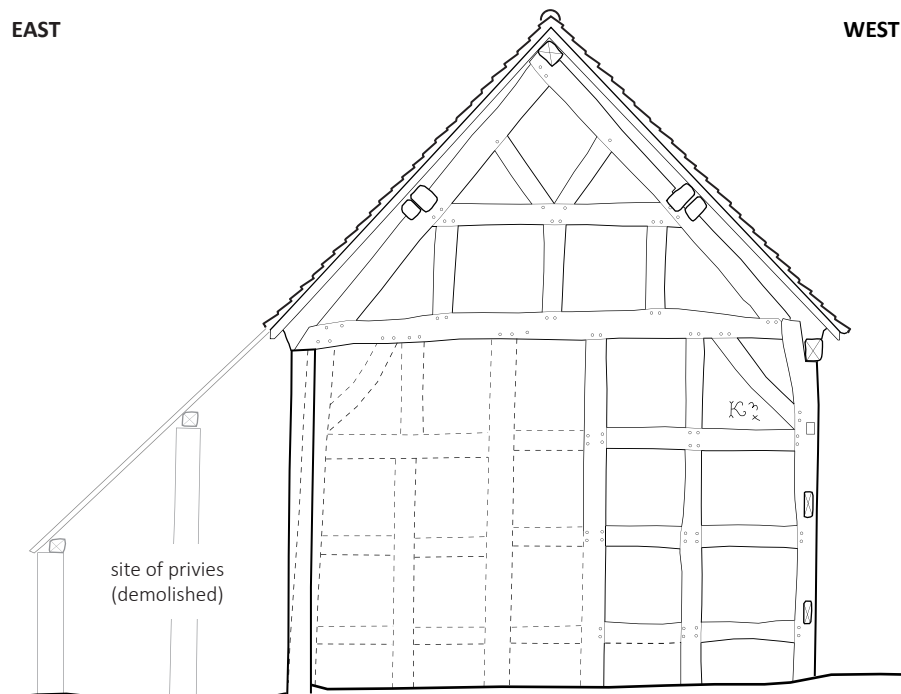
a north elevation



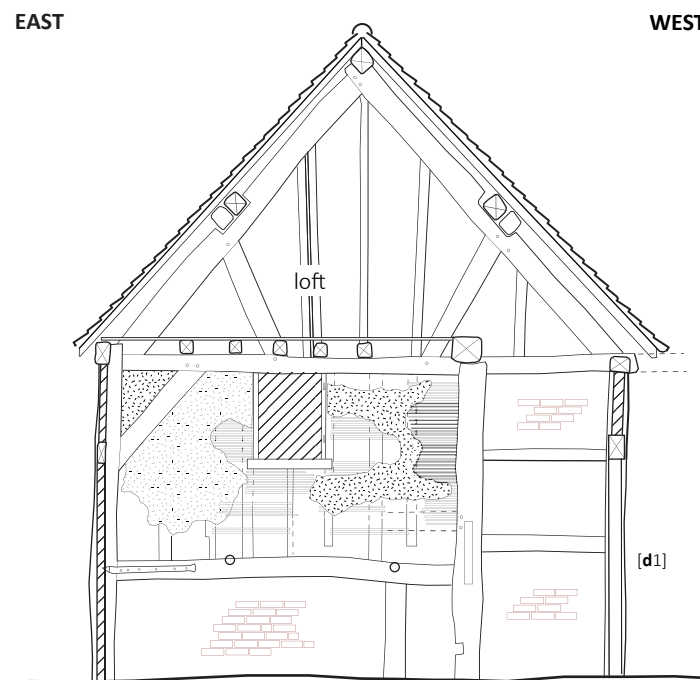
b south elevation



NB. for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

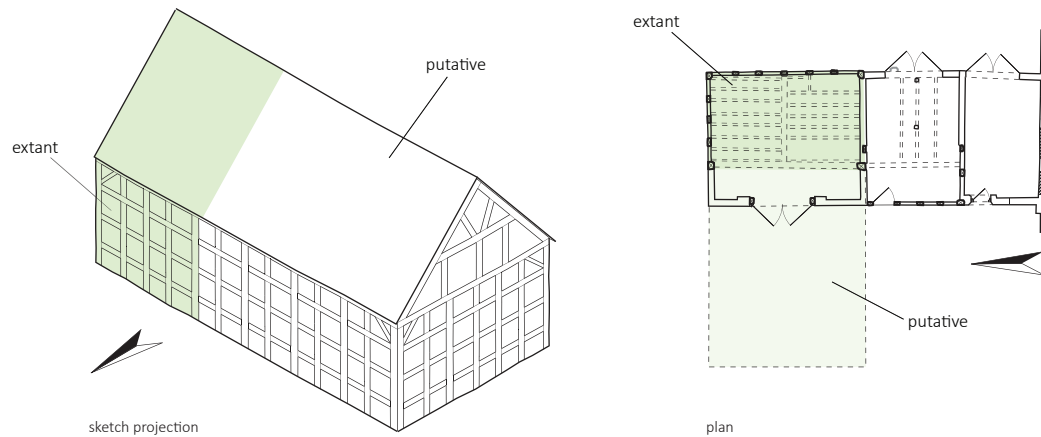


a transverse cross-section at A-A



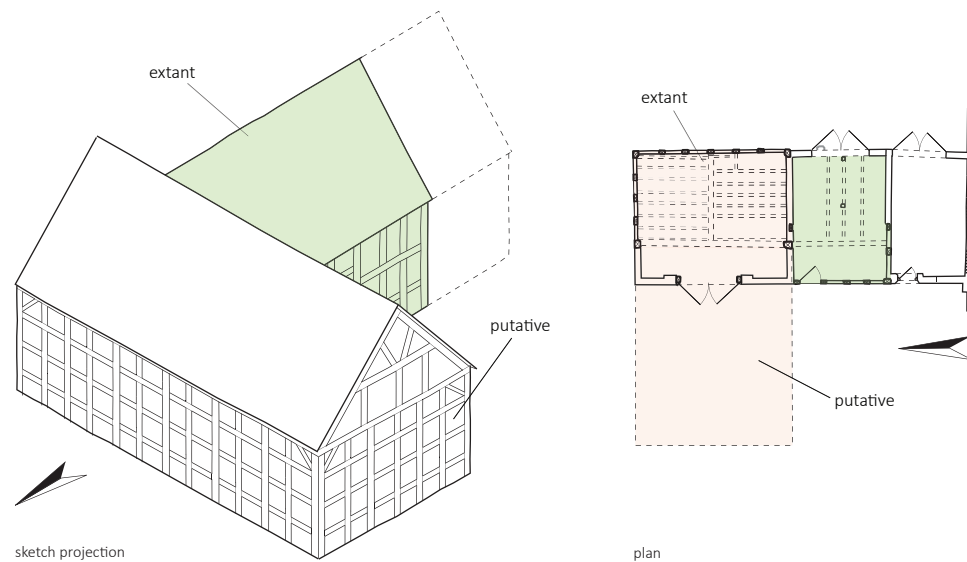
b transverse cross-section at B-B





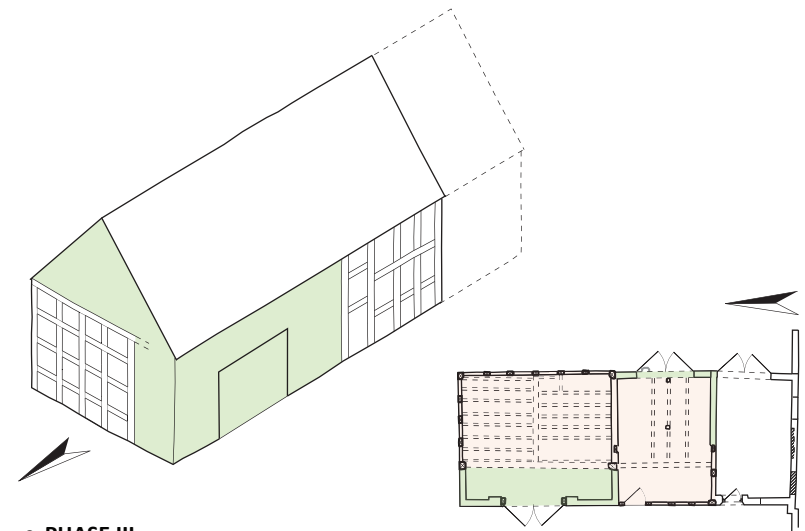
