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OUTBUILDING AT

**THE OLD VICARAGE
SHARESHILL
STAFFORDSHIRE**

Historic Building Record

2009

UNIVERSITY OF
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Project No. 1946

June 2009

Outbuilding at The Old Vicarage, Shareshill, Staffordshire

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

by
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(Birmingham Archaeology)

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for

Ms M Sault
96 Church Road
Shareshill
Staffordshire

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Outbuilding at the Old Vicarage, Shareshill, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Background to the Project.....	1
1.2	Reasons for Work.....	1
1.3	Scope of Report.....	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	1
3	METHODOLOGY.....	1
3.1	Historical Research.....	1
3.2	Historic Building Survey.....	2
4	SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS.....	2
4.1	Site Location.....	2
4.2	Designations.....	2
5	HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	2
5.1	Summary Historical Background.....	2
5.2	Map Regression.....	3
6	BUILDING DESCRIPTION.....	4
6.1	General Arrangements.....	4
6.2	Detailed Description.....	4
7	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	6
7.1	Discussion.....	6
7.2	Conclusion.....	6
8	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	6
9	SOURCES.....	7
 APPENDIX A: Staffordshire CC Specification.....		 8
APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings.....		11
APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs.....		12

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Location plan.
- Figure 2: Site Layout.
- Figure 3: Shareshill Tithe Map of 1841 (SRO D/3144/4/1).
- Figure 4: Undated (post-1845) plan of the Township of Shareshill (SRO D/3144/10/1)
- Figure 5: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 1st Edition of 1884.
- Figure 6: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 edition of 1902.
- Figure 7: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 edition of 1919.
- Figure 8: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 Edition of 1957.
- Figure 9: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 Edition of 1967.
- Figure 10: Modern aerial view of site.
- Figure 11: Plan, south elevation and cross sections.
- Figure 12: Plate locations.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Shareshill Vicarage of 1845, south elevation.
- Plate 2: Shareshill Vicarage, north elevation (left) with outbuilding to right of gate.
- Plate 3: Outbuilding seen through gate to west of Vicarage.
- Plate 4: Outbuilding; south elevation oblique view from south-east.
- Plate 5: Outbuilding; south elevation, east end: note area of secondary brick to lhs of door.
- Plate 6: South elevation buttress detail.
- Plate 7: South elevation, doorway.
- Plate 8: Outbuilding; east elevation.
- Plate 9: Outbuilding; north elevation.
- Plate 10: Outbuilding; west elevation; cells 04/05 to left, 01-03 to right.
- Plate 11: Detail at north-east corner, cell 05.
- Plate 12: Former partition wall 04/05.
- Plate 13: Low wall of 01-03 plus block 02.
- Plate 14: Doorway to secondary block 02.
- Plate 15: Cell 02; corner detail.

Outbuilding at the Old Vicarage, Shareshill, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2009

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in May 2009 by Ms. Maxine Sault of Shareshill, Staffordshire to undertake a programme of historic building recording in advance of the demolition of a small outbuilding at the Old Vicarage, 96 Church Road, Shareshill, Staffordshire (NGR SJ 94384 06602).

It would appear that the outbuilding as recorded represents, at least in part, a secondary addition to an original garden boundary wall, the latter contemporary with the construction of the Shareshill Vicarage, built with funds raised by public subscription in 1845. All elements of the structure were in existence by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 on which they are clearly delineated.

A rapid search of the catalogues of the Lichfield and Stafford Record Offices has revealed no primary documentation regarding the construction of the vicarage and outbuildings. Likewise, no unambiguous evidence has been recorded to indicate the original function of the outbuilding, with no diagnostic fixtures or fittings surviving. The scale and layout of the buildings preclude an origin as a stables or coach house, and the main part of the building appears not to have been roofed over. Thus, a primary function as outhouse and garden storage facilities seems most likely.

While it is disappointing that the original function of the outbuilding has not been established with any degree of certainty, the current survey has allowed for an adequate drawn, photographic and written record of the structure, to a level required by the project brief, to be made in advance of demolition.

Outbuilding at the Old Vicarage, Shareshill, Staffordshire

Historic Building Record, 2009

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in May 2009 by Ms. Maxine Sault of Shareshill, Staffordshire to undertake a programme of historic building recording in at The Old Vicarage, 96 Church Road, Shareshill, Staffordshire (NGR SJ 94384 06602; Figure 1). The building record was commensurate with a 'Level 1' survey as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006).

1.2 Reasons for Work

1.2.1 The recording work was required by Staffordshire County Council as a condition of planning consent (ref. 08/00901/FUL) for the demolition of an existing structure and the erection of a new garage building on the same site, to the north-west of the Old Vicarage (Figure 2).

1.2.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a *Specification for an Archaeological Building Recording* prepared by Staffordshire County Council (2009), a copy of which is included below as **Appendix A**.

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 This report outlines the results of the building record, which has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008b) and with English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The aim of a Level 1 record is to make a '*basic visual record*' of a building or structure, comprising photographic, written and drawn survey.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historical Research

3.1.1 No programme of historical research was specified within the project brief. A rapid review of readily available sources and map regression exercise were, however, undertaken to place the building record within a broad historical context.

3.2 Historic Building Survey

Drawn Record

- 3.2.1 The building was recorded by means of measured plans, elevation and representative cross-sections, prepared on site at a scale of 1:50 in pencil on archivally stable drafting film. A register of site drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.2 The photographic record comprised black and white negative and high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D50 single lens reflex cameras and was commensurate with a 'Level 1' record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs is included below as **Appendix C**; a selection of images is reproduced below as plates, locations are illustrated in Figure 12.

Written Record

- 3.2.3 Written notes were compiled on *pro forma* record sheets as a basis for preparing the written description.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS

4.1 Site Location

- 4.1.1 The village of Shareshill is located c.9km NNE of the City of Wolverhampton and c. 6km south-west of the town of Cannock in Staffordshire. The outbuilding currently under consideration is located to the north-west of the mid 19th-century Vicarage (Plate 1), itself occupying a plot adjacent to the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary and St Luke, centred on NGR SJ 94384 06602.

4.2 Designations

- 4.2.1 Neither the Vicarage building nor the outbuilding currently under consideration are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest.

5 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Summary Historical Background¹

- 5.1.1 Shareshill represents a settlement of some antiquity; prehistoric activity has been recorded in the form of a Middle Bronze Age unlooped palstave, found in the vicinity of the church in 1966.

¹ The following summary is based upon a rapid review of readily available secondary sources (eg. VCH Staffs) and is not intended to represent a detailed historical account of the development of the village.

- 5.1.2 Shareshill is included in Domesday Book where it appears as 'Servedes', assessed as three hides. The name appears to derive from the OE 'screaf-scylf' meaning a hill by a narrow valley, or from the AS 'Scylg hyll' meaning shelved terrain (Cockin 2000, 508). Prior to the Conquest, it had been held by three freemen and afterwards it passed to Robert de Stafford (VCH 1959, 173-82) whose tenant was Herveus or Hervey. There was sufficient land to support four ploughs, although only one is actually noted. The manor was worth 10 shillings annually and the population was listed as two villeins and five bordars.
- 5.1.3 There was a church at Shareshill by 1213, though the earliest elements of the standing building date to the 14th century. The majority of the surviving fabric, however, largely brick and including a semi-circular Tuscan south porch, dates to a major reconstruction of c.1742. The parish originally formed a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Penkridge, being raised to parochial status only in 1551 (VCH 1959, 173-82). During the 18th and early 19th centuries, there was no parsonage house at Shareshill, the incumbent in several cases being the Master of Brewood Grammar School and resident in that parish (VCH, *ibid.*; see §.5.2.1 below). In 1841, by means of public subscription, moneys were collected for the erection of a parsonage house while an acre of land and £100 were donated by Lord Hatherton. White's Directory of Staffordshire (1851, 479) records that 'Lord Hatherton is the impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the curacy valued at £115, in the incumbancy of Rev. G.B. Clare BA, for whom a new Parsonage House was built in 1845, in the Elizabethan Style.'

