

# Newhouse Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton, Derbyshire

## Historic Building Recording

Produced for Glynn Fletcher

*Prepared by M. Lobb*

Report Number: 094/2018

TPA Project Code: NHF

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## **Summary**

Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Glynn Fletcher to undertake a building record of New House Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton, Derbyshire (centred on National Grid Reference SK 11262 78654). The work was undertaken in May 2018 and comprised a Level 2 survey of the building.

New House Farm is located approximately 0.6km south of Peak Forest, Derbyshire. It is bounded to the north, east and west by open fields and to the south by an unnamed road leading to Dam Dale Farm.

The building represents a linear-plan farmstead, with a small farmhouse connected to an agricultural range, comprising a cowhouse with a hayloft above. The building is consistent with similar structures throughout the White Peak area which are of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. An inscribed marriage stone dated 1673 has been reused as the lintel above the main entrance to the farmhouse.

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## **Appendices**

- Appendix A: Written Scheme of Investigation  
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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Glynn Fletcher to undertake a historic building record of New House Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton, Derbyshire (centred on National Grid Reference SK 11262 78654) (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in May 2018 and comprised a Level 2 survey of the building (Fig. 2) in advance of proposed alterations to the building as part of the Peak District National Park Authority Planning Condition (Application Reference NP/HPK/0617/0623).
- 1.2. The proposed development affects Newhouse Farm, a non-designated heritage asset of local significance.
- 1.3. The current proposals are for the change in use of the structure from a mixed-use residential and agricultural building to a residential building (Planning Application No. NP/HPK/0617/0623).
- 1.4. The Peak District National Park Authority requested a programme of Historic Building Recording be undertaken, stating that:

*'The conversion of the barn in to a residential property will result in a loss of historic fabric and change the character of this traditional farm building, resulting in harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset. A basic descriptive and visual record of the building is required prior to any alteration taking place in order to mitigate this loss.'*

- 1.5. The following report details the results of a programme of historic building recording equivalent to a Level 2 building survey as a means of ensuring 'preservation by record' ahead of redevelopment of the building.

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1. The site is located approximately 0.6km south of Peak Forest, 200m east of the unnamed road leading from Peak Forest to Batham Gate. Newhouse Farm is located on the north side of the access road leading to Dam Dale Farm, 450m to the east.
- 2.2. The British Geological Survey shows the underlying geology of the site to comprise an unnamed igneous intrusion surrounded by the Woo Dale Limestone Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded at the site.
- 2.3. The recently completed Peak District National Park Historic Farmsteads Project identified Newhouse Farm (MPD11420) as:

*'a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The farmstead is of a linear plan with one side of the yard formed of agricultural buildings and additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. The site in an isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.'*

- 2.4. The original farmhouse end of the building has continued in use as a dwelling, with the attached agricultural range no longer in use. The building is orientated roughly east-west, with the principal entrances to the building facing south onto the road.

- 2.5. The proposed development aims to incorporate the agricultural range into the residential end of the building.

### 3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1. The aim of the Historic Building Recording was to produce a descriptive record of the building in its current state prior to its alteration.
- 3.2. 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

### 4. Methodology

- 4.1. The condition listed by the Peak District National Park was for a programme of Historic Building Recording equivalent to a Level 2 building survey as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016).
- 4.2. The principal aim of a Level 2 survey is to produce a drawn and photographic record of the building with a descriptive record of the exterior and interior of the building.
- 4.3. All work on site was carried out by suitably qualified personnel and conducted in accordance with the standards laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016), *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA 2014a), and in accordance with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b).
- 4.4. The work adheres to the WSI (Appendix 1) which reflects consultations with Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park.

### 5. Building Description

- 5.1. The building is aligned in a roughly east-west orientation parallel to the road to the south. The principal elevation of the building faces towards the road across a small yard area (Plates 01 & 02).
- 5.2. The ground behind the house rises steeply, and has been cut away to form a yard area. However, it is likely that the ground originally risen higher at the rear of the building allowing access to the forking holes on the first floor (Plates 02 & 03).
- 5.3. The building is a single-pile four-bay linear farmstead, with the farmhouse comprising the eastern two bays of the structure and a cowhouse with hayloft above comprising the western two bays.
- 5.4. The structure is rubble-built using the local limestone with gritstone dressings. The domestic and agricultural ranges of the building are differentiated architecturally with the domestic range

having dressed quoins at the southwest corner of the building, and more ornately dressed sills and lintels to the windows, and dressed jambs and lintel to the principal doorway (Plates 05 to 09). Later additions to the building are constructed in a similar style, making exact dating of the various additions difficult.

- 5.5. The roof is tiled, with the roof structure comprising two rows of purlins and a ridgeplate supported by the transverse walls of the structure, which rise to full height at each bay.
- 5.6. The farmhouse originally comprised two main rooms on each floor. These have subsequently been subdivided to provide a modern kitchen and bathroom, on the ground and first floor respectively.
- 5.7. The main doorway to the farmhouse has an inscription carved into the lintel (Plate 27). This is not fully legible, but reads:

‘♥1673♥♥  
T.....’

From the inclusion of hearts this would appear to be a marriage stone, with the date recording the marriage, and the second line most likely providing initials of the bride and groom. Marriage stones are not reliable indicators for dating structures as they are frequently reused from earlier structures.

- 5.8. The interior of the farmhouse (Plates 28-35) is late-20<sup>th</sup> century in character, with the addition of fake beams in the main living room. There are no earlier features surviving.
- 5.9. A porch has been added to the main entrance to the farmhouse, and an additional utility room to the rear (Plates 7, 8 & 10). Both of these appear to have been added in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are composed of rubble-built stonework, in keeping with the original building, but with modern doors and windows.
- 5.10. The agricultural range comprises a cowhouse on the ground floor with a hayloft above. The wall separating the two rooms at ground floor level is perforated by feeding holes (Plates 15 & 19), this may indicate that the room to the east was a hay store rather than a cowhouse. The western room has the remains of metal feeding troughs embedded in the walls and floor (Plate 16), and a manure passage running to the door (Plate 17).
- 5.11. The hayloft above the cowhouse is separated into two rooms, joined by a doorway with a crude wide lintel (Plate 23). On the north and south walls are forking holes (Plates 21 & 25), which allowed hay to be pitched into the loft from the back of a wagon. The forking hole on the north wall of the eastern room has been blocked (Plate 26).
- 5.12. The layout of the agricultural range can be paralleled to that shown in Lake & Edwards (2017b, p32), reproduced here as Figure 7.
- 5.13. A rubble-built cistern has been added to the rear of the agricultural range, to provide water directly into the cowhouse (Plate 02).
- 5.14. The garage and store attached to the west end of the agricultural range is of late 20<sup>th</sup> century date, but contains evidence for an earlier lean-to structure (Plate 11). This lean-to was not original to the building, and was most likely added in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 6. Phasing

- 6.1. Phased drawings of the building are provided as Figures 5 and 6.
- 6.2. The primary phase of the building consisted of a single-pile four-bay structure. The building was orientated towards the road to the south, with all original doors or windows facing this orientation, with the exception of the forking holes on the first floor of the agricultural range.
- 6.3. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century a stone-built cistern was added to the rear of the building, feeding directly into the cowhouse. During the same period a lean-to outhouse was added at the west end of the building, and a window inserted in the north wall of the agricultural range at ground floor level.
- 6.4. Alterations in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century comprised the addition of the garage at the west end of the building, and the addition of porch to the main entrance of the farmhouse and a small utility room to the rear. At the same time the main rooms of the farmhouse were subdivided to provide a kitchen area downstairs and to facilitate the addition of a bathroom upstairs. Additional windows were added to the farmhouse during these alterations.

## 7. Interpretation

- 7.1. The building represents a linear-plan farmstead, with a small farmhouse connected to an agricultural range. This arrangement is the predominant form within the White Peak area, and throughout the Peak District National Park more widely, with over 40% of historic farmsteads adhering to this form (Lake & Edwards 2017b).
- 7.2. The building is consistent with similar structures throughout the White Peak area which are of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.3. The roof of the structure has been replaced on at least two occasions. The earlier timbers that do survive have a box-section conversion, so have no potential for dendrochronology. The date of the building can therefore be established stylistically as 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.4. The lintel above the doorway into the farmhouse is dated '1673' and appears to be a marriage stone. Given the overall form of the building, however, it would appear that this has been reused from an earlier structure, as is frequently the case with datestones.
- 7.5. The agricultural range appears to represent a cowhouse with a hayloft above. This is the most common building type within the Peak District (Lake & Edwards 2017b) and, as with most of the surviving examples, has been modified and updated at various points, with very few features appearing to pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.6. The farmhouse has been adapted and extended in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century with the original plan form altered to allow the addition of a kitchen and bathroom. Despite this the original 2-bay layout can be discerned.
- 7.7. Overall the building is a good example of a linear-form farmstead common to the area, but with the exception of the reused marriage stone, has no features dating before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 8. Dissemination

- 8.1. 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.
- 8.2. In addition a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the Peak District National Park Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record.

## 9. Archiving

- 9.1. The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007) and will contain:
  - copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
  - site notebooks
  - original photographic records including 35mm black and white photography
  - annotated site drawings
  - a full copy of the final report
- 9.2. The paper archive generated will remain the property of TPA until deposited with Derbyshire Records Office.
- 9.3. The archive will be deposited with the Derbyshire Record Office within 2 months of the report being accepted by the Peak District National Park.
- 9.4. An OASIS online record form has been completed for this project. A copy of this document is included as Appendix B.

