

# **PARK FARM**

Chatsworth, Derbyshire



## **Historic Building Appraisal & Assessment of Archaeology**

April 2015

Document No: TJC2014.46



Office contact details

**The JESSOP Consultancy**  
The Old School House  
6 Broad Elms Lane  
Bents Green  
Sheffield  
South Yorkshire  
S11 9RQ

**The JESSOP Consultancy**  
12 West View  
Iffley  
Oxford  
Oxon  
OX4 4EX

*Disclaimer* This document has been prepared with the best data made available at the time of survey and research. It is, therefore, not possible to guarantee the accuracy of secondary data provided by another party, or source. This report may include interim observations, or conclusions that will become revised in subsequent stages/phases of recording and analysis. The report has been prepared in good faith and in accordance with accepted guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2011. **Digital versions of this document may contain images that have been down-sampled and are reduced in quality.**

*Copyright* The copyright of this document is held by The JESSOP Consultancy © 2015. It has been prepared for use by the Client and is not intended for distribution without prior consent of the commissioning body.

## SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>OASIS ID:</b>                | Thejesso1-190076  |
| <b>TJC Project Code:</b>        | PFC14   |
| <b>Project Type(s):</b>         | Historic Building Appraisal<br>Assessment of Archaeology                |
| <b>National Grid Reference:</b> | SK 27279 69203 (centered); DE4 2NW                                      |
| <b>County:</b>                  | Derbyshire  |
| <b>Parish:</b>                  | Baslow and Bubnell & Beeley   |
| <b>Local Authority:</b>         | Peak District National Park Authority                                   |
| <b>Planning Reference:</b>      | NP/DDD/0215/0087  |
| <b>Designation Status(s):</b>   | Located within the Peak District National Park                          |
| <b>HER Record No:</b>           | Derbyshire No. 3723   |
| <b>Prepared by:</b>             | Oliver Jessop MCIfA, BA, MA<br>Ian Atkins MCIfA, BA, MA (Illustrations) |
| <b>Reviewed by:</b>             | Karen Walker MCIfA FSA  |
| <b>Date:</b>                    | April 2015  |
| <b>Version:</b>                 | Final   |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>                      | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>                              | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY .....</b>                | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>3 METHODOLOGY .....</b>                              | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b> | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>5 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY .....</b>                 | <b>17</b> |
| <b>6 IMPACT OF PROPOSED SCHEME .....</b>                | <b>24</b> |
| <b>7 CONCLUSION .....</b>                               | <b>29</b> |
| <b>8 REFERENCES CONSULTED AND BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>    | <b>30</b> |
| <b>9 APPENDICES .....</b>                               | <b>32</b> |

**Appendix 1:** Historic mapping

**Appendix 2:** Aerial photography

**Appendix 3:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)

**Appendix 4:** Location of photographic viewpoints

**Appendix 5:** Site photographs



## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report has been prepared by The JESSOP Consultancy to provide supporting information for a planning application to convert the semi-redundant agricultural buildings at Park Farm, located to the to the southeast of Chatsworth House, Derbyshire. It comprises of a an appraisal of the archaeological potential of the area surrounding the Farm, in conjunction with an appraisal of the standing buildings on the Site. The Site is centered upon NGR SK 27279 69203, just beyond the south-eastern edge of the Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden that surrounds Chatsworth House. None of the buildings are listed, however, they are within the Peak District National Park.*

*Fifty-five features of archaeological interest have been identified within a 1km area surrounding Park Farm (the study area). These include aspects of the 16<sup>th</sup>- 17<sup>th</sup>-century Deer Park, historic pack-horse tracks up and along the escarpment forming Stand Wood, and evidence for prehistoric field systems, clearance cairns, barrows and settlement activity on Beeley Warren and Gibbet Moor to the south and southeast. No prehistoric remains have yet been positively identified within Stand Wood, and the impact of forestry, tree planting and the enclosure of the landscape will have severely impacted upon any remains that may have once existed here. Recent work at Swiss Lake only 0.5km to the north, has exposed previously unknown stone scatters in the lake bed, however no positive date has yet been ascribed to these remains.*

*The fabric of the standing buildings at park Farm, largely date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were purpose-built as an upland farm on the edge of Beeley Common. The farm developed over four distinct phases, which have involved the remodeling of doorways and openings and changing the uses of internal spaces. In the center of the complex is a double height barn, which still retains internal lime plaster. Incised into the walls are numerous apotropaic marks comprising of geometric circles, known as daisy wheels and were intended to ward off evil spirits. The farm-house is beyond the scope of this survey, however, the open fronted shelter sheds and ancillary single storey barns, animal houses and stables are typical of upland farms within the region. A second hay barn has an open frontage with stepped square piers in one wall.*

*The proposed repair and adaptation of the buildings to residential use has been identified as a means to ensure the long-term preservation of the surviving historic elements and the proposals seek to ensure that the historic character of the farm is enhanced and preserved. It is recommended that potential mitigation against the impact of the scheme, would be a black and white photographic record, a detailed survey of the apotropaic marks, and an intermittent archaeological watching brief during any ground works, or structural alterations.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This document describes the results of a historic building appraisal and an assessment of the archaeological potential of Park Farm, on the Chatsworth Estate in Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). The appraisal has been undertaken to support a planning application to the Peak District National Park Authority to adapt the buildings and surrounding farm yards to residential use.

The fabric of the standing buildings, which are not listed, largely dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the complex was purpose-built as an upland farm on the edge of Beeley Common.

## AIMS OF THE FIELDWORK

The aim of this archaeological appraisal has been to make an inspection of the buildings and spaces that comprise Park Farm to understand their historical development, and to identify the extent of historic fixtures and fittings that may survive. This report is intended to provide evidence to inform the preparation of proposals for the repair and adaptation of the buildings to a new residential use to ensure its future viability as a part of the Chatsworth Estate.

## PRINCIPAL DELIVERABLES DERIVING FROM THIS WORK:

- *The production of a commentary of the phased development of the farm buildings, accompanied by interpretative plans, a descriptive account of the surviving historic fabric and a digital photographic record;*
- *The preparation of an interpretative report;*
- *Recommendations for further investigation and analysis;*
- *The issue of bound reports to the Peak District National Park Authority, and the uploading a summary as a digital version to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS database (reference number **thejesso1-190076**).*

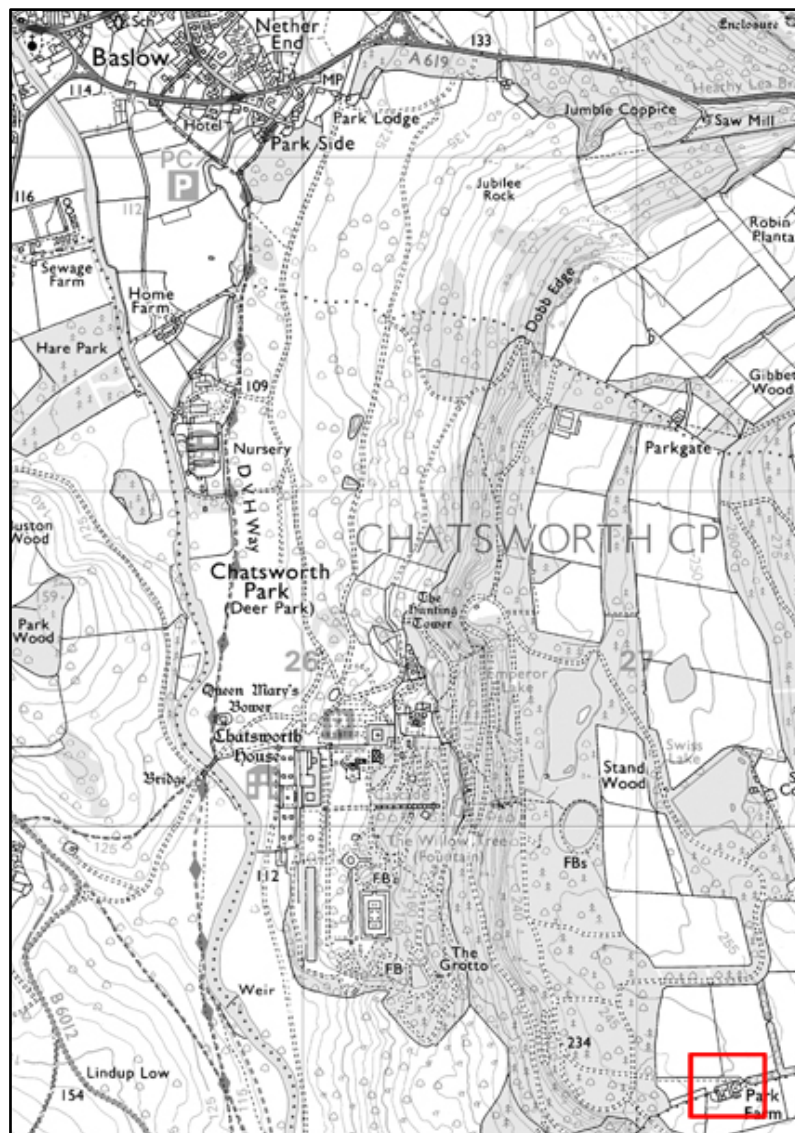
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MClfA and illustrations produced by Ian Atkins MClfA. Preliminary editing has been undertaken by Karen E Walker MClfA, FSA. Lloyd Evans, Edmund Fowles and Mike Tuck provided supporting information and survey data. Steve Porter, Nick Wood and Dave Spence at Chatsworth are acknowledged for arranging access for this survey and the team at the PDNPA (especially John Barnatt) and Derbyshire Record Office are thanked for their input.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

### LOCATION OF SITE

Park Farm is located 1km to the southeast of Chatsworth House in Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). It is beyond the boundary of the Registered Garden and Park, however, is within the Peak District National Park; centered on NGR SK 27279 69203 and is c.252m above sea level (**Appendices 5.1, 5.2**). The farm complex comprises of a series of walled yards, with ancillary barns, outbuildings and a farmhouse (**Figure 2**).



**Figure 1:** Location of Park Farm to the southeast of Chatsworth House (marked with a red square).

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

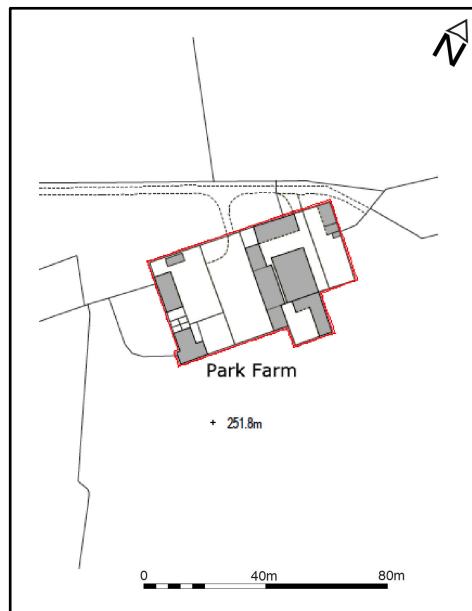
## GEOLOGY

There no superficial deposits recorded, however, the underlying bedrock geology is Mudstone and Siltstone from the Marsden Formation (BGS 2014).

## DESIGNATIONS

The following designations are applicable to the Site:

- The farm is within the boundary of the **Peak District National Park**;
- The farm is included within a defined **area of archaeological interest** on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (No. 3723), and can be considered as an **undesigned heritage asset** that is beyond the Registered Park and Garden.



**Figure 2:** Red line site boundary.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

## NOMENCLATURE

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with the site and its surrounding area. Additional descriptions are based upon an assessment of the current and historic character of the site, however, it should be noted that future research may identify alternative descriptions for these areas, or spaces.

A numerical system has been used to identify each room, or discrete space, as follows: ground floor (**G1**), first floor (**F1**), or yard (**Y1**).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### METHODOLOGY

This archaeological appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage (2006) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). It comprises of photography, written notes, sketched drawings and historical research.

The field survey has comprised of a detailed examination of the accessible areas of the exterior and interior of the building. This has included an assessment of each floor. Each photograph includes a metric survey scale of an appropriate scale where practicable, positioned in suitable locations within each frame.

The phased analysis of the building has been derived from a consideration of the historic mapping (**Appendix 1**), and documentary accounts in conjunction with a visual examination of the historic fabric.

Geotechnical data in the form of trial pit logs from six investigative holes were provided by the Structure Workshop (Evans 2014).

#### SOURCES CONSULTED

The following have been consulted during the preparation of this document:

- *Chatsworth House Archives;*
- *Derbyshire Historic Environment Record;*
- *Derbyshire Record Office – Matlock;*
- *The PDNPA cultural heritage archive;*
- *Place name evidence;*
- *Relevant archaeological reports and published accounts;*
- *Historic mapping, pictures and photographs (including aerials);*
- *Online resources including the Historic England Heritage National Heritage List and the OASIS database.*

#### GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

A site inspection of the buildings comprising Park Farm was undertaken on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, and the surrounding moorland and fields on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014 by Oliver Jessop MCIFA. The weather conditions at the time of surveys were warm and sunny, and the ground cover consisted of patches of dense vegetation within the woodland areas.

## 4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### INTRODUCTION

This section of this document summarises the known historical and archaeological development of Park Farm and the surrounding area. It incorporates evidence from relevant archives, historic mapping, written accounts, aerial photographs, archaeological records, and reports. A summary of the historical sources and mapping is presented first, followed by an analysis of the archaeological development of this part of the Chatsworth Estate.

The documentary and historic sources for the Chatsworth estate enable the changing character over the last 500 years of Stand Wood, and the gently rising ground at the top of the leading to Bunkers Hill Wood (**Appendix 3.1**) to be understood with a degree of confidence. Prior to this, the evidence for human activity is limited to archaeological remains, the majority of which are away from Park Farm on Gibbet Moor to the East and Beeley Moor to the south (**Appendix 5.3**). Even though these prehistoric sites are away from the Site considered in this report, they do provide a framework for understanding the development of the wider landscape within this part of north Derbyshire.