5.2 Map Regression

A number of early maps survive at the Staffordshire and Lichfield Record Offices (SRO and LRO respectively. None illustrate the outbuilding currently under consideration, though one illustrates the Vicarage building. Ordnance Survey mapping is also of only limited value in drawing any firm conclusions regarding the development of the structure.

Early Maps

- 5.2.1 A 'Plan of the estates at Shareshill belonging to the Dean and Chapter' of 1809 (LRO D30/4/8/17; not illustrated) indicates the land to the west of the future vicarage plot as Lichfield holdings, labelled '1' and described as 'House, other buildings, garden fold and croft' totalling 1 acre, 2 roods and 25 perches. These plots correspond to apportionments 245-7 on the Tithe map of 1841 (see below). The plot of the vicarage itself is labelled 'Brewood Free School' on the 1809 map.
- 5.2.2 The Tithe Map for Shareshill Parish of 1841 by Thomas Pearce of Wolverhampton (SRO D3144/4/1; Figure 3) shows the Church of St Mary and St Luke and a vacant plot to the west (the location of the present vicarage), clearly labelled 'Clare', referring to the incumbent Rev. G.B. Clare church for whom the vicarage was to be constructed four years later. The adjacent apportionments (numbered 245-7) are noted to be in the ownership of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.
- 5.2.3 An undated copy of the tithe map (SRO D1121/M/27; not illustrated) shows an essentially similar arrangement. The plot of the later vicarage is labelled '118', though no accompanying apportionment survives.

- 5.2.4 A further (undated) mid 19th-century map (Figure 4) clearly illustrates the new vicarage building in some detail though, interestingly, the outbuilding against the northern boundary wall of the garden is absent, perhaps indicating that the structure may not be contemporary with the main house.
- 5.2.5 A 'Plan of the estates at Shareshill belonging to the Dean and Chapter' of 1869 (LRO D30/4/8/18; not illustrated) indicates the land to the west of the future vicarage plot as Lichfield holdings, described as 'Homage' and 'Croft'; they carry the numbering of the 1841 tithe map (ie. parcels 245-7). The plot of the vicarage itself is labelled as 'Glebe Land' but includes no details of buildings or structures.

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.2.6 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 5) provides a fairly detailed view of the layout of the outbuilding structure at that date: the northern wall of the garden to the rear of the vicarage is shown to include a 'dog-leg' north-west of the house with a four-cell structure within the external angle. The 1884 edition in fact gives a clearer indication of the layout of the outbuilding than the later editions (Figures 6-9), all of which appear to show a single, roofed block to the south with two open 'stalls' to the north.
- 5.2.7 Little change is evident within the structure of the Vicarage or the associated outbuildings in Ordnance Survey editions down to 1967 (Figure 9). It is however evident that major alterations have been made to the rear ranges of the Vicarage building in recent years (compare Figures 9 and 10).

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Arrangements

- 6.1.1 The outbuilding under consideration, which measures a maximum of 4.5 m (E/W) x 5.25m (N/S) is constructed against the northern face of an east-west aligned garden boundary wall which serves to divide a yard area around the vicarage from a garden plot to the north, laid to turf. This wall is staggered with an offset northwards immediately north-west of the vicarage building. The outbuilding is constructed within the resulting exterior angle (see Figure 10; Plate 2).

6.2 Detailed Description

The Garden Boundary Wall

- 6.2.1 The **garden boundary wall** (Plate 4) is of purple-grey brick laid to Flemish Stretcher bond (dims: 235 x 115 x 70mm) within a pale, creamy mortar. It is aligned east-west and extends from the western site boundary wall for a distance of 11.2m before returning northwards. The northwards offset measures 4.5m, after which the wall is again aligned east-west, extending across the full width of the vicarage plot and including a double gateway flanked by square piers (Plate 2). The wall head is formed of half-round section, Staffordshire blue coping bricks; the wall survives to its full height to the east, though the upper courses of the central section have been lost while the western 2.5m slopes gently down to meet the head of the western boundary wall, which stands 1.3m tall. The wall is supported by three, slightly-projecting brick buttresses along its length (Plate 6). The upper section of wall (9 courses or c.0.75m) is readily distinct, being of deeper (80mm) brick; the interface between the two types

of brick forming a clear horizontal line (Figure 11b) suggesting that it represents a deliberate raising of the wall height. To the east of the central of the three buttresses, the raising of the wall is in a clearly distinct red brick (Plate 5), signifying a further discrete phase of development. At the eastern end of the wall, the overall height of brickwork is reduced to 1.80m to either side of a 0.77m wide opening (Plate 7) which passes through the depth of the boundary wall into the outbuilding structure itself (**01**, Figure 11). The opening is not closed over by any form of arch or lintel. The eastern corner return of the wall is of rounded, bull nose brick.

- 6.2.2 The eastern elevation of the garden boundary wall is much obscured by vegetation (Plate 8) though an inspection of the eastern face revealed no features of interest. The garden wall extends northwards for a distance of 4.5m at which point it turns through a 90° angle to continue an east-west alignment. The external angle of the wall is again rounded of bull-nose bricks (Plate 11). The eastern continuation incorporates a 2.85m wide gateway (Plate 2).