a PHASE I

Early-mid 17th century timber-framed barn of unknown length, aligned east-west
(NB. Presence/location/form of entrances unknown and therefore omitted).



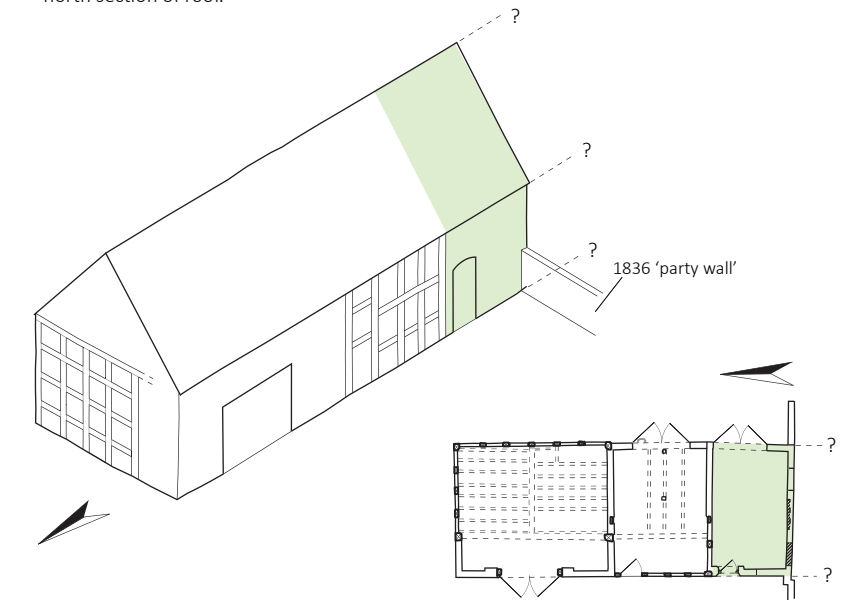
b PHASE II

Mid-late 17th century timber-framed extension, probably of a single bay, added to south-west to form L-shaped plan
?Phase IIb; introduction of loft floor within Phase I range.



