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ARCHAEOLOGY

**AN HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY AT PASTURES FARM,
LONG LANE, KIRK LANGLEY,
DERBYSHIRE, 2011**



The University of
Nottingham

**AN HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY AT PASTURES FARM,
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DERBYSHIRE**

*by
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SUMMARY

- This archaeological building survey by Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Woore : Watkins Limited on behalf of Mr Philip Brandon and as part of Planning Application AVA/2008/0510. It is in relation to the intended reuse and refurbishment of agricultural buildings at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, near Kirk Langley, Derbyshire for new residential use. An adjacent farmhouse is Grade II listed and probably dates from c.1800-20. The largely unaltered farm buildings consist mainly of three main ranges that probably date from between c.1800 and the early 20th century. The farm lies several miles west of Derby.
- A programme of building recording was required as a precondition of planning consent as a means of ensuring 'preservation by record'. The brief issued by the Development Control Archaeologist stated that although a largely descriptive and photographic Level 2 record was required some background historical research and an analysis of the building's origins and development should be included, elements that are usually associated with Level 3 requirements.
- A map by Cary of 1801 shows no buildings along this part of Long Lane. The farmhouse and an east-west range are first shown in detail on the 1837 enclosure award map for Kirk Langley. In White's *History and Gazetteer of Derbyshire* of 1857 James Brough is listed at Old Pastures Farm but by 1864 the farm's name had changed to simply *The Pastures*. The farm remained with the Brough family up into the 1890s.
- The farm buildings at Pastures Farm still retain their original character, form and plan. They consist of three main ranges, conveniently described as the north, central and south ranges. They are generally aligned north-south and east-west. The central range is the earliest and was built in stone with ventilation slits and with internal brick walling. It was divided between stabling for 6 horses at the west end and an east end used for housing and milking cows that was divided into four sections and had two through passageways. A feed passage ran along the back of this part. An upper floor was used for housing a groom and as a hay / straw loft. The flooring above the cowhouse part was later removed, along with lower walling.
- A smaller north range was built of brick, probably between 1840-50. This had two looseboxes set between a central feed store, probably for calves, and a small stable and gig house at the north end. An upper floor was probably partly used as a granary. Two smaller outlier buildings on the same alignment may have been used to house a bull and to store animal feed or turnips. In the later 19th century the three were joined up and extended on the west side to form a larger range, mainly for housing cows. In the early 20th century a 9-bay long south range, a light and airy cowhouse, was added to the central range.
- The farm was largely devoted to rearing cattle for dairy products and early on this may have been combined with horse breeding. The dairy industry was dominant in Derbyshire throughout the 19th century and the heavy clays of south and west of the county especially favoured cheese production and later the production of liquid milk to satisfy a growing urban market.

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1. *Project background*

This archaeological building survey by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Woore : Watkins Limited on behalf of Mr Philip Brandon and as part of Planning Application AVA/2008/0510. It is in relation to the intended reuse and refurbishment of agricultural buildings at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire for new residential use. An adjacent farmhouse is Grade II listed and probably dates from c.1800-20. The largely unaltered farm buildings, of which five distinct units within three main ranges are identified, probably date from between 1800 and the early 20th century. The farm lies at the south of the village, several miles west of Derby. It is within Amber Valley District (Figure 1).

A programme of building recording is required as a precondition of planning consent as a means of ensuring 'preservation by record'. The need to provide a permanent record of the buildings prior to conversion is in line with national planning policy, in particular Policy HE 12.3 of policy document PPS 5.

Where specific briefs are supplied by relevant planning authorities they usually require a descriptive and analytical survey of the building(s) or structures concerned, together with a record in drawn, photographic and written form. Such a record may be similar to that described as 'Level 2' or 'Level 3' in English Heritage's document 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice' (1st edition 2006). In this instance, a brief issued by the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) indicates that although a largely descriptive Level 2 record is required, there is also a need for some background historical research and an analysis of the building's origins and development, elements that are usually associated with Level 3 requirements.

The overall study will employ the methodology developed by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) for use on similar projects in the region. This methodology is described in detail below and conforms to the standard requirements of planning authorities where consent applications are made for development, re-development or building conversion. These follow guidelines to be found in the conservation planning document *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5, Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The methodology also accords with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Codes of Conduct and Standards* and the paper *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001).

The report

This report is the result of two specific information-gathering tasks, firstly a brief documentary search carried out by Matt Hurford on behalf of the author at the Derbyshire Record Office and the Derbyshire Local Studies Library in Matlock and, secondly, a site visit made by the author on the 3rd March 2011. The latter consisted of the taking of archival photographs (both film and digital), some measurements and notes based on observations of the exterior elevations and internal features of the relevant buildings. The archive consists of 245 digital views and 92 black and white film views. The report includes within its appendices a list of all the photographs, together with contacts prints and plans showing viewpoints of the film photographs. The digital views (and their viewpoints) are available on separate CDs. At the time of the visits architects' plans were available and these form the basis of several of the figures within this report. The author is grateful to Woore : Watkins Ltd for providing them as .pdf files.

Arrangements for the deposition of the site archive have been made through Derby Museum and Art Gallery. The archive number provided is DRBMY 2010-263. It is intended to deposit the archive by September 2011.

The TPA site code is PKL.

2. Historical background

The site is situated alongside Long Lane, the former Roman road that ran between Little Chester in Derby and Rocester in Staffordshire. One of the earliest general detailed maps that show the area, Burdett's revised map of Derbyshire of 1791, is ambiguous as a later marking of a boundary obscured the relevant part of the published map. Another map by Cary from 1801 (from Cary's *New England Atlas*, published 1809) shows no buildings along this part of Long Lane. The outward appearance of the farmhouse suggests a date in the Regency period, most likely between 1800-20, and the earliest farm building (aligned east-west and referred to below as the central range) is probably contemporary with the house.

The *Topographical Dictionary of England* issued in 1848 lists Kirk Langley as having 2471 acres, mainly under pasture and largely used by dairy farms. Whilst Pigot's Directory of the county of 1835 does not mention farms by name the farmhouse and east-west range were clearly in existence by then, being shown on the First Edition One Inch Ordnance Survey map of the same year and in detail on the 1837 enclosure award map of the parish (Figure 2). A supposedly later tithe map of 1848 may be a copy of this particular map.

The earliest reference to the farm is possibly in Kelly's Directory of c.1848 when James Brough is listed as a farmer at *Pastures*. In White's *History and Gazetteer of Derbyshire* of 1857 the same farmer is listed at *Old Pastures Farm* but from 1864 onwards the farm's name was given as *The Pastures*. The farm remained with the Brough family up until the early 1890s, James being succeeded by Thomas, and he in turn by Henry Stables Brough. Directories for 1895 and 1908 list a certain Thomas Archer and ones for 1925 and 1936 have a Thomas Charles Smith at *The Pastures*. The history of the farm beyond this latter date has not been traced for the purpose of this report.

3. Farm Plan

The farm buildings at Pastures Farm still retain their original character, form and plan. They consist of three main ranges, here described as the north, central and south ranges (Figure 8). They are generally aligned north-south and east-west. The central range is the earliest and was built in stone with internal brick walling. This and the later brick-built north range have been extended at later stages. The latest range, the south one, was built with an integral shed in its north-east corner. There are two yards, the larger southern one featuring a sunken midden pit. At least two former buildings have been lost, although the west wall of one now borders the north yard. There are several modern structures still in use that include an open barn and a cowshed.

The farmhouse has a 3-bay frontage onto Long Lane, two storey high with a garret, and at the back there are two adjoining gable extensions, both 2 bays long. A lower two-storey section that adjoins the east side has a large arched entry and this may have been used as a dairy.

4. Building description

Central Range (Figure 5)

Whilst the farm buildings at Pastures Farm are in the main brick-built with stone dressing, the original part of the central range is stone-built with internal brick dividing walls and brick in the gable ends. The south side and west end are built of coursed ashlar, whilst the rear north wall is built of smaller coursed rubble. A number of the openings on this side have brick to their sides, suggestive of later insertion; this includes a large through doorway towards the east end of the building. Many of the openings have been blocked off or reduced in size (Plate 3). All four sides and some of the internal walls have ventilation slits. The internal walling is built from bricks that average $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches (60mm) in thickness and $8\frac{3}{4}$ -9 ins. (222-229mm) in length, laid in Flemish garden wall bond. The

bricks are of a size more usually associated with 18th century buildings in Derbyshire, although possibly used as late as 1810.

The original part of the building is 9 bays long and with internal walls that divide it into 6 rooms of varying length (Figure 5). The roof is supported by 5 walls and three trusses, the west end one in Room 2 being of queen-post construction (Plate 6), the other two of later king-post form (Plate 7). A number of purlins are reused timbers with mortices and the roof above Room 6 features a heavy irregular beam on either side (Plate 8). The building has been re-roofed at least once.

The west half of the building still retains its upper floor, with a gypsum plaster floor laid on slats. Rooms 1 and 2 were stables with space for 6 horses facing the back wall, although only Room 1 retains its stalling and trough. Pegs, cupboards and slots in the south wall indicate where harness was kept (Plate 5). Rooms 1 and 2 on the upper floor, reached by an internal staircase, have splayed windows and may have been used by the groom, although there is no evidence of this end ever having been heated.

The east end of the building is much altered. Rooms 4-6 are now open to the roof, with the internal walling removed at ground floor level and the upper walling supported on girders (Plate 7). At ground level, opposing doorways in Room 4 suggest that there was a through-passage here and there may have been another within Room 5 (that in the south wall since widened). A doorway in the remaining wall between Rooms 3 and 4, next to the north wall, is consistent with there having been a feeding passage running the length from here to the doorway in the east end wall. This, and side ventilation throughout the east end of the building suggests that there were two through passageways and four compartments for milking and over-wintering cattle within the larger part of the building.

At the upper level, blocked-up through doorways and north side openings indicate that the building was floored throughout and previously had a hay and straw loft, from which fodder would have been dropped to the back passageway. The loss of this floor may have been due to the effect of hay storage to one side and heat from animals below causing the floor timbers to deteriorate. A more likely explanation is that when the south range cowhouse was added in the 20th century, the area was deliberately made similarly open and airy for the animals, as by this stage lofts were considered undesirable. The openings on either side of Room 6 were widened to provide easy access into the two areas.

At some point in the 19th century the central range was extended at the east end with a 2-bay brick structure for storing animal fodder or turnips on the lower floor and grain on the upper floor. The upper floor is supported by a single

cross-beam but strengthened by cross-braces between the joists on the underside. A 3-bay long cart / implement shed was also added on the north side, with three small stores at its west end. A map of 1900 also shows an open shelter or barn at the far east end of the range that no longer exists (Figure 3).