The Outbuilding

- 6.2.3 The outbuilding is constructed within the exterior angle formed by the northern offset in the garden boundary wall. It comprises a total of 5 'cells' (**01-05**, Figure 11) forming two distinct sections. Cells **01-03** form a rectangular block ranged against the rear of the garden wall itself and are accessed via the opening within the eastern end of that wall, previously described. The block has combined overall measurements of 4.3m (E/W) x 2.25m (N/S) and is bounded by a low, brick-built wall standing c.1.2m tall, the northern arm sloping upwards in a gentle curve to meet the north-south aligned section of garden wall to the east where its maximum height is c.2m (Figure 11c). The bounding wall is of 0.70m deep brick, capped with Staffordshire blue coping bricks with a single stone capping to the north-west angle (Plate 13). Flooring is of Staffordshire blue brick pavements throughout. Set centrally within this enclosure, and abutting the garden wall to the south, is a rectangular, enclosed structure (**02**; Plate 13), 1.5m N/S x 2m (E/W) with mono-pitch roof, accessed via a single, segmental headed door within its west wall (Plate 14) and lit by a single, square window with stone cill to the north. The construction of the block is simple and utilitarian, though the eaves is enhanced with a single projecting brick band and the north-east angle is rounded and stopped to the top (Plate 15). The brickwork of the exterior walls clearly abuts the garden wall to the south, at least in the lower courses. The block houses a modern water closet possibly replacing an earlier earth closet.
- 6.2.4 To the north of cells 01-03, two further cells, **04** and **05**, are again enclosed by a low brick wall which butts crudely up against the angle of the boundary wall at the point where it returns eastwards across the garden (Plate 11). Cell **04** measures 2m (E/W) x 2.5m (N/S) and is entered via a narrow 0.7m wide entrance at the south end of its west wall, where it abuts the bounding wall of 01-03. The wall is here much reduced and only a brick step remains. Cell **05** is located to the east of 04, occupying the space between the latter and the garden boundary wall; it measures 1.6m (E/W) by 1.7m (N/S). The dividing wall between 04 and 05 has been removed almost to ground level, though it can still be traced on the ground and in the northern face of the bounding wall of 01-03 (Plate 12); a narrow (0.65m) opening at the northern end of this partition formerly allowed access between 04 and 05. Both 04 and 05 are paved in Staffordshire blue bricks (Plate 12), those within 05 laid on edge.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 It would appear that the outbuilding as recorded represents, at least in part, a secondary addition to an original garden boundary wall, the latter contemporary with the construction of the Vicarage house in c.1845. The original boundary wall would have stood to a height of 1.80m. No outbuilding is indicated on the undated 19th-century plan first indicating the vicarage (Figure 4); however, the alignment of the north garden wall on this plan brings its reliability into question. The bounding wall of 01/03 may represent a primary feature; toilet block 02 however is clearly secondary, its brickwork abuts the north elevation of the boundary wall and its introduction necessitated the raising of that wall, evidenced by the horizontal interface within the brickwork. Cells 04/05 are also clearly secondary, with their bounding wall crudely abutting the boundary wall to the north-east.
- 7.1.2 All elements of the structure as recorded were, however, in existence by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 on which they can be clearly discerned. Later editions appear to show a single, roofed unit to the south with two open stalls to the north; no evidence was recorded during the current survey to account for this implied arrangement, while the true line of the northern wall with obvious offset, brings the accuracy of the later editions, which all show a single straight wall alignment, into question.
- 7.1.3 A rapid search of the catalogues of the Lichfield and Stafford Record Offices has revealed no primary documentation regarding the construction of the vicarage and outbuildings. No unambiguous evidence has been recorded to indicate the original function of the outbuilding, with no diagnostic fixtures or fittings surviving. The scale and layout of the buildings preclude an origin as a stables or coach house, and the main part of the building appears not to have been roofed over. Thus, a primary function as outhouse and garden storage facilities seems most likely.

7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 While it is disappointing that the original function of the outbuilding has not been established with any degree of certainty, the current survey has allowed for an adequate drawn, photographic and written record of the structure, to a level required by the project brief, to be made in advance of demolition.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 8.1 The historic building recording was commissioned by Ms. Maxine Sault of 96 Church Road, Shareshill, Staffordshire to whom thanks are extended for arranging access to the property. Thanks are also extended to the staff at the Stafford and Lichfield Record Offices.
- 8.2 Historical research and field visit were undertaken by Ric Tyler AIfA of Birmingham Archaeology who also wrote and illustrated the current report. The report was edited by Dr Malcolm Hislop MIFA, Project Manager and Research Fellow at Birmingham Archaeology.

9 SOURCES

(a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1809 Plan of the Estates at Shareshill belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. (LRO D/30/4/8/17).
- 1841 Shareshill Tithe Map. (SRO D/3144/4/1A).
- n.d. Pre-1845 copy of tithe map. (SRO D1121/M/27).
- n.d. Mid 19th-century (post-1845) plan of township of Shareshill. (SRO D/3144/10/1).
- 1869 Plan of the Estates at Shareshill belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. (LRO D/30/4/8/18).
- 1884 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition.
- 1902 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision.
- 1919 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 2nd Revision.
- 1957 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map.
- 1967 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 Revision.

(b) Secondary Sources

Cockin T 2000. *The Staffordshire Encyclopaedia*. Barlaston, Malthouse Press.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

IfA 2008b *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA 2008. *Code of Conduct*.

Staffordshire County Council 2009. 'Specification for an Archaeological Building Recording: 96 Church Road, Shareshill, Staffordshire, WV10 7LA'.

VCH (1967). *Victoria History of the County of Staffordshire*. Vol. **5**.

(c) Trade Directories (in chronological order)

1851 White's Directory of Staffordshire

(d) On-line resources

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>

<http://www.staffspasttrack.org.uk/>

APPENDIX A: Staffordshire CC Specification**SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**
96 Church Road, Shareshill, Staffordshire, WV10 7LA**January 2009****1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 A planning application (South Staffordshire Council Reference 08/00901/FUL) has been received for the development of a garage at 96 Church Road, Shareshill, WV10 7LA). An archaeological building recording has been recommended as a condition attached to planning permission for this work. The objective of this Specification is to establish a framework which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), acting on the advice of the County Archaeological Officer (CAO), within which a building recording may be carried out.
- 1.2 The building recording will be conducted in accordance with this specification and will be carried out in accordance with a Level 1 survey as detailed in the English Heritage volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2001). All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the requirements established in the English Heritage volume entitled the 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide' (2006). Any variation in the WSI will be agreed in advance by the developer and the LPA.

2 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposal involves the demolition of an outbuilding which is marked upon the first edition 6" OS map (1880s). The building may be contemporary with the associated vicarage which was built c.1845. Evidence regarding its precise function and its role in the domestic life of the vicarage may survive within its fabric and fittings.

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To carry out a Level 1 photographic, written and drawn survey of the outbuilding prior to demolition. This work should be carried out to the standards as specified in the English Heritage volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2007).
- 3.2 To secure the adequate recording and reporting of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The archaeological contractor is asked to design a programme of monitoring and recording to be carried out during those stages of development involving substantial ground disturbance. The project should include the following as appropriate:

1. Level 1 building recording of the outbuilding to include the recording of the general structure and surviving fixtures, fittings or floor surfaces within the structure.

2. A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication.

- 4.2 A Photographic record (monochrome prints and polychrome slides) will be maintained and supported by an index and site plan of shot locations. The photographic record should also be supported by the production of an annotated plan (at an appropriate scale).
- 4.4 If finds are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development shall cease where they might be disturbed in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the LPA or personnel nominated by them. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.
- 4.5 The developer shall afford access to the development site for the purposes of archaeological monitoring to officers of the LPA or personnel nominated by them at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.
- 4.6 The developer shall give the LPA or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the watching brief during the period in which it is carried out.
- 4.7 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992)
- 4.8 The archaeological contractor should agree all on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity and identify those elements of the construction programme requiring time for recording.
- 4.9 The archaeological contractors should comply with all Health and Safety requirements stipulated by the Main Contractor, ensure that their staff wear the correct PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) at all times and that a Risk Assessment for the work is prepared in advance and reviewed at regular intervals.
- 4.10 The project should also attempt to place the project findings into their historical and geographical context through cartographic and documentary research.
- 4.11 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.
- 4.12 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.

