



Barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire  
Historic Building Record  
ArcHeritage 2018

Barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire  
Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording

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## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire
ArcHeritage Project no.	1840
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Historic Building Recording
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Illustrations	Christopher Curtis
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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of a Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording of the barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire (NGR SK 13515 39159). The survey was undertaken to record the history and the historic architectural features of the building in advance of redevelopment. ArchHeritage was commissioned by Planning Design on behalf of Robert and Olivia Fernihough to undertake the survey and report, this was undertaken in support of Planning Application No. 18/00795/LBALT.

This building is a two-storey brick cow house, built c.1800 with an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century extension to the west. The building consists of three rooms to the ground and first floors of the main range and two rooms to the single-storey extension. The fabric and layout of the building remains relatively intact, and it retains several fixtures and fittings related to its use as a cow house, including hayracks and mangers, although some of these are 20<sup>th</sup> century replacements. Little evidence survives for the function of the first floor, but it is likely it served as a hay loft or for grain or crop storage. The building's survival is probably owed to its continued use as a cow house from its construction c.1800 to the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording of the barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire. The survey was undertaken to record the history and the historic architectural features of the building in advance of redevelopment. ArcHeritage was commissioned by Planning Design on behalf of Robert and Olivia Fernihough to undertake the survey and report, which were carried out in line with the WSI produced by ArcHeritage and approved by Derbyshire County Council. This was undertaken in support of Planning Application No. 18/00795/LBALT.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The building is located in Marston Lodge Farm, approximately 1.3 km from Marston Montgomery, and is accessed from a farm track leading north from Cubley lane to the farm (NGR SK 13515 39159, Figures 1 & 2). The barn is situated at the north end of a dispersed courtyard farmstead, comprising a 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, another cow house and large 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural buildings. The barn is constructed of red brick and is aligned east-west.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The general aim of the project was to produce a building survey report in line with the guidelines for a level 2-3 survey as set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (HE 2016), guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and industry best practice.

Planning consent for the development required that a Written Scheme of Investigation WSI was produced for a programme of archaeological works comprising Building Recording and a Watching Brief on groundworks. This report describes the results of the Building Recording. The Watching Brief will be undertaken during construction works and reported separately.

The building recording was undertaken to the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Stephen Baker, Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist,.

The specific aims of the recording were:

- to undertake a level 2-3 building recording survey of the barn at Marston Lodge;
- to provide annotated elevations and plans of the building showing all the relevant historic details and phasing within the building;
- to collate historic maps, previous survey information and other relevant documentary evidence that might assist in the understanding of the phasing and land-use history to help formulate a historic narrative for the site;
- to produce a final report presenting the results of the building recording survey.

The Historic Building Recording will also help to inform the wider research aims as defined by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework. In particular, the following research objectives for the Modern Period (1750 to present):

- 9G - Assess the landscape impact of the early industrialisation of agriculture



- 9H - Characterising the rural environment: identify and record historic buildings and landscape features

## 3.2 Methodology

### 3.2.1 Desk-based research

Historic sources at the Derbyshire Record Office were consulted to inform the historical background to the building.

### 3.2.2 Building Recording

A full analytical survey of the buildings was conducted, including full written descriptions of the exterior and interior of the building. The onsite survey involved written notes and annotated printouts of the CAD drawings. The site was visited by Christopher Curtis on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2018.

Photography of the building was carried out using a tripod and artificial light when necessary. A 24 megapixel DSLR was used for all digital photography and a 35mm SLR for black and white film photography. The photos included:

- general views of the buildings in the wider setting;
- the external appearance of the buildings, showing all external elevations;
- the overall appearance of all rooms and circulation areas;
- external and internal decorative detail relevant to the building's design, development and use;
- dates, inscriptions or graffiti which contribute to understanding the building;
- building contents and ephemera which had a significant bearing on the buildings' history.

## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Marston Montgomery makes no appearance in the Domesday Survey of 1086. *Magna Britannica* states that it was originally part of the manor and parish of Cubley, and that the parish church of Marston Montgomery was a chapel of ease for Cubley (Lysons and Lysons, 1817). Marston Montgomery takes its name from the Montgomery family, who owned the manor until 1513. By 1817 the Manor of Marston Montgomery had been vested in the freeholders.

Marston Lodge and Marston Park farm lie within 300 metres of each other and it is thought that they could relate to Marston Park, the Montgomery's hunting park that is known to have existed north of Cubley Lane (Farnsworth, 2003). Marston Lodge itself is a partially timber framed building dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century and may have started life as a hunting lodge. The tithe map of 1839 and the first edition OS map of 1880 show Marston Lodge Farm lying in a patch of woodland, surrounded by another strip of woodland that possibly relates to the former park's boundary and is still extant (Figures 3 & 4).

The tithe map shows the barn roughly in its current footprint, including what are probably pigsties to the rear, however it does not include the extension to the west. The farmstead itself is shown to include the farmhouse in roughly its present footprint, as well as a long building, possibly a barn, to the east of the farm yard which has since been demolished.

The tithe apportionment records the farm as owned and occupied by Luke Sampson. Interestingly, the electoral register of 1832 records Marston Park as occupied by Stephen

Sampson, who was presumably a close relative. This is potentially indicative of a split inheritance of a larger farm. This is supported by Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England* of 1848 which states that Marston Montgomery has 'several farms, of which Marston lodge is now one.', indicating Marston Lodge had only recently become a farm in its own right. The 1880 OS map shows the farm and barn in much the same layout as the tithe map.

The second edition OS map of 1901 shows little incremental changes to the layout of the farmstead (Figure 5). It shows the thinning of the woodland that the farmstead is situated in as well as the addition of a new open-sided building to the north-east corner of the yard and a new north-south range to the east.

The 1922 edition of the ordnance survey shows little change to the farmstead as a whole, although it shows the addition of the barn's west extension (Figure 6). The 1978 OS map shows the addition of a large modern cowshed to the south of the farmyard, but no change to the barn (Figure 7). Since then the two buildings to the east of the yard have been replaced with another large shed.

The farm has been owned by the present family since 1946, and they report that the pigsties to the rear of the barn were demolished in the 1970s and were last used to house geese. The barn itself was reportedly used as a cow house into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## **5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

### **5.1 Overview**

The building consists of two adjacent ranges aligned east-west; a two-storey red brick cow house of four bays and a later single storey cow house of two bays (Plate 1). The principal elevation, containing almost all of the openings faces south towards the farmyard. The main range has gabled ends and a slate roof, and is constructed with red bricks in an irregular bond. The adjoining range to the west is also gabled, has a slate roof and is constructed of a paler red brick in Flemish stretcher bond. The building has an area of cobbled paving in front of it and is set within a similarly paved yard.

Internally, main range is arranged as two cow houses and a lock-up on the ground floor, and a loft on the first floor, accessed externally from stairs at the east end. The west range comprises two cow houses.

