



Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd

Modern living in an historic environment

Historic Building Recording of Southwood Farm, Calke Abbey Estate, Derbyshire

By Joe Prentice, with a contribution by Iain Soden

Line drawings by Andy Isham



Southwood Farm

Historic Building Recording of Southwood Farm, Calke Abbey Estate, Derbyshire

By Joe Prentice, with a contribution by Iain Soden

Line drawings by Andy Isham from existing survey

Introduction and acknowledgements

The Calke Abbey Estate, the property of The National Trust, is located at the southern extent of the county of Derbyshire (Fig 1). Within the estate lies Southwood Farm. This lies within the historical area of Southwood which has elements lying in the parishes of Ticknall and a detached portion of Repton, topography which has led to some confusion in the creation of historic records. By 1923 it was also joined by two other farms officially known as 'Southwood Farm' and appearing as such on OS maps. Thus identifying the farm in question at any given point (without map and key) is challenging.

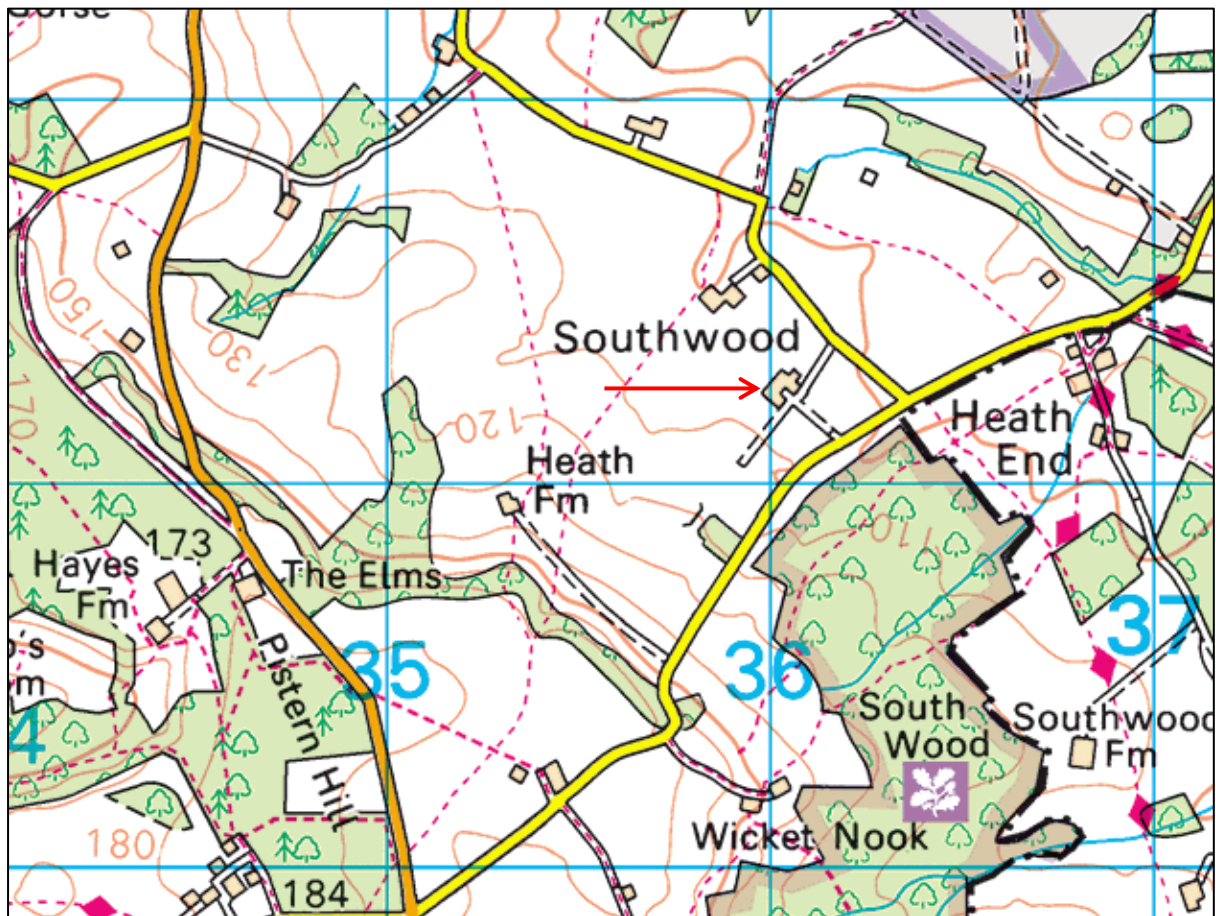


Fig 1: Site location (arrowed). Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Southwood Farm

