

1EW03 - Enabling Works Central

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Historic Building Recording

Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse,
Steeple Claydon,
Buckinghamshire

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 COPA was commissioned by Fusion to carry out historic building recording (HBR) at Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse, Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, in relation to construction activities for HS2 Phase One. Works of HBR were undertaken in compliance with the Method Statement for Shepherd's Furze (Doc No: 1EW03-FUS-EV-MST-CS06_CL09-008603) and the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Doc. No: 1EW03-FUS-COP-EV-REP-C000-000001). Works of HBR are required to produce an analytical record of the buildings prior to demolition as part of construction activities relating to Phase 1 of HS2.
- 1.1.2 The farmstead at Shepherd's Furze comprises the main farmhouse which is Grade II listed (ref: List Entry No. 1214845) as well as a group of stables, barns and other agricultural buildings to the rear. The list description suggests a date of c.1770 for the main farmhouse recording works have identified the buildings to the rear to be of 20th-century date.
- 1.1.3 Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse is located on the estate of Claydon House and one of the interesting aspects of the farmhouse is the possibility that the stonework to its front elevation may have been reused from Claydon House. The ashlar, and particularly the moulded stone to the eaves is surprisingly fine for a building such as this and it is a plausible suggestion. Closer examination of the stone during and after the watching brief that was carried out alongside the demolition of the farmhouse revealed many stones with fine mouldings on their interior faces. These stones were either reused from a demolished structure or were the off-cuts from construction elsewhere. Given the craftsmanship of the masonry, they almost certainly came from a structure of some status and grandeur, such as Claydon House.
- 1.1.4 The investigation has contributed to HERDS objective KC52 relating to rural vernacular architecture. The buildings at Shepherd's Furze are in many respects typical of the 18th century vernacular common in Buckinghamshire, albeit the ashlar front more unusual. The original form of the house was a brick built, two up, two down, structure with a staircase that was centrally located. This was altered over time to include the west wing, and as in many farmhouses, the stairway was relocated here.

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2 Project Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 COPA were commissioned by Fusion to carry out historic building and setting recording at Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse, Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire. Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1214845) located within the land required for construction of HS2. The building and associated farm buildings are to be demolished as part of HS2 Phase One construction activities. Works of historic building recording (HBR) are required to record the building prior to construction and demolition activities.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 High Speed Two (HS2) is a new railway network proposed by Government to provide a new link between London, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, South Yorkshire, Leeds and Manchester. Phase one of HS2 will involve the construction of a new railway approximately 230km (143 miles) in length between London and the West Midlands. Powers for the construction, operation and maintenance of Phase One are conferred by the High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Act 2017.

2.2.2 Schedule 18 'Listed Buildings' to the Act concerns how legislation in respect of listed buildings under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act") applies to the Phase One works. Paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 disapplies some of this legislation from the Phase One works, in particular the requirement for listed building consent, in respect of those listed buildings set out in Table 1 of Schedule 18.

2.2.3 Following Royal Assent, HS2 Ltd entered into Heritage Agreements with the former Aylesbury Vale District Council (now Buckinghamshire Council) and with Historic England concerning those listed buildings within Aylesbury Vale District identified in Schedule 18 to the Act. These agreements require certain details of works (a Heritage Method Statement; HMS) concerning the affected property to be submitted to the local authority for their approval. Shepherds Furze is identified in Table 1 of Schedule 18 to enable the Grade II listed building to be demolished and a heritage method statement (Doc. No.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-MST-CS06_CL09-008603) has been approved in which are set the scope and specifications for building recording.

2.3 Site Location

2.3.1 Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse is situated approximately 1.8km to the south-west of Steeple Claydon, at the western end of a long access drive off Calvert Road (NGR SP 68710 25656). The farmhouse is Grade II listed and is located to the east of the farm yard, around which a series of outbuildings arranged, with a further linear range to the rear. A location plan is provided at Figure 1.

3 Methodology

3.1 Scope

3.1.1 The scope, rationale, aims and objectives for historic building recording are set out in the approved Method Statement (Doc. No.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-MST-CS06_CL09-008603), which provided the methodology for a level 3 survey in accordance with Historic England guidance (HE 2016). Further specific details setting out how the works would be delivered were set out in the LS-WSI (Doc. No.: 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-C000-000001). The works have been undertaken in accordance with the HS2 Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (doc ref HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035), and HS2 Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (GWSI: HERDS; doc ref HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015).

3.1.2 The objectives of the recording works are to:

- record and analyse all buildings and structures at Shepherds Furze and
- To gain information about the historic resource in order to support an assessment of its history, character and significance.

3.1.3 Through these means the works aim to contribute to the following GWSI: HERDS Objectives

- KC52: Understanding the pattern, form, and function of post-medieval rural vernacular architecture: can we identify regional, intra-regional or temporal variations?

3.1.4 As specified in the Heritage Method Statement the works of HBR comprised

- a detailed desk based assessment, through a comprehensive review and analysis of cartographic, photographic and other documentary and archival resources;
- a full inspection of all structures
- preparation of fully surveyed and measured drawings including photogrammetric recording
- full photographic record of the building
- a written, illustrated, descriptive and analytical account of the buildings, their architecture, history and use.

3.2 Research and Recording Methodology

3.2.1 The first stage recording works at Shepherds Furze were undertaken in November 2020 and comprised a detailed photographic and written record of the buildings including preparation of a floor plan survey. The other buildings in the farmyard, which are all of 20th-century date, were also investigated and recorded at a lower level than the farmhouse. An interim report (doc ref: 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL09-000013) summarising the survey work was

submitted in January 2021. The interim report recommended a phase of demolition integrated recording specifying those works to be undertaken during soft strip and demolition activities to further enhance an understanding of the buildings, their phasing and constructional details. Further photographic and descriptive recording were then undertaken intermittently in October and November 2021 during soft strip and demolition activities. This involved a watching brief during demolition and examination and recording of structural timbers and stone from the façade of the farmhouse. The façade was found to include a number of stones with mouldings on their inner faces. Both the moulded stones and the structural timbers were numbered and their dimensions were recorded.

- 3.2.2 A visit was made to Buckinghamshire Archives in August 2022 to view primary documentary sources and further historical research was carried out based on secondary sources, historic maps, and previous studies.
- 3.2.3 The Claydon House Trust which holds the archives for the estate on which Shepherd's Furze is located was also consulted for information but there was no specific information relating to the farm. Architectural drawings were viewed on site to identify any similarities between the moulded stones found during demolition at Shepherd's Furze and the proposed architectural detailing to those parts of Claydon House now demolished. The architecture and interior detailing of the existing house were also viewed for the same purpose.
- 3.2.4 This current report presents a full account of the works undertaken. It provides both a description of the buildings, their fabric, fixtures and fittings and an analysis of their development and use drawing upon observations made during survey as well as through documentary research.

4 Historical Background

4.1 Shepherd's Furze Farmstead

- 4.1.1 Shepherds Furze farmhouse is identified in the list description to have been built in the 1770s. The farmhouse is however absent on the 1795 enclosure map (Figure 2), its position corresponding to land parcel 4 which the accompanying award states belonged to Mary [Verney] Baroness Fermanagh, the land being subject to corn rent in lieu of tithes. It is for this reason that the farmhouse may not be shown as the map relates to the collection of tithes. This theory is all the more plausible as the farmhouse is also absent from the Steeple Claydon tithe map 1851 (IR 30/3/100), when maps dated 1825 (Figure 2) and 1833 show it was certainly in existence by this date. However mention of the farm is also absent from those estate rentals held by the Nation Trust Archives that relate to the Verney Estate in the later 18th century, again suggestive of a date of construction sometime very late in the 18th century.
- 4.1.2 The 1825 survey map of Buckinghamshire by Jeffrey and Bryant (Figure 2) shows a farm called Shepherds Farm to have been adjacent and east of a wood called Furze just east of the parish

boundary. The farm was also located on a track which linked it to the Steeple Calydon Road and also to Stifflands Farm to the east. The map is of a small scale to depict any layout detail but appears to show buildings arranged around a courtyard

- 4.1.3 In 1849, the Buckinghamshire Railway, a branch line of the London North-western Railway, (LNWR) was built, cutting across the lands to the north of the farmhouse. The Buckinghamshire Railway was sponsored by Sir Henry Verney who later became chair of the company. In the 1890s the Great Central Railway (GCR) was constructed to the west of Shepherds Furze. Though the route of the GCR initially passed over the LNWR, a loop connecting the two had been added by 1953.
- 4.1.4 The farmhouse is shown on the OS maps from the 1880s onwards (Figures 3 and 4) with a broadly similar footprint to that which it retains today. The maps show a farmyard to the rear of the farmhouse with ranges of outhouses along the north and west sides. These structures appear to be on the same footprint as those that are extant. Recording works have however demonstrated that all of these extant building are of the 20th century and must therefore represent replacement buildings. The maps show a further range of buildings, orientated north to south, to the immediate south-west of the farmhouse, these appear to have been demolished sometime during the early to mid 20th century and are no longer evident.
- 4.1.5 There are only a few documents that refer specifically to the farm, its business or tenants. In December 1856, Shepherd's Furze Farm was listed by Messrs. Dudley & Son to be sold by auction on Wednesday December 31st, 1856. It was being sold by Mr. William Moore (Bucks Herald, 1856). Included with the sale were "*Twenty-four valuable In-calf Heifers and sturks, two-year old Bull, 4 useful Cart Horses, 2 weaning cart colts, 3 yearling ditto, three years old ditto, sheep, poultry, corn, 4 stacks of excellent hay, 35 acres of fresh grass keeping... farming implements, and effects*" all suggestive that the farm was predominately livestock.
- 4.1.6 In 1876, it was listed by Mr. Geo. Wigley, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Smith "who was giving up the occupation of the Farm", to be sold by auction on the 9th of October (Bucks Herald, 1876). Included in the sale was Oxfordshire Down sheep, dairy cattle, horses and colts, and grass grounds again suggestive of a livestock farm.
- 4.1.7 In 1919 George Curtis took over the tenancy at Shepherd's Furze, but by 1940, the then owner, Sir Harry Verney made a claim against him for dilapidation of the farmhouse and outbuildings. A Schedule of Dilapidation dated to 30th October 1940 (BRO: D/W/G/2/9/1016) references work needed to "five bedrooms and two sitting rooms" as well as the kitchen. The schedule lists doors and windows as needing replacement frames, panes and catches. The inventory of repairs confirms the observations made during recording works that many fittings and fixtures were of a modern and post 19th century date. References are made to a Cooling House, a dairy, a pantry, a Hog Tub House, "and other outhouses". The farmyard is quoted as having a "Brick and part boarded and slated Stable, Coal House and Coachhouse" and a "Boarded part slate 4 Bay Open Hovel, Henhouse etc.". The description of these buildings does not match any of those that are currently extant and again provide evidence

that all of the outbuildings that remain are of modern construction. George Curtis disputed the claim but it was eventually settled in 1942 for the sum of £100.

- 4.1.8 In May 1943, Clarence Harold Cooke took on the tenancy of Shepherd's Furze Farm and the Landlords are referred to in the tenancy agreement as The Four Claydons Estate Company Limited. The last occupier of the farmhouse, was Mr Paul Murray Clarke, who ran a furniture business from the farmstead.

5 Description

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Buildings at Shepherds Furze comprise the farmhouse with buildings arranged in a linear sequence to its rear (west). The Buildings are identified as annotated on the site layout plan (Figure 5) to which reference is made in the descriptions. None of the farmyard buildings are of historic interest and all are of modern construction. None of these buildings were surveyed in detail and no floor plans have been prepared.

- 5.1.2 Floor plans of the farmhouse, (Figure 6 and Figure 7) are annotated to show original plan form layout and construction phases, individual rooms are annotated and referenced within the text. A comprehensive photographic record of the exterior elevations of the farmhouse, its interior spaces and architectural detailing is provided at Appendix A.

5.2 Site layout

- 5.2.1 Buildings at Shepherd's Furze Farm are confined to an area defined to the north and west by the LNWR and GCR railway. The farm is otherwise set within open low lying agricultural land with expansive views to all directions. Historic maps identify this landscape to be of at least 18th century origin with much of the field pattern depicted on 19th and early 20th century OS maps still clearly discernible.

- 5.2.2 The farmstead at Shepherd's Furze comprises a late 18th-century farmhouse with multiple phases of later additions. The principal, front elevation of the farmhouse faces east and overlooks a small garden area laid to shrubs and lawn with low hedges to the sides. The farmhouse is set south alongside a long straight drive which gives access to the public highway to the east and into the farmyard located to the rear (west) of the farmhouse. The farmyard buildings comprise a complex of modern barns and smaller outbuildings arranged mostly to the north and west of the farmhouse.

- 5.2.3 The 18th-century farmhouse is of two bays over two storeys and has gables, north and south. It is red brick built but is faced with ashlar stonework to the front elevation and its steeply pitched, pantile-covered roof, has large red brick chimneys to the gables.

- 5.2.4 Extending centrally from the west (rear) is a large two storey extension with west gable. Flanking this are two smaller extensions (the north-west extension and the south-west extension) also with west facing gables. Attached to the south of the farmhouse (left as facing) is a large, single-storey extension (the south extension), which is modern in appearance but may have earlier fabric incorporated into it. All of these various elements are built with red brick and have roofs of pantiles contemporary with those on the farmhouse, indicating a single phase of roof maintenance.
- 5.2.5 To the rear of the farmhouse is large concrete yard, around which is arranged the complex of outbuildings. These are mainly modern steel and concrete in construction those that define the yard immediately to the rear of the farmhouse, are brick built with timber doors and windows.

5.3 The Farmhouse

Exterior

- 5.3.1 The east, front elevation is faced in fine limestone. The stones are large and squared in various sizes, with an even coursing. Moulded stones have been used at eaves level to form a simple decorative cornice. The elevation has an ordered arrangement of openings with a central doorway, flanked by windows on the ground floor, and three window openings at first floor. Over the central doorway and ground floor windows are fine gauged arches of stone. The doorway is broad and features a timber door with six raised panels, characteristic of the Georgian period. It retains what appear to be its original ironwork comprising an ornate doorknocker, a central hexagonal knob, and a plain lever handle. Over the door is a fan-light of four rectangular lights, with plain glass. The windows are all three-light casements with six panes to a light, with the exception of the central window at first floor, which has two lights. The windows are modern replacements with timber frames and PVC glazing bars.
- 5.3.2 The south and north gables are of red brick in a Flemish bond with stone quoins to the front face. The west (rear) elevation is largely obscured where the west wing and the later extensions abut. The visible brickwork is constructed in a Flemish bond and to the north of the west wing, many of the headers are vitrified, creating an almost regular pattern
- 5.3.3 The rear extension is gabled with a half-hipped roof. It is built of red brick in a Flemish bond. The west gable has a PVC, casement window in its ground and first floors. That at ground floor has three lights and that at first floor has two lights. Each light has six panes.
- 5.3.4 The north-west extension abuts the rear elevation of the farmhouse and is attached to the north side of the rear extension. It is a red brick-structure that extends beyond the north-west corner of the farmhouse and contains a small timber porch that shelters the back door. The door is plain, boarded tongue and groove, with an ornate iron locker and latched handle. The iron letterbox has a *fleur de lis* motif. The broad timber frame of the doorway has an inner chamfer and two large bolts at the top corners. The doorway is almost certainly 19th century and may be *in situ*. On the right-hand side of the doorway is a modern, timber, three-light casement window with six panes to a light.