## 10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1. The project was managed by Michael Lobb, who also carried out the building recording. Glynn Fletcher is thanked for commissioning the work. All plans and elevations are based on those provided by A.J.S. Architecture. The project was monitored by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist at Peak District National Park Authority.

## 11. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

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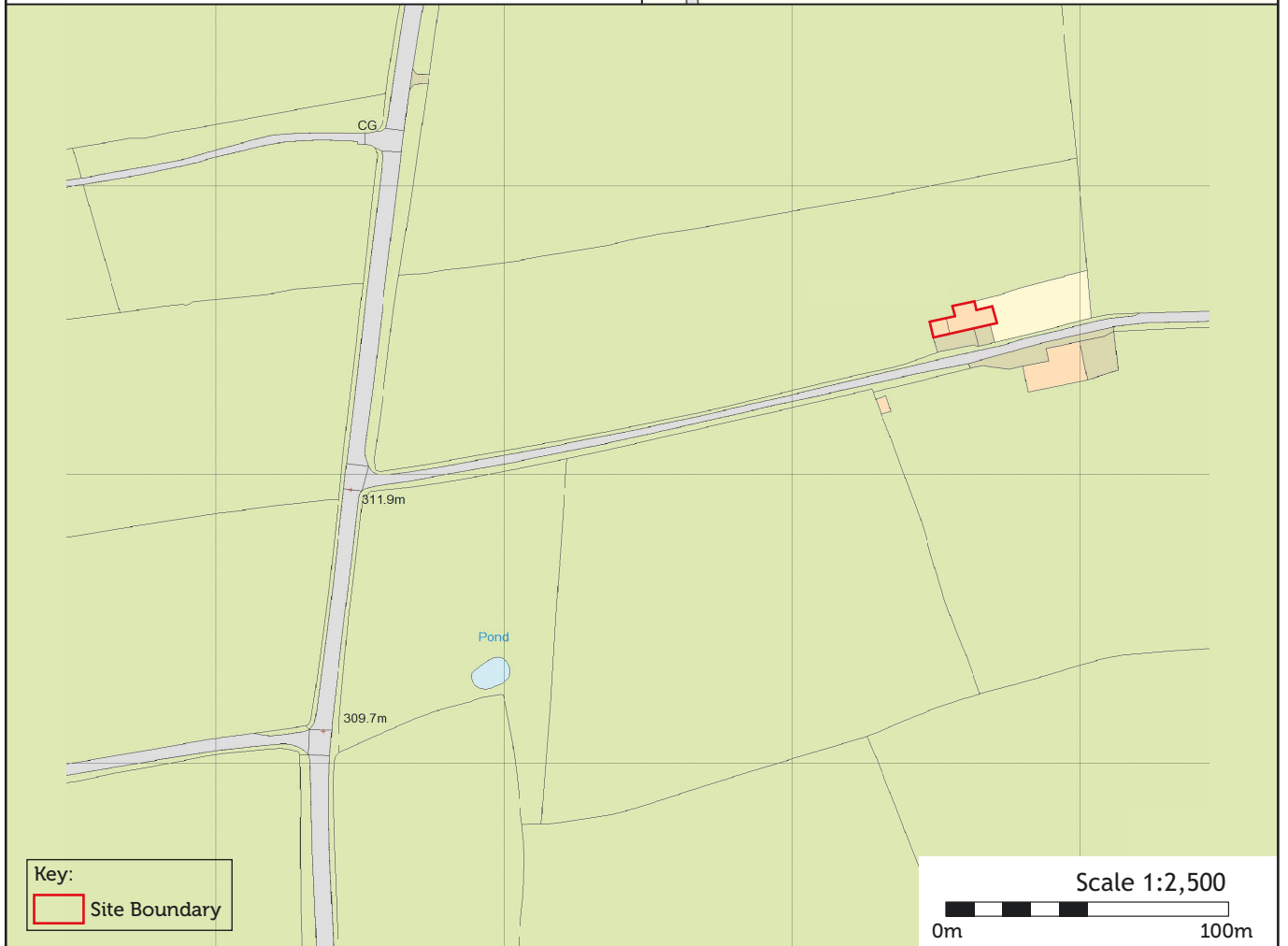