c PHASE III

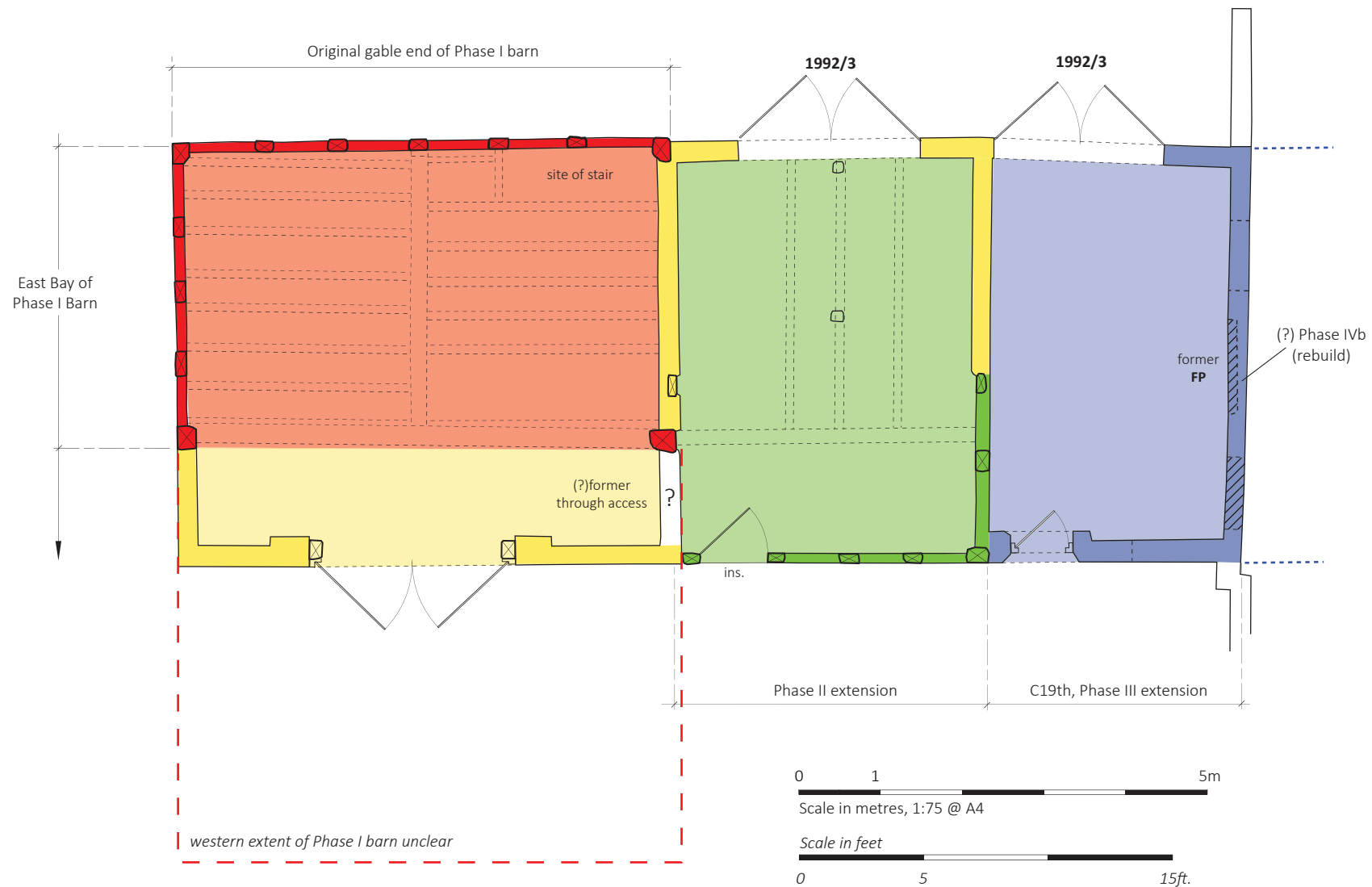
18th century; removal of west end of Phase I barn, underbuilding in brick, remodelling of north section of roof.



d PHASE IV (essentially as extant prior to 1992 modifications)

Early C19th; addition of single bay, 2-storey extension to south end of Phase II bay, (NB. possibly originally longer and shortened c.1836)

NB. for illustrative purposes only, **do not** scale from this drawing



PHASE I: early-mid C17th



PHASE III: C18th



PHASE II: mid-late C17th



PHASE IV: early C19th

Nos. 3-6 Atcham

Grade II listed (ref. 1176614)
Shrops. HER 18122; NT HBSMR 50147
L-shaped row of cottages in Atcham village built by John Nash in 1798, with vestiges of earlier structure in no.3 and cellars.