Within the estate, Calke Abbey continues to be the principal house and the focal point of the property. Around the house lie the essential subsidiary features of a great country estate such as pleasure and kitchen gardens, designed landscape vistas, supporting building including stables and coach houses and gate lodges at access points.

Located within the wider land holding is a farmed landscape dotted with groups of farm buildings and a variety of industrial activities that have always supported landed estates and great houses.

Southwood farm is situated towards the southern perimeter of the present land holding around the Calke Abbey estate and has recently become vacant following the retirement of the tenant farmer after some sixty years. The opportunity has therefore arisen to assess the historic building resource in order that decisions can be made concerning the future use of the individual buildings.

In order that the origins and development of the buildings can be better understood, an historic building survey was commissioned by Rosalind Buck of The National Trust from Iain Soden Heritage Services with the aim of recording the individual buildings in accordance with Level III of the Historic England Guidelines (Historic England 2016).

This level of recording comprises an analytical survey which should include:

'an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historic analysis'.

Requirements were set out in a National Trust Brief, dated April 2019 and undertakings given in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, dated 8 April 2019 (mis-dated 8 March).

The farm was visited on 26 April, 3 May and 13 June 2019 in order to study the current farm complex.

The farmhouse is a statutorily Listed building and the National Heritage List entry comprises the following:

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1096473

Date first listed: 06-Jan-1987

Statutory Address: SOUTHWOOD FARMHOUSE, HEATH LANE

Statutory Address: SOUTHWOOD FARMHOUSE, HEATH LANE

County: Derbyshire

District: South Derbyshire (District Authority)

Parish: Ticknall

National Grid Reference: SK 36010 21254

Details

PARISH OF TICKNALL HEATH LANE SK 32 SE 4/85 (West Side) Southwood Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Late C18. Red brick with Welsh slate and plain tile roof. Brick gable stacks. Dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Front elevation of three bays. Taller symmetrical double fronted part to right has a central segment headed doorway with C19 half glazed door. Flanked on each side by 3-light segment headed casements. Two 2-light segment headed casements above. Left hand range has a lean-to C20 conservatory and a 3-light segment headed casement. 2-light flat arched casement above. Partly blocked staircase window to rear.

Southwood Farm

Listing NGR: SK3601021254

Legacy System number: 82891

The adjacent outbuildings are not individually listed but since they form part of the same farm complex will be legally considered to be similarly protected by the same legislation as defined by the terms outlined by Historic England (Historic England Advice Note 10, 2018).

Iain Soden Heritage Services would like to thank The National Trust, and especially Rosalind Buck, Archaeologist, for the award of this commission. We also express our gratitude to Rachel Walker, Calke Estate Manager and Sarah Brownridge, also of The National Trust, for their help in gaining access to the farm and in providing background data. We gratefully acknowledge the help of staff at Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock for their patience in shepherding us around the documents for the curious confluence of parishes, townships and their many records which make up 'Southwood'.

Historic background

Calke Abbey and its accompanying estate have been well documented, and a re-writing of the wider history is unnecessary here. However, since the farm which is the focus of this report lies within the estate, a brief historical context is appropriate here.

Calke Abbey, as indicated by the name, was once the centre of a religious community, but rather than an abbey it was, in fact, a priory of Austin Canons until The Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539 (Colvin 1985). Immediately after Calke was leased to John Prest for 99 years and he lived there until his death in 1546. Following the death of his wife, who had continued to live there, Calke was occupied by their daughter, Frances, and her husband William Bradbourne. Subject to various land deals Calke had meanwhile been granted, since being seized by the Crown, to John Dudley, then Earl of Warwick, although in fact what Dudley had been granted was only the remaining freehold of the original 99 year lease. He immediately sold the property to John Beaumont of Grace-Dieu in Leicestershire and his son Henry. In 1573 the family parted with the freehold for £450 and within the next two years both the freehold and leasehold interests in Calke were acquired by Richard Wendsley (or Wennesley).