### PREVIOUS SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

There are no known archaeological excavations within the study area that has been defined as part of this survey (**Figures 1, 2**). Casual archaeological find spots that are listed in the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) are included as **Appendix 3.1**.

The whole of the parkland and gardens at Chatsworth have been the subject of a detailed archaeological landscape survey undertaken in 1996-7 by John Barnatt of the Peak District National Park, with Nicola Bannister and Tom Williamson. This work established that there is a great time depth to the Chatsworth landscape, the results of which have been written about in two publications (Barnatt and Williamson 2005; Barnatt and Bannister 2009). In addition to this work, a detailed appraisal of the gardens and park was undertaken for the Chatsworth House Trust by Historic Landscape Management (HLM) in 1997 and three volumes of interpretation and analysis were produced (HLM 1998a, b and Williamson 1998). Recent archaeological surveys to the east of Stand Wood have been undertaken by the Jessop Consultancy (2014a, b), which have concentrated upon understanding the development of the lakes and reservoirs dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Chatsworth Deer Park extended from the edge of the gardens to the east of the house, up and over the escarpment covered by Stand Wood, and further east towards the open moorland comprising Gibbets Moor. The extent of the deep park was illustrated in 1617 by William Senior (**Appendix 1.1**), comprising of an area of open ground with a boundary wall to the east. This area was known as 'the Lawnd', or 'Laude", and was a characteristic element of a medieval deer park, usually in the middle of a park and devoid of trees (Wiltshire and Woore 2009, 52). The full extent of the park would have been visible from the Hunting Stand, which has commanding views across the Derwent Valley to the west, and the moors to the east.

The 1617 survey of the Estate by William Senior, (**Appendix 1.1**), appears to be relatively accurate when compared to modern mapping, particularly in relation to specific features in the landscape. Chatsworth House and its gardens are located adjacent to the River Derwent, with further garden areas and the deer park to the north, east and south of the house. They are all enclosed by clearly defined boundaries, probably stone walls, one of which runs along the edge of Stand Wood forming a long boundary that follows the top of the slope.

The Senior survey (**Appendix 1.1**) depicts two trackways that cross the Old Park, one to Chesterfield and the other to Sheffield. The route up the side of the escarpment, would have been difficult for any vehicles and large herds of animals, which may help explain the deep hollow ways and pack-horse routes, that are located on the moors at either end of Stand Wood leading from Chesterfield to Baslow to the north and Beeley to the south (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 149). A third track that ran in a southeast direction, crossed the deer park boundary at what is now Park Farm, and a building is depicted in the approximate location of the Site.

The birds eye engraving of Chatsworth by Knyff, c.1699, depicts Stand Wood as a gently rising rocky escarpment. There are discrete clumps of trees, but, unlike the arrangement of walks and features within the gardens, there would appear to be a degree of artistic licence with the representation of the escarpment. A more detailed survey was prepared by Barker in 1773 (**Appendix 1.2**), which includes Stand Wood, but not the lakes and deer park above, which is on the edge of the map and labelled as 'Old Park; note Park Farm is not labeled as a feature at this date. The 18<sup>th</sup> century witnessed gradual improvements to the appearance of the escarpment and Stand Wood, especially in regards to the amount of tree cover. A second plan of this part of the estate from the 1780s (**Appendix 1.3**) does not detail any features within the vicinity of Park Farm, although pencil additions of an unknown date, do mark the location of the Farm that was presumably built during the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The rides in Stand Wood formed an important part of the exploration of the wider landscape to the east of the House, and provided glimpses out into the Derwent Valley, and Chatsworth House with its extensive gardens below. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century they extended along the escarpment, connecting the Hunting Stand with the gardens, although by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, new tracks had been created to link to the new plantations in the south-east part of Stand Wood. It was, however, part of the vision of Joseph Paxton in the 1830-40s to increase the ornamental character of this part of the estate, and, thus, a new carriage drive was constructed that traversed the length of the Old Deer Park, connecting the lakes with the Hunting Stand. The new drive was part of suite of alterations to the gardens, including the construction of the ruined aqueduct, adaptation of the Sowter Stone waterfall and improvements to the rockeries (Barnatt and Williamson 2005, 87).

To the east of the Derwent, the Chatsworth Estate was enlarged towards the east in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to encompass Gibbet Moor (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 68). It is also during this period that parts of the plateau, above the escarpment and Stand Wood, were enclosed with fields separated by narrow belts of woodland as illustrated by George Unwin in 1831 (**Appendix 1.4**). Unwin portrays a landscape very different from the gardens surrounding the house, however, it was directly associated with the functioning of the ornamental water features and fountains. This area was greatly enhanced in the 1830s by Paxton (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 79), who improved the character of the setting of the lakes, constructed the Emperor Lake, added Swiss Cottage and created new carriage rides. Park Farm is illustrated as comprising of two square yards, with associated buildings and a small area of enclosed fields extending towards Beeley Moor to the southeast.

The works by Paxton were illustrated in 1857 by Campbell (**Appendix 1.5**), who depicts a layout, very similar to the one that survives today. Stand Wood is illustrated with dense tree cover along the length of the escarpment, the four lakes having been built and the area surrounding them to the north and south is laid out as a series of rectilinear fields separated by strips of woodland. There are curved carriage drives that accommodate the rise in ground level. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of Campbell's plan is the area to the south of Park Farm labeled as 'the rabbit warren' (**Appendix 1.5**). The moorland appears to have been adapted, to form a series of walks, or curvilinear rides between areas of rough, or raised ground. To the south is a series of square fields around a central circular feature, which may represent the site of the warren itself. Alternatively, this circular area may represent the location of a prehistoric stone circle (**F38**) in this part of the moor (**Appendix 5.4**), and may have been incorporated within this peripheral area of the estate as a feature of historic association.



The series of Ordnance Survey maps for the area of Park Farm (**Appendices 1.6 to 1.10**), confirm the development of the buildings during the last 130 years, although do not provide any additional detail for the potential layout associated with the rabbit warren on the 1857 plan.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The wider prehistoric setting of Stand Wood to the east of Chatsworth House, comprising Gibbet Moor and the escarpment linking Bunkers Hill with Harland Edge to the east of Park Farm has been extensively recorded (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 16), and represents a well-preserved archaeological landscape. Archaeological remains include prehistoric field systems, funerary cairn-fields, barrows, stone settings and possible house sites. It is interesting to note that these features extend close to the top of slope of the north-east section of Gibbet Moor. Two barrows of particular significance are Hob Hurst's House on Harland Edge, and another with remnants of an outer ditch to the southeast of Beeley Warren (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 26).

Activity during the Roman period is poorly understood in this area of the Derwent Valley. The closest recorded settlement is the former military fort and town at Chesterfield, ten miles to the east and c.55 AD in date. There are, however, a few chance findspots of Roman pottery at Bubnell and at Beeley (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 41), and it is presumed that later agricultural activity and re-landscaping has removed any structural remains in the proximity of Chatsworth.

No evidence has been recovered for early medieval settlement at Chatsworth. The Domesday Book of 1086 does, however, list settlements at Chatsworth, Langley, Edensor, Beeley, Baslow and Bubnell, and it is suggested that earlier occupation prior to this is highly likely. Later medieval activity is indicated by a few documentary accounts that survive and also the former church at Edensor and the 13<sup>th</sup>-century church at Beeley (Barnatt and Bannister 2009, 46). The earthwork remains of the communities and their farms associated with these churches have been identified by Barnatt (1997), although their full extent has been masked by subsequent post-medieval use and adaptation of the landscape.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This section of the report comprises an overview of documented and observed archaeological features, or heritage assets (labeled as **F1**, **F2**, etc), that were recorded during the walk-over of the study area, and from records held by the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER); see **Table 1**. The location of each archaeological feature is depicted on **Appendix 3.1**.

*PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY*

The creation of a series of rides and fields on the level plateau above Stand Wood in the 19<sup>th</sup> century appears to have either removed any evidence for earlier human activity, or buried it, as there are no known features of prehistoric date within this part of the Estate. Recent survey of the lake bed at Swiss Lake only 0.5km to the north of Park Farm has identified a series of possible stone alignments in the form of concentrations of scattered stone, although it has not yet been possible to ascribe a date to these features. In contrast however, only 0.5km away from Park Farm on Gibbet Moor to the east, or Beeley Moor to the southeast are some of the largest concentrations of prehistoric remains within this part of the Peak District (**Appendix 3.1**).

The open moorland retains evidence for stone clearance cairns (**F11, F31, F32, F35, F48, F49**) and associated field systems that demonstrate a significant use of this landscape during the Bronze Age. Barrows (**F31, F34, F35, F39, F40, F41**) made from earth, or stone survive within these areas. Stone circles (**F33, F37, F38, F48**), some with embankments still stand as extant monuments. Possible house platforms (**F36, F48**), and a cave (**F24**) that have also been identified in Bunker Wood providing evidence for past occupation and temporary settlement.

*ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY*

A single find of a Roman coin (**F14**) was recovered within the vicinity of the Sowter Stone (**F1**). This is interpreted as a casual loss, and may indicate that the Sowter Stone has been a feature of the Chatsworth landscape for a considerable time. To the south of Beeley Warren a Roman quern (**F47**) was found during clearance work, although no structures were observed.

*SAXON AND EARLY MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY*

There are no known features of Saxon, or Early Medieval date within the boundary of the study area.

*MEDIEVAL AND ELIZABETHAN ACTIVITY*

Archaeological evidence for Medieval and Elizabethan activity within the study area is associated with the use of the landscape as a former Deer Park. This comprises fragments of the former park wall (**F13**) running along the top of the escarpment, and the Hunting Stand, c.1580s in date (**F2**). Stand Wood (**F6**) appears to have its origins in this period, closely associated with the remnants of surviving parkland trees to the south of the Estate (**F5**).

The date of features such as the Sowter Stone (**F1**), or the trackways depicted by Senior leading to Sheffield (**F23**), Chesterfield (**F25**), and Park Farm (**F56**) cannot be confirmed,

however, it is suggested that they are likely to have formed part of the Chatsworth landscape during this period. Where the trackway (F56) crosses the park boundary (F3) a built structure (F53) is depicted on the 1617 map (Appendix 1.1). This is interpreted as former gate lodge, and appears to have been located slightly to the north of the existing buildings that form Park Farm. A second building (F54) with an L-shaped pond is illustrated to the east, although, no archaeological evidence for this structure has yet been located.

Associated with the former access routes from the River Derwent and up to the East Moors are two stone features of uncertain date, but may be medieval in origin. One is a boundary marker (F30) on the edge of the park wall (F3), and the other is an over turned sandstone cross base (F51) associated with the braided hollow way (F50) on Beeley Moor.

#### *POST-MEDIEVAL - SEVENTEENTH CENTURY*

It has not been possible to confirm whether there are any 17<sup>th</sup>-century features within the boundary of the study area, although, some of the hollow ways (F50, F16, F26, F42) that traverse the escarpment may date to this period, along with Beeley Hilltop House (F55).

#### *POST-MEDIEVAL - EIGHTEENTH CENTURY*

There are a number of features within the study area that can be directly linked to phases of the garden and park associated with the re-landscaping of Chatsworth at the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century in a formal style. Water was supplied to the lakes via stone leats and channels (F4), some were adapted in later periods, but they form an interconnected network of channels to ensure a consistent supply of water. Areas of re-landscaping also form part of the adaptation of the landscape, the earliest works were the construction of a series of lakes on the plateau above Stand Wood. The earliest lake is c.1700 (F19) and only survives as an earthwork dam, but was soon replaced by the much larger Swiss Lake (F7) to the north between 1710-17.

The area surrounding the lakes was gradually enclosed during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to form areas of woodland and fields, some of which were defined by stone walling (F46). Lynchets, or former fields (F18), are difficult to date, but may be associated with the gradual enclosure of parts of the wider landscape for differing uses. Further trackways connecting the gardens and the Plateau above are ascribed to this period, including (F27) a winding terraced drive (F43) up the hillside in the Old Deer Park (F5). A gate through the estate boundary wall (F45) may also date to this period.

In the north park, set away from the house, various activities associated with the functioning of the estate were located. This includes the remains of a millstone quarry (**F15**).

#### *POST-MEDIEVAL - NINETEENTH CENTURY*

Further alterations to the infrastructure of the park within the 19<sup>th</sup> century can be directly associated with the gardening activities of Paxton. His water works required even greater supplies of water and three new lakes were built: Mud Pond (**F9**), Ring Pond (**F8**) and the Emperor Lake (**F10**). He increased the capacity and routes of the stone leats and channels to supply these lakes, including the Emperor Stream (**F21**). In addition to supplying the lakes, efforts were made to ensure a consistent water level, resulting in new spillways and overflow channels (**F22**) being cut.

Whilst the appearance and character of the area above Stand Wood was subtly adapted, it still maintained its role as a functioning agricultural landscape, which included the building of the isolated farmstead, Park Farm (**F17**). New carriage rides and walks (**F28**) were created, and a picturesque cottage (**F12**) on the far side of Swiss Lake formed a focal point from the new carriage ride between the lakes. Curiously, the 1839 2" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map notes the site of a 'menagerie' (**F20**) to the north of this cottage, although no visible remains survive on the ground. As part of the plan to integrate Stand Wood more closely with the gardens, a new ruined aqueduct and waterfall (**F11**) was built, with an adjacent footbridge (**F44**) for looking down the Cascade and into the gardens.

The 1857 plan by Campbell (**Appendix 1.5**) depicts that the moorland to the southeast of Park Farm was adapted to form a series of walks, or curvilinear rides between areas of rough, or raised ground and called 'the Rabbit Warren, or Beeley Warren'. Whether this layout was actually implemented on the ground is unclear, however, the extent of the area depicted by Campbell has been recorded as (**F52**).

