

Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire: Historic Building Assessment and Recording



For The National Trust

Prepared by Camilla Collins

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake an Historic Building Assessment and Record of Shugborough Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire (centred on NGR SJ 991 218). The work was undertaken in January 2019 and comprised a Level 3 survey of the complex of buildings at Park Farm.
- Park Farm is situated centrally within the parkland of Shugborough Estate, approximately 0.5km south of Shugborough Hall. It was constructed during Samuel Wyatt's extensive second phase of works at Shugborough between 1803 and 1806. All of the ranges surrounding the central courtyard, with the exception of the farmhouse to the east, were built to Wyatt's design by the publication of an 1806 map. Although the farmstead was built on the footprint of a former mill, no evidence was found of surviving materials relating to this earlier construction within the currently extant buildings.
- The Farm Steward's House was rebuilt between 1806 and c.1833, reconstituting material from its earlier form. The architectural style of the house and its original fixtures and fittings would indicate a construction date during the Regency period. Despite the fact that Wyatt had died in 1807, the house is still attributed to him and was likely constructed to his design posthumously.
- Further development to the farmstead during this phase is evidenced by the construction of two lean-tos which remain standing. The precursor to the Dairy Cottage range (originally three detached buildings) was also built, which following renovations was replaced by the currently extant range between 1839 and 1854.
- The next phase of alteration dates to c.1880, and involved the reorganisation of the southern range. Both the malthouse and brewhouse appear to have been disused by this time and were renovated into further animal housing and storage. The entire mill range was reroofed at some point, likely at this time or soon after.
- Cartographic evidence indicates that the small lean-to abutting the south-western element of the Dairy Cottage was constructed between 1900 and 1910. No other alterations to the farmstead were made until it was sold to the National Trust and after a short period of ownership the pig house was constructed in the 1970s.
- Extensive renovations then took place in the 1980s in order to convert the farm into an agricultural museum. This involved the insertion of windows in the southern element of the mill range and internal doorways throughout to link each building. The open-fronts of the shelter sheds were infilled at this time. The Dairy Cottage was also converted into offices, if not during this phase then soon after.
- Despite numerous alterations to Park Farm, the overall form of the historic farmstead is coherent with its original character retained. It represents a relatively intact example of a model farm with moderate survival of features both internally and within the exterior facades.

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Appendices

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Acknowledgements

The project was managed for TPA by Mike Lobb. The fieldwork was undertaken by Camilla Collins and the archival research was completed by Jess Reeves.

The National Trust is thanked for commissioning and facilitating the work. Thanks are given to the Park and Outdoor team at Shugborough Park Farm. The project was monitored by Janine Young, the National Trust Archaeologist.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a Historic Building Assessment and Record of Shugborough Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire (centred on NGR SJ 991 218) (Figure 1). The work was undertaken in January 2019 and comprised a Level 3 survey of the complex of buildings at Park Farm.
- 1.2 Park Farm is situated centrally within the parkland of Shugborough Estate, approximately 0.5km south of Shugborough Hall. It comprises an early 19th century farmstead, with a single yard surrounded by agricultural ranges on all sides to form a full regular courtyard plan.
- 1.3 The farmstead was designed by Samuel Wyatt in c.1803 to realise Thomas Anson II's ambitions for the creation of a model farm. It comprises a Farm Steward's House (grade II* listed) to the east of the courtyard, a mill range to the south comprising a brewhouse, malthouse and water corn mill (the latter of which is Grade II* listed), animal housing to the west and a granary, open-fronted shelter sheds and store rooms to the north (all of which are grade II listed). A dairy cottage was constructed during a subsequent phase of development to the farmstead, which is located to the south of the mill range.
- 1.4 This document has been produced in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance* (CIfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b).

2 Site Description

- 2.1 Shugborough Estate is located between Stafford and Rugely and is the most significant historic estate within the county of Staffordshire. The park is situated at the confluence of the River Trent to the east and the River Sow to the west.
- 2.2 The area of the park comprising the house, Park Farm and parkland is characterised by flat, valley-bottom topography. The high ground to the south and east provides a woodland setting to the parkland.
- 2.3 A late 18th Century model dairy within the Tower of the Winds is located 47.4m to the north-east of the farmhouse.

3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the Historic Building Recording was to produce a Level 3 analytical record of the farmstead, as defined by Historic England guidelines outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings*. Although no further work is currently planned, the findings of this report may be used to inform future strategies of repair and renovation.
- 3.2 The objectives of the fieldwork are:
- To research the origins, history, construction and development of the Park Farm complex and associated buildings.
 - To fully assess the character, date and phasing of the buildings.
 - To define and record any particular significances of the buildings either as discrete individual structures or in their wider context.
 - To bring together the findings of any previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings' history and uses.
 - To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future interpretation, use, presentation and understanding, eg. for master planning and possible alternative re-use of space.
 - To provide an assessment of significance.

4 Regional Research Frameworks

4.1 The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research

- 4.1.1 The Historic Building Recording may also reveal evidence that allows research priorities highlighted by the regional research framework to be addressed. Any evidence uncovered by the recording should be considered with the guidance provided by *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A framework for Research*. Research objectives highlighted in the framework of particular note to this programme of Historic Building Recording include:

Capitalism: Studies should try and explore the way in which social changes wrought by the adoption of capitalism manifest themselves in the archaeological record: the process of enclosure and improvement, the commodification and privatisation of space and the development of new identities as evidenced through landscape, buildings and material culture.

4.2 The Staffordshire Farmsteads Assessment Framework

- 4.2.1 The local framework for assessing the significance of a farmstead and discerning appropriate levels of conservation is laid out in *The Staffordshire Farmsteads Assessment Framework*. This document states:

Some buildings or farmsteads, including examples which are not designated as heritage assets, have the potential for special significance in a local or national context. [These include:]

Documented planned farmsteads associated with landed gentry and/or architects which date from the later 18th century; mostly within or on the edge of landscape parks.

5 Methodology

5.1 This report details the results of a programme of Historic Building Assessment and Recording equivalent to a Level 3 building survey as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016),

5.2 A Level 3 building survey is an analytical record that should comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings' origins, development and use. The record includes 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 also includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the buildings' appearance and structure, and to support historical analysis.

5.3 The assessment was carried out in accordance with standards and guidance provided by Historic England (2008; 2017) and ClfA (2016).

5.4 Historical Research

5.4.1 A search was made of all readily available published and unpublished sources held at the following locations:

- National Monuments Record
- Stafford Archives and Record Office
- William Salt Library in Stafford
- Attingham Park and Shugborough Hall office archives and National Trust HBSMR

5.4.2 The historic research also included a full cartographic regression, historic drawings, photographs and written accounts in addition to the quinquennial inspection reports and conservation reports held by the National Trust.

5.4.3 Key National Trust staff and volunteers were also consulted for information.

5.5 Written Record

5.5.1 A written description of the building was made on site to aid in the understanding and interpretation of the buildings' histories. This was informed by a systematic examination of all accessible areas of the farmstead, both externally and internally.

5.6 Drawings

5.6.1 The drawings used in this report, including the photographic viewpoints, were based on existing plans and elevations supplied by the National Trust in AutoCAD format.

5.6.2 Annotated plans were used to demonstrate the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels.

5.6.3 The measured drawings were then used as a basis to produce phased plans detailing the chronology and development of Park Farm.

5.7 Photography

- 5.7.1 A comprehensive digital photographic record was carried out as part of the survey. All photography, file management and archiving was carried out in accordance with standards outline by Historic England (2016).
- 5.7.2 The photographic survey comprised:
- General views of the buildings within their wider setting
 - The external appearance of the buildings
 - Views which reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.
 - The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Any external or internal, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use.
 - Any machinery or evidence for its former existence
 - Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

6 Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Historical Background

- 6.1.1 The former village of Shugborough (SMR01649) possibly dates from the 14th century and was positioned along the road from Cannock Chase to the village of Great Haywood. In its earliest conception Shugborough formed part of the estates of the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield. A moated site occupied the area of the park where the currently extant Hall is situated. William Paget, secretary of State to Henry VIII, inherited the estate in 1546, though he never resided there preferring his principal residence of Beaudesert Hall. The residence and majority of the estate was later sold to Thomas Whitby who in turn sold the house and 80 acres of land in 1624 to William Anson of Dunston, a lawyer. Anson's grandson, William III, demolished the former moated house to facilitate the construction of a new manor, which survives today as the core of the much altered Shugborough Hall.
- 6.1.2 Following piecemeal enlargements of the Anson Family holdings by William Anson III, his son Thomas embarked on a large scale emparking of the Shugborough landscape in the later 18th century (SMR40130). This involved the demolition of the village, the residents of which were relocated to cottages built by the Ansons in Great and Little Haywood (Stitt 1970). Thomas inherited the estate in 1720 and dedicated the remaining 53 years of his life to its improvement, succeeding in making Shugborough one of the finest landscapes in the county (Caddy 2008).
- 6.1.3 Thomas Anson II (created Viscount Anson and Baron Somerton in 1806) inherited the estate from his father George in 1789. In 1799 he bought a paper mill positioned to the south of the Hall as part of a wider scheme of re-landscaping (National Trust records). The mill and associated mill pond date to c.1660-1670 and were originally used for fulling. It was owned by Lord Paget from its construction to its purchase by the Anson family at this time.
- 6.1.4 Extensive works at Shugborough by the acclaimed architect Samuel Wyatt, under the patronage of Thomas Anson II, were undertaken between 1803 and 1806 (Colvin 1984). Wyatt had previously been employed by the Ansons between 1790 and 1798 to undertake renovations to the Hall (Martin Robinson 1979). Wyatt had a sound understanding of farm buildings stemming from a background in agriculture, with several relatives being land agents and farmers. Furthermore, he had an unparalleled interest in the mechanisation of

agricultural processing, no doubt cultivated through his friendships and associations with engineers, scientists, industrialists and inventors (Wade Martins 2002).

6.1.5 Between 1803 and 1806, Wyatt designed Park Farm, White Barn Farm, and the Walled Garden. He also converted the ground floor of the Tower of the Winds into a model dairy (Robinson 1974). All of Wyatt's designs at Shugborough reflect his architectural ideals of regular geometry streamlining the working processes of agricultural buildings. Additionally, both Park Farm and White Barn Farm manifest Wyatt's interest in mechanisation, with a water corn mill at the former farmstead and a mechanised threshing machine within the latter.

6.1.6 Following his visit to Shugborough in 1813, W. Pitt described Park Farm (Pitt 1817) as having:

A farming steward's house on one side; a range of buildings on another contains a brewhouse, upon a large scale, a water corn mill for the use of the family and farm, and in which corn is ground for the neighbouring corn gratis, and also a malthouse. The opposite side and end are occupied by stalls for feeding cattle, store-rooms, stables and other appendages. In the middle of the yard is a very complete hoggery, built of large stones set edgewise and covered with slate.

6.1.7 Thomas William Anson (son of Thomas Anson II) inherited the property upon his father's death and was created Earl of Lichfield in 1813. He spent much of the family fortune and in 1842 he amassed racing debts that precipitated an extensive sale of Shugborough's contents (Joseph 2018). As such, no further improvements to Park Farm were undertaken during this time.

6.1.8 During the mid-19th century a dairy range was constructed to the south of the mill range, external to the courtyard plan. The architect of these buildings is unknown, but it was certainly designed in the style of Wyatt with symmetrical facades and a view towards maximising functionality.

6.1.9 The brew and malt house appear to have been disused towards the latter half of the 19th century, with the buildings converted into further animal housing. The corn mill continued to be used to grind corn for bread making until 1900. The mill was then used for grinding chaff cutting for animal feed until 1940 (National Trust record).

6.1.10 The 4th Earl of Lichfield had always intended the house and park to be open to the public and following his death in 1966 his son (the fifth Earl), prompted by large death duties, sold the estate and its contents to the National Trust. The Ansons continued to lease a 35-room annexed apartment following the sale (Joseph 2018).

6.1.11 The National Trust immediately leased the estate to Staffordshire County Council, who created the Staffordshire County Museum in the Servants' Quarters of the Hall. Park Farm remained derelict until 1987 when the site was restored by Dorothea restorations. Following the redesign, Park Farm was used to display the agricultural exhibits of the museum. In 2016 the council returned management of the estate to the National Trust, who remain the custodian (Caddy 2008).

6.2 Cartographic Regression

6.2.1 What is thought to be the earliest map of the mill dates to c.1790 (D625/M/6/44) (Figure 2). It shows a series of buildings on the site of what is now Park Farm labelled as *the Paper Mill*. This comprises a complex of buildings in a loose rectangular plan, the south and east ranges of which are on a similar orientation to the currently extant mill range and farmhouse respectively. The mill pond also appears to be in the approximate same location.

- 6.2.2 The earliest depiction of Park Farm is on a map thought to date to 1806 (D615/M/6/47) (Figure 3) immediately after its construction by Samuel Wyatt. Labelled as *The Dairy*, the farm is shown as a regular courtyard plan within a sub-circular coppice. The north, south and east ranges have been substantially altered from their previous form, with extensions to each range facilitating the creation of a central courtyard. The now demolished central hoggery is also present as two north to south aligned buildings either side of a central passage. To the south of the farmstead is the mill pond which has been extended, presumably as part of Samuel Wyatt's design.
- 6.2.3 A second map (D615/M/6/45) with no definitive date, but certainly from the early 19th century, shows the farm buildings in the same form as the map of 1806, and may simply be a lesser quality copy.
- 6.2.4 Alterations to the farmstead by the publication of a subsequent map (D615/M/6/50) (Figure 4), thought to date between 1818 and 1831, comprise the addition of two rectangular buildings forming an L-shape external to the courtyard and abutting the north range. Now labelled *Farm Buildings*, with the Tower of the Winds positioned to the north-east labelled *Dairy*, the agricultural ranges surrounding the courtyard remain broadly identical to their previous depiction with the exception of a small passageway inserted between the east and south ranges. The lack of alterations to the farmhouse within the east range is notable as the currently extant symmetrical farmhouse, which is not shown on this map, is attributed to Samuel Wyatt who died in 1807 (Colvin 1954; Robinson 1974, 1979).
- 6.2.5 No alterations to the main farmstead were recorded on a map thought to date from c.1833 (D615/M/6/53).
- 6.2.6 Two maps are thought to be firmly dated to 1833 (D615/M/6/52 (Figure 5) and D615/M/6/51), with broadly identical depictions of the farmstead with the exception of a circular building to the west of the mill pond only shown on the latter. The first record of the currently extant farmhouse, with its symmetrical south-eastern frontage, is shown on these maps. It has been connected to the southern range of the courtyard by a small sub-circular building. Abutting the elements of the north and west ranges that are exterior to the courtyard are two new buildings (corresponding to the two lean-tos that survive today). Additionally, three detached buildings have been constructed to the east of the mill pond that occupy the same footprint as the current Dairy Cottage.
- 6.2.7 Tithe maps published in 1839 (D1274/2/1) (Figure 6) and 1845 (B/A/15/99) (Figure 7) are again very similar with the exception of the single circular building, perhaps suggesting that it did not have a very crucial role as some cartographers have excluded it. Several of the ranges are shown in their previous form to the 1833 record, most notable of which is the farmhouse. This may indicate that the cartographers used an earlier map as a basis. A small extension has been added to the western extent of the north range. Additionally, the buildings to the east of the mill pond are now shown as one combined, cross-shaped construction.
- 6.2.8 Substantial renovations appear to have taken place by the publication of a map dating to 1854 (D615/M/6/60) (Figure 8). The simplistic cartographic style of this map has combined all of the ranges as a solid plan with few building details. Two important absences from this map can be discerned, comprising the central hoggery and the external L-shaped range to the north of the farmstead. Both were likely to have been demolished prior to the production of this map. The small extension to the western extent of the north range as shown on the two Tithe maps has also been removed. The range to the east of the mill pond has been altered, and reflects the current layout of the Dairy Cottage with protruding gable ends on its eastern façade. The area to the east of this range is now enclosed.
- 6.2.9 No visible alterations have been made to the farmstead by the time the 1880-1881 six-inch Ordnance Survey map was published. The farmhouse recorded is identical to that

depicted on the maps of 1833, further suggesting that the later tithe maps were not accurate.

- 6.2.10 Similar to the map of 1854, the 1900 OS map is very simplistic in style with each range recorded as broadly rectangular. A map dating to 1910 (D615/EL/8/156) (Figure 10) is more detailed and therefore presumably a more reliable record of the changes made at the start of the 20th century. Only a single alteration to the main farmstead is visible in the form of a very small, square building abutting the western façade of the farmhouse. A small extension is also present to the southern element of the Dairy Cottage range. The former extension is not recorded on the 1921-1922 Six Inch OS map, which is otherwise identical to its 1900 predecessor. In turn, the 1950s OS map shows no changes.
- 6.2.11 A final OS map, dating to the 1970s, is the first depiction of the pig houses to the west of the main farmstead. Two small buildings are also present to the west of the mill pond that were not depicted on any of the earlier maps. Their functions remain unknown as they were demolished at some point in the late 20th century.

6.3 Archaeological Background

- 6.3.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in 2005 to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Birmingham Archaeology 2005a) of Shugborough Hall and Estate including all of the associated monuments, buildings and the walled garden. The assessment revealed a number of potential archaeological sites and monuments, the earliest of which are thought to date from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods.
- 6.3.2 Following the results of the assessment, a combined archaeological mitigation strategy was devised comprising a geophysical survey, a trial trenching evaluation (Birmingham Archaeology 2005b) and historic building recording of the walled garden (Birmingham Archaeology 2009). The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of the visitor centre and associated car park.
- 6.3.3 Park Farm, situated to the north of the development, was not subject to archaeological investigation during the programme of works, and no other archaeological excavations have taken place within or in the immediate environs of the farm.
- 6.3.4 However, a geophysical survey undertaken by TigerGeo on behalf of the National Trust in April 2018 revealed an anomaly consistent with the edge of the road passing to the east of the house as depicted on the map of c.1790. Two identified features to the south of the house were provisionally interpreted as a pit and a probable service trench. No surviving structural remains associated with the former Paper Mill were detected (Roseveare 2018).

7 Building Description

7.1 Overview (*Plate 1*)

7.1.1 The agricultural buildings comprising the farmstead are arranged in a full courtyard plan, with a single yard flanked on all sides and a main entrance within the western range. External to the main quadrangle is a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned range (hereafter *the Pig House*) to the west of the courtyard and a north-east to south-west range (hereafter *the Dairy Cottage*) to the south.

7.2 The Exterior of the Eastern Range (Buildings 01-04) (*Figure 17*)

7.2.1 The Farm Steward's House occupies the eastern range of the farmstead and is orientated broadly north-east to south-west. The house encompasses four buildings, the central being L-shaped with two rectangular flanks and a small lean-to against the north-western element. The principal elevation of the Farm Steward's House faces south-east, in an ideal location to be viewed from a central path through the parkland and the Tower of the Winds to the north-east.

7.2.2 The House is of two stories and is built of 9x4¹/₂x2³/₄ inch bricks laid in Flemish Bond (Building 02) and Flemish Stretcher Bond (Buildings 01, 03 and 04). Building 02 has a pitched roof with a protruding gable end to the north-west, with gabled roofs on both Buildings 01 and 03. All of these are in Welsh slate laid in regular courses with V-shaped ridge tiles. A brick dental cornice is present beneath the eaves that also extends across the gable ends of Buildings 01 and 03. A brick plinth is present at the base of the house, projecting by approximately half a course and measuring a maximum of 6 courses in height where the ground level has not been subsequently raised. The house has a single brick chimney on the south-western element of Building 03 and two further chimneys on the north-western elevation of Building 02, one of which extends through the ridge to the south-eastern frontage.

South-Eastern Element (Plates 2-4)

7.2.3 The south-eastern frontage of the house is perfectly symmetrical. Building 02 features five vertical rectangular openings containing modern 12-light sash windows and a central doorway on the ground floor. The door is of typical regency style, being six-panelled with a short top section and two larger middle and bottom sections. Above the door is a fanlight with the original glazing bars retained. A small stone-built two column porch with a triangular pediment surrounds the door (*Plate 4*). The porch is in the Tuscan Order and is decorated with a partially bevelled fascia and engraved wheels on each end of the south-eastern façade.

7.2.4 The south-eastern elements of Buildings 01 and 03, located to the north-east and south-west of Building 02 respectively, are identical. Two windows are present on each element, the ground floor being rectangular 12-light sash windows and the first floor being square 6-light sash windows, all of which are modern replacements. A blocked cellar window with a surviving segmental arch lintel is present below the ground floor window of Building 01. All of the windows within the south-eastern frontage of the Farm Steward's House have stone sills and flat arched brick lintels above.

North-Western Element (Plate 5)

7.2.5 The north-western element of the Farm Steward's House displays all four contributing buildings. The ground floor of each features a rectangular 12-light sash window identical to those on the south-eastern frontage, with two present within Building 02. Of particular interest is the ground floor window of Building 04, which has been constructed to match the rest of the house despite its height exceeding that of the internal ceiling. This may be due to incorporation of structural material from the earlier farmhouse.

- 7.2.6 Either side of the ground floor window of Building 01 is a six panelled door with a segmental arch lintel. Central first floor openings containing modern six-light sash windows are present in Buildings 01 and 03, which have been blocked, and Building 04.

North-Eastern Element (Plates 6-7)

- 7.2.7 Like the south-eastern elevation, the north-eastern element of Building 01 has a rectangular ground floor window which has been subsequently blocked and a square 6-light first floor window. In addition to these is a cellar window of three fixed panes with a segmental arch brick lintel and a curved stone-capped brick-built surround extending approximately 0.6m from the main elevation (Plate 7).
- 7.2.8 Abutting the north-western element of Building 02 is a small contemporary building, the north-eastern elevation of which retains a single ground floor doorway with a segmental arch brick lintel above. This building almost entirely obscures the north-eastern elevation of the protruding gable end of Building 02. No original features survive, though a small first floor window has been inserted, likely in the late 20th century when this part of the house was converted into separate accommodation.

South-Western Element

- 7.2.9 Alterations have been made to the north-western extent of Building 03 with a small currently extant extension replacing the original gable end with a hipped roof. The extension has been carefully inserted with no clear building join visible on the south-western element of this building, and it appears that the openings present have been designed to mimic the original features. These comprise two ground floor doorways below two first floor windows that have been blocked, all of which have segmental arch lintels. Between the doors is a wide 12-light window with a two-course segmental arch brick lintel, matching that of a wide 9-light window directly above.

7.3 The Interior of the Eastern Range (Buildings 01-04)

The Ground Floor (Figure 10; Plates 8-24)

- 7.3.1 The ground floor of the Farm Steward's House comprises seven rooms and a central Entrance Hall to the south-east of the property. A hallway and servants stair is present within Building 03 at the south-western end of the house.
- 7.3.2 Entrance Hall 03 was likely to have originally been accessed from a small path off a central parkland track to the east of the farmstead. As the main entrance is no longer used by the museum, the path has been removed and a lawn has been placed in its stead. The room has a simple cornice, York stone floor and skirting board all of which appear to have been retained from its original construction (Plate 8).
- 7.3.3 Two high status receiving rooms, comprising a parlour (Room 02) and a snug (Room 05) are situated either side of the Entrance Hall, both of which are accessed through six panelled doors with plain casings. The rooms retain their original wooden flooring, Ogee cornice, dado rail and skirting board, all in typical Regency style. A simple architrave surrounds the two opposing windows of Room 02 and the single window within the south-east wall of Room 05. Hinged shutters are present that are stored in recesses on each side of the windows (Plate 11). These appear to be in an earlier style to the rest of the room, as weighted box shutters were more common towards the middle of the 19th century. Located centrally within the south-west wall of Room 02 is a fireplace with dentil cornice on the mantelpiece. The fireplace of Room 05, located within the north-west wall, has a surround of simpler design with no decorative moulding (Plate 12).
- 7.3.4 To the north-east of the parlour is Room 01, which has been subdivided by a modern partition to section off a small store and inserted staircase. Room 02 has a modern quarry tile floor and a single window within the south-east wall, the architrave and shutters of

which match those in Rooms 02 and 05. Two exposed ceiling beams are present, both of which appear to be original features. Although the function of the room remains inconclusive, it is certainly of lower status than the parlour, being of a much simpler design and lacking skirting board, moulding and cornice.