- 5.3.5 The south-west extension is a single-storey structure, built of red brick in a Flemish bond that extends south from the rear extension of the farmhouse and is gabled on the west side. The bricks of this extension are very like those of both the farmhouse and the rear extension in colour. The west gabled elevation is plastered on cement at ground floor level but the bricks of the gable are exposed. In the gable is a modern, PVC, two-light casement window with four panes to a light. In the south elevation is a modern, PVC, casement window with three lights and six panes to a light. Both windows have gauged, red brick lintels.
- 5.3.6 The south extension of the farmhouse appears to have two phases of construction. A flat-roofed, western (rear) element and a gabled eastern (front) element that extends from the south gable of the farmhouse. The brickwork of the flat-roofed element has all the appearance of being a modern build, later than the other elevations and it is laid in a stretcher bond. In its west, rear, elevation are two modern, PVC, casement windows with two lights and six panes to a light. On the north side of these, where the elevation meets the south-west extension, is a deep doorway, in which is a plain boarded door with a simple, iron, latched handle. This door is noticeably older than its context and may be reused. In the south elevation of the flat-roofed element is a large, modern, two-light casement window with a frame of stained wood.
- 5.3.7 The east, front, element of the south extension is built with red bricks in a Rat Trap type bond. The brickwork is stitched into the jamb of the window in the south elevation of the flat-roofed element. The gable is largely glazed up to its apex and it features centrally placed French doors, flanked by large single pane windows. The frames are of stained timber and are modern in appearance. In the east, front, elevation are two modern, timber, two-light casement windows with six panes to each light.

Interior Ground Floor

- 5.3.8 For ease of description, the ground floor rooms of the farmhouse have been numbered G1 to G8 (Figure 6). G1 and G2 are the principal front reception rooms, G1 is to the right side of the door as facing with G2 to the left side. G3 is the south extension and G4 is the south-west extension. G5 is the kitchen which takes up the whole ground floor of the rear extension and provides access to the first floor. G6 is the lobby area of the north-west extension and G7 is a large utility room on its north side.
- 5.3.9 *G1, the north reception room*, is entered from the front exterior through the heavy, six-panelled, timber door that is Georgian in character. The exterior ironwork has all the appearance of being original but the interior lock is a Walsall brass fitting and is stamped with the date 1998. The lintel to the front window is softwood with axe marks and is likely to be original. The sill is a softwood plank and is probably a modern replacement.
- 5.3.10 There is a large chimney breast in the north wall incorporating a wide opening with an original, timber lintel, and the interior has been fitted with a modern stove. The bricks at the back of the opening are likely to be original but those around the sides and those that make up the plinth that the stove sits on are modern. The fireplace has the appearance of being rebuilt and it is entirely pointed in cement. The flagstones of the brick plinth are set into

cement but themselves may be original and reused. In the west side of the opening is an inglenook that has a cement slab for a seat and a lintel of modern timbers. The bricks in its north and west sides appear to be original with those in the north side forming a shallow hollow. There is a straight joint where the older brick on the west side meets the modern brick jamb of the opening.

- 5.3.11 The ceiling is of modern plaster but there are two front to back principal joists visible within this; each of these has beaded edges although their characters are different and the removal of the plaster during the soft strip confirmed that the southern joist is a secondary addition. This joist is machine-cut and the lower half (visible beneath the ceiling) has been stained to appear old. The northern principal joist (measuring 25 cm tall by 19 cm wide) is primary with traces of historic plaster in its cracks and carpenter's marks in the form of Roman numerals on its side. There are no such marks to the secondary principal joist.
- 5.3.12 The removal of the modern plaster has exposed left to right common joists (12 x 6 cm), between the principals; these common joists are housed within mortices (Plate 24) and there are lath marks to their underside from the former historic ceiling. The main feature exposed by the removal of the ceiling was the location of the original staircase. The void in the floor from the former stairs had been infilled with a sequence of five modern common joists bolted to the sides of the primary joists. This former void, which was c.75 cm wide was immediately north of the secondary principal joist and it aligned with the front door. The floorboards directly above the modern joists are also modern.
- 5.3.13 It seems likely that the stairs would have had a dog leg or winder form with the foot just to the south of the front door and with the lower part of the stairs set against the wall dividing G1 from G2. The upper half of the stairs would have returned to the east and risen into the void. Thus the stairs would have been set within a small hallway with a partition separating it from a smaller room to the right (the northern half of what is now G1). It can be assumed that the secondary principal joist was inserted when the stairs were removed, probably within recent decades.
- 5.3.14 *G2, the south reception room*, is entered through a doorway wall from G1, a doorway leads to , the south extension G3, and a doorway leads to the rear G5, the kitchen in the rear extension. The doorways have softwood timber lintels that appear to be original but those in the north and west walls have narrow, modern, timber moulded architraves applied over them. The lintel over the north doorway has three pegholes, which may be an indication of reuse. Following the soft strip the doorway between G1 and G2, can be seen to be modern, with modern mortars and concrete blocks visible to the jambs, and it may have been moved here from a previous position further east, adjacent to the foot of the former staircase. These events were almost certainly contemporary with the construction of the rear extension.
- 5.3.15 The lintel to the front window is softwood with axe marks in it and appears to be original. An front to back running ceiling beam is roughly chamfered with plain chamfer stops and is almost certainly original. There are signs of reuse in its south face in the form of two shallow, half-lap sockets.

- 5.3.16 In the south wall there is a chimney breast with a large opening but the brickwork is entirely modern. It has been rebuilt with modern red brick and cement and the interior wall is modern brick in a herringbone pattern. The flagstones that the modern stove sits on may be original but the timber lintel is not convincingly old and may also be a replacement. On the east side of the chimney breast is a modern, red brick and cement plinth for a TV unit, over which is modern timber shelving. The modern skirting board appears to be contemporary with the door joinery.
- 5.3.17 The ceiling is modern but the soft strip confirmed that the room has the same original common joists as G1. Again there are lath marks on the joists left by the previous ceiling and some of the joists feature carpenters' marks in the form of Roman numerals. The doorways in the room that gave access to G3 and G5 were modern insertions, formed of concrete blocks and modern, cementitious mortars.
- 5.3.18 *G3, the south extension*, is entered from within G2 and from the exterior to the south and to the rear. The room is almost entirely modern in character and has a modern exposed timber frame roof structure comprising two principal rafters, that sit on posts against the front wall, and two rows of purlins. Where the gabled element meets the flat-roofed element there is a large north to south beam. The rear doorway has a braced batten door that appears to be older than the extension and could be 19th-century in date. The wall around the door stands proud from the rest of the west wall and may be part of an earlier structure. The door has an iron lockbox, an iron latch, and long, ornate, strap hinges. The narrow, moulded, timber architrave is modern.
- 5.3.19 The main part of the floor is concrete, but the soft strip has exposed an area of stone flags alongside the rear of the room suggestive of an external area. The evidence indicates that the front part of G3 represents the original extent of the south extension with the flat roofed section to the rear a later addition.
- 5.3.20 *G4, the south-west extension* is entered through a doorway from the kitchen G5. Evidence for this extension being a structure that probably dates from the 19th century can be seen in what is exposed of the roof timbers. There are two, transverse beams that are roughly chamfered and remnants of historic plaster can be seen in the cracks of the grain of the wood. There is no discernible evidence of reuse on the beams. The roof is open to a pair of narrow longitudinal purlins. All other joinery is modern in character.
- 5.3.21 *G5, the kitchen*, is entered through a doorway from the lobby and porch G6. A door leads to the front reception room G2. The kitchen extends centrally from the rear of the farmhouse and appears to have been built shortly after, and probably during the early 19th century. The ceiling is old in appearance with three transverse running, roughly chamfered beams, and the east to running joists have nail holes and lath marks.
- 5.3.22 A timber staircase is against the east wall with a stud wall dividing it from the kitchen space. The staircase is at least partially historic although it has been modified. The lowest two steps are modern as well as the steps at the top which curve to the east but the straight flight

between (c.9 steps in total) were clearly older and have pre-20th-century nails to their underside. It seems likely that the main flight of stairs was relocated here from the former position in G1. These stairs, particularly at the top, gave the strong impression of being modified to fit an arrangement for which they were not originally designed.

- 5.3.23 Under the staircase, in the north-east corner of the kitchen, is a small pantry with stud walls but following the soft strip it has become apparent that the enclosure surrounding the stairs, as well as the pantry, is entirely modern, with concrete block walls and mock framing.
- 5.3.24 *G6, the lobby* of the north-west extension, provides rear access into the farmhouse and comprises a built-in WC and separate utility space G7. The subdivision of space and use is 20th-century in character and the architraves and doors of the doorways are modern. The door in the rear wall, however, is older in character and suggests the extension's age, or that of an earlier structure that has been incorporated into it. It is a batten door with tongue and groove boards and original ironwork. A ceiling hatch with a modern, moulded, timber frame, matching that of the modern joinery throughout the house, provides access into the roof space of the catslide roof over the south end of the north-west extension. The rafters are softwood and could be 19th-century in date at their earliest. After the soft strip, it could be seen that G6 had evidence of a lath and plaster ceiling on the joists
- 5.3.25 The demolition of the west extensions confirmed that they were all secondary to the principal front section of the farmhouse. Good quality facing brick with well-preserved penny-roll pointing was exposed to the section of brickwork of the west wall of the principal front range where it had been enclosed by the gable of the rear extension G5 and lobby area G6. This was evidently originally an external face.

Interior First Floor

- 5.3.26 For ease of description, the first floor rooms of the farmhouse have been numbered F1 to F6 (Figure 7). The principal bedrooms (F1 to F3) are arranged across the front elevation. The fourth bedroom (F4) is located to the rear within the rear extension with a bathroom (F5) at the centre.
- 5.3.27 At the top of the stairs is a small, split half-landing where the stairs lead to a bathroom to the rear and the small hallway of the main farmhouse aligned along the rear wall of the farmhouse. As is common in stairways of this period, the wall steps in at first floor level along the east side (the west wall of the farmhouse). The joinery of the doorways to each of the bedrooms is consistent with that throughout the ground floor and features modern, timber, six-panelled doors with narrow, moulded timber architraves.
- 5.3.28 *Bedroom F1*, is largely modern in character with an en-suite built into its north-west corner and modern wardrobe units built against the wall to the east of this. Front to back across the ceiling is a roughly worked beam that has nail holes and lath marks in it, and it has the appearance of being original.

- 5.3.29 Soft strip activities revealed modern joists without lath marks to their underside. The only lath marks were to the underside of the tie-beams of the three trusses which span the range. A red brick fireplace with a shallow splayed aperture was partially exposed in the north wall. The brickwork and lime mortar were consistent with the primary farmhouse build. The chimney breast could be seen to rise against the north gable of the farmhouse. The floorboards in the northern half of F1 were historic but those in the southern half, above what would have been the original stair void were secondary.
- 5.3.30 The removal of the sill from the front window showed that the inner skin of the wall immediately beneath the window was formed from modern concrete blockwork and there was foam infill inserted between it and the ashlar to the front wall.
- 5.3.31 *F2, the central bedroom*, retains no features of historic character, other than the ceiling beam which is original. *Bedroom F3*, also retains an original single ceiling beam which is roughly worked with nail holes and lath marks. Modern wardrobes are built into the recesses at either side of the south gable chimney breast and stand proud from it. Soft strip activities within the south gable revealed a small red brick fireplace. The chimney breast was wide with the opening towards the rear. The opening appeared to have been reduced in size at some point with what appeared to be brick infill. It had a small gauged, red brick arch for a lintel. Above ceiling level, the tapering chimney breast could be seen against the south gable wall and the brickwork appeared to be original. The joinery including doors and skirting is all modern.
- 5.3.32 An opening in the rear west wall of the farmhouse leads into a short hallway along the south wall of the rear extension. The timber lintel and north jamb of the opening are exposed and appear to have once been lime-washed. Two steps descend from the main farmhouse onto the lower floor level of the extension. The doorways to the bedroom and bathroom are modern, timber, six-panelled doors with narrow, moulded timber architraves. There is a single exposed longitudinal purlin to the ceiling.
- 5.3.33 The bedroom F4 has exposed purlins to the ceiling. The single pair of east to west running purlins show signs of reuse towards their west ends where they meet the gable. They are heavily worn but there are up the four notches, or sockets cut into their downward facing corner to create a horizontal plane and these appear to be in alignment with each other between the purlins.
- 5.3.34 *Bathroom F5*, is almost entirely modern in character, fitted with a modern bathroom suite, a velux window in the north pitch of the roof, and a modern, timber, six-panelled door with a narrow, moulded architrave in the south wall. The doorway from the stairs however, features what appears to be an earlier door. It is a simple batten door with iron, strap hinges, an iron lock box with a later brass knob, and the top left-hand corner is cut to an angle where it meets the north pitch of the roof. It has a plain, narrow architrave with a small triangular, single-pane window over it.
- 5.3.35 The pegged timber framing of the dividing wall between the bedroom and bathroom was exposed during soft strip activities. The structure is almost certainly 19th-century in date and

comprised, principal rafters and two vertical posts pegged at their head into a rail. There was also a further, partially surviving truncated lower rail at eaves level which would formerly have continued across the frame. Lath marks show that it was historically plastered on the west side confirming that this is an original room divider.

5.3.36 The *roof structure* of the principal front element of the farmhouse has three trusses comprising principal rafters that are tenoned into tie-beams, between which are collars supported by raking struts. Running between the principal rafters are butt purlins that are fixed in place with free tenons and pegs. There are also further purlins that run alongside the butt purlins, under the raking struts, but these are likely to be later additions. The purlins sit in sockets in the brickwork of the north and south gable ends of the farmhouse. The principal rafters meet at the apex with a yoke and a ridge piece spans between them. Primary common rafters meet at either side of the ridge piece. Though the ceiling joists are largely modern replacements the roof structure as a whole seems to be one phase with some minor repair and replacement. There is a scratched Roman numeral marks are visible at the west end of the northern truss.