Wendsley was a member of an old Derbyshire family; he had been an MP, had mining interests and used Calke as security for various deals involving lead-mining. One of those to whom the property was mortgaged was Robert Bainbridge who, after spending time in the Tower of London in 1586 for religious indiscretions, eventually settled at Calke. He died there in about 1615 when the property passed to his son, Robert, who sold it in 1622 to Henry Harpur for £5,350.

The Harpurs (becoming the Harpur Crewes) remained at Calke until a series of untimely deaths and complicated entails resulted in a devastating demand for death duties in the late twentieth-century which eventually, after a protracted sequence of complicated negotiations with the government, the National Heritage Memorial Fund, The National Trust and the exchequer, secured the estate for the nation.

Since that time a series of studies have been undertaken on the house and the wider estate which includes Southwood Farm specifically. The latter includes:

Southwood Farm

- *Vernacular Buildings Survey-Southwood Farm Outbuildings. East Midlands Region. 1989. Surveyor: J T Whittaker*
- *Vernacular Buildings Survey-Southwood Farm. East Midlands Region. 1989. Surveyor: Mary Kerr.*
- *The National Trust Archaeological Survey, Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. East Midlands. G Marshall and J P Walker Jan 1987- Sept 1988.*

These previous reports have been consulted as part of the current exercise and will be referenced where relevant throughout this report. Only those elements which appear to have changed significantly since the time of the earlier surveys will be specifically referred to as they are a record of the building group at that date. Wider references to the historic landscape surrounding the farm have not been included since they have not been re-investigated as part of the current undertaking.

Historic maps for the estate appear to be surprisingly few, and are of relatively little help in attributing a secure date for the construction of the current farm-building assembly. A map of c.1775 records the division of Southwood Common and whilst it appears to depict buildings on the site, the level of detail is such that no specific comment can be made regarding the extent of the structures (Kerr 1989).

A second map of 1820 shows the holding to be essentially as it survives at present (minus the modern additions, see below) and therefore the farm must have been built prior to this date (Kerr 1989, fig 13). It notes Richard Woodward as the farmer, together with local field-names – but not the extent of the farm.

The first accurate depiction showing the building group in detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882, surveyed a year earlier (Fig 2). The main farmhouse is shown to be essentially as it appears today, minus the late twentieth-century addition at the south-west gable end and is shown as being of two distinct parts although the dividing line seems to be drawn (inaccurately) immediately to the south-west of the rear wing rather than slightly away from it, thus forming a T-shaped structure. A separate, small structure is depicted to the west, and almost certainly represents a detached privy (Fig 2).

Of the main farmyard group there is a largely unaltered arrangement with some minor losses and changes. Two structures are now no longer visible (marked A and B). The structure A may have been a small suite of pig pens, the central pink coloured section indicates that it was roofed and at each side were two open pens. This is a typical arrangement for such small buildings and most farms kept pigs, if not as part of the commercial enterprise, but for family use. Such animals were also valued for their ability to consume household waste which may otherwise have to be thrown away and transfer it into valuable meat. The second now missing building, B, was a larger structure and appears to have been a further barn attached at right angles to the south-western end of the east range. Since there is no visible indication of it today, its former use cannot now be determined.

All of these lost structures are still present on the 1901 and 1923 editions.

One section of the west stable range which is currently not fully understood is a recess located on the south-west side of that range (Fig 2, C). There is no obvious indication of its presence in the current walling, although that section of the building is externally somewhat covered by vegetative growth at present. However, internally no sign of alteration reveals its presence. The recess is present on the 1901 edition but has gone by 1923.