- 7.3.5 The kitchen range is located to the rear of the house. A quarry tile floor continues from Hallway 04 to the Main Kitchen (Room 06), Back Kitchen (Room 08) and the small Hallway (07) that connects the latter two rooms. Both Hallway 04 (Plate 14) and Kitchen 06 have in-built wooden corner cupboards within their south-western corners that are in typical Regency style and are likely to be original.
- 7.3.6 Retained in Kitchen 06 is the large fireplace within the south-east wall, recessed within a simple wooden architrave that spans the entire length of the room (Plate 16). Set within the architrave is a cupboard to the north-east of the hearth and a door for a small passageway leading to the Room 05 to the south-west. The kitchen also has a simple skirting board, of original date, and two exposed ceiling beams that are both modern replacements.
- 7.3.7 At the south-western extent of the house is a smaller Back Kitchen (08), accessed through Hallway 07. Several original features have been retained, comprising a bread oven in the north-eastern corner (Plate 19) and a water heater in the south-east (Plate 20). A small ventilation opening is present above the water heater with a horizontal sliding shutter. A drying rack is set within the ceiling, with a single beam either side that both date to the construction phase of the house.
- 7.3.8 The final room of the ground floor is a low status retiring room (09), presumably part of the servants' quarters. With the exception of a simple skirting board, this room lacks any decoration with the fireplace in the north-west wall sharing the flue of Kitchen (06) and recessed within a simple depressed arched opening (Plate 22). The floor is of quarry tiles. A single sash window is present within the south-east wall of this room, which lacks the architrave and shutters present within the higher status rooms within the house. Within the north-eastern corner of the room is a doorway to the original staircase of the servants' quarters.
- 7.3.9 The open string staircase within Entrance Hall 03 is typical of the Regency Period with plain wooden balusters resting directly on the treads, with decorative brackets (Plate 24), oak handrail and spiral ends on the Ground and First floors. In contrast, the servants' stairs within Hallway 07 and Room 09 are simple narrow straight flights of stairs with plain wall mounted handrails.

Mezzanine (Figure 11; Plate 25)

- 7.3.10 A single mezzanine room is present within Building 04. The room is unheated, and may have originally been a low status bedroom or store with no decoration except a plain skirting board.

First Floor (Figure 11; Plates 26-29)

- 7.3.11 The first floor of the Farm Steward's House has been subject to extensive modern renovations. The conference room occupying the first floor of Building 01 is accessed by a late 20th century staircase, and has had all original features removed. The majority of the first floor of Building 02 and the entirety of Building 03 have been converted into separate accommodation now accessed by the inserted staircase within the rear extension to Building 03. Rooms 17 and 18 have no original features visible. However, these were likely to have originally been low status rooms with little ornamentation.
- 7.3.12 Rooms 15 and 16 are both heated. The fireplace surround within Room 15 has the classic Regency form of fluted jambs and lintels with bull-eyes in the corners (Plate 28), while

that of Room 16 is of late 20th century date. Accessed off both Landing 14 and Servants' Hallway 17, both rooms are likely to be high status due to their comparable size.

- 7.3.13 A third high status bedroom is present to the north-east of Landing 13. Room 12, now used as a storage room, has had all original features removed with the exception of the fireplace within the south-west wall, though the surround is also of late 20th century date. The grate, however, is both original and ornate with a rosette at the centre and foliated edges (Plate 29).

The Roof (Figure 14; Plates 30-32)

- 7.3.14 Staircase 10 continues to what appears to be a second floor but is actually the attic, creating the illusion that the house is larger and thus grander than it actually is. A landing accessed through a crawl space below the rafters is present, with two low openings within the north-east and south-east corners. Although the roof could not be directly accessed, the queen post trusses of both Buildings 02 and 03 are partially observable through these openings.

The Cellar (Figure 13; Plates 33-40)

- 7.3.15 The cellar comprises three inter-connected cells (Rooms C01, C02 and C03) situated below Rooms 01 and 02. C01 is further subdivided with a narrow space at the north-western extent entered through a large depressed arch opening. The cellar is accessed by Staircase C04, the original wood-panelled doorway to which survives below Staircase 10, though it has been superseded by a second doorway within Room 04 (Plate 33).
- 7.3.16 Bricks measuring 9x4 ½ x 2 ¾ inches in size are laid in English Garden Bond on all internal walls of the cellar. The barrel vaulted ceiling of Room C01 is built of the same sized bricks laid in stretcher bond. The floor throughout the cellar is of brick.
- 7.3.17 A thrall measuring 0.6m in width and 0.5m in height is present along the north-east, south-east and south-west walls of C01, the south-east wall of C02 and the north-west, north-east and south-east walls of C03. The thrall is built of 9x4 ¼ x 2 ¼ inch bricks laid in stretcher bond with an upper course of headers. A capping of blue tiles is partially present on the south-west thrall of C01, though this has been removed elsewhere (Plate 35).
- 7.3.18 The north-east and south-east walls of C01 each feature a large window, the latter of which has been subsequently infilled. A single fixed pane three-light window is also present in the south-east wall of C02.
- 7.3.19 Rooms C02 and C03 may have originally formed a single cell and have been subdivided by an inserted brick wall (Plate 38). An opening has been set within the partition with a wide timber lintel above a suspended bullion window. A second bullion window is also present to the north-east of the door. A modern suspended ceiling has been inserted that obscures what was likely to be a barrel-vault similar to that of C01.
- 7.3.20 Three alcoves are present along the south-west walls of C02 and C03, the south-eastern most of which has been bisected by the inserted partition wall, though the depressed arch lintel survives towards the rear. Brick built shelving is present within the central alcove, with six holes in three of the final alcove's walls likely used for additional shelving that has been later removed (Plate 40).

7.4 The Exterior of the Building 05 (Figure 18; Plates 41-42)

- 7.4.1 Building 05, connecting Building 03 to the east and Building 06 to the west, is part of the Southern Range of the farmstead. It is a single storey structure with a pitched roof of Welsh slate with V-shaped ridge tiles. The majority of the building is constructed of

9x4½x2¾ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond. The southern element features a sub-rounded wall which is built of 4½x2¾ bricks laid in headers.

- 7.4.2 The building has a single doorway, located within the southern element and a central 2-light window within the northern elevation of the building, which has a flat arch lintel above.

7.5 The Interior of the Building 05 (*Figure 10; Plates 43-44*)

- 7.5.1 Internally, this building can be accessed by a doorway inserted in the north-west wall of Hallway 07 within the Farm Steward's House. A single room is present within, which retains the original floor of quarry tiles, though some have been replaced with modern equivalents. The doorway within the southern wall has a low wooden ramp below that also appears to be an original feature (Plate 44). A doorway has been inserted within the western internal wall, connecting this building to Room 01 of Building 06.

7.6 The Exterior of the Southern Range (Buildings 06-12) (*Figure 18*)

- 7.6.1 The southern range of the farmstead is aligned broadly east-south-east to west-north-west, with the south-south-west element fronting the Mill Pond. For ease of reference within this report it will be referred to as east to west orientated. It is a two-storey structure, with the upper storey partially subdivided by a suspended ceiling to create a third storey, and is built of 9x4 ½ x 2 ¾ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond. A dentil cornice extends across all elevations of Buildings 06 to 12 below the eaves of a hipped roof in welsh slate laid in regular courses with a V-shaped ridge tile.

The Southern Element (Plates 45-47)

- 7.6.2 Extensive remodelling has been undertaken to the southern element of this range. A first floor doorway has been inserted in Buildings 06 and 11, both of which have segmental arch lintels and are accessed by modern stairways. Six First Floor windows also with segmental arch lintels have been inserted across Buildings 06 to 10 in addition to eight Second Floor windows with modern timber lintels across Buildings 06 to 12. The inserted windows of Building 7 have been subsequently blocked, presumably when the ramped walkway to the Dairy Cottage was constructed in the late 20th century. An inserted blind first floor window is also present within Building 12. All of the surviving windows are modern six-light pivots.
- 7.6.3 Below each of the five inserted First Floor windows of Buildings 08 to 10 is a blocked ground floor window, all of which appear to be part of the original construction (Plate 46). The blocked windows have a segmental arch lintel and extend below the current ground level. This would either suggest that the ground level has been subsequently raised, or more likely that they were formerly outfitted with a sunken surround such as the one surviving around the cellar window of Building 01.
- 7.6.4 Also original to the construction of the southern range is the opening for the water gates of the water mill within Building 09. Although the gates are likely to be replacements, the opening itself features a wide segmental arched brick lintel formed of alternating soldiers and headers (Plate 47). The lintel has been repaired with a concrete mortar, infilling sections where the bricks have degraded.

The Western Element

- 7.6.5 The Western Element, comprising Building 12, features a Ground Floor and First Floor window situated centrally within the elevation. Both of these openings have flat arched brick lintels above and have been subsequently blocked, with a small wooden structure inserted within the Ground Floor opening.

The Northern Element (Plates 48-53)

- 7.6.6 A string course extends across the Northern Element of Buildings 06 to 11 dividing the ground and first floors. This is interrupted at its western extent by the eaves of Building 13 and by the first floor loading door of Building 09. In addition, there is a brick plinth at the base of the range, protruding by half a course and measuring a maximum of 6 courses in height. Bull-nosed bricks are present where the plinth is interrupted by doorways and other openings.
- 7.6.7 All of the openings within the second-storey of the Southern Range, with the exception of the first floor loading door within Building 09, are inserted and are identical to their corresponding features on the southern element. In total, there are 10 First Floor and nine Second Floor windows, only one of which has been subsequently blocked (within Building 11).
- 7.6.8 Fronting the central yard, the northern element has a total of five ground floor doorways into the contributing buildings of the Southern Range. Those within Buildings 07, 08 and 09 all feature a single stone jamb on both sides and a segmental arch lintel. The archway leading to the covered passage within Building 06 has a bull-nosed casement with a stepped recessed arch within. The lintels of both orders are also segmental arches. A final doorway is present in this elevation within Building 12. This opening differs from every other, though it is also of original construction, and features chamfered brickwork and a depressed arch lintel of brick. To the east of this doorway is a blocked half-height opening at the base of Building 11. All of the doors have been removed with the exception of the wide Dutch door located in Building 07.
- 7.6.9 Five original ground-floor windows are present. To the east of the archway of Building 06 is a three-light window, one pane of which can be opened. Either side of the doorway in Building 07 is a four-light fixed pane window with wooden louver below and matching lintels to the door. A similar arrangement is present within Building 08, with fixed six-light windows situated either side of the doorway. All of the windows have segmental brick arch lintels above, with the eastern-most window (within Building 06) also featuring a stone sill below.
- 7.6.10 Above the ground floor doorway of Building 09 is a first floor loading door with a 12-light transom window above, the panes of which cannot be opened (Plate 51). The door itself is of batten construction and opens inwards with a narrow steel bar across the external casement.
- 7.6.11 Substantial alteration within the northern element of Building 10 is evidenced by the insertion of five blue brick segmental arch openings linked by flat stone skewbacks (Plate 52). The eastern-most arch contains a double batten door with the other openings having modern metal gates.

The Eastern Element

- 7.6.12 Building 05 entirely obscures the lower half of the eastern element of this range. No architectural features are visible.

7.7 The Interior of the South Range (Buildings 06-12) (Figures 10, 11 12 and 14)*Building 06 (Plates 54-58)*

- 7.7.1 A covered walkway into the central yard is situated centrally within the ground floor, effectively dividing it into 3 bays. The passageway has a floor of blue-bricks laid in regular courses and is orientated east to west at its southern extent before taking a quarter turn to the north. To the east of this is Room 01, which has been substantially altered. A 2-light fixed pane window has been inserted in the southern wall, with the west wall also being a

later addition (Plate 54). The bay can only be accessed through Room 01 of Building 05, and has been used as an extension to this space, with low brick shelves inserted along the interior of the west wall (Plate 56).

- 7.7.2 To the west of the walkway is a second room, the eastern wall of which has been subject to several phases of alteration. A large opening was inserted with a wide timber lintel above. This has been subsequently infilled with a smaller Dutch door built into the northern extent of the insert (Plate 55). Internally, this room has few features, with the exception of a narrow blocked doorway to Building 07 within the southern corner of the west wall.
- 7.7.3 The First Floor of Building 06 comprises a single room with timber flooring and exposed brick walls, the lower two thirds of which have been whitewashed.

Building 07 (Plates 59-60)

- 7.7.4 A single room constitutes the ground floor of Building 07, which has a differentially fired brick floor laid in stretchers and heavily whitewashed walls. A brick shelf is positioned against the south wall that measures 10 courses in height and has been subsequently capped with modern timber planks.
- 7.7.5 The first floor also comprises a single room with timber flooring and brick walls, the lower parts of which have been whitewashed. Openings have been inserted through to Buildings 06 and 08 in addition to a modern staircase leading to an inserted doorway into the suspended second floor.

Building 08 (Plates 61-66)

- 7.7.6 An oxidised tile floor laid in regular courses extends throughout the single ground floor room of Building 08. The remains of a segmental brick arch are present in the ceiling at the eastern extent of the room. This has been partially removed and is currently supported by a wooden plank on the western side. The ceiling has been replaced and is supported by two modern softwood piers, which have been whitewashed along with all of the internal walls and ceiling structure. A hatch is present towards the south-west of the room with a ladder inserted to access the first floor.
- 7.7.7 Building 08 is part of the wider water mill structure, and houses the pit wheel, situated against the west wall (Plate 62). A wooden bullion frame has been constructed around the wheel and wooden fencing throughout the room, likely dating to the museum renovation phase.
- 7.7.8 Accessed through the ceiling hatch of the ground floor and inserted doorways into Buildings 07 and 09, the first floor of Building 08 is also of a single bay. The walls and inserted ceiling have all been whitewashed, and chutes to two hoppers have been placed either side of the crown wheel towards the west of the room (Plate 64). In addition, a trap door for the sack hoist is positioned centrally (Plate 65). The mill machinery has not been retained from the original construction, with the hoppers being later insertions than the wheel and sack hoist. Within the eastern wall is a small fireplace with a square-tiled front hearth (Plate 66).

Building 09 (Plates 67-70)

- 7.7.9 The eastern-most section of Building 09 houses the waterwheel, spanning the height of the ground and first floors (Plate 67). The supporting frame of the water gates is on the south internal wall, and comprises a mixture of original and replaced timbers. Two doorways have been inserted to create a passage from Building 08 to Room 03 of Building 09 across a suspended metal bridge.

- 7.7.10 To the east of the water wheel is a single bay over two floors. The lower storey has a floor of concrete and heavily whitewashed walls with a modern timber partition dividing the room into two spaces. Two openings are present in the eastern wall. A low, squared opening has been blocked and superseded by a much larger depressed archway to the immediate south. Both were likely to have originally facilitated the workings of the watermill with the southern-most opening currently housing a cog wheel with a flywheel positioned above (Plate 69). A blind opening is also present within the west wall, partially obscured by the inserted wooden staircase leading to the first floor.
- 7.7.11 Unlike most of the other first floor rooms within this range, the walls of this bay have not been whitewashed. The tie beam is original and is slightly offset from the centre of the room in order to avoid the loading door in the northern wall.

Building 10 (Plates 71-72)

- 7.7.12 Following the insertion of the blue-brick arcade within the southern frontage the ground floor is now of five bays, the eastern-most of which has been partitioned off as a separate room. Internally, the four interconnecting bays are partially divided by brick-built walls with chamfered edges and wide openings that can be closed off with steel bars. The floor is of concrete and the walls are whitewashed throughout, as is the brick trough against the south wall of Bays 2 and 3.
- 7.7.13 No original fixtures or fittings have been retained in the first floor which has a modern partition wall and suspended ceiling to facilitate the inserted second floor walkway.

Building 11 (Plates 73-76)

- 7.7.14 Accessed through an inserted doorway to Building 12, the ground floor of Building 11 has undergone substantial alterations. The floor is of concrete and is mostly covered by carpeting. A modern timber staircase has been inserted along the western wall and the ceiling is also of a later phase of construction.
- 7.7.15 An internal wall of 9 ¼ x 4 x 2 ¾ inch bricks is present across all four sides of the room, extending to a height of 1.9m from the existing floor level. The bricks are laid mostly in stretcher bond with the occasional header. Within this internal wall to the north and east elements is a single course of perforated tiles which likely formed a kiln drying floor that has been subsequently removed (Plate 75). This is located 1.22m above the existing ground level. Also within the internal wall are two blocked half-height openings. The opening in the eastern wall has two orders with a segmental arch lintel and a single stone jamb on either side (Plate 74). The opening in the north wall also has a segmental arch lintel and extends through to the external elevation.
- 7.7.16 The first floor has four inserted doorways; two lead to the first floor of Building 12, one to the first floor of Building 10 and a fourth leading to the suspended second floor. The latter is accessed by a modern straight flight of stairs.

Building 12 (Plates 77 and 80)

- 7.7.17 The ground floor of Building 12 has a brick floor with an in-built central drain. Two concrete strips within the floor may indicate the former presence of stalls across the western wall (Plate 78). Two blocked doorways are present, one within the west wall that would have lead to the pasture external to the yard and a second in the north wall leading to Building 13. Both have segmental arch lintels.
- 7.7.18 Above is a single room accessed through two inserted doorways into Building 11. The floor is of wood and has a trap door to the eastern side (Plate 80).

The Roof (Plates 81-82)

- 7.7.19 Four King Post trusses within Buildings 06, 07, 11 and 12 support a plank ridge and two sets of trenched purlins, the northern most of which is original. All four trusses retain their original form with the exception of the struts which are all modern replacements. The common rafters throughout the range are single timbers extending from the wall plate to the ridge.
- 7.7.20 Ten Queen Post trusses extend across Buildings 08 to 10, which support two sets of clasped purlins. The tie beams of each truss have been interrupted in order to insert a suspended second floor passageway through the rafters.
- 7.7.21 The roof structure of Buildings 08, 09 and 10 appears to have been removed, refinished and either reinserted where the timbers were in good condition or replaced with modern equivalents. Marks bearing numbers have been engraved into each tie beam, post and principal rafter at their join, presumably to facilitate their re-insertion.

7.8 The Exterior of the West Range (Buildings 13-16) (Figure 19)

- 7.8.1 The western range of the farmstead is aligned broadly north-north-east to south-south-west, but for ease of reference within this report will be referred to as north to south orientated. All of the buildings are single-storey and built of 9 x 4 ¼ x 2 ¾ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond. Buildings 13, 14 and 16 all have a hipped roof of Welsh slate laid in regular courses with a V-shaped ridge tile. Building 15, a lean-to, also has a Welsh slate roof with a dentil cornice below the eaves and a connecting string course across the gable ends.
- 7.8.2 The main entrance is positioned centrally and comprises two rectangular brick built pillars, each bearing a blind opening with a flat arch lintel above. A string course of stone blocks is present towards the top of the pillars, with four courses of later brickwork above supporting a Welsh slate pediment. This may suggest that the currently extant stone string course formerly acted as the entablature.

The Western Element (Plates 83-84)

- 7.8.3 The western element of the west range would have originally formed the external courtyard wall, and has been heightened by two courses. This is now partially obscured by Building 15, a later lean-to that abuts this element of Building 14. A single doorway is present within the western elevation of Building 15. The door itself is of Dutch design and is plain with no lintel, sill or jambs.

The Eastern Element (Plates 85, 86 and 88)

- 7.8.4 Blind depressed arches on the eastern facade divide the two bays of Building 14 and three bays of Building 16. A timber lintel extends across the base of each order in the arcade of Building 16. Below each lintel is a Dutch door with a single stone jamb either side and a wooden louver window positioned above. The northern arch of Building 14 also has a timber lintel with a louver window above, and the southern has a brick-built string course in place of the lintel with a blind window. All of the doorways have bull-nose brick casements.

- 7.8.5 The eastern wall of Building 13 is a later insert with a louver window situated above a Dutch door.

The Northern Element (Plate 87)

- 7.8.6 A single opening is present in the northern element of Building 14, which has a bull-nose brick casement below a segmental arch lintel. To the west of the door is a wide stone jamb.

The Southern Element

7.8.7 The southern element, comprising Building 16, has a blocked rectangular window with a flat arched lintel above.

7.9 The Interior of the West Range (Buildings 13-16) (Figures 10 and 14; Plates 89-96)

7.9.1 The lower sections of the internal walls of Building 13 have been plastered, which along with the three courses immediately above have been subsequently whitewashed. A low brick trough with a curved ceramic interior is affixed to the south wall, with the common rafter roof being a modern replacement.

7.9.2 Building 14, presumably originally of two bays, has a floor of concrete and exposed brick walls. Two blind windows with depressed arch lintels are situated within the south wall and would have originally faced into the currently extant Building 13 (Plate 92). Below the windows is a high brick-built trough which has arched supports below. A doorway with a bull-nose brick casement and timber lintel is positioned in the west wall leading to Lean-To 15 (Plate 93). To the south of the door and immediately below the wall plate are three rectangular ventilation holes all of which have been inserted and later installed with grates. The roof comprises a single King Post truss, retained from the original construction, which supports a plank ridge and a single set of trenched purlins (Plate 94).

7.9.3 Building 15 is of one bay and has a floor of concrete and whitewashed walls. No fixtures or fittings are present.

7.9.4 Similar to Building 13, the lower half of the internal walls of Building 16 have been plastered and whitewashed. The upper six courses of the internal walls have also been whitewashed previously, but this has mostly faded. Abutting the south-east corner of each bay is a low brick built trough with a curved ceramic centre. The common rafter roof is a modern replacement.

7.10 The Exterior of the Northern Range (Buildings 17-22) (Figure 20)

7.10.1 Orientated east-south-east to west-north-west, the northern range will be discussed as east to west aligned for ease of reference. This range has been designed to have a symmetrical southern frontage, achieved through two sets of identical buildings (17 is the counterpart to 22 and 18 matches 21) positioned either side of the central two-storey construction.

7.10.2 Built of 9x4 ¼ x 2 ¾ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond, Buildings 17, 19 and 22 are all of two-storeys and Buildings 18, 20 and 21 are single-storey. Each building has a dentil cornice below the eaves of a Welsh slate roof (hipped on Buildings 17, 19 and 22, and gabled on Buildings 18 and 21) laid in regular courses with a V-shaped ridge tile. The cornice is only present on the northern elements of Buildings 18 and 21 as the southern frontage was originally open.

The Southern Element (Plates 97-103)

7.10.3 The southern element of Building 17 is mostly obscured by Building 16. Two openings are visible, a ground floor doorway and first floor pitching window, both of which feature a single stone jamb and a segmental arch lintel. A plain rectangular tie plate is situated at each extent of the frontage, with four inserted ventilation holes present below the dentil cornice.

7.10.4 Fronting the yard, the southern elevations of Buildings 18 and 21 were originally open, since infilled with modern brickwork and timber boards with three doorways and two

windows set within each façade (Plate 99). The roof of each building is supported on six squared stone-built pillars with externally plain capitals (Plate 100).

- 7.10.5 Between the two formerly open-fronted sheds is Building 19 (Plate 102). A string course divides the ground and first floors of the southern frontage, with a three-bayed arcade located below. Each order has a depressed arch lintel and is situated below a first-floor louver window. The central window has had the wooden louver removed and replaced with a single pane of glass. Above each, a single brick has been removed in order to facilitate further ventilation to the first floor. Rectangular tie plates are located at the eastern and western extent of this frontage below the dentil cornice.
- 7.10.6 Building 22 is located to the east of Building 19, adjacent to the farm house. Originally having a single centrally positioned window to each storey, this frontage would have corresponded to the northern element of the farm house (Plate 103). Both windows have flat arch lintels with the ground floor having being subsequently blocked. To the east is an inserted doorway with a segmental arch lintel and to the west is an inserted window with a flat stone sill. Like Building 17 and 19, three bricks have been removed below the dentil cornice to increase ventilation.

The Western Element (Plates 104 and 107)

- 7.10.7 Building 17 has two original windows within the western elevation, a rectangular ground floor window which has been blocked and a square first floor window both with flat arch lintels (Plate 104). A doorway has been inserted either side.
- 7.10.8 Building 20, a Lean-To affixed to the northern element of Building 19, has a single doorway in the western elevation accessed by a concrete ramp (Plate 107).

The Northern Element (Plates 104-110)

- 7.10.9 Substantial alterations have been made to the northern element of this range, with a total of 8 windows being later additions. Two have been inserted in Building 17, with the ground floor being blind and the first floor subsequently lengthened into a doorway. Three windows have been inserted in Building 18, all of which have been blocked. The central and western-most windows are both rectangular with flat stone lintels and sills of Staffordshire blue cow-nose bricks (Plate 105). The eastern window of this building has a straight timber lintel and has been inserted into a blind doorway with a straight lintel of Staffordshire blue bricks arranged in headers. Towards the western extent of this element of Building 20 is a wide 4-pane ribbon window with an open section above. This window is situated directly below the eaves with no lintel and a plain timber sill. The final inserted windows are situated within Building 22, and are both square with plain stone sills.
- 7.10.10 Three openings that are either small windows or owl holes have been inserted in the northern elevations of Buildings 18 and 21. All of the openings have a simple flat stone sill, with all but the eastern-most window being later infilled.
- 7.10.11 A single doorway has been inserted in Building 20, slightly offset from the blind doorway that it has replaced. A simple wood lintel is present above.
- 7.10.12 Of the original features surviving within the northern element of this range, three are within Building 19 (Plate 108). These comprise a central first floor window with segmental arch lintel that has been blocked, and diamond shaped honeycomb ventilation holes to either side. A single blind window is original to the construction of Building 20, situated centrally within the elevation with a flat stone lintel. To the east of this is a low hatched opening with a straight lintel of brick headers.
- 7.10.13 Single bricks have been removed across all buildings within this range in order to increase ventilation. Most of these are located directly below the dentil cornice. In addition, rectangular tie plates are present at each end of Buildings 17 and 19.