#### *TWENTIETH CENTURY AND MODERN*

There are no modern, or recent features within the landscape surrounding Park Farm that are deemed to have sufficient archaeological value to be recognized as heritage assets.

**Table 1:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)

| No | Site/Feature Name        | NGR                                 | PDNPA No. | Period   | Notes                 |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1  | Sowter Stone             | SK 26623 70064                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 2  | Hunting Stand            | SK 26499 70627                      |           | c.1580s  | Grade II*             |
| 3  | Park boundary            | SK 27000 70000                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 4  | Stone lined leats        | SK 26722 70068                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 5  | Old Deer Park            | SK 26690 68991                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 6  | Stand Wood               | SK 26745 69255                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 7  | Swiss Lake               | SK 27219 70079                      | 6.17      | Post-med |                       |
| 8  | Ring Pond                | SK 26823 70004                      | 6.16      | Post-med |                       |
| 9  | Mud Pond                 | SK 27116 70435                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 10 | Emperor Lake             | SK 26794 70335                      | 6.15      | Post-med |                       |
| 11 | Waterfall and Aqueduct   | SK 26577 70056                      | 6.6       | Post-med | Grade II              |
| 12 | Swiss Cottage            | SK 27350 70104                      |           | Post-med | Grade II              |
| 13 | Park Wall                | SK 26625 69774 to<br>SK 26654 69937 | 6.12      | Post-med | HER 3704              |
| 14 | Findspot (Roman Coin)    | SK 26612 70095                      |           | Roman    | HER 3709              |
| 15 | Millstone Quarry         | SK 26606 70348                      |           | Post-med | HER 3712              |
| 16 | Holloway                 | SK 26617 69973                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 17 | Park Farm                | SK 27288 69212                      |           | Post-med |                       |
| 18 | Lynchet (?)              | SK 27018 69213                      | 6.19      | Post-med |                       |
| 19 | Old Pond and Dam         | SK 27392 69913                      | 6.18      | Post-med |                       |
| 20 | Site of Menagerie        | SK 27340 70219                      | 6.21      | Post-med |                       |
| 21 | Emperor Stream           | SK 26881 70532                      | 6.14/5.11 | Post-med |                       |
| 22 | Stone lined outflow      | SK 26868 70529 to<br>SK26765 70540  |           | Post-med |                       |
| 23 | Route of former NE track | SK 27300 70557                      |           | Post-med | 1617 plan             |
| 24 | Rock shelter (cave)      | SK 28000 69610                      |           | Post-med | HER 3701;<br>HER 1412 |
| 25 | Route of former NE track | SK 27027 70115                      |           | Post-med | 1617 plan             |
| 26 | Track up escarpment      | SK 26534 70316                      | 6.5       | Post-med |                       |

**Table 1:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)

| No | Site/Feature Name                              | NGR            | PDNPA No. | Period      | Notes                  |
|----|--|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| 27 | Terraced track to garden                       | SK 26534 70316 | 6.4       | Post-med    |                        |
| 28 | Inscribed date 1815 on steps                   | SK 26443 70544 | 5.4       | Post-med    | Reused?                |
| 29 | Clearance cairn                                | SK 283 693     |           | Prehistoric | HER 1448               |
| 30 | Boundary post on park wall                     | SK 2822 6940   |           | Medieval    | HER 1465               |
| 31 | Cairn field (x30 and ring barrow)              | SK 283 699     |           | Prehistoric | HER 15854              |
| 32 | Cairn field                                    | SK 283 699     |           | Prehistoric | HER 15845              |
| 33 | Embanked stone circle                          | SK 2810 7030   |           | Prehistoric |                        |
| 34 | Ring cairn (robbed barrow?)                    | SK 2794 6889   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1443               |
| 35 | Cairn field (x45-52) and round barrow          | SK 279 688     |           | Prehistoric | HER 1440               |
| 36 | Earthwork and platform                         | SK 277 688     |           | Prehistoric | HER 1441               |
| 37 | Penannular bank                                | SK 2789 6871   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1442               |
| 38 | Embanked stone circle                          | SK 2803 6852   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1445;<br>SAM 31242 |
| 39 | Cairn, irregular barrow                        | SK 2859 6827   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1474;<br>SAM 31256 |
| 40 | Round cairn, ring or pond barrow               | SK 2857 6837   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1446               |
| 41 | Bowl barrow                                    | SK 2850 6840   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1473               |
| 42 | Hollow Way                                     | SK 26643 69609 | 6.13      | Post-med    | 1617 plan              |
| 43 | Terraced Drive                                 | SK 26776 68980 | 4.28      | Post-med    |                        |
| 44 | Footbridge (site of)                           | SK 26608 70066 | 6.7       | Post-med    |                        |
| 45 | Park Gate                                      | SK 27037 69125 |           | Post-med    |                        |
| 46 | Stone Field Walls                              | SK 27130 69798 |           | Post-med    |                        |
| 47 | Find spot of stone quern                       | SK 2837 6837   |           | Roman       | HER 1416               |
| 48 | Cairn field, stone circle, and house platform? | SK 2840 6872   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1476;<br>SAM 31305 |

**Table 1:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)

| No | Site/Feature Name                                   | NGR          | PDNPA No. | Period      | Notes     |
|----|---|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 49 | Cairn field, field system and enclosure, hut circle | SK 277 685   |           | Prehistoric | HER 1444  |
| 50 | Hollow way system, braided tracks                   | SK 2996 6708 | 20.9      | Post-med    | HER 1487  |
| 51 | Stone cross base                                    | SK 2782 6843 |           | Post-med    |           |
| 52 | Beeley Warren (site of)                             | SK 278 687   |           | Post-med    |           |
| 53 | Gate lodge (site of)                                | SK 2726 6926 |           | Post-med    | 1617 plan |
| 54 | Building and pond (site of)                         | SK 2755 6938 |           | Post-med    | 1617 plan |
| 55 | Beeley Hilltop house                                | SK 2649 6841 |           | Post-med    | HER 1437  |
| 56 | Route of SE track                                   | SK 2686 6954 |           | Post-med    | 1617 plan |

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The archaeological features, or heritage assets, that have been identified during this survey within 1km of Park Farm (**Appendix 3.1**) date from the Bronze Age to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The prehistoric features are concentrated on the open moorland to the south on Beeley Moor, or to the east on Gibbet Moor and represent Nationally important archaeological landscapes that include Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

There are only a few find spots, or features that date to either the Roman, or Medieval periods, but they do demonstrate that the landscape to the south of Park Farm continued to be used to differing degrees during these periods.

A more tangible impact upon the landscape to the north of Park Farm was the Elizabethan hunting park. The course of the boundary forms a clear landscape feature and sections of stone walling still survive. Associated with this parkland, are trackways that cross the moors and are depicted on the 1617 plan by William Senior.

A second group of archaeological features that survive as extant elements of the landscape are associated with the infrastructure required to supply the fountains and features within the formal gardens surrounding Chatsworth House. The construction of five lakes above Stand Wood, the network of stone leats, spillways, channels, the aqueduct and waterfalls, all combine to form an integrated water management system that has been developed over a period of 300 years.

The final layer of human impact upon the surrounding landscape dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century when drives and an enclosed field system were laid out on the plateau to the east of Stand Wood. This layout is largely intact and reflects the appearance of the landscape to the north of Park Farm today. To the southeast on Beeley Moor, there is the possibility that a series of walks were laid out, being associated with a rabbit warren, although no evidence for this has yet been identified on the ground.

#### AERIAL SURVEY

The immediate area surrounding Park Farm was recorded on aerial photographs taken in 1949 (**Appendix 2.1**) and they confirm that the overall layout of the site has changed very little since. There is an extensive network of drainage pipes and stone drains to the north of the farm, which corroborates the map evidence that this was once moorland and was enclosed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A series of tracks and paths are evident, one appears to closely correspond with the 1617 route on the Senior plan (**Appendix 1.1**).

Interestingly, there are no obvious traces of the layout of Beeley Warren, although further field survey and analysis may be able to confirm whether it was actually implemented on the ground.

It should be noted that a recent Lidar survey of the Chatsworth Estate undertaken in 2013 did not include Park Farm, or Beeley Moor.



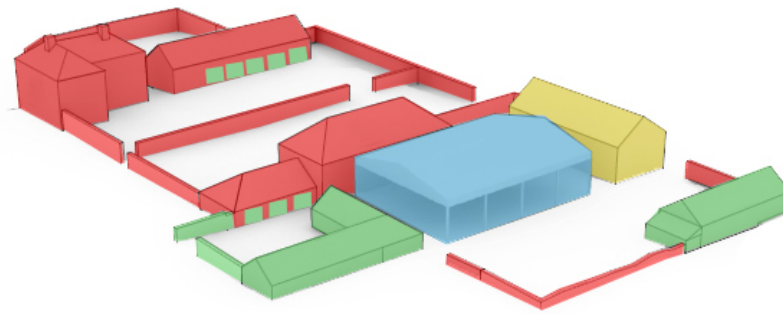
## 5 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report details the results of the analysis of the standing buildings that comprise Park Farm, which can be sub-divided into twenty two discrete rooms (excluding the farm house), and five ancillary yards, or gardens (**Figure 4**). A summary of the phased development of Park Farm is presented first, followed by the results of the geotechnical investigations and a description of the standing buildings.

### SUMMARY OF PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The archaeological analysis of the extant fabric and historic mapping has identified four principal phases of development (**Figure 3**). The initial phase of construction, Phase 1: c.1800, involved the creation of a purpose-built farm complex arranged around rectangular yards with stone boundary walls. The farmhouse was located in the south corner, with views across Beeley Moor. The west yard had two ranges of buildings, most likely used as open fronted shelter sheds and stores. In the center of the site, was a large double height barn, with single storey animal sheds on either side.

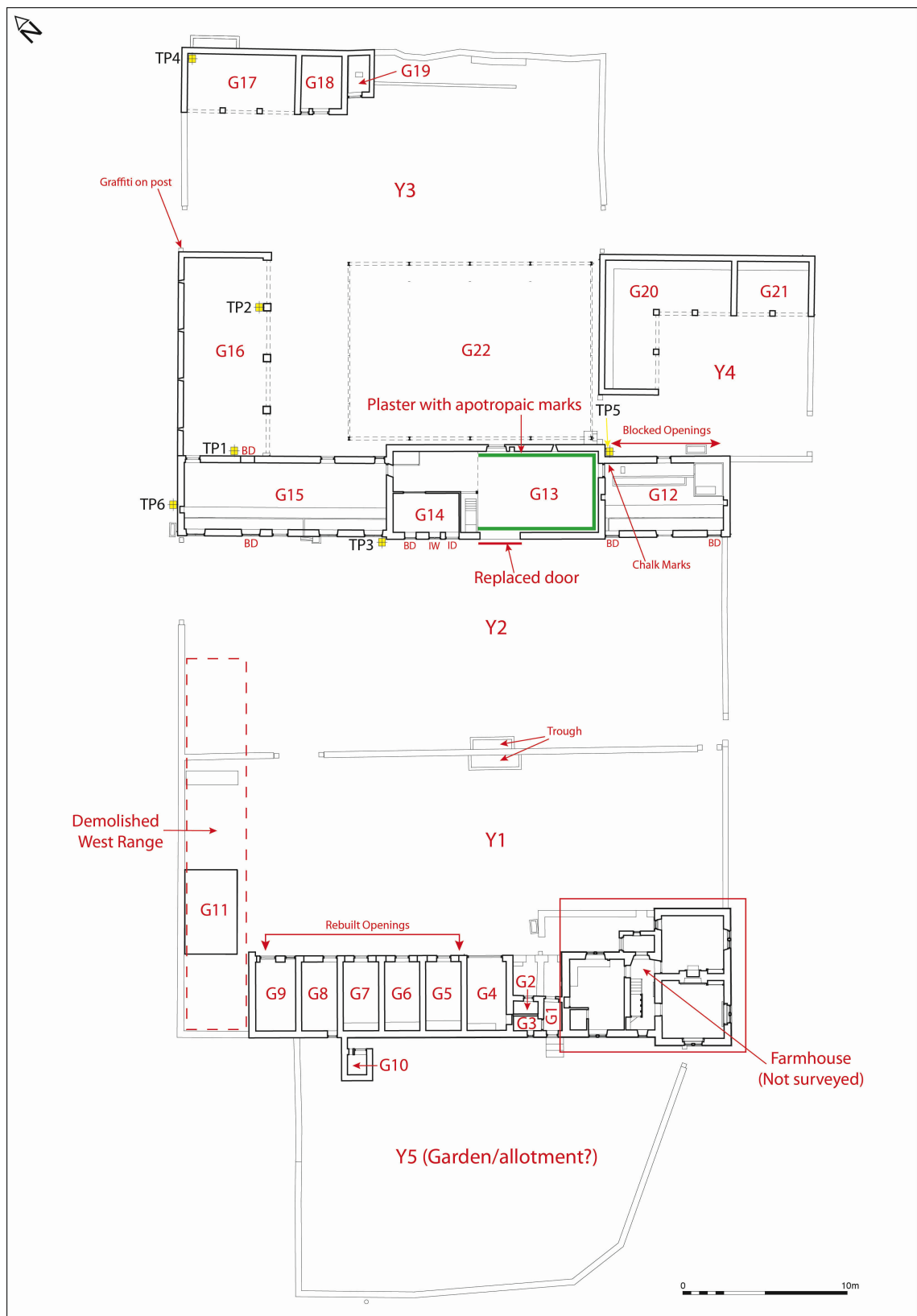


**Figure 3:** Phased development of Park Farm

(Phase 1 = red; Phase 2 = green; Phase 3 = yellow; Phase 4 = blue).

After Feilden Fowles Architects © 2014.