5.3.37 The ex-situ roof timbers were analysed further after demolition and recording was undertaken of the principal members. The main members appeared to be oak. The timbers that represent the larger and more distinguishable elements of the roof structure comprise

- A tie-beam 5.3m in length tenoned at each end. There are peg holes in the centre and mortices, possibly for the principal ceiling joists.
- The principal rafters were 3.5m in length and tapered at the end where they met to form the apex. There were tenon joints at both ends with one peg hole at the tapered end and two at the foot. The timbers feature mortices for struts with peg holes and adjacent to this is a free tenon for butt purlins.
- The collar measures 2.25m and is 11cm by 8cm in thickness. This is not tapered.
- The purlins measure 2.95m in length and are 16cm by 9cm in thickness. They have free tenons at each end.
- The raking strut measures 2.25m in length. It is 13cm wide at the foot and tapers towards top where it is 9cm wide.

5.4 Farmyard structures

5.4.1 The outbuildings are arranged around a yard to the rear of the farmhouse (Figure 5). There are three principal groupings; an L-shaped group immediately to the rear of the farmhouse, a large shed to their rear and a further shed to their south.

5.4.2 *Outhouse B* along the north side of the yard is a south facing, open-fronted shed with a corrugated, asbestos roof supported by RSJ posts set in concrete pads. The walls of LBC Fletton bricks. Three simple, cast iron trusses form the roof structure with L-section lengths.

This shed has all the appearance of being built in the 1950-60s and was likely to function as a vehicle shelter.

- 5.4.3 *Outhouse C* is a small red brick structure with bricks in a stretcher bond and has a roof of pantiles supported on simple timber trusses. It has double door opening on its west side with double doors featuring iron, strap hinges and an iron latch. The north and east elevations each have two, simple, timber-framed, three light windows.
- 5.4.4 *Outhouse D* is a barn of three bays constructed over four concrete trusses with gable ends. The lower half of the walls are red Fletton brick built, except on the west side where they are breeze blocks, and the upper walls, as well as the roof are of corrugated steel. The north and south gables feature wide openings.
- 5.4.5 *Outhouse E* defines the west side of the farmyard. It is a stable range with eight east, front, facing doors. It is built with 20th-century 'ridged' bricks. The doors have concrete lintels and batten doors, characteristically opening separately as upper and lower parts, and large iron, strap hinges. Inside the stables, the lower parts of the walls are rendered with cement. Softwood trusses are formed from simple timber principal rafters with collars supporting braces and the ridge piece is metal rod, flanked by timber planks. One set of purlins supports the corrugated, asbestos roof.
- 5.4.6 *Outhouses F and G* are two large, adjoined barns, along the south side of the farmyard. Outhouse G is gabled to east and west and the roof of Outhouse F is a catslide roof sloping from its north side. They are essentially one building, separated by a row of concrete posts, between which is a red brick wall, open along the top. The entire structure is built of five large concrete trusses, forming four bays, with a corrugated, asbestos roof. The principal rafters sit on posts with 'knees' and the rows of purlins have an unusual 'fish belly' form (curved undersides). Its structure would suggest that it dates to the 1960s at the earliest.
- 5.4.7 *Outhouse H* is located to the south and faces north across the concrete roadway. This is a large, gabled barn, open on its north side. It has six bays built over a steel frame, comprising seven RSJ posts on the north and south sides, supporting steel rafters and a series of steel purlins. The lower halves of the walls on the north, east and south sides are constructed with concrete blocks and above this, as on the roof, is corrugated, asbestos sheeting. The central five, steel posts on the north side have a concrete block wall built between them that is the same height as those on the north, east and south sides
- 5.4.8 *Outhouse I* is situated to the west of the farmyard, it is a large, steel-framed barn, formed of two elements. On the south side is an eight-bay barn, open on its east and north sides and this is joined to a five bay barn with a slightly higher roof level on its north side, which is open on all sides. Both elements are built over RSJ posts with steel rafters and a series of steel, L-section purlins.

6 Deconstruction of the front elevation

6.1 Observations during demolition

Photos: Appendix B

- 6.1.1 The ashlar front wall to the farmhouse was peeled away from the structure leaving the crudely constructed inner face of the wall still in-situ. This face was largely of rough, primary brickwork, structurally independent from the stonework, although beneath each of the windows at ground and first floor there was concrete blockwork to the inner skin. Presumably this was added when the windows were replaced. This might suggest that each original window was within a full height recess down to floor level. The inner skin was barely tied into the ashlar front although there was the occasional longer stones the full depth of the wall.
- 6.1.2 Following demolition, the ex-situ stones from the façade were examined on the ground. The stone is a white chalky clunch type material and relatively light in weight and many showed evidence of having been reused from another site. These had decorative carved mouldings to their inner face which were hidden by the stones being placed backwards in the elevation to form part of the flat ashlar façade. In addition to the moulded material were further stones which didn't have mouldings but which had still been worked into a particular shape such as a wedge and again these must have been reused from elsewhere.
- 6.1.3 The principal moulded stones had the appearance of being a part of a classical entablature that would have formed part of a structure of some grandeur. Some of the stones featured traces of paint that was grey in appearance. The mouldings on many of the stones are crisp with barely any signs of weathering.
- 6.1.4 The moulded stones which were set backwards in the elevation were distinct from the other moulded stones which had been set forwards and used as a simple decorative cornice at eaves level. This was visible prior to any demolition works although the detail was largely hidden. It was noticeable that the mouldings on these stones, which had been exposed to the elements, were much more heavily worn than those which had been set backwards.

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Masonry gazetteer

| Stone No. | Dimensions | Description |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 001 | Length: 620mm Width: 180mm Height: 235mm | Part of an architectural element, perhaps a decorative cornice or architrave. It has six faces with one moulded face along the length. It is a stepped, ovolo moulding typically used in classical architectural detailing. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 002 | Length: 320mm Width: 190mm Height: 110mm | Part of an architectural element, perhaps a decorative cornice. It has six faces with one moulded face. The moulded face features a band of finely carved acanthus leaves, a typical motif in classical architectural detailing. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks and small grooves, suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 003 | Length: 200mm Width: 120mm Height: 95mm | Part of an architectural element, perhaps a decorative cornice or architrave. It has six faces with one partially moulded face. It is in poor condition and the moulding has been damaged but can be seen to be simple carved stepping. The un-moulded planes are broken with chisel marks and some narrow grooves, suggesting it was worked for reuse at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 004 | Length: 180mm Width: 180mm Height: 300mm | Part of architectural detailing with six faces, one of which is moulded. It appears to be a modillion (a projecting bracket under the corona of a cornice) or part of the capital of a pilaster. It features decorative volutes over (broken) acanthus leaves, which are typical elements of the Corinthian order of classical architecture. The other faces are broken but there are traces of chisel marks and grooves on the face to the rear of the moulding, suggesting that it was worked for reuse at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 005 | Length: 170mm Width: 80mm Height: 160mm | Part of an architectural element, perhaps a decorative cornice. It has six faces with one moulded face. The moulded face features a band of finely carved acanthus leaves, a typical motif in classical architectural detailing. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks and small grooves, suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 006 | Length: 250mm Width: 115mm Height: 280mm | Part of an architectural element, it has six faces with two decorative faces. The larger moulded face features clean, plain fillet moulding with perpendicular corners. Under the fillet is a smooth, flat plane and beneath this, stepping out on the same side, is a rougher plane with clear, consistent chisel marks. The other decorative face is smooth and polished. This may have been part of a frieze or architrave, elements which tend to have cleaner lines as part of a classical entablature. The other sides are broken with traces of chisel marks and small grooves, suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 007 | Length: 540mm Width: 200mm | Part of an architectural element with six faces, one which is moulded. It features an ovolo moulding, typical of classical architectural detailing, and has a very gentle curve. Due to the curve, it is most likely an element of a window or other opening, such as the architrave or perhaps a curved |

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Height: 290mm | pediment. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks and small grooves, suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 008 | Length: 300mm Width: 100mm Height: 160mm | Part of an architectural element with five sides and is triangular in shape. One of its larger sides has cross-hatched grooves across its surface as if it was keyed for render with a claw chisel. Its sides are otherwise smooth and polished with some damage to the corners. It is not possible to identify what architectural element this originated from. |
| 009 | Length: 380mm Width: 145mm Height: 230mm | Part of an architectural element that has six faces, two of which are decorated. It is a stepped, ovolo moulding typically used in classical architectural detailing and probably formed part of a cornice or architrave. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 010 | Length: 410mm Width: 190mm Height: 190mm | Part of an architectural element with six faces, one which is moulded. It features an ogee moulding and part of what may be an ovolo moulding, both typical of classical architectural detailing. It has a very gentle curve suggesting it is most likely an element of a window or other opening, such as the architrave or perhaps a curved pediment. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks and small grooves, suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 011 | Length: 550mm Width: 210mm Height: 310mm | Part of an architectural element that has six faces with one moulded face along the length. It has an ovolo moulding, under a cavetto moulding typically used in classical architectural detailing. Under the moulding is a brought, flat plane suggesting it is part of the frieze of an entablature. The other sides are broken and have traces of chisel marks suggesting it was worked and sized before being reused at Shepherd's Furze. |
| 012 | Length: 210mm Width: 115mm Height: 300mm | Part of an architectural element with 6 faces, one of which is moulded. The moulded face is long and narrow with two stepped cavetto mouldings. There is a deep groove at one end and in the step between the cavetto mouldings is a hole, perhaps for ironwork. This suggests that it may have been a structural component to a larger, decorated piece of architecture. The two larger faces of the stone have chisel marks but these might predate its reuse at Shepherd's Furze as it otherwise appears to be a complete, un-broken stone (albeit with some damage to the corners). |
| 013 | Length: 360mm Width: 195mm Height: 260mm | Part of an architectural element that is cylindrical on one side and broken on the other, with flat plane at one end. It may be a part of a large opening as it is not typical of architectural detailing of an entablature, unlike the other stones. Besides its smooth and broken faces, it does not appear to have been worked further for reuse. |
| 014 | Length: 550mm Width: 115mm Height: 240mm | Part of an architectural element that has six faces, one of which has a smooth, shallow, stepped moulding, and broader rougher face that has grooves for ironwork. The grooves, one at each end, suggest it is a structural component of a larger piece of architecture. Between the grooves are three deep chisel marks, which are possibly a mason's mark for the Roman numeral for 3. It is otherwise broken and damaged around its edges, which may be reworking for reuse at Shepherd's Furze. |

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 015 | Length: 490mm Width: 480mm Height: 150 | Part of an architectural element that has six faces with one moulded face along the edge. The moulding consists of reeding over an ogee profile. At one end, there are two holes through the moulding, perhaps for ironwork. This is likely to be part of a cornice, the flat underside of which would have sat on the top of the entablature. It is broken along the opposite edge from the cornice but otherwise appears does not appear to be worked for reuse. |
| 016 | Length: 500mm Width: 260mm Height: 150mm | Part of an architectural element that has six faces with one moulded face along the edge. The moulding consists of reeding over an ogee profile. At one end, there are two holes through the moulding, perhaps for ironwork. This is likely to be part of a cornice, the flat underside of which would have sat on the top of the entablature and may be a part of the same structure as stone 015. It is more damaged than stone 015 but beside the broken edges and the original tool mark, it does not appear to be worked for reuse. |

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7 Analysis

7.1 Structural Development

- 7.1.1 The map evidence determines that the farmhouse at Shepherd's Furze has grown in a number of phases and comprises a main primary building as well as a number of extensions to the rear and sides. A date of c.1770 is given in the list description for the original house and this appears to be a reasonable assessment although it is likely to have been a speculative rather than one based on firm evidence. Observation of the brickwork and roof structure tentatively favours a slightly later date than 1770. The building is not shown on the 1795 enclosure map and this is important evidence suggesting a date later in the 18th century although the map may not have shown every rural building. The farm at Shepherds Furze was exempt of tithes and this could be further reason for its exclusion from the map.
- 7.1.2 Observations reaffirmed assumptions already made about the phasing of the building; that much of the timber structure of the farmhouse was original and that the rear extension was constructed shortly after the front range. The rear extension appears to be an early addition, the structure to the first floor structure is suggestive of an early 19th century date.
- 7.1.3 The south-west extension G4 is also likely to have been added in the first half of the 19th century and it is shown on the 1880 OS map. It has a fabric that is similar to that of the rear extension. The front section of the south extension G3 is also shown on the 1880 map, its Rat Trap bond is suggestive of a mid to later 19th century date.
- 7.1.4 A lean-to, G6, was added to the north side of the rear extension also prior 1880, but it was then subsumed by the current larger extension which only appears to have been constructed in the last quarter of the 20th century.
- 7.1.5 Observations during soft strip revealed that the building has undergone an extensive, relatively recent refurbishment, consisting of the replacement of ceilings, replacement of windows, modern replastering, and replacement of joinery and doors throughout.
- 7.1.6 The date at which the stair was removed from its original front location to its present rear position could not be determined. The floorboards and joinery that sealed the void are suggestive of a relatively recent date, probably in the mid 20th century. The assumption had previously been that the stair was removed on construction of the rear extension during the early 19th century.

7.2 The front elevation

Context and background

- 7.2.1 The manor of Steeple Claydon was conveyed in 1704 to John Verney, Viscount Fermanagh (1640–1717) who also owned Middle Claydon (Page 1972). John was succeeded by his son Ralph (1683-1752) who also had a son named Ralph (1714-1791) who rebuilt Claydon House between 1757-1771. Ralph died childless and his estates were inherited by Lady Mary Verney

(1737-1810), the daughter of his deceased elder brother John. She was known as Baroness Fermanagh from 1792. Mary also died childless leaving the estates to her half-sister Catherine Calvert and her son Sir Harry Calvert (1801-1894) who adopted the Verney surname. In the 20th century the Verney estate was owned by Major Sir Ralph Verney (1915-2001) and is currently owned by his son Sir Edmund Verney (European Heraldry 2022).

7.2.2 There is believed to have been a house in the vicinity of Claydon House since the 15th century although the current building was constructed in several phases during the second half of the 18th century to replace an earlier late Tudor or Jacobean house. Investigations by the National Trust suggest that the new building incorporated elements of the previous building, albeit only at basement level and to a lesser extent at ground floor (Marshall 1997).