The Eastern Element

7.10.14 In a similar form to the western element, this elevation of Building 22 contains two central windows, a 12-light ground floor window below a six-light fixed pane first floor window, both with flat arch lintels. Either side of the ground floor opening is a doorway with a bull-nose brick casement, a single stone jamb and segmental arch lintel. The southern-most doorway has been blocked.

7.10.15 A single doorway has been inserted in the eastern element of Building 20, extending from the ground level to the eaves and interrupting the dentil cornice.

7.11 The Interior of the North Range (Buildings 17-22) (Figure 10, 11 and 14; Plates 111-124)

7.11.1 Modern renovations to the northern range have obscured or removed the original internal features of the ground floors of Buildings 19 and 21, and the entirety of Building 22. These have been converted into a kitchen for the café currently situated within Building 18 and a toilet block for the museum.

7.11.2 Only the ground floor of Building 17 could be accessed within the confines of the recording work. Two doors have been inserted in both the east and west walls, essentially creating two passages from the parkland to Building 18, an open-fronted shelter shed. The southernmost passage has retained its original brick floor, with the floor elsewhere being of concrete (Plate 113).

7.11.3 The six stone pillars to the southern frontage of Building 18 each correspond to a pier of bull-nose bricks against the internal north wall. The colonnade would have originally divided the shed into 6 bays between softwood King post trusses supported by the columns. The six trusses in turn support a plank ridge with two sets of trencled purlins (Plate 116). Timber marks on the tie beam of the second truss to the east indicate that the wood is of Baltic origin.

7.11.4 To the rear of the arcade within the southern frontage of Building 19 is an inserted wall (Plate 117). This building would have originally been of three open-fronted bays to the ground floor, with a staircase to the storage loft within the eastern-most bay. The staircase comprises a straight flight with wall-mounted hand rails. Above the current kitchen is a single room with replaced timber floors and brick walls. The roof is of softwood and comprises a King Post truss supporting a plank ridge and two sets of trencled purlins (Plate 121).

7.11.5 Internally, Building 20 has been divided into two rooms with a later inserted wall. The eastern room is accessed through the modern kitchen of Building 19, and forms a small storage cupboard. The second room is a much larger space and is accessed from the concrete ramp affixed to the western element. Two ground floor windows within the former external wall of Building 19 are visible within the south wall of this room. Both have been blocked.

7.12 The Central Yard (Plates 125-126)

7.12.1 The central yard is of concrete with a small grassed area to the eastern side. A railway measuring 0.77m in width runs from the central arch of Building 18 to the doorway within the northern elevation of Building 09.

7.13 The Dairy Range (Buildings 23-26) (Figures 10, 11 and 21)

7.13.1 To the south of the quadrangle is a north-east to south-west orientated range comprising a two-storey building (24) with single-storey L-shaped flanks (23 and 25). Each of the buildings has protruding gable ends to the south-east. A small lean-to is also present

abutting the south-western element. Built of 9 ¼ x 4 ¼ x 2 ¾ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond, the buildings all have a roof in Welsh slate laid in regular courses with V-shaped ridge tiles and overhanging eaves. A single chimney is positioned centrally across the ridge of Building 24. The range is connected to the southern element of Building 07 by a ramped walkway, of much later construction.

South-Eastern Element (Plates 127-129)

7.13.2 Although a later addition to the farmstead, the range is certainly in keeping with Wyatt's architectural style with a symmetrical south-eastern frontage. Adequate ventilation for the dairying process was originally provided by 12 ground floor windows and three first floor windows, two of which have been blocked. All of the surviving windows have modern glazing, but were likely to have formerly been shuttered or louvered. Five doorways, only two of which survive, would have been present on this frontage. The former doorways of Buildings 23 and 24 have been converted into windows. A blocked owl hole is situated in the gable end of Building 24 above the first floor window (Plate 129). All of the aforementioned openings have flat arched stone lintels and stone sills.

7.13.3 Six segmental arch openings are present below the ground floor windows of Buildings 23 and 25, likely used as further ventilation. A single opening has been blocked (to the south-western end of Building 23) with the rest containing wooden hatches.

North-Western Element (Plates 130-131)

7.13.4 Fronting the mill pond, the symmetrical north-western element of Buildings 23 to 25 is plain, with the exception of a single window in each building. Two of the windows (within Buildings 23 and 24) are original to the construction and match their counterparts on the opposing elevation. The window within Building 25 has been replaced with a wide rectangular frame and wooden lintel. All have modern glazing.

7.13.5 Building 26, a small lean-to, abuts the south-western element of Building 25. A single narrow opening is present on the north-western elevation with a flat stone lintel.

North-Eastern and South-Western Elements

7.13.6 No external features are present on either of the remaining elements.

The Interior of the Dairy Cottage Range (Plates 132-134)

7.13.7 Following the conversion of the range into offices in the late 20th century, no original internal features have been retained. There is a modern suspended ceiling throughout and modern room partitions dividing the space into eight rooms.

7.14 The Pig House (Buildings 27 and 28) (Figure 10; Plates 135-140)

7.14.1 External to the courtyard is a north to south aligned range situated approximately 3m west of Building 16. A low wall extends westwards from the northern pillar of the main entrance, with a capping of Staffordshire blue bull-nose bricks. Each of the three gateways of the wall is connected to a square brick pier with stone pyramid capitals.

7.14.2 The buildings and associated yard walls are constructed of 9x4¼x2½ inch bricks laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond. Building 27 has a gable roof and Building 28 a hipped roof, both of Welsh slate laid in regular courses with V-shaped ridge tiles.

7.14.3 The pig house is of three bays, each with a yard to the western element accessed through low gateways. The yard walls are brick-built with a capping of Staffordshire blue bull-nose bricks. The bays of the main building are accessed through half-height doors with segmental arched lintels. A window is situated centrally within the southern element.

- 7.14.4 Internally, the three bays of Building 27 are interconnected with half-height doorways. Building 28 is internally divided into two rooms, each accessed by a doorway in the western elevation. Internally the walls have been whitewashed, with the roof of common rafter construction. A central doorway in the south wall of the southern room connects the two buildings, which both have floors of concrete.

8 Phasing (*Figure 15*)

- 8.1 Park Farm was constructed during Samuel Wyatt's extensive second phase of works at Shugborough between 1803 and 1806. All of the ranges surrounding the central courtyard, with the exception of the farmhouse to the east, were built to Wyatt's design by the publication of an 1806 map. Although the farmstead was built on the footprint of a former mill, no evidence was found of surviving materials relating to this earlier construction within the currently extant buildings.
- 8.2 Buildings 01-04, the Farm Steward's House, were rebuilt between 1806 and c.1833, reconstituting material from its earlier form. The architectural style of the house and its original fixtures and fittings would indicate a construction date during the Regency period. Despite the fact that Wyatt had died in 1807, the house is still attributed to him and was likely constructed to his design posthumously.
- 8.3 Further development to the farmstead during this phase is evidenced by the construction of two lean-tos which remain standing as Buildings 15 and 20. The precursor to the Dairy Cottage range (originally three detached buildings) was also built, which following renovations was replaced by the currently extant range between 1839 and 1854.
- 8.4 The next phase of alteration dates to c.1880, and involved the reorganisation of the southern range. Both the malthouse and brewhouse appear to have been disused by this time and were renovated into further animal housing and storage. This is evidenced in the architectural record with the insertion of the six blue-brick arches in the northern frontage of Building 10 and the removal of the malt kiln floor in Building 11. The entire mill range was reroofed at some point, likely at this time or soon after. Building 13 also appears to have been altered during this phase with the eastern wall inserted to enclose the space. This likely prompted the infilling of the openings within the northern wall of Building 12 and southern wall of Building 14.
- 8.5 Cartographic evidence indicates that Building 26, a small lean-to abutting the south-western element of Building 25, was constructed between 1900 and 1910. No other alterations to the farmstead were made until it was sold to the National Trust and after a short period of ownership the pig house was constructed in the 1970s.
- 8.6 Extensive renovations then took place in the 1980s in order to convert the farm into an agricultural museum. This involved the insertion of windows in the southern element of the mill range and internal doorways throughout to link each building. The open-fronts of the shelter sheds (Buildings 18 and 21) were infilled at this time, with Buildings 18, 19, 21 and 22 converted into a café, kitchen and toilet block. The Dairy Cottage was also converted into offices, if not during this phase then soon after.

9 Interpretation (*Figure 16*)

- 9.1 **The Farm Steward's House**
- 9.1.1 The Farm Steward's House (Buildings 01-04), is of typical Regency design and appears to have been of a single phase of construction. Many of the original fixtures and fittings have been retained particularly on the ground floor and within the cellar.

- 9.1.2 Building 05, connecting the farmhouse to the mill range, was converted into a meat store at a date subsequent to its construction. Prior to this, its function is unknown though its form and position immediately adjacent to the farm kitchens may indicate that it was used as a bake house.

9.2 Production

- 9.2.1 Immediately west of Building 05 is the former brew house (Buildings 06 and 07), one of the most altered buildings within the farmstead with no original fixtures or fittings surviving. During his first phase of renovation works at Shugborough, Wyatt converted part of the stable block of the Hall into a brewhouse. This structure has been subject to much higher levels of preservation and is likely a reflection of the original layout of the brew house at Park Farm. Both are of comparatively similar size (described by Pitt as considerable) and the latter was therefore likely to have been used not only to provide beer to the farm workers as part of their wages, but possibly also to supplement the Hall's supply.
- 9.2.2 Buildings 8 and 9 comprise the water corn mill that is connected to the opposite granary (Building 19) by a small railway. Building 19 is a typical example of an early 19th century combined granary and cart shed. As the grain was usually stored on the first floor to reduce spoilage by rats the ground floor was often used to protect carts and other farm machinery from weathering. An internal staircase to the granary floor is located within the eastern bay of the cart shed.
- 9.2.3 Building 11 formerly housed the kiln of the malt house, which had double-thick insulating walls and a floor of perforated tiles. Little remains of the furnace structure though this would have been located below the drying floor. The two blind openings within the east and north walls may have related to bricked-in furnaces that have been subsequently removed. Immediately east of the malt kiln is Building 10, also part of the malthouse. This building would likely have been used to steep and couch the grain as part of the malting process.

9.3 Animal Housing

- 9.3.1 With the model dairy positioned to the north-east of Park Farm, cattle housing was an important feature of Wyatt's original plan. This is represented by the western range which features loose-boxes (12 and 13), an ox house (14), outshot (15) and possible calf-houses (18) with low brick-built feeding troughs. Open-fronted shelter sheds (Buildings 18 and 21) are situated within the northern range and front the central yard.
- 9.3.2 Building 17 would have served as a store room with hay loft above and a pitching window into the central yard. The purpose of Building 22, structurally the same as Building 17, remains unknown. It may have been used a house for labourers, though the lack of a chimney may belie this, or as an additional store.

9.4 Dairying

- 9.4.1 The purpose-built dairy comprising Buildings 23-25 has undergone substantial alterations since its first conception. Ventilation would have been provided by the 15 windows that were likely to have been shuttered or louvered, with further cooling provided by the overhanging eaves. Buildings 23 and 24 may have been used as milking sheds, though this is far from confirmed. The blocked owl hole in the south-eastern gable end of Building 24 may suggest that the produce of the dairy was stored here.

10 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.1 Despite numerous alterations to Park Farm, the overall form of the historic farmstead is coherent with its original character retained. It represents a relatively intact example of a model farm with moderate survival of features both internally and within the exterior facades.
- 10.2 Additionally, the farm is perhaps one of the better preserved examples of Samuel Wyatt's work, an historic architect of great renown whose constructions are of national significance.
- 10.3 Future repair work may be required, particularly within the farmhouse, but this should take into account the high significance of Park Farm and be used to retain the overall character.
- 10.4 The layout of the farmstead is straightforward and presents a coherent narrative of the subsequent alterations in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Further recording or assessment would not add a great deal to our understanding of the function, phasing and character of the farmstead. However, two areas of research may be expanded. The roof structure of the mill range has been subject to numerous stages of repair and renovation, with at least three phases of timber work visible. Many of the older beams have been refinished, which has blurred the understanding of which are original to the construction and which are replacements. A specialist report may shed further light on this. Further archival research may be used to clarify unreferenced material within the National Trust and Staffordshire County Council archival notes and reports. This work would perhaps be best suited to a community project.

11 Dissemination

- 11.1 Two bound copies of this report along with a digital copy in PDF/A format on disc will be provided for inclusion within the National Trust archive at Attingham Park and the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record.
- 11.2 In addition, a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to Janine Young, the National Trust Archaeologist.
- 11.3 A short summary of the findings outlined in this report may be submitted for inclusion within the relevant regional journal if deemed appropriate, and with the consent of the client.

12 Archiving

- 12.1 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007) and will contain:
- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
 - site notes
 - original photographic records
 - annotated site drawings including on-site photographic viewpoints
 - a full copy of the final report
 - copies of documentary evidence retrieved from the archival research
- 12.2 The generated paper archive will remain the property of TPA until deposited with the Staffordshire Records Office.
- 12.3 An OASIS online record form has been completed, a copy of which is included within this report as Appendix B.

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Figures





Figure 2 - Map of c. 1790



Figure 3 - Map of 1806

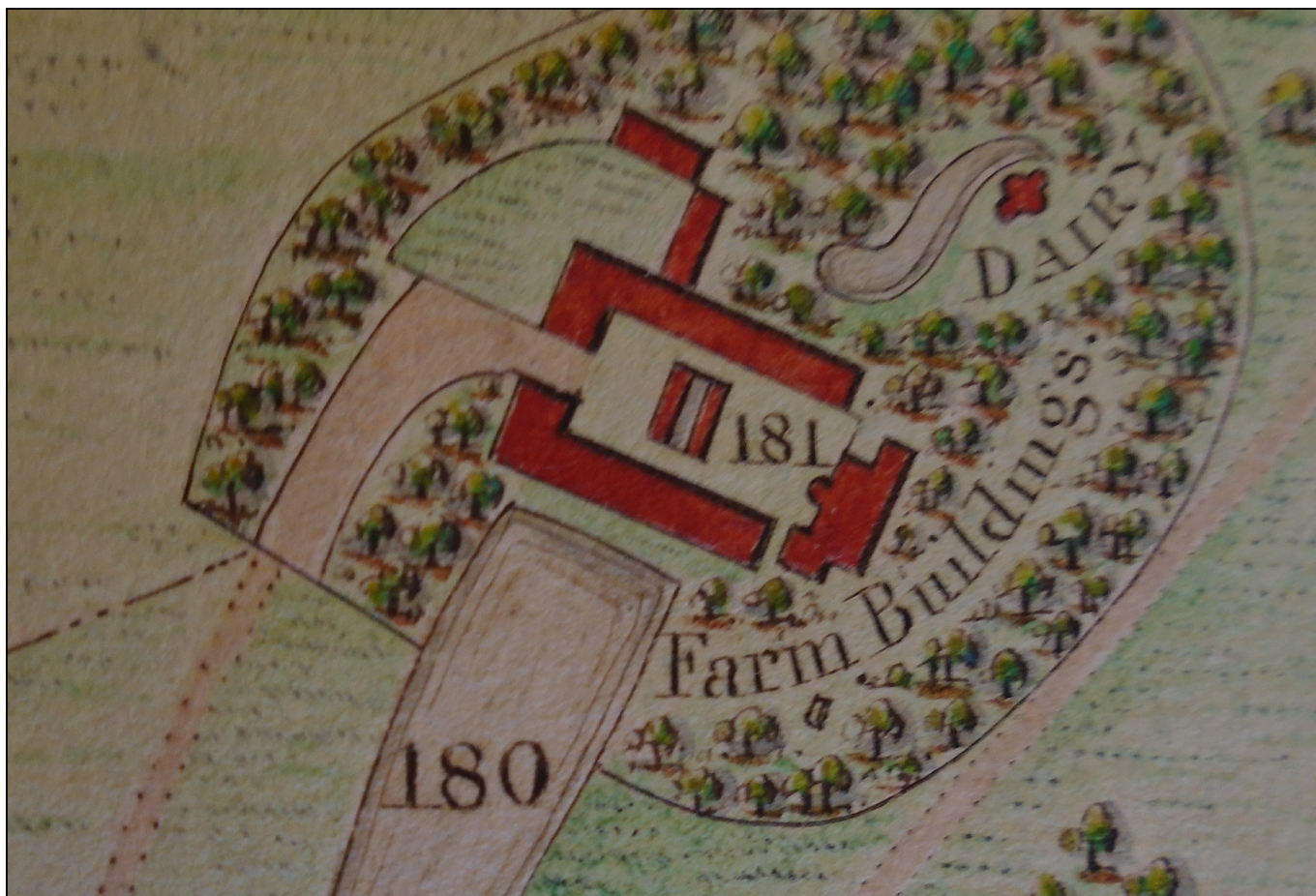


Figure 4 - Map of c.1818-1831



Figure 5 - Map of 1833



Figure 6 - Map of 1839



Figure 7 - Map of 1845



Figure 8 - Map of 1854

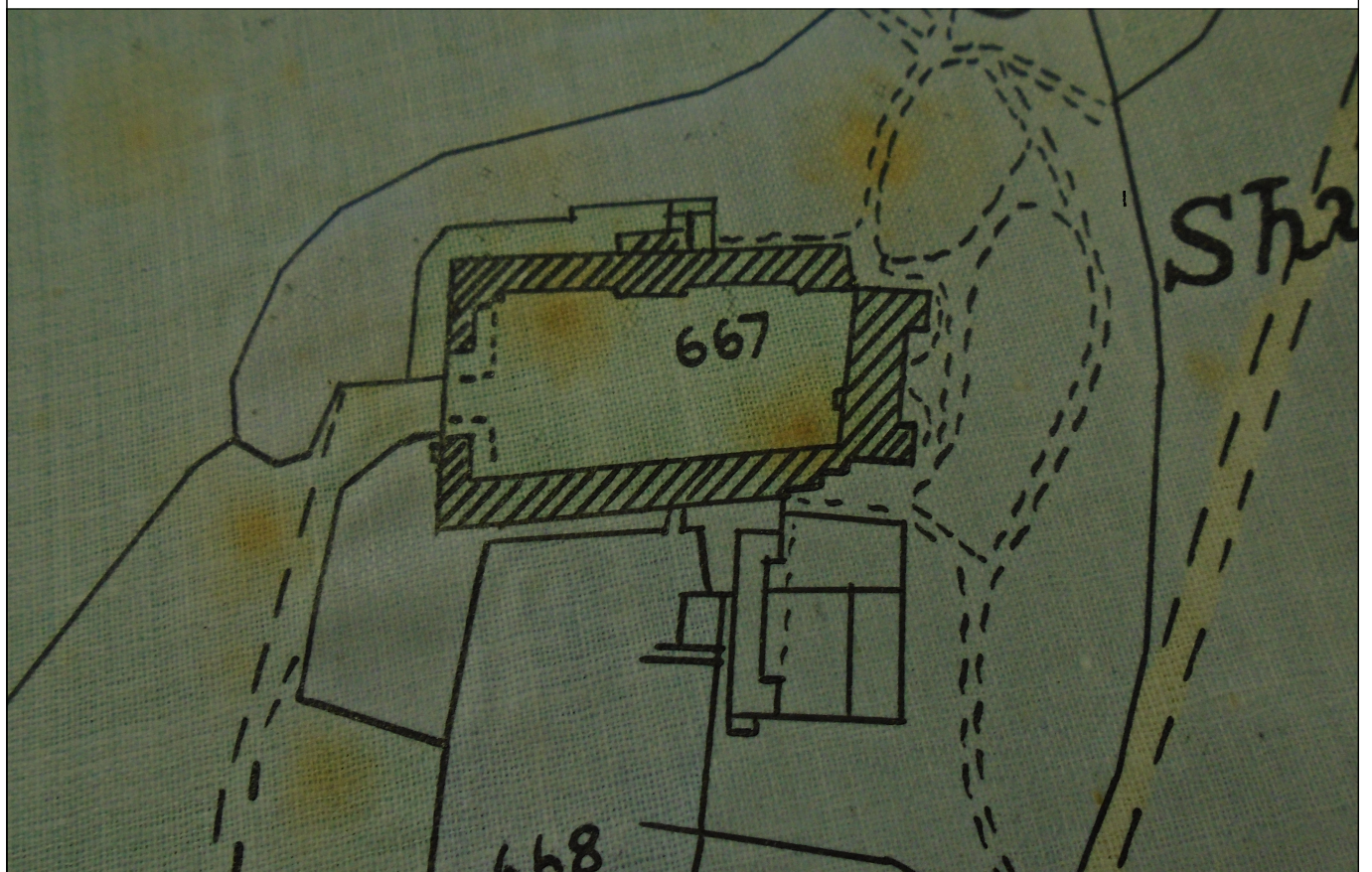


Figure 7 - Map of 1910



Key

01 Building Number

01 Room Number



Figure 10 - Ground Floor Plan
 SHU2 - Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire

Scale at A3 - 1:300
 Drawn by CC

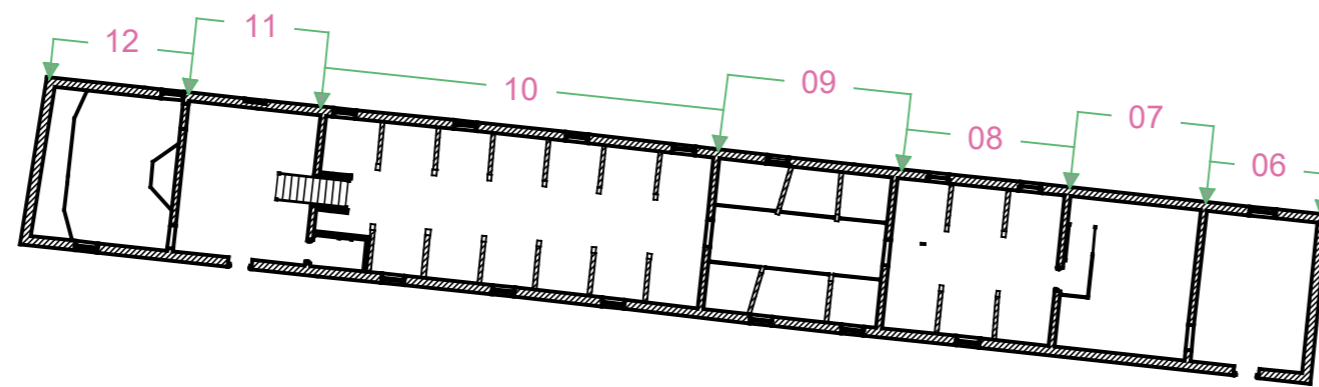


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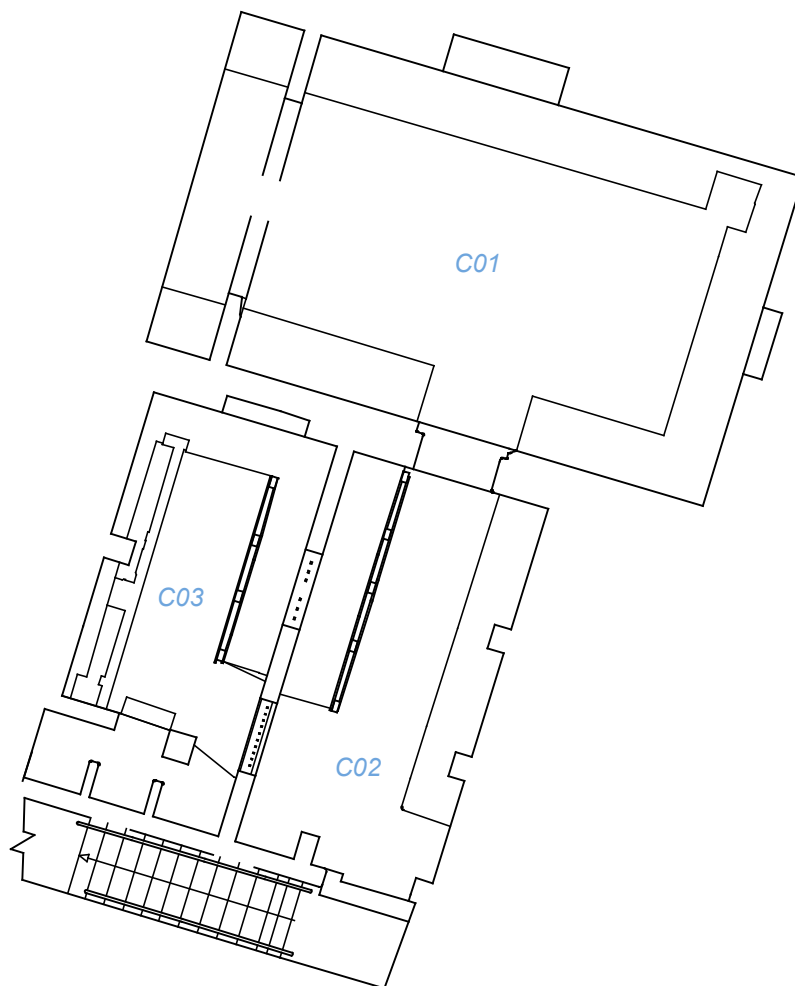
01 Room Number