The second phase of development, Phase 2: c.1860-70s, increased the provision of covered shelter for livestock, including a small range in the northeast corner and a larger L-shaped range to the south. Also during this phase, earlier openings were blocked, or reduced in width, demonstrating a period of change in the use of the various buildings. The third phase, Phase 3: c.1880s, involved the construction of the large open fronted hay barn **G16**, which was partially built on top of the east wall of the north animal shed **G15**. The final phase, Phase 4: c.1980-90s, added a large portal framed shed with a concrete floor against the east side **G13**.



**Figure 4:** Layout of Park Farm buildings with archaeological features.

## GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A total of six geotechnical trial pits (**TP**) were excavated against the foundations of the buildings at Park Farm; their locations are marked as yellow squares on **Figure 4**. A summary of the stratified layers and deposits that were exposed are as follows:

- **TP1/TP6:** the building **G15** (Phase 1) has an offset stone foundation 0.05-0.25m 2m below ground level (bgl), and was built on the natural clay at a depth of 0.8-85m bgl;
- **TP2:** the east pier of **G16** (Phase 3) has an offset stone foundation 0. (bgl), and was built on the natural clay at a depth of 0.72m bgl;
- **TP3:** the northwest corner of the barn **G13** (Phase 1) has a rubble stone footing 0.15m bgl, which extended to a depth of 0.47m bgl;
- **TP4:** the exterior east wall of **G17/G18** (Phase 2) had no foundation, and was built directly on the natural clay at a depth of 0.35m bgl;
- **TP5:** the northeast corner of **G12** (Phase 1) has an undercut foundation 0.39m bgl, which continues to a depth of 0.78m being built on the natural clay.

The geotechnical trial holes have been important in confirming that the depth of natural undisturbed clay varies across the site from 0.35m to 0.85m bgl. Whilst the size of the trial holes is relatively small, they do provide an indication as to where ground levels may have been artificially altered in the past, thus having a negative impact upon any buried archaeological resource that pre-dates the development of the farm.

No artefactual remains were recovered from any of the trial holes.

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC – EXTERNAL LAYOUT

The layout of the farm is clearly defined by high stone boundary walls (**Appendices 5.6-5.7**) that enclose an area 153m x 76m in size (**Figure 4**). Principal vehicular access is via a gravel track from the west (**Appendix 2.1**), however, there are numerous access gates (**Appendix 5.17**) and route ways through the field walls of the surrounding fields (**Appendix 5.5**). To the southeast are four rectilinear stone walled fields that extend beyond the boundary of the historic park boundary that runs directly through the middle of Park Farm on a southwest-northeast alignment (**Appendix 4.1**).

The remains of a stone drinking trough (**Appendix 5.8**) survives to the east of the farm. It is spring fed from the moorland and may have also been associated with the provision of a water

supply to the farm buildings. This trough has partially collapsed, but appears to have once comprised of a covered water tank, with an adjacent drinking trough for livestock. Unlike contemporary examples elsewhere on the Chatsworth Estate, where there are isolated drinking troughs in remote fields that have areas of hard-standing, or low retaining walls with an element of design or decoration, the example at Park Farm is much more mundane and functional in its appearance.

The spaces that define the layout of the farm can be subdivided into five separate spaces, or yards **Y1-Y5** (**Figure 4**). The western half of the farm comprises of two yards **Y1** (24m x 58m) and **Y2** (26m x 65m): both have a rough gravel surface and are separated from one another by a drystone wall (**Appendix 5.18**). The eastern part of the farm (**Appendix 5.34**) has a large approximately square yard **Y3** (48m x 50m) that is partially obscured by the modern shed **G22** (**Appendix 5.35**). The ground surface is a mixture of gravel and concrete. To the south is a grass yard **Y4** (**Appendix 5.42**), which forms a small enclosure measuring 17m x 18m with **G20** and **G21**. Built against the west side of the southwest range is an irregular shaped yard **Y5**, with a stone boundary wall (**Appendix 5.11**) measuring 30m x 44m. This area is accessed from the farmhouse and is likely to have functioned as a garden, or allotment area as indicated by the 1879 OS map (**Appendix 1.6**).

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC – BUILDING UNITS

### *FARMHOUSE*

The farmhouse was not surveyed, however it is a two-storey stone built structure with a T-shaped plan, located in the south corner of the farm (**Appendices 5.9-5.10**). It measures c.20m x 17.5m, with three large rooms on the ground floor, with a central staircase (**Figure 4**). The house was built as an integral part of the farm complex and is a focal point when viewed from the moorland to the southeast (**Appendix 5.2**).

### *THE SOUTHWEST RANGE*

This range **G1-G9** forms a connection between the farmhouse and the former demolished west range. It comprises of a single-storey stone built structure (**Appendix 5.13**), with a pitched roof with stone tiles facing west and slate facing east. The roof is supported upon softwood kingpost trusses (**Appendix 5.16**), with raking struts and machine-cut purlins, which are pegged through each truss. The southwest elevation facing **Y5** is largely devoid of openings (**Appendix 5.11**), apart from two access doorways into **G1** and **G8**.

The elevation fronting onto **Y1** comprises of five stables **G5-G9** with split opening doors (**Appendix 5.13**), measuring c.4m x 8m. Four of the rooms retain timber mangers, or feeding racks against the west wall (**Appendix 5.15**) and have stone, or concrete floors. The rooms at either end, **G4** and **G9**, have wider doors, or a side window. All of the openings within **G5** to **G9** are secondary insertions into wider openings, which would have been similar to **G4**. Whether these were originally built as open fronted shelter sheds, or garages with timber doors is unclear. To the south of **G4** is a small animal pen with feeding holes facing **Y1** (**Appendix 5.16**), presumably used for keeping pigs. The enclosed animal pen **G2** has been subdivided to add a toilet **G3**, which has reduced its width by half. A short connecting passage **G1** provides access to **G3** and **Y5** to the west.

Built against this west wall is **G10**, a small square building (c.4m x 4m) with a mono-pitch stone tile roof (**Appendix 5.12**). Internal access was not possible at the time of survey, however, it is suggested that this building may have been used as an external privy.

#### *THE WEST RANGE*

The west range was demolished between 1955 (**Appendix 1.9**) and 1970 (**Appendix 5.10**), however, was built against the boundary wall (**Appendix 5.18**) and measured c.7m x 50m. The former roof line is recorded on the 1949 aerial photograph of Park Farm (**Appendix 2.1**) which is pitched, although has a hipped profile at the eastern end perhaps indicating that it was a double height structure similar to the surviving central barn **G13**. Following the demolition of this range, a temporary timber framed structure used for dog kennels (**Appendix 5.13**) has been constructed on part of the footprint of the building.

#### *THE CENTRAL RANGE*

The central range can be subdivided into four principal rooms, or spaces at the center of which is **G13** - the barn (**Appendix 5.23**). This structure is stone built, two-storeys in height and with a hipped roof covered in slate. Externally it measures 11m x 27m and has a large (adapted) sliding doorway facing **Y2** (**Appendices 5.23, 5.26**). At the north end of the ground floor of the west elevation is a timber door and two windows (**Appendix 5.22**). These represent secondary alterations associated with the creation of a small internal room **G14** within the barn. At first floor are regularly spaced vertical breather slits and two pitching doorways (**Appendix 5.23**), the northern opening has been converted to a window. The breather slits continue around the building at first floor level (**Appendices 5.19, 5.24, 5.35**), with further pitching doorways facing the east.

Internally, **G13** is a double height space open to the rafters (**Appendix 5.25**), with a small inserted brick room (early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date) built in the northwest corner **G14**, with a small mezzanine floor above. The roof is supported upon large kingpost trusses, with raking struts and upper and lower purlins. Carved within the internal wall plaster of the south section of **G13** (**Figure 4**) are numerous examples of interlinking circles forming daisy wheel patterns (**Appendices 5.27, 5.28, 5.29**), which are interpreted as apotropaic marks. These features are usually associated with attempts to ward off evil spirits, commonly found near doorways and on lintels above fireplaces. A second series of marks that appear to be cut on top of the incised circles and vertically scribed scratches (**Appendix 5.28**), which continue up to the eaves of the building. These cuts appear to be secondary, and may be apotropaic in function, or alternatively associated with talley marks for stored bales of hay.

At the north end of **G13** is a single-storey animal shed **G15** with a pitched roof measuring 10m x 26m (**Appendix 5.19**). This building has altered openings in both the west and east walls, suggesting that it has been adapted from shelter for cattle to other uses. Internally the roof is supported on kingpost trusses (**Appendix 5.21**), and the floor is concrete.

At the south end of **G13** is a single storey building **G12** (**Appendix 5.24**), similar in form to **G15**. The east elevation faces **Y4** and has a series of large blocked openings (**Appendix 5.31**), indicating that it was originally open fronted. The west elevation faces **Y2** (**Appendix 5.30**) has also been adapted, involving the conversion of two end doorways into windows. Internally, the building has a concrete floor and the roof is supported upon softwood trusses (**Appendix 5.32**). There is a doorway in the northeast corner into **G13**, which still retains chalked tally marks (**Appendix 5.33**).

Built over the northeast wall of **G15** (**Appendix 5.20**) is a large double height hay barn **G16** (**Appendix 5.36**). It has large stepped columns facing **Y3** (**Appendix 5.37**) and measures 11m x 25m. There are breather slits in the north elevation (**Appendix 5.36**) and a high level pitching door in the east gable.

Built against the east wall of **G13** is a modern portal framed shed **G22** (**Appendix 5.35**), which has timber boarding in the uppers section of each gable.

There is a carved gatepost against **G16**, with the letters J.B (**Appendix 5.41**).

*THE NORTHEAST RANGE*

This part of the farm comprises of a short building 8m x 20m in size (**Appendix 5.38**) with a pitched roof, and a mono-pitch outshut against the southeast gable (**Appendix 5.39**). The building is divided into two rooms; the larger **G17** is open fronted, whilst **G18** forms a small enclosed store with a side window. Internally, the roof is supported upon kingpost trusses (**Appendix 5.40**), which are identical in style to those in **G20** (**Appendix 5.43**).

*THE SOUTHEAST BLOCK*

This group of buildings **G20** and **G21** form an L-shaped open fronted shelter shed (**Appendix 5.42**). It has a pitched slate roof supported on timber kingpost trusses, and metal wire feeding racks and low benches along the internal walls (**Appendix 5.43**). The buildings front on to the small yard **Y4**. **G20** measures 7m x 17m in either direction, and **G21** is smaller, being 7m x 8.5m.

## 6 IMPACT OF PROPOSED SCHEME

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Park Farm is a good example of an upland farm on the Chatsworth Estate that was built at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The internal layout and individual uses of the buildings has changed during the life of the farm, however it has been associated with agriculture. In addition, all structural alterations have always been kept within the confines of stone walled yards making minimal impact upon the surrounding landscape setting.

The heritage assets that have been identified within a 1km radius of the Site have differing degrees of archaeological significance that are summarised below.

### IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE (HERITAGE ASSETS)

Park Farm is an enclosed site with substantial stone boundary walls and is partially shielded to the north by shelter belts of trees along the various rides and former carriage drives through Stand Wood. Due to the rising topography to the south and east, and the tree cover to the northwest, very few heritage assets can be seen from Park Farm itself. As minimal external change is proposed to the existing boundary that defines Park Farm, the impact upon the surrounding archaeological landscape, or individual heritage assets can be regarded as low, to negligible.

It should, nonetheless, be noted that whilst no prehistoric remains have yet been identified within Stand Wood, the landscape character immediately to the north on Gibbet Moor and to the south near Beeley, is such that the likelihood of prehistoric features to have once existed on top of the escarpment and plateau is high. Any such remains, however, are likely to have been severely impacted upon by forestry (which is ongoing), historic tree planting and the enclosure of the landscape for agriculture.

### IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE (SUBSURFACE REMAINS)

The proposed re-development of Park Farm into residential usage will involve alteration to the ground surfaces across the Site, both externally and within the standing structures. This can be divided into the following impacts:

- The treatment of existing external surfaces;
- The creation of new paths and areas of hardstanding;



- The removal of existing internal concrete floor and the formation of new insulated i flooring;
- The creation of a biomass plant and heating system;
- The introduction of new services between the buildings;
- The creation of new courtyard garden areas with planting and running water.

The impacts will have varied impacts upon the ground levels across the complex (see **Figure 5**), which are proposed to be reduced between 0.15-0.64m in depth. Internally, the 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete stalls will be removed within the central range of structures, however none of these structural elements are considered to be of historically significant – the original timber stalls have previously been removed. The impact on any under-laying surfaces is unknown, but is likely to have been partially truncated by subsequent alterations and the creation of the concrete stalls.