Southwood Farm

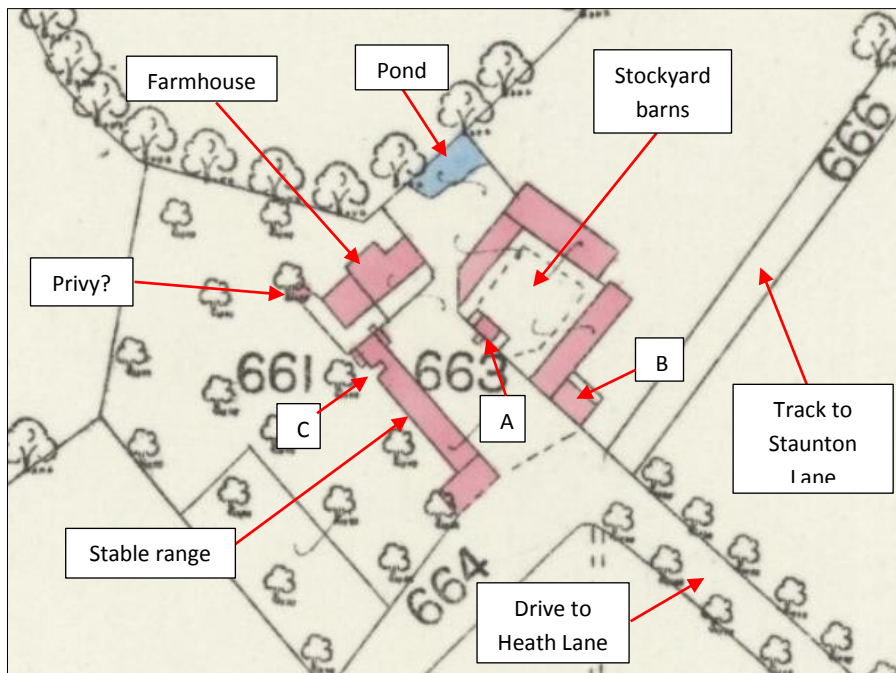


Fig 2: First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch series, surveyed 1881, published 1882. Sheet LXI.1 (Ashby de la Zouche; Calke; Smisby; Staunton Harold; Ticknall). North to top.

Finally, two very small additions can be faintly observed at the north-west end of the same range, one each on the north-east and south-west sides, but their function is uncertain and they do not appear on later editions.

Historic maps and documents

The task of establishing a definitive historic layout for Southwood Farm, whether its buildings or its land, is far from straightforward. For most if not all of its life, the nearby Southwood House has also existed, and by the time of the third edition Ordnance Survey in 1923, there are three farms in the immediate area, all called Southwood Farm. In addition, many personal records, such as censuses and trade directories, simply record properties as just 'Southwood'.