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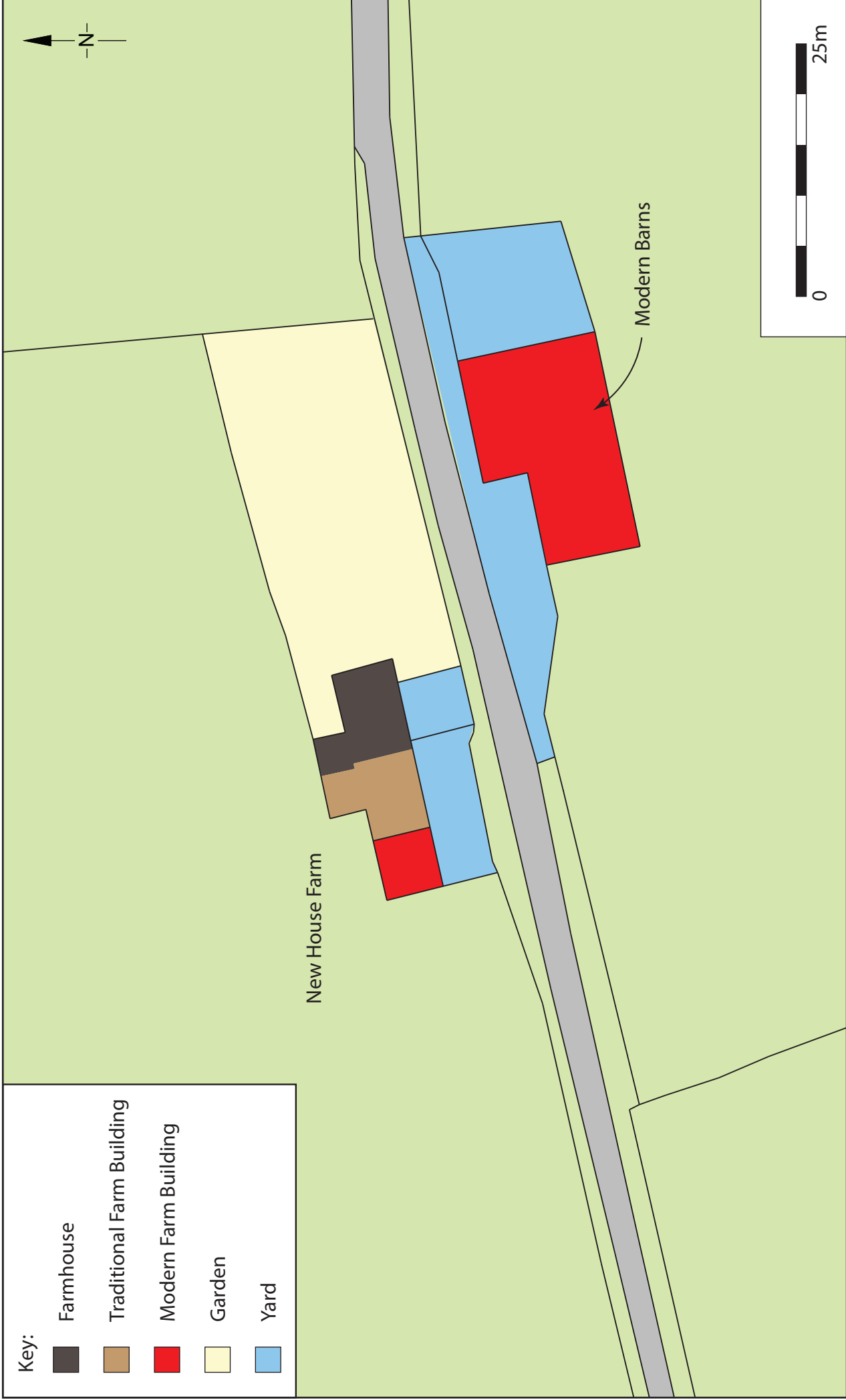
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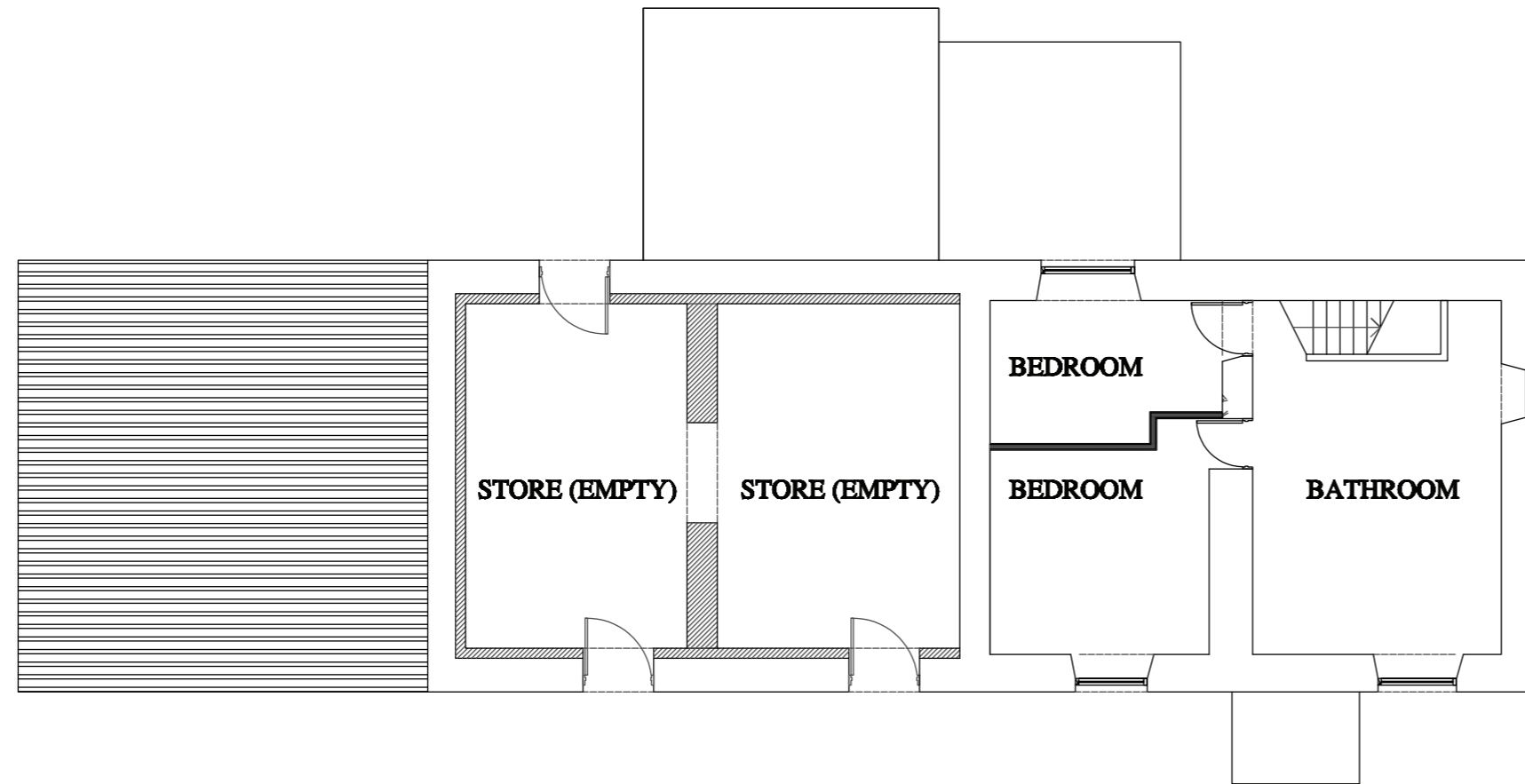
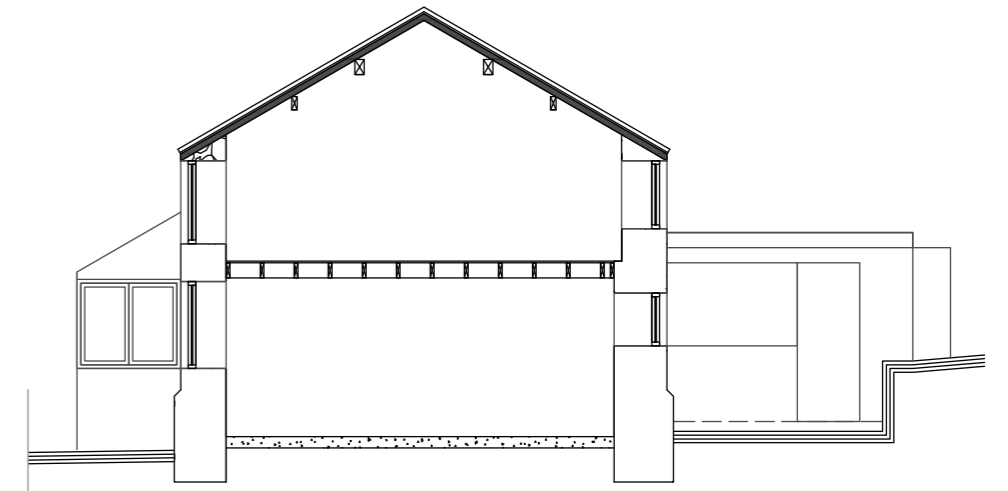
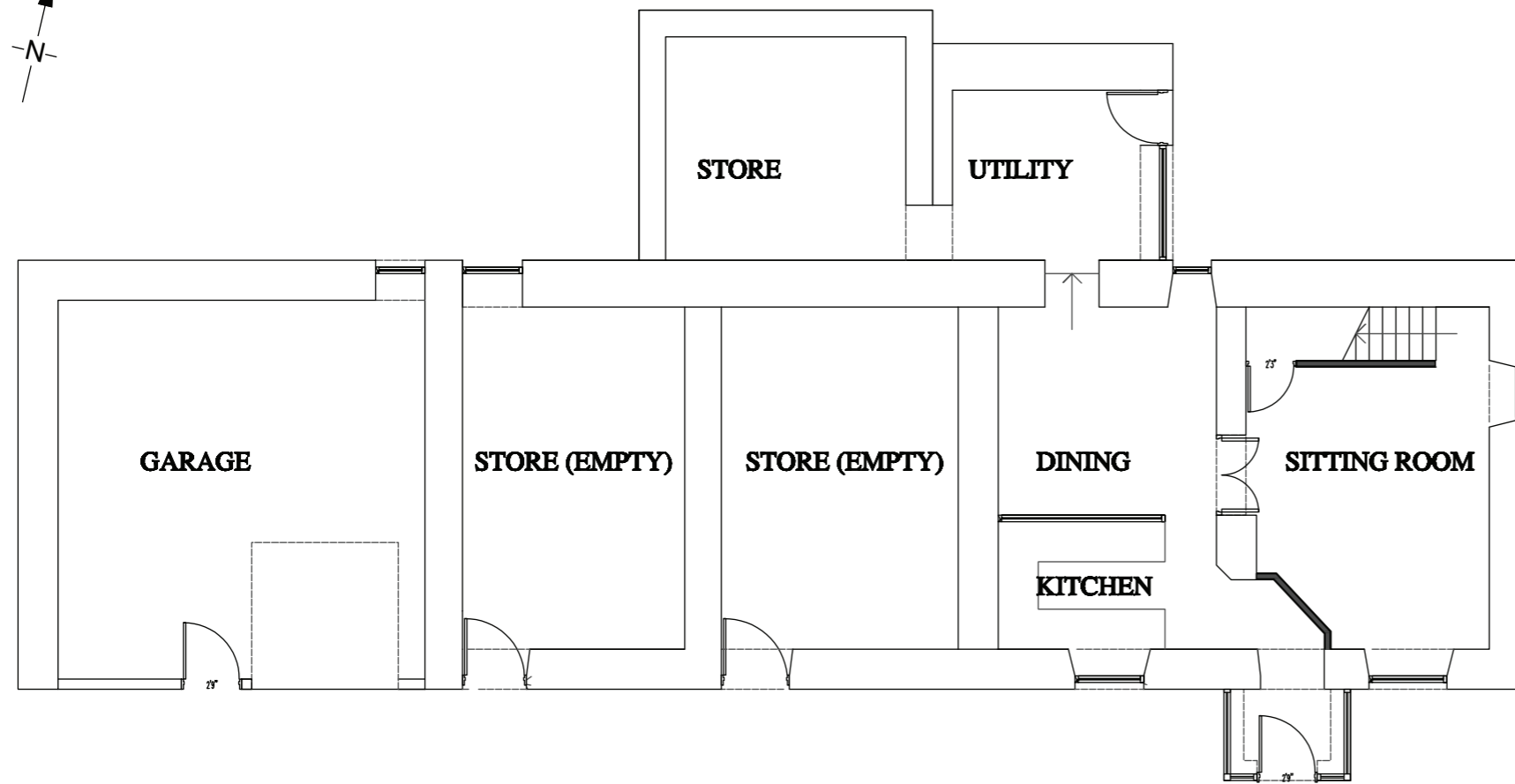
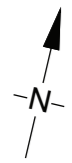
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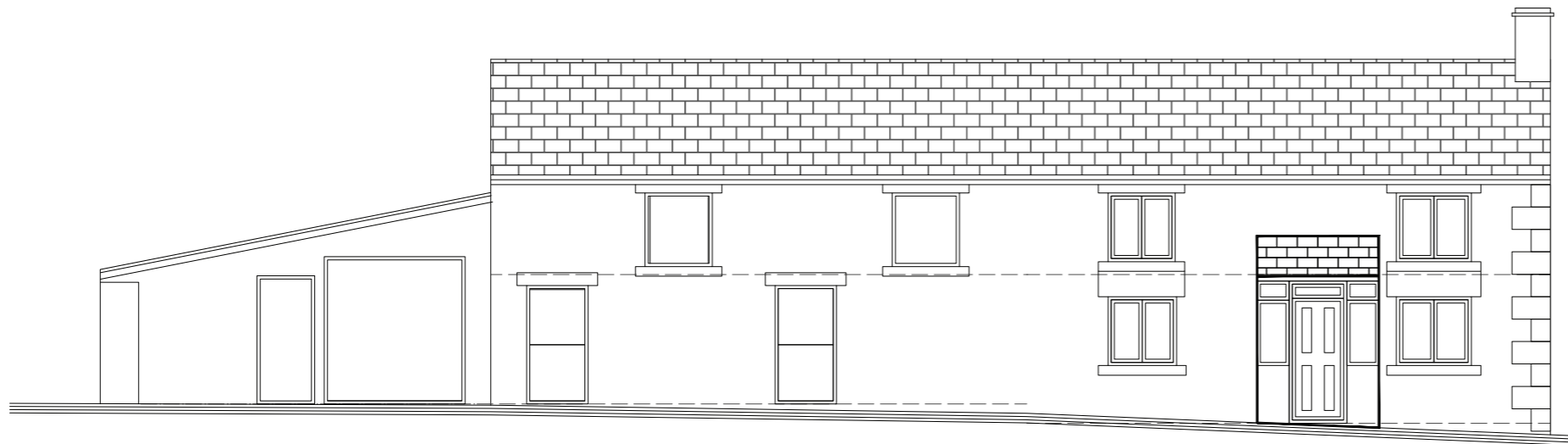
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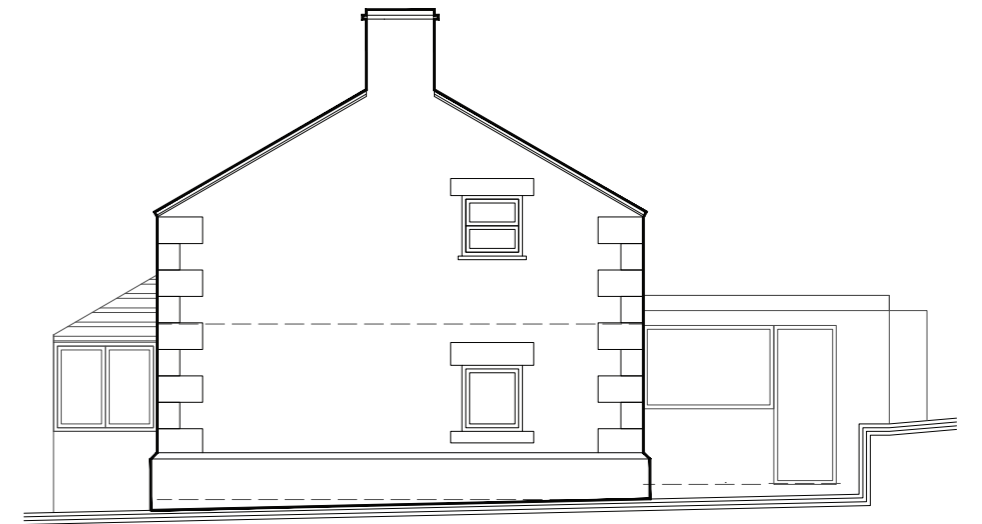