### **5.2 Exterior**

The principal elevation, facing south comprises two parts, the main range and the west range. The main range has two doorways giving access to the two parts of the cow house (Plate 2). The east doorway has recessed jambs and a concrete lintel (Plate 3). Although the lintel is an insertion the doorway appears to be original. The door itself is of modern plank and batten construction, although it is made with strap hinges from an earlier door, possibly the one it replaced.

To the west there is another door which shares the recessed jambs of the first but features a segmental arched head made of bricks rather than a lintel. Again, the doorway appears to be original although the veracity of the brick arch is uncertain. The door is also of modern plank construction, although with an older bottom half. It also reuses old strap hinges. Between the two doors there is a window formed from a single window sash with a flat head of rowlocks.

At the west end of the ground floor there is a large projecting doorway with a pitched felt roof and red brick piers. The doorway is a modern insertion and contains a modern plank door with modern fittings.

The first floor has two openings under the eaves in the centre and west end, both of which appear to be original to the building. The central opening is slightly wider and features a 20<sup>th</sup> century plank door in a wooden frame. The west opening has a timber frame but no surviving window or door.

The west range has two almost identical bays (Plate 4). Each has a doorway with recessed jambs and segmental brick arched heads, as well as a small window to the east with similar heads and Staffordshire blue brick sills. Both bays also feature ventilation grates between the windows and doorways. Only the bottom leaf of the east door survives, it is of machine sawn plank and batten construction. The windows appear to have had fixed timber lights with glazing bars (now missing).

The north elevation is largely blank, apart from the main range which retains fragments of flashing and roof tiles from the former lean-to pigsty (Plate 5). The wall also bears the scars of from the former structure and the stub of a brick wall between the main and west ranges. The quality of the brickwork on the rear of the main range is similar to that of the front and it appears to have been built as an external wall, indicating the pigsties were a later addition. The rear of the west range is blank, apart from four evenly spaced ventilation grills at the top of the wall (Plate 6).

The east elevation is punctuated only by a first-floor doorway, gained via external concrete steps on a brick platform (Plate 7). The opening appears to be original, although the steel lintel over the doorway is probably a replacement. The doorway features random dressed stone blocks in its jambs but is predominantly of brick. The staircase is built from similar brick to the main range and is either contemporary with it or was built soon after, although the steps are cast concrete and are probably a 20<sup>th</sup> century repair.

The west elevations of both the west range and what can be seen of the main range are blank, save for a ventilation slit in the west range gable (Plate 8).

### **5.3 Interior**

#### **Main range**

Internally the ground floor of the main range is divided into three separate rooms. The eastern room, formerly a cow house has plain brick walls which were formerly whitewashed (Plate 9). The ceiling comprises two north-south oak bridging beams supporting smaller section oak floor joists. The joists are deep in section, measuring approximately 28 x 19 cm and 12.5 x 7cm respectively. The bridging beams rest in thicker sections of brickwork either side of the door (Plate 10). The room is floored with square stone pavers which drain into an east-west gutter towards the south of the room. The room is missing its stall dividers and mangers; however, it retains a hayrack on its north wall and has makeshift hitching posts at regular intervals along its walls.

The central room is similar in function but has a somewhat different character to the east. The room is narrower and has whitewashed brick walls (Plate 11). The ceiling consists of a steel bridging beam supporting deep-section machine-sawn softwood floor joists. The room is

floored with a concrete slab which steps up at the north end and slopes towards the south. The north side of the room has a cast concrete stall divider and a feeding trough made from halved ceramic pipes set in concrete. A metal hayrack survives on in the west stall.

The westernmost room is accessed via modern double doors and consists of a plain room now used for storage (Plate 12). The room has whitewashed brick walls and a plain concrete floor. A blocked window opening occupies the west wall. The ceiling consists of deep section machine sawn joists aligned east-west, supported by the partition walls. A larger bridging beam also runs east-west across the centre of the room, although it supports nothing, and is probably a remnant of an earlier ceiling (Plate 13). That the joists supporting the current ceiling are later additions is confirmed by the scars visible on the internal east wall of the east room of the west range (Plate 19). Here alterations to the brickwork show the line of the inserted joists. In addition, the arch for the blocked former window can also be seen in wall below the scars of the brickwork from the joist insertion.

The first floor consists of three rooms that mirror the layout of the ground floor. The floor is accessed from an external doorway at the east end of the building. All of the rooms are open to the roof and separated by brick partitions. The roof construction is fairly consistent throughout, consisting principally of oak common rafters meeting at a ridge-piece. The rafters are supported by purlins which are in turn supported by the internal brick walls which rise to the full height of the roof (Plate 14). The roof timber mainly appears to be hand-sawn oak, although the purlins in the west room show signs of reuse. As the west room is twice as wide as the others and lacks a wall to support the purlins, it features a truss-like structure with a tie-beam, collar and two posts to support purlins. It lacks rafters however, and may be a reused truss from an earlier building, such as part of the farmhouse.

The west room has few noticeable features, and consists of an open space with plain brick walls and a doorway leading to the next room in the centre of the internal wall (Plate 15). The floor of the room is constructed of tongue and groove boards, suggesting the room may have been used for storage of grain. Holes have been cut in the floor at the north end to drop fodder into the hayrack on the ground floor. This suggests that at least in later years the room was used as a hayloft.

The walls in the central and west rooms show evidence of having been whitewashed but otherwise have no features of note and are similarly floored with tight-fitting floorboards (Plate 16). The north wall of the west room has a straight joint in the brickwork forming a strip of separate brickwork, however the reason for this is unclear (Plate 17).

### West range

The two parts of the west range are almost identical in form and layout. Both rooms have whitewashed brick walls and are open to the roof (Plate 18). The roof is constructed of machine sawn softwood, with common rafters supported by purlins resting in the brickwork (Plate 19). Both rooms have brick floors and feature timber hayracks and feeding troughs on the north walls. The west room's feeding trough is made from red brick and is likely to be original (Plate 20), whilst the east room's appears to be a concrete replacement (Plate 18).

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The form and function of the barn at Marston Lodge suggests it was built as a cow house and remained one throughout most of its existence. The building makes use of small red bricks laid irregularly and features an oak common rafter roof with a ridge piece and small scantling timbers. This form of construction suggests a rough date of around 1800. The layout of the building appears to have changed little since it was built, having been periodically repaired and refurbished rather than drastically altered. The ground floor was built as three cow houses of diminishing size. Little evidence survives for the original function of the first floor, but it was probably always accessed externally. It could have been used to store hay for fodder, however there is no evidence of trap doors accessing the cow houses below. The tightly fitting tongue-and-groove floorboards and heavy external door suggest the floor may have been used for grain or crop storage. Although the area is predominantly pastoral in nature, a certain amount of arable production would have taken place in the area prior to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Indeed, the tithe apportionment of 1846 labels some of the land as arable.