7.2.3 The main phase of construction for the current mansion commenced in 1757 with the construction of the existing west wing. Lord Verney engaged the architect Sir Thomas Robinson and Luke Lightfoot, a talented stone mason and carver, to design his mansion. By the 1760s proposals were being drawn up to extend the mansion with the addition of a second, ballroom wing and a central rotunda and entrance. Works of construction were underway during the 1770s and the works were being completed during the 1780s. However, on account of both financial troubles and ongoing structural issues the ball room and rotunda were demolished during the 1790s.

7.2.4 Within the Claydon House archives are several references and accounts that relate to the demolition works. Though there are no specific references it is clear that materials including lead and timber were being salvaged for reuse to repair those parts of the remaining mansion with other material being carted away off site. A letter from William Sewell, the Agent at Claydon to Richard Calvert half brother of Mary Verney and dated December 1791 states

*"I persum I need not tell you Mr Leverton sent Down to Claydon last Thursday Mr Loat and & six Men who have begun to pull Down and we already begin to have the materials about our heels"...
"I have not hard from Mrs Verney whether we are to use oxen or horses to Draw away the Rubish – or where you wish to have the Brick Drawn & stacked – but I persum out of the park at all events – the carts are making as fast as posible...I think the best of the Lead shoud be reserved to Ripaire the Gutters of the other part of the House which in many places are very bad...Mr Leverton will send carriages from the wharf with the scaffolding stuff & Load back with Lead - which is by much the best way as Teams are not to be procured here." (Ref 4/5/99-100).*

Reuse of building material

7.2.5 The possible later 18th date for the building of the farmhouse would corroborate with a theory that the stonework used to face the front elevation came from demolition works at Claydon House which records suggest was underway during 1791 and 1792. Shepherd's Furze was a farmhouse on the Verney estate and the principal residence of this was Claydon House, there is a clear relationship between the buildings. Claydon House is known to have undergone several major building phases in the second half of the 18th century and there are two plausible circumstances by which material could have been reused at the farmhouse

- The material is surplus building material, carved but not used in the building of Claydon House at any time between 1760 and 1790
- The material was used in the building of Claydon House and represents demolition arisings carted away during the 1790s.

7.2.6 In the first scenario the date of construction of the farmhouse could be at any time contemporary with building operations at Claydon House. In the second scenario a date of construction of the farmhouse would be between 1791 and 17892, the period of main demolition activities at Claydon House.

7.2.7 The moulded stones recovered from the farmhouse have the appearance of being a part of a classical entablature of an 18th century date that would have formed part of a structure of some grandeur. The mouldings on many of the stones are so crisp that it seems likely that they were never used, or if they were, they came from a building that was not extant for very long, some show traces of a white or grey paint.

7.2.8 As part of the investigation, the 18th-century architectural drawings held by the Claydon House Trust at Claydon House were viewed. The stone found at Shepherd's Furze features ovolo, cavetto, congé and ogee mouldings, as well as well as raised and sunken fillets. These mouldings are a common feature of classically ordered architecture and are evident in the window and door openings of Claydon House. The more decorative stones from Shepherd's Furze feature acanthus leaf and 'egg and dart' mouldings, versions of which were found in the architectural drawings for the rotunda and ballroom at Claydon House (Photos: Appendix B).

7.3 Significance and contribution to HERDS

7.3.1 Shepherds Furze farmhouse is a grade II listed building. The farmhouse has evidential, historical, architectural and aesthetic values and is of significance as an example of a later 18th century estate farmhouse in the vernacular style. None of the other farm buildings that make up the farmstead have heritage interest and none contribute further to the significance or values of the farmhouse.

7.3.2 The farmhouse is set within an open rural landscape which retains a good degree of historical authenticity with much of the later 18th and 19th century field pattern still evident. The landscape has been truncated by both the LNWR and GCR and though these represent some visual intrusion close to the north of the farmstead, the historical character of the landscape and its relationship to the farmhouse are not significantly impacted.

7.3.3 The reuse of building material likely derived from Claydon House is of additional interest that contributes further to the evidential and historical values of the farmhouse. The material is of a common type and typical of 18th century craftsmanship. Similar examples are evident throughout Claydon House and the material at Shepherds Furze, though of interest and contributing to the story of building and demolition at Claydon House is otherwise of little value in furthering an understanding or knowledge of building operations at Claydon House which are otherwise well documented.

- 7.3.4 Shepherd's Furze farmhouse is a good example of the local vernacular, it is a later 18th century estate farmhouse with additional interest relating to the building operations at Claydon House. Works of documentary research and site observation contribute to HERDS KC52: relating to the pattern, form, and function of post-medieval rural vernacular architecture.

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8 References

8.1 Site Specific Documents

| Title | Reference |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Method Statement for Building Recording Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse, Buckinghamshire | 1EW03-FUS-EV-MST-CS06_CL09-008603 |
| Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation Historic Building and Setting Recording: Glebe House, Hartwell and Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse, Steeple Claydon | 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-C000-000001 |
| Historic England 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice | Historic England 2016 |
| HS2 Technical Standard: Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy | HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015 |
| Claydon House National Trust Archaeological Report | Marshall, G, 1997 |

8.2 Cartographic and Primary sources

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Papers relating to valuation of Shepherds Furze Farm, Steeple Claydon, 1942 | (BRO Ref: D-WIG/2/9/1016) |
| Papers relating to valuation of Shepherds Furze Farm, Steeple Claydon, 1943 | (BRO Ref: D-WIG/2/9/1042) |
| Papers relating to valuation of Shepherds Furze Farm and Pear Tree Hill Farm, Steeple Claydon, 1947 | (BRO Ref: D-WIG/2/9/1147) |
| Correspondence about sale of property at Shepherds Furze Farm, Steeple Claydon, for William Tack, 1917, with lease agreement for the farm from Four Claydons Estate Company Limited to Clarence Harold Cook | (BRO Ref: D-BM/L/4/43) |
| Papers relating to valuation of property of H. Verney at Steeple Claydon, 1945 | (BRO Ref: D-WIG/2/9/1088) |
| | (BRO Ref: IR/69/2) |

AWHj
Historic Building Recording Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse
Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire
Document Number: 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL09-000014
Revision C01

1795 Steeple Claydon Inclosure Map

1825 Map of Buckinghamshire by Jeffries and Bryant

1833 The Ordnance Survey First Series

1880 The Ordnance Survey 6 inch map

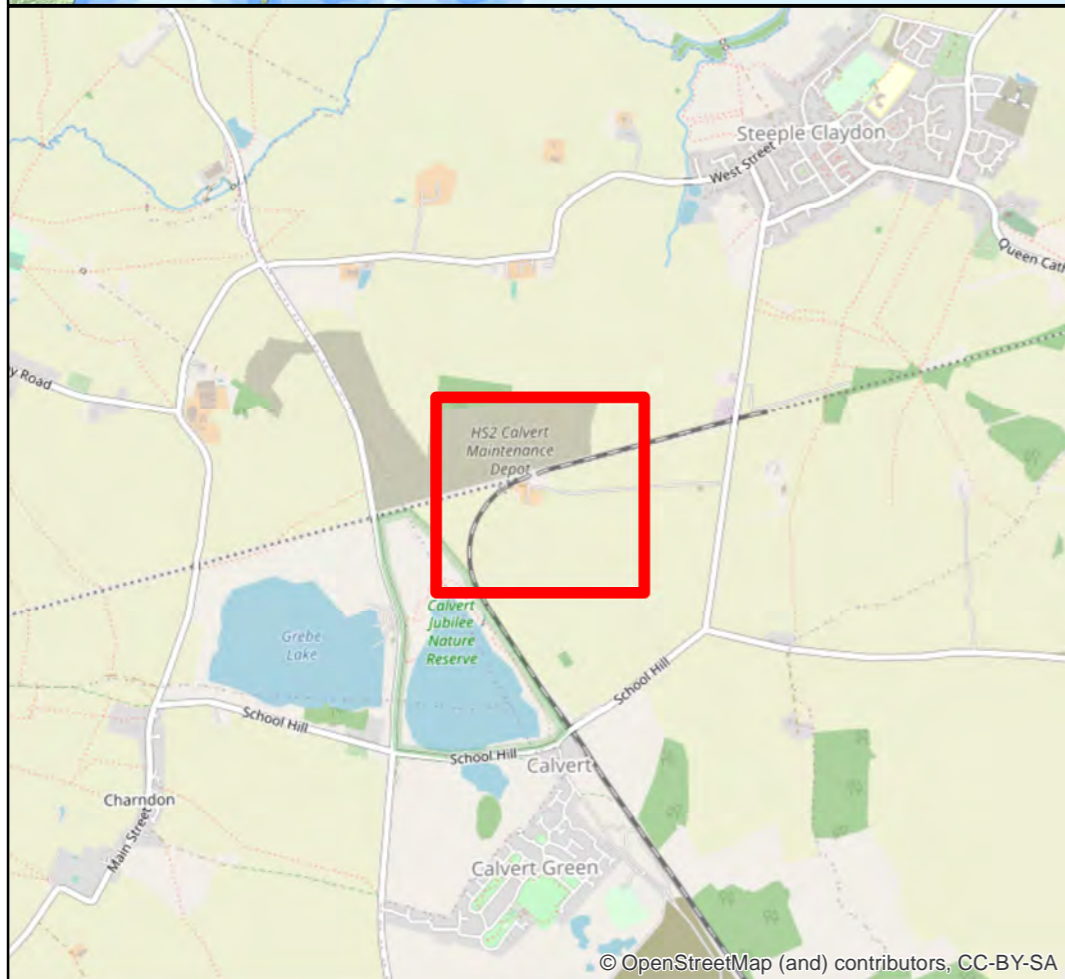
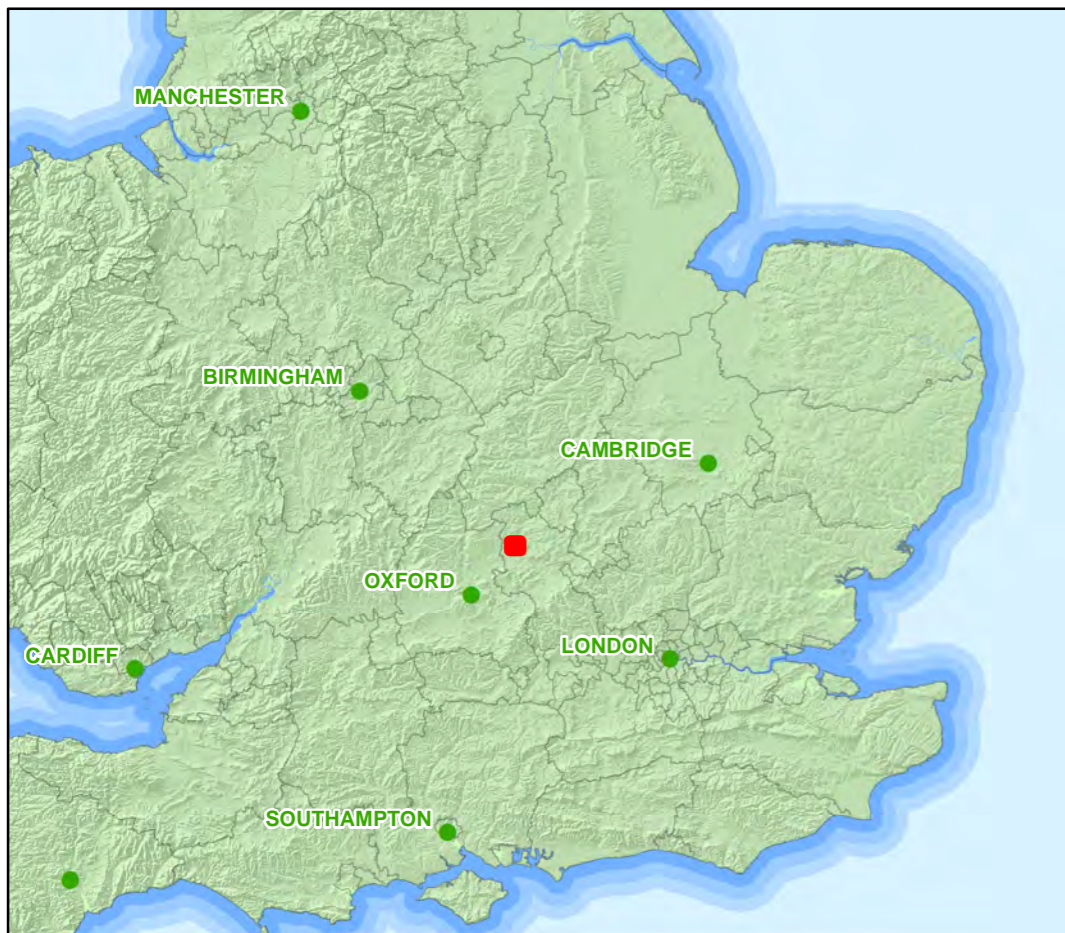
1880 The Ordnance Survey 25 inch map

1930s Composite Ordnance Survey series

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Figures

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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Legend
 Site boundary