No. 7 Atcham

Grade II listed (ref. 1055127)
Shrops. HER 18123; NT HBSMR 50148
Post and truss timber- framed cottage of c.1650 of 2 bays; remodelled c.1800, probably by John Nash.

Atcham Motors (formerly Post Office / Filling Station)

Unlisted
Not included on Shrops. HER; NT HBSMR 50150
L-shaped dwelling of red brick with an unusual square brick tower of two and a half storeys to the NW. Possibly built by John Nash as a school house to replace the one on the N side of the main road that was demolished about 1800.

K6 TCB adj. 2 Malthouse Lane

Grade II listed (ref. 1260616)
Not included on Shrops. HER; NT HBSMR 50196
Located next to the Smithy; a good example of Giles Gilbert Scott's K6 'Jubilee Kiosk' of 1935.

No. 2 Atcham and Smithy

Grade II listed (ref. 1176639)
Shrops. HER 18124; NT HBSMR 50146
House and adjacent smithy. Mid-19th century. Red brick with plain tile roof. 2 storeys and gable-lit attic. One-storey smithy adjoining to left

The Old Malthouse

formerly Grade II listed (not commuted 1969)
Shrops. HER 13203; NT HBSMR 57611
Single-storey range with loft accommodation under massively timbered roof, c.1750. Converted to Memorial Hall 1925/6.



The Old School, Atcham

Unlisted
Shrops. HER 06217; NT HBSMR 50151
Old primary school and house, mid 19th century, with a mid-20th century service extension to the rear. Formerly run by the C of E, the School and adjacent School House were sold with covenants to Mr & Mrs P.C. Caswell, 9.6.82

Atcham Barn

Unlisted
Not included on Shrops HER NT HBSMR 50149
A small agricultural building, formerly a timber-framed barn dating back to the early 17th century, restored and converted into garages in 1993.



Plate 1: View of yard and barn (centre, beyond garages) from Malthouse Lane looking east with Smithy and adjacent TCB to right and No.3 Atcham (gable end) to left.



Plate 2: Long view from the west with late-20th-century garage block to right.



Plate 3: Long view from the south west with 1836 Berwick/Atcham 'party wall' to foreground, aligned with south gable end.



Plate 4: Date stone within 'party wall', '1836'.



Plate 5: Long view from the east.



Plate 6: General view; oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 7: West elevation.



Plate 8: Door [d1] affording access to northern bay [G1].



Plate 9: Surviving timber framing of Phase II extension with inserted [d2] accessing [G2].



Plate 10: Door [d3] affording access to Phase III extension
(NB. Straight joint marked with arrow)



Plate 11: East elevation.



Plate 12: Northern and eastern elevations; oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 13: Primary timber framing of east elevation, north end.



Plate 14: Up bracing to north-east angle.



Plate 15: Secondary, face-plate repairs to base of vertical studs and replacement mid-rail.



Plate 16: Face-plate repair at mid-rail joint.



Plate 17: Inserted garage doors [d4/5] (1993) to south end of east elevation (NB. straight-joint marked with arrow).



Plate 18: North elevation, oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 19: Exposed timber framing of Phase I elevation, rebuilt/underbuilt in brick to right (west), note soot blackening.



Plate 20: Brick nogging panel infill.



Plate 21: Taper mark on stud of north elevation.



Plate 22: 'Scotch' within wall western wall-post of north elevation.



Plate 23: Window [w5] of north elevation



Plate 24: Spiral handle of window [w5].



Plate 25: North elevation, brick gable (partly rebuilt).



Plate 26: South elevation.



Plate 27: Hatch to [w3] to upper south elevation.



Plate 28: Blocked [w2] to upper south elevation.



Plate 29: Junction of south elevation and 'party wall'.