North range (Figure 6)

The north range originally consisted of a 5-bay long, two-storey block brick-built with a diamond-shaped ventilation pattern, dentilation and stone lintels and stone slabs built into the lower south wall (Plate 10). The brickwork is $2\frac{3}{4}$ (70mm) thick and $9\frac{1}{8}$ - $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (222-235mm) long, a size of brick used as late as 1850. The range was built both shorter and narrower than the central range but was also divided into a series of rooms or compartments and it still retains a continuous upper floor. Separate detached buildings stood beyond its north and south ends, all now joined together to form a single structure, that has also been extended on its west side (Figure 6; Plate 11).

The south half of the original part of the building consists of two looseboxes (Rooms 1 and 3) separated by a feed area (Room 2), from where animal feed was passed through arched openings in the internal walls to troughs (Plate 12). Both rooms have stone-slabbed floors, dropping in level to drainage channels at the back, with doorways at either end. These rooms were probably for housing and feeding calves. Room 4 houses an internal staircase and may have also contained farm equipment. Room 5 was a stable for two horses (Plate 13) and Room 6 a gig-house. The upper floor is separated into five rooms with only a single truss and short heavy cross-beams supporting the roof (Plate 14). Close-set walling and cross-beams supporting the ground floor ceiling, together with a tall upper doorway and a low opening above the entry into Room 4 suggest that grain was stored on the upper floor. No separate granary exists on the farm.

The separate north building is single storey and with ventilators. Its original use is unclear but it may have served as a shelter shed or a turnip store. The building to the south was also single storey but with few vents and separated into two rooms, the larger west one featuring corner feeders (Plates 15, 16). It may have been used for housing the bull. This building is close to a probable poultry house and piggery near the south end of the farmhouse. By 1900 the buildings had been joined up and extended on the west side (Figure 3) as the dairy herd expanded. The irregularity of the infilling and the west side of the range suggests that this was a piecemeal process before a purpose-built cow house was added in the early 20th century.

The south range (Figure 7)

The south range is a low cowhouse with 8 king-post trusses between the bays and with stable-doors and slatted windows on its west side. Contemporary parts

on the east side of the block include a feed store, and a joint machinery and implement shed.

5. Conclusions

It would appear that Pastures Farm, from both its name and the nature of its buildings, was established as a farm specializing in horse and cattle rearing and dairying, with lamb production a more recent introduction. Both the nature of the soils and the agricultural history of this part of Derbyshire points to the farm having been intended for animal husbandry and not arable farming. The pre-1900 buildings at Pastures Farm are characterized by internal divisions that facilitated the separation, stalling and feeding of horses and cows, foals and calves and the storage of feed and grain in lofts and within separate rooms and buildings. Although barns may have stood in the north-east part of the farm, they are no longer evident. The modern structures on the site are also used for housing cattle and animal feed.

The dairy industry was dominant in Derbyshire throughout the 19th century. The agricultural writer James Caird wrote in 1851 that ‘... Nine-tenths of the county (of Derbyshire) are in grass. It is a dairy and rearing district, the growth of corn being of quite inferior consideration.’ Livestock farming was dominant in most of Derbyshire, with the heavy clays of south and west of the county especially favouring cheese production (Hey, 2008, 422). Whilst Pastures Farm was clearly predominantly a dairy farm it may also have raised horses as it had stalling for at least 8 horses. As well as being renowned for raising certain breeds of cattle, Derbyshire was also known for its black cart horses and these or other specialist breeds may have been bred here too (ibid., 334).

The expansion of the farm from the mid 19th century was at the beginning of a phase of nationwide agricultural improvements between 1850-70 that came to be known as ‘high farming.’ Although a phase of obscure origin it implies a system of intensive farming based on high capital outlay, especially on fertilizers and feed, together with landlord investment in land improvement and new buildings (Wade-Martins 2002, 116). The farm certainly grew throughout the 19th century and its overall form was almost intact by 1900. Subsequent developments were principally for purpose-built cowhouses as the older buildings were increasingly considered to be less suitable for this purpose.

6. References

Dalton, R. T. 2007. 'Derbyshire Farming c.1888 and the Great Agricultural Depression.' *Derbyshire Miscellany* 18:1, 17-21.

Hey, D., 2008. *Derbyshire, a history*. Carnegie Publishing Ltd, Lancaster.

Wade-Martins, S., 2002. *The English Model Farm. Building the Agricultural Ideal, 1700-1914*. Windgather Press, Macclesfield.

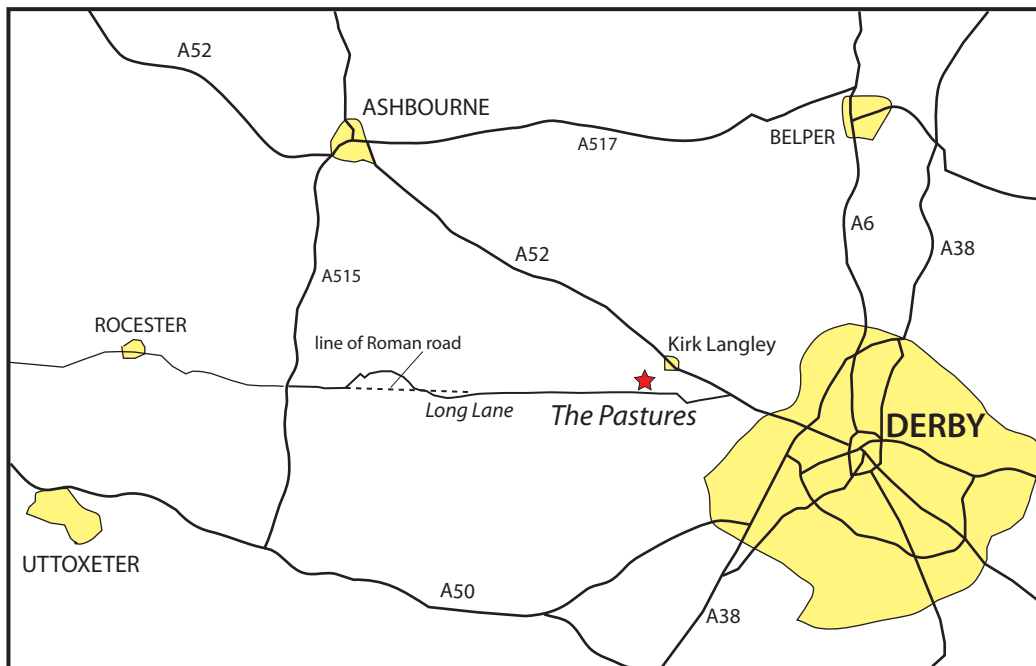
Derbyshire Record Office: Primary documents

Kirk Langley Inclosure Award map ref. Q/RI 61(1837)

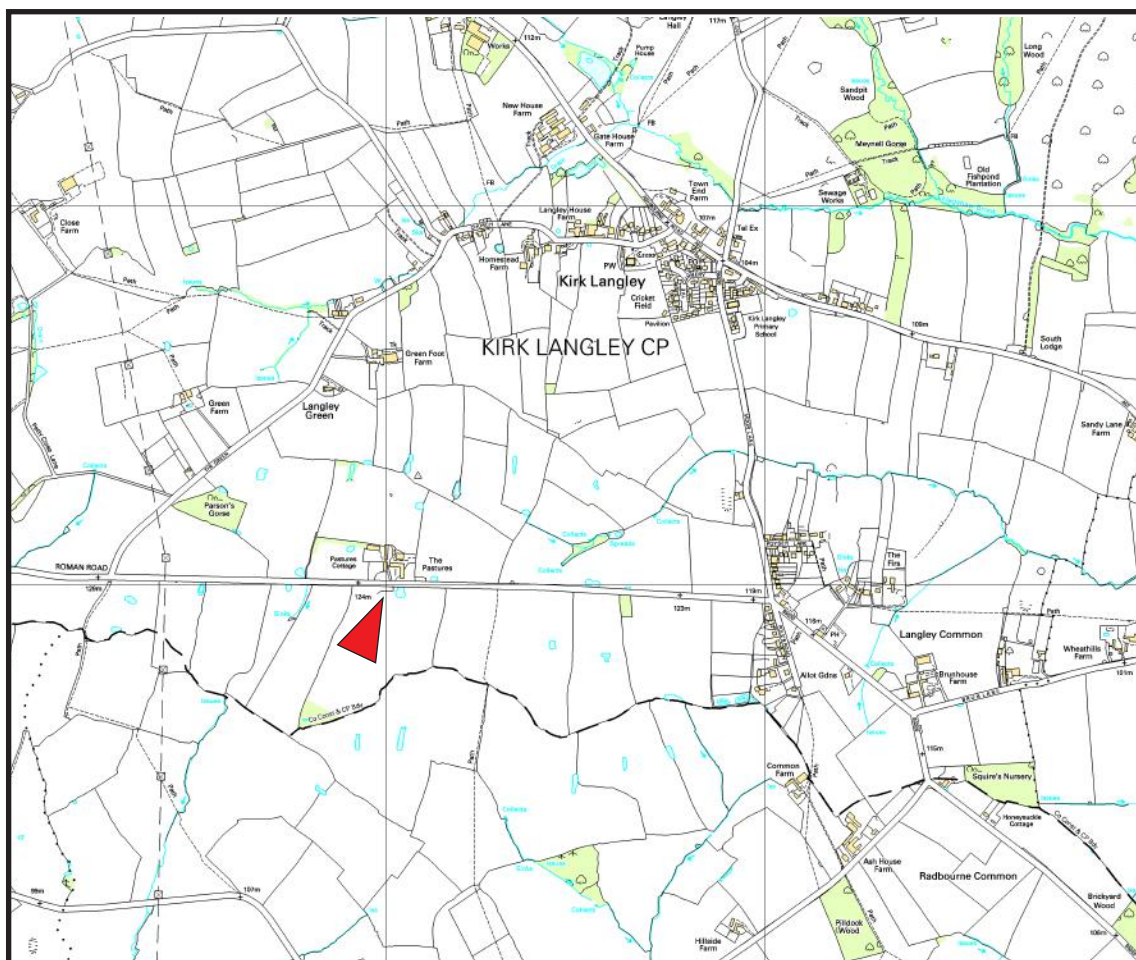
Kirk Langley Tithe map ref. D2360/3/131a (1848)

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES



A



B

Figure 1: Location of *The Pastures* near Kirk Langley, north-west of Derby. A: in relation to Derby and west Derbyshire; B: in relation to the village of Kirk Langley and Long Lane.