Figure 1
 Location plan

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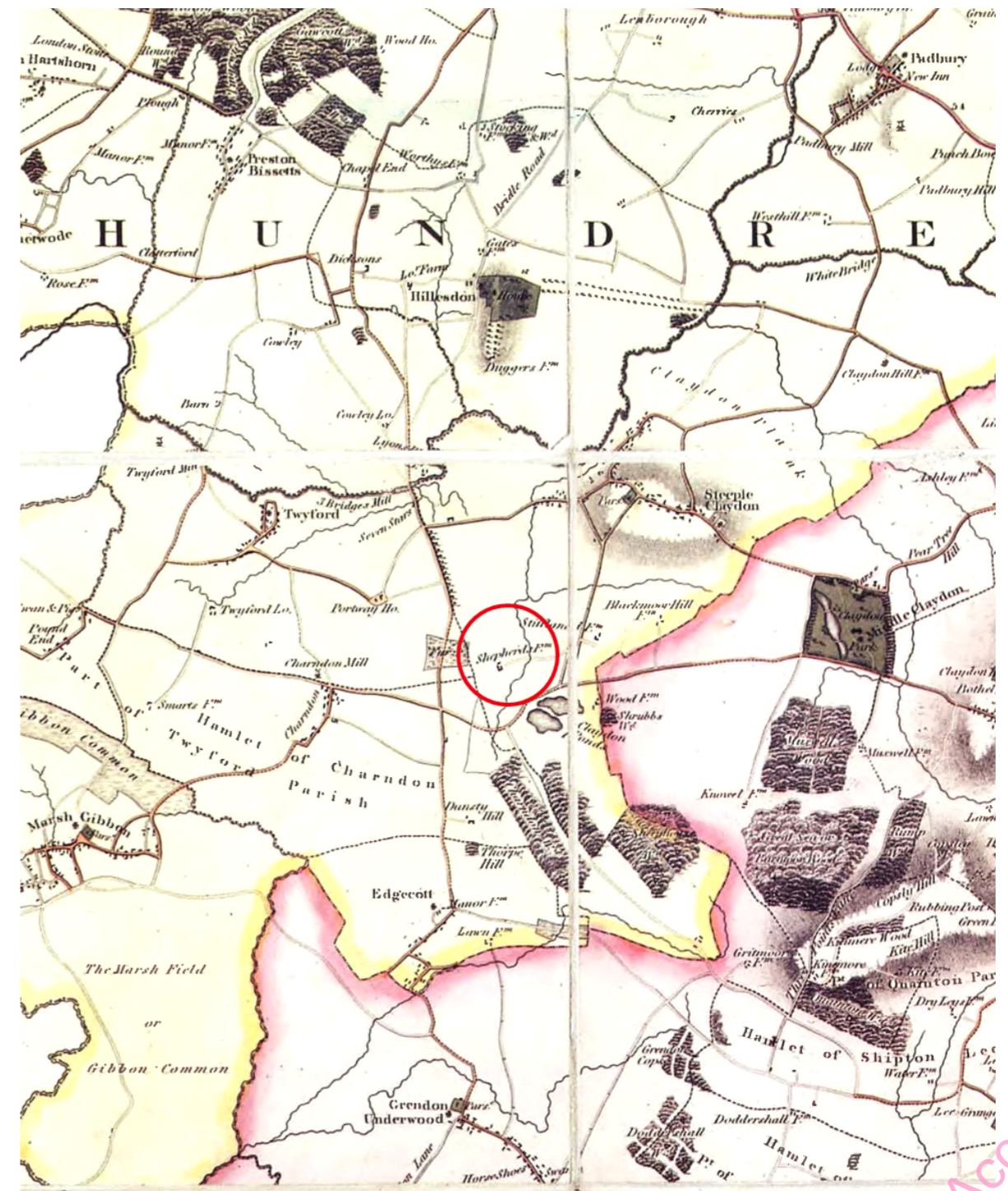
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Inclosure map 1795 showing approximate location of farmhouse



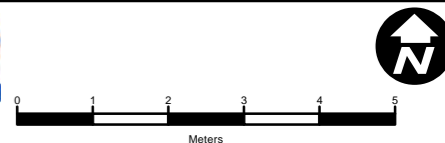
Extract from the 1825 map of Buckinghamshire by Jeffrey's and Bryant

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Figure 2

Steeple Claydon in the 18th and early 19th centuries



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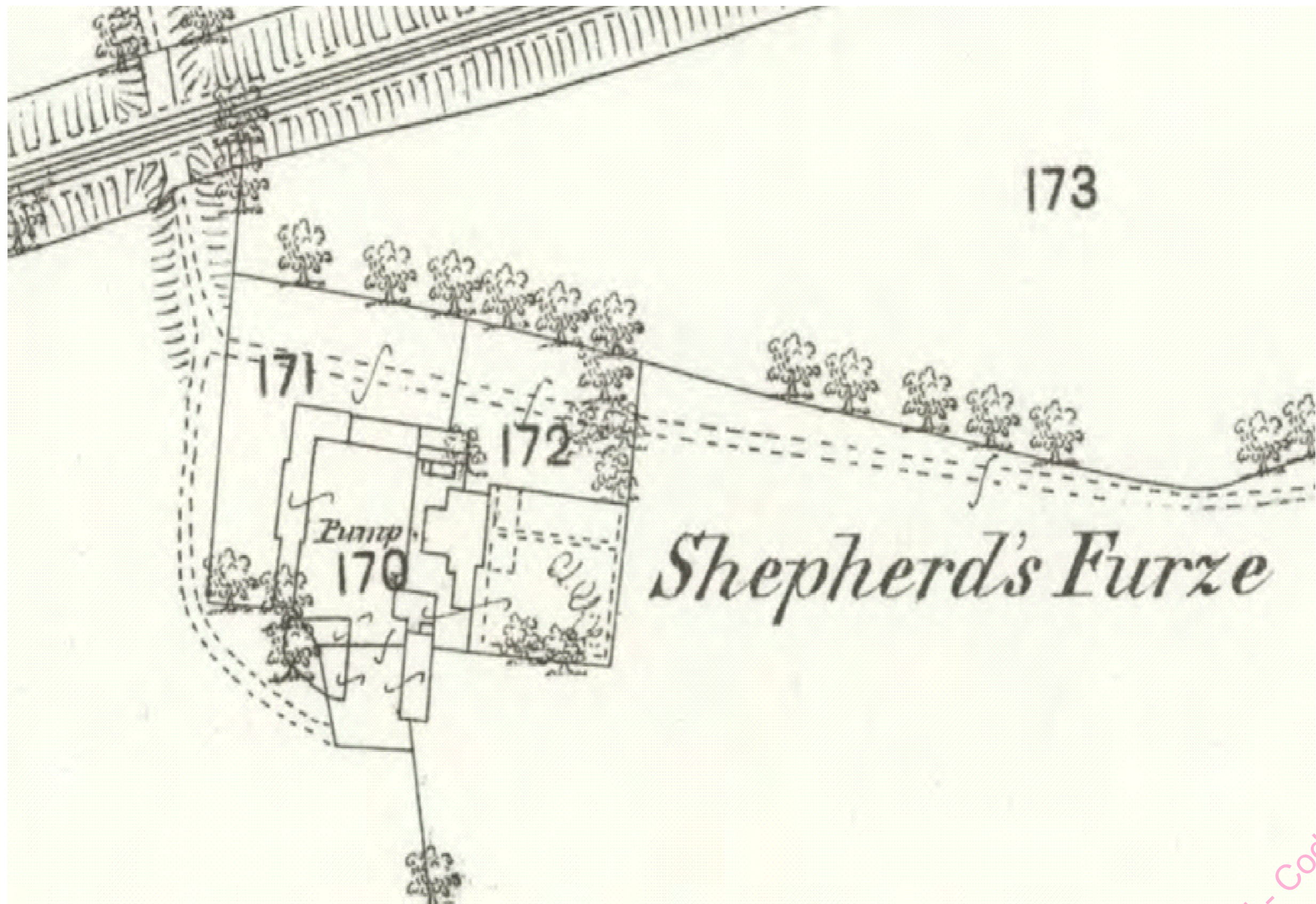
Figure 3
 Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse
 OS map 1880

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A north arrow is located in the top right corner of the block. Below it is a scale bar marked from 0 to 5 meters.



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Figure 4

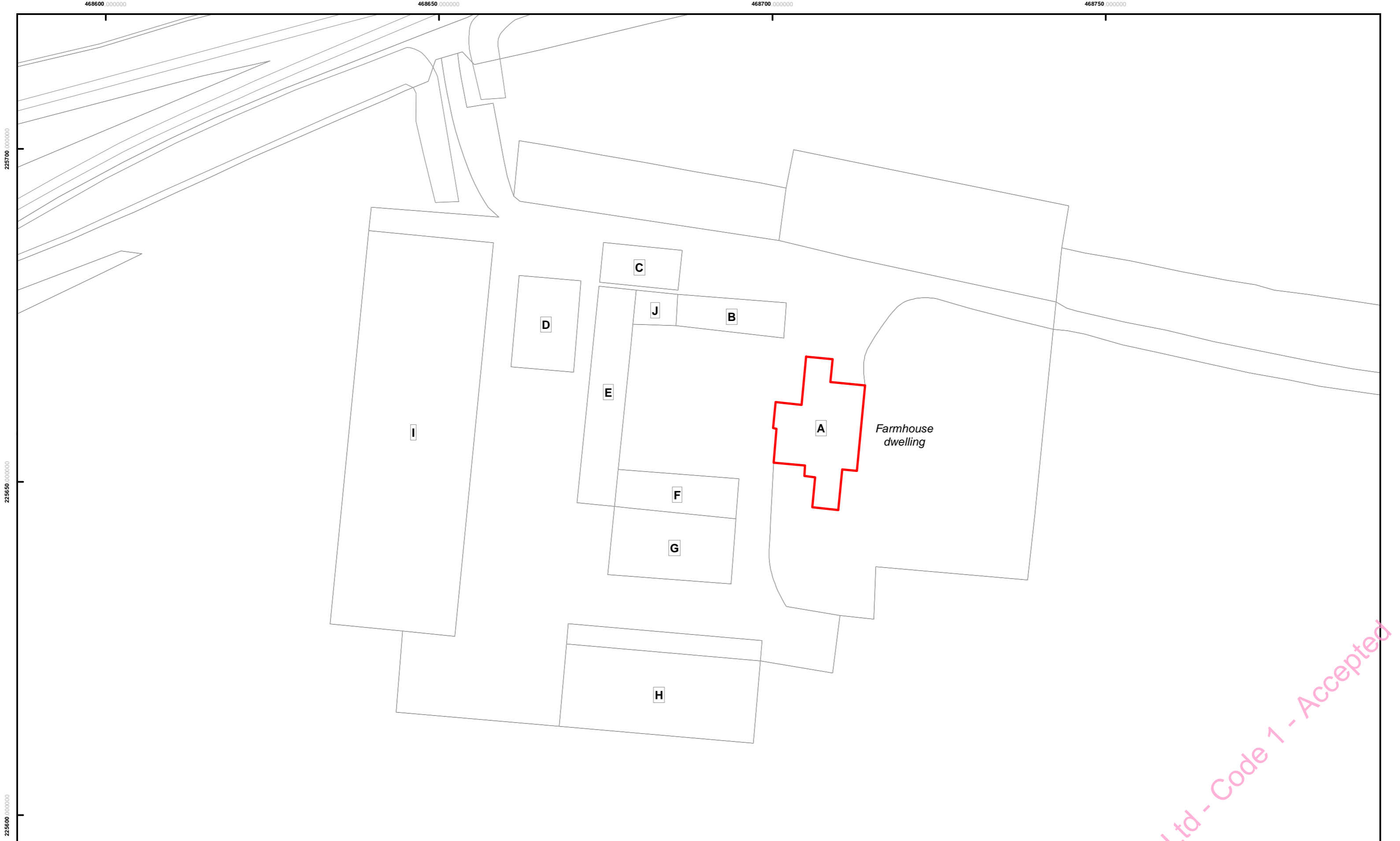
Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse
OS 1880 map detail extract

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Legend

Site boundary

Figure 5
 Shepherds Furze
 Site Layout

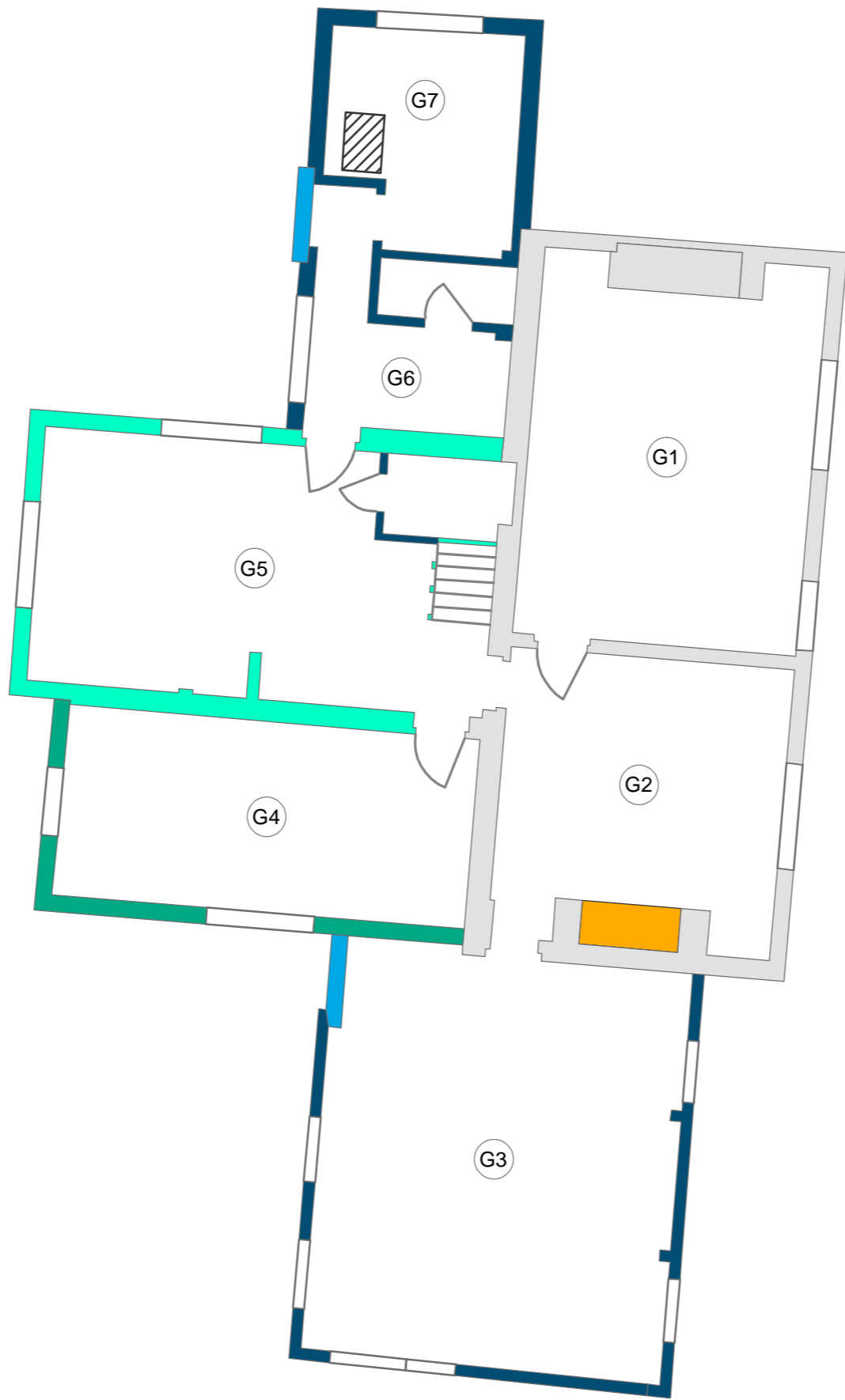
HS2 Scale at A3: 1:500

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0 5 10 15 20 25
 Meters

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL09-000013 **Date:** 30/08/22

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| Legend | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Doors |
| | Cooker |
| | Loft Hatch |
| | Window |
| Phasing | |
| | Phase 1 |
| | Phase 2 |
| | Phase 3 |
| | Older walls of undetermined date |
| | Modern |