Key
01 Building Number





Key

01 Room Number











Key

- Common Rafter Roof
- No Access





Key

	Phase 1 - 1803-1806
	Phase 2 - 1806-1833
	Phase 3 - 1839-1854
	Phase 4 - c.1880
	Phase 5 - 1900-1910
	Phase 6 - 1980s



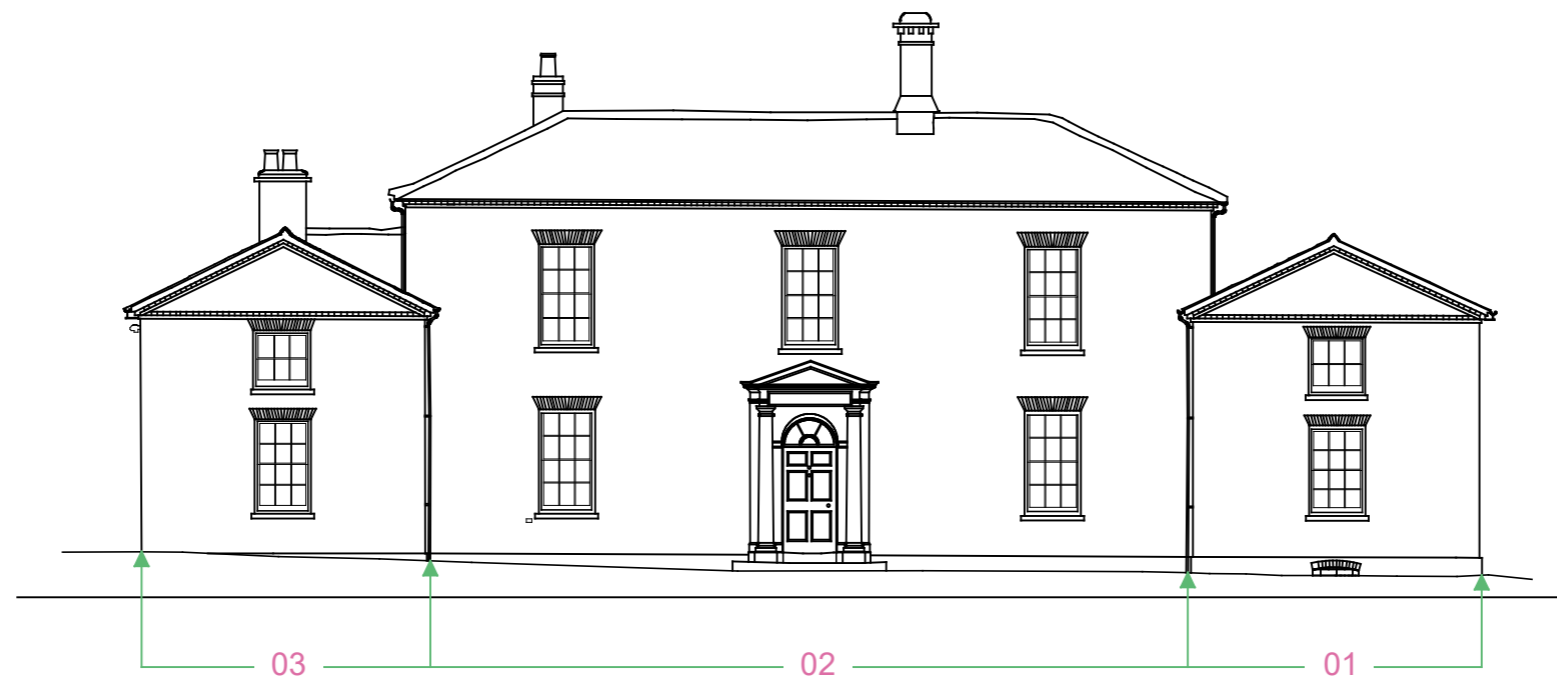


Key

- Farm Steward's House
- Bake House
- Brewhouse
- Water Corn Mill
- Malthouse
- Malt House Kiln
- Animal Housing
- Granary
- Dairy



Eastern Range
South-East Elevation



Eastern Range
North-West Elevation

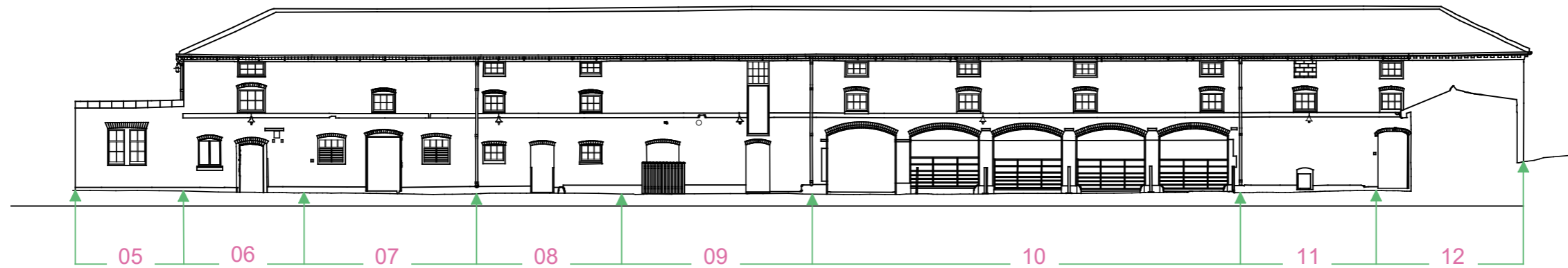


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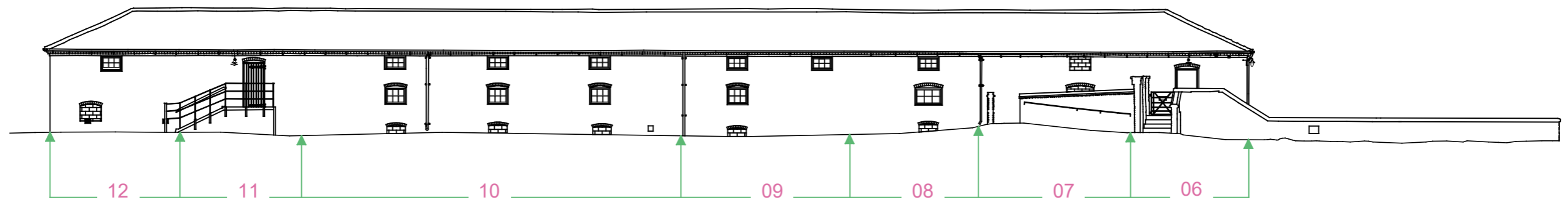
01 Building Number



Southern Range
North Elevation



Southern Range
South Elevation

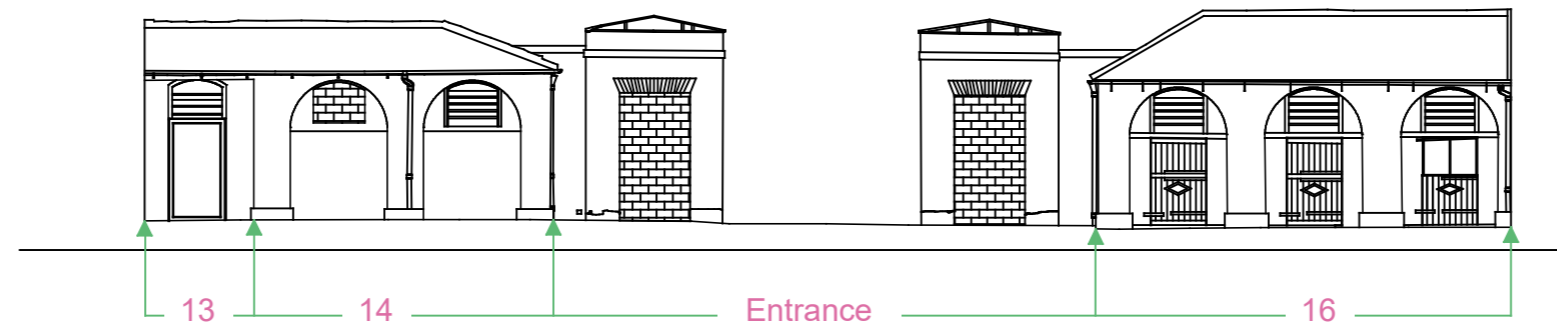


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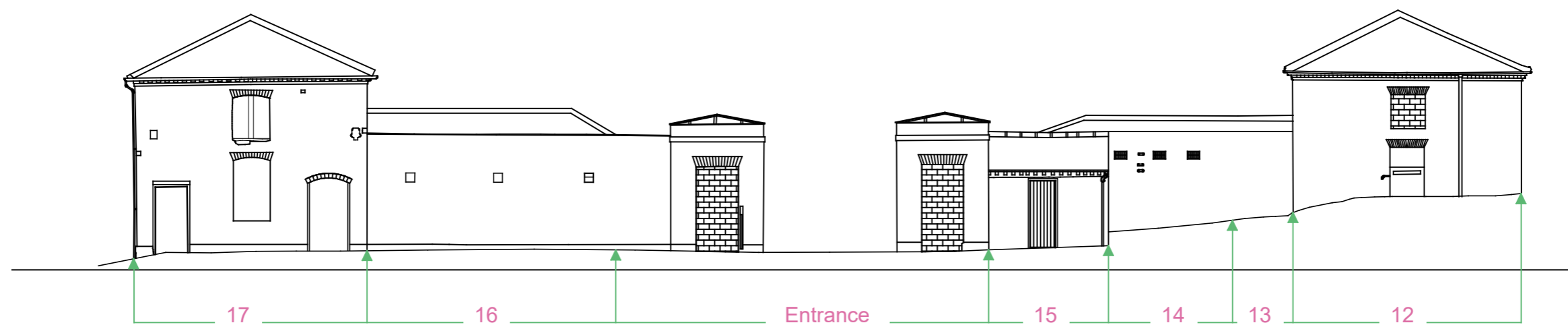
01 Building Number



Western Range
West Elevation



Western Range
East Elevation

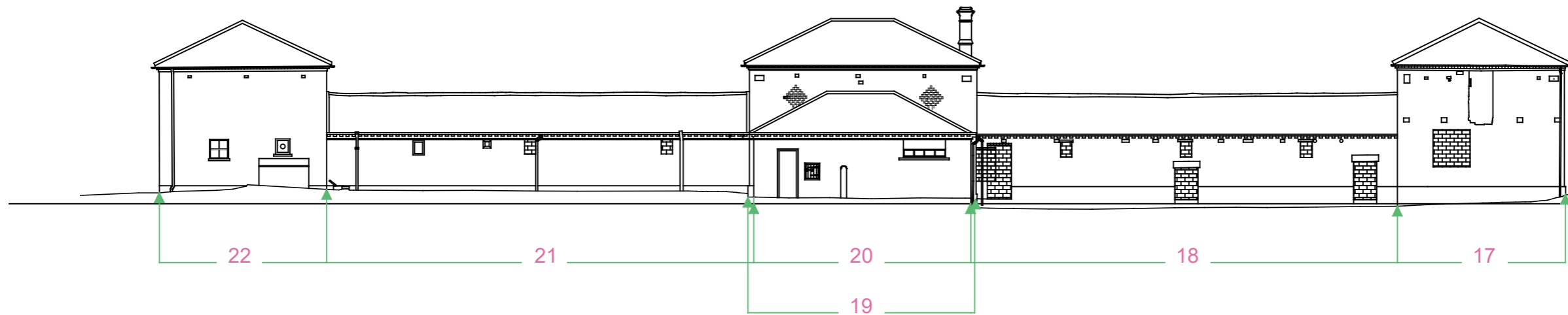


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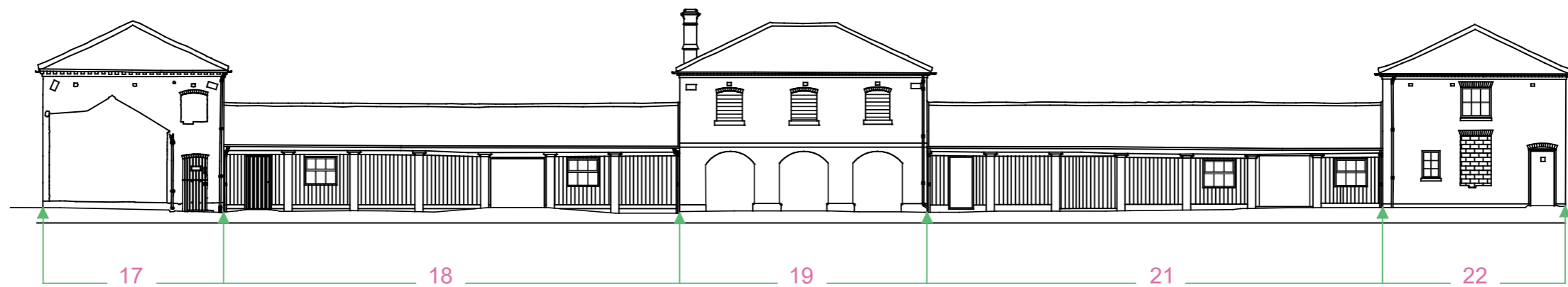
01 Building Number



Northern Range
North Elevation



Northern Range
South Elevation

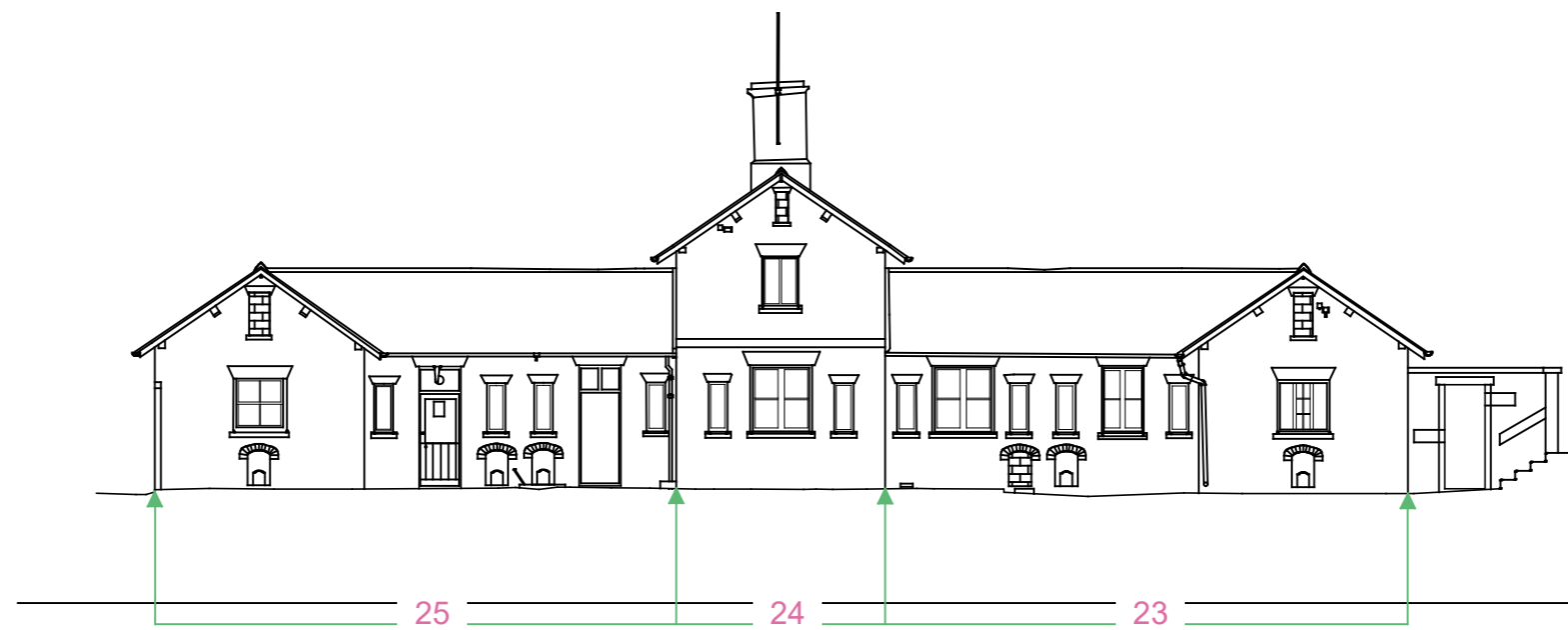


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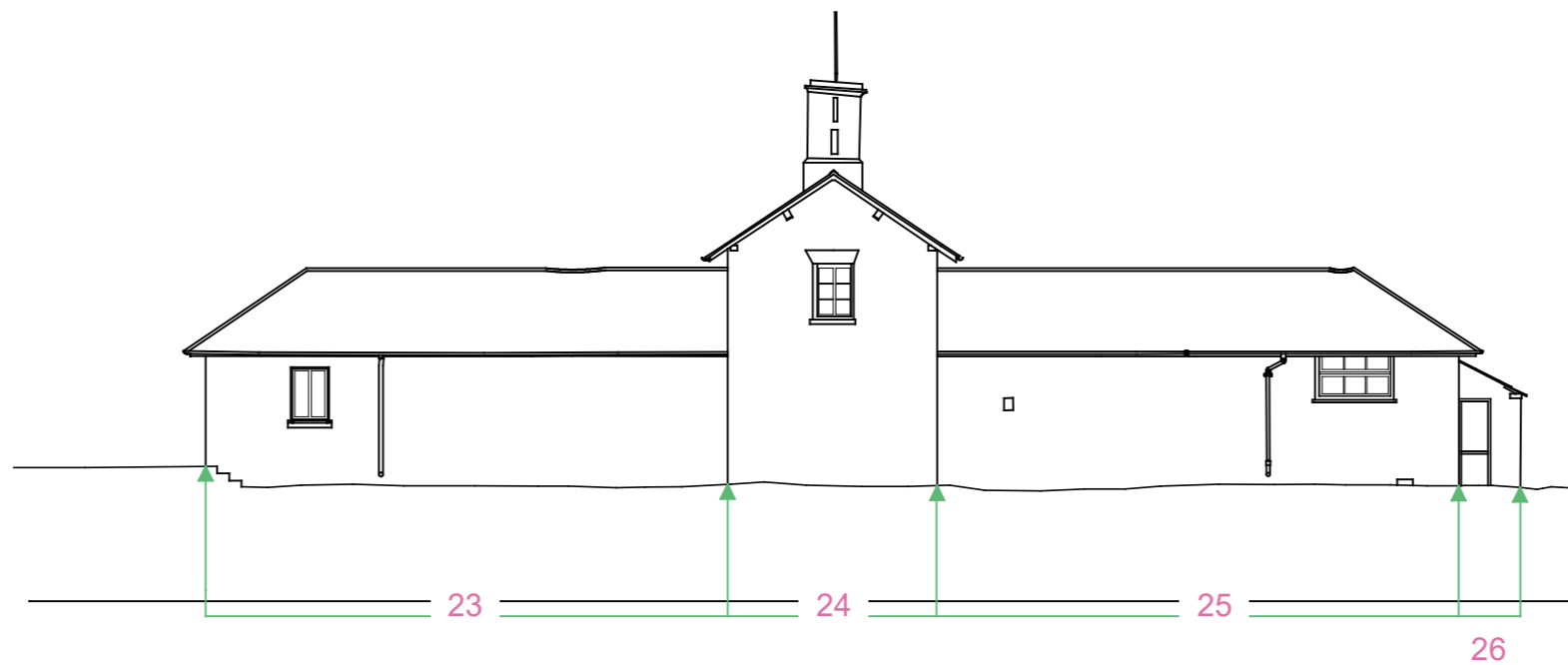
01 Building Number