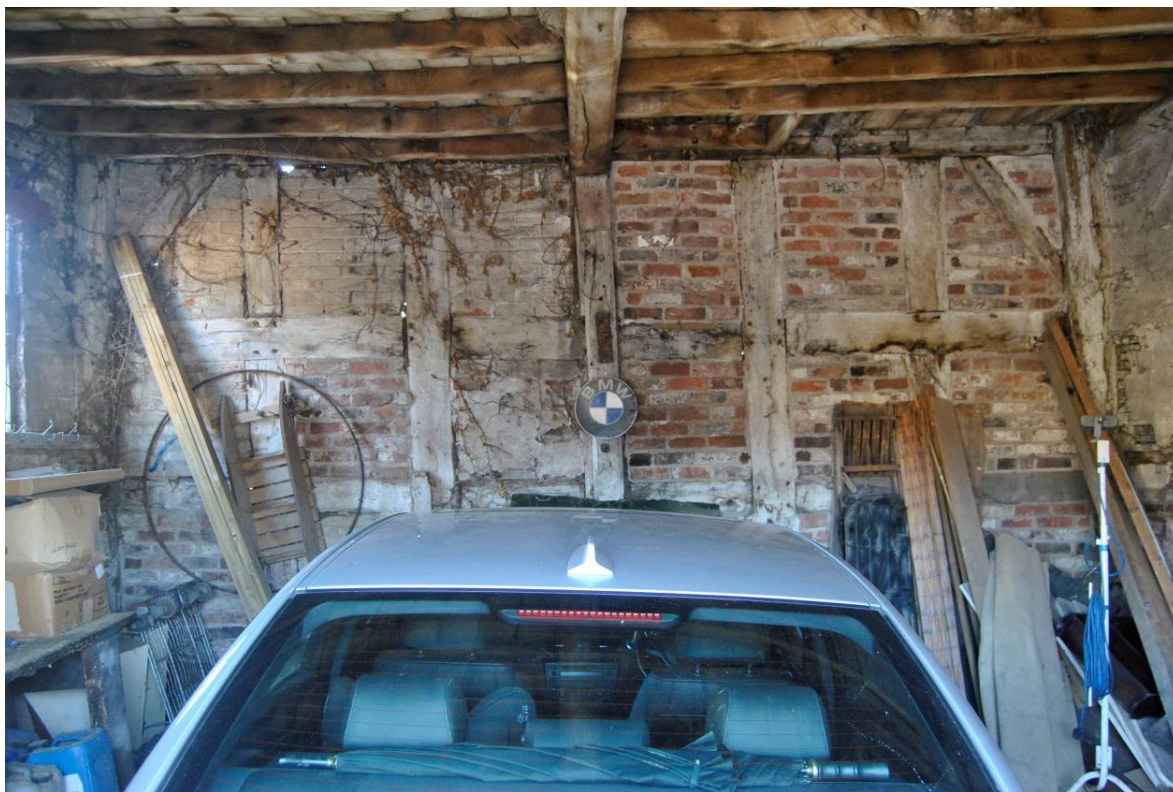


Plate 30: Primary timber framing of original east gable end exposed within [G1].



Plate 31: Framing to east and north walls.



Plate 32: Studwork wall to south with lath and plaster

render and blocked opening.



Plate 33: Tethering ring to timber cill, south wall of [G1].



Plate 34: Primary south-east angle post with up-braces.



Plate 35: [G1] looking south-west with inserted floor.



Plate 36: Main floor beam supported on applied bracket to east wall frame.



Plate 37: Empty mortice in west face of girder implying former continuation of floor structure.



Plate 38: Trimmed former stair void at south-west corner of inserted floor structure.



Plate 39: [G3], interior looking west.



Plate 40: [G3], interior looking east with inserted door [d4].



Plate 41: Line of former first floor evident in render of north wall.



Plate 42: Phase II timber framing exposed at west end of north wall [G3].



Plate 43: V-strutting above collar level of former Phase II gable end truss.

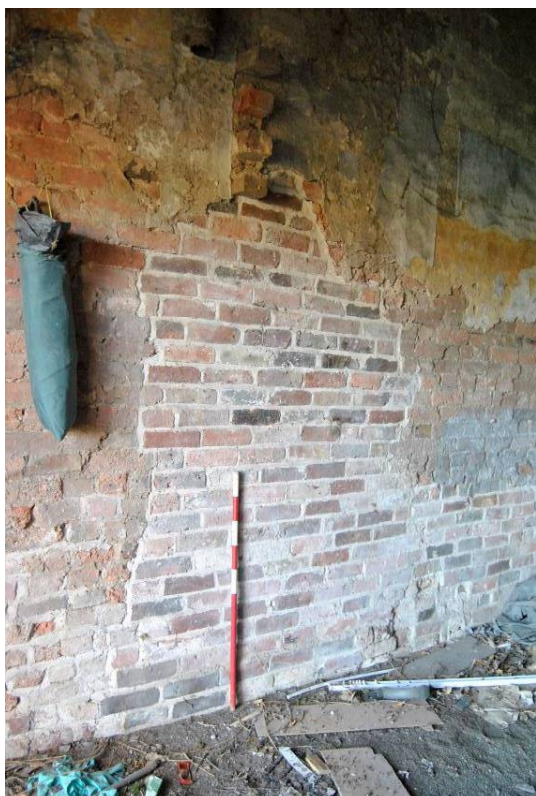


Plate 44: Bricked up former fireplace at GF south wall.
(see Appendix C, image C.5).



Plate 45: 'Ghost of former flue/stack against south wall;
note vertical limit of plaster render.



Plate 46: Window [w2] (blocked) to upper floor.



Plate 47: New roof structure.

APPENDIX A: Project Brief (V Culshaw, NT)