Figure 6
Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse
Ground Floor Plan

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Figure 6

F1

F4

F5

F2

F3

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- Legend**
- Doors
 - Chimney
 - Window
- Phasing**
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Modern

Figure 7
 Shepherd's Furze Farmhouse
 First Floor Plan

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:60

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
 Meters

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Appendix A: Survey Photos

Photo A- 1: The rail loop to the west of the farmstead looking north

Photo A- 2: West along the approach drive to the farmhouse

Photo A- 3: Rear aspect of the farmhouse, looking north

Photo A- 4: Farmyard structures to the rear of the farmhouse looking west

Photo A- 5: The east front elevations of the farmhouse, looking west

Photo A- 6: Detail of window head to the front elevation

Photo A- 7: Front door to farmhouse

Photo A- 8: The south gable

Photo A- 9: The north gable

Photo A- 10: Detail of the west rear elevation of the farmhouse,

Photo A- 11: The west rear extension

Photo A- 12: The rear extension, north side

Photo A- 13: The north-west extension

Photo A- 14: The south-west extension

Photo A- 15: The south-west extension south elevation

Photo A- 16: The south extension rear section

Photo A- 17: The south extension , south elevation

Photo A- 18: Front room, G1, looking south to G2

Photo A- 19: Ceiling beam in G1, north-west

Photo A- 20: Fireplace, north gable G1

Photo A- 21: The fireplace in G1, detail

Photo A- 22 Ceiling structure G1 during soft strip showing stair void

Photo A- 23: Front room G2 fireplace in south wall

Photo A- 24: Detail of ceiling beam, G2

- Photo A- 25: Interior south extension G3 looking to G2
- Photo A- 26: South extension G3 looking to south gable
- Photo A- 27: Detail of door to rear of G3
- Photo A- 28: Area of former external flagstones, rear element of G3
- Photo A- 29: Room G4, south west extension looking west
- Photo A- 30: Detail of ceiling beam room G4
- Photo A- 31: Kitchen, G5 in south extension looking to the front
- Photo A- 32: Ceiling structure to Kitchen G5 in rear extension
- Photo A- 33: Kitchen G5 in rear extension looking to west
- Photo A- 34: The underside of the stairs in kitchen G5
- Photo A- 35: The top of the staircase
- Photo A- 36: Lobby G6 during soft strip showing former exterior rear elevation
- Photo A- 37: Front bedroom F1 north gable
- Photo A- 38: Front bedroom F1 facing to front
- Photo A- 39: Exposed roof structure, bedroom F1
- Photo A- 40: Bedroom F1 fireplace
- Photo A- 41: Bedroom F2 looking to front
- Photo A- 42: Bedroom F3 front elevation
- Photo A- 43: Bedroom F3 exposed fireplace in south gable
- Photo A- 44: Roof structure, south gable
- Photo A- 45: Bedroom F4, dividing wall to bathroom
- Photo A- 46: Notched purlin, south extension first floor
- Photo A- 47: Bathroom F5 rear extension showing door to stair
- Photo A- 48: Structure dividing wall in rear extension
- Photo A- 49: The roof structure to the farmhouse, looking north
- Photo A- 50: Rear, west elevation of farmhouse after removal of rear extensions

Photo A- 51: Outhouse B, south facing elevation

Photo A- 52: Outhouse C, north facing elevation

Photo A- 53: Outhouse D north facing elevation

Photo A- 54: Outhouse E east facing elevation

Photo A- 55: Outhouses F and G south facing elevation

Photo A- 56: Outhouse H north facing elevation

Photo A- 57: Outhouse I east facing elevation

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Photo A- 1: The rail loop to the west of the farmstead looking north



Photo A- 2: West along the approach drive to the farmhouse

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Photo A- 3: Rear aspect of the farmhouse, looking north



Photo A- 4: Farmyard structures to the rear of the farmhouse looking west



Photo A- 5: The east front elevations of the farmhouse, looking west



Photo A- 6: Detail of window head to the front elevation

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Photo A- 7: Front door to farmhouse

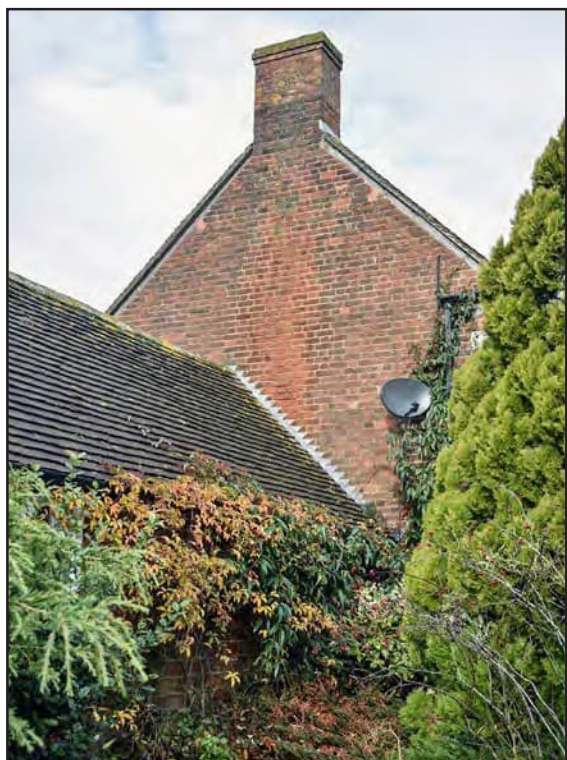


Photo A- 8: The south gable



Photo A- 9: The north gable



Photo A- 10: Detail of the west rear elevation of the farmhouse,

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Photo A- 11: The west rear extension



Photo A- 12: The rear extension, north side

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Photo A- 13: The north-west extension



Photo A- 14: The south-west extension



Photo A- 15: The south-west extension south elevation



Photo A- 16: The south extension rear section



Photo A- 17: The south extension , south elevation



Photo A- 18: Front room, G1, looking south to G2

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Photo A- 19: Ceiling beam in G1, north-west



Photo A- 20: Fireplace, north gable G1

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Photo A- 21: The fireplace in G1, detail

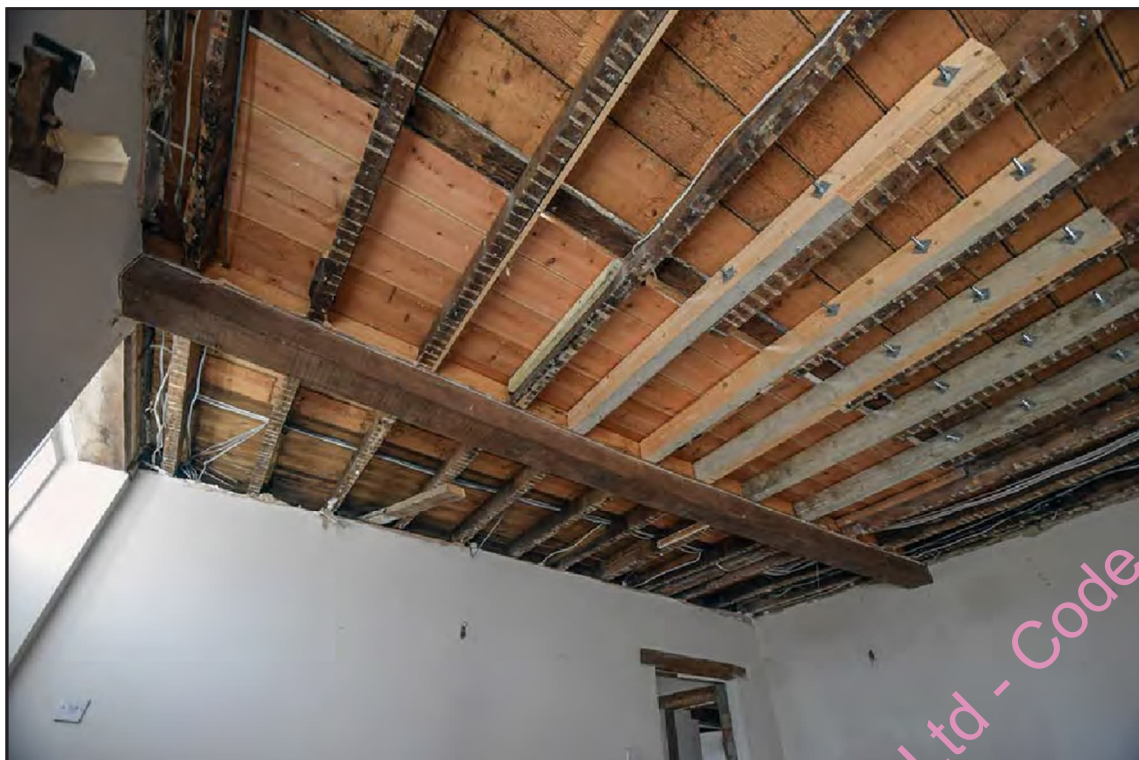


Photo A- 22 Ceiling structure G1 during soft strip showing stair void

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Photo A- 23: Front room G2 fireplace in south wall



Photo A- 24: Detail of ceiling beam, G2

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Photo A- 25: Interior south extension G3 looking to G2



Photo A- 26: South extension G3 looking to south gable

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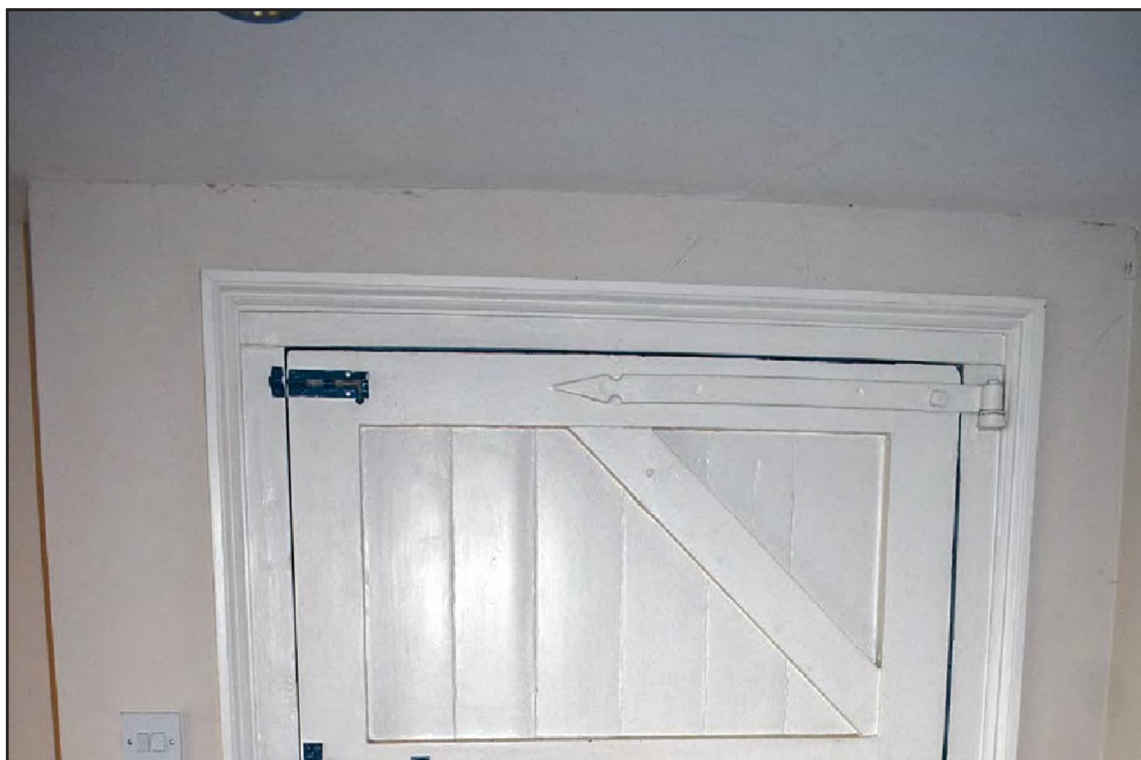


Photo A- 27: Detail of door to rear of G3

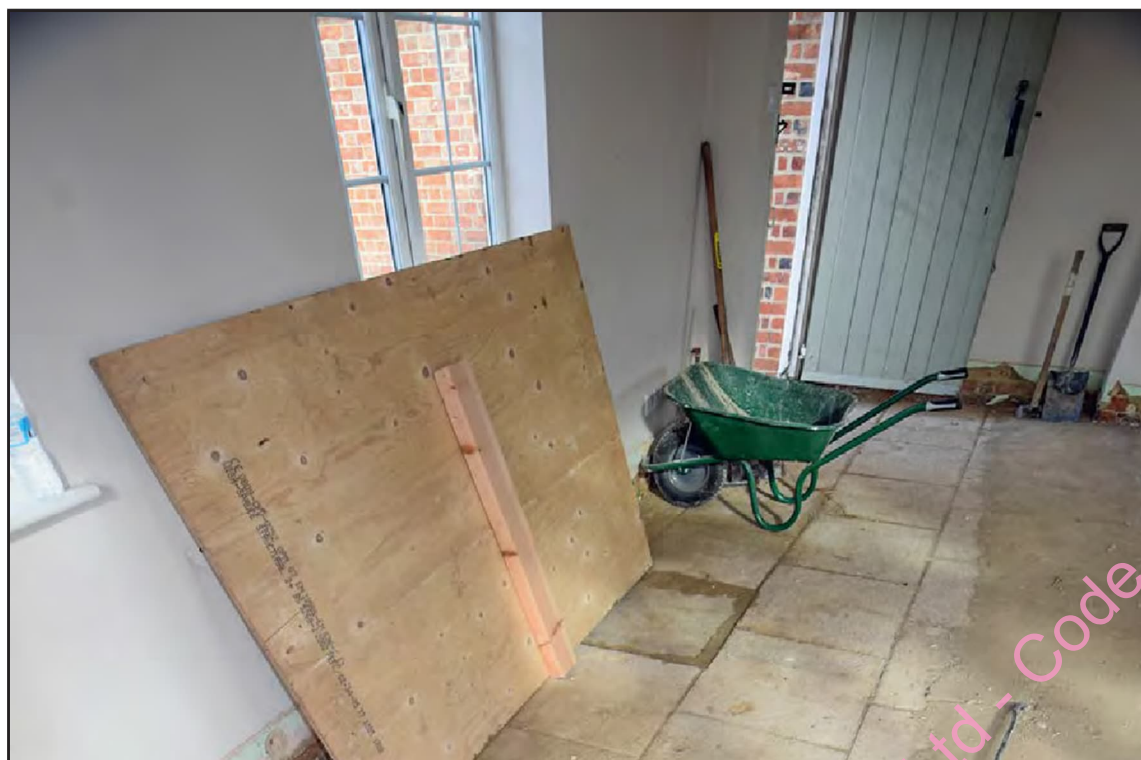


Photo A- 28: Area of former external flagstones, rear element of G3



Photo A- 29: Room G4, south west extension looking west



Photo A- 30: Detail of ceiling beam room G4

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Photo A- 31: Kitchen, G5 in south extension looking to the front