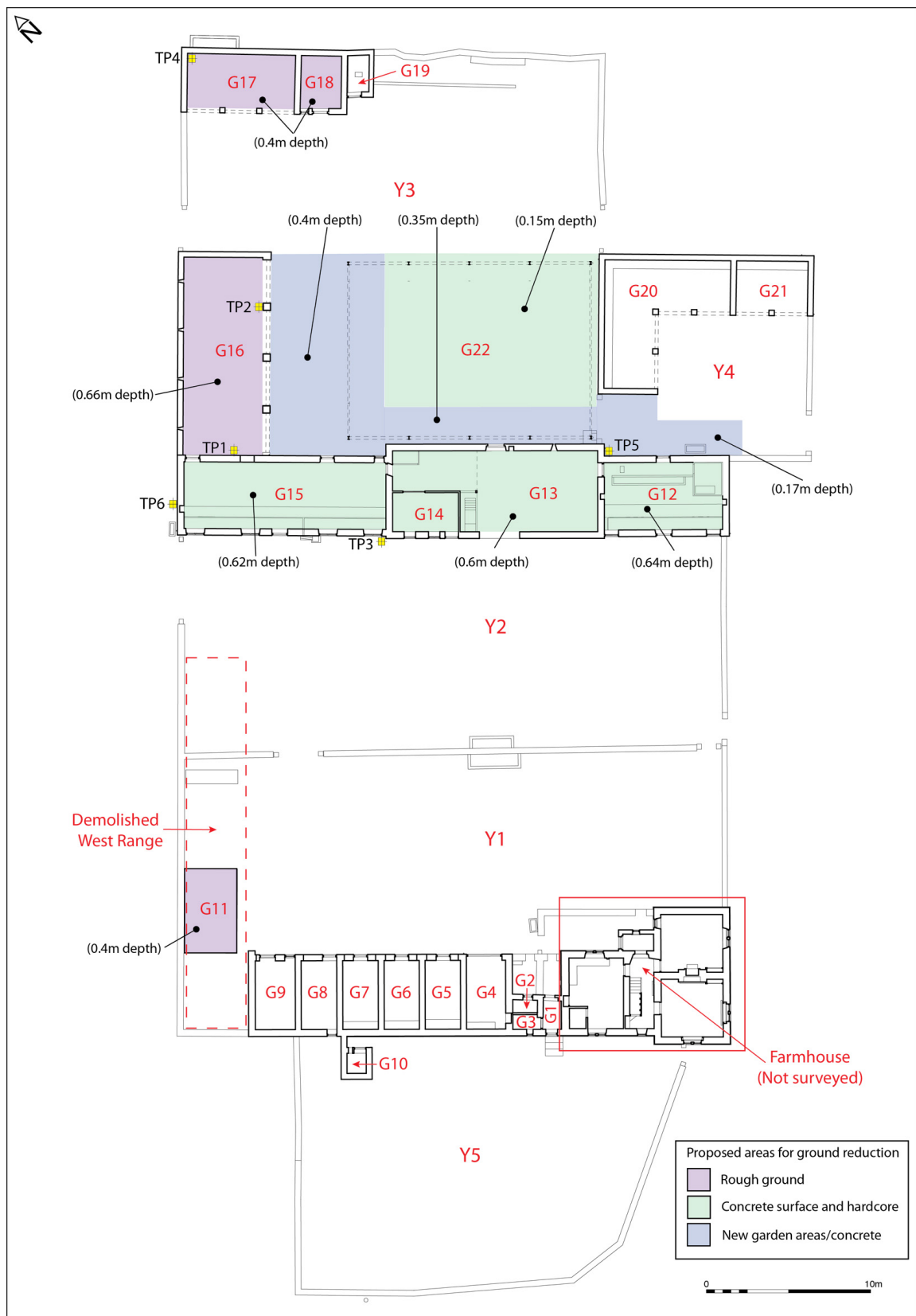
Externally, the removal of the large portal framed shelter shed in yard **Y3**, will involve the excavation of the existing concrete slab, and new shallow footings are intend to be excavated along the external northeast edge of the central range of buildings. The largest area where ground reduction is proposed is in front of the open fronted hay barn G16. This will be to a depth of 0.4m below the existing ground level, which has been demonstrated within **TP2**, that the natural clay is 0.72m in depth.

The geotechnical trial holes have confirmed that the underlying deposits comprise of natural clay at a depth of c.0.35m – 0.85m below ground level, and that no artefactual remains were recovered to indicate earlier (pre 19<sup>th</sup> century) occupation on the Site.

There are very few historic features associated with the former agricultural use of the farm, which was largely for livestock (sheep, cattle, horses), rather than for the processing and storage of arable crops. There are a selection of stone drinking troughs located in each yard, which provide a visual link to the former use of the Site. The intention of the scheme is to continue to utilize these features, although they may be relocated within each yard to allow the new garden layouts to be created.

#### IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE (BUILT HERITAGE)

The proposed alterations to the buildings and their associated farmyards at Park Farm are intended to find a new and sympathetic use for the Site, which at present is only partially used and no longer fulfills the farming needs of the Chatsworth Estate.



**Figure 5:** Farm layout with proposed areas for ground reduction.

The proposals seek to adapt the partially derelict agricultural buildings, which are of a traditional design, layout and form, to a use that is largely residential.

The late 20<sup>th</sup> century portal framed shed **G22** will be removed to fully expose the northeast façade of the main barn **G13/14** and ancillary ranges **G12**, **G15**. This will greatly enhance the enclosed character of the northern yard **Y3** that has views out to the moorland towards the east.

The large opened fronted hay barn **G16** that was added between 1879-1890 dominates the northern end of the farmyard **Y3**. The removal of **G22** will re-expose the south façade of this structure, which when used for the storage of hay was accessed at ground and high level, hence the pitching door in the east gable. The proposed scheme intends to incorporate this structure into the new room layout, and the insertion of a floor, would echo the former changing internal levels and use of this. To create a weather tight structure the south façade will be sealed with glass, which may be regarded as a significant addition to the building. The new design would however, respect the existing pillars and agricultural character of the building, and by recessing any new materials back from the wall line the impact upon the yard to the south would be greatly reduced.

The character of the western yards **Y1** and **Y2** has been impacted upon by the removal of a northwest range **G11** in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Any proposals to reinstate this lost structure should be considered favorably as they will restore a sense of enclosure and an inward looking space with limited impact upon the surrounding fields to the northwest. The reinstatement of lost structural elements of historic farms is encouraged in guidance from Historic England (2015, 12), especially where new buildings respond to the historic plan form, and are constructed in a sensitive palette of materials.

To enable a logical use of space and to facilitate connectivity between rooms, historic openings will be remodeled and blockings removed, especially on the west range **G9-G4** and east wall of **G12**. It is suggested that these alterations will have minimal impact upon the surrounding historic fabric, and reverse unsympathetic secondary alterations. Any new glazing that is introduced into the buildings will be in a form that is sympathetic to the historic setting of the farm and local vernacular, whilst ensuring that any requirements for energy efficient and met.

It is understood that the proposed internal changes to the individual structures will be undertaken to ensure that the historic character and any features of historic significance are retained and enhanced by a change to a domestic usage. The incised apotropaic marks within

the barn **G13** will be retained where the plaster is stable, and preservation by record of the partially damaged marks is proposed to ensure that a comprehensive record is created.

It has been proposed to adapt the open fronted shelter sheds **G17** and **G20, G21** into both accommodation and a home office, which will ensure that the exposed internal fabric is retained and any external glass walling will enhance the existing external character of separate bays with stone pillars.

The unlisted farmhouse is to be internally redecorated and refurbished, however, this work is not considered as part of this survey.

## 7 CONCLUSION

### SUMMARY

The archaeological features that have been identified within this survey should be considered as a baseline understanding of the archaeological development of Stand Wood and the areas of the parkland within the study area. The proposed works to Park Farm will have minimal, if any impact upon these assets. The conversion of the farm buildings to a residential use will ensure their long term future and are intended to enhance, not cause significant harm to the character of the various built elements and associated spaces. The creation of new courtyard gardens within the existing enclosed yards, will provide a new contemporary feel to the interior, which will have a limited noticeable impact when viewed from further afield.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Resulting from this archaeological appraisal, the following recommendations will help increase our understanding of the use of the buildings and agricultural husbandry undertaken on the Estate:

- Any further archaeological survey is undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the PDNPA;
- A detailed black and white photographic record would be appropriate to document the existing character of the interior of the building once agricultural machinery and general debris has been removed;
- A detailed photographic survey of any historic features associated with the former agricultural use of the Site is recommended, especially where features such as the drinking troughs may need to be relocated;
- A formal record of the apotropaic marks within the large barn should be produced to ensure their preservation by record;
- An intermittent archaeological watching brief should be maintained during any structural, or ground works.

## 8 REFERENCES CONSULTED AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

### PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: MAPPING

- 1617 - *William Senior's survey of Chatsworth Estate*
- 1773 – *Survey of Chatsworth by G.Barker*
- 1780s – *Plan of Edensor, Pilsley and Beeley*
- 1831 – *Plan of Chatsworth by George Unwin*
- 1857 - *plan of the Extra Parochial Place of Chatsworth by E.Campbell*
- 1879 - *Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500*
- 1899 - *Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500*
- 1922 - *Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500*
- 1955 - *Ordnance Survey Map, 1:56,000*
- 1970 - *Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000*
- 2014 - *Ordnance Survey Mastermap, 1:1,250*
- 2014 - *British Geological Map of Britain (digital data)*

### SECONDARY SOURCES: PUBLISHED WORKS AND GREY LITERATURE

Barnatt, J. 1997. *The Chatsworth Estate Historic Landscape Survey – Chatsworth Park Archaeological Survey 1996-7*. (Unpublished) PDNPA survey report

Barnatt, J. and Bannister, N. 2009. *The Archaeology of a Great Estate – Chatsworth and Beyond*. Windgather Press: Macclesfield

Barnatt, J. and Williamson, T. 2005. *Chatsworth - a landscape history*. Windgather Press: Macclesfield

English Heritage. 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage: London

Evans, L. 2014. Trial pits report Park Farm, Chatworth. (Unpublished) Structure Workshop

Feilden Fowles Architects 2014. *Park Farm Residence – pre planning document* (Unpublished)

Heritage England. 2015. *Farmstead Assessment Framework – informing sustainable development and the conservation of traditional farmsteads*.

HLM. 1998a. *Chatsworth Historic Landscape Survey – The Park and Gardens*. (unpublished) Historic Landscape Management

HLM. 1998b. *Chatsworth Historic Landscape Survey – The Park and Gardens: A Notebook*. (unpublished) Historic Landscape Management

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures*. IfA: Reading

Jessop, O. 2014a. *Stand Wood Reservoirs, Chatsworth, Derbyshire – Archaeological Assessment*. (Unpublished) Report No.TJC2014.26

Jessop, O. 2014b. *The Lakes, Stand Wood, Chatsworth, Derbyshire – Archaeological Impact Assessment*. (Unpublished) Report No.TJC2014.31

Williamson, T. 1998. *Chatsworth Historic Landscape Survey – The Park and Gardens: A Brief History*. (unpublished) Historic Landscape Management

Wiltshire, M. and Woore, S. 2009. *Medieval Parks of Derbyshire, a gazetteer with maps, illustrations and historical notes*. Landmark Collectors Library: Ashbourne

#### INTERNET RESOURCES

- ADS: [www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)
- British Geological Survey: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)
- Heritage Gateway: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)
- National Heritage List (Historic England): <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

## 9 APPENDICES

**Appendix 1:** Historic mapping

**Appendix 2:** Aerial photography

**Appendix 3:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)

**Appendix 4:** Location of photographic viewpoints

**Appendix 5:** Site photographs

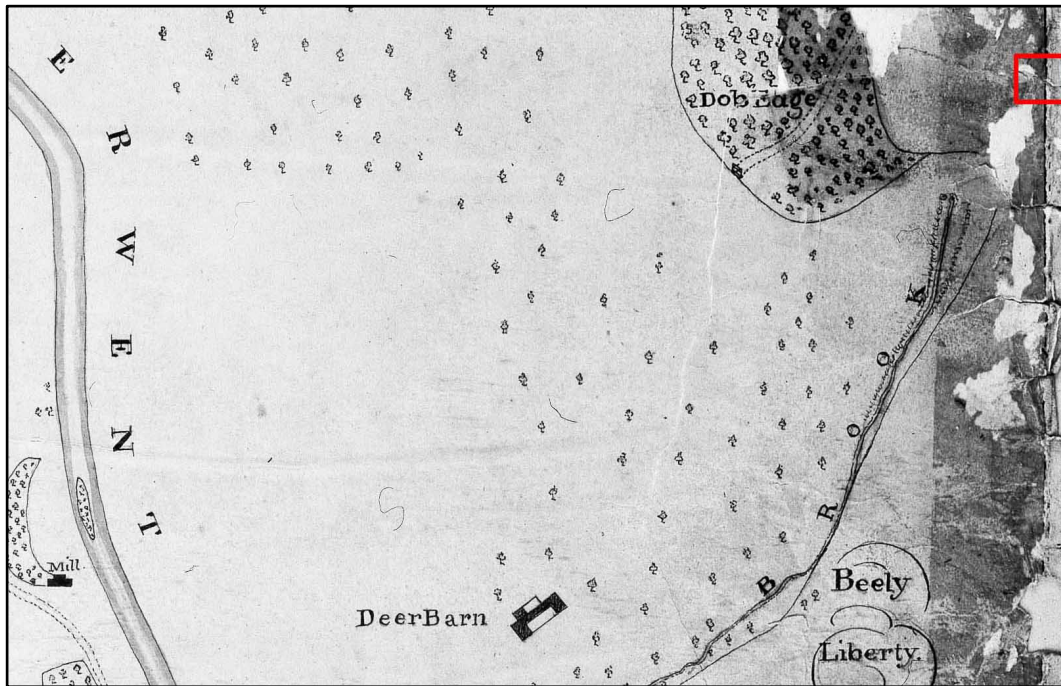


## **Appendix 1:**

### **Historic mapping**

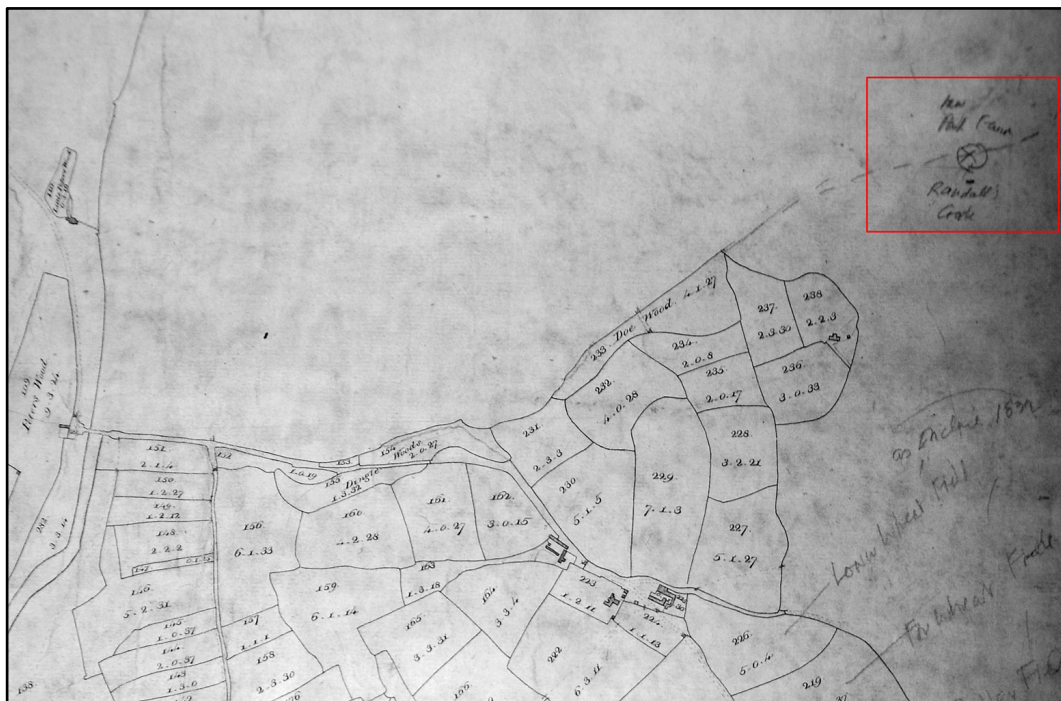






Appendix 1.2: Extract from 1773 survey of Chatsworth by G. Barker.