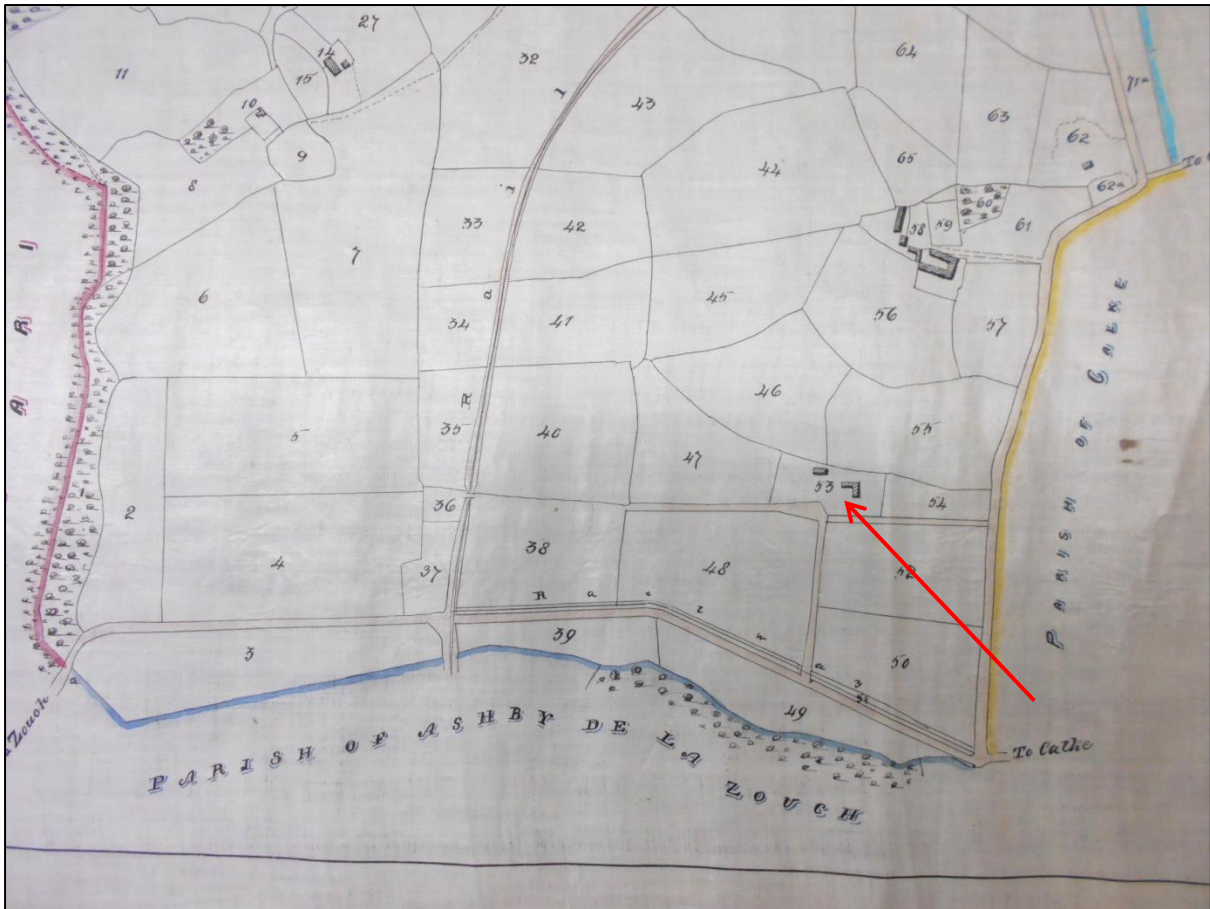
It is also to be noted that while Southwood Farm to modern eyes, lies in the modern parish of Ticknall, it has previously been considered to lie in Ticknall, the Calke estate, a detached portion of Repton, or merely the semi-autonomous Southwood. Many obvious maps simply do not show the area in which the farm sits. At one key moment, the 1840s, when tithe maps were being created, it was considered to lie in Repton, but no Repton tithe map survives.

The Calke estate historic map depicted by Kerr (1989, fig 13) is of 1820 and shows an established Southwood Farm and the names of the fields roundabout. Kerr notes the farmer as Richard Woodward, but the exact extent of the farm holding is not indicated.

Otherwise one of the earliest extant maps which depicts the farm is of 1829. It depicts a pair of early ranges of buildings, which may be some of the buildings standing today. They do form the correct