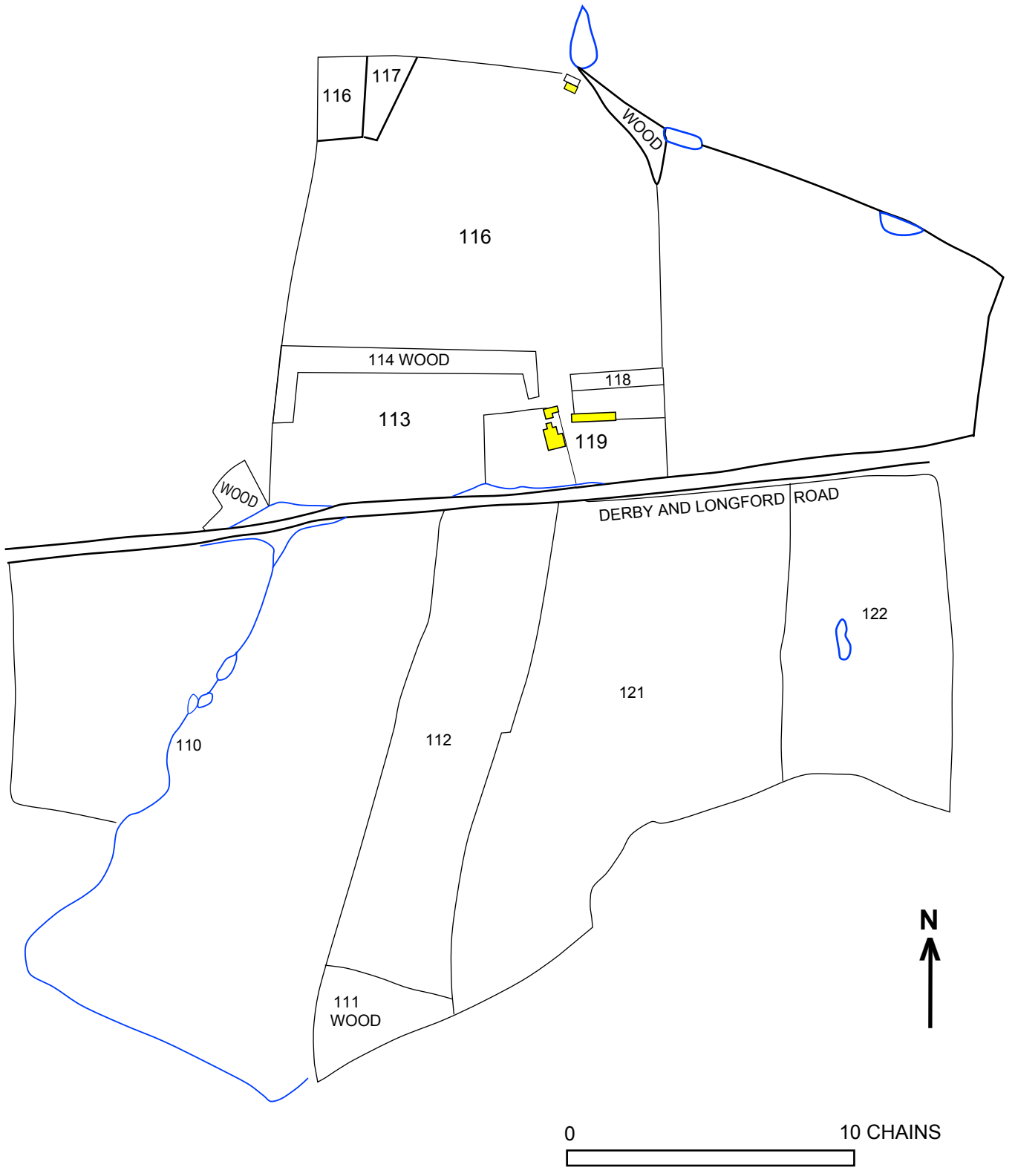


Figure 2: Tracing taken from the Kirk Langley Inclosure Award map of 1837 showing *The Pastures* (here highlighted in yellow at 119). Not to regular scale. DRO ref. Q/RI 61.

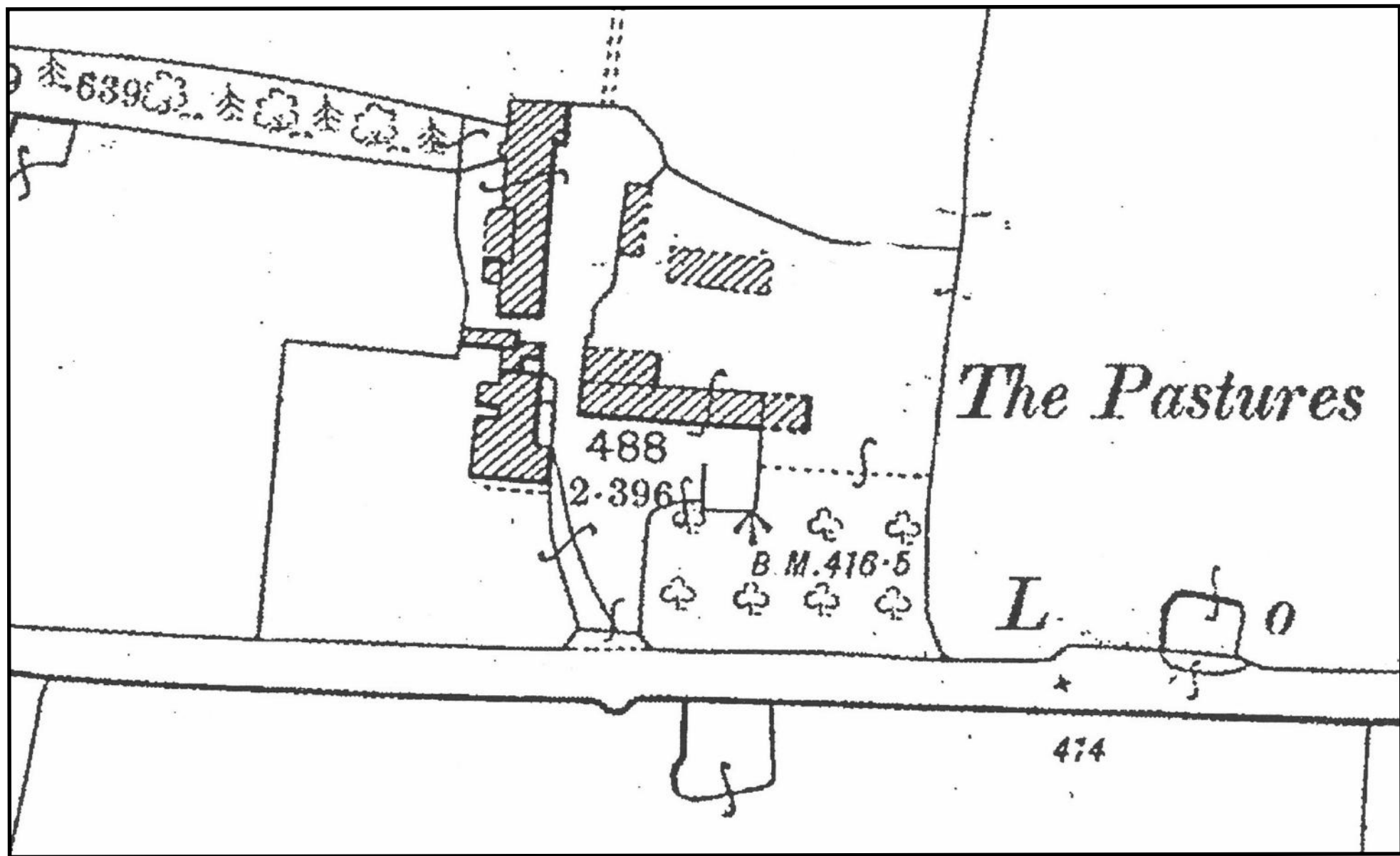


Figure 3: *The Pastures* shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1900. Scale 1:1,000.