The use of face bricks on the rear of the building suggests that it was originally constructed without the pigsties to the rear, however they appear to have been built by the time of the 1839 tithe map, and anecdotally, were demolished in the 1970s after being used to house geese.

Cartographic evidence suggests the west range was built between 1901 and 1922. This is supported by the building itself which, although similar in form to the earlier cow houses, is built using more regular brickwork and machine sawn softwood.

At some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, probably in the post-war period, the central room was refurbished. This consisted of the replacement of the stalls, hay rack, and manger with modern examples and the addition of a concrete floor and replacement ceiling. The west room may have been altered at this time as well, however any evidence has been removed in the last few decades with the room's conversion to storage and the insertion of large double doors.

Despite the increasing industrialisation of agriculture in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and the intensification of the dairy industry, the function of the building has remained relatively stable since it was built, having remained in use as a cow house from its construction into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The building remains remarkably intact and is a good example of a cow house of c.1800 with a surviving layout and a large amount of original fabric.

## 7 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A bound copy of the report, along with a digital copy in PDF/A format, will be provided for inclusion within the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

A full archive for deposition with Derbyshire Record Office has been prepared. The full site archive has been prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007). The archive comprises copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, site notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), and computer discs and printouts. An OASIS online record has been made and has the number archerit1-336956.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Olivia Fernihough and her family for commissioning this report and their hospitality during fieldwork.

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### Archive Documents

*Derbyshire Record Office*

(D2360/3/223a-b) 1839 Maston Montgomery Tithe Map and Award

*Historic mapping*

First edition 25 inch OS Map 1880

Second edition 25 inch OS Map 1901

Third edition 25 inch OS Map 1922

1978, 25 inch OS Map

## PLATES



Plate 1: South elevation of the barn (1840\_061.TIF)



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Plate 19: Roof in west range east room, facing north-east (1840\_040.TIF)



Plate 20: West range west room, facing north (1840\_043.TIF)