Atcham Barn, Atcham, Shropshire

Project Brief for Historic Building Recording and Assessment

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

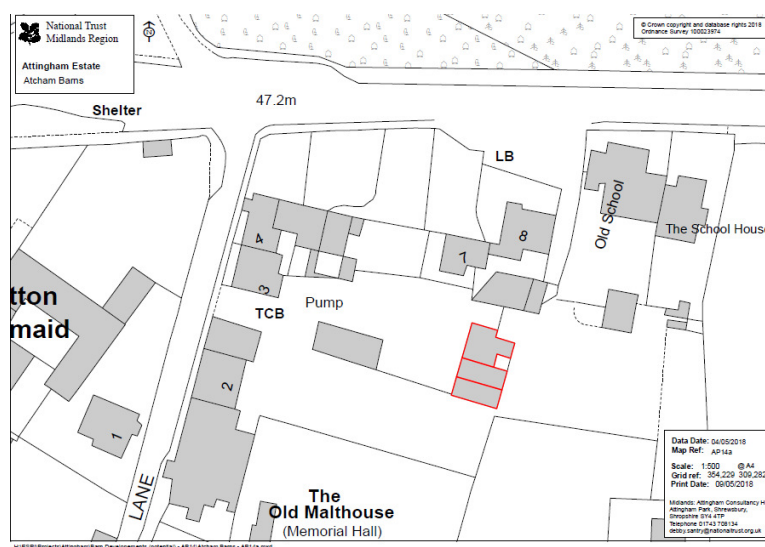
- 1.1.1. This document has been prepared by Viviana Culshaw of the National Trust. It forms a brief for a Historic Building Recording and Assessment of a Barn located at Atcham, Shropshire.
- 1.1.2. This brief should be used to inform costs and timescales for contractors information, it should not be used in the place of a specification for works.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1. Site location

- 2.1.1 Atcham is a township, a parish, a sub district, and a district in Salop. It is situated on the B4380 (the old A5), 5 miles south east of Shrewsbury. The River Severn flows around the village. To the south is the village of Cross Houses, and to the North West the hamlet of Emstrey. The parish includes also the townships of Berwick, Chilton, Cronkhill, Emstray, and Uckington.

Atcham barn is located behind the post office/petrol station in Atcham Village (Fig. 1).



2.2. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1. It is believed that the village of Atcham owns its name to Eata (C7th AD) better known as St Chad [*sic.*], bishop of Hexham. The Late Saxon or Early Norman church, the only in England to be dedicated to St Eata, is not mentioned on the Domesday Book, however it existed by 1075, when Orderic Vitalis was baptised there.

- 2.2.2. The historic village dates back to the 17th century and it is represented by no more than a few cottages beside the main road. These were built [*remodelled*] by John Nash who followed his scheme for a *Picturesque* group, anticipating his Blaise Hamlet, Bristol, by a decade. Watercolours at Attingham datable to 1800 record his vision.
- 2.2.3. Atcham barn is also by Nash [*sic.*] and dates back to the early 17th century. This small agricultural building was built in rustic Italian style with a low turret under a shallow gabled roof [*sic.*]. The building was restored and converted into garages in 1993.

2.3. Proposals

- 2.3.1. This piece of work is being considered to supplement the existing information regarding the vernacular building, its relative significance and potential and capacity for change and reuse into a 1 x 2 bed residential unit.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. Aims

- To produce an historic building assessment and Level 2/3 Historic Building record and interpretative reports for the building in line with the work previously carried out on farmstead at Attingham.
- A detailed analysis of the building to inform the development proposal. Research the origin, history, construction and development of the Barn and to fully assess the character, date and phasing of the building.
- To provide a visual and measured record of the extant structure, before conversion, since the building is known or strongly suspected to retain some but limited historic significance.
- Define and record any particular significance of the building, interiors and exteriors, both as discrete individual structure and in its wider context.
- To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future repairs and conversion plans.

4. SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Desk Based Research

- 4.1.1. A search should be made to assess the significance of the building consulting all readily available published and unpublished sources held at the following locations:
- NMR
 - Local Archives and Record Office
 - Attingham Park office archives and NTHBSMR
- 4.1.2. The research should include any; historic maps and drawings, photographs and written accounts, conservation reports and anything else available.
- 4.1.3. **Site recording will include the following elements:**
- Establish an accurate archaeological record of the building to English Heritage Level 2/3 (EH 2006), by means of the survey, annotated with constructional details as appropriate to illustrate their dimensions, features and construction phasing and development.

- A basic overall photographic survey of the building and interiors in their present condition.
- Written free-text annotations on the building's construction. Previous map evidence will be brought to bear in dating the building and its constituents.
- An analysis of the building and its significance should be carried out in keeping with the appropriate English Heritage recording level.
- A full set of digital plans and elevations will be supplied by the Trust in autocad format. These should be used as a base-plan to be annotated. The amended plans should be included with the final report and cross referenced to the narrative.

5. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1.1. As part of the National Trust's key strategy we are keen to promote and explain the work of the Trust and as such the contractor should be prepared to explain to members of the public the work they are undertaking and reasons behind the work if necessary.

REPORTING

5.2. Report

- 5.2.1. A formal report on the results of the historic building recording will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.2.2. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the National Trust Archaeologists (Janine Young and Viviana Culshaw) and Curator (Sarah Kay) for comment prior to issue.
- 5.2.3. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the National Trust West Midlands Archaeologists (Janine Young and Viviana Culshaw) for comment prior to issue.
- 5.2.4. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Appraisal and recording (CIFA 2014) and will include:
- A non-technical summary (abstract).
 - Introductory statements and site background.
 - The aims and methods adopted.
 - Structural description.
 - Documentary research
 - Illustrative material including maps, phase plans, elevations, drawings and photographs as necessary.
 - A discussion and summary of the results, including phase plans, a statement of significance and recommendations.
 - An index of the contents and location of the archive.

6. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 6.1.1. Three bound copies of the completed illustrated report should be sent to the National Trust, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, SY4 4TP.
- 6.1.2. A full digital pdf copy should be emailed and provided on cd to the National Trust Archaeologists (Janine Young and Viviana Culshaw)

- 6.1.3. A copy of any relevant spatial data, including trench locations, feature distribution and phase plans where appropriate and registered to the National Grid, should also be sent to the National Trust Archaeologists (Janine Young and Viviana Culshaw) in ESRI Shapefile format.
- 6.1.4. If considered necessary, and with the agreement of the National Trust the archaeological contractor could publish the findings of the watching brief at an appropriate level in the journal *West Midlands Archaeology*.

7. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 7.1.1. With consent of the National Trust, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local museum.

8. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 8.1.1. The archaeological contractor will produce a detailed WSI (written scheme of investigation) which should be submitted and approved by the National Trust Archaeologist at least one week prior to commencement of any works.
- 8.1.2. The contractor will be fully responsible for developing and operating a safe system of working. A full site specific Risk Assessment must be in place and approved by the National Trust prior to commencement of any work.
- 8.1.3. The contractor will observe National Trust bye-laws at all times when on site. A full copy of this document will be sent to the appointed Contractor, and should be signed and returned by them prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 8.1.4. The contractor will liaise fully with the Property Staff regarding access and agreed times of work on time.
- 8.1.5. The contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.
- 8.1.6. The project will be monitored by the National Trust Archaeologists (Janine Young and Viviana Culshaw) who may be contacted for guidance during the course of site works. Any problems or unexpected discoveries should be reported immediately.

9. INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1.1. The contractor will carry public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Proof of this is required prior to the commencement of any works on site.
- 9.1.2. The contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
_DSC0001*	2	Long view of barn from west	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0002		Long view of barn from west	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0003*	1	Long view of barn from west	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0004		West elevation (landscape)	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0005		West elevation (portrait)	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0006*	6	Oblique view of barn looking south-east	→ SE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0007		Oblique view of north elevation looking south-east	→ SE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0008		West elevation	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0009*	8	West elevation, north end	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0010*	9	West elevation, central timber-framed section	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0011		West elevation, south end; single-bay brick extension (landscape)	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0012*	10	West elevation, south end; single-bay brick extension (portrait)	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0013*	7	West elevation	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0014		West elevation, central timber-framed section	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0015*	18	North elevation, oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0016		North elevation, Detail of timber-framing	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0017*	25	North elevation, rebuilt brick gable	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0018	19	North elevation, Detail of timber-framing	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0019		Detail of window [w5]	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0020*	20	Detail of brick infill of timber-frame (north elevation)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0021*	22	Detail of 'scotch' in north elevation framing	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0022*	23	Detail of window [w5]	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0023		Detail of window [w5]	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0024		North elevation, oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0025*	12	General view, oblique, looking south-west	→ SW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0026*	13	East elevation, timber framed section to north	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0027		East elevation; detail of southern angle-post with up-brace	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0028*	14	East elevation; detail of northern angle-post with up-braces	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0029*	41	East elevation; head of NE angle post with face-plate repair to plate	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0030*	16	East elevation; timber repair	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0031		East elevation; timber repair	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0032*	15	East elevation; timber repair	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0033*	17	East elevation; inserted (1993) doors [d4/5] to south end	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0034		[d4/5]; detail of strap hinge	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0035		East elevation, oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0036		Long view from south-west (landscape)	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0037		Long view from south-west (portrait)	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0038*	4	1836 date stone set in 'party wall'	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0039		Oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0040*	26	South elevation	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0041		Junction of south elevation and 1836 'party wall'	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0042*	28	South elevation, blocked window [w2]	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0043*	27	South elevation; window [w3]	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0044		South elevation; oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0045		South elevation and 1836 'party wall'	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0046*	3	Long view looking north-east with modern garage block	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0047		Long view looking north-east with modern garage block	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0048		Long view of barn from west	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0049		West elevation; door [d1]	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0050		West elevation; door [d2]	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0051		West elevation; window [w1]	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0052		West elevation; door [d3]	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0053		West elevation; door [d3]	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0054		West elevation; SJ at south angle	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0055		Window [w5]; detail of spiral catch (10cm scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler