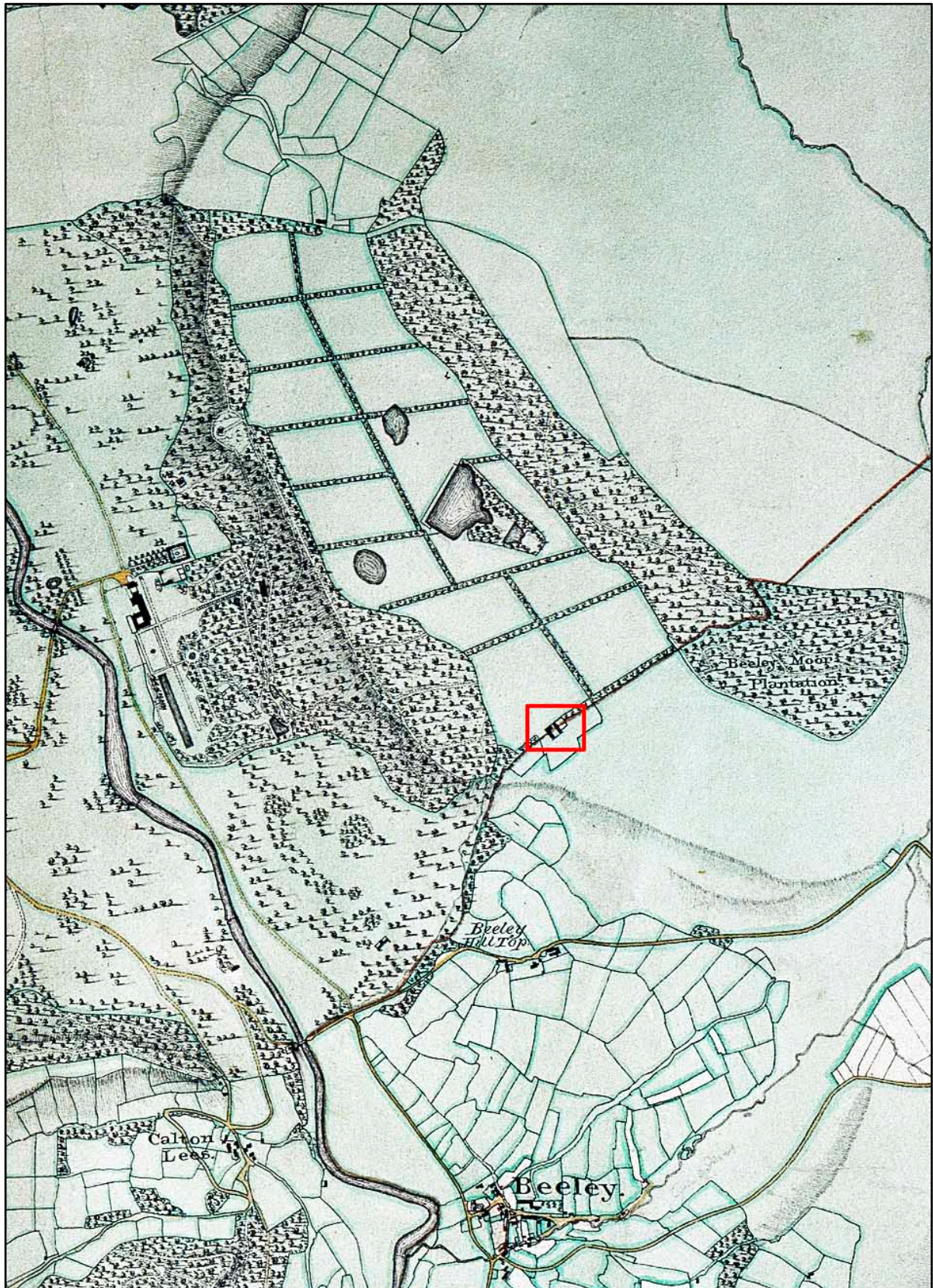
© Trustees of Chatsworth House.



Appendix 1.3: Extract from a plan of Edensor, Pilsley and Beeley, c.1780s

© Trustees of Chatsworth House.

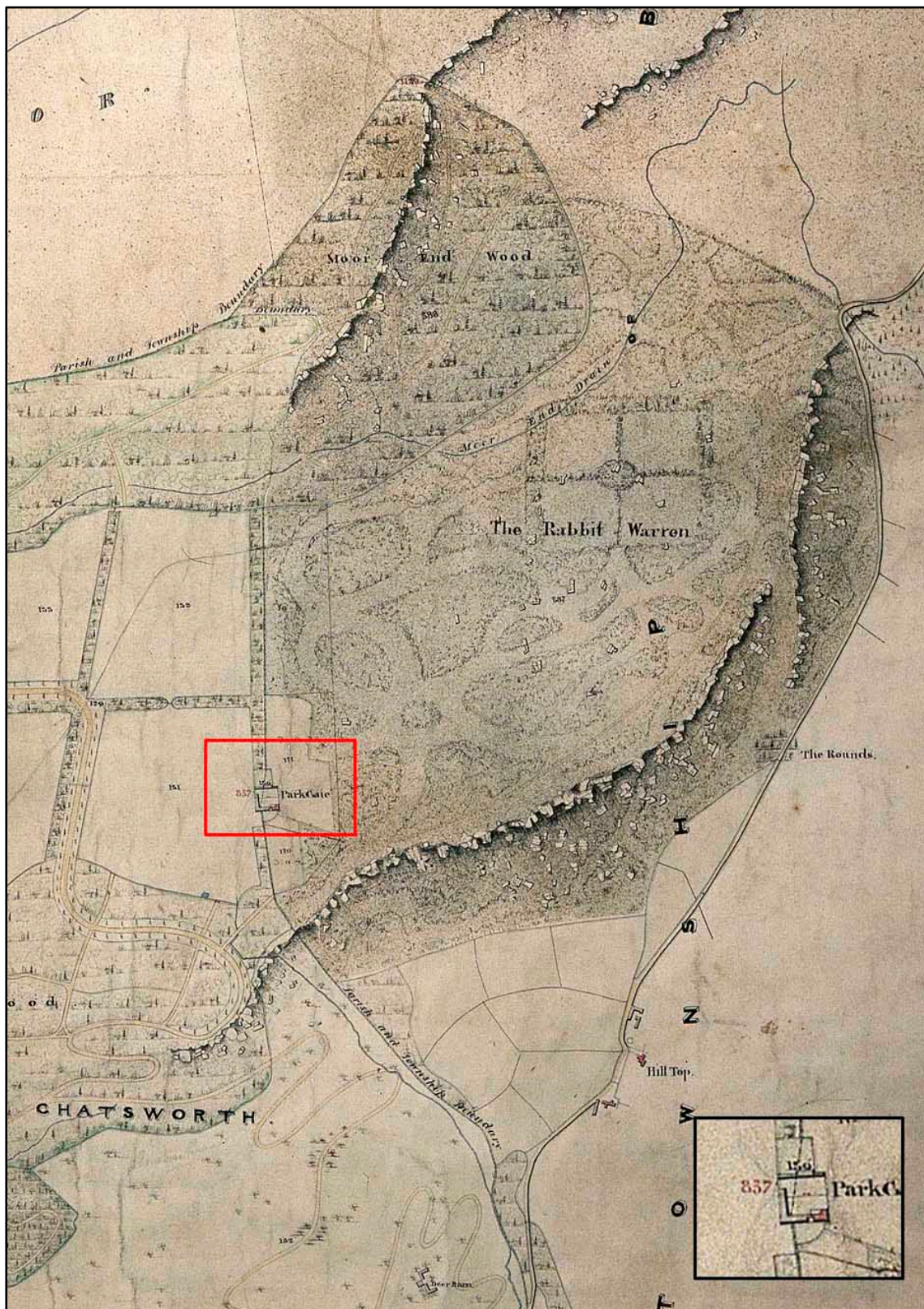




Appendix 1.4: Extract from the 1831 survey of Chatsworth by George Unwin.

© Trustees of Chatsworth House.

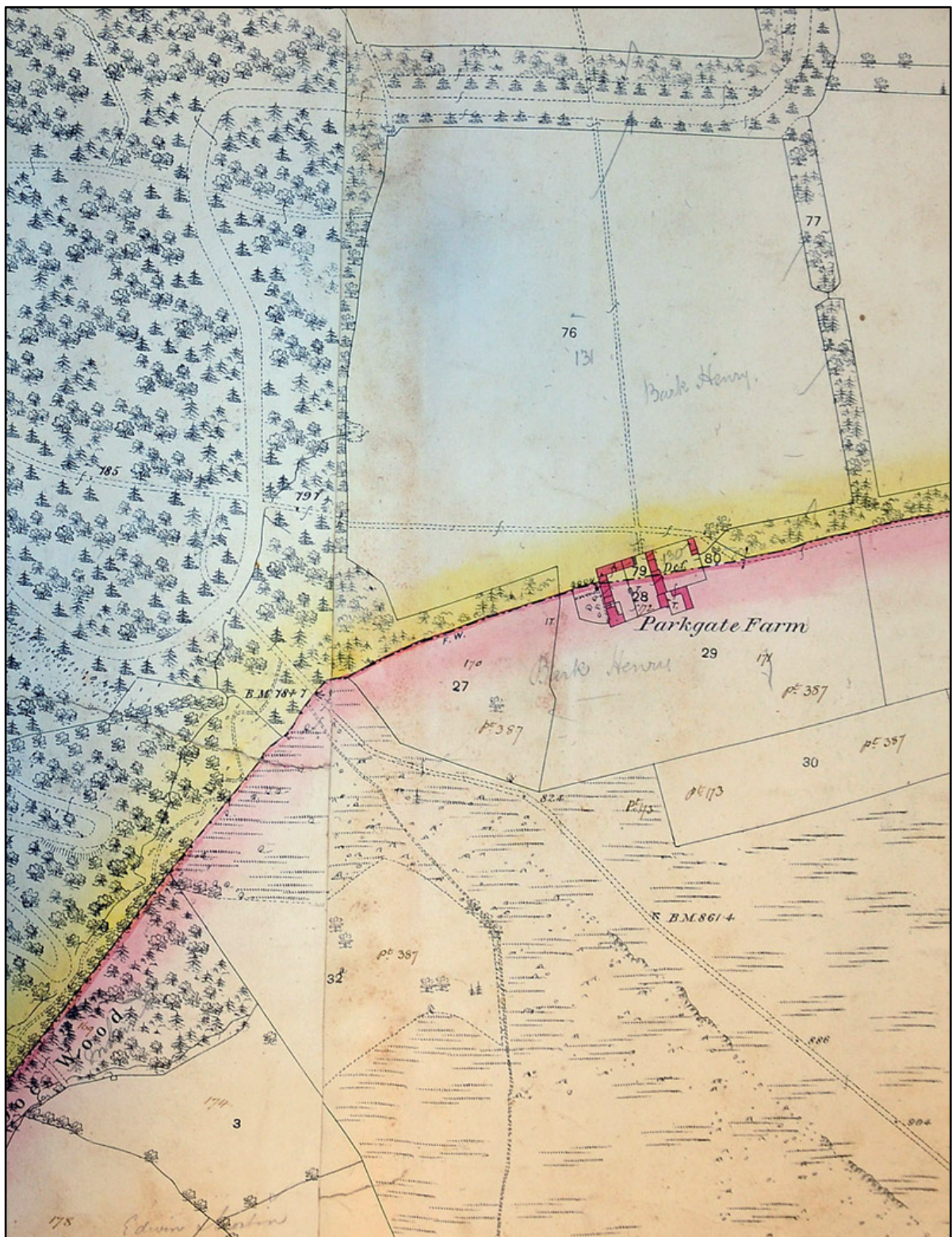




**Appendix 1.5:** Extract from the 1857 plan of the Extra Parochial Place of Chatsworth by Campbell; note detail view and extent of the rabbit warren.