Photo A- 32: Ceiling structure to Kitchen G5 in rear extension

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Photo A- 33: Kitchen G5 in rear extension looking to west

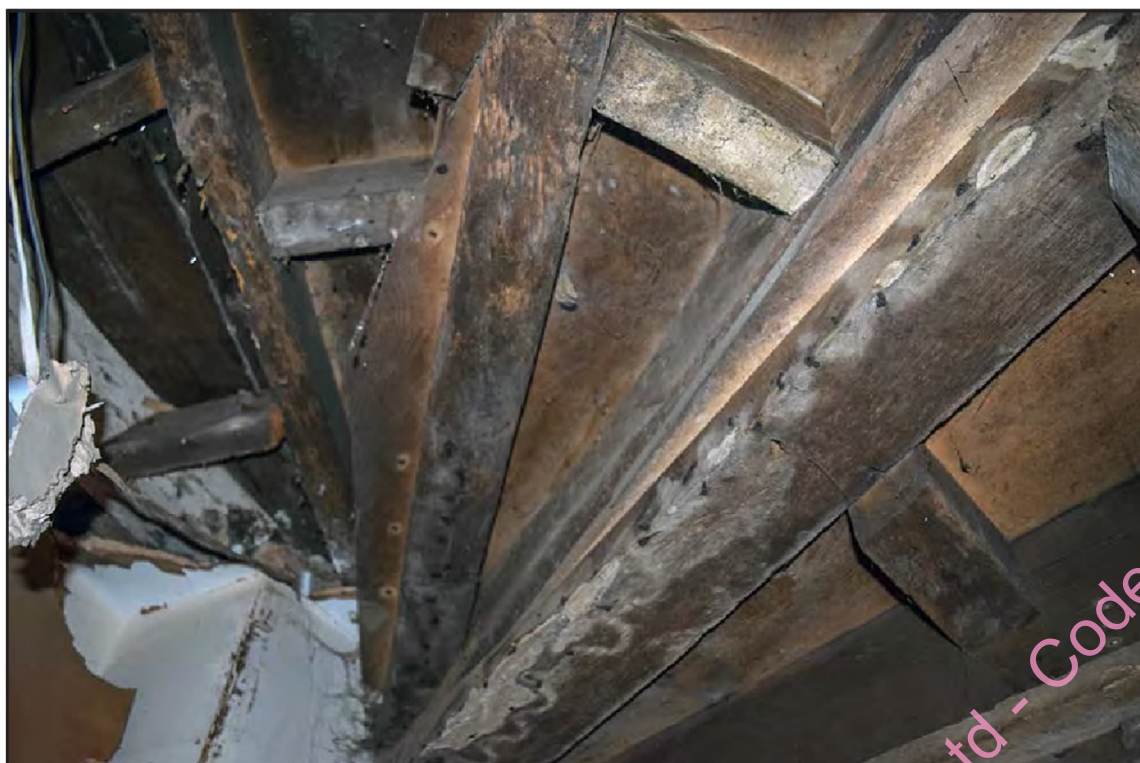


Photo A- 34: The underside of the stairs in kitchen G5

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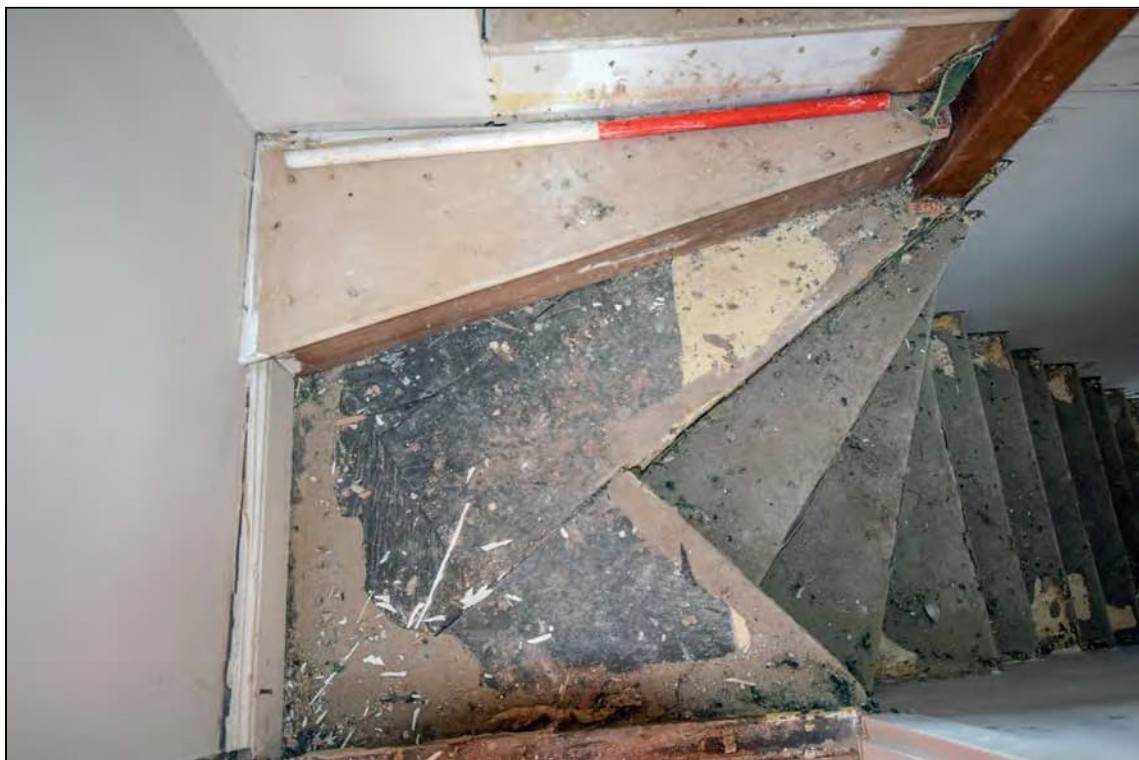


Photo A- 35: The top of the staircase



Photo A- 36: Lobby G6 during soft strip showing former exterior rear elevation

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Photo A- 37: Front bedroom F1 north gable



Photo A- 38: Front bedroom F1 facing to front

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Photo A- 39: Exposed roof structure, bedroom F1



Photo A- 40: Bedroom F1 fireplace

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Photo A- 41: Bedroom F2 looking to front



Photo A- 42: Bedroom F3 front elevation

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Photo A- 43: Bedroom F3 exposed fireplace in south gable



Photo A- 44: Roof structure, south gable



Photo A- 45: Bedroom F4, dividing wall to bathroom



Photo A- 46: Notched purlin, south extension first floor

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Photo A- 47: Bathroom F5 rear extension showing door to stair



Photo A- 48: Structure dividing wall in rear extension



Photo A- 49: The roof structure to the farmhouse, looking north



Photo A- 50: Rear, west elevation of farmhouse after removal of rear extensions

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Photo A- 51: Outhouse B, south facing elevation



Photo A- 52: Outhouse C, north facing elevation

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted



Photo A- 53: Outhouse D north facing elevation



Photo A- 54: Outhouse E east facing elevation

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Photo A- 55: Outhouses F and G south facing elevation



Photo A- 56: Outhouse H north facing elevation

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Photo A- 57: Outhouse | east facing elevation

Appendix B: Front elevation, photos

Photo B 1: The east front façade of the farmhouse after the ashlar facing has been stripped away

Photo B 2: Some of the masonry that was stripped from the east façade

Photo B 3: Stone 001

Photo B 4: Stone 002

Photo B 5: Stone 003

Photo B 6: Stone 004

Photo B 7: Stone 005

Photo B 8: Stone 006

Photo B 9: Stone 007

Photo B 10: Stone 008

Photo B 11: Stone 009

Photo B 12: Stone 010

Photo B 13: Stone 011

Photo B 14: Stone 012

Photo B 15: Stone 013

Photo B 16: Stone 014

Photo B 17: Stone 015

Photo B 18: Stone 016

Photo B 19: Detail of the tripartite window in the west front of Claydon House

Photo B 20: Architectural drawings for the phase of construction at Claydon House held by the archives of the Claydon House Trust (Folder A: 12/2/7)

HS2 Ltd - Code A - Accepted



Photo B 1: The east front façade of the farmhouse after the ashlar facing has been stripped away