5 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

- 5.1 A report on the results obtained should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and personnel nominated by them within 8 weeks of the completion of site work. This should include consideration of:

- 1. non-technical summary

2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
 3. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered
 4. the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures on the site not disturbed by development - surviving areas of archaeological potential should be indicated on the site plan
 5. appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, and drawings at an appropriate scale and photographs
 6. summary of results
 7. description of the archive and the location for its long-term deposition
- 5.2 If significant remains are recorded during the project, then it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.
- 5.3 The post excavation work shall be carried out immediately on completion of site investigations. The site archive shall be prepared in accordance with established professional guidelines.
- 5.4 The written and illustrated report of the watching brief shall be copied to:
- i) the client
 - ii) the County Council
 - iii) the National Monuments Record
- 5.5 The copy of the report sent to the County Council should be accompanied by a completed copy of the Activity and Source Submission Form (see appendix 1).
- 5.6 The archive and finds, including a copy of the watching brief report, shall be deposited at an appropriate museum, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. The museum guidelines regarding the acceptance of such material should be taken into account. The recipient museum shall be informed in advance of the date when the watching brief is to commence.
- 5.7 The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire Sites and Monuments Record, within six months of completion. The AFC shall also submit a short summary report for inclusion in the next edition of the journal West Midlands Archaeology within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, then please contact Debbie Langley or Stephen Dean at the address below:

Environment & Countyside Unit
Staffordshire County Council
Development Services Dept,
Riverway,
Stafford
ST16 3TJ

Tel. (01785) 277290 or 277285
Fax (01785) 277364

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

Site Name:	Outbuilding at The Old Vicarage, 96 Church Street, Shareshill, Staffordshire	Project Number:	1946
Project Name:	Historic Building Record		

Drg No.	Format	Description	Scale	Recorder	Date
1946_01	A3 pencil on film	Ground Plan	1:50	R Tyler	01/06/09
1946_02	A3 pencil on film	Transverse and Longitudinal Cross Sections	1:50	R Tyler	01/06/09
1946_03	A3 pencil on film	Southern Elevation of Garden Wall	1:50	R Tyler	01/06/09

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

Site Name:	Outbuilding at The Old Vicarage, 96 Church Street, Shareshill, Staffordshire	Project Number:	1946
Project Name:	Historic Building Record		
Film Number: 1	Film Type: Monochrome Print	ASA : 400	NB * Photographs marked with an asterisk are reproduced as plates in this report

No. (Pl. No.)	Digital	Description	Scales	Orientation	Photographer	Date
28 (Pl. 4)	*DSC_0387	South Elevation oblique view from SW	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	01/06/09
27	DSC_0388	South Elevation, east end	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	01/06/09
26	DSC_0389	South Elevation, west end	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09
25 (Pl. 5)	*DSC_0390	South Elevation, west end; detail of raised walling	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09
24 (Pl. 6)	*DSC_0391	South Elevation, detail of buttress	1m x 1	→ NW	R Tyler	01/06/09
23 (Pl. 7)	*DSC_0392	South Elevation, east end detail of opening	2m + 1m	→ NW	R Tyler	01/06/09
22 (Pl. 8)	*DSC_0393	East Elevation	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	01/06/09
21 (Pl. 9)	*DSC_0394	North Elevation	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
20	DSC_0395	General oblique view looking SE	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	01/06/09
19	DSC_0396	Oblique view of toilet block and partition wall	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	01/06/09
18 (Pl.10)	*DSC_0397	West Elevation	2m x 2	→ E	R Tyler	01/06/09
17	DSC_0398	Cells 04/05 looking W	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	01/06/09
16	DSC_0399	Cells 04/05 floor and former partition wall	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
15 (Pl.12)	*DSC_0400	Cells 04/05 floor and former partition wall	1m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	01/06/09
14 (Pl. 11)	*DSC_0401	Wall detail at NE corner	1m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	01/06/09
13	DSC_0402	Cells 01-03 bounding wall	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	01/06/09
12 (Pl. 13)	*DSC_0403	Toilet block 03	2m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	01/06/09
11	DSC_0404	Garden boundary wall north elevation	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
10	DSC_0405	Cells 01-03 bounding wall; detail of stone coping to angle	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09
9	DSC_0406	Toilet block 03, west elevation	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	01/06/09
8	DSC_0407	Cell 04 floor and west wall	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	01/06/09
7	DSC_0407	Cells 04/05 north wall	1m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	01/06/09
6	DSC_0409	Toilet Block 03, window	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
5 (Pl.14)	*DSC_0410	Toilet Block 03, door	2m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	01/06/09
4 (Pl.15)	*DSC_0411	Toilet Block 03, door; detail	---	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
3	DSC_0412	Toilet Block 03, eaves detail	---	→ SE	R Tyler	01/06/09
2 (Pl. 2)	*DSC_0413	General view of vicarage and outbuilding from garden	---	→ S	R Tyler	01/06/09
1	DSC_0414	General oblique view of outbuilding	---	→ NW	R Tyler	01/06/09
-- (Pl.3)	*DSC_0415	General view of outbuilding through gateway to south	---	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09
--	DSC_0416	Vicarage, south front oblique	---	→ NE	R Tyler	01/06/09
-- (Pl. 1)	*DSC_0417	Vicarage, south front	---	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09
--	DSC_0418	Vicarage, south front	---	→ N	R Tyler	01/06/09