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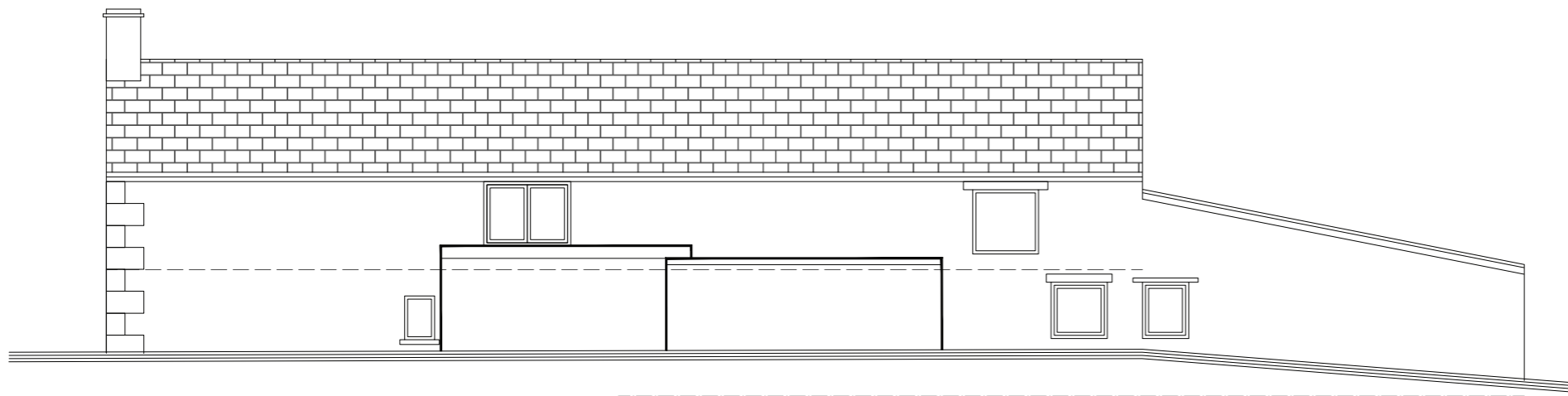




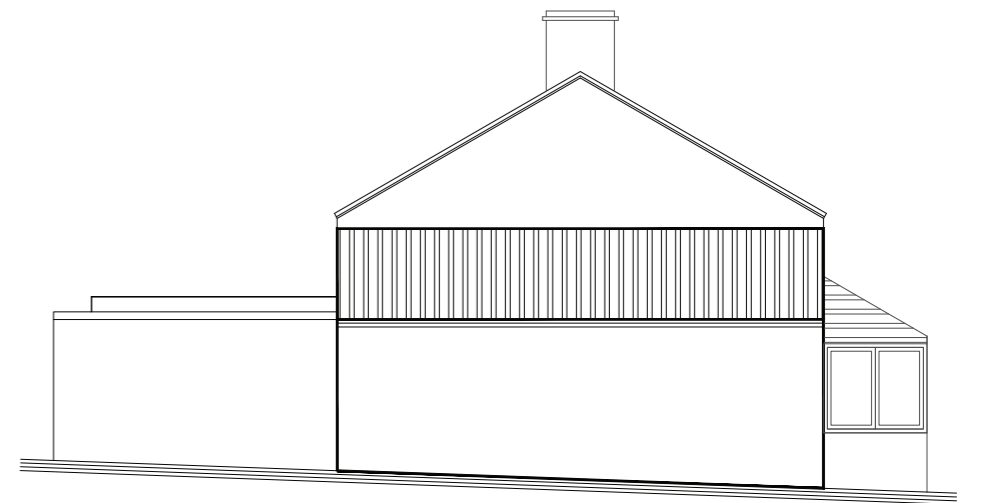
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East Elevation

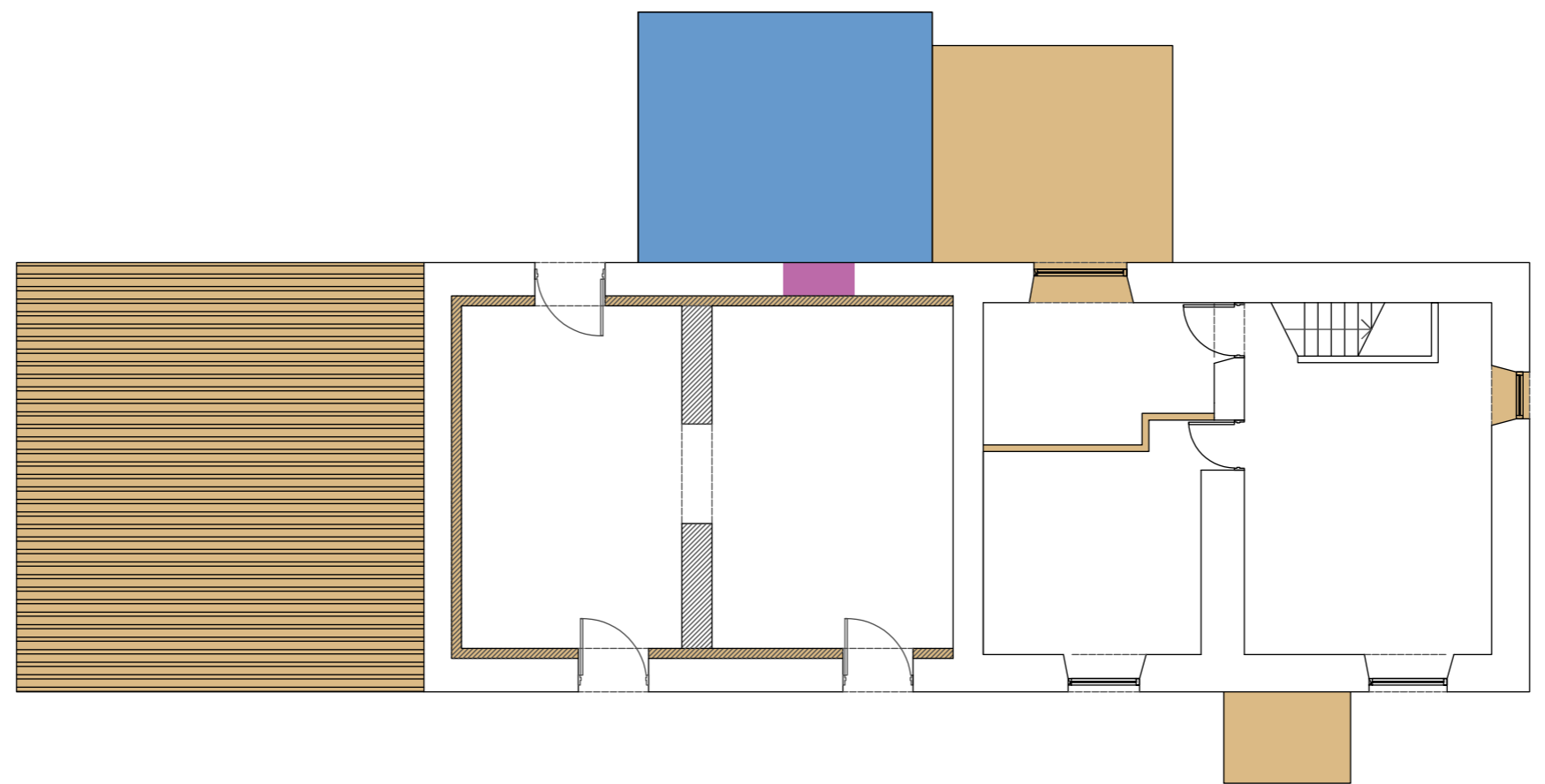
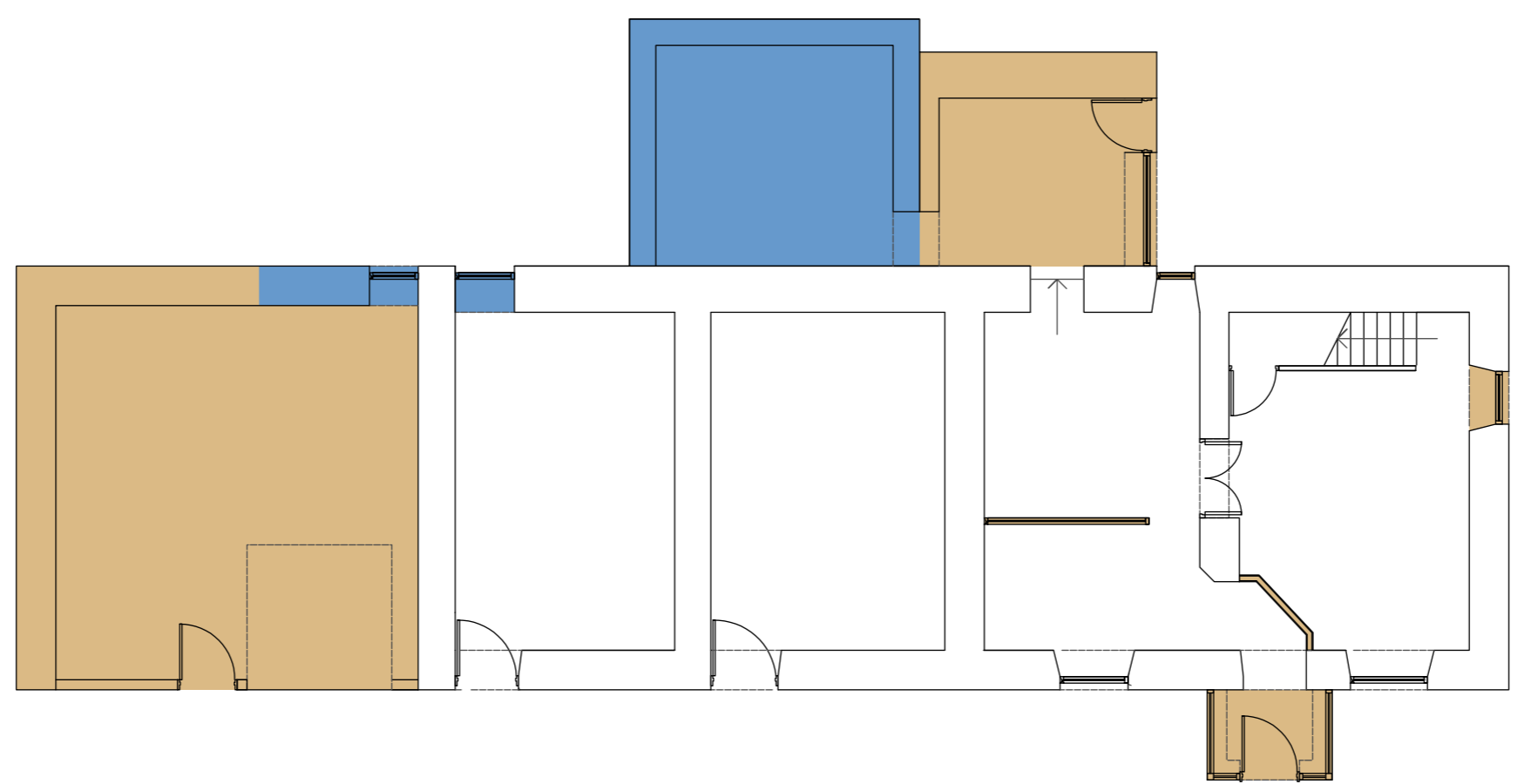
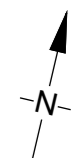