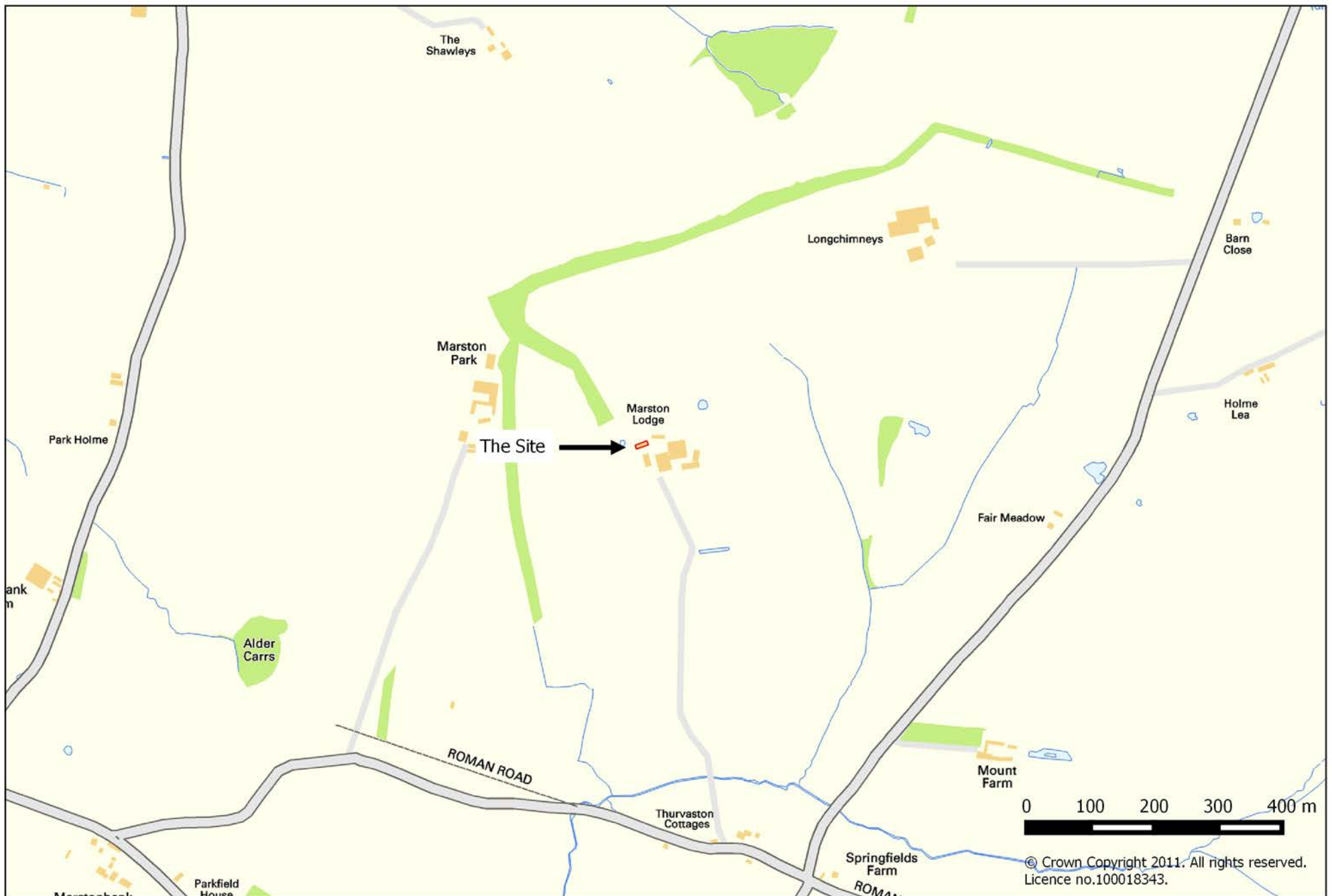


Figure 1. Site Location

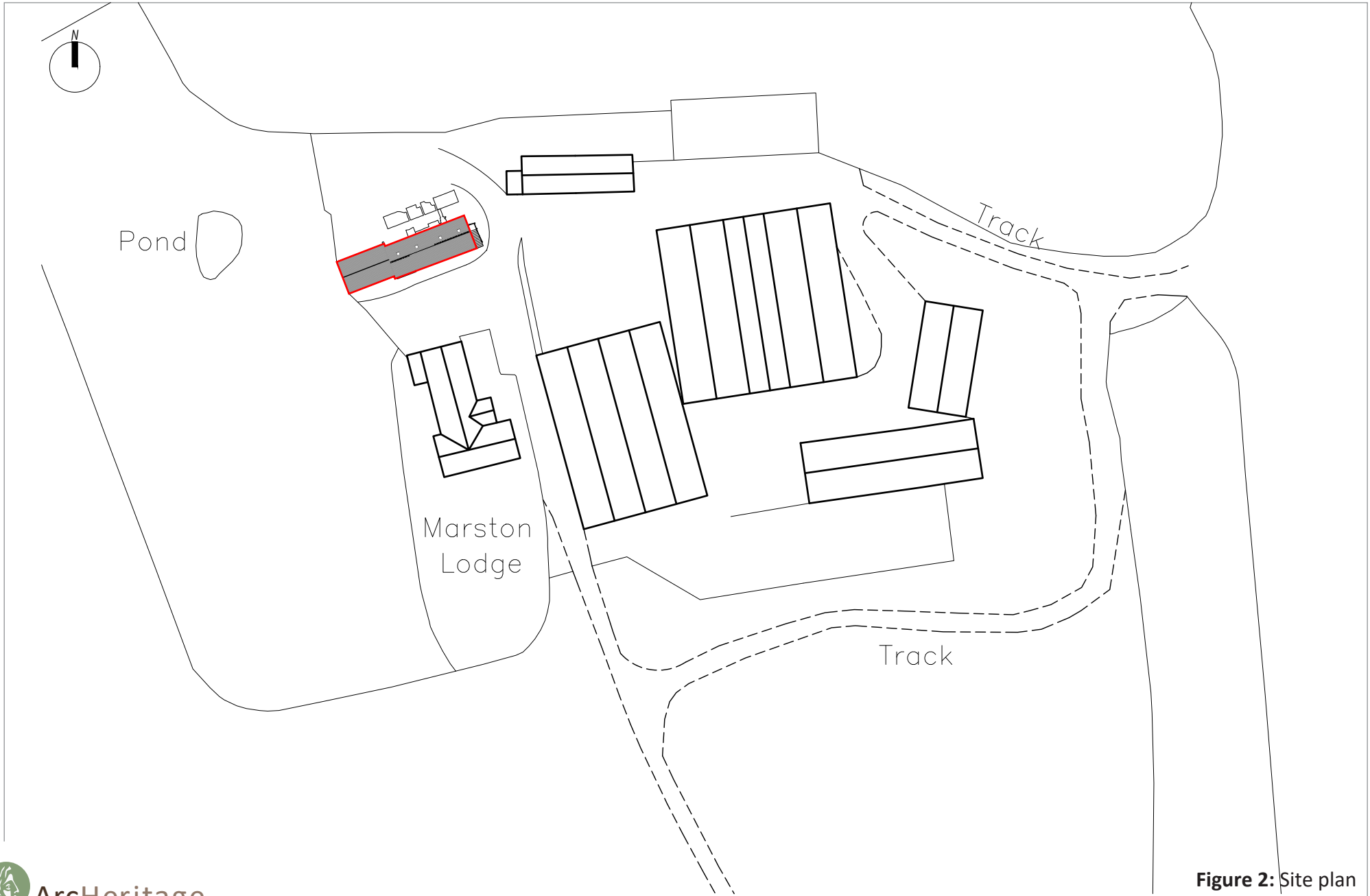




Figure 3. 1839 Tithe map