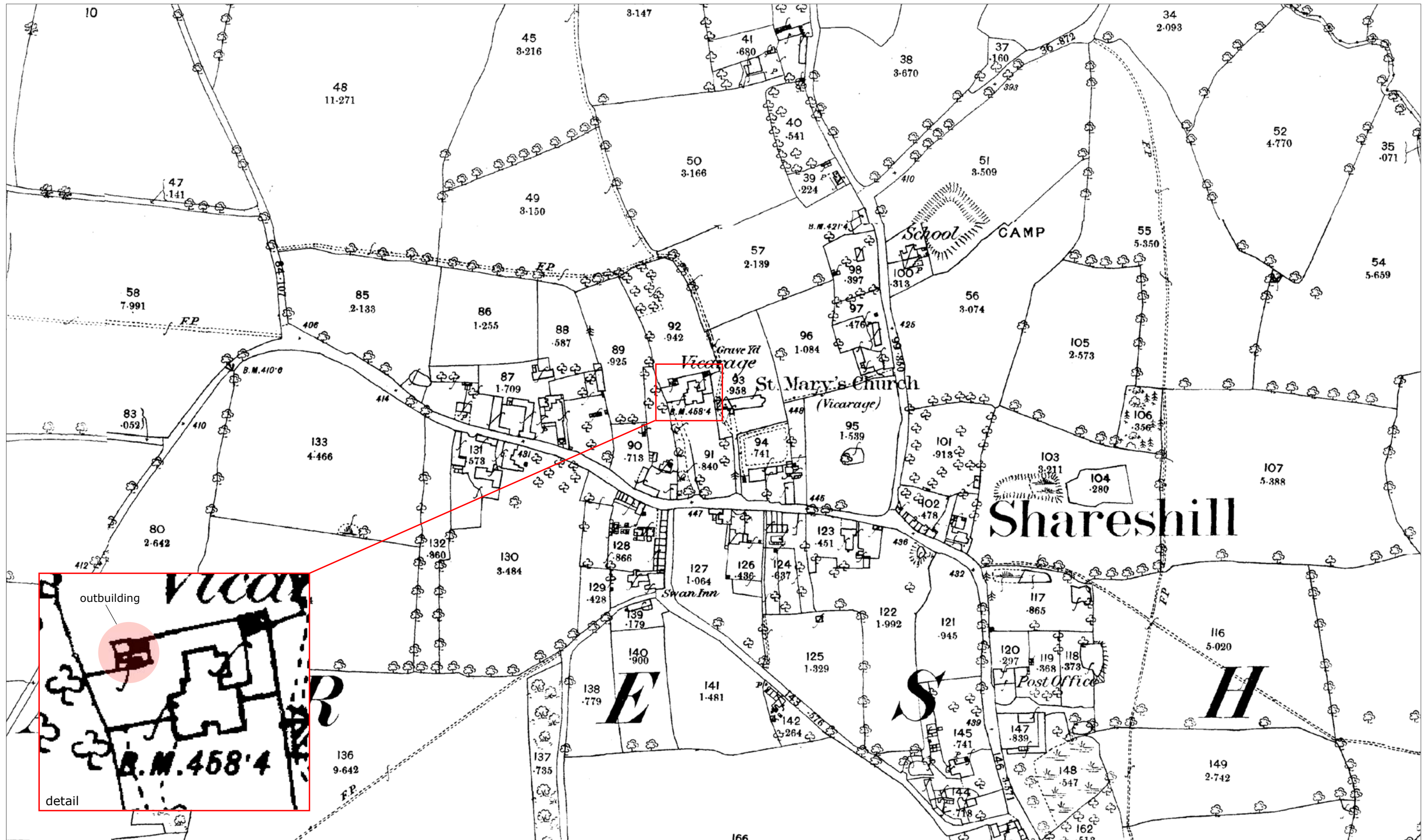


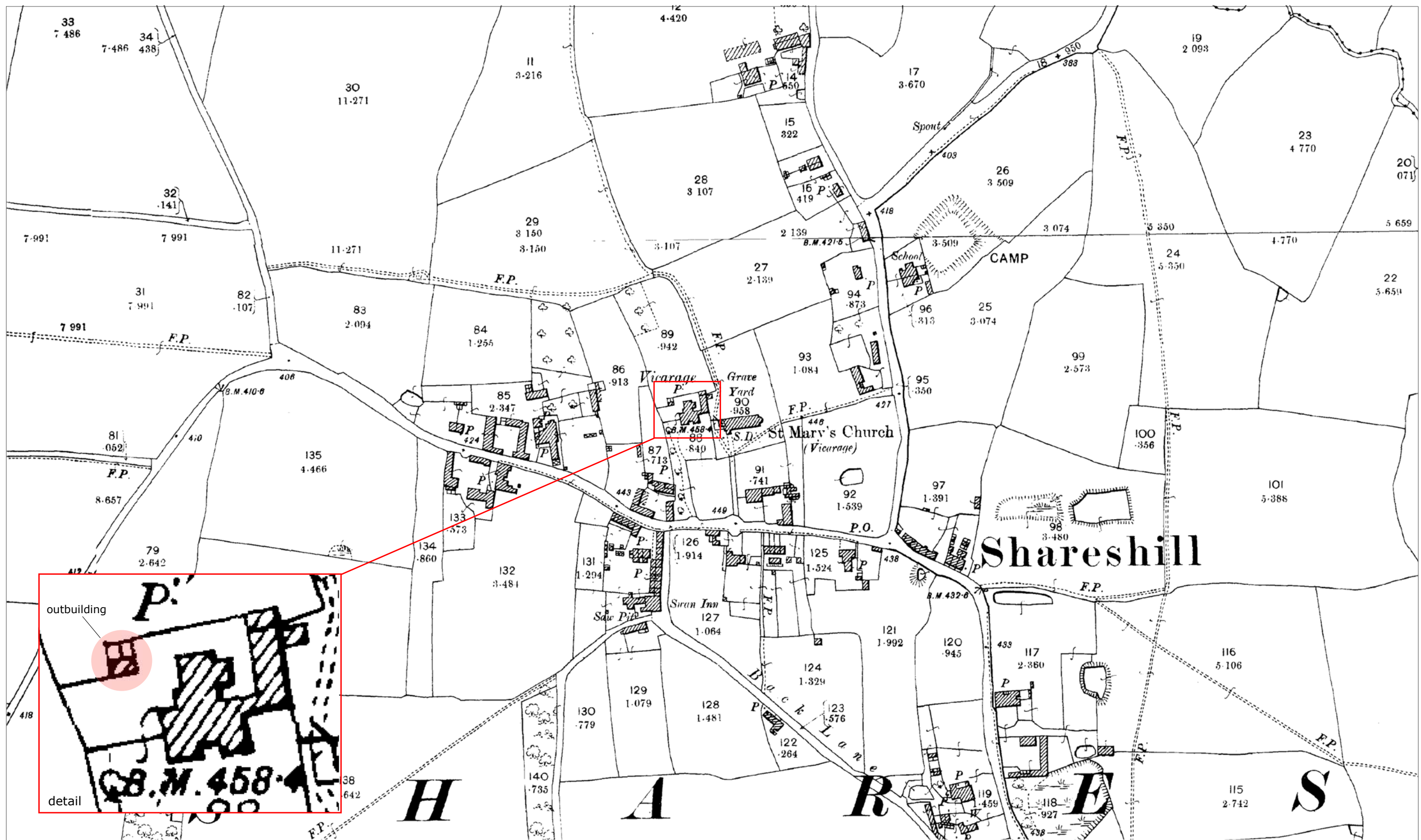


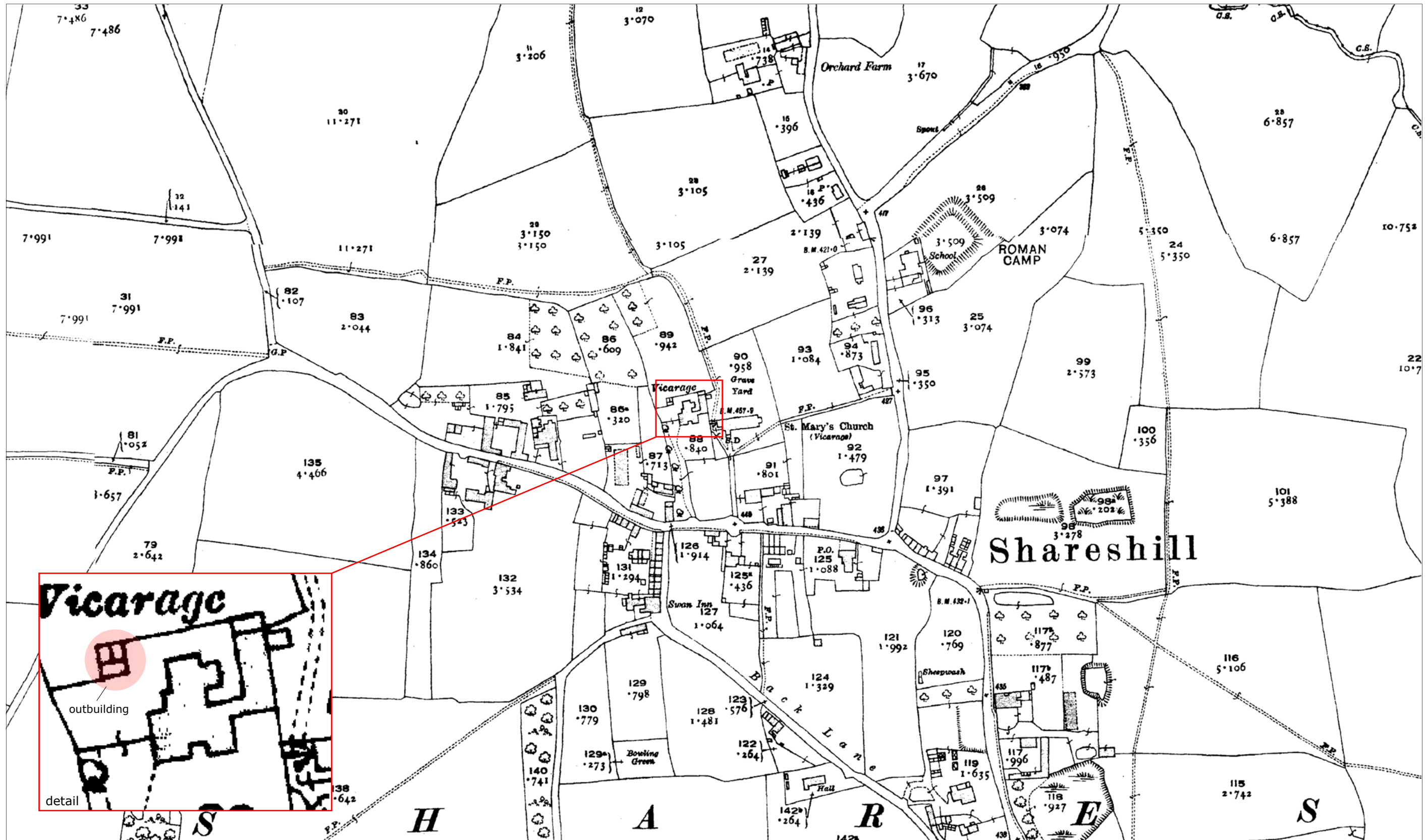