Dairy Range
South-East Elevation

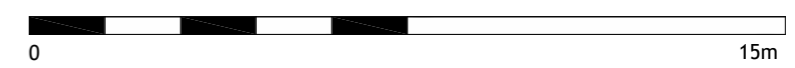


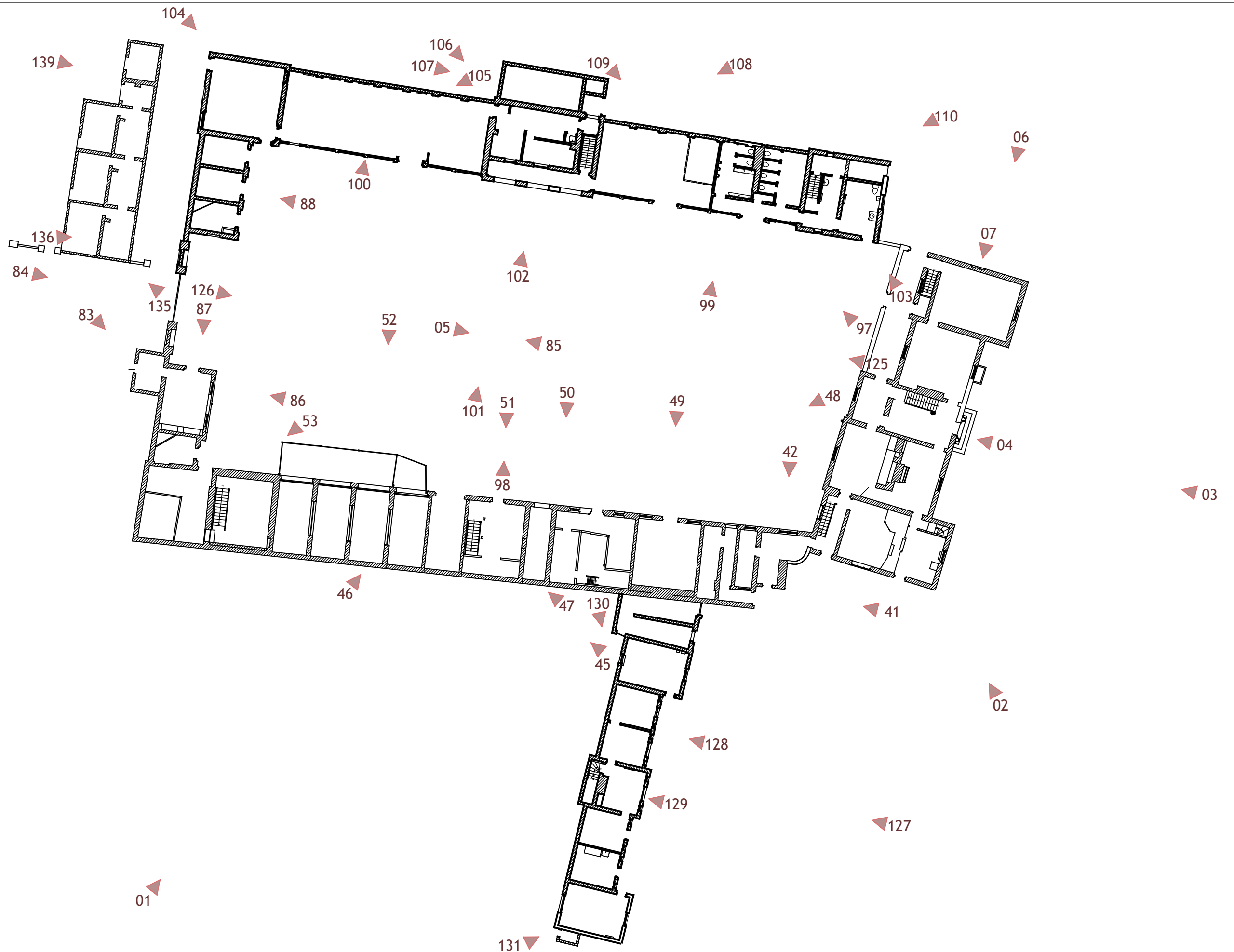
Dairy Range
North-West Elevation

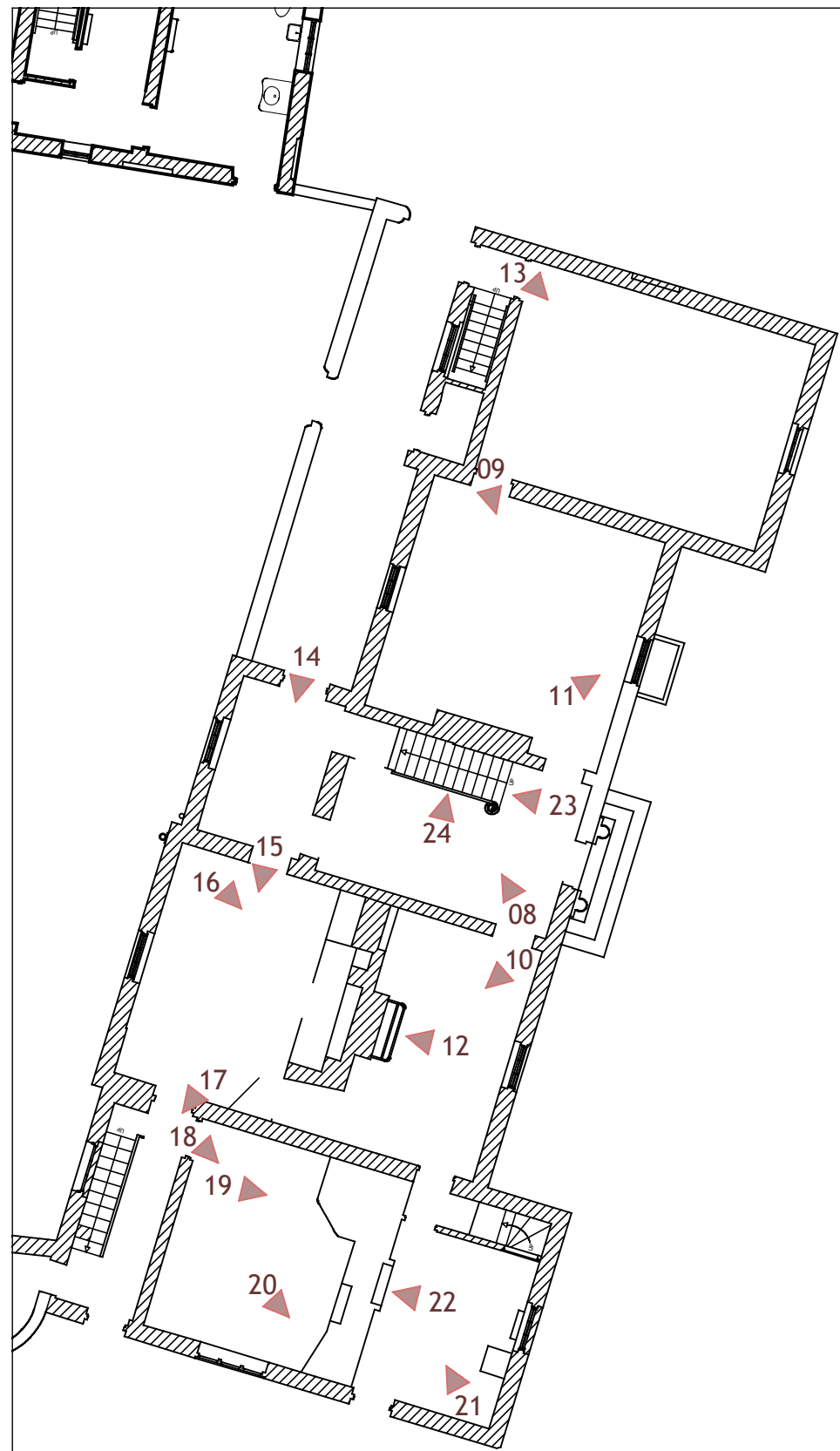


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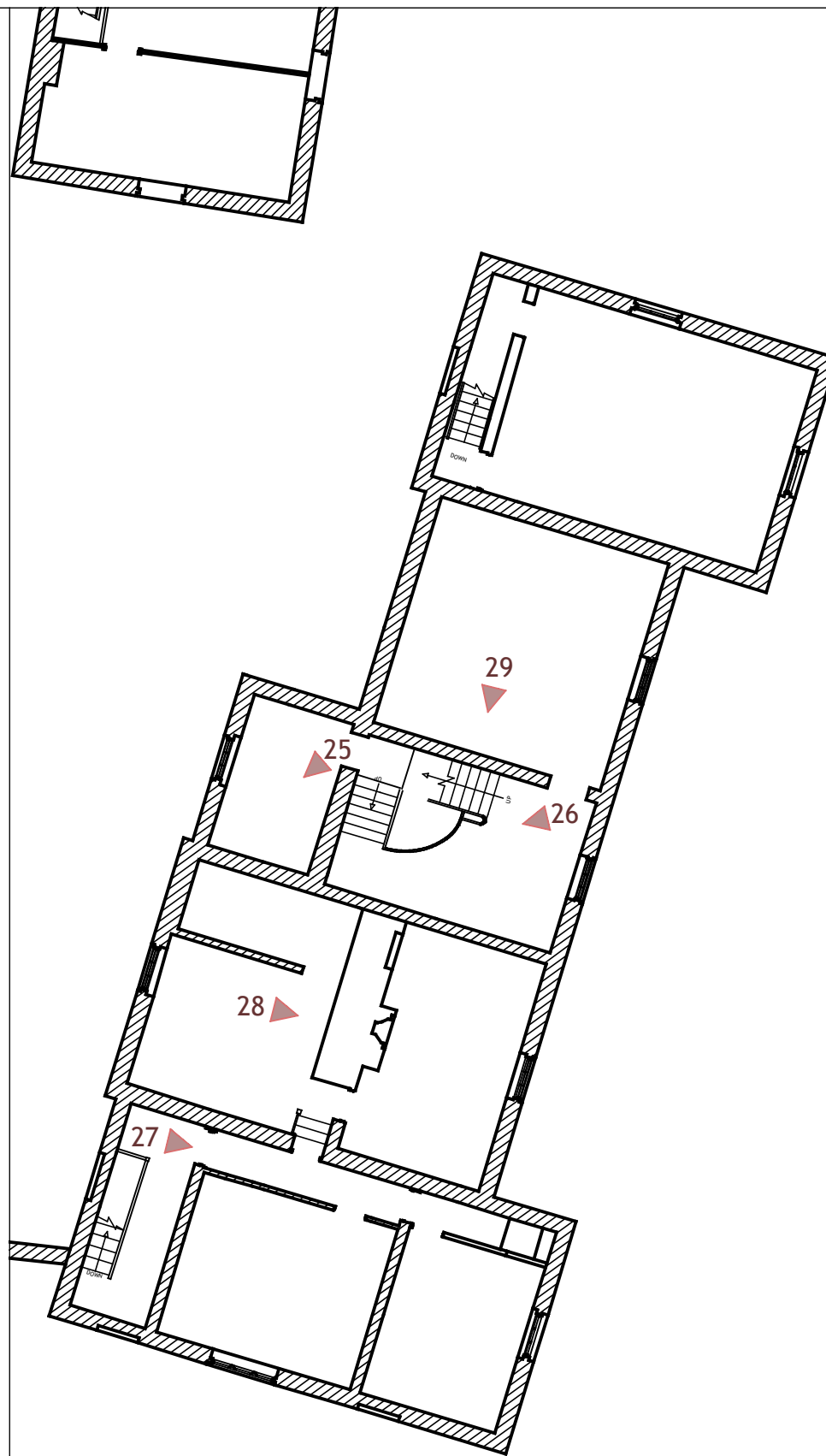
01 Building Number



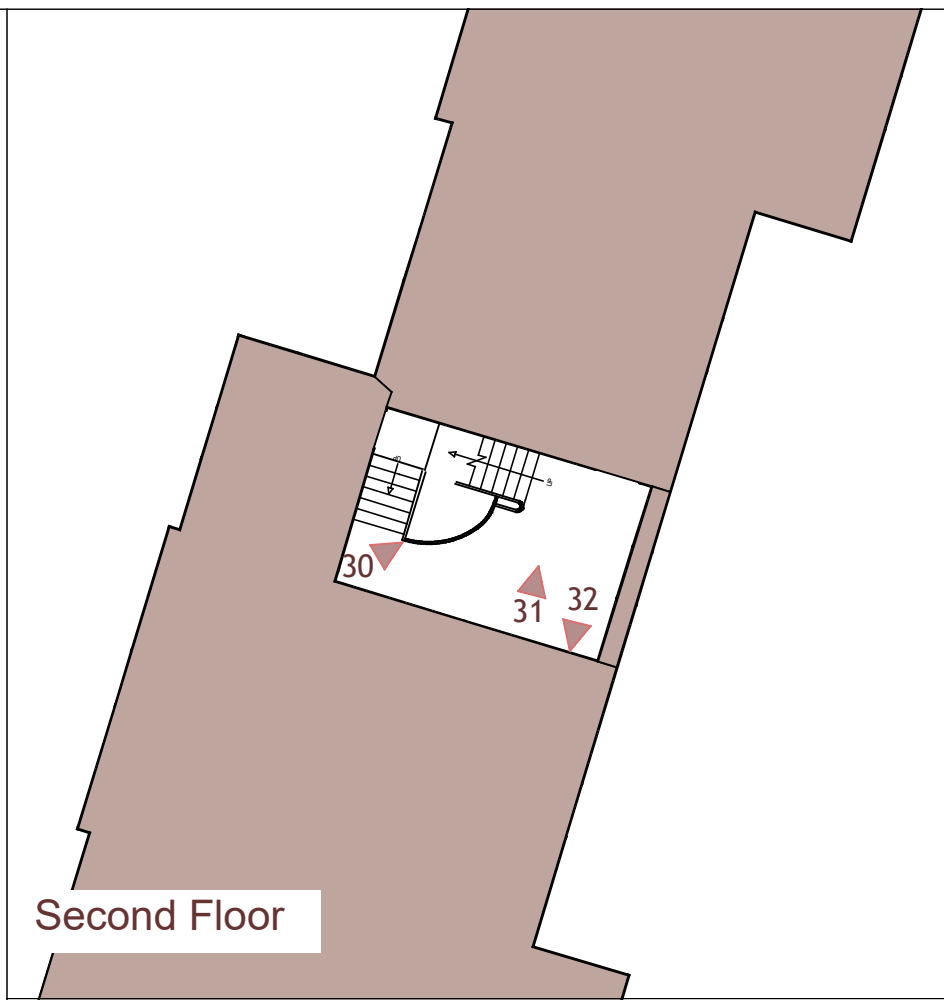




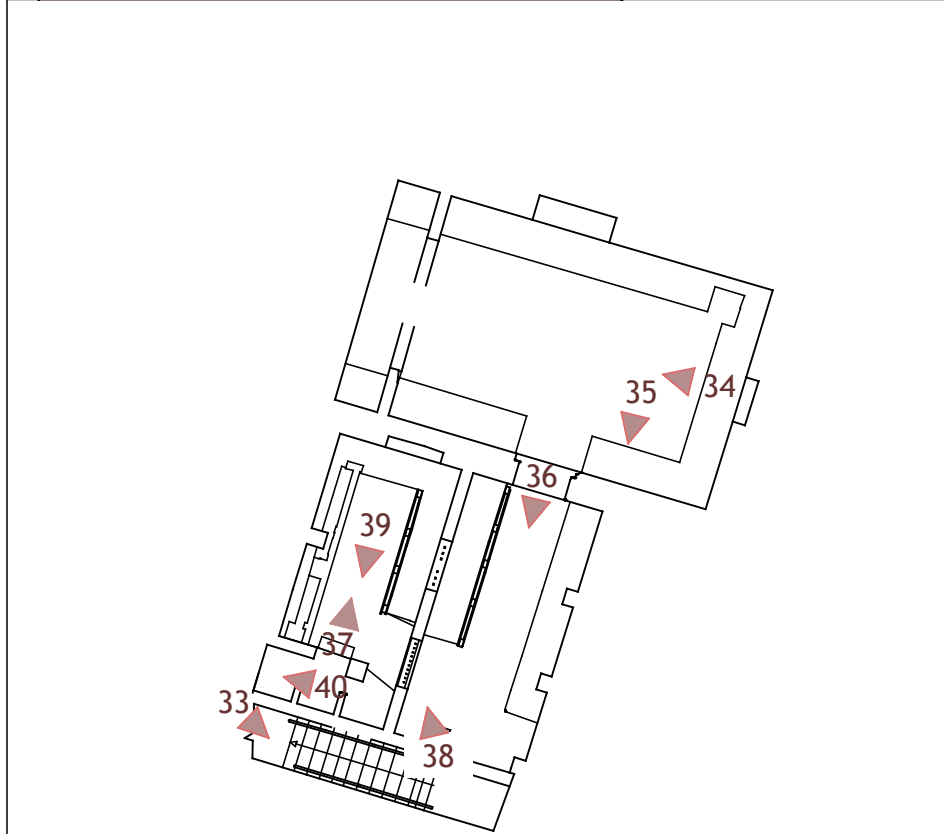
Ground Floor



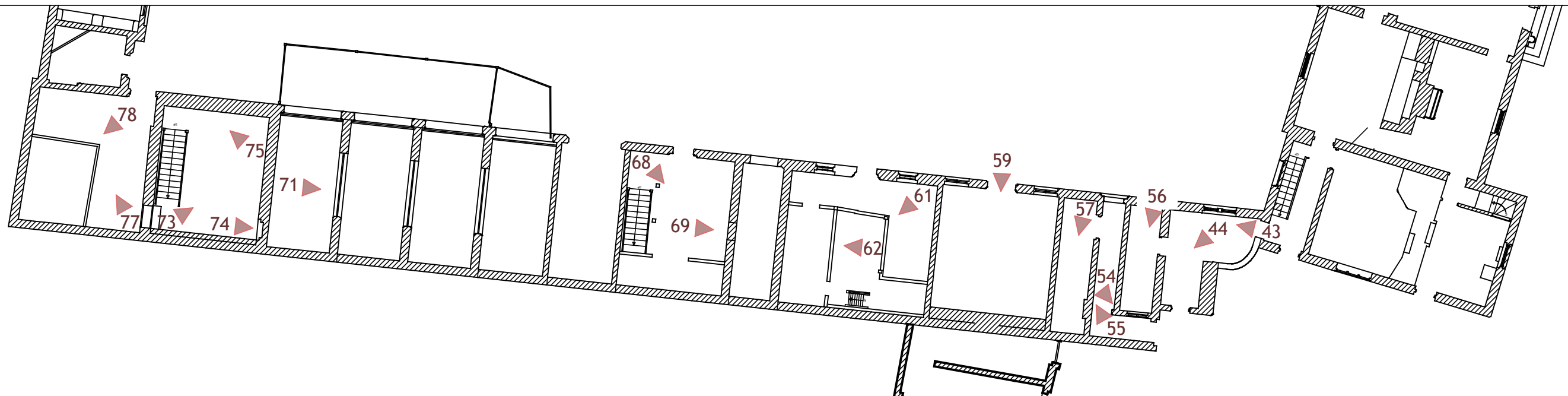
First Floor



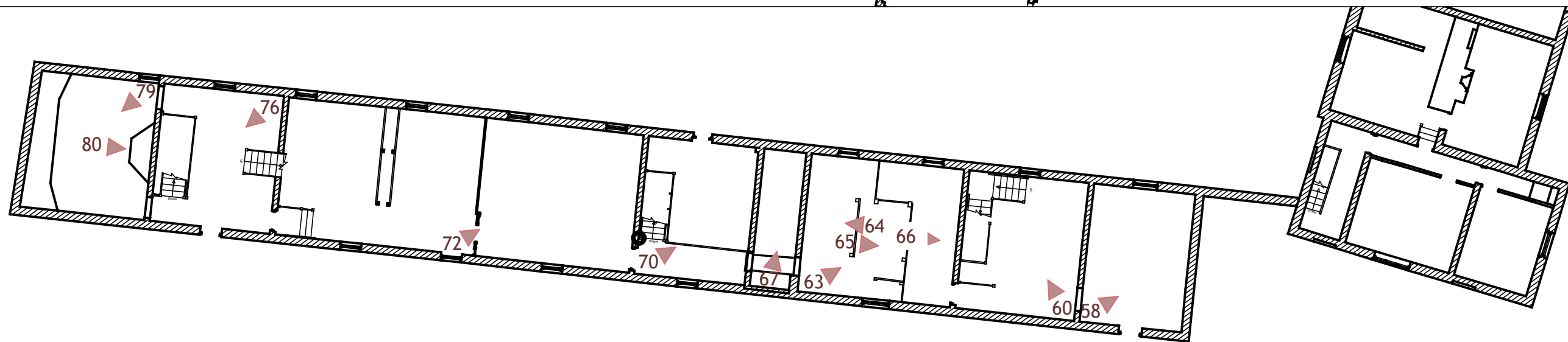
Second Floor



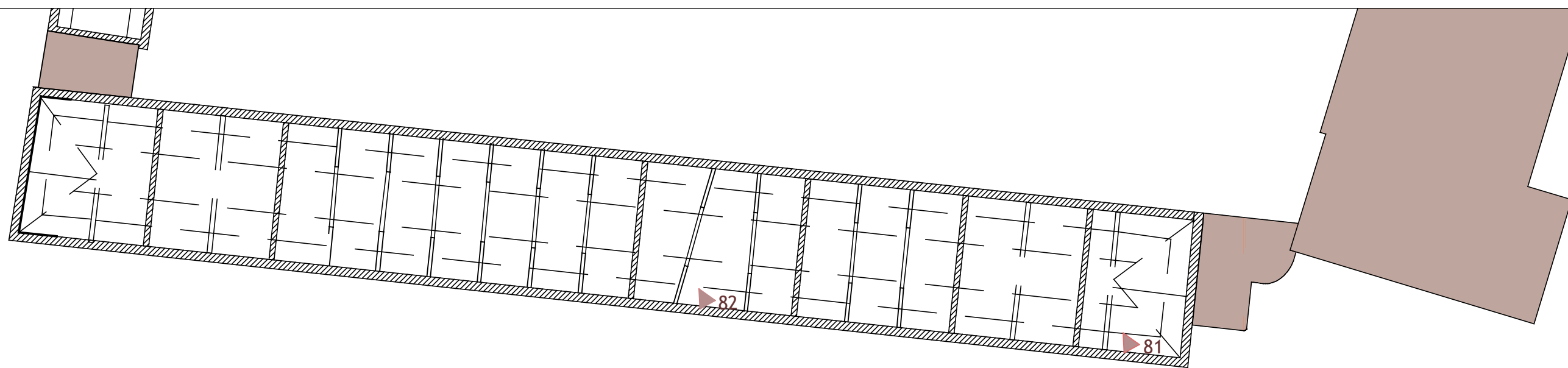
Cellar



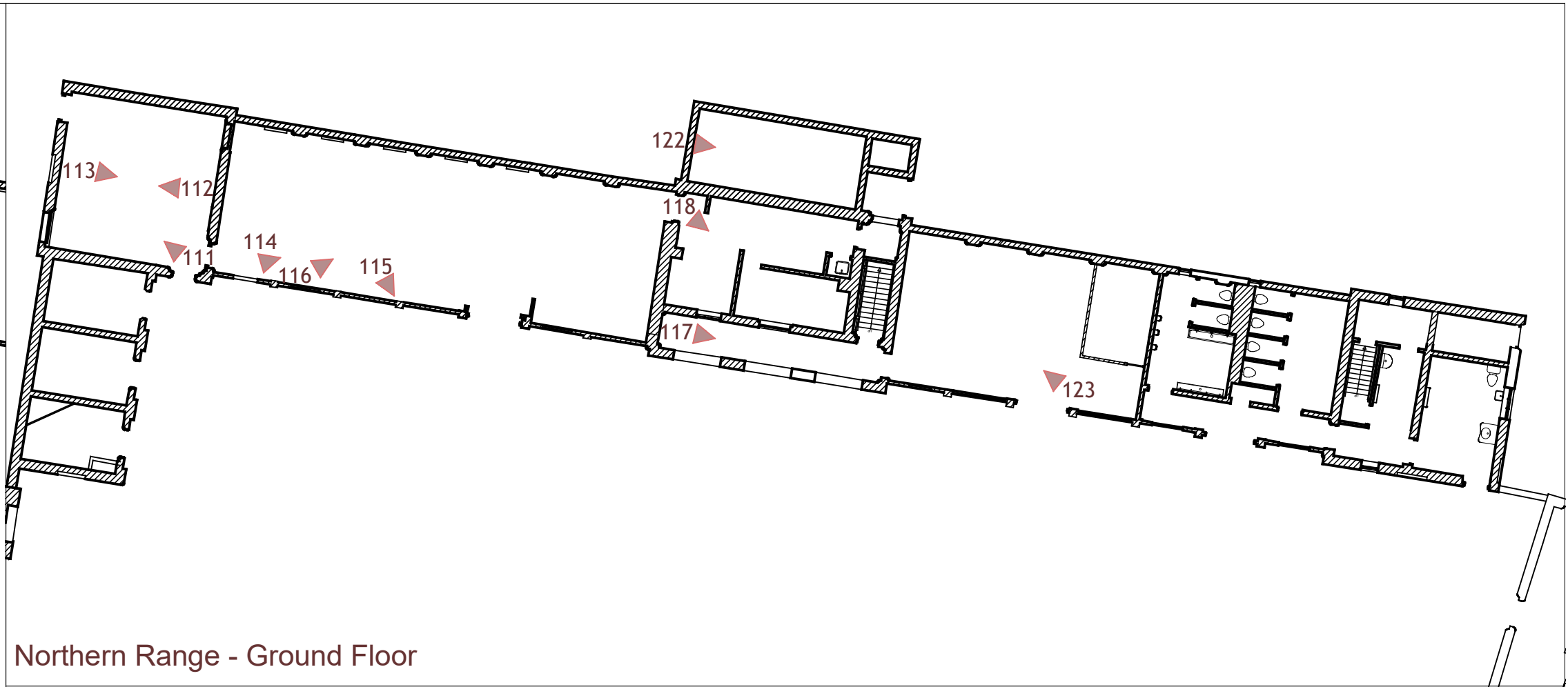
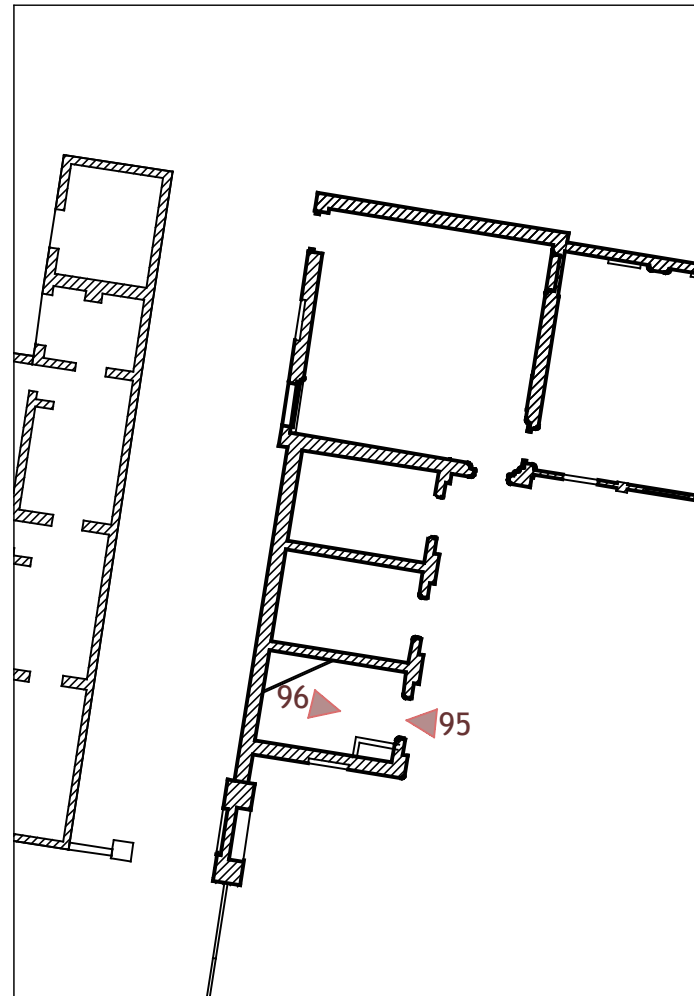
Ground Floor