Photo B 2: Some of the masonry that was stripped from the east façade

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted



Photo B 3: Stone 001

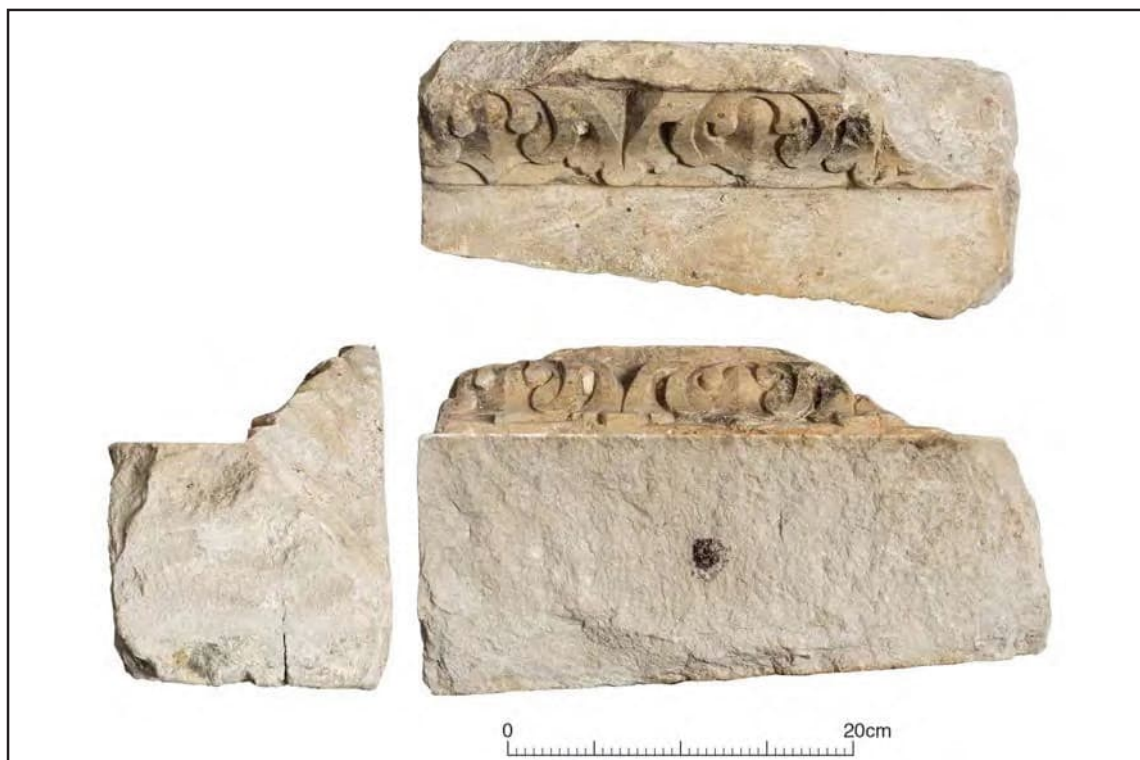


Photo B 4: Stone 002

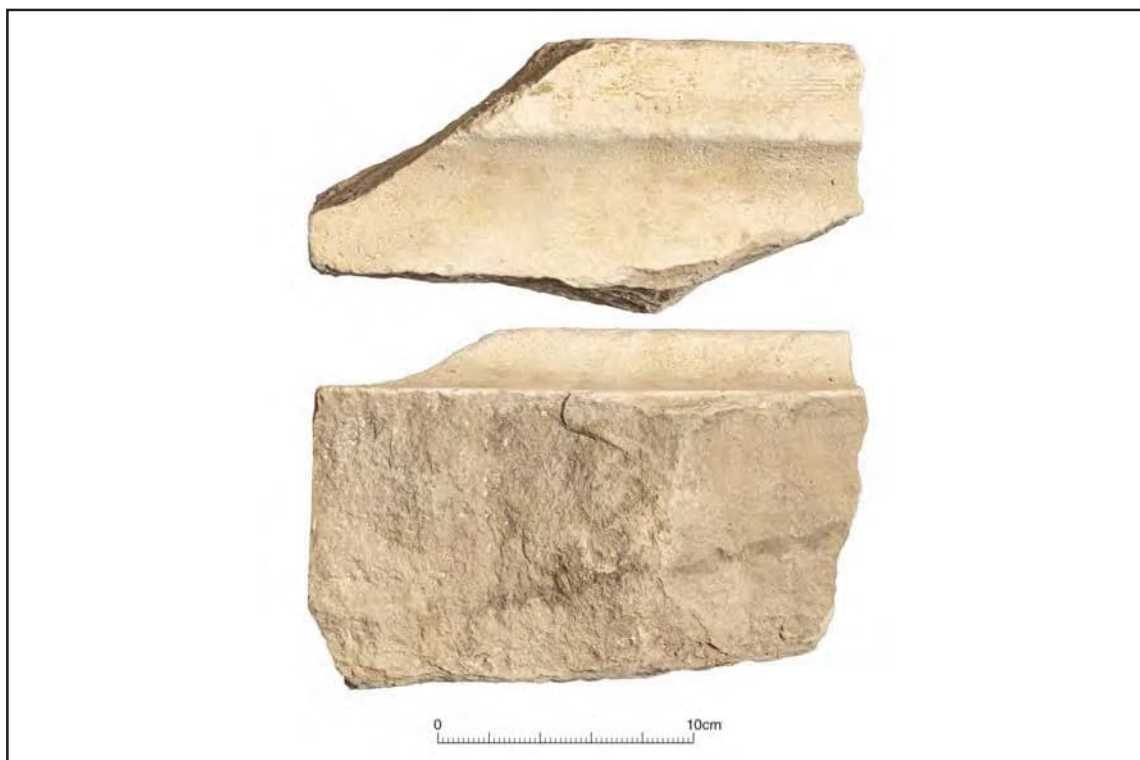


Photo B5: Stone 003

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted



Photo B 6: Stone 004

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted



Photo B 7: Stone 005

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted



Photo B 8: Stone 006

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Photo B 9: Stone 007

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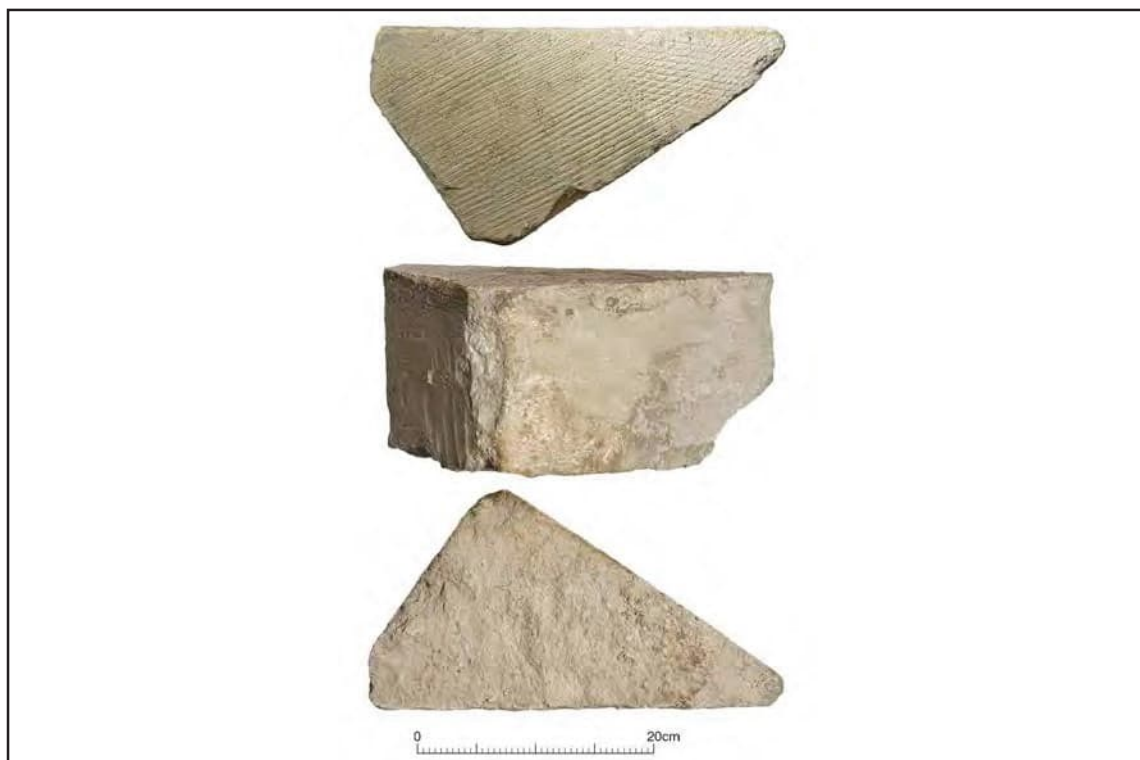


Photo B 10: Stone 008



Photo B 11: Stone 009



Photo B 12: Stone 010

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Photo B 13: Stone 011



Photo B 14: Stone 012

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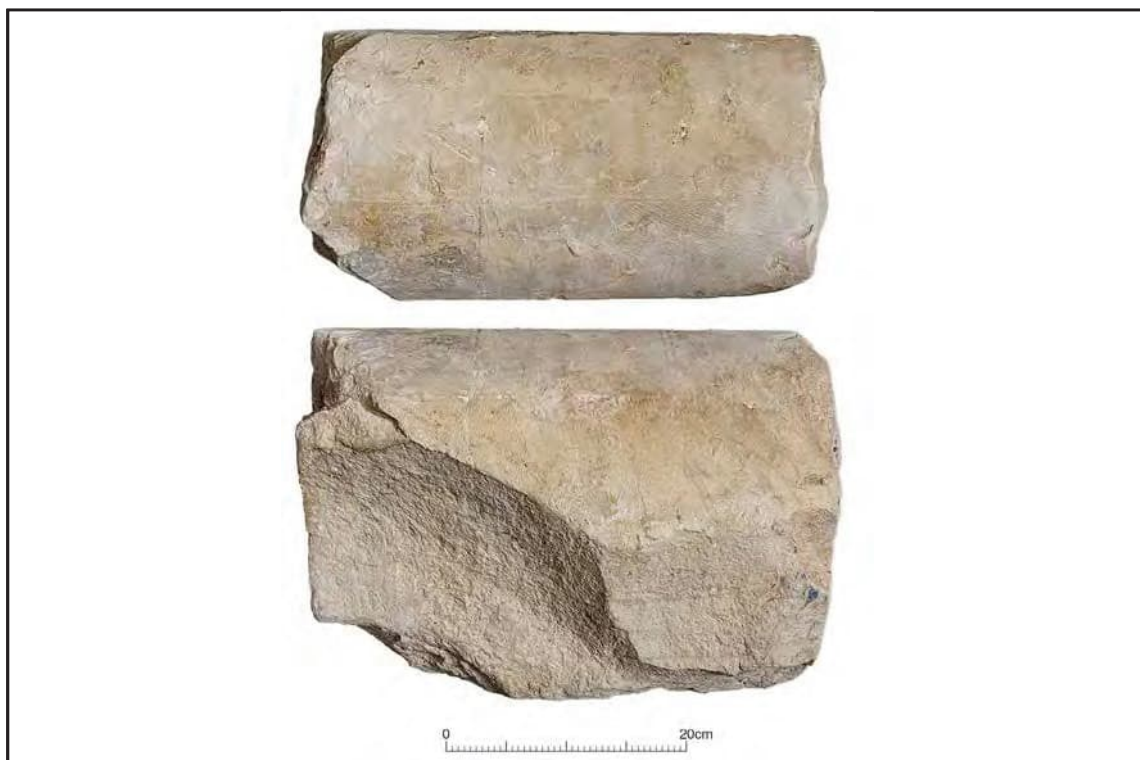


Photo B 15: Stone 013

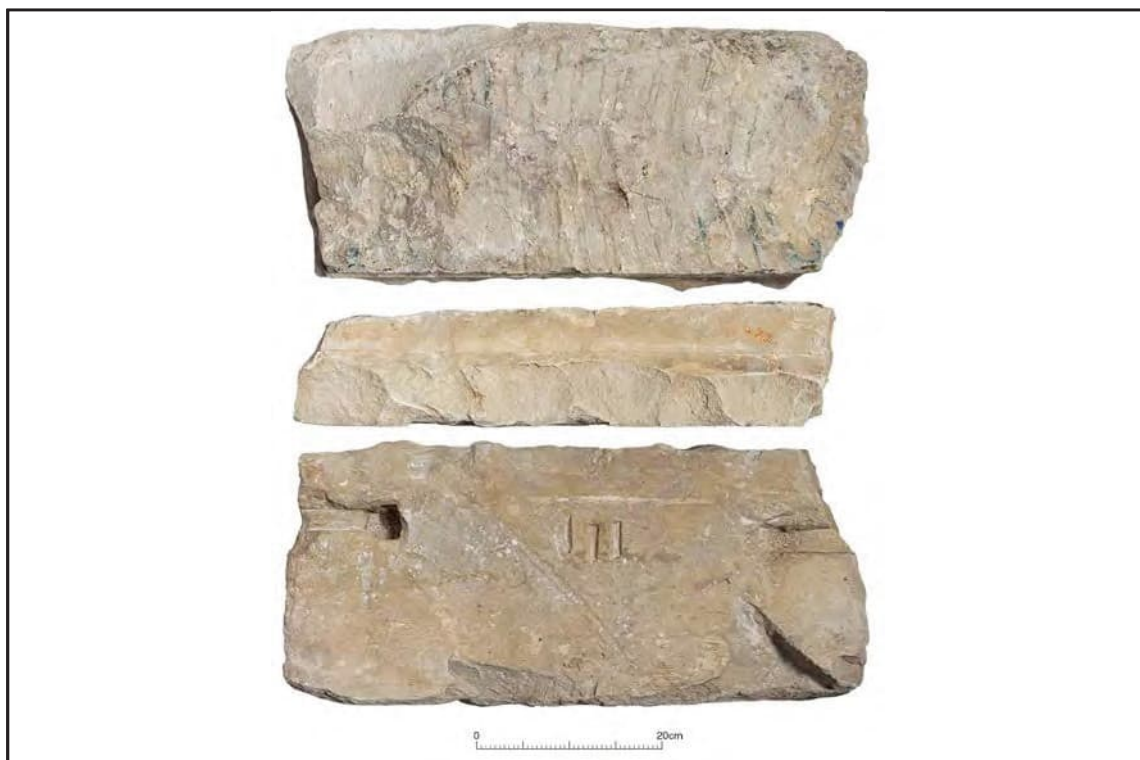


Photo B 16: Stone 014

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Photo B 17: Stone 015

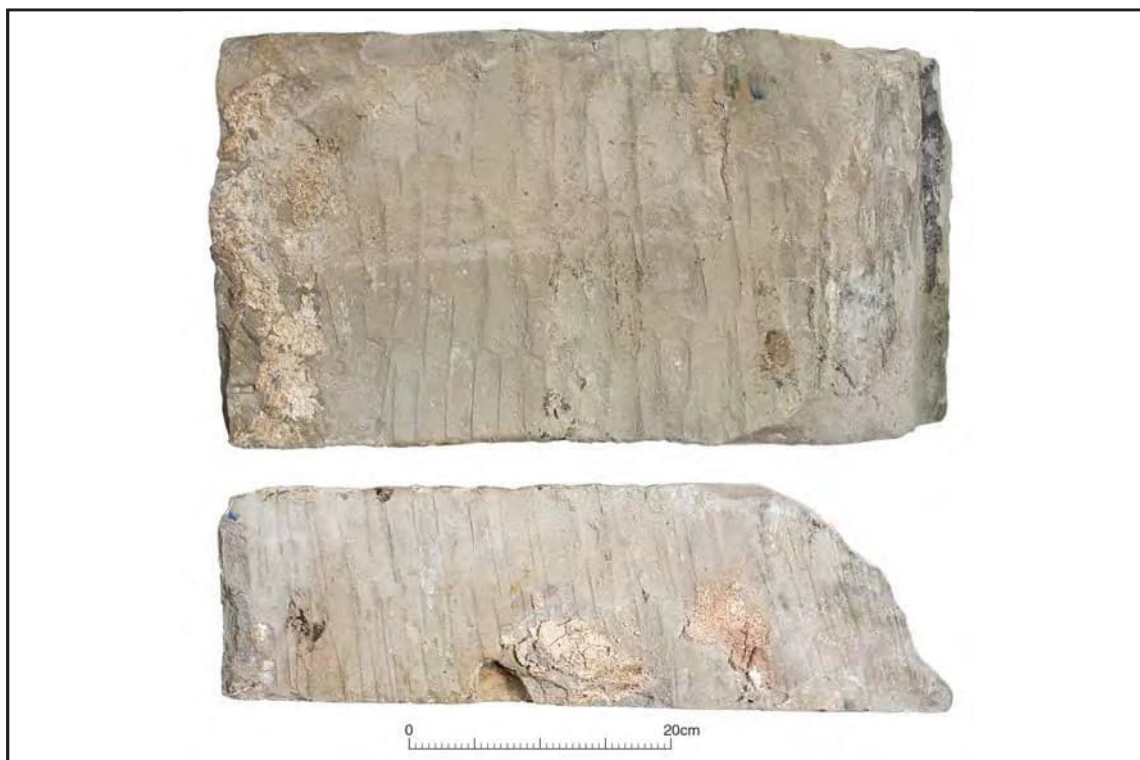


Photo B 18: Stone 016

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Photo B 19: Detail of the tripartite window in the west front of Claydon House

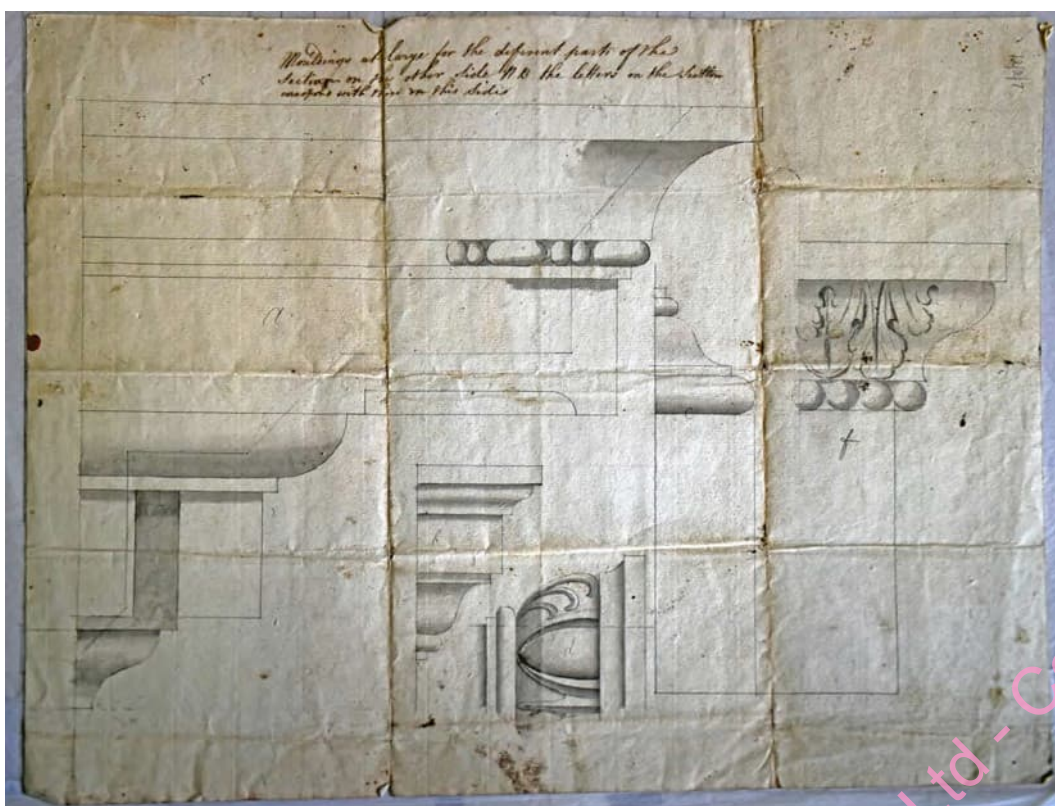


Photo B 20: Architectural drawings for the phase of construction at Claydon House held by the archives of the Claydon House Trust (Folder A: 12/2/7)