SRO D3144/10/1







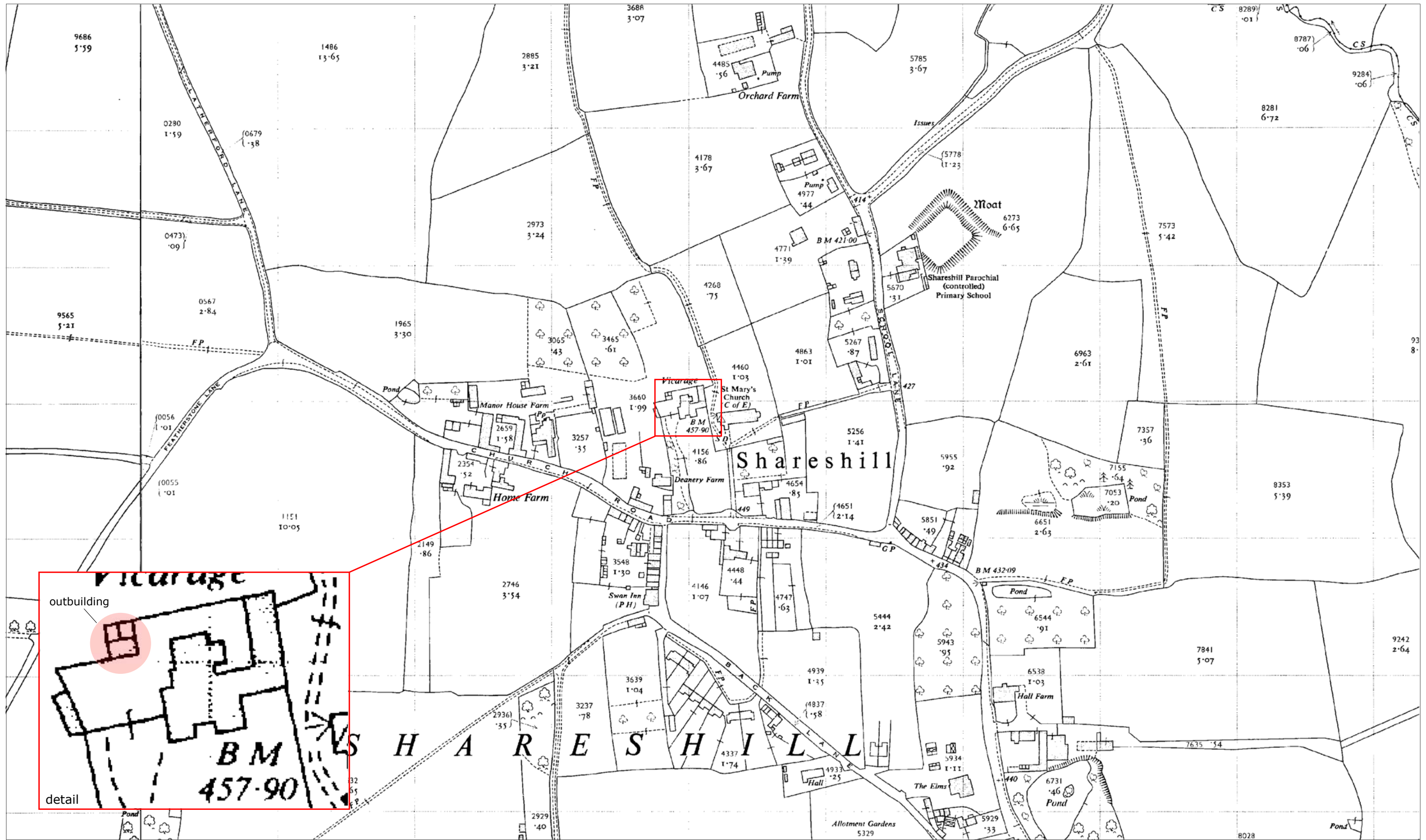
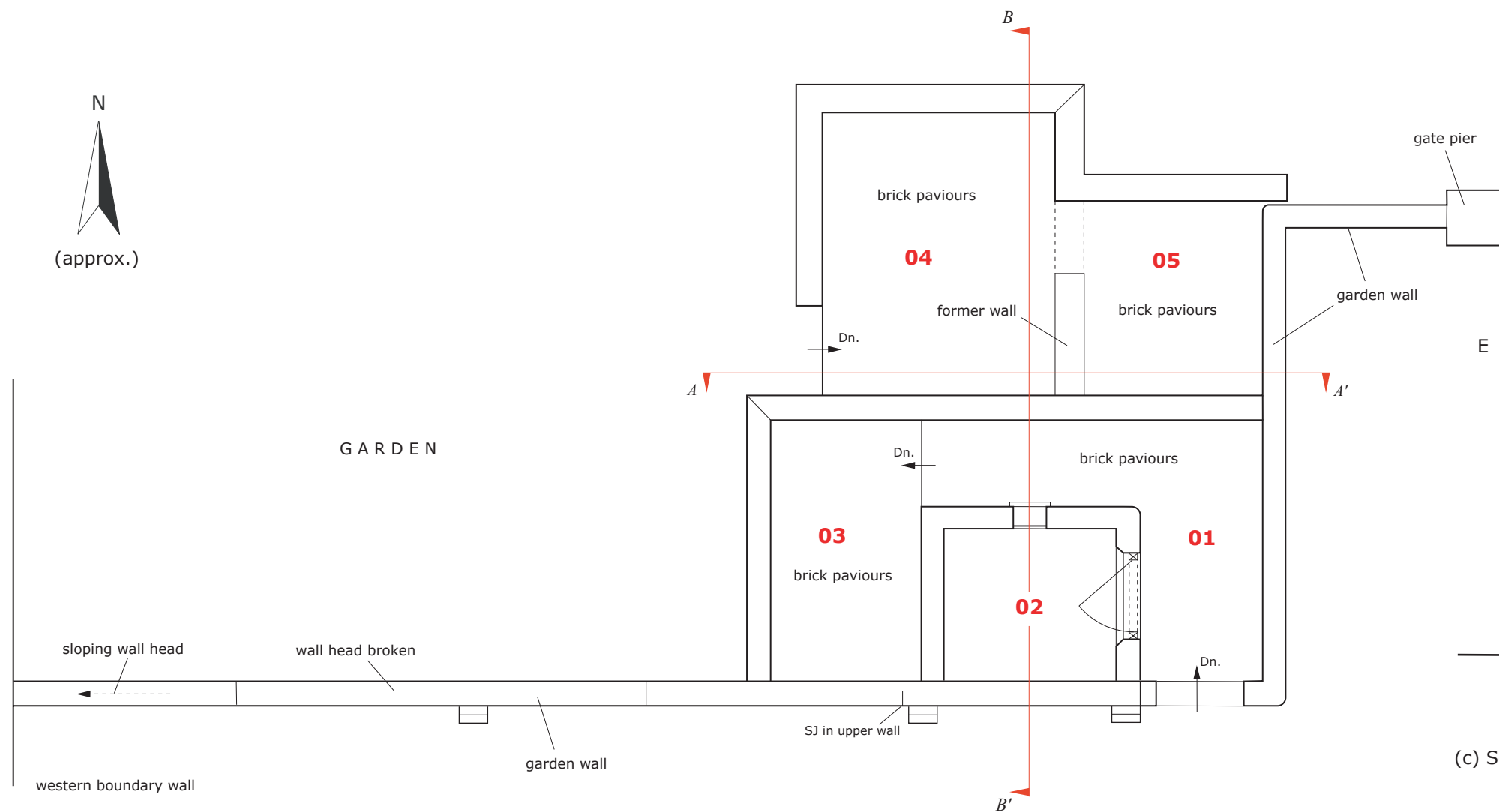