North Elevation



West Elevation






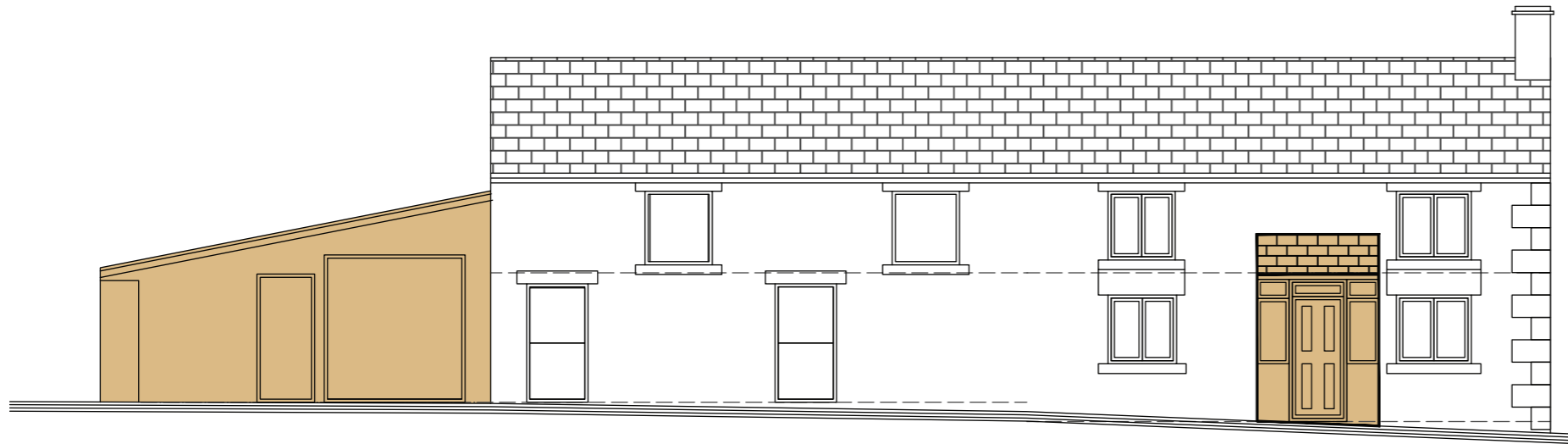
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  -  Late 19th/early 20th
  -  Mid to late 20th century



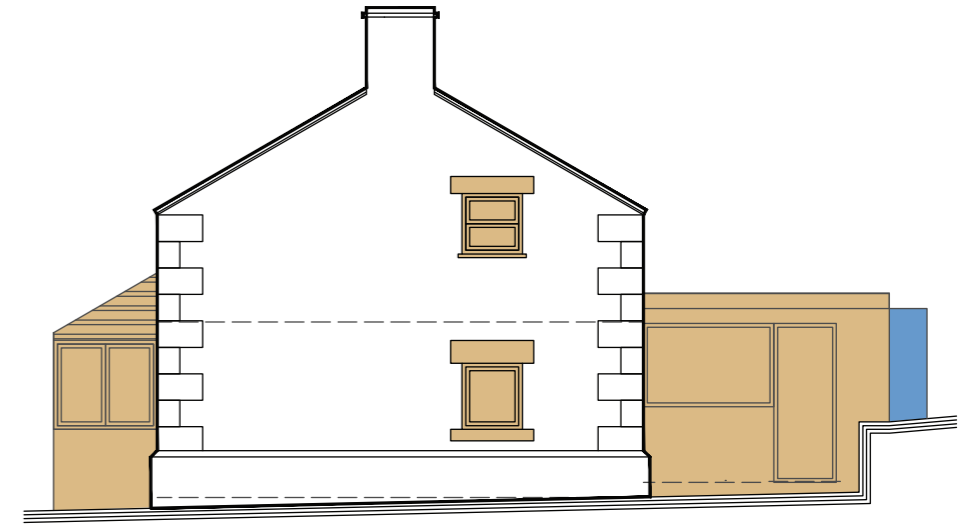
Figure 5 - Phased plans  
NHF - New House Farm, Peak Forest

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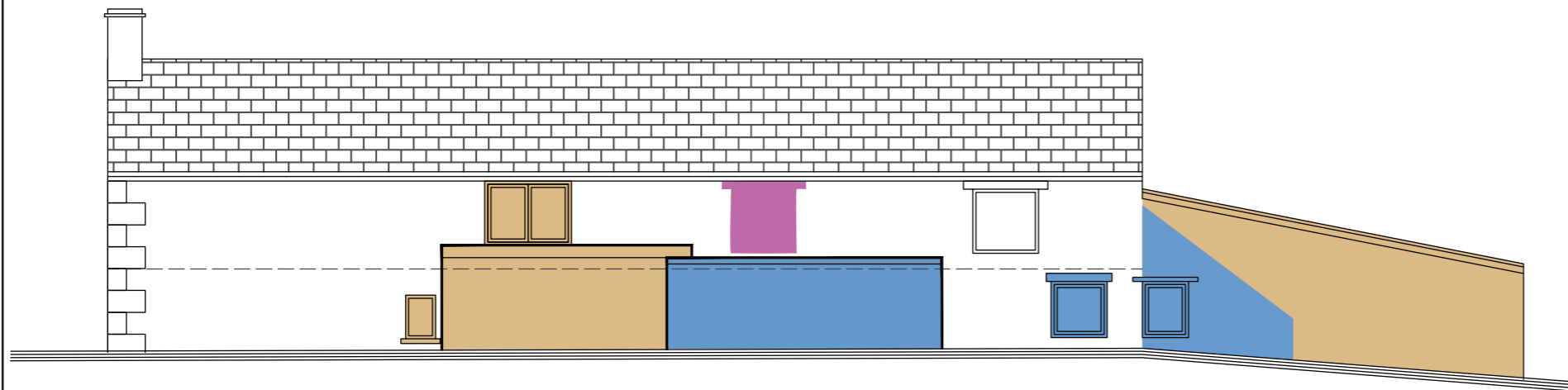