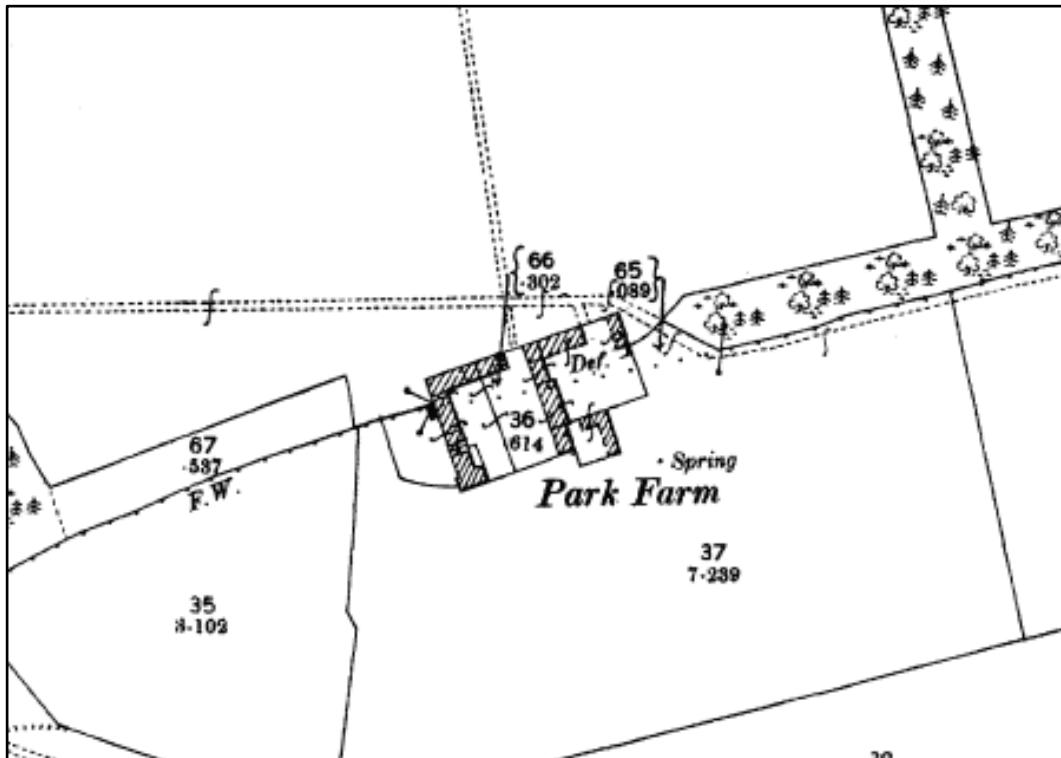
© Trustees of Chatsworth House.





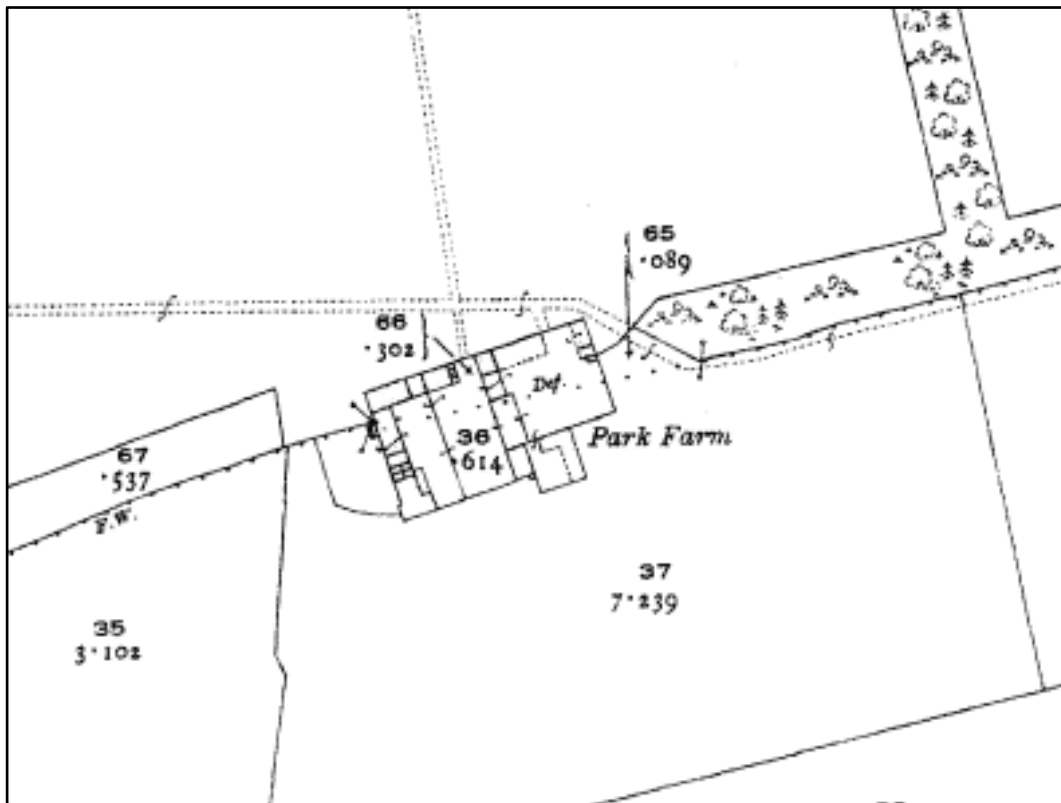
**Appendix 1.6:** Extract from 1879 Ordnance Survey map.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



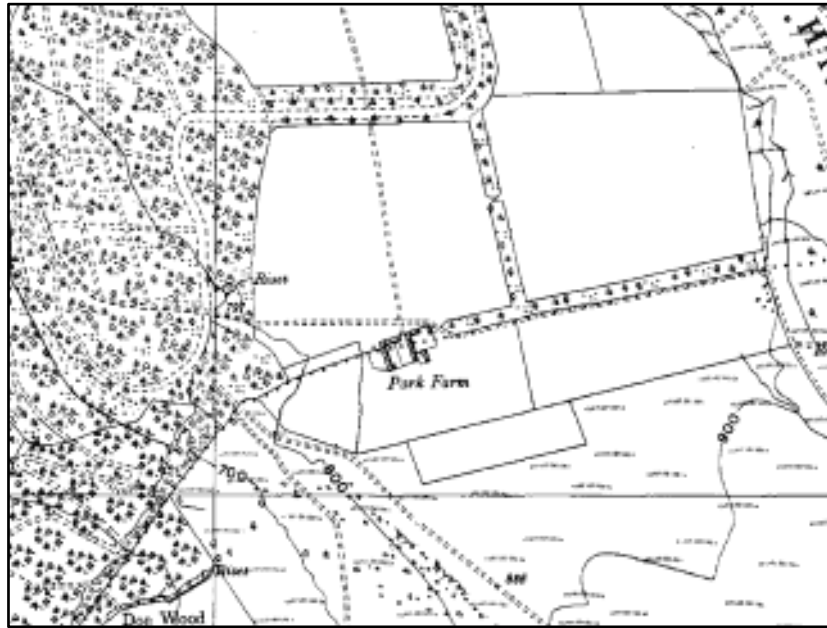
**Appendix 1.7:** Extract from 1899 Ordnance Survey map.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



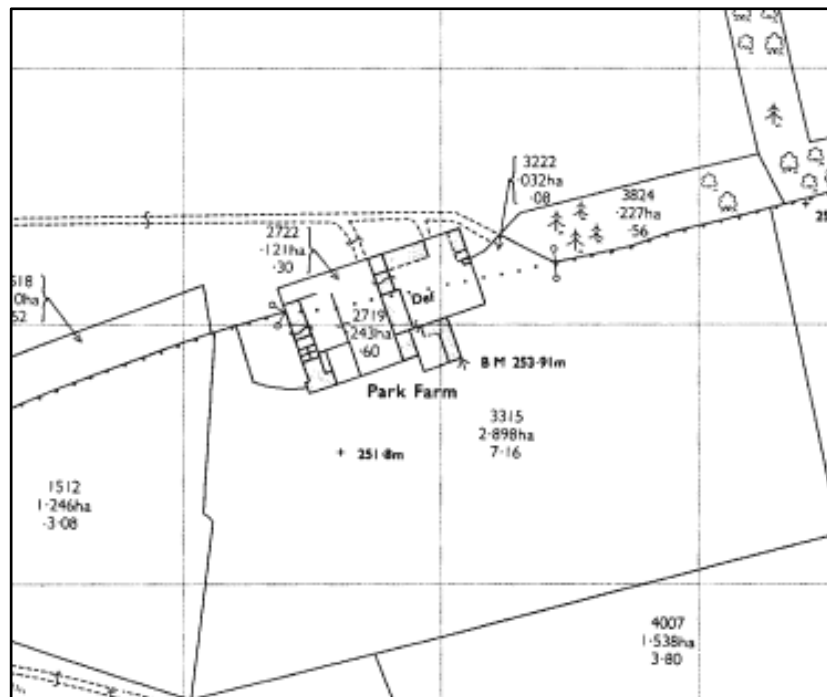
**Appendix 1.8:** Extract from 1922 Ordnance Survey map.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



**Appendix 1.9:** Extract from 1955 Ordnance map.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



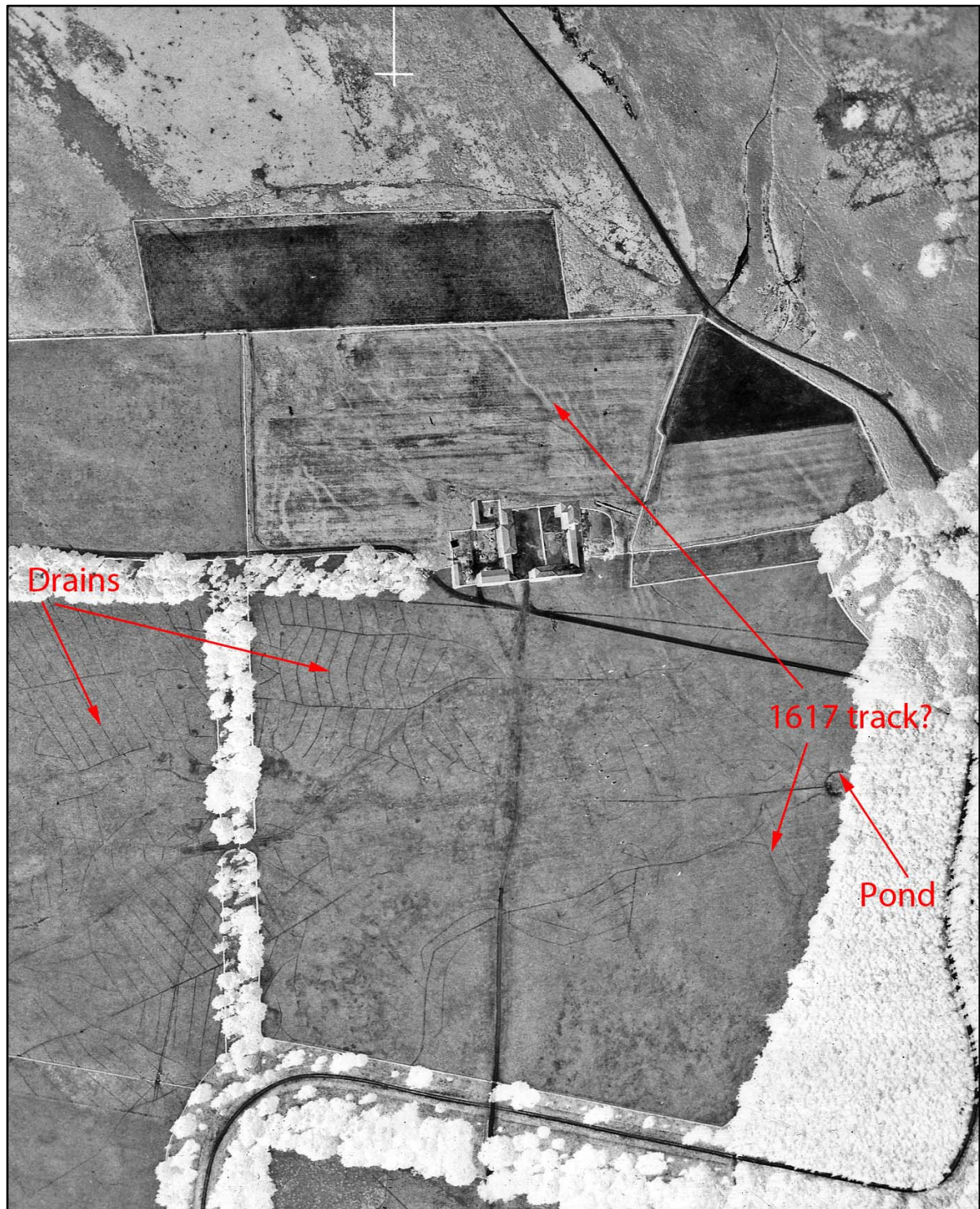
**Appendix 1.10:** Extract from 1970 Ordnance Survey map.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