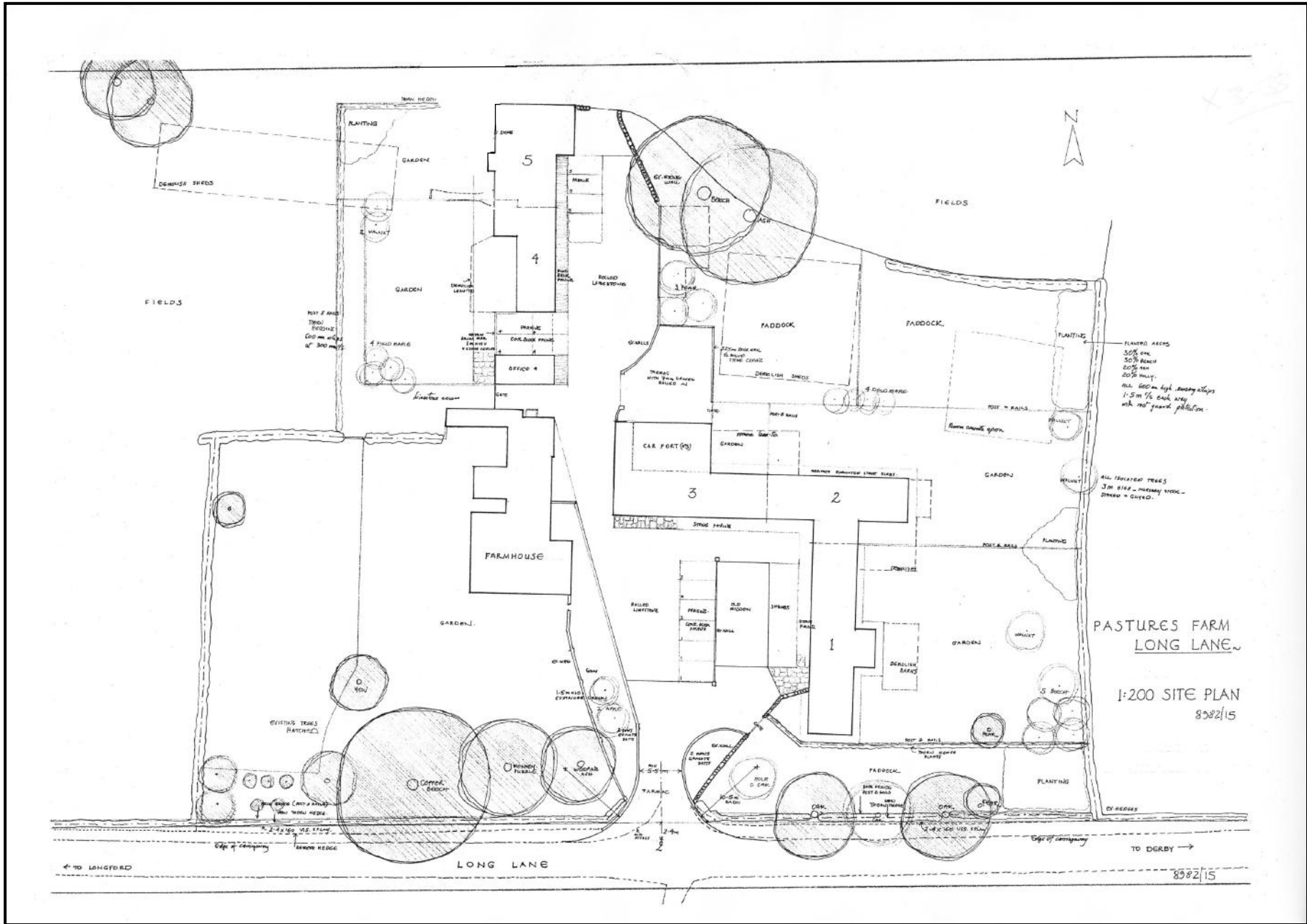
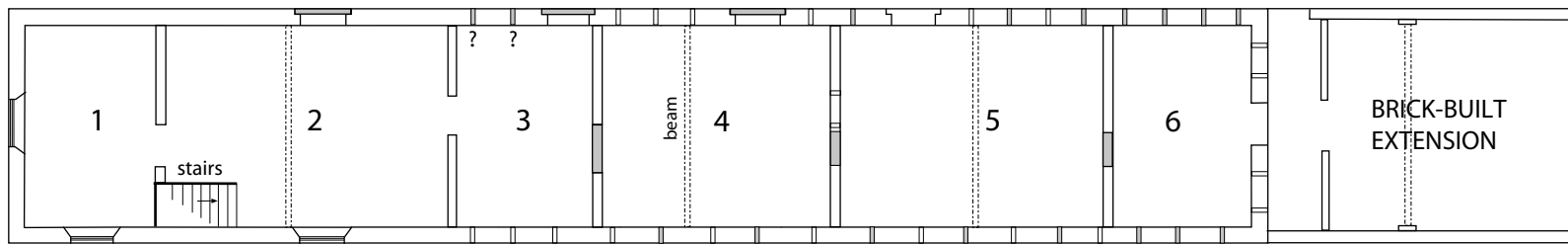
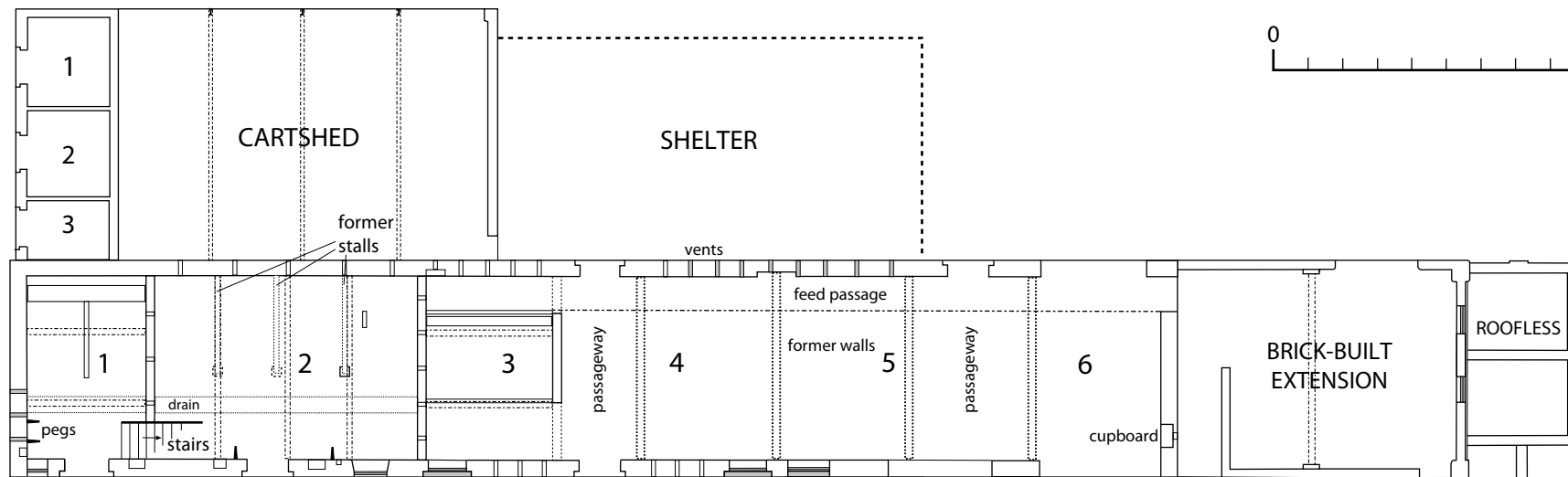
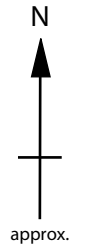


Figure 4: Architect's site plan of Pastures Farm, Kirk Langley, showing units numbered 1-5. Scale approx. 1:800.



UPPER LEVEL



GROUND LEVEL

SOUTH RANGE

Figure 5: Plans of the existing ground and upper floor levels of the mainly stone-built central range (Units 2/3) at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley., Derbyshire. Rooms are numbered and blocked features are shown with tone. Based on architect's plans. Scale 1:200.

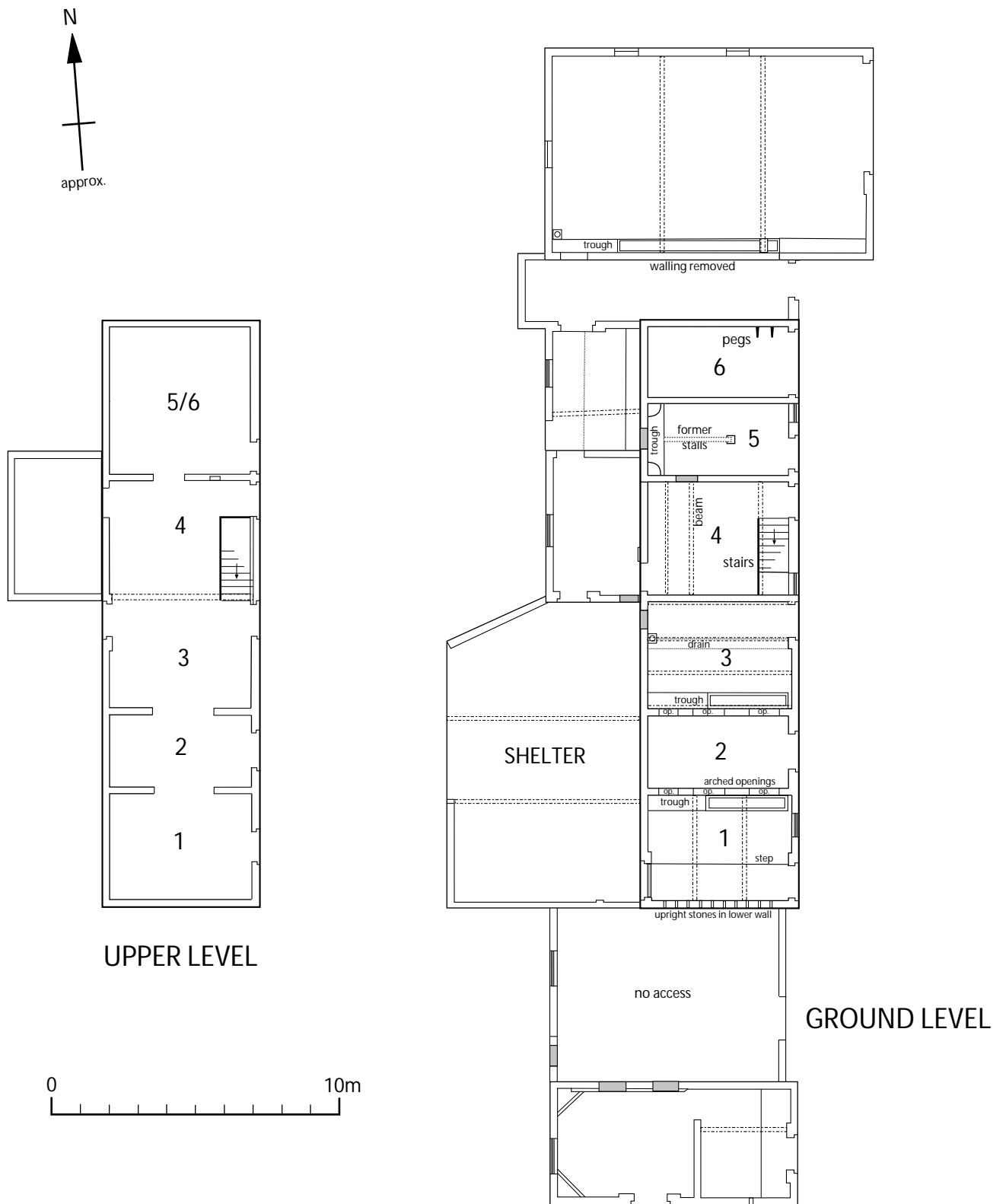


Figure 6: Plans of the existing ground and upper floor levels of the north range (Units 4/5) at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. Rooms are numbered and blocked features are shown with tone. Based on architect's plans. Scale 1:200.