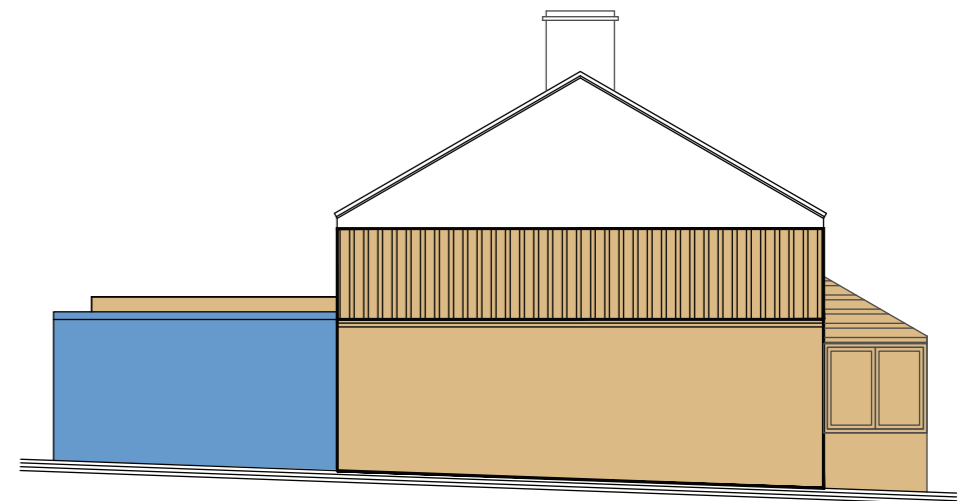
South Elevation



East Elevation



North Elevation

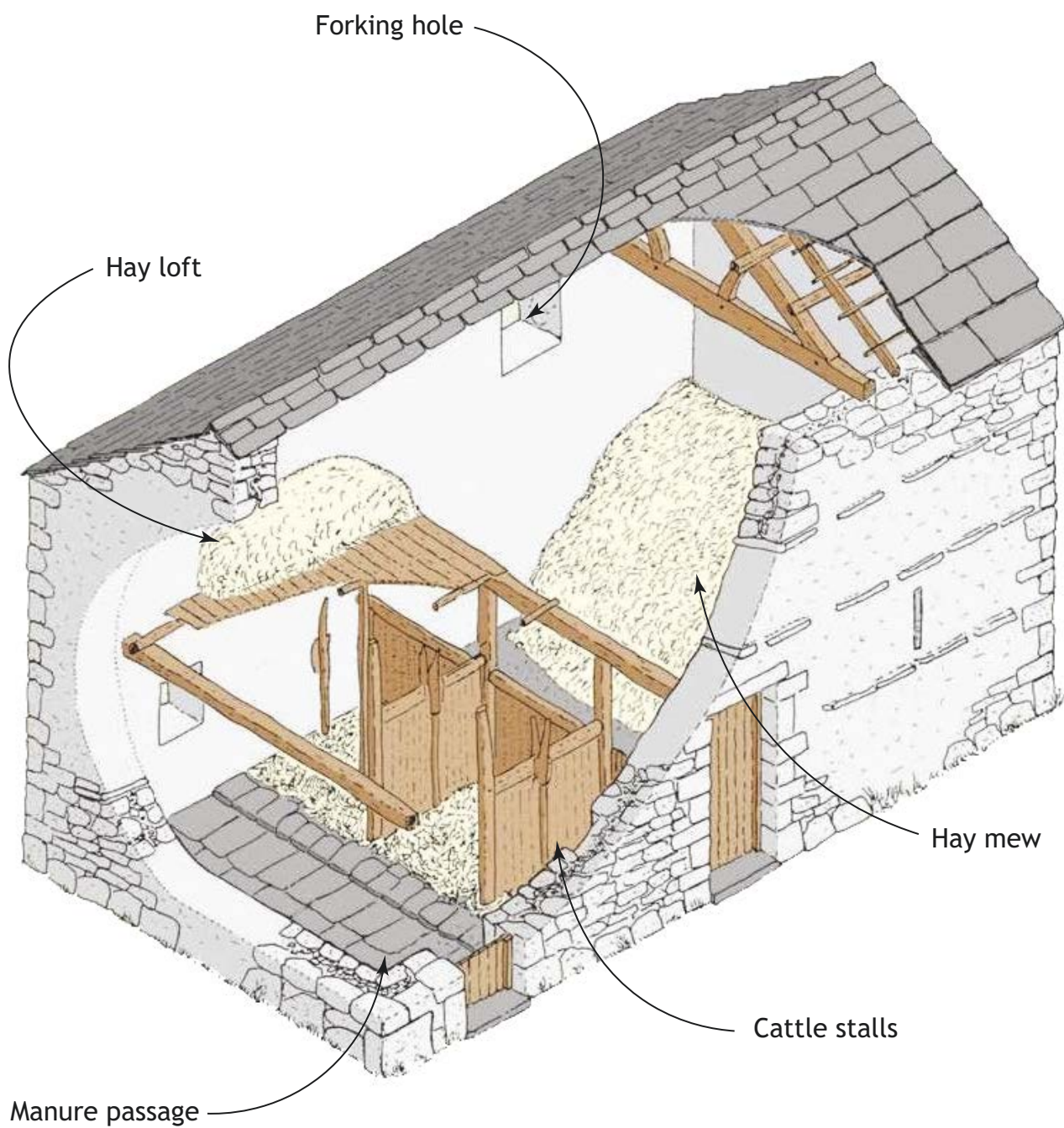


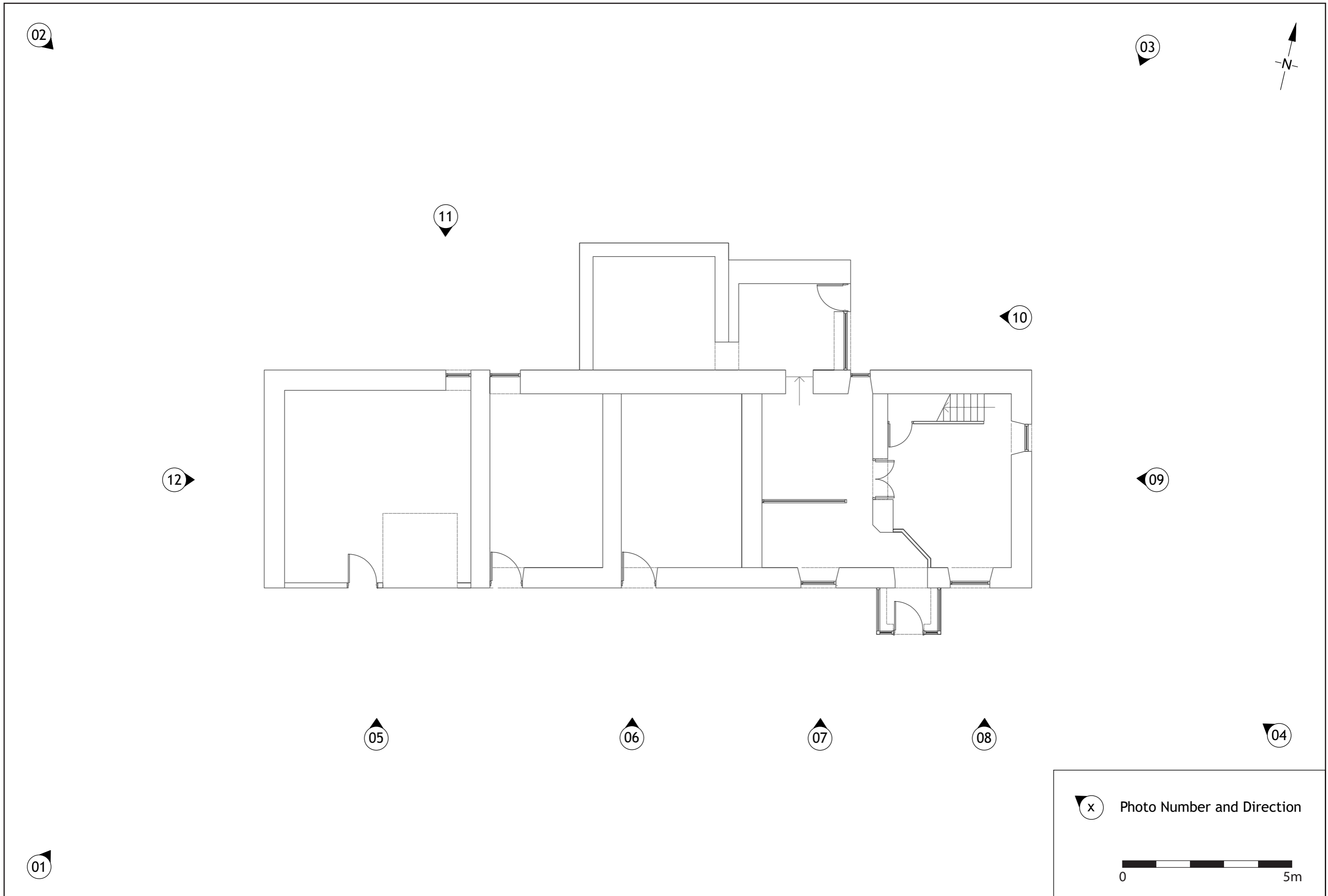
West Elevation

Key:

- Blocked opening
- Late 19th/early 20th
- Mid to late 20th century

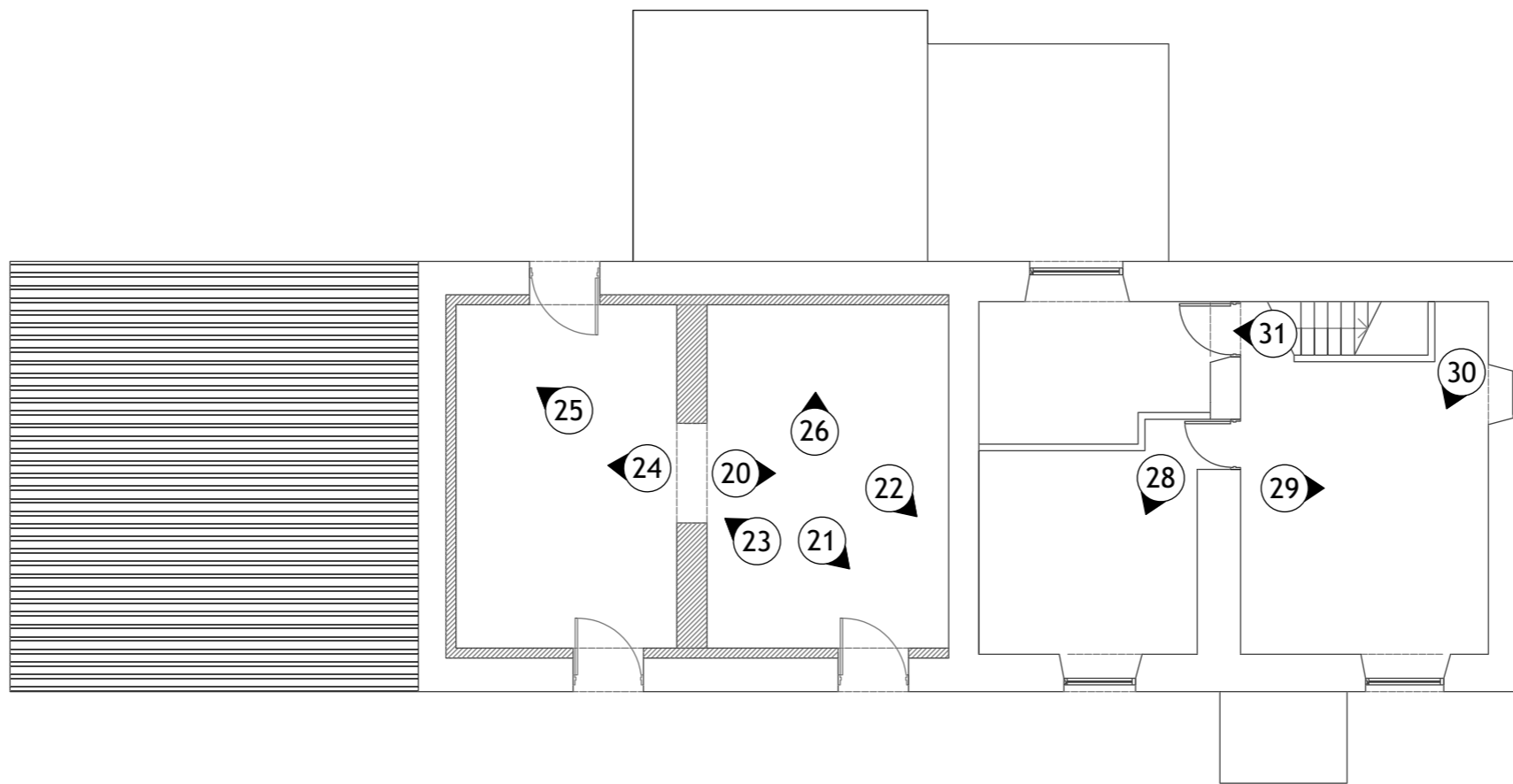
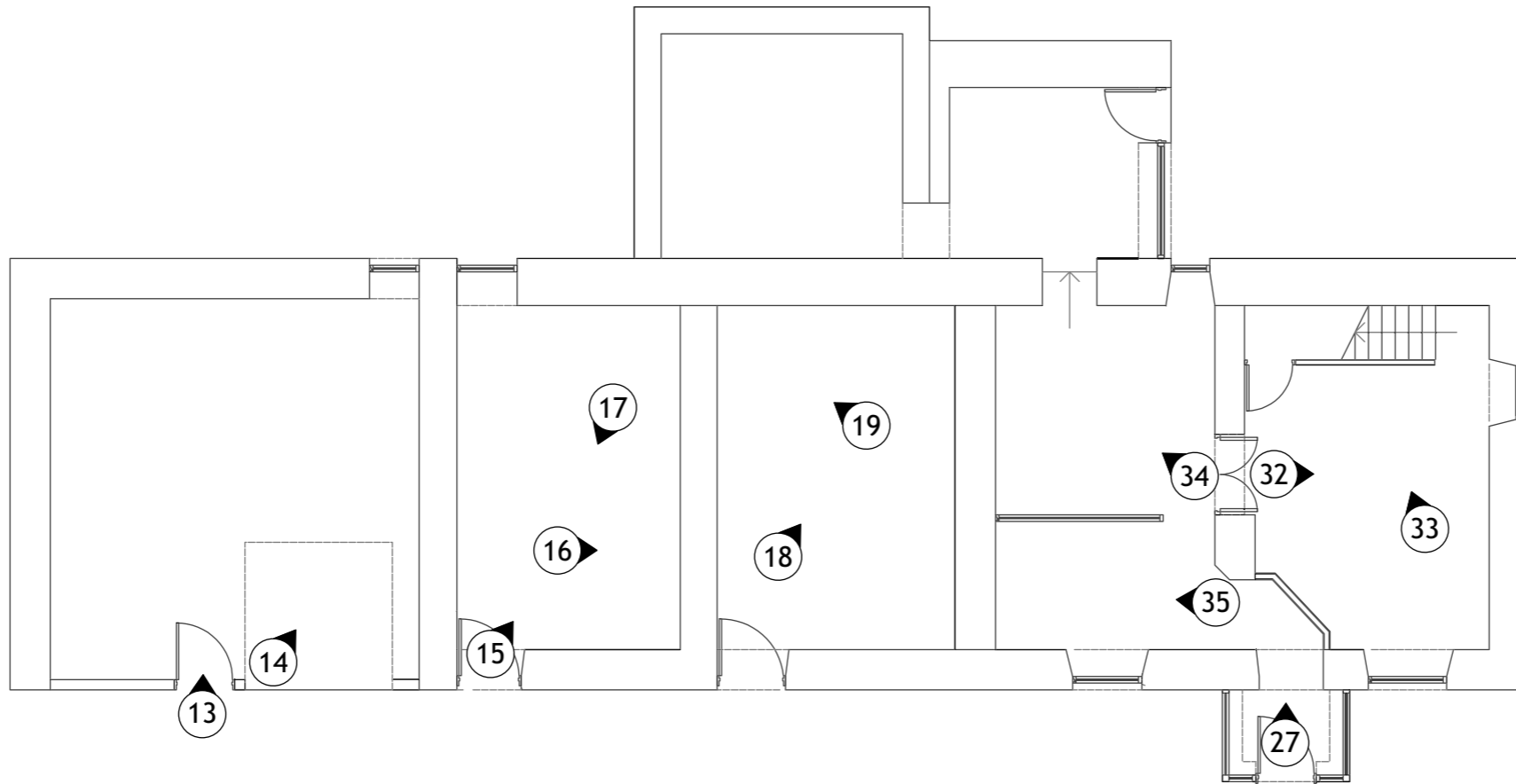
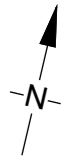







x Photo Number and Direction

0 5m



 Photo Number and Direction





**Plate 01 - General view of New House Farm from the south-west**



**Plate 02 - General view of New House Farm from the north-west**



Plate 03 - General view of New House Farm from the north-east



Plate 04 - General view of New House Farm from the south-east



Plate 05 - West end of the south elevation



Plate 06 - South elevation of the agricultural range



Plate 07 - South elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 08 - South elevation of the farmhouse





Plate 09 - East elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 10 - East elevation of the modern extension to north of farmhouse



**Plate 11 - North elevation of the agricultural range and western extension**



**Plate 12 - West elevation of the agricultural range and western extension**



Plate 13 - Interior of storeroom at west end of building



Plate 14 - Interior of garage showing original western elevation of agricultural range



Plate 15 - Interior of cowhouse showing feeding holes



Plate 16 - East wall of interior of cowhouse showing remains of feeding trough fixings



Plate 17 - Interior of cowhouse showing manure trough on floor



Plate 18 - General view of interior cowhouse (eastern room)



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Plate 20 - Hay loft (eastern room)



Plate 21 - Hay loft (eastern room) showing forking hole and breeze block reinforcement to interior



Plate 22 - Purlins in south-east corner of hay loft (eastern room)



Plate 23 Lintel above doorway connecting rooms in hayloft



Plate 24 - Western wall of hayloft (western room)





Plate 25 - North and west walls of hayloft (western room) showing forking hole



Plate 26 - North wall of hayloft (eastern room) showing blocked up forking hole



Plate 27 - Lintel above main door to farmhouse with inscription recording date of 1673



Plate 28 - General view of main bedroom in farmhouse



Plate 29 - East wall of first floor of the farmhouse building



Plate 30 - First floor eastern room of farmhouse building



Plate 31 - View into small bedroom on first floor of farmhouse



Plate 32 - Western room on ground floor of farmhouse



Plate 33 - North wall of eastern room in farmhouse (ground floor)



Plate 34 - Central room of farmhouse



Plate 35 - Kitchen in farmhouse building



Plate 36 - Blocked opening below ground floor window on south elevation of farmhouse

## **Appendix 1**

# Newhouse Farm, Buxton

## Historic Building Recording

Written Scheme of Investigation

Produced for Glynn Fletcher

*Prepared by M. Lobb*

Report Number: 038/2018

TPA Project Code: NHF

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<b>Approved by</b> <b>Signed</b>	
<b>Status</b>	

#### Disclaimer

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Trent & Peak Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording has been prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) for Glynn Fletcher in advance of proposed alterations to Newhouse Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton, Derbyshire (See Fig. 1).
- 1.2. The proposed development affects Newhouse Farm, a non-designated heritage asset of local significance.
- 1.3. The current proposals are for the change in use of the structure from a mixed-use residential and agricultural building to a residential building (Planning Application No. NP/HPK/0617/0623).
- 1.4. The Peak District National Park Authority has requested that a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of Historic Building Recording be submitted for approval, stating that:

*'The conversion of the barn in to a residential property will result in a loss of historic fabric and change the character of this traditional farm building, resulting in harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset. A basic descriptive and visual record of the building is required prior to any alteration taking place in order to mitigate this loss.'*

- 1.5. The following Written Scheme of Investigation proposes a programme of historic building recording equivalent to a Level 2 building survey as a means of ensuring 'preservation by record' ahead of redevelopment of the building.