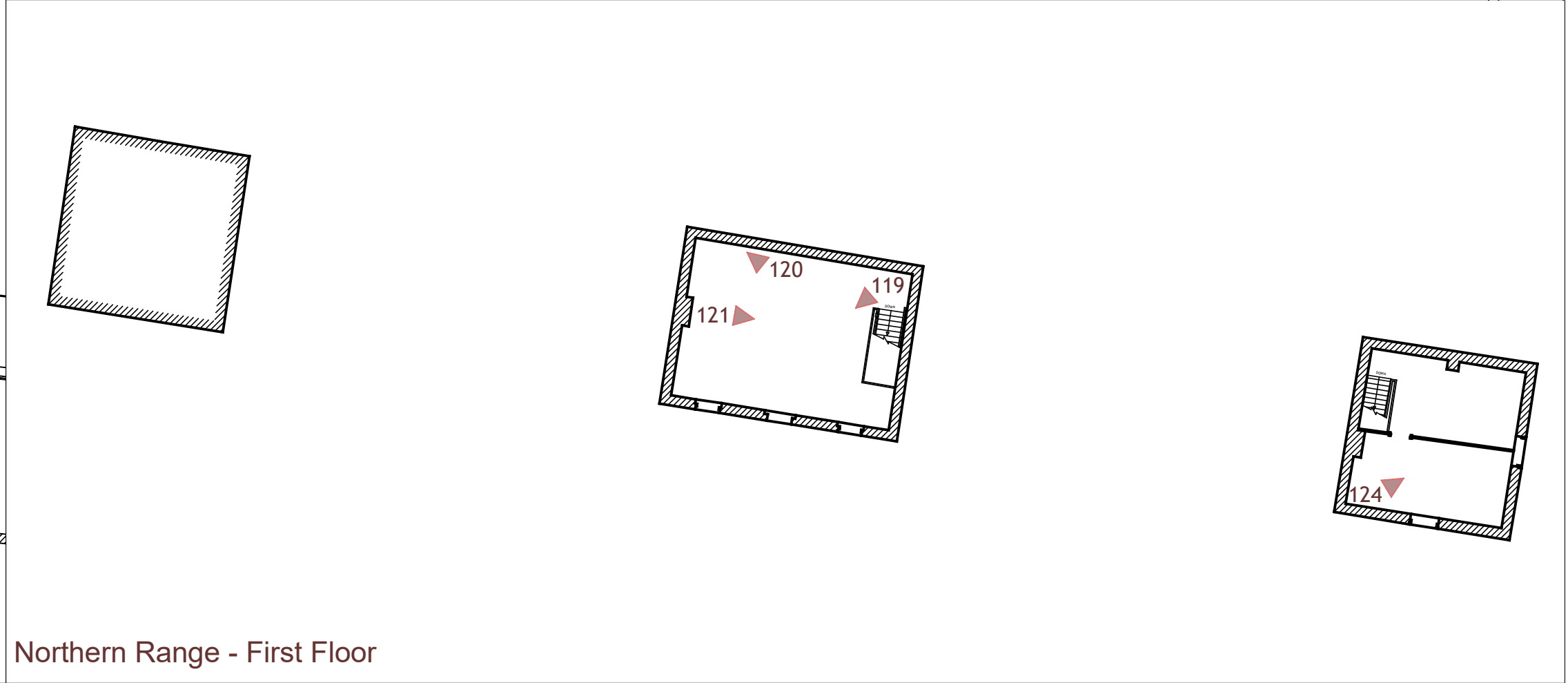
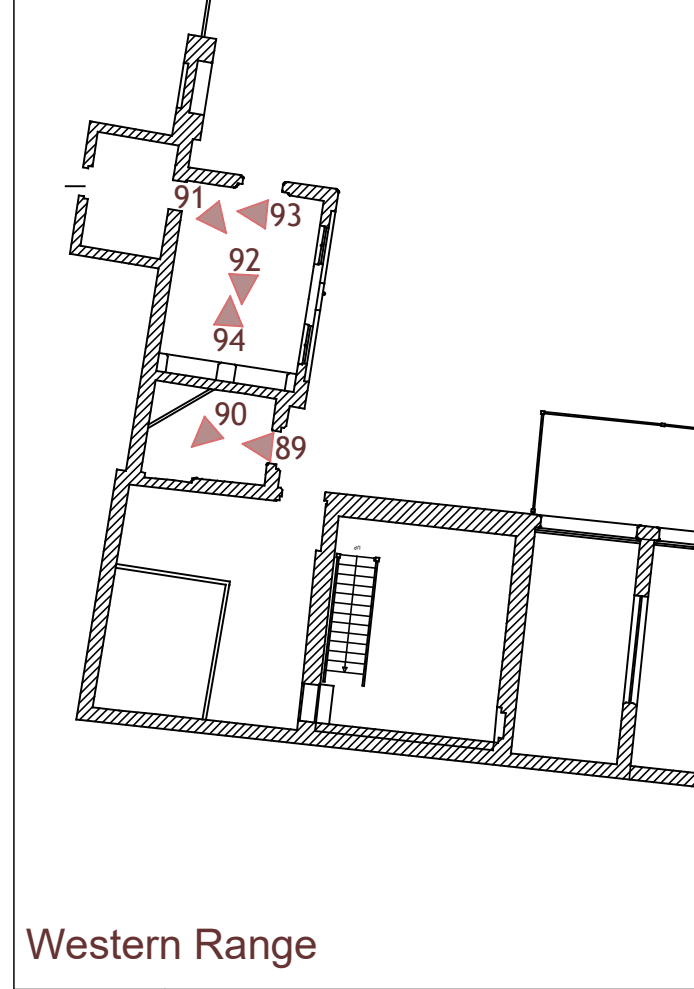
First Floor



Roof



Northern Range - Ground Floor



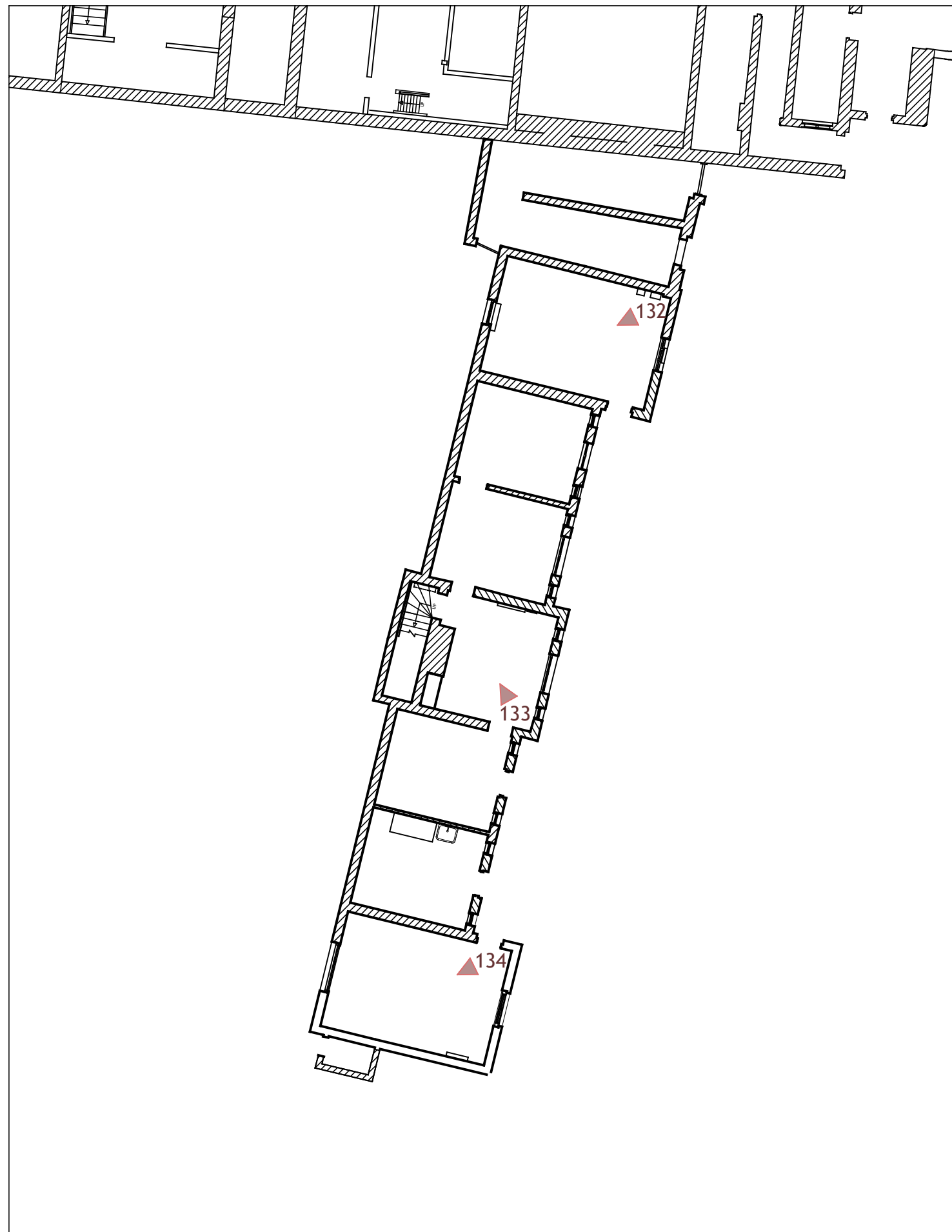
Northern Range - First Floor

Western Range

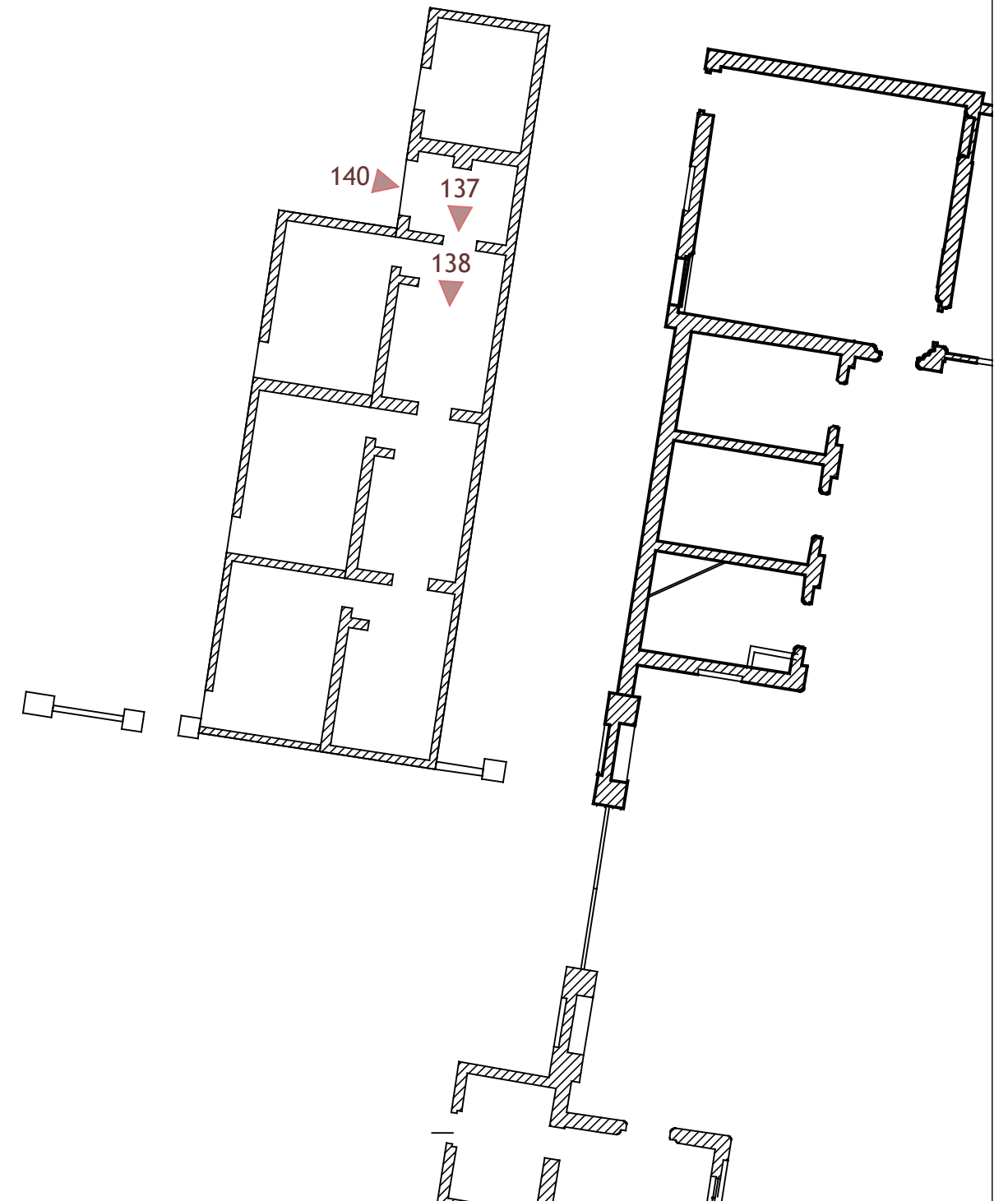
Figure 25 - Internal Photographic Viewpoints of the Northern and Western Ranges
SHU2 - Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire

Scale at A3 - 1:200
Drawn by CC





Dairy Range



Pig House

Plates



Plate 1: General view of Park Farm, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 2: Oblique view of the south-east elevation of the Farm Steward's House (Buildings 01-03), viewed looking north.



Plate 3: South-east elevation of the Farm Steward's House (Buildings 01-03), viewed looking north-west.



Plate 4: Porch of Building 02, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 5: North-west elevation of the Farmhouse (Buildings 01-04), viewed looking south-east.



Plate 6: North-east elevation of Building 01, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 7: Cellar window in the north-east elevation of Building 01, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 8: Entrance Hall 03 of the Farm Steward's House, viewed looking north-north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 9: General view of Room 02, The Parlour, viewed looking east.



Plate 10: General view of Room 04, The Snug, looking south. Scale = 1m.

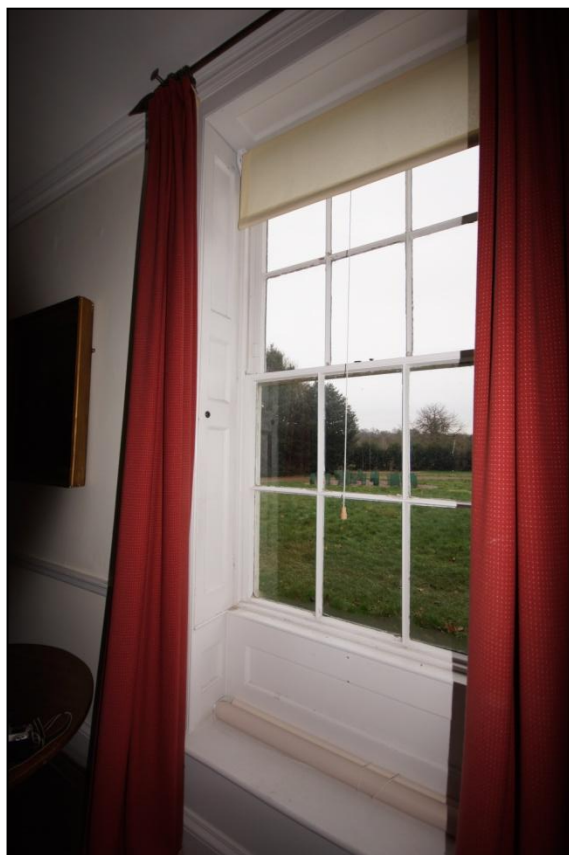


Plate 11: Sash window within Room 02, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 12: Fireplace within the north-west wall of Room 05, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 13: General view of Room 01, viewed looking east-south-east.



Plate 14: Hallway 04, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 15: General view of Room 06, The Kitchen, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 16: The architrave and fireplace within the south-east wall of Room 06, viewed looking south-south-east. Scale = 1m.

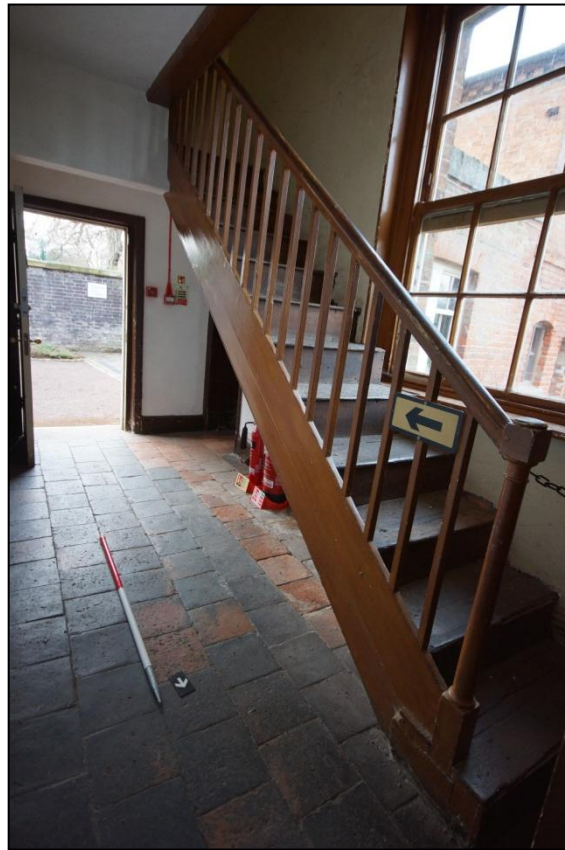


Plate 17: Hallway 07, viewed looking west-south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 18: General view of Room 08, The Back Kitchen, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 19: Bread oven within Room 08, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 20: Water heater within Room 08, viewed looking south-south-east. Scale = 1m.

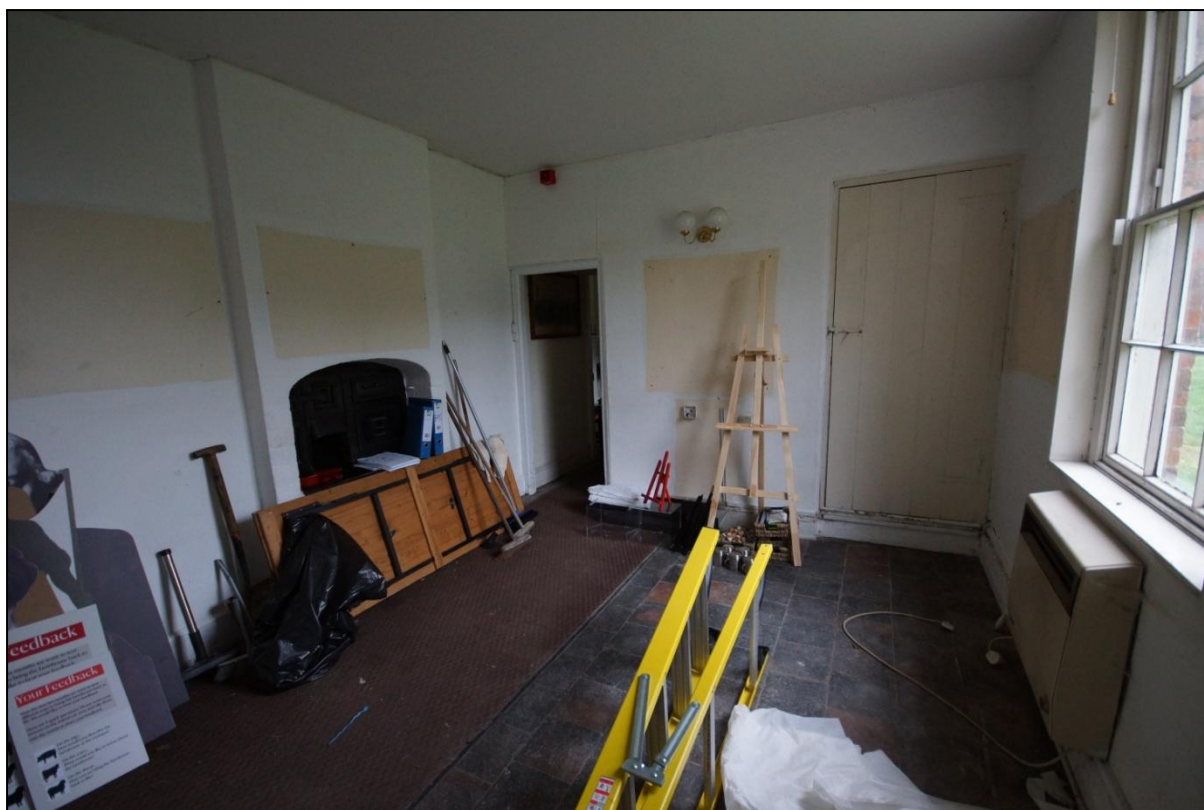


Plate 21: General view of Room 09, viewed looking north-north-west.



Plate 22: Fireplace within north-west wall of Room 09, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.

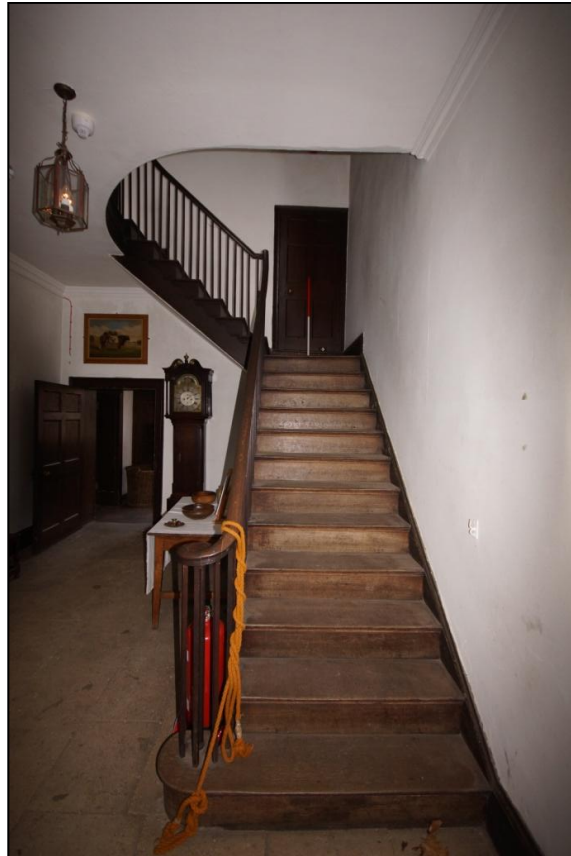


Plate 23: Staircase within Entrance Hall 03, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 24: Decorative brackets of the staircase within Entrance Hall 03, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 25: General view of Room 10, viewed looking west-south-west. Scale = 1m.

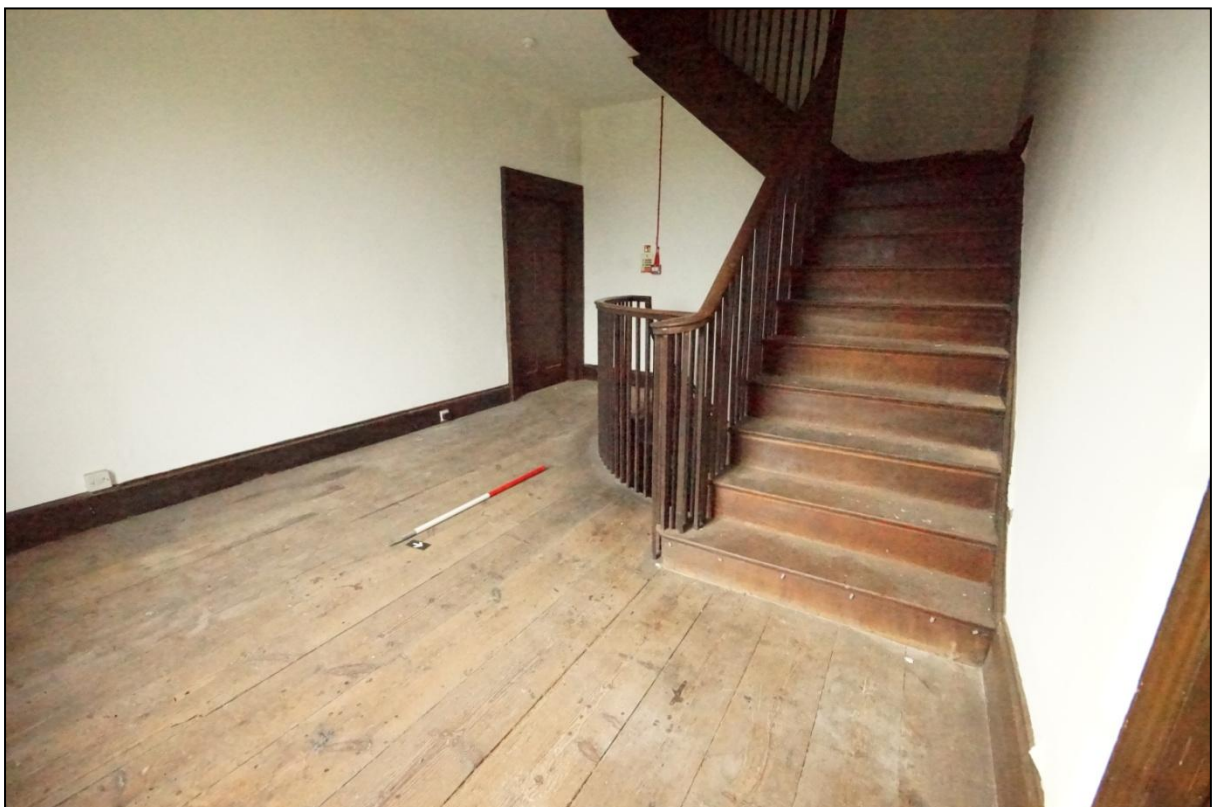


Plate 26: Landing 13, viewed looking west-south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 27: General view of Servants' Hallway 17, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 28: Fireplace within the south-east wall of Room 15, viewed looking south-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 29: Fireplace within the south-west wall of Room 12, viewed looking south-west.