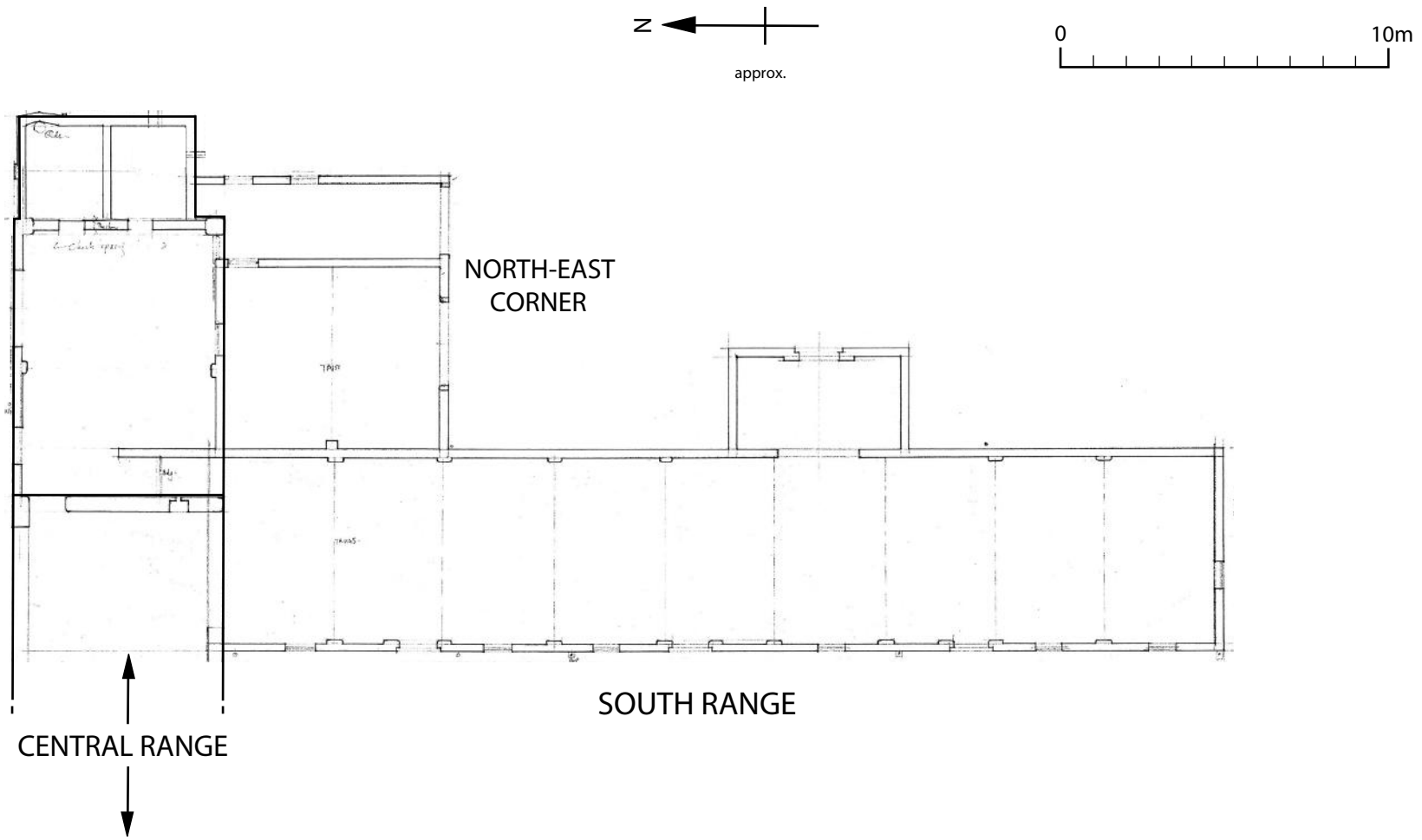


Figure 7: Architect's plan of the single storey south range at (Unit 1) at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. Scale 1:200.

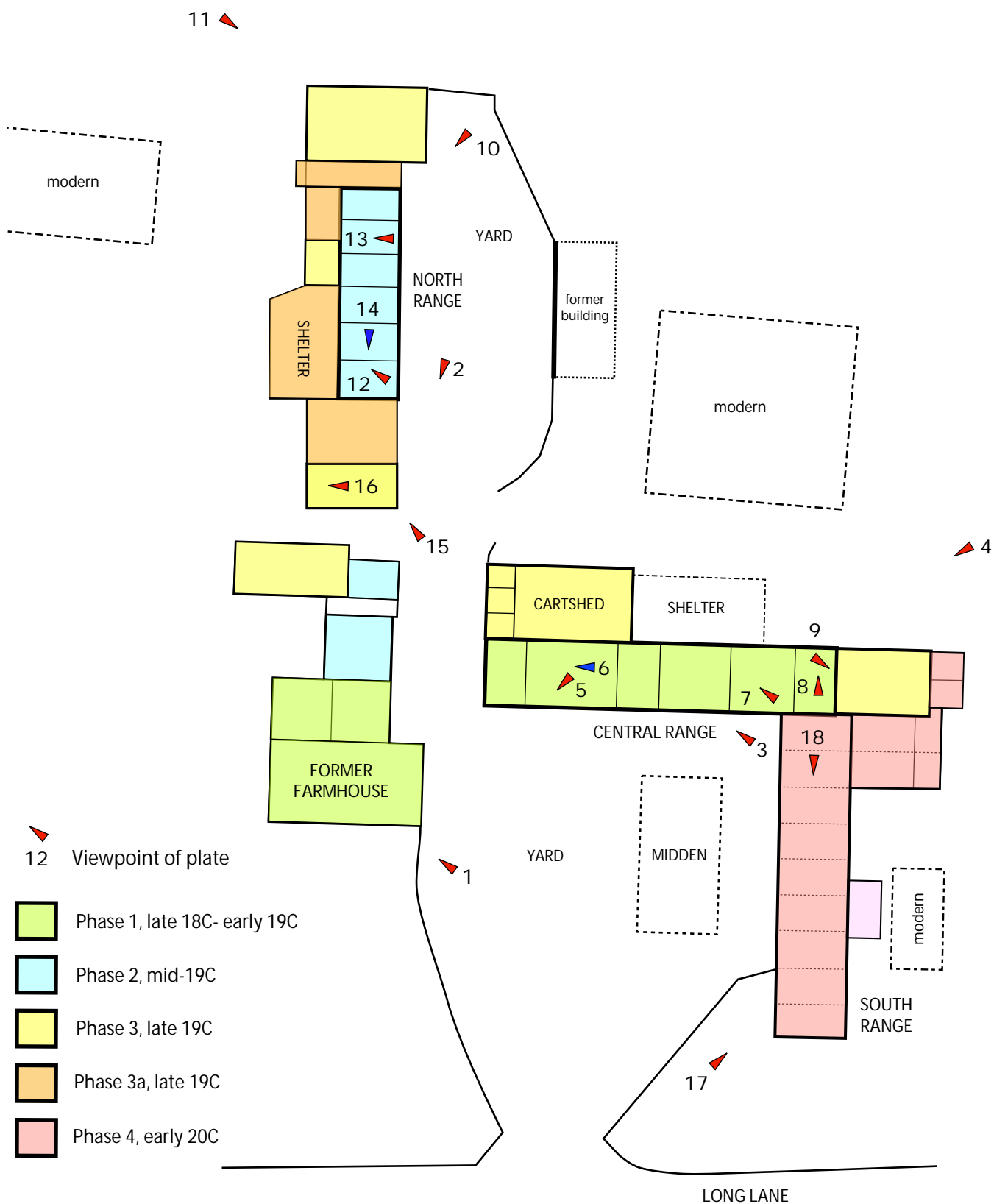


Figure 8: Suggested sequence of development of Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. Also, viewpoints of plates shown in report. Not to regular scale.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES



Plate 1: South frontage of the former farmhouse to Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 2: View looking south showing the rear of the former farmhouse, its rear extension and part of the north range (far right) at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 3: South frontage of the mainly stone-built central range at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 4: View looking south-west showing the north rear side of the central range, its brick-built eastern extension and the added cartshed and modern shelter shed.



Plate 5: Room 2, a former stable in the central range of Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 6: The upper floor of Room 2 showing the staircase (bottom left), a queen-post truss and internal brick walling.



Plate 7: View of Rooms 4 and 5 in the central range of Pastures Farm showing a missing upper floor, vents within an internal wall and a king-post roof structure.



Plate 8: Roof structure above Room 6, the east end room of the original part of the central range.

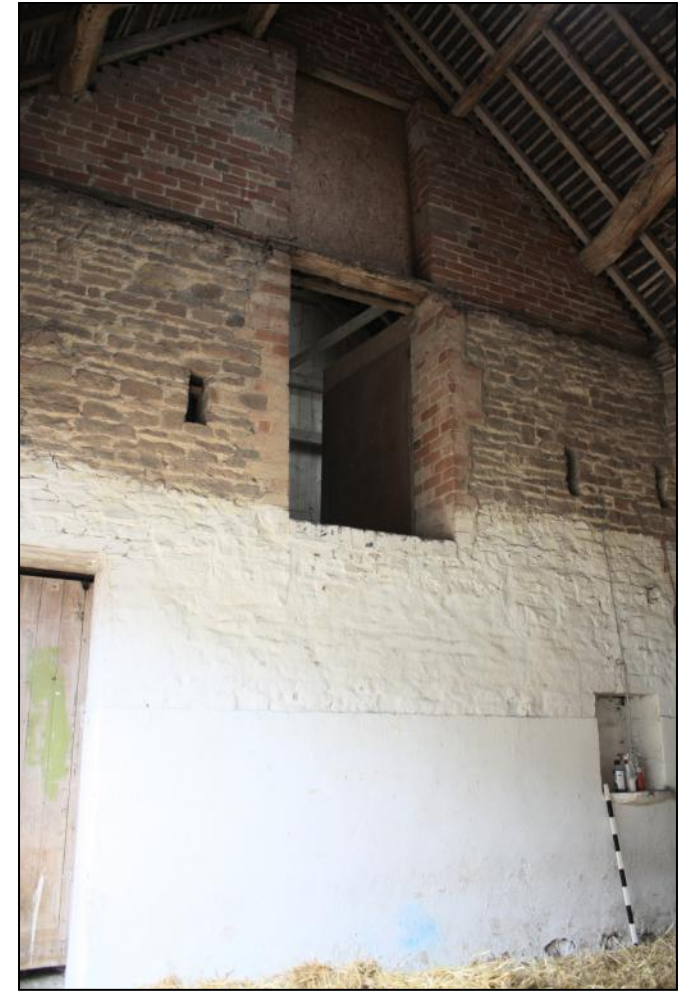


Plate 9: East end wall of the original part of the central range, showing three openings, gable-top brickwork and a cupboard (bottom right).



Plate 10: East frontage of the original part of north range at Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 11: View looking south-east showing the two-storey original part of the north range and other additions on the north and west sides. The former farmhouse shows far right.



Plate 12: View of Rooms 1 in the north range of Pastures Farm, showing stone flagged floor, arched openings in the internal wall and diamond-shaped vents in back wall.



Plate 13: Former stable in Room 4 of the north range, with feed trough and hay-racks showing to rear.

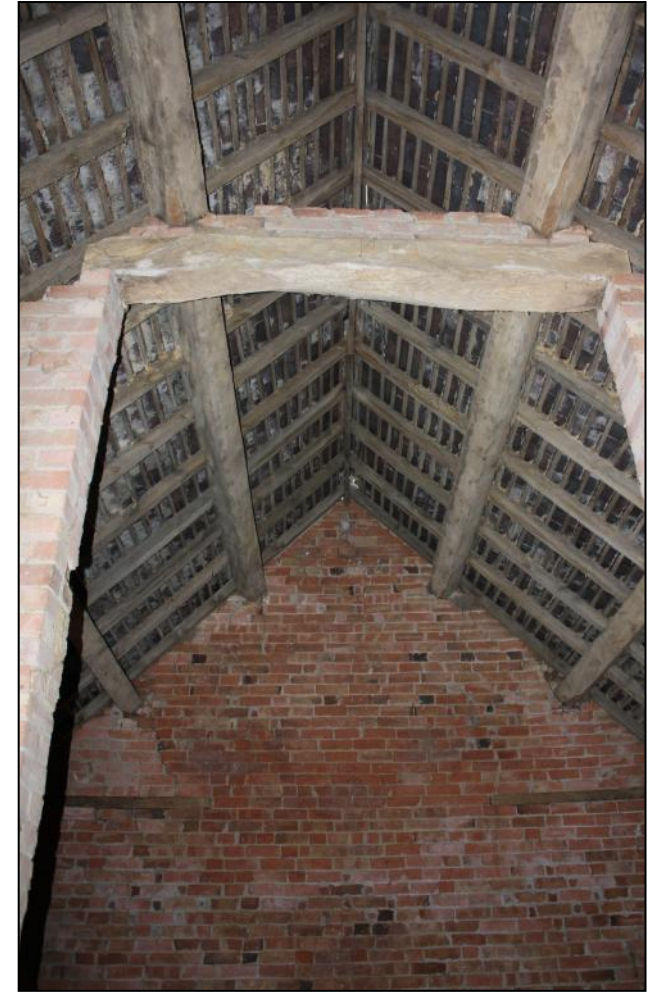


Plate 14: Roof structure and side walls at the south end of the north range (between Rooms 1-2).