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1. The site is located approximately 0.6km south of Peak Forest, 200m east of the unnamed road leading from Peak Forest to Batham Gate. Newhouse Farm is located on the north side of the access road leading to Dam Dale Farm, 450m to the east.
- 2.2. The British Geological Survey shows the underlying geology of the site to comprise an unnamed igneous intrusion surrounded by the Woo Dale Limestone Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded at the site.
- 2.3. The recently completed Peak District National Park Historic Farmsteads Project identified Newhouse Farm (MPD11420) as:

*'a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The farmstead is of a linear plan with one side of the yard formed of agricultural buildings and additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. The site in an isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.'*
- 2.4. The original farmhouse end of the building is currently in use as a dwelling, with the attached agricultural range no longer in use. The building is orientated roughly east-west, with the principal entrances to the building facing south onto the road.

## 3. Research Objectives

- 3.1. The aim of the Historic Building Recording is to produce a descriptive record of the building in its current state prior to its alteration.

3.2. 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

#### **4. Methodology**

4.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposed mitigation scheme for planning application NP/HPK/0617/0623 for Newhouse Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton, Derbyshire. This takes into account the verbal advice issued by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park. The planning condition will be discharged once the final report has been signed off by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park.

4.2. The condition listed by the Peak District National Park is for a programme of Historic Building Recording equivalent to a Level 2 building survey as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016). The principal aim is to produce a drawn and photographic record of the building with a descriptive record of the exterior and interior of the building. A brief analysis of the building's development and use will be made.

#### **4.3. Written record**

4.3.1. A written description of the building will be made on site to aid in the understanding and interpretation of the building's history.

4.3.2. This will be informed by a systematic examination the building's exterior along with each principal room or space within the building.

4.3.3. The notes taken on site will be compiled to provide a narrative description of the building and added to the final report.

#### **4.4. Drawings**

4.4.1. The survey will include location plans at scales of 1:25,000, and a larger scale plan showing the buildings and relevant adjacent structures and other ground features at a scale of at least 1:2,500.

4.4.2. The drawings used as a basis for the report, including the photographic viewpoints, will be based upon existing plans supplied by the client at a scale of at least 1:100.

4.4.3. Plans and elevations (also provided by the client) will show (with annotations, where required) the historic construction of the barns, the form and position of structural features of significance (former openings, straight masonry joints etc), and where former parts of the structure can be inferred to have been.

4.4.4. All drawings will include metric scales, north signs or details of orientation. There will be clear labelling to signify the subject, the date of survey and the name/ initials of the surveyor.

#### **4.5. Photography**

4.5.1. Photographs of the building will include:

- General views of the building in its wider setting
  - The buildings external appearance comprising a series of oblique views showing all external elevations and views at right angles to the plane of the elevation where appropriate
  - The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
  - External and internal decorative detail relevant to the building's design, development or use
  - Any machinery or plant relating to the building's former function
  - Any dates, inscriptions or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or fittings
  - Any building contents or ephemera which has a significant bearing on the buildings history
- 4.5.2. Photographs will include graduated scales and, where appropriate, north-signs. Where required, the camera will be tripod-mounted for stability, and artificial lighting may be used where necessary.
- 4.5.3. The recording will involve the use of 35mm SLR black and white film to provide archival negatives, contacts and prints. Digital photography, using a DSLR of at least 18 megapixel resolution, will be used for the purpose of illustrating the report. Processing of photographic materials will be carried out at a specialist concern which carries out work for archival services. Film and prints will be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

## 5. Reporting

- 5.1. A full report will be provided within two weeks of the end of fieldwork, and copies provided to the client and Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park. This will include one bound copy of the report and a copy in PDF format along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography.
- 5.2. In summary, the report will include:
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of the archive.
  - Ordnance Survey location map(s) showing exact position of building at relevant scales and including Ordnance Survey licensing number, if required.
  - the building's precise location, as a National Grid Reference and in address form.
  - a summary of the archaeological context of the project including the purpose of the recording and any relevant background information
  - an expanded summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), in so far as these are apparent from a visual inspection. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.
  - a note of any statutory or non-statutory designations.
  - annotated floor plans, elevations and cross-sections based on the architectural drawings created by A.J.S. Architecture
  - plates illustrating the nature of the building and pertinent points in text
  - plans showing viewpoints of plates
  - a description of the results including drawings and photographs to illustrate the text
  - a concise non-technical summary
  - Full references of any maps and documents used will also be included. references and acknowledgements

## 6. Dissemination

- 6.1. 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.
- 6.2. In addition a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the Peak District National Park Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record.

## 7. Archiving

- 7.1. The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007) and contain where relevant:
  - copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
  - site notebooks/diaries
  - original photographic records
  - site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
  - computer discs and printouts
- 7.2. The paper archive generated will remain the property of TPA until deposited with Derbyshire Records Office. Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.
- 7.3. The Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report.
- 7.4. Following completion of the fieldwork and permission from the client an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in that report.

## 8. General Conditions

### 8.1. *Standards and Guidance*

Historic Building Recording will be carried out by suitably qualified personnel and be conducted in accordance with the standards laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Cifa 2014a). All work will be carried out in accordance with Cifa's *Code of Conduct* (Cifa 2014b).

### 8.2. *Staffing*

8.2.1. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA; CVs will be supplied on request.

8.2.2. The project manager for the work is Michael Lobb ([mlobb@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:mlobb@yorkat.co.uk), 07950 719744).

### 8.3. *Health and Safety*

8.3.1. TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the Principal Contractor. TPA will complete a task-specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of the fieldwork, and copies of this will be approved by the client/Principal Contractor. This will be in compliance with

the industry guidelines laid out in the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Manual *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology* (2006). TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

8.3.2. All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including, but not exclusively:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM)(2015), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous occurrences Regulations (1995).

#### 8.4. *Insurance*

8.4.1. As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, (copies are available for inspection).

#### 8.5. *Monitoring*

8.5.1. The Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park will be given a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork. TPA will also continue to liaise closely with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist throughout the period of the works. The client and Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

8.5.2. TPA will keep the client/consultant informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will be agreed in advance with both the client and the Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park.

#### 8.6. *Timetable*

8.6.1. Subject to the approval of this WSI, the works are due to commence in March 2018 and continue to the completion of works.

#### 8.7. *Copyright*

8.7.1. Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and the Peak District National Park for the use of such documents by the client and Peak District National Park in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client and Peak District National Park may reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.

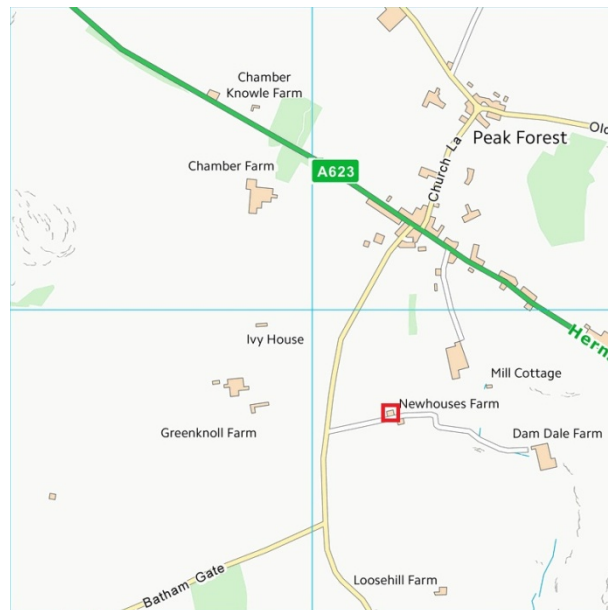
## 9. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

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

## 10. Figures



**Figure 1 - Site Location (marked in red)**

## Appendix 2



## OASIS ID: trentpea1-319281

### Project details

Project name	New House Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton
Short description of the project	Level 2 Historic Building Recording
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2018 End: 29-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NHF - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FARMHOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	COW HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON New House Farm
Postcode	SK17 8EF
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 411261 378659 52.936297476786 -1.388025262619 52 56 10 N 001 23 16 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Dr Michael Lobb
Project director/manager	Dr Michael Lobb
Project supervisor	n/a
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Glynn Fletcher

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Report"

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### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	New House Farm, Peak Forest, Buxton: Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lobb, M.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 094/2018
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Nottingham

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