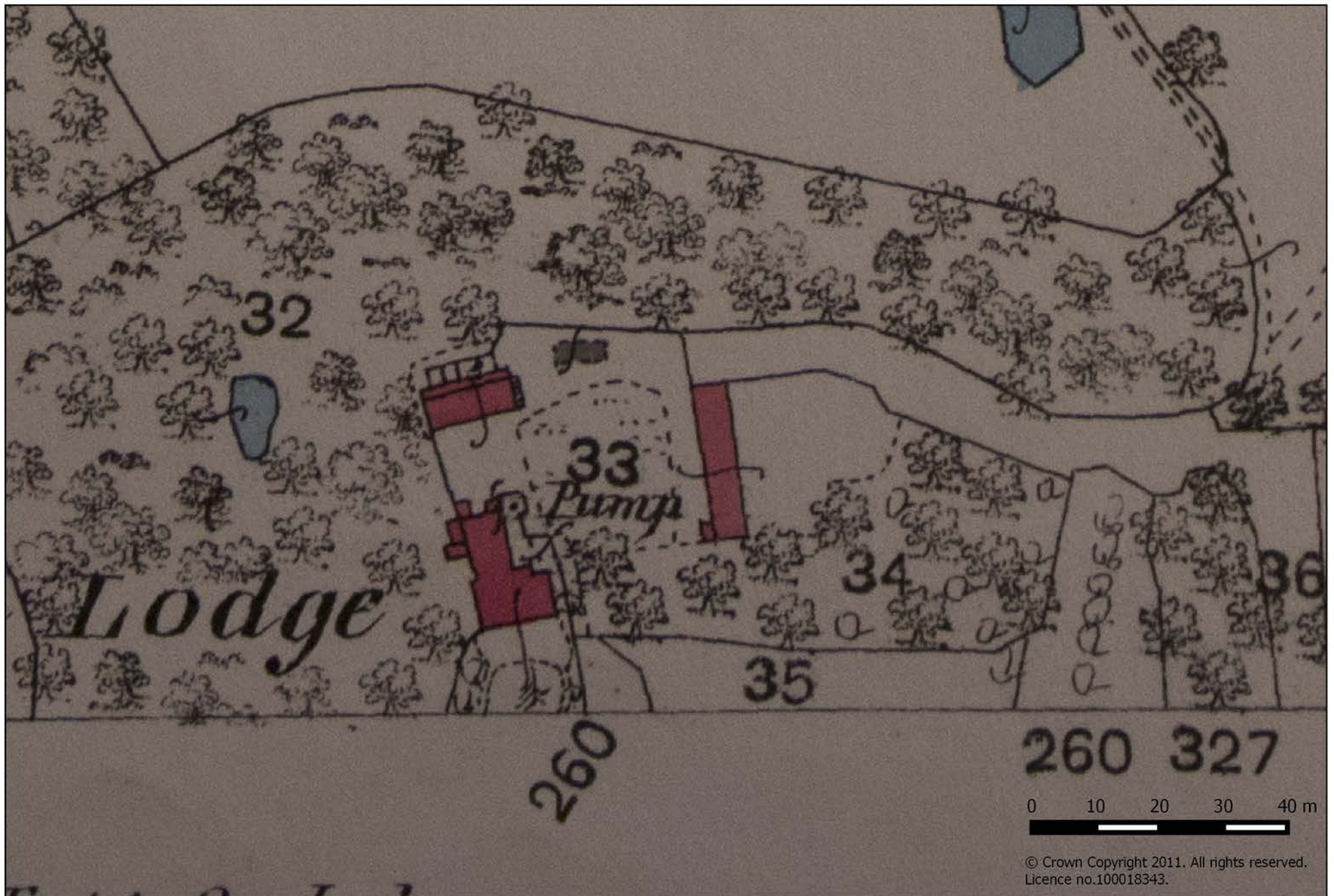


Figure 4. 1880 OS map

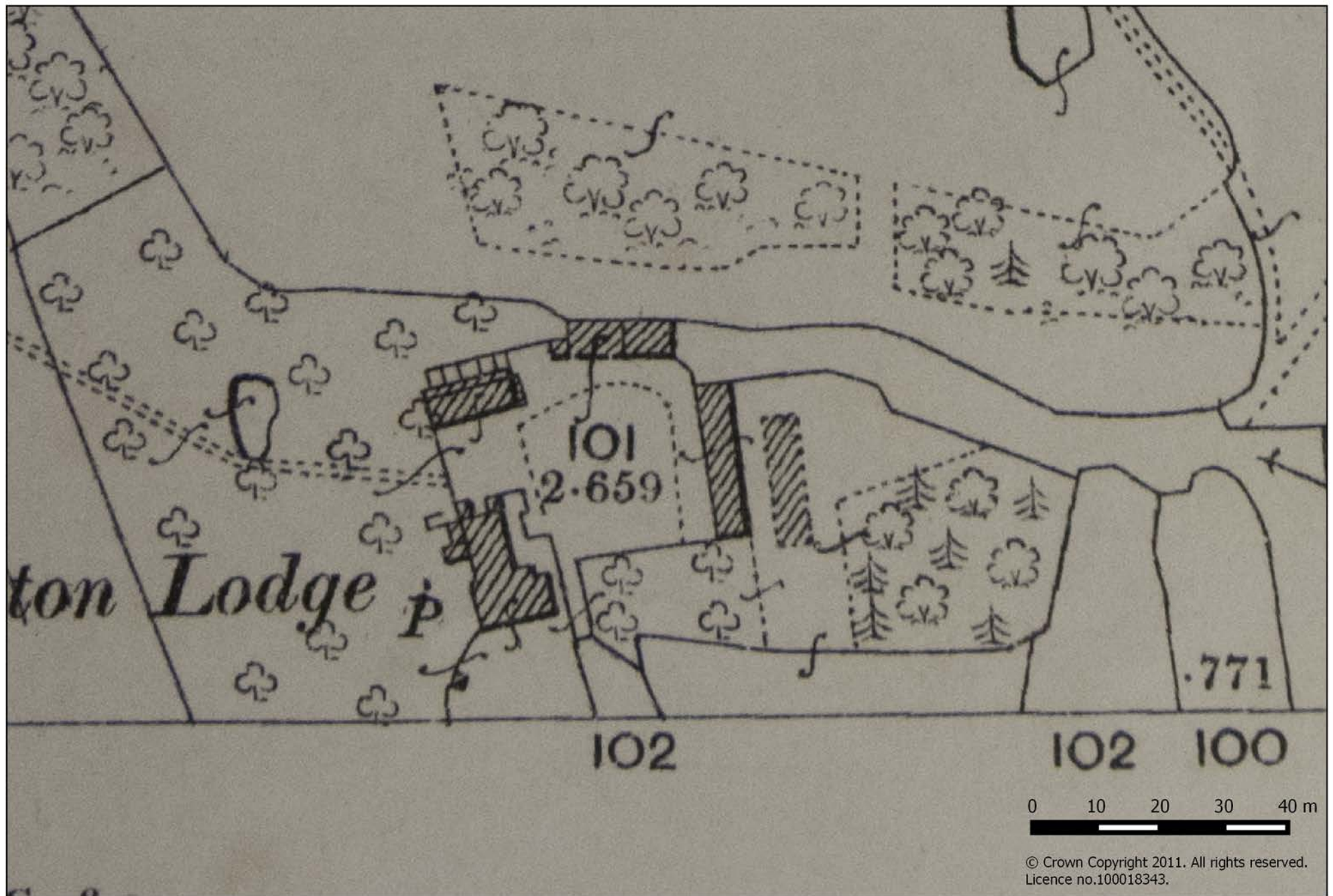


Figure 5. 1901 OS map