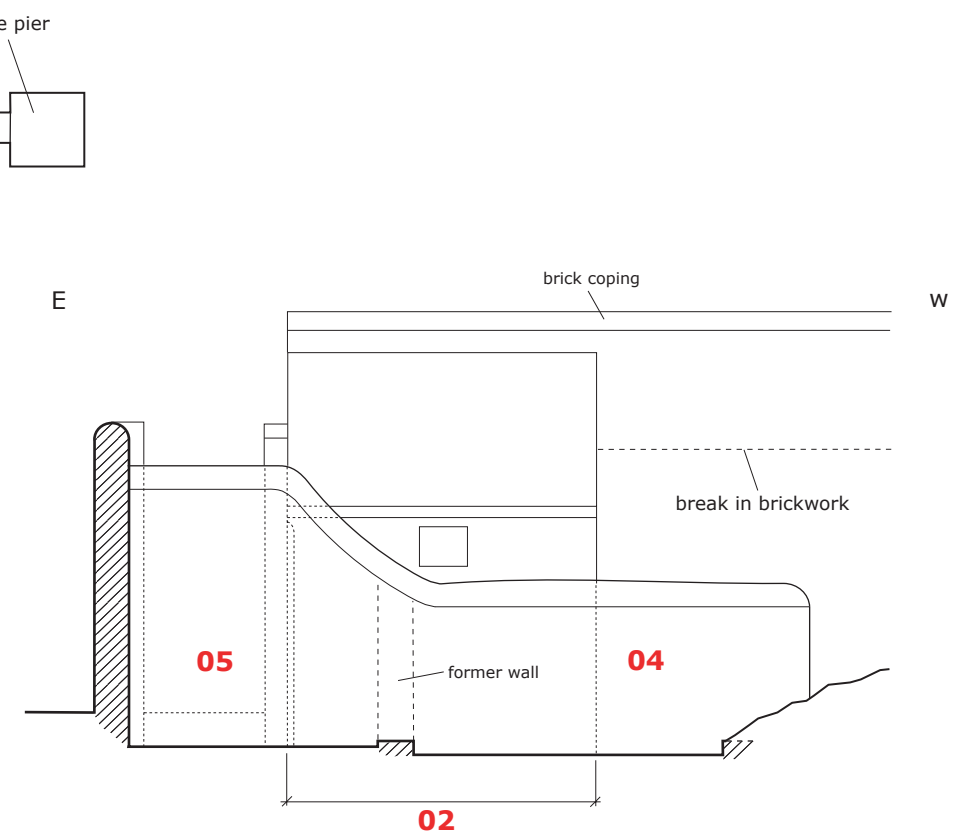




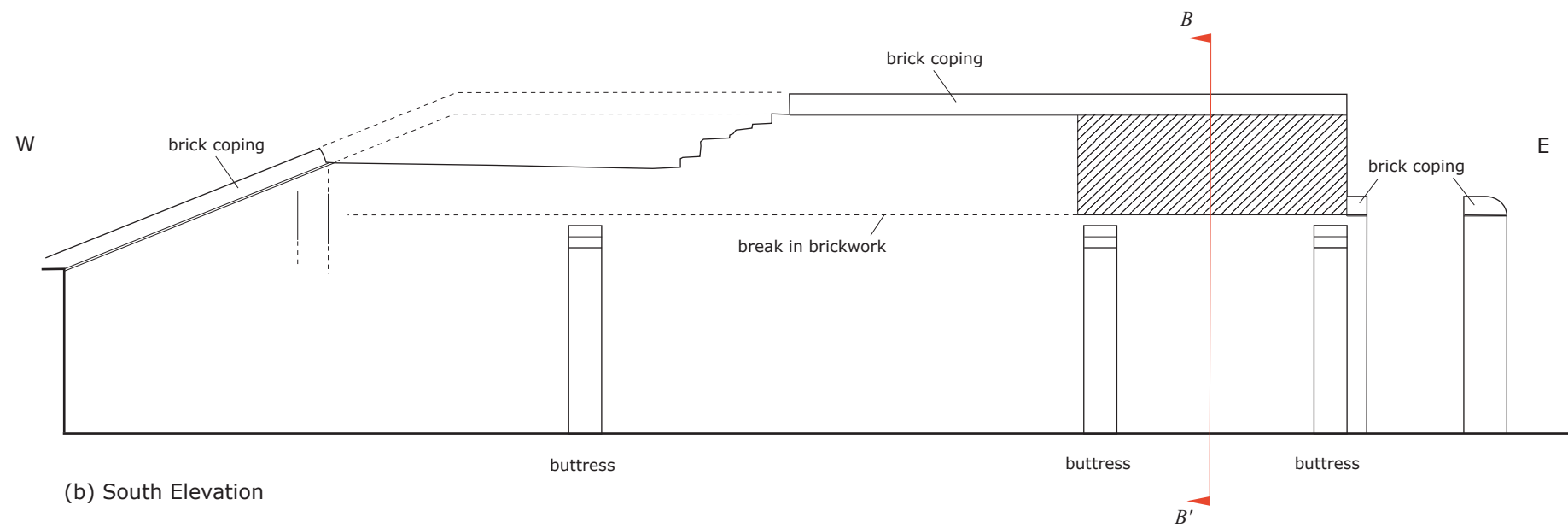
Image ©Google Earth



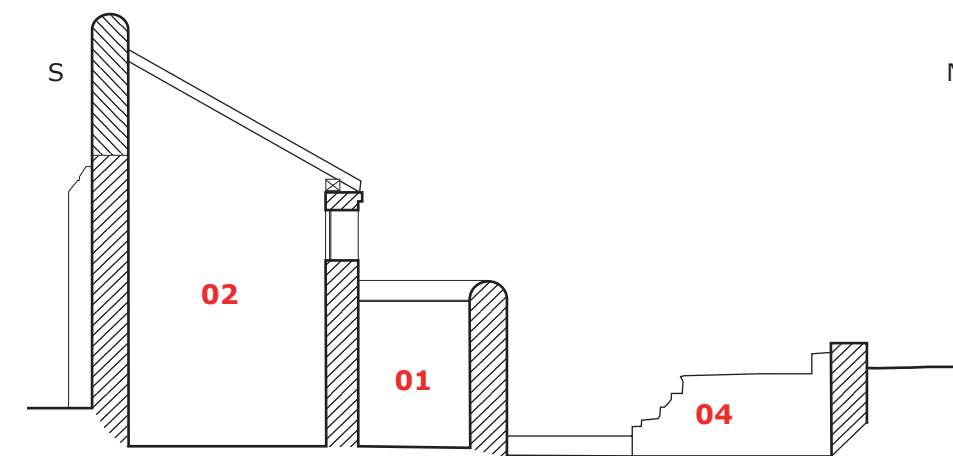
(a) Plan



(c) Section at A-A'