## **Appendix 2:**

### **Aerial photography**



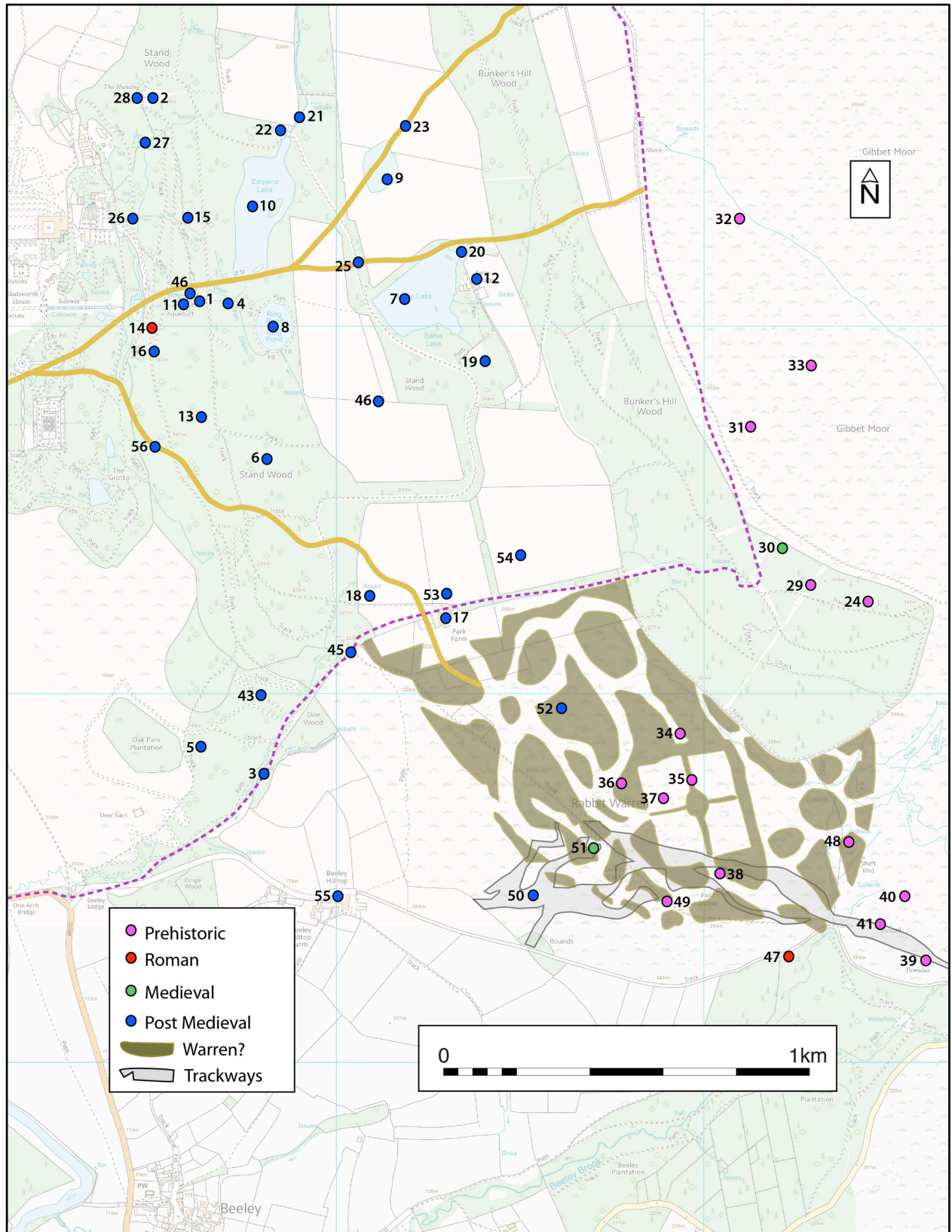
**Appendix 2.1:** Aerial photograph of Park Farm, taken in 1949; note image has been inverted to enhance features.

© Trustees of Chatsworth House.

## **Appendix 3:**

### **Archaeological features (Heritage Assets)**



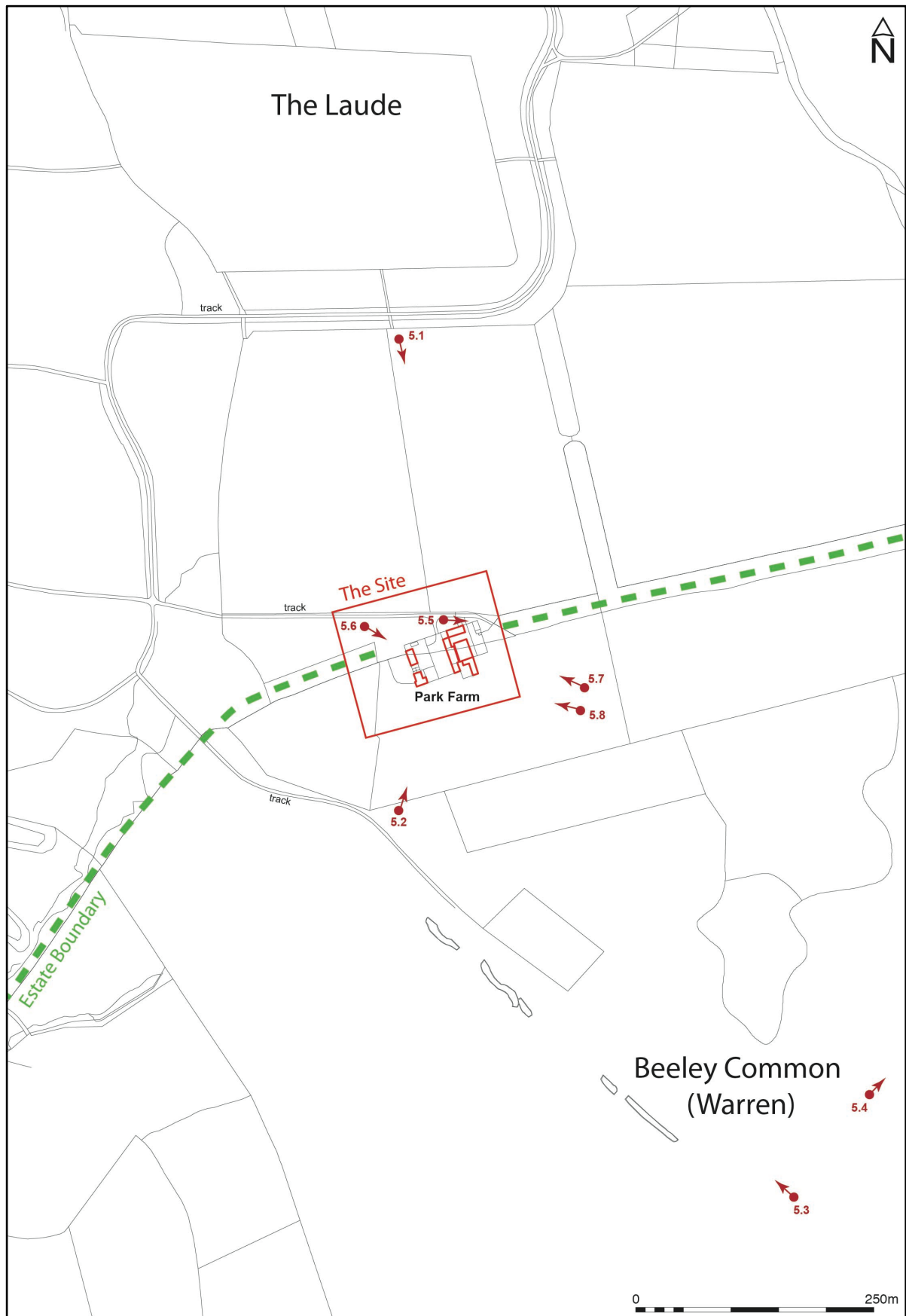


**Appendix 3.1:** Archaeological features (Heritage Assets) within 1km radius of Park Farm.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

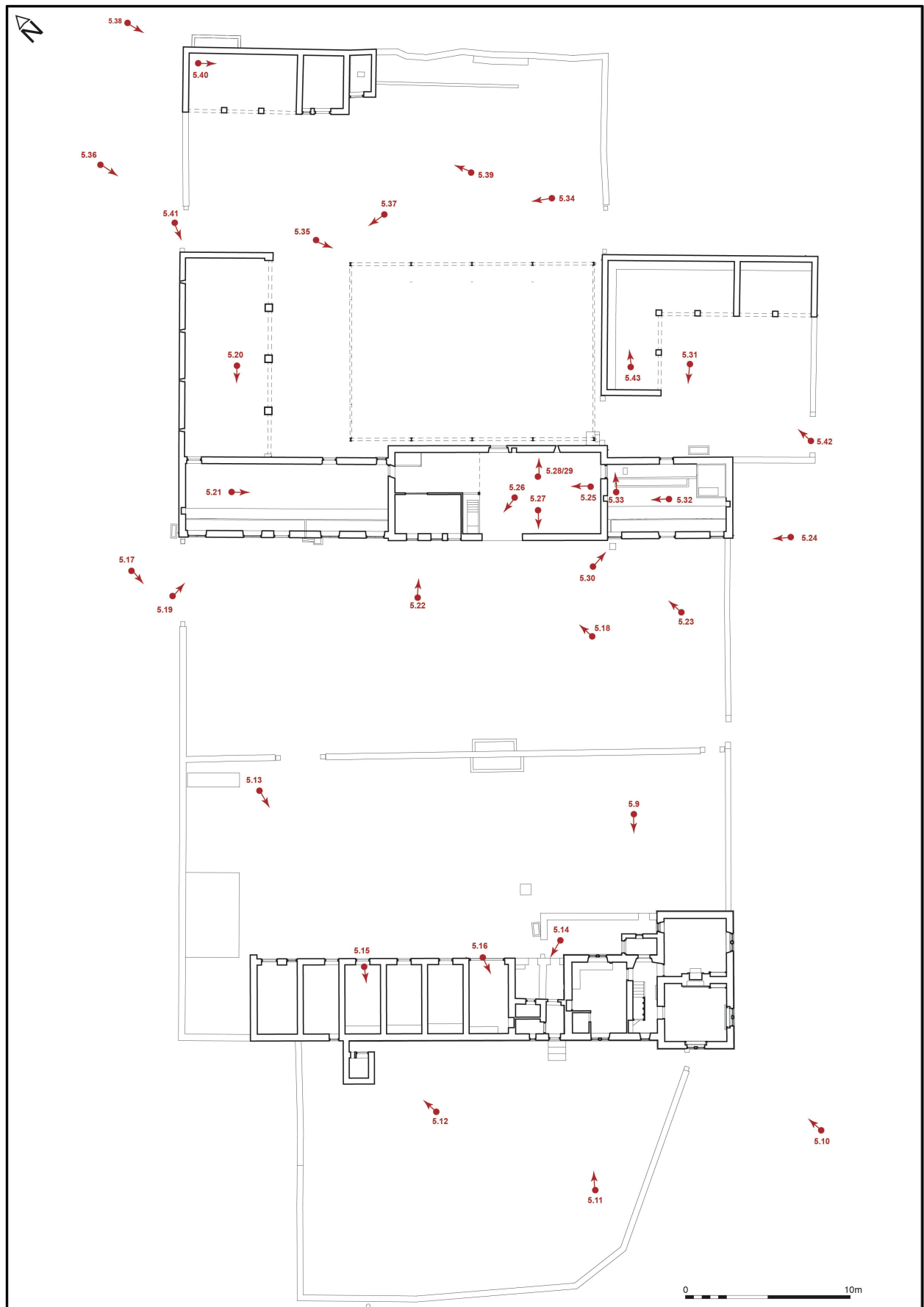
## **Appendix 4:**

### **Location of photographic viewpoints**



**Appendix 4.1:** Location of viewpoints surrounding Park Farm.

OS map reproduced under Licence No.BLK4450021. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



Appendix 4.2: Location of viewpoints around, and within the farm buildings.

## **Appendix 5:**

### **Site photographs**





**Appendix 5.1:** General view looking south of Park Farm.



**Appendix 5.2:** General view looking north of Park Farm.



**Appendix 5.3:** General view looking north across Beeley Common; Park Farm is hidden from view by topography.



**Appendix 5.4:** Detail of prehistoric stone circle **HA38** on Beeley Common, looking east.





**Appendix 5.5:** View looking east towards walled shelter belt forming boundary to Chatsworth Estate (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.6:** Northwest corner of Park Farm (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.7:** General view of southeast corner of Park Farm, looking northwest (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.8:** Detail of water trough in enclosed fields to southeast of Park Farm (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.9:** East elevation of farmhouse (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.10:** General view of farmhouse, looking northeast (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.11:** General view of farmhouse looking northeast; note former garden in foreground (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.12:** Detail of stone privy built against west range, looking north.





**Appendix 5.13:** East elevation of former open fronted sheds forming west range of farm (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.14:** Detail of pigsty **G2** at south end of West Range; note feeding holes (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.15:** Interior of stable **G7**, looking west; note manger still *in-situ*.



**Appendix 5.16:** General view of roof structure of **G4**, looking south.





**Appendix 5.17:** General view into farmyard **Y2**, looking southwest (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.18:** General across farmyard **Y2**, looking northeast (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.19:** Detail of **G15**, looking southeast (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.20:** Detail of internal west gable of **G16**, built over **G15**; note blocked doorway (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.21:** Detail of interior of **G15**, looking south; note altered roof structure (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.22:** Detail of northwest corner of **G13/14**; note alterations to doorway and windows (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.23:** General view of **G13**, looking northeast; note alterations to doorway (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.24:** General view looking north along west elevation of **G12** and **G13** (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.25:** Interior view of barn **G13**, looking north; note secondary brick addition **G14** (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.26:** Detail of altered doorway in west wall of barn G13 (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.27:** Detail of incised 'daisy wheel' apotropaic marks in wall plaster of barn G13.





**Appendix 5.28:** Detail of incised 'daisy wheel' apotropaic mark in wall plaster of barn **G13**. (10cm scale).



**Appendix 5.29:** Detail of incised 'daisy wheel' apotropaic mark in wall plaster of barn **G13**.





**Appendix 5.30:** General view of west elevation of **G12**, looking southeast (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.31** General view of east elevation of **G12**, looking west; note blocked openings (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.32:** Detail of interior of G12, looking north (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.33:** Detail of chalk tally system on interior door within G12.





**Appendix 5.34:** View looking north across farmyard Y3.



**Appendix 5.35:** Detail of modern portal framed shed G22, looking south (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.36:** General view of hay barn **G16**, looking southwest; note first floor pitching door (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.37:** Detail of south elevation of hay barn **G16** (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.38:** General view of **G17** looking southwest (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.39:** General view of **G17** looking northeast (2m scale).





**Appendix 5.40:** General view of interior of **G17** looking southwest; note kingpost roof (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.41:** Detail of carved graffiti 'J.B.' on gate pier against **G16**.





**Appendix 5.42:** General view of L-shaped shelter shed **G21/G22**, looking north (2m scale).



**Appendix 5.43:** Interior of **G20**, looking east; note in-situ manger (2m scale).