Plate 15: Former isolated building now at the south end of the north range of Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 16: Internal view of the west room, showing corner feed trough, inserted window and roof structure.



Plate 17: View of the single-storey south range of Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.



Plate 18: Internal view of the open 9-bay south range showing roof structure and lighting from west (right).

APPENDICES

Brief for building recording

Site Name: Pastures Farm, Long Lane, Kirk Langley

Planning Application Reference: Amber Valley Borough Council AVA/2008/0510

Grid Reference: SK 2801 3806

Issued by: Steve Baker (Development Control Archaeologist for AVBC)

Date: 24th January 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 A listed building application has been approved by AVBC for the conversion of Grade II listed barns at Pastures Farm to 5 dwellings.

1.2 Given the historic importance of the buildings, the following condition has been attached to the planning consent, requiring a programme of building recording to take place before conversion:

"11. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (buildings recording) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist on behalf of Amber Valley Borough Council."

1.3 This document is a specification for historic building recording, and will allow the archaeological contractor to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval by the Development Control Archaeologist. The WSI must be submitted for approval at least two weeks before the commencement of recording on site.

1.4 Once the primary record archive has been compiled and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist, it may be possible to obtain a partial discharge of the condition to allow conversion works to start. Full discharge will not be granted until reports have been submitted and the site archive deposited.

2 Background

2.1 Pastures farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building of red-brick with plain tile roof and red gable stacks, dating to the early 19th century. The associated barns, proposed for conversion, would appear to be of similar date, and are handsome and relatively unaltered examples of vernacular farm buildings of this period.

2.2 Sympathetic residential conversion of redundant historic farm buildings is one way of securing their future, and is consequently in general to be welcomed. However, even the most sympathetic residential conversion will have some inevitable impacts upon the ability of a group of historic buildings to be 'read', in terms of their chronology, evolution, and historic uses. This is the case at Pastures Farm, and the conditioned programme of building recording should therefore aim to provide a permanent record of their historic development and form, in line with Policy HE12.3 of PPS5

3 Building recording methodology

3.1 The building survey is a level 2 survey as set out in the English Heritage document *Recording Historic Buildings* (2006). A level 2 survey is a descriptive record, with both the exterior and the interior being seen, described and photographed. There should however also be an analysis of the structures' development and evidence for use alongside scale drawings.

3.2 A basic documentary survey should be carried out to set the site in context, although an exhaustive desk-based assessment is not required. The archive survey should include a bibliographic search of appropriate archaeological and historic journals and books and a review of historic map and photographic evidence.

3.3 The building survey should aim to provide an understanding of the form, function and phasing of the surviving buildings. This work will identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site. It is anticipated that the survey will incorporate a photographic record, a drawn record and a written record.

3.4 The photographic record should include general shots of the building exterior and interior, and detailed photographs of identified features of interest. 35mm black and white SLR film should be used as the primary archive medium, supplemented by 35mm SLR colour slide photography or colour DSLR

photography at 7 megapixel minimum. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale.

3.5 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be compiled. The location and direction of each photograph must also be noted on plans of the building.

3.6 The drawn record will comprise floor plans at each level, key elevations, and drawn sections through buildings where appropriate e.g. to illustrate roof structures. Existing plans – for example architect's drawings submitted with a planning application – may be suitable for adaptation and use. English Heritage drawing conventions will be followed. The scale to be used for drawings will be discussed and agreed with the local authority monitor.

3.7 Sketch illustrations and phase plans that will assist in interpreting the buildings should also be compiled where useful. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc

3.8 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences should be noted and appropriately illustrated/recorded.

3.9 A contingency allowance should be made for detailed analyses, should the appraisal reveal aspects of the building that warrant such an approach. The need for analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc. and dendrochronological dating of timbers should be considered.

3.10 Where building survey identifies issues relating to the development history, sequence, function or other aspect of a building's character that may be resolved by hidden structural evidence during the conversion process, this should be noted and form a specific element for subsequent intra-conversion building recording or watching brief.

3.11 All fieldwork should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4 Monitoring

4.1 The building appraisal must be carried out by a suitably qualified and recognised buildings archaeologist with appropriate experience of recording and interpreting post-medieval buildings. Staff CVs should be submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist for approval in advance of fieldwork, as well as the name and contact number of the on-site archaeologist.

4.2 The Development Control Archaeologist will require at least one week's advance notice of the commencement of field recording, and may wish to visit the site and monitor the work.

4.3 The need for contingency work to be undertaken should be discussed with and agreed by the Development Control Archaeologist whilst the recording work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary, should also be discussed and agreed between the contractor and the Development Control Archaeologist.

4.4 Conversion work may not commence until the primary site archive is signed off by the development Control Archaeologist. The archaeological contractor should therefore timetable a meeting shortly following the completion of fieldwork to allow this to be achieved promptly.

5 Report

5.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology

5.2 Upon completion of the programme of fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

5.3 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and a suitable selection included within the printed report (of at least laser copier standard).

5.4 All photographs should be included with the report and illustrations on an indexed CD.

5.5 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will include the following details: site name; national grid reference; film and frame number; direction of photograph; scale; date recorded and photographer's name. All negatives and prints should be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

5.6 The written report should detail who undertook the work, when the work was undertaken, where the building is located, what recording was undertaken, why the work was required and setting out the results.

5.7 The written report should detail the construction sequence of the buildings and structures in relation to the background information drawn from the archival study. The interpretation of the development of the site should be suitably illustrated and should include phased plans. The report will include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the buildings' historical and architectural significance to be established.

5.8 The report illustrations should include: a location map at not less than 1:25000 and a site plan at not less than 1:500; copies of historic map extracts where relevant; a plan indicating positions of photographs used within the report; reproductions of relevant record and sketch drawings, to include floor plans, phase plans, sections and key elevations. All illustrations need to be suitably labelled or captioned.

5.9 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

6 Health and safety

6.1 Those archaeologists visiting and working on the site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

6.2 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment.

7 Submission and deposition of project archive

7.1 From the outset of the project arrangements should be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited at Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003) (a copy is available upon request from the Development Control Archaeologist).

7.2 Initial contact with the Museum should be made before the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form (Appendix 1 of the archive guidelines). An accession number should be drawn and notified to the Development Control Archaeologist. Please note that WSIs will not be approved without an accession number.

Derby Museum and Art Gallery

The Strand

Derby

DE1 1BS

☎ 01332 641901

Fax 01332 716670

museum@derby.gov.uk

7.3 The Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator must be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

7.4 The Development Control Archaeologist must be informed in writing on completion of fieldwork.

8 Publicity

8.1 The results of the work may be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. This may take the form of a full definitive report or a short summary, depending upon the significance of the results (see guidance notes attached). A contingency may be required for this and discussed with the client and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

8.2 At the start of fieldwork (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and

Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

- 1 Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
- 2 Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see 'Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9' edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

DETAILED NOTES

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

FUNDING

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer's estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

DEADLINE

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

Steve Baker at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: trentpea1-97552

Project details

Project name	Pastures, Kirk Langley
Short description of the project	Building recording of three ranges of agricultural buildings adjacent to a Grade II listed former farmhouse, probably dating from the early 19th century. The earliest range is built of stone, the others of brick. Proposals have been put forward to convert the ranges to residential use.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2011 End: 30-06-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PKL - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	FARM BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY KIRK LANGLEY The Pastures, Long Lane
Postcode	DE6 5BJ
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2801 3806 52.9388873421 -1.583174969820 52 56 19 N 001 34 59 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 126.00m Max: 128.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief	Local Planning Archaeologist

originator
 Project design originator Richard Sheppard
 Project director/manager Richard Sheppard
 Project supervisor Richard Sheppard
 Type of sponsor/funding body Ministry of Defence

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Derby Museum
 Digital Archive ID DBYMU 2010-263
 Digital Contents 'other'
 Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
 Paper Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery
 Paper Archive ID DBYMU 2010-263
 Paper Contents 'other'
 Paper Media available 'Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title An historic building survey at The Pastures, Kirk Langley, Derbyshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Sheppard, R.
 Date 2011
 Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication Nottingham
 Description A4 comb-bound illustrated report
 Entered by Richard Sheppard (richard.sheppard@nottingham.ac.uk)
 Entered on 25 March 2011