(b) South Elevation



(d) Section at B-B'



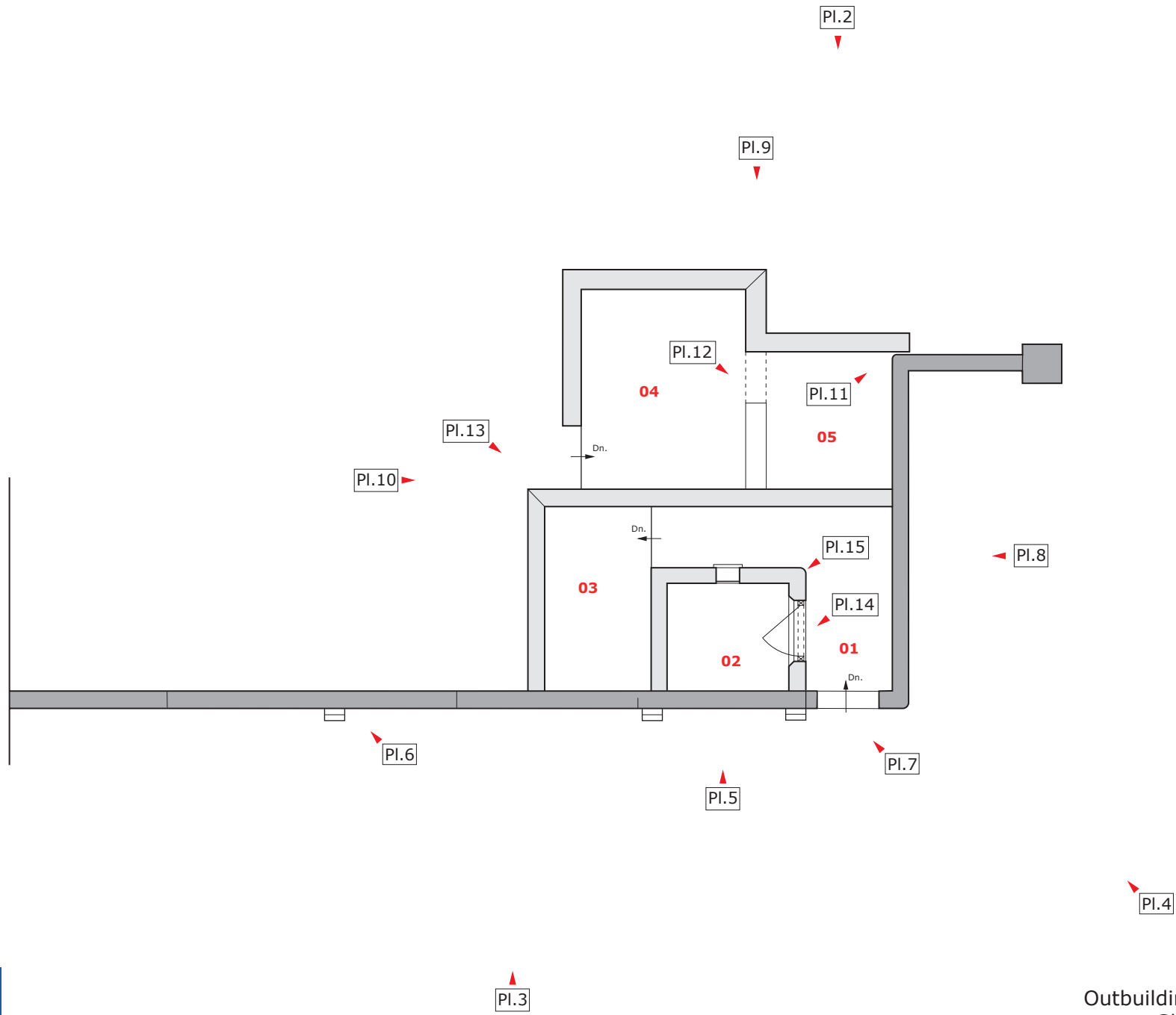




Plate 1: Shareshill Vicarage of 1845; south elevation.



Plate 2: Shareshill Vicarage, north elevation (left) with outbuilding to right of gate.



Plate 3: Outbuilding seen through gate to west of Vicarage.



Plate 4: Outbuilding; south elevation oblique view from south-east.



Plate 5: Outbuilding; south elevation, east end: note area of secondary brick to lhs of door.



Plate 6: South elevation buttress detail.

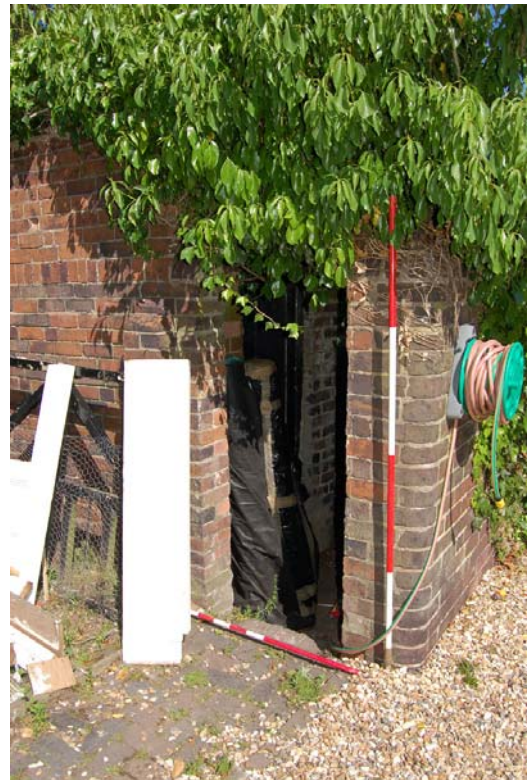


Plate 7: South elevation, doorway.



Plate 8: Outbuilding; east elevation.



Plate 9: Outbuilding; north elevation.



Plate 10: Outbuilding; west elevation; cells 04/05 to left, 01-03 to right.



Plate 11: Detail at NE corner, cell 05.



Plate 12: Former partition wall, 04/05.



Plate 13: Low wall of 01-03 plus block 02.



Plate 14: Doorway to secondary block 02.

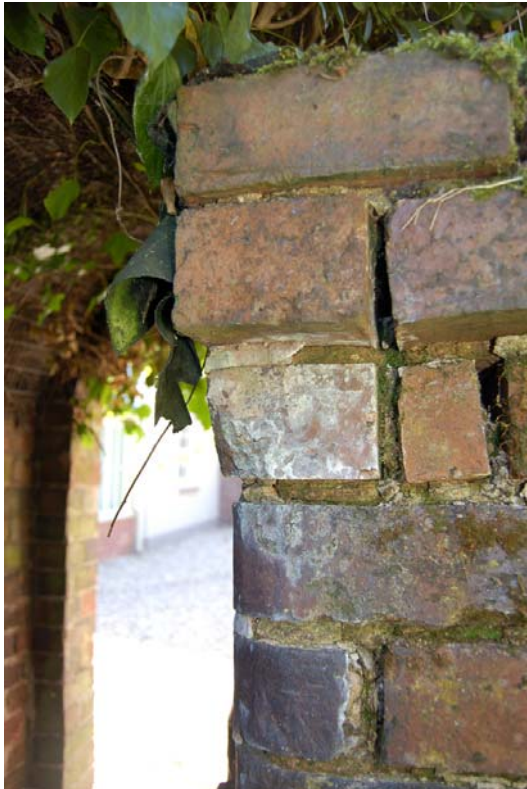


Plate 15: Cell 02; corner detail.