Plate 30: General view of the second floor of the Farm Steward's House, viewed looking south.



Plate 31: Landing 20 of the second floor of the Farm Steward's House, viewed looking east-north-east.



Plate 32: Queen Post roof of the Farm Steward's House, viewed looking south-west.

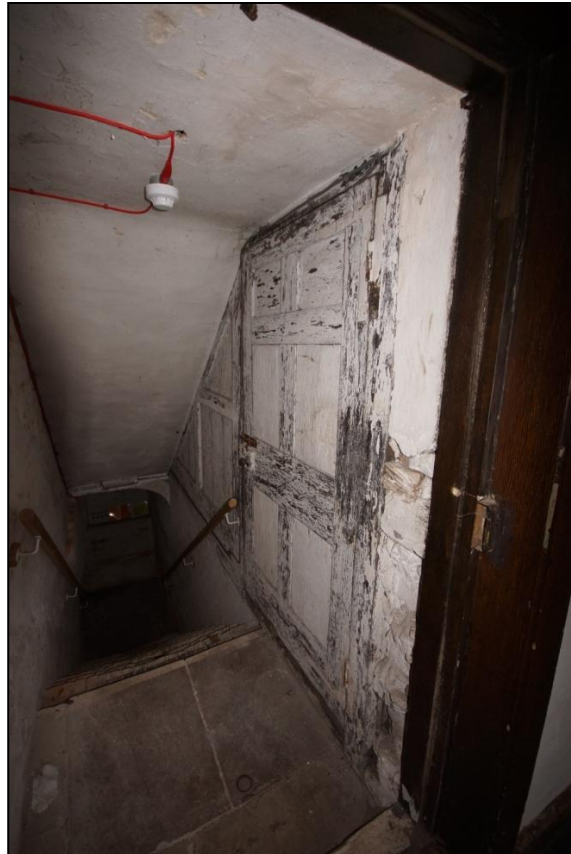


Plate 33: Original doorway to the cellar, viewed looking south-south-east.



Plate 34: General view of Room C01, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 35: Thrall against south-west wall of C01, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 36: General view of Room C02, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.

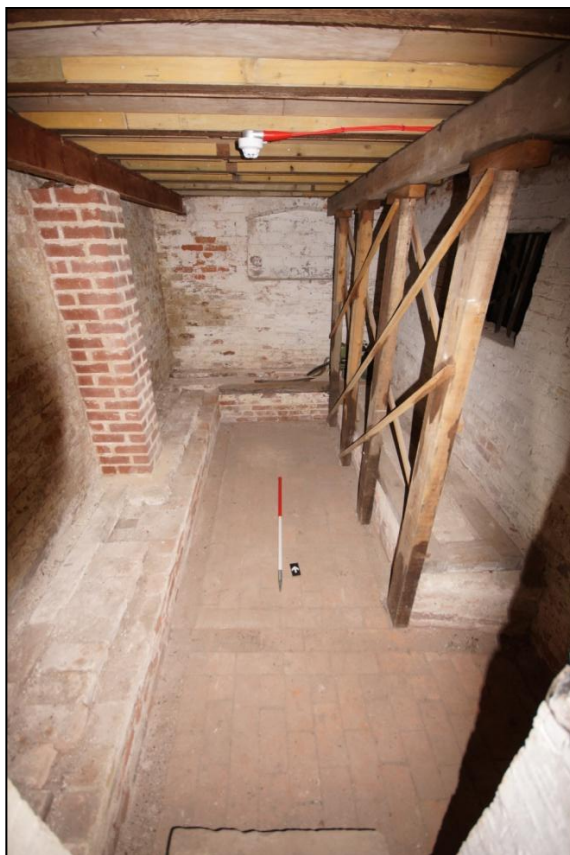


Plate 37: General view of Room C03, viewed looking north-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 38: Inserted wall between Rooms C02 and C03, viewed looking north-north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 39: Alcoves within the south-west wall of Room C03, viewed looking south-west.



Plate 40: North-west alcove of Room C03, viewed looking west-south-west.

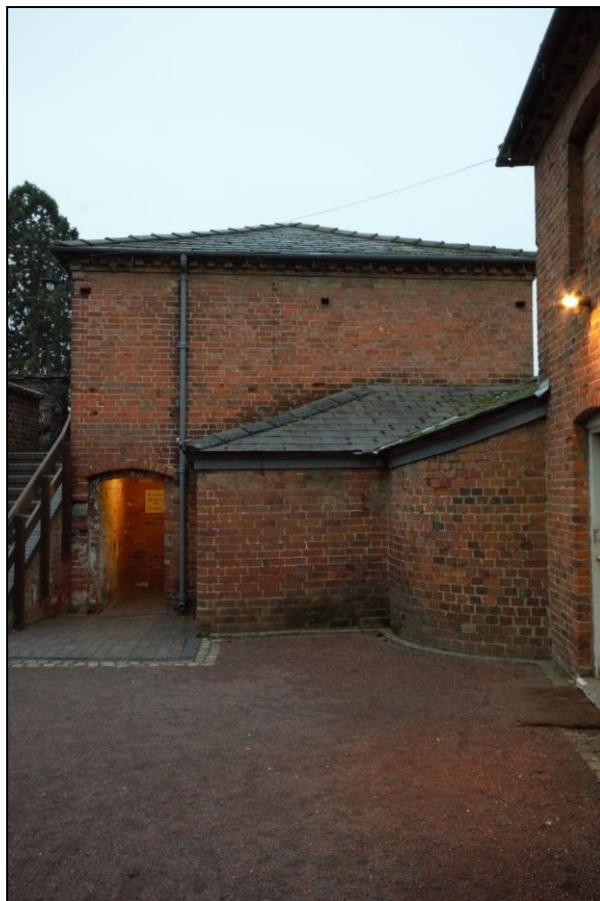


Plate 41: East elevation of Building 05, viewed looking west.



Plate 42: North elevation of Building 05, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.

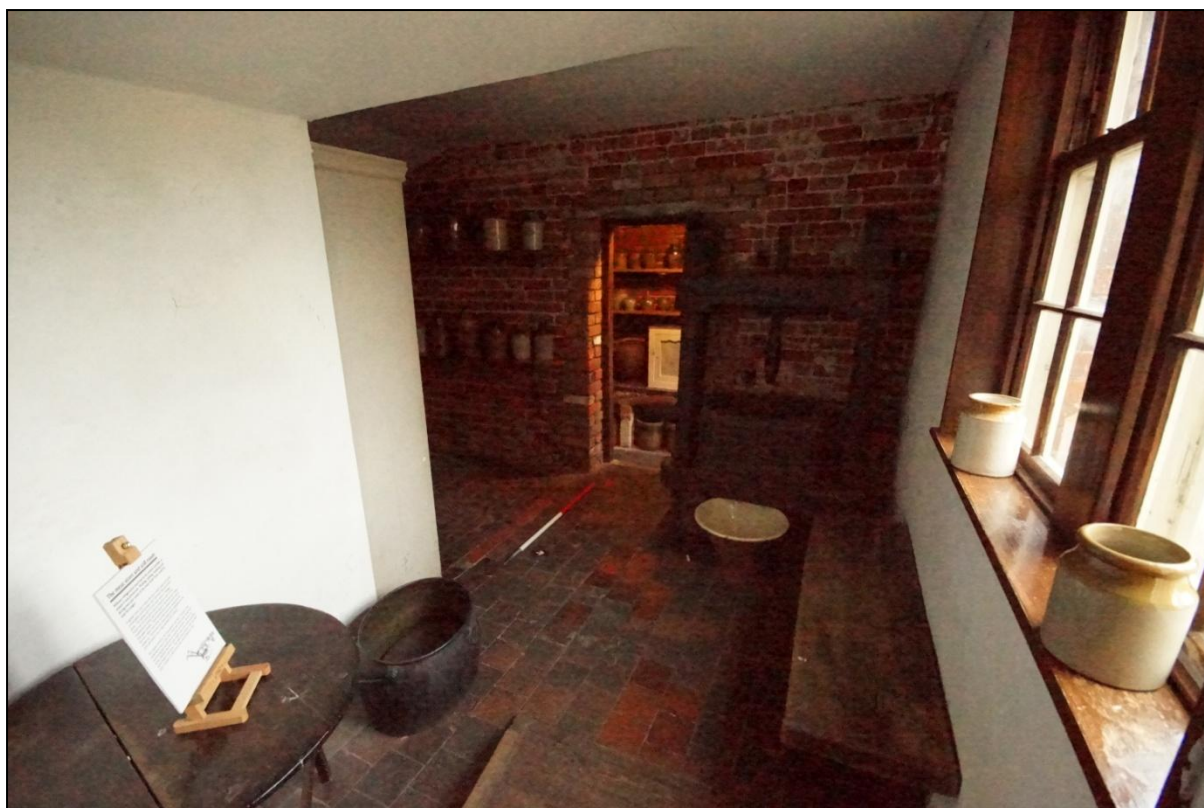


Plate 43: General view of the interior of Building 05, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 44: Inserted doorway in the west wall of Building 05, and the wooden ramp leading to the doorway in the south wall, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 45: Oblique view of the south elevation of the Southern Range (Buildings 06-12), viewed looking north-west.

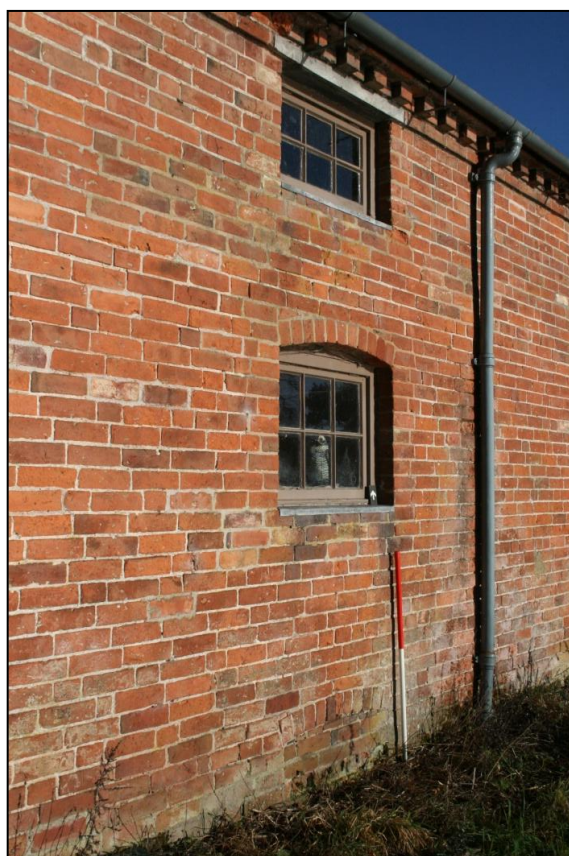


Plate 46: Inserted windows and blocked ground floor window in the south elevation of the Southern Range, viewed looking north-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 47: Opening within the south elevation of Building 09 for the water gates, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 48: Oblique view of the north elevation of the Southern Range (Buildings 06-12), viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 49: North elevation of Building 07, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 50: North elevation of Buildings 08 and 09 (The Water Corn Mill), viewed looking south.



Plate 51: North elevation of Building 09 showing the train track leading to Building 19 (The Granary), viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 52: North elevation of Building 10, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 53: Oblique view of the north elevations of Buildings 11 and 12, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.

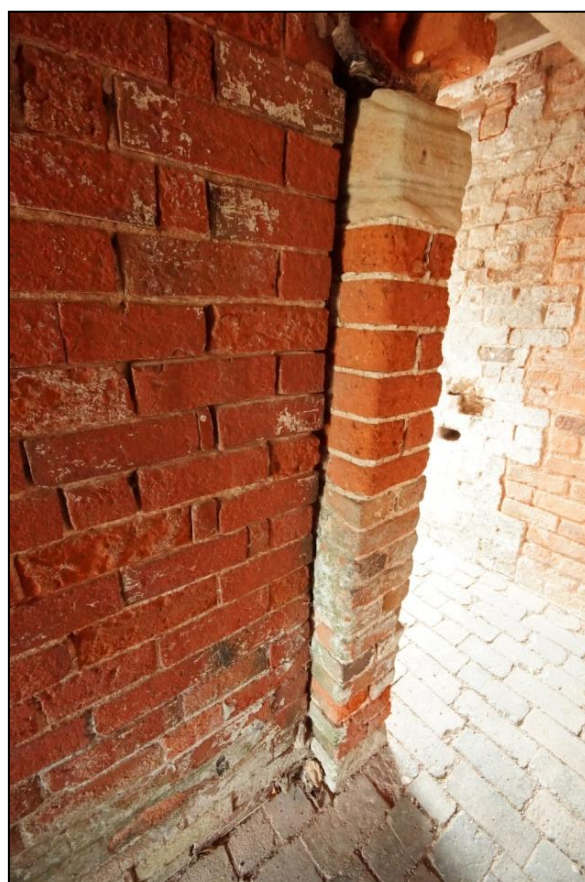


Plate 54: Inserted wall within Building 06, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 55: Inserted and blocked opening within Building 06, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 56: The Interior of the ground floor of Building 06 (east room), viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 57: The ground floor (west room) of Building 06, viewed looking south-west.



Plate 58: The first floor of Building 06, viewed looking north-east.

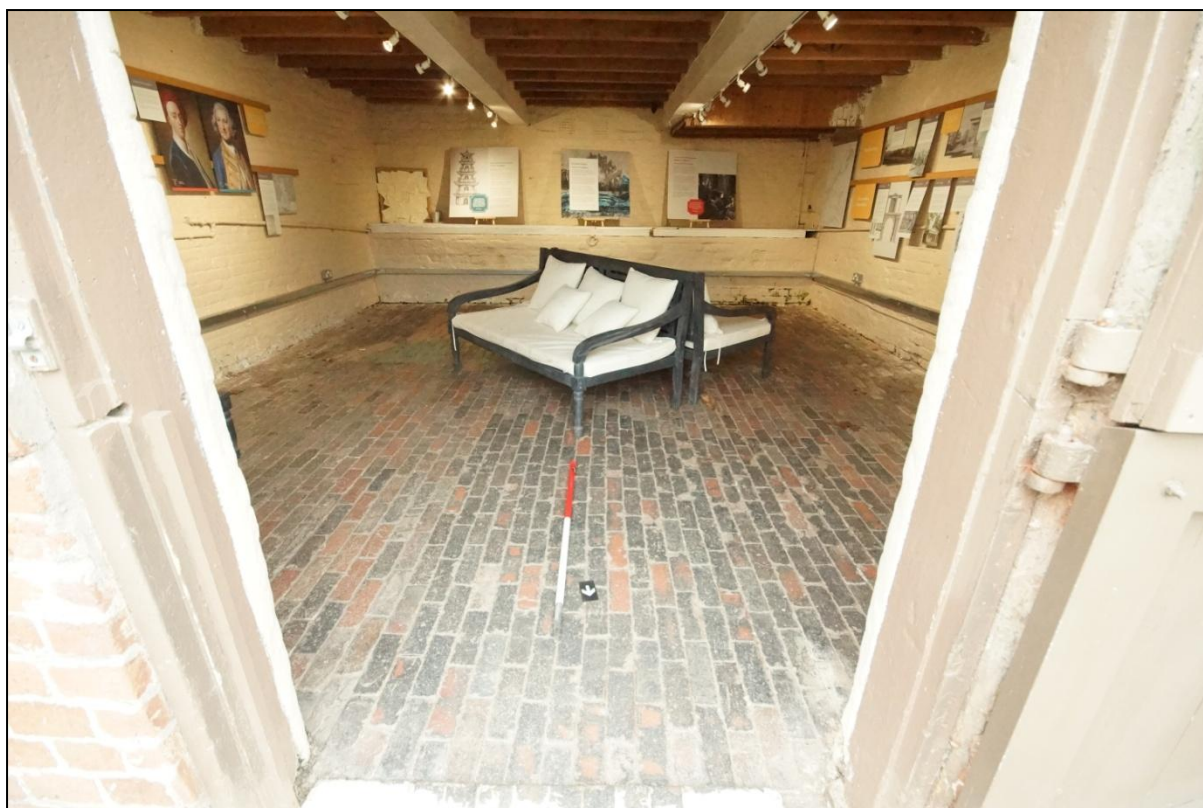


Plate 59: The ground floor of Building 07, viewed looking south-south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 60: The first floor of Building 07, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 61: The ground floor of Building 08, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.

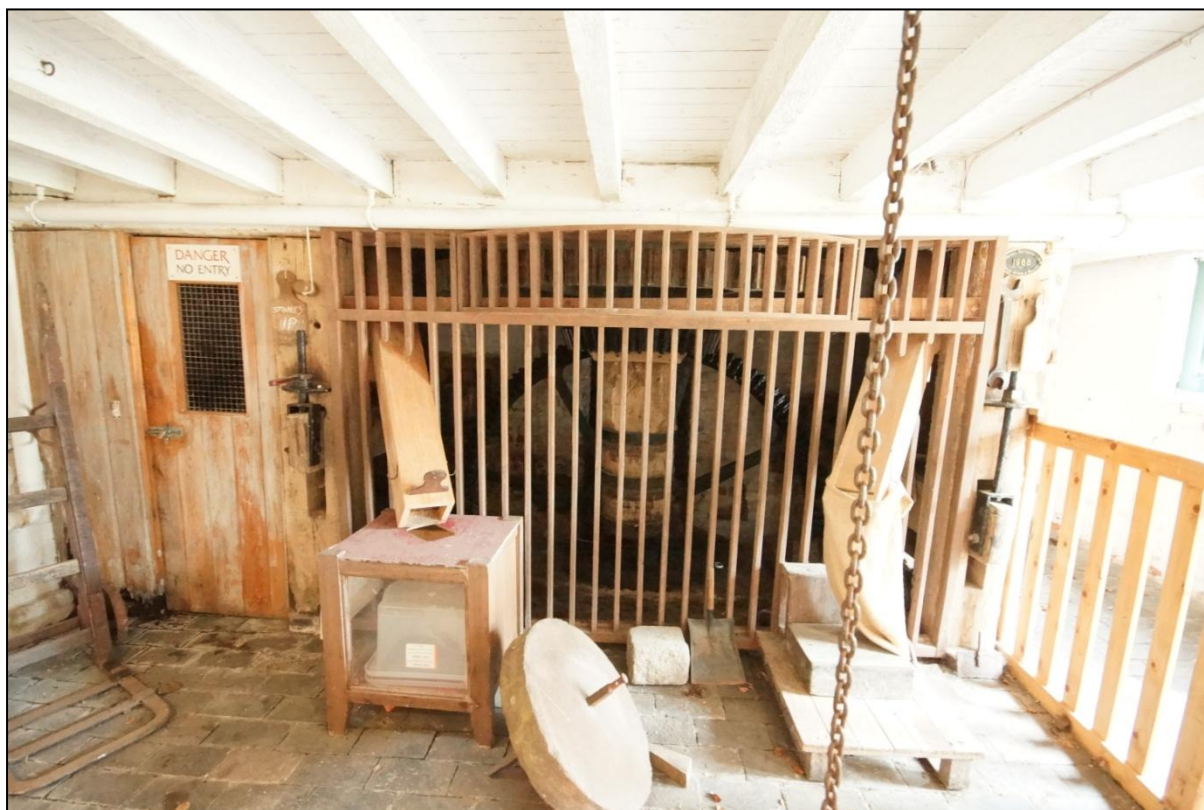


Plate 62: The pit wheel of the water mill against the west wall of the ground floor of Building 08, viewed looking west.



Plate 63: General view of the first floor of Building 08, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 64: The crown wheel of the first floor of Building 08, viewed looking west.

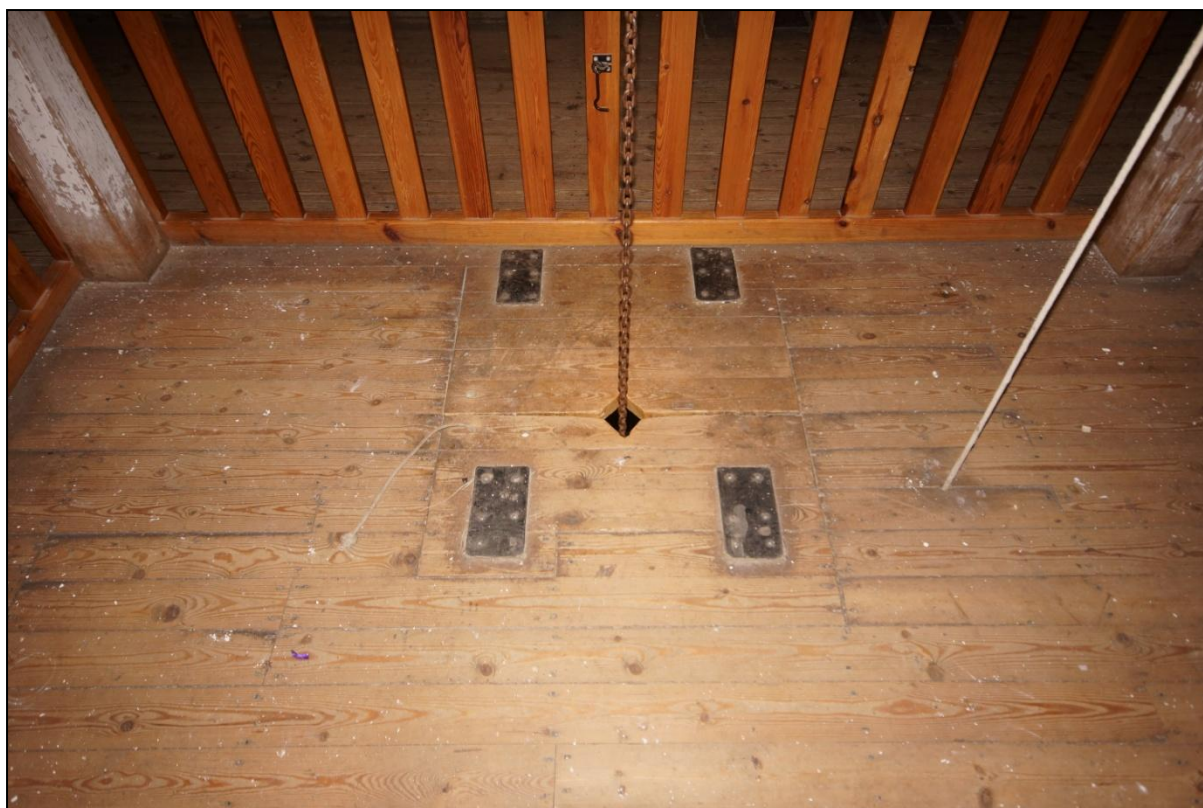


Plate 65: The sack hoist of the first floor of Building 08, viewed looking east.



Plate 66: The fireplace within the east wall of the first floor of Building 08, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 67: The water wheel within Building 09, viewed looking north.



Plate 68: General view of the ground floor of Building 09, viewed looking south-south-east.



Plate: 69: Cog wheel within the east wall of the ground floor of Building 09, viewed looking east.



Plate 70: General view of the first floor of Building 09, viewed looking north-east.