_DSC0056*	24	Window [w5]; detail of spiral catch (no scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0057*	21	North elevation; detail of taper burn to timber frame (10cm scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0058		North elevation; detail of taper burn to timber frame (10cm scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0059		East elevation; long view looking west (landscape)	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0060		East elevation; long view looking west (portrait)	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0061*	5	East elevation; long view looking north-west (landscape)	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0062*	11	East elevation	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0063		East elevation; inserted (1993) doors [d4/5] to south end	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0064		East elevation; inserted (1993) doors [d4/5] to south end	→ SW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0065		Interior [G1], looking east	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0066		Interior [G1], looking east; framing of former east gable end	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0067*	31	Interior [G1], looking north-east	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0068*	35	Interior [G1], looking south-west	→ SW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0069*	34	Interior [G1], detail of gable end, south angle post with up-braces	→ SE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0070*	32	Interior [G1], studding of south wall above brick plinth	→ SE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0071		Interior [G1], blocked opening in south wall	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0072		Interior [G1], tethering ring to south wall (10cm scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0073*	33	Interior [G1], tethering ring to south wall (10cm scale)	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0074		Interior [G1], looking east; framing of former east gable end	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0075*	38	Interior [G1], inserted 1F with trimmed former stair void	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0076		Interior [G1], detail of trimmed former stair void	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0077		Interior [G1], inserted 1F support beam on applied bracket to east	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0078*	36	Interior [G1], inserted 1F support beam on applied bracket to east	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0079		Interior [G1], inserted 1F support beam on applied bracket to east	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0080*	37	Interior [G1], redundant mortice in ceiling beam indicating continuation	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0081		Interior [G1], inserted first floor level	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0082		Interior [G1], inserted first floor level	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0083		Interior [G1], south wall	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0084		Interior [G1], north wall	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0086		Interior [G1], north wall; detail of [w5]	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0087		Interior [G1], looking east; framing of former east gable end	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0088*	30	Interior [G1], looking east; framing of former east gable end	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0089		West elevation, north end; [d1] with gates open	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0091*	39	Interior [G3], looking west	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0092*	40	Interior [G3], looking east	→ E	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0094		Interior [G3], door [d3]	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0095		Interior [G3], surviving framing within north wall	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0096*	42	Interior [G3], surviving framing within north wall	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0098*	41	Interior [G3], scar of former 1F level in render of north wall	Detail	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0101*	44	Interior [G3], former fireplace (blocked) in south wall	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0102		Interior [G3], window [w3] in south gable end	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0103*	46	Interior [G3], window [w2] (blocked) in south gable end	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0104		Interior [G3], window [w1] in west wall, 1F	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0105		Interior [G3], roof structure	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0106*	43	Interior [G3], v-strutting above collar of truss in north wall	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0107		Interior [G3], south wall, west end	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0108		Interior [G3], 'ghost' of stack rising at south gable end	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0109*	45	Interior [G3], 'ghost' of stack rising at south gable end	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0110		Interior [G3], 'ghost' of stack rising at south gable end	→ S	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0111*	47	Interior [G3], roof structure	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0112		Interior [G3], roof structure	↑	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0113		Interior [G3], looking north-west, incl. timber-framing of north wall	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0114		Interior [G3], looking north-west, incl. timber-framing of north wall	→ NW	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0115		Interior [G3], SJ at north end, west wall	→ W	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0116		South gable end, looking north	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0117		South gable end, looking north	→ N	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0118		Oblique view looking north-east (landscape)	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0119		Long view (oblique) looking north-east (landscape)	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler
_DSC0120		Long view (oblique) looking north-east (portrait)	→ NE	17.01.19	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Drawings

Drawing No.	Subject	Scale	Format	Date	Recorder
2019_001/01	Ground plan	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler
2019_001/02	West elevation	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler
2019_001/03	East elevation	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler
2019_001/04	North elevation	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler
2019_001/05	South elevation	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler
2019_001/06	Cross-section at A-A (south side [G1])	1:50	A4; annotated paper printout of digitised archive drawing	17.01.19	R Tyler

APPENDIX D: Historical Record Photographs

A number of historical record photographs dating to 1989/90 and 1992 by Jeremy Milln Smith (former NT archaeologist) and Andrew Smith are retained the Attingham VBS files, a selection of which are reproduced here.

(NB. Full list of images available at <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA142816>)



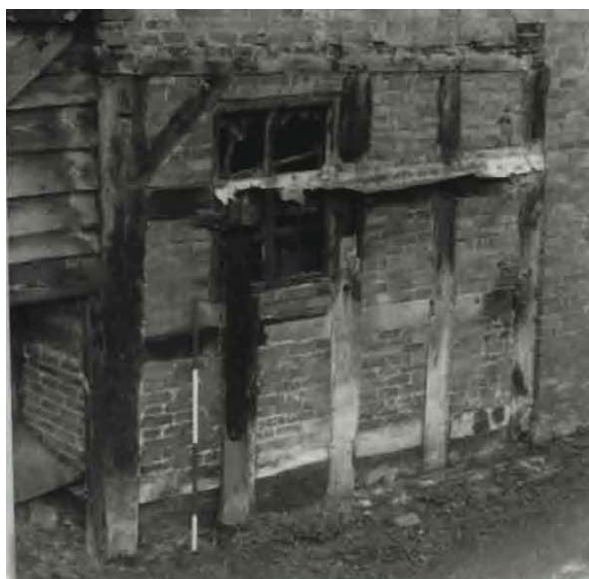
D.1: West elevation looking south-east, January 1989. (NB. flue rising at south gable end)



D.2: East elevation (oblique) looking north-west, January 1989, with former lean-to structures *in-situ*.



D.3: East elevation during repair and conversion, 1992.



D.4: Framed section of north elevation, 1988.



D.5: Former flue to south gable end, 1992.



D.6: Detail of malt drying kiln beneath floor of [G3] exposed during conversion to garages, 1992.



D.7: Detail of malt drying kiln beneath floor of [G3] exposed during conversion to garages, 1992.