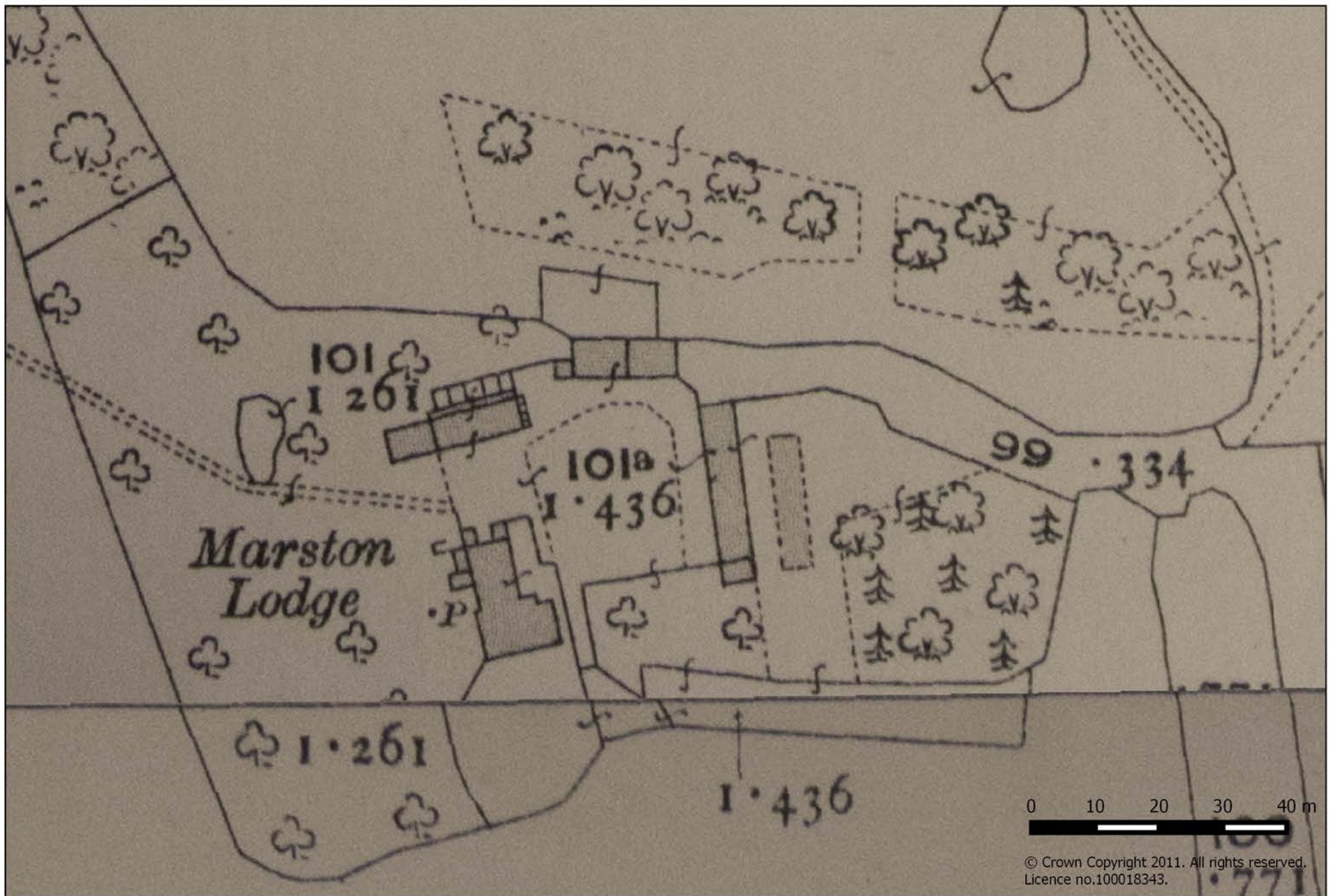


Figure 6. 1922 OS map

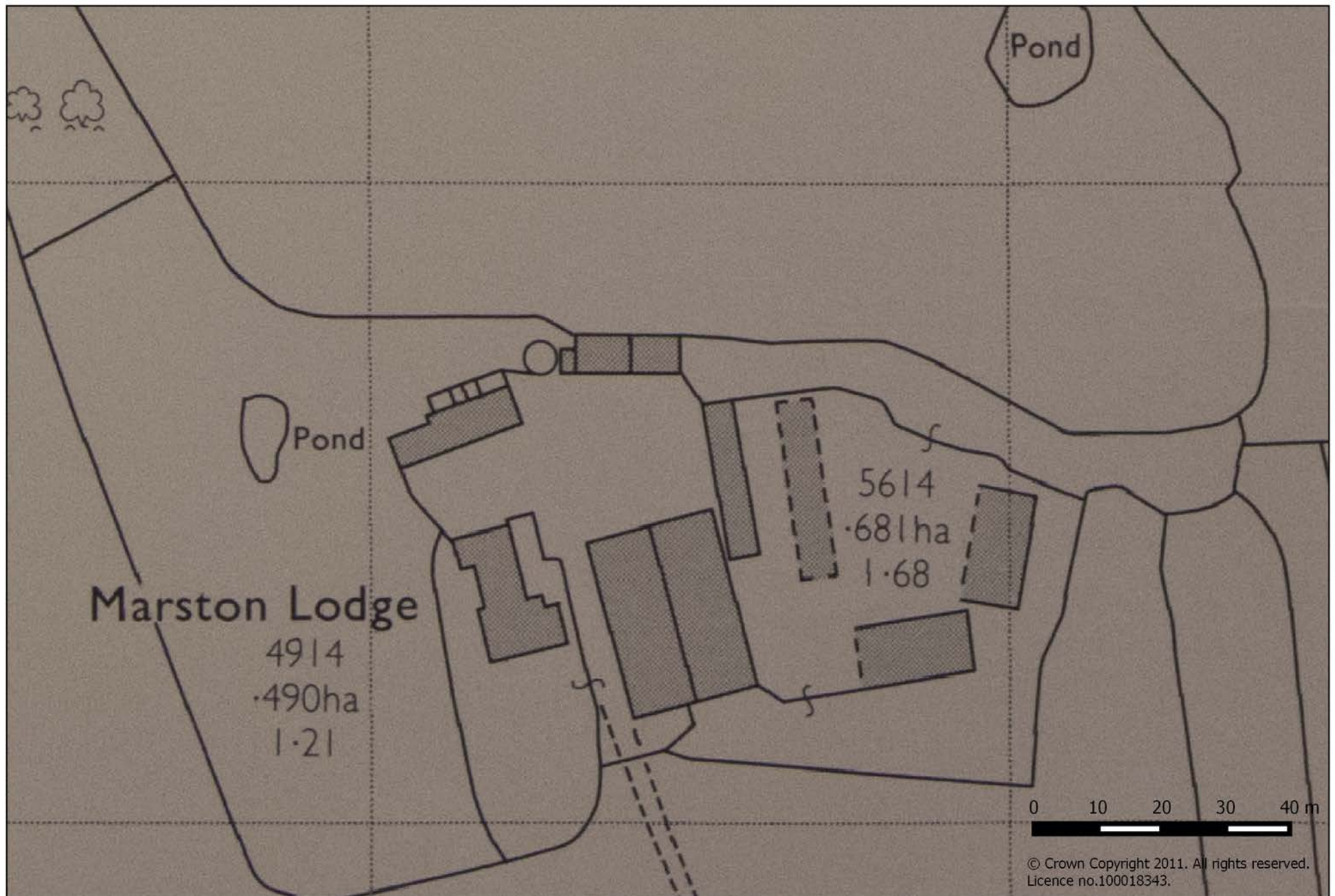
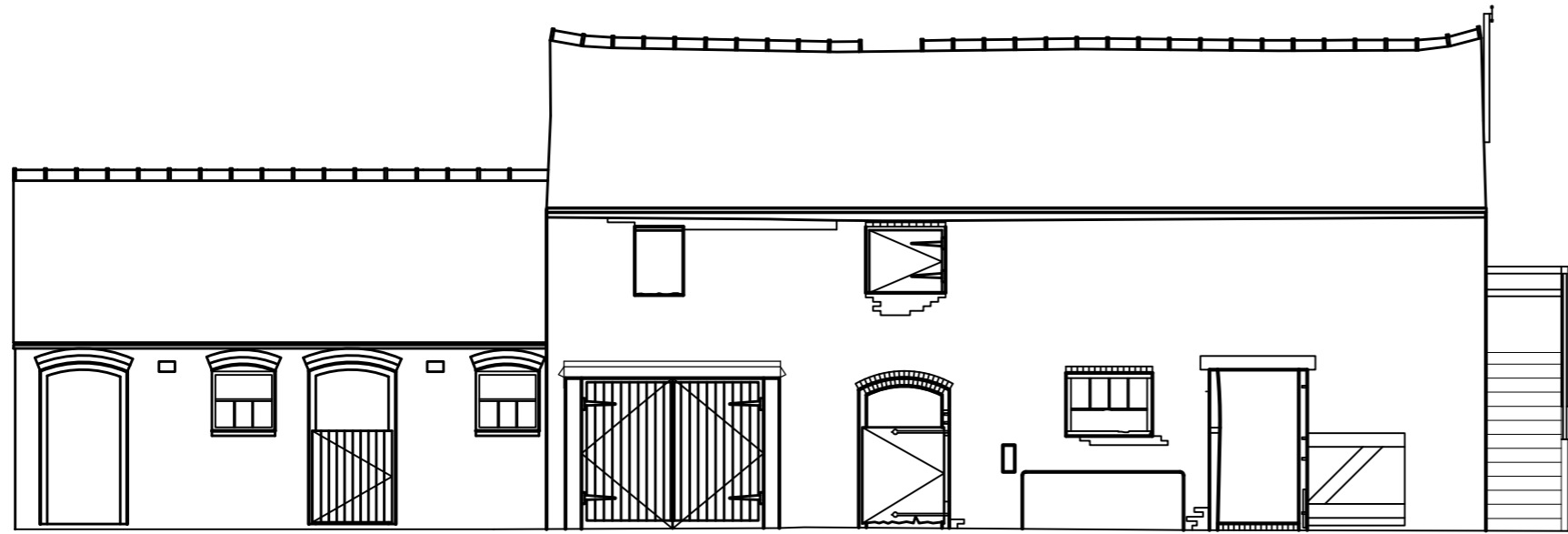