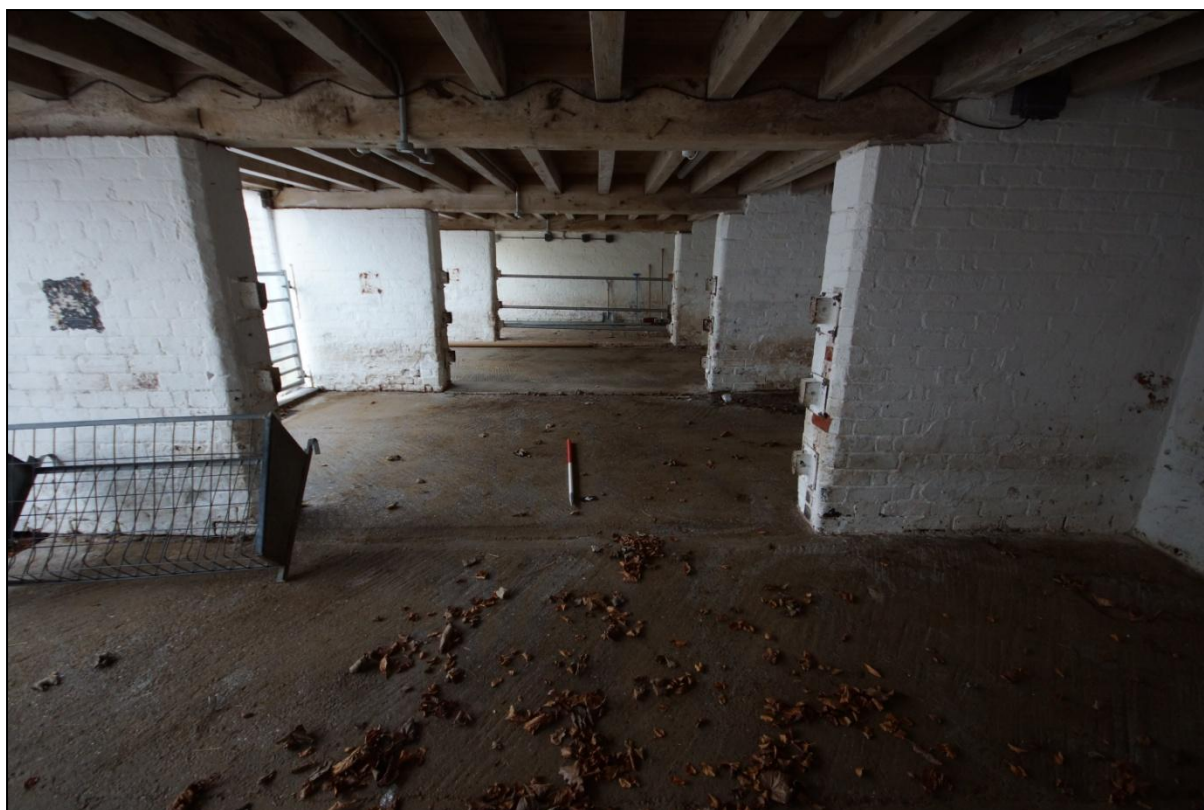


Plate 71: General view of the ground floor of Building 10, viewed looking east.



Plate 72: General view of the first floor of Building 10, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 73: General view of the ground floor of Building 11, viewed looking north-east. Scale = 1m.

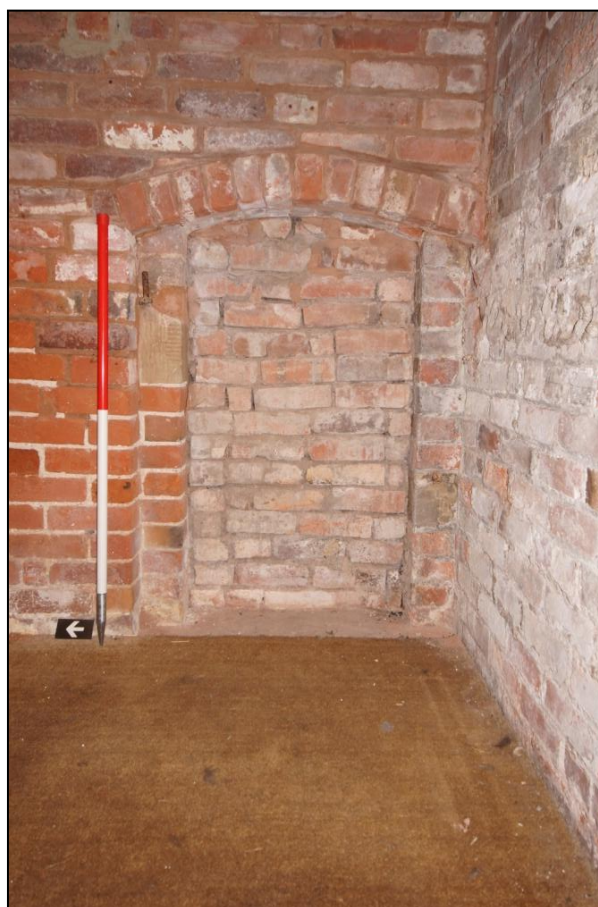


Plate 74: A blocked opening within the east wall of the ground floor of Building 11, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 75: A course of perforated tiles and blocked opening within the north wall of the ground floor of Building 11, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 76: General view of the first floor of Building 11, viewed looking south-west.



Plate 77: General view of the ground floor of Building 12, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 78: Central drain and former stall bed in the ground floor of Building 12, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 79: General view of the first floor of Building 12, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.

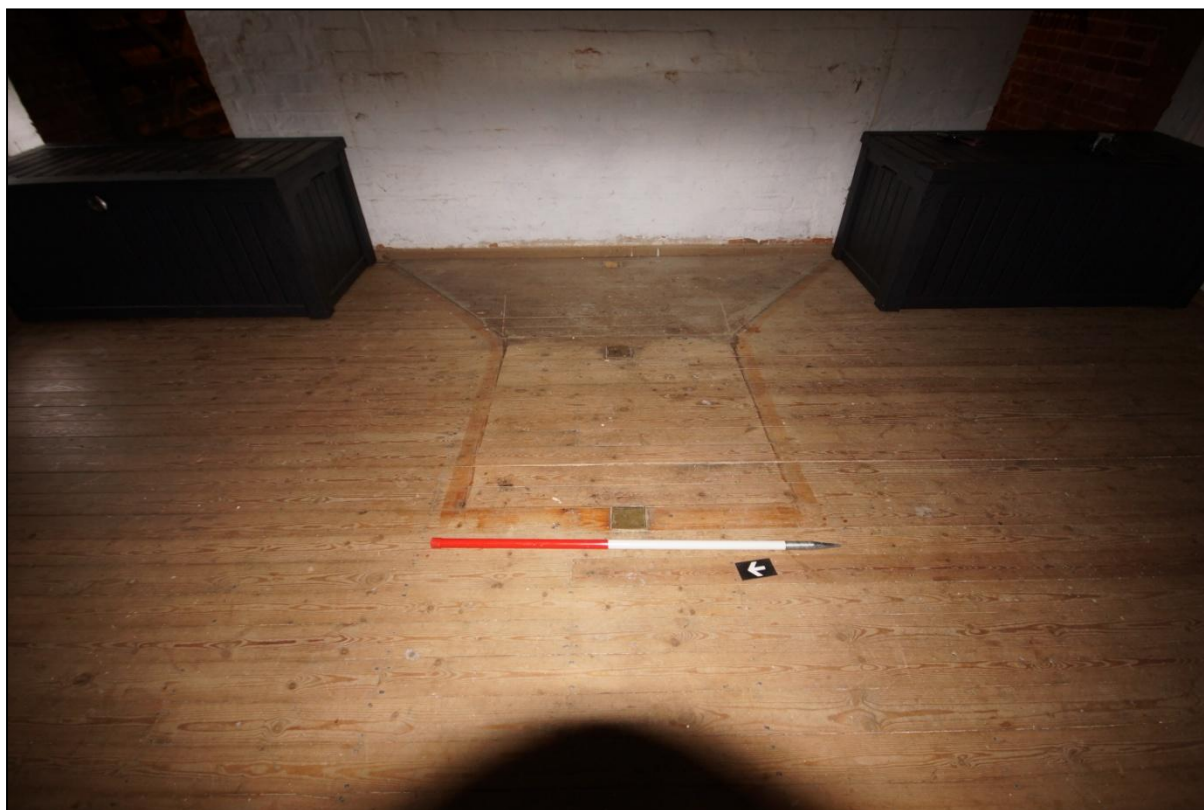


Plate 80: Trap door within the first floor of Building 12, viewed looking east-south-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 81: King Post truss within Building 07, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 82: Queen Post truss within Building 09, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 83: West elevation of Building 12, 13 and 15 (The Western Range), viewed looking south-east.



Plate 84: The Main entrance to the Central Yard within the Western Range, viewed looking east.



Plate 85: East elevation of the Western Range, viewed looking west.



Plate 86: East elevation of Buildings 13 and 15, viewed looking west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 87: North elevation of Building 14, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 88: East elevation of Building 16, viewed looking west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 89: General view of the interior of Building 13, viewed looking west.



Plate 90: South wall of Building 13 showing the two blocked openings and the low brick-built trough, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 91: General view of the interior of Building 14, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 92: South wall of Building 14 showing the two blind windows and brick trough, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.

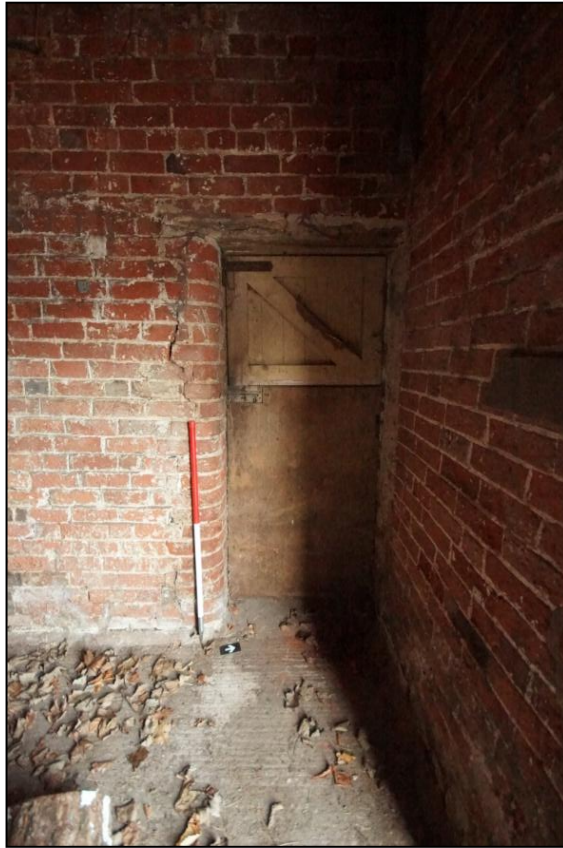


Plate 93: Doorway in the west wall of Building 14, viewed looking west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 94: King Post truss of Building 14, viewed looking north.



Plate 95: General view of the southern bay of Building 16, viewed looking west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 96: General view of the southern bay of Building 16, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 97: Oblique view of the south elevation of the Northern Range (Buildings 17-22), viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 98: South elevation of the Northern Range (Buildings 17-22), viewed looking north.



Plate 99: South elevation of Building 21, viewed looking north. Scale = 1m.



Plate 100: Column within the south elevation of Building 18, viewed looking north. Scale = 1m.



Plate 101: South elevation of Building 19 (The Granary) showing the train track leading to Building 09 (The Water Corn Mill), viewed looking north.



Plate 102: South elevation of Building 19 (The Granary), viewed looking north. Scale = 1m.



Plate 103: Oblique view of the south and east elevations of Building 22, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 104: Oblique view of the north and west elevations of Building 17, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 105: Oblique view of the north elevation of Building 18, viewed looking west-south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 106: Building joins of Buildings 18, 19 and 20, viewed looking south-east. Scale = 1m.

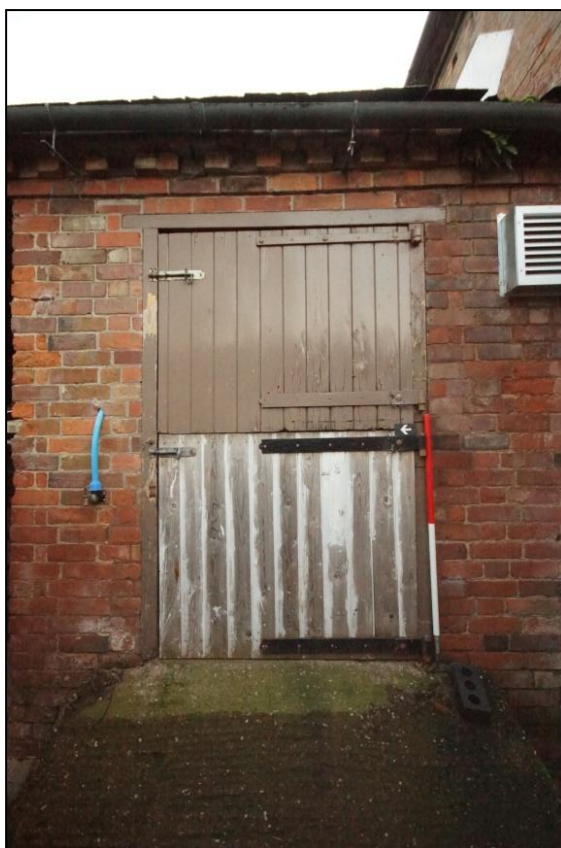


Plate 107: West elevation of Building 20, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 108: Oblique view of the north elevations of Buildings 19, 20 and 21, and the east elevation of Building 20, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 109: Oblique view of the north elevations of Buildings 21 and 22, viewed looking south-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 110: Oblique view of the north elevation of Building 22, viewed looking south-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 111: General view of the ground floor of Building 17, viewed looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 112: West wall of Building 17 showing inserted doorways, viewed looking west.



Plate 113: East wall of Building 17 showing inserted doorways, viewed looking east.



Plate 114: General view of the interior of Building 18, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 115: Column head within Building 18, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 116: Queen Post truss of Building 18, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 117: Inserted wall behind the arcade within the south elevation of Building 19, viewed looking east-north-east.



Plate 118: General view of the ground floor of Building 19, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 119: General view of the first floor of Building 19, viewed looking south-west.

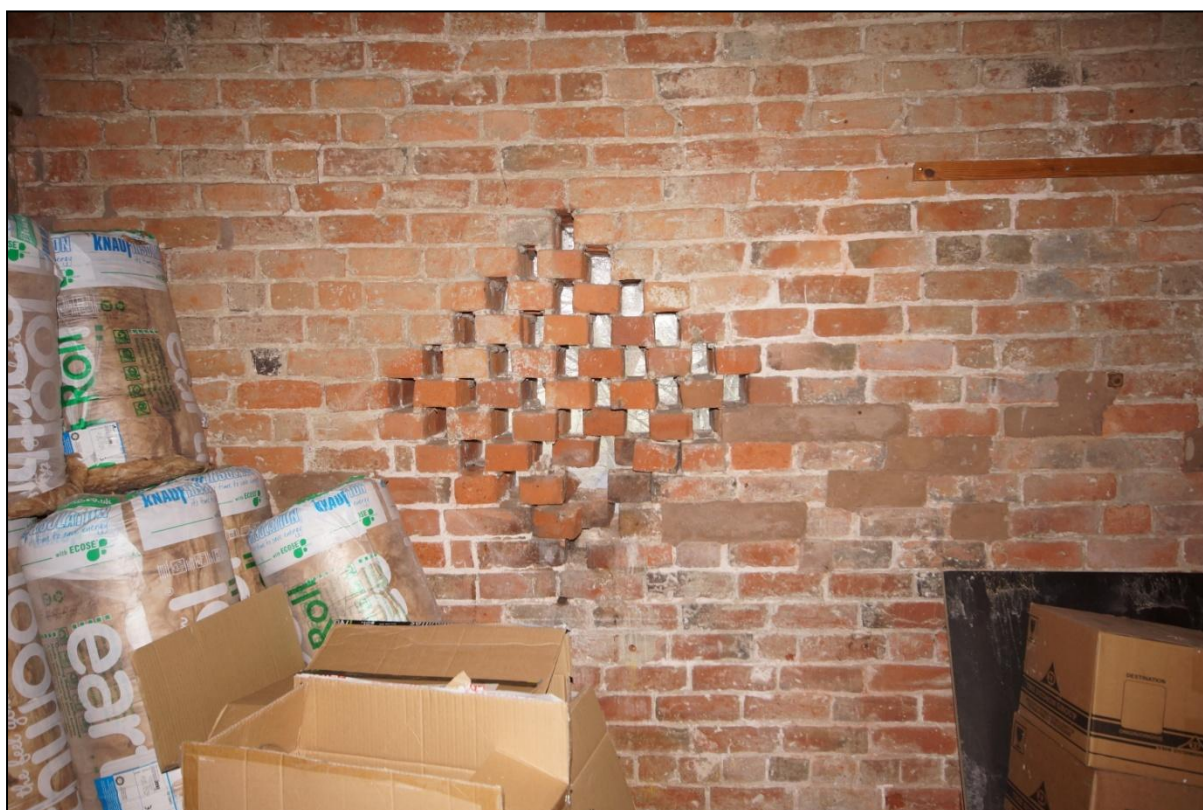


Plate 120: Honeycomb ventilation within the north wall of Building 19, viewed looking north.



Plate 121: King Post truss of Building 19, viewed looking west.



Plate 122: General view of the interior of Building 20, viewed looking east.



Plate 123: General view of the interior of Building 21, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 124: General view of the first floor of Building 22, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 125: The Central Yard, viewed looking west.



Plate 126: The Central Yard, viewed looking east.



Plate 127: South-east elevation of the Dairy Range, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 128: South-east elevation of Building 23, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 129: First floor window and owl hole within the south-east elevation of Building 24, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 130: Oblique view of the North-west elevation of the Dairy Range, viewed looking south.



Plate 131: Oblique view of Building 26, viewed looking east-north-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 132: General view of the interior of Building 23, viewed looking west.

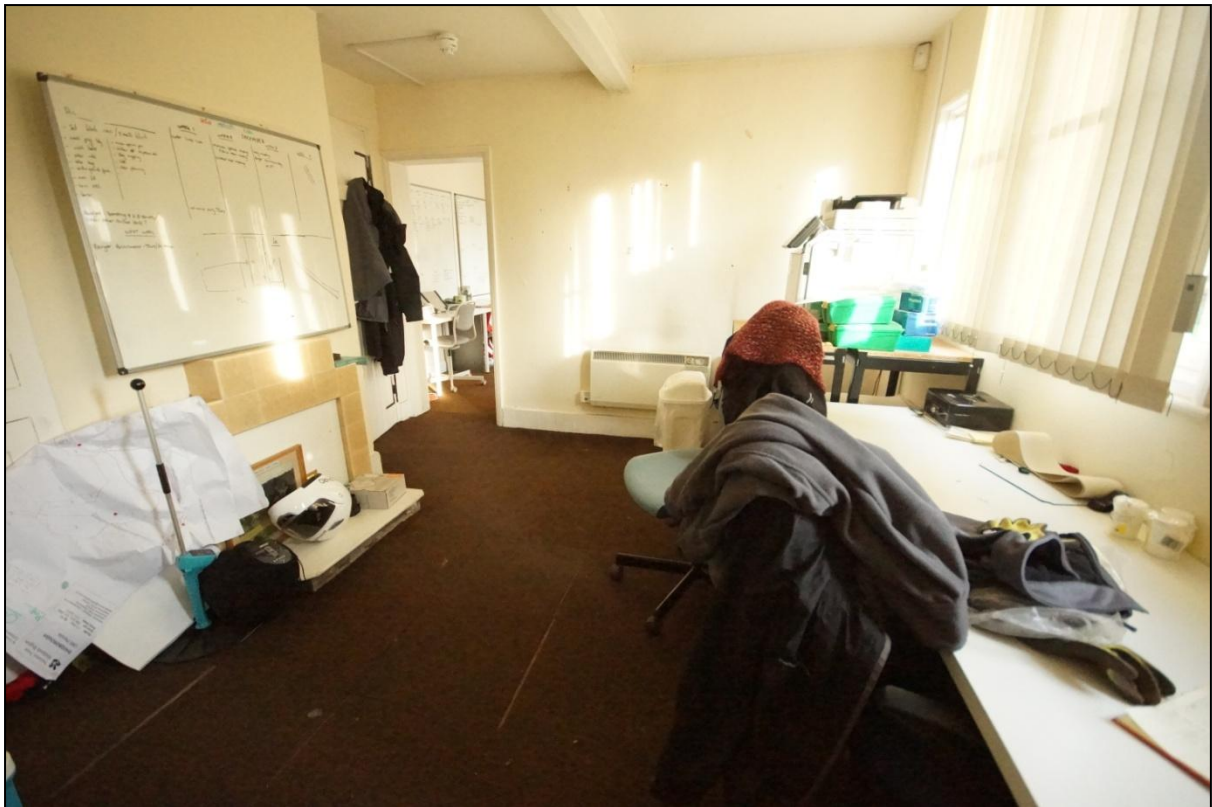


Plate 133: General view of the interior of Building 24, viewed looking north.



Plate 134: General view of the interior of Building 25, viewed looking south-south-west.



Plate 135: Oblique view of Building 27 (The Pig House), viewed looking north-west.



Plate 136: West elevation of the south bay of Building 27, viewed looking east.



Plate137: Doorway between Buildings 27 and 28, viewed looking south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 138: General view of the interior of Building 27, viewed looking south.



Plate 139: West elevation of Building 28, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.

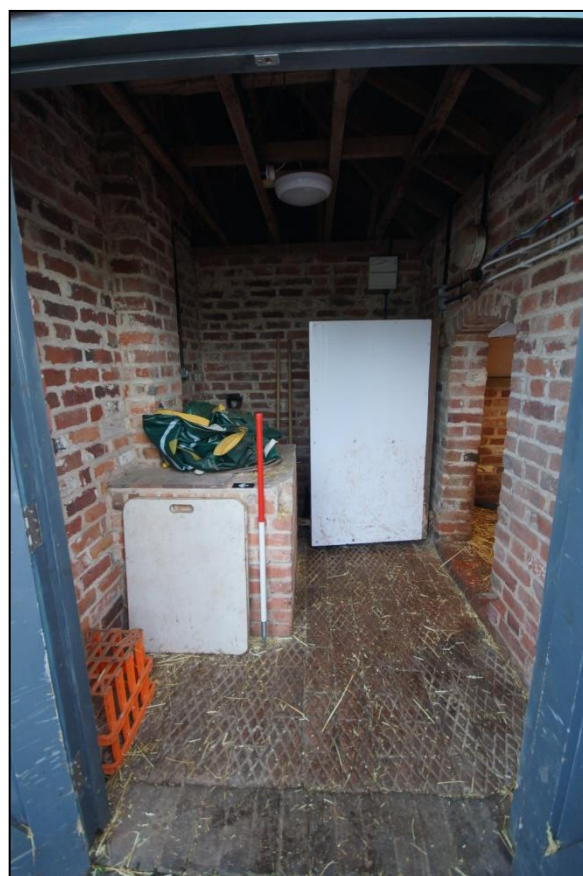


Plate 140: General view of the interior of Building 28, viewed looking east. Scale = 1m.

Appendix 1: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: trentpea1-341505

Project details

Project name	Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire: Historic Building Recording and Assessment
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake an Historic Building Assessment and Record of Shugborough Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire (centred on SJ 991 218). The work was undertaken in January 2019 and comprised a Level 3 survey of the complex of buildings at Park Farm. Park Farm is situated centrally within the parkland of Shugborough Estate, approximately 0.5km south of Shugborough Hall. It comprises an early 19th century farmstead, with a single yard surrounded by agricultural ranges on all sides to form a full regular courtyard plan. The farmstead was designed by Wyatt in c.1803 to realise Thomas Anson II's ambitions for the creation of a model farm. It comprises a Farm Steward's House (grade II* listed) to the east of the courtyard, a mill range to the south comprising a brewhouse, malthouse and water corn mill (the latter of which is Grade II* listed), animal housing to the west and a granary, open-fronted shelter sheds and store rooms to the north (all of which are grade II listed). A dairy cottage was constructed during a subsequent phase of development to the farmstead, which is located to the south of the mill range. Despite numerous alterations to Park Farm, the overall form of the historic farmstead is coherent with its original character retained. It represents a relatively intact example of a model farm with moderate survival of features both internally and within the exterior facades.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2019 End: 28-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SHU2 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	REGULAR
COURTYARD FULL PLAN FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from National Trust

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE STAFFORD COLWICH Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire
Postcode	ST17 0XB
Study area	0 Square metres

Site coordinates SJ 98914 21867 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief National Trust

originator

Project design Dr Michael Lobb

originator

Project Dr Michael Lobb

director/manager

Project supervisor Camilla Collins

Type of National Trust

sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive No

Exists?

Digital Archive Staffordshire HER

recipient

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"

available

Paper Archive Staffordshire HER

recipient

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

available

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Park Farm, Shugborough Estate, Staffordshire: Historic Building Assessment and Recording

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Other TPA Report No. 013/2019

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