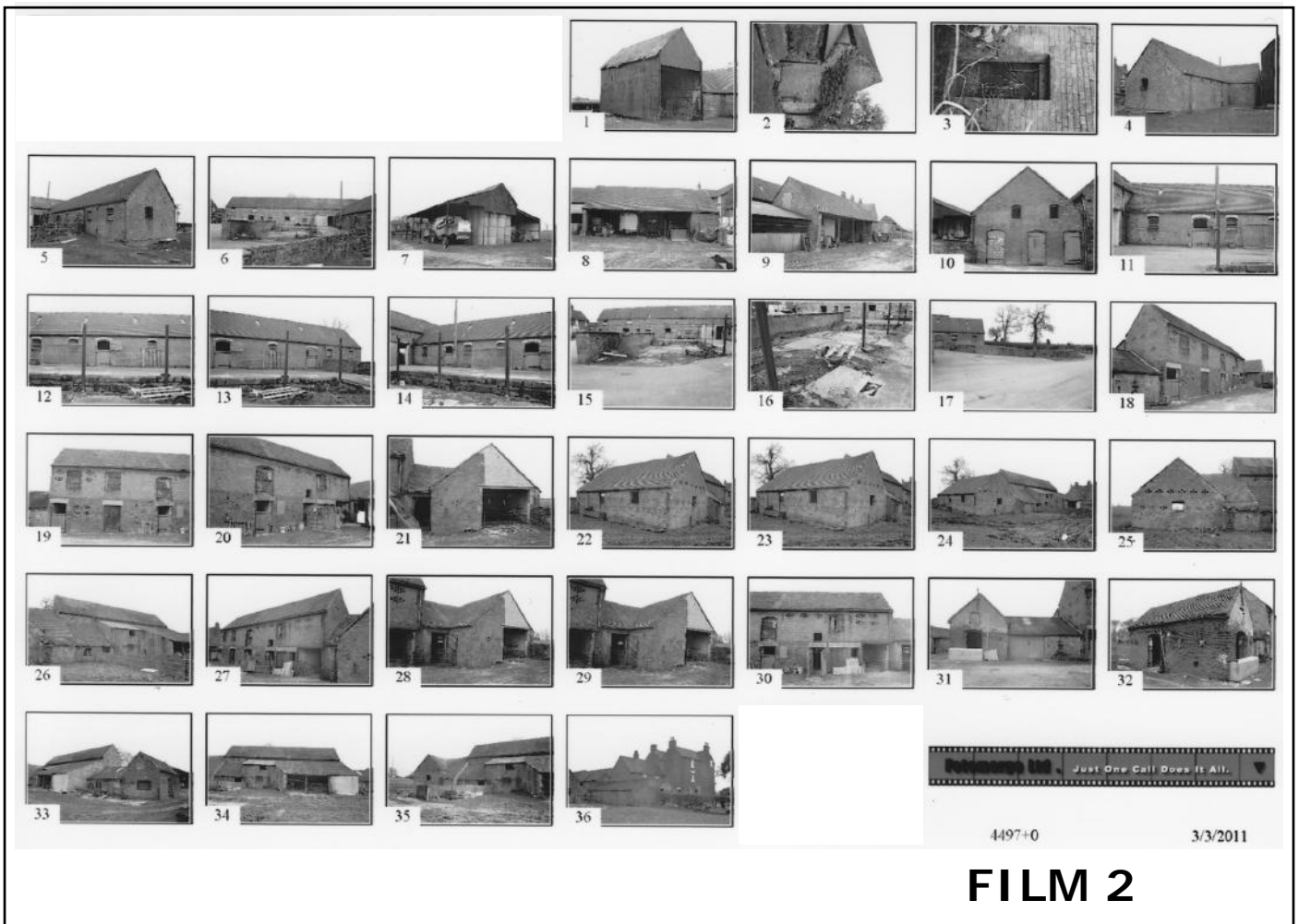
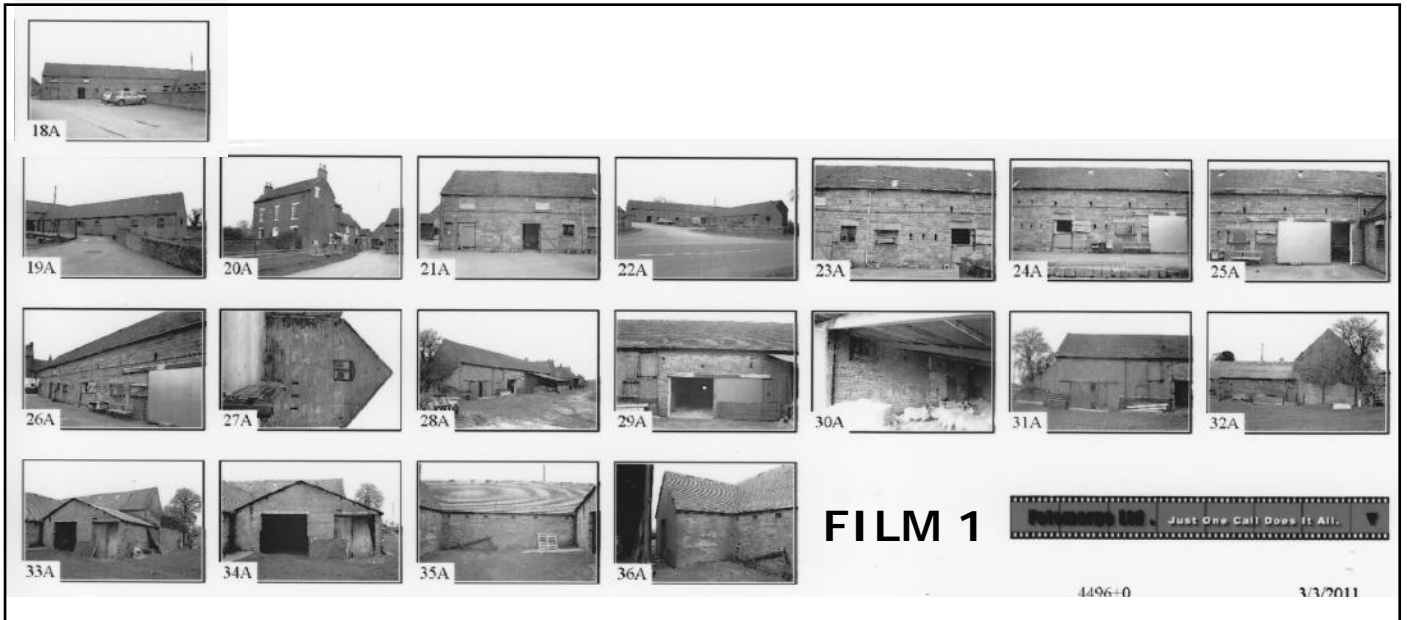
OASIS:

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 Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

PKL: PASTURES, KIRK LANGLEY PHOTO LIST: VIEWS 1										
Digital	Folder	Showing	View	Film		Digital	Folder	Showing	View	Film
Number				equiv.						equiv.
House & general						43		Close-up	S	
	F1	House				44		ditto	SW	
1		Frontage	N			45		ditto	SW	
2		ditto	NW	1/20A		46		ditto	SW	
3		East side	W			47		ditto	W	
4		Rear	SW			48		Long view	SE	
5		ditto	SW				F9	Cartshed		
6		Back of house	SE	#2/36		49		Cartshed	S	#2/8
	F2	General				50		ditto	SW	#2/9
7		View from road	N			51		ditto	E	#2/10
8		ditto	N	1/22A		Stone range internal				
9		Barn & house	W				F10	Room 1		
10		North yard	S			52		View	N	#3/16
11		North range	NW			53		ditto	NW	
12		North yard	N			54		ditto	SW	#3/20
13		View from field	S			55		ditto	E	#3/17
14		ditto	SE				F11	Room 2		
Miscellaneous						56		View	W	#3/11
	F3	Courtyard				57		ditto	SW	#3/12
15		Sunken midden	N	#2/15		58		ditto	SW	
16		ditto	NW			59		ditto	E	#3/14
17		ditto	NW	#2/16		60		ditto	SE	
	F4	Walling				61		ditto	NE	
18		Walling by road	E	#2/17		62		ditto	NE	#3/15
19		Walling by cartshed	E				F12	Room 3		
20		Pillar	E			63		View	NW	#3/4
	F5	Other structures					F13	East open bays		
21		Corrugated shed	SW	#2/1			F13a	Room 4		
22		20C barn	NW	#2/7		64		View	W	#3/3
23		Wall of shelter	NE			65		ditto	W	
24		20C cowshed	SW			66		ditto	W	
25		ditto	NW			67		ditto	SW	
26		?Hen house	NW				F13b	Room 5		
27		?Hen house & sty	W			68		View	W	#3/7
	F6	Surroundings				69		ditto	NW	#3/6
28		Ridge & furrow	W			70		ditto	N	
29		View to south	S			71		ditto	SW	#3/8
30		Dewpond	SE			72		ditto	E	#3/5
Stone range external						73		ditto	E	
	F7	South & west sides				74		ditto	N	#3/2
31		Long view S side	N	1/18A		75		ditto	N	
32		Close-up	N	1/21A			F13c	Room 6		
33		ditto	N	1/23A		76		View	NW	
34		ditto	N	1/24A		77		ditto	S	#3/9
35		ditto	N	1/25A		78		ditto	E	
36		ditto	NW	1/26A		79		ditto	N	
37		ditto	NE			80		ditto	NW	
38		West side	E	1/27A		81		ditto	N	
39		ditto	E			82		ditto	S	#3/10
40		ditto	E				F14	Upper floor		
41		ditto	SE				F14a	Room 1		
	F8	North side				83		View	SW	
42		Long view	SW	1/28A		84		ditto	NW	

PKL: PASTURES, KIRK LANGLEY PHOTO LIST: VIEWS 2									
Digital	Folder	Showing	View	Film	Digital	Folder	Showing	View	Film
Number				equiv.					equiv.
					128		Dividing wall	S	#3/22
85		ditto	W	#3/19	129		Flooring	NW	
	F14b	Room 2			130		View into shed	S	
86		View	W		131		Door	NE	
87		ditto	W			F18b	E end upper floor		
88		ditto	W	#3/18 (W side)	132		View	E	#3/21
89		ditto	NW		133		ditto	NE	
90		ditto	NW		134		ditto	E	
91		ditto	NE		135		ditto	SE	
92		ditto	E		136		ditto	SE	
93		ditto	SE			F19	Main building		
	F14c	Room 3				F19a	Long range		
94		View	SE		137		View	S	#3/23
95		ditto	E		138		ditto	S	
96		ditto	NE		139		Roof truss	S	
	F15	Cartshed			140		View	SE	
97		Open shed	SW	#3/26	141		Back wall	E	
98		ditto	S	#3/27	142		ditto	SE	
99		West end room 1	E		143		Window shutter	SW	#3/25
100		West end room 2	E			F19b	Shed to rear		
101		Roof	S		144		West room	N	
102		Stone wall	S		145		ditto	N	
103		West end room 3	E		146		ditto	NW	
		South brick range external			147		East room	N	
	F16	NE corner							
104		Brick end	S				North brick range external		
105		Join	S			F20	East & south sides		
106		East end	W		148		Central block	NW	#2/18
107		ditto	NW	#2/2	149		ditto	NW	
108		Window	W	#2/3	150		ditto	SW	#2/27
109		Shed	NW	1/33A	151		ditto	W	#2/19
110		ditto	N	1/34A	152		ditto	SW	
	F17	Main range			153		ditto	NW	#2/20
111		West side	NW		154		ditto	W	#2/30
112		ditto	NW	#2/5	155		North end	NW	#2/29
113		ditto	E	#2/11	156		ditto	W	
114		ditto	E	#2/12	157		South end	W	#2/31
115		ditto	SE	#2/13	158		ditto	NW	#2/32
116		ditto	NE	#2/14		F21	West & north sides		
117		Brickwork detail	E		159		Full view	SW	#2/24
118		SE corner	NW	#2/4	160		North end	SW	#2/22
119		East entry	SW	1/36A	161		ditto	E	#2/25
120		Back wall	W	1/35A	162		ditto	SE	#2/26
121		Join	NW		163		ditto	NE	
122		Ventilation grill	W		164		ditto	NE	#2/35
		South brick range internal			165		Open shed	E	#2/34
	F18	NE corner			166		South end	NW	#2/33
	F18a	E end ground floor			167		Walling under shed	NW	
123		View	S		168		ditto	E	
124		ditto	N		169		ditto	E	
125		ditto	SE		170		ditto	SE	
126		ditto	SE		171		ditto	S	
127		Flooring	SE						