Figure 7. 1978 OS map

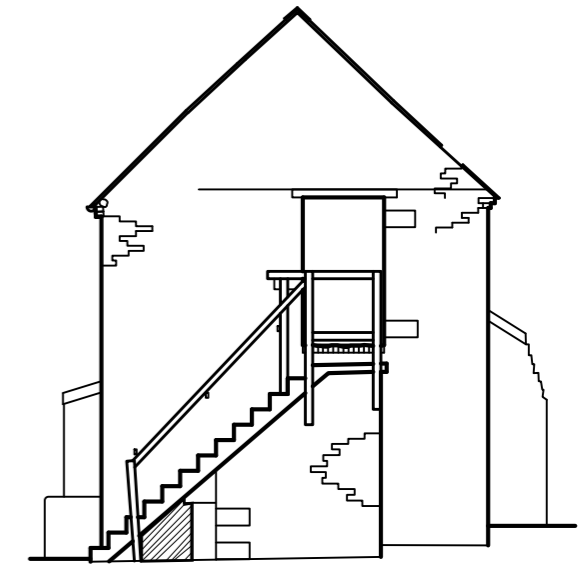


Figure 8. Floor plans 1:100 @A3

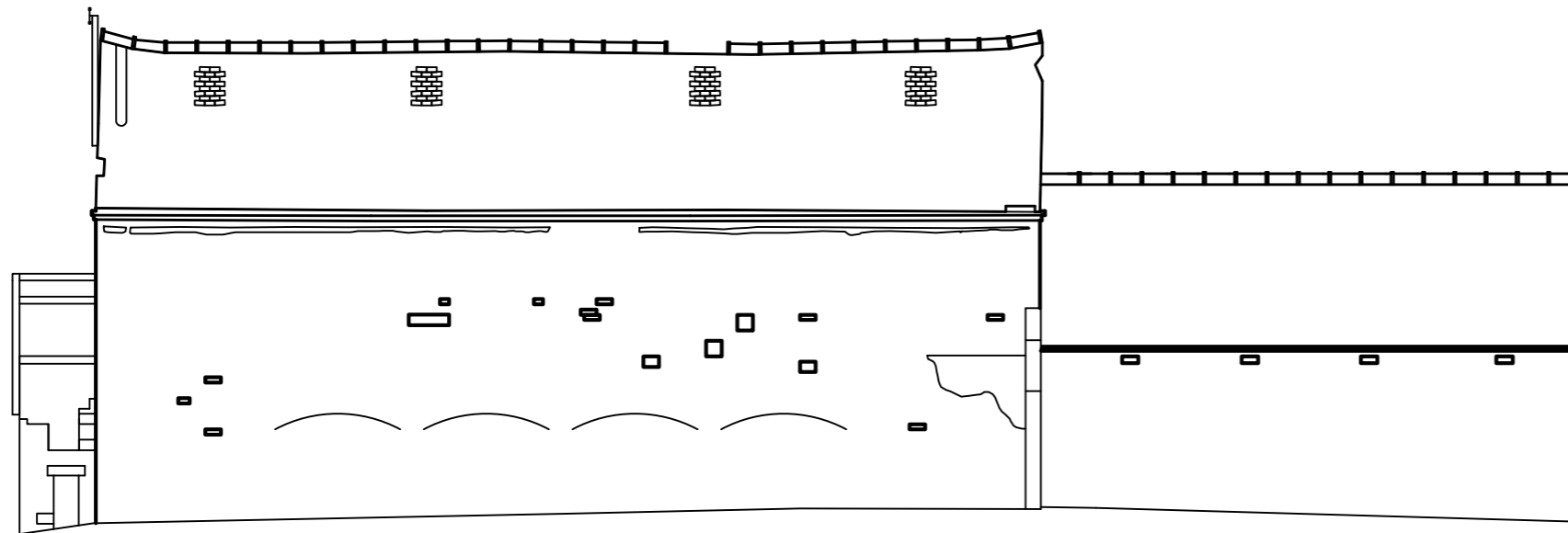




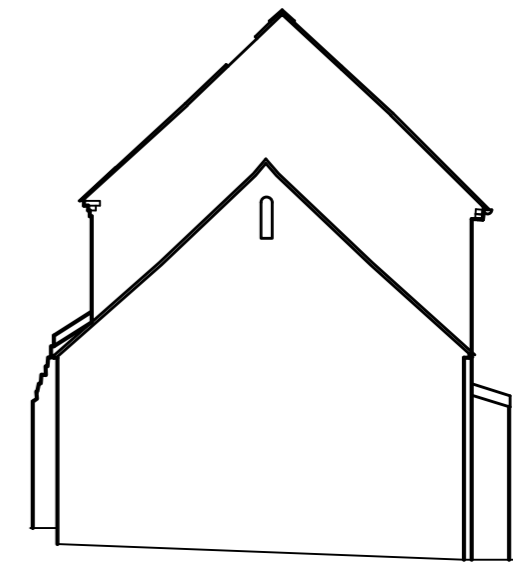
South elevation



East elevation

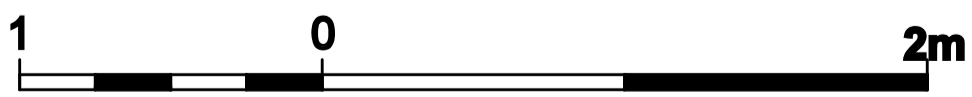
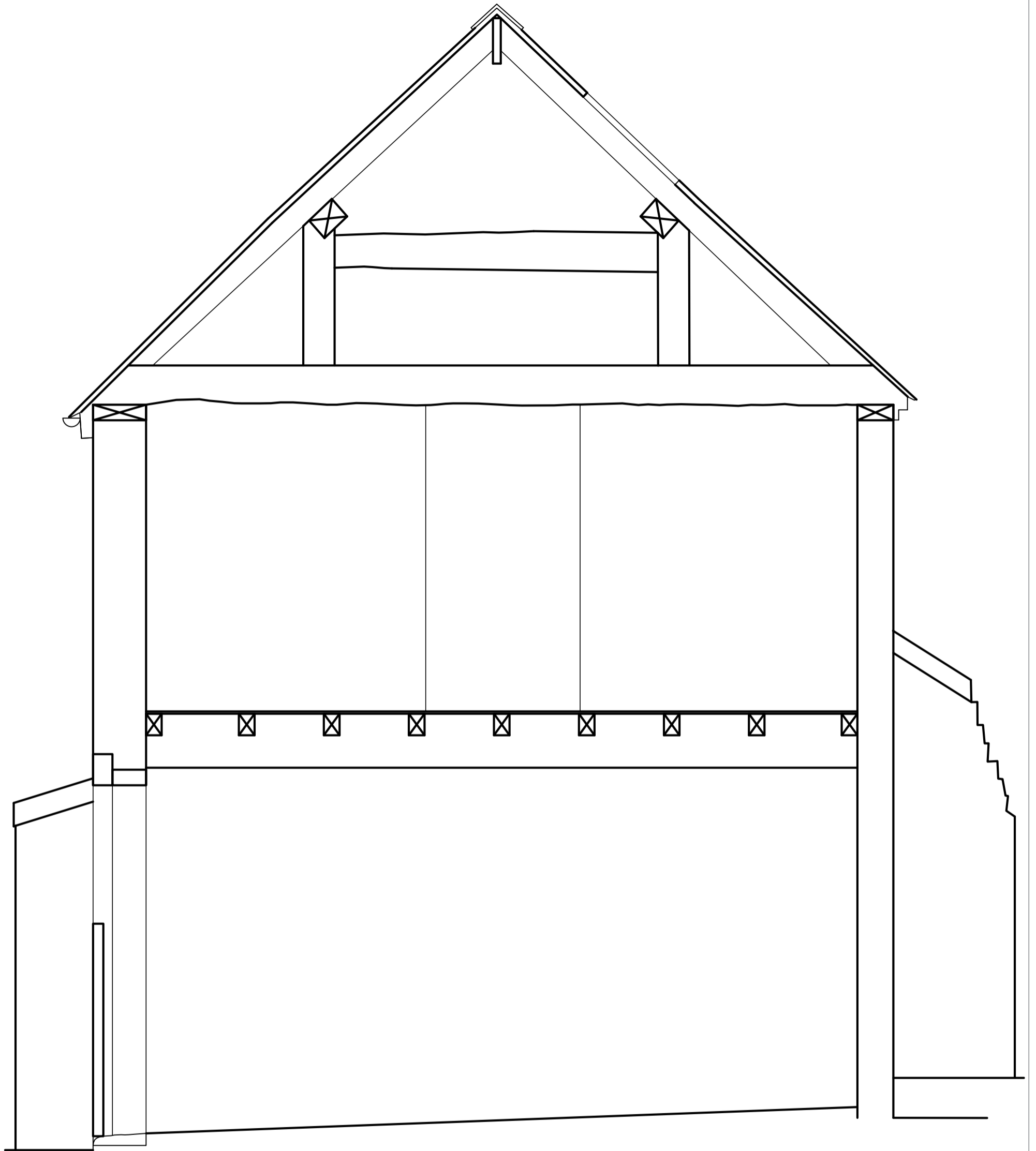


North elevation



West elevation





**ArcHeritage Photographic Register****Project Name**

Barn at Marston Lodge, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire: Historic Building Record

**Project Number**

1840

**Film Numb**1 **Film Type**

Ilford HP5+

**Speed**

400

**Shot No. Description****Direction Facing****Date**

1	Ground floor storage unit	North	14/11/2018
2	Blocked window in ground floor storage unit	North-west	14/11/2018
3	Bridging joist in ground floor storage unit	North-west	14/11/2018
4	Dividing wall in ground floor storage unit	North-east	14/11/2018
5	South elevation	North	14/11/2018
6	South elevation of main range	North	14/11/2018
7	South elevation of extension	North	14/11/2018
8	East door to main range	North	14/11/2018
9	Window to main range	North	14/11/2018
10	West door to main range	North	14/11/2018
11	First floor opening	North	14/11/2018
12	Door to storage unit	North-west	14/11/2018
13	East window to extension	North	14/11/2018
14	East door to extension	North	14/11/2018
15	Overview of house and barn	North-east	14/11/2018
16	Overview of barn	North-east	14/11/2018
17	West elevation	East	14/11/2018
18	Paving to the south of the main range	East	14/11/2018
19	South and east elevation	North-west	14/11/2018
20	South elevation	West	14/11/2018
21	General view of farmstead	South	14/11/2018
22	Distant view of north elevation	South	14/11/2018
23	North elevation of main range	South	14/11/2018
24	Building scars to north elevation	South-west	14/11/2018
25	North elevation of extension	South	14/11/2018
26	Interior of east bay	North-east	14/11/2018
27	Interior of east bay	North-west	14/11/2018
28	Interior of east bay	South-west	14/11/2018

<b>Film Numb</b>	<b>2 Film Type</b>	<b>Ilford HP5+</b>	<b>Speed</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Shot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Date</b>	
29	Interior of east bay	South-east	14/11/2018	
30	East bay ceiling	West	14/11/2018	