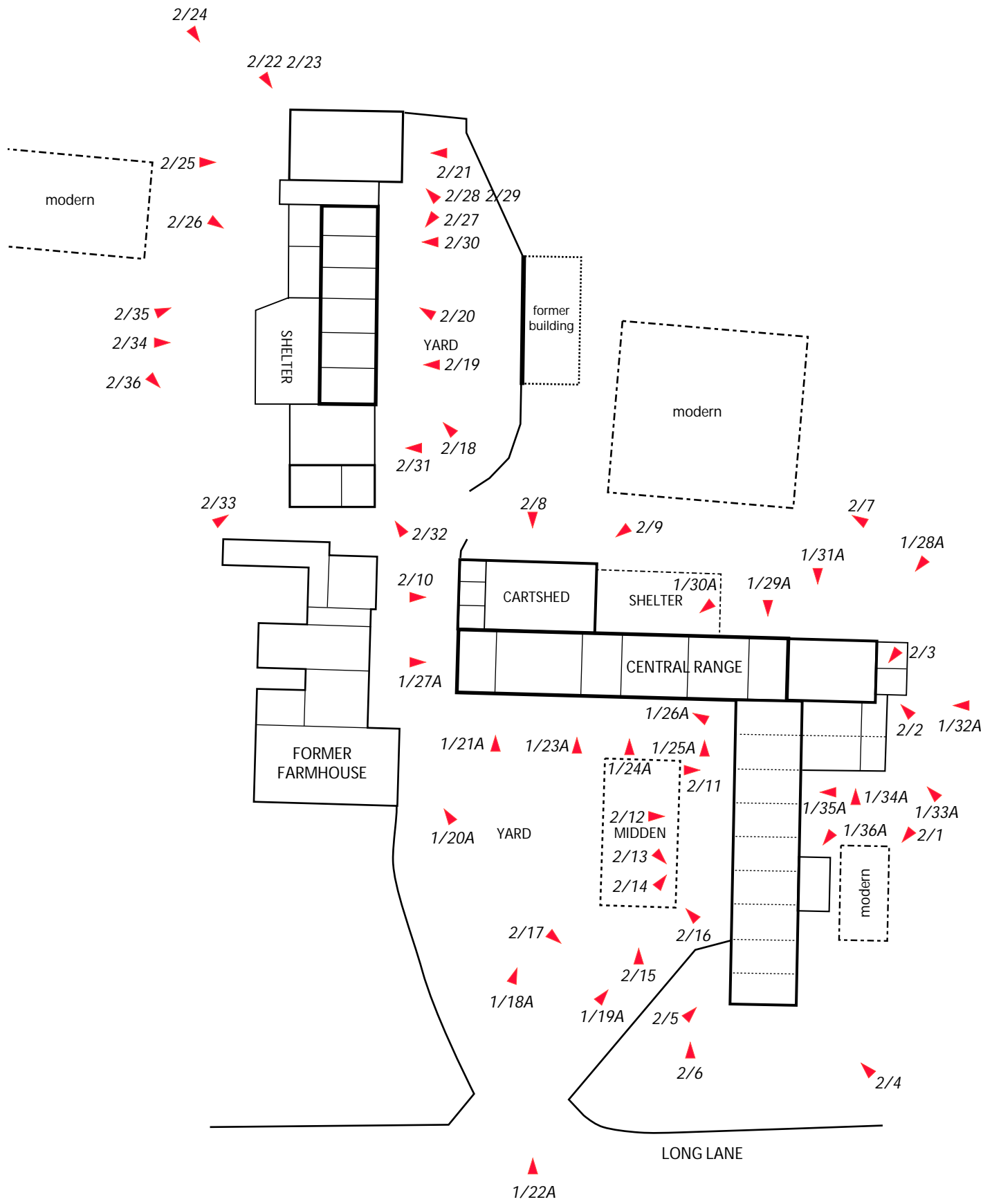
PKL: PASTURES, KIRK LANGLEY PHOTO LIST: VIEWS 3									
Digital Number	Folder	Showing	View	Film equiv.	Digital Number	Folder	Showing	View	Film equiv.
North brick range internal									
	F22	Room 1 ground				F28d	Rooms 5, 6 upper		
172		View	NW		214		View	N	
173		ditto	NW			F29	North end		
174		ditto	W		215		View	W	
175		ditto	NE	#3/28	216		ditto	SW	#3/34
176		ditto	E	#3/29	217		ditto	SW	
177		ditto	SE		218		ditto	W	
178		ditto	NE		219		ditto	SW	
179		ditto	N		220		ditto	NW	
180		ditto	N		221		ditto	W	
	F23	Room 2 ground			222		ditto	NE	
181		View	W			F30	South end		
182		ditto	NW			F30a	West room		
	F24	Room 3 lower			223		View	SW	
183		View	SW	#3/30	224		ditto	NW	
184		ditto	SE		225		ditto	W	#3/36
185		ditto	SE		226		ditto	SW	
186		ditto	NE		227		ditto	SE	
	F25	Room 4 ground			228		ditto	E	
187		View	SW		229		ditto	NE	
188		ditto	SE		230		ditto	N	
189		ditto	S		231		ditto	NE	
190		ditto	S	#3/31	232		ditto	NE	
191		ditto	NW		233		ditto	NE	
192		ditto	NE			F30b	East room		
	F26	Room 5 ground			234		View	NE	
193		View	W	#3/32	235		ditto	E	
194		ditto	SW		236		ditto	SE	
195		ditto	E			F31	West side		
196		ditto	N			F31a	Behind Room 4		
	F27	Room 6 ground			237		View	S	
197		View	NW		238		ditto	SW	
198		ditto	SW		239		ditto	E	
	F28	Upper floor			240		ditto	NE	
	F28a	Room 3 upper			241		ditto	NW	
199		View	N			F31b	Behind Rooms 5, 6		
200		ditto	NW		242		View	S	#3/35
201		ditto	W		243		ditto	SW	
202		ditto	S		244		ditto	N	
203		ditto	S		245		ditto	NE	
204		ditto	SW						
	F28b	Rooms 1, 2 upper							
205		View	SE						
206		ditto	SW						
207		ditto	S						
208		ditto	S						
209		ditto	SE						
	F28c	Room 4 upper							
210		View	NW						
211		ditto	W	#3/33					
212		ditto	N						
213		ditto	N						



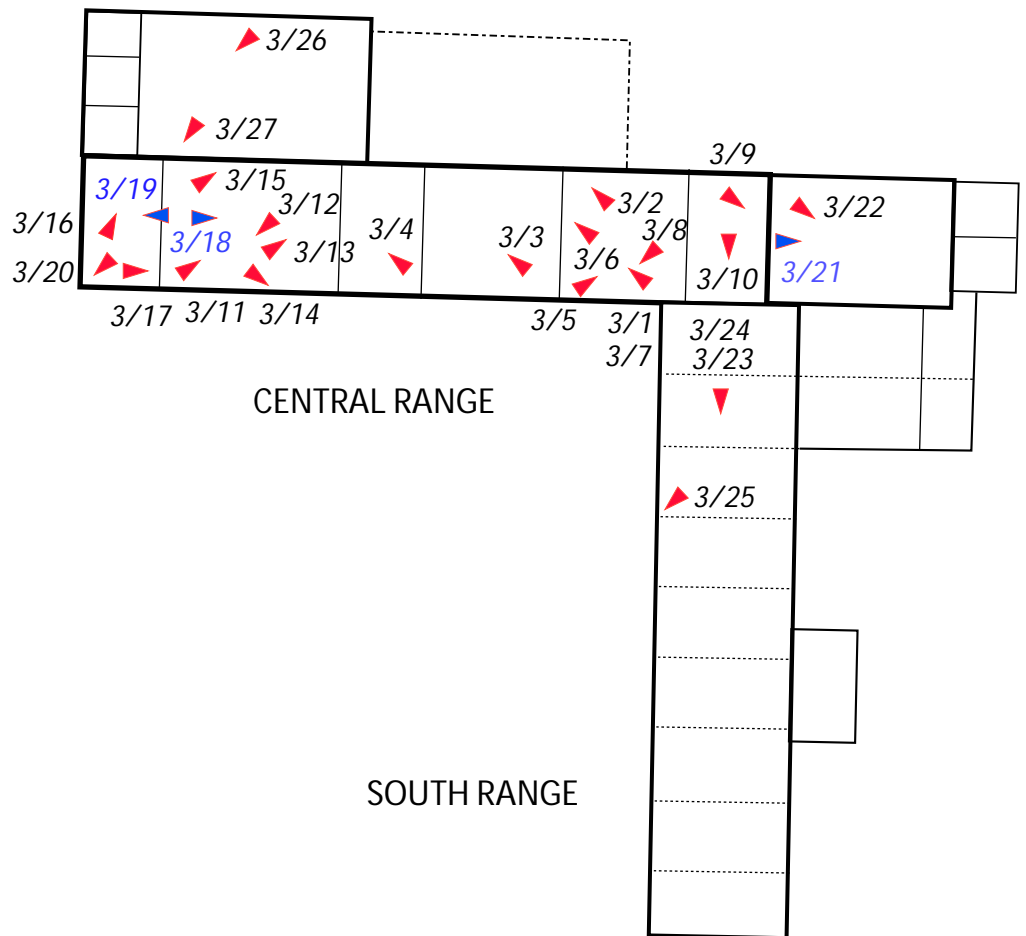
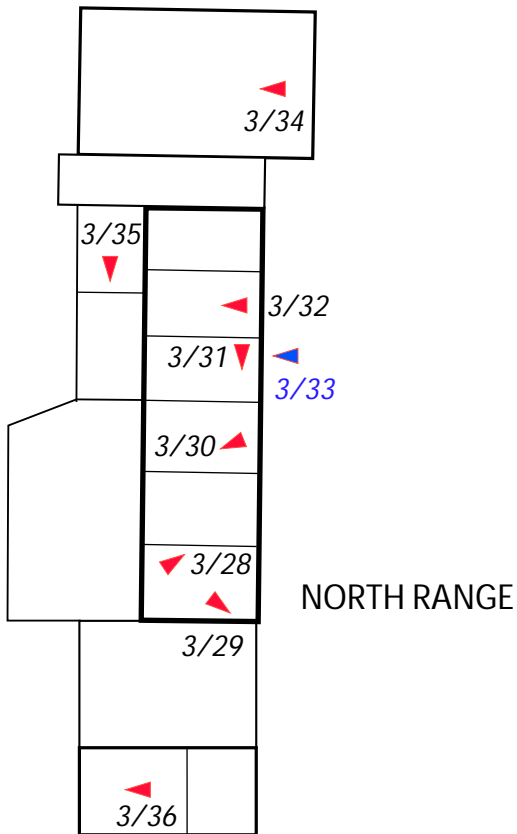
Pastures Farm, Kirk Langley: contact prints of black and white films 1 and 2.



Pastures Farm, Kirk Langley: contact print of black and white film 3.



Pastures Farm , Kirk Langley: Viewpoints of external black and white film photographs.



Pastures Farm , Kirk Langley: Viewpoints of internal black and white film photographs. Views on upper level shown in blue..