31	East bay hay-rack	North-west	14/11/2018	
32	East bay stall post	North-east	14/11/2018	
33	East bay doorwat	South-east	14/11/2018	
34	West bay interior	North	14/11/2018	
35	West bay stall divider	North-west	14/11/2018	
36	West bay interior	South-west	14/11/2018	
37	West bay ceiling	South-west	14/11/2018	
38	West bay east wall	East	14/11/2018	
39	Interior of east bay of extension	North	14/11/2018	
40	Roof of extension	North	14/11/2018	
41	Interior of east bay of extension	South-east	14/11/2018	
42	Interior of east bay of extension	South	14/11/2018	
43	Interior of west bay of extension	North	14/11/2018	
44	Interior of west bay of extension	South	14/11/2018	
45	Floor of west bay of extension	South-west	14/11/2018	
46	First floor east room	West	14/11/2018	
47	First floor roof structure	West	14/11/2018	
48	First floor roof structure	North-west	14/11/2018	
49	First floor east room	East	14/11/2018	
50	First floor east room	South	14/11/2018	
51	First floor central room	West	14/11/2018	
52	First floor central room	West	14/11/2018	
53	First floor central room	South	14/11/2018	
54	First floor central room	East	14/11/2018	
55	First floor west room	North	14/11/2018	
56	First floor west room	South	14/11/2018	
57	First floor west room doorway	East	14/11/2018	
58	First floor west room purlin	South	14/11/2018	

59 First floor east door

North

14/11/2018

Appendix 1 :Index of photography



1840\_01



1840\_02



1840\_03



1840\_04



1840\_05



1840\_06



1840\_07



1840\_08



1840\_09



1840\_10



1840\_11



1840\_12



1840\_13



1840\_14



1840\_15



1840\_16



1840\_17



1840\_18



1840\_19



1840\_20

Appendix 1 :Index of photography



1840\_21



1840\_22



1840\_23



1840\_24



1840\_25



1840\_26



1840\_27



1840\_28



1840\_29



1840\_30



1840\_31



1840\_32



1840\_33



1840\_34



1840\_35



1840\_36



1840\_37



1840\_38



1840\_39



1840\_40

Appendix 1 :Index of photography



1840\_41



1840\_42



1840\_43



1840\_44



1840\_45



1840\_46



1840\_47



1840\_48



1840\_49



1840\_50



1840\_51



1840\_52



1840\_53



1840\_54



1840\_55



1840\_56



1840\_57



1840\_58



1840\_59



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