Southwood Farm

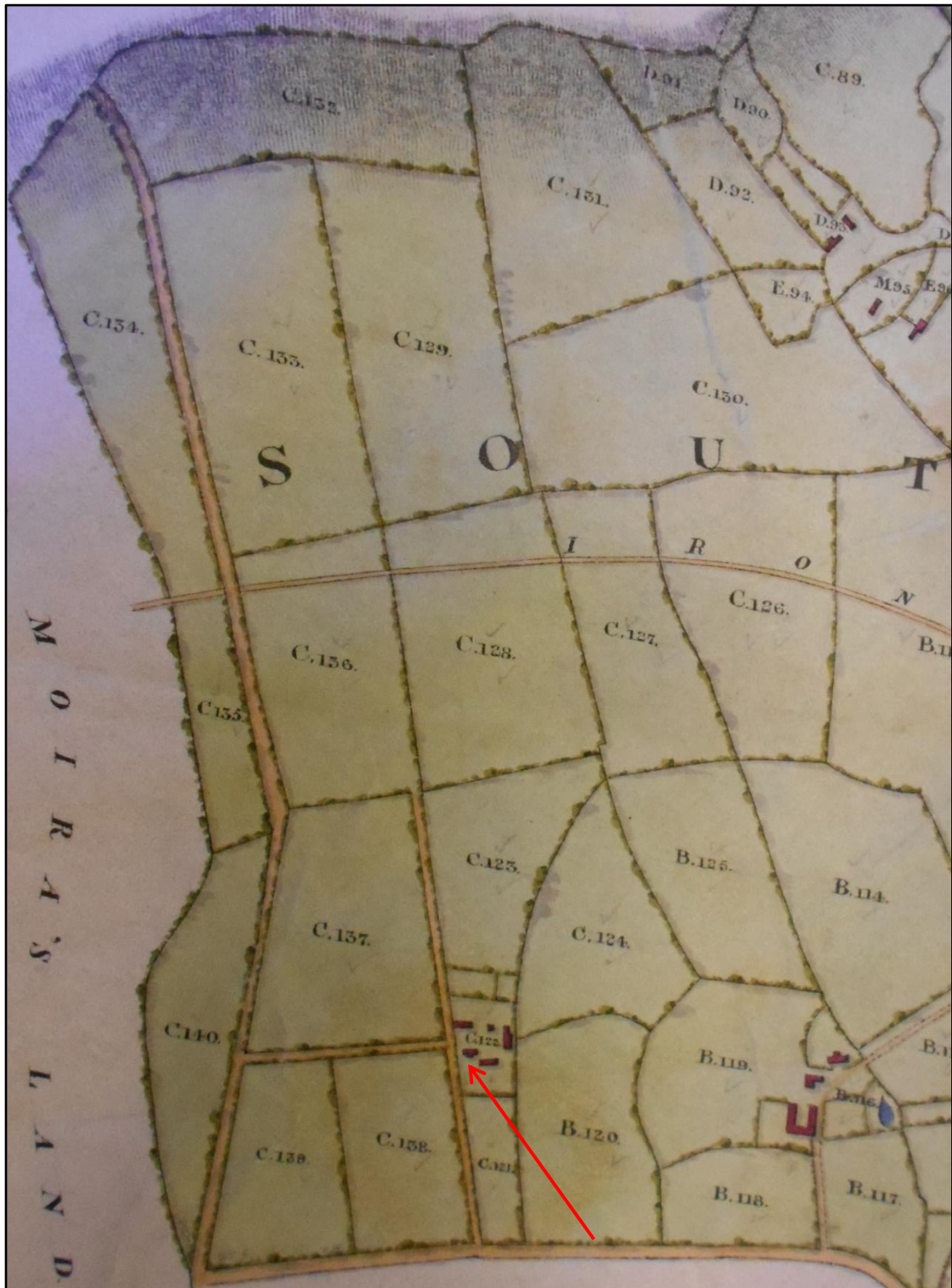
configuration to be the farmhouse, crop barn and cow bier. There is no schedule to go with it which might add date, and the numbered fields are not identifiable as belonging to one farm or another.



Map 1: The farm (arrowed) and its landscape in 1829 (DRO: D2375/E/M/2/28). These may be the farmhouse, the barn and the cow-bier.

It is actually a very slightly earlier map, of 1824, which is more reliable and contains a wide variety of information. It depicts a farm of just over 124.5 acres, and depicts a slightly more complicated building layout than that in the 1829 map. It is probably not sufficiently detailed to use it to conjecture about individual building-development without corroboration. The farmer is given at that date as Richard Woodward, as Kerr (1989) had noted of 1820.

Southwood Farm



Map 2: The farm (arrowed), confusingly with a slightly different layout, in 1824; north is to the right. Its dependent fields (marked C. plus a number) relate to the schedule of field-names and acreages below. B relates to Southwood House adjacent. (DRO: D7309/2).

Southwood Farm

Richard Woodward.				
C.				
89	Tafts Ashes	3	3	15
121	Croft	1	1	5
122	House Yards &c	1	3	20
123	Cow Close	4	0	34
124	Colts Close	4	3	25
126	Far Rough Close	7	1	36
127	Near Rough Close	5	3	8
128	Cabbage Garden	8	0	20
129	Horse Pasture	8	2	15
130	Heaps Close	11	2	22
131	Gin Close	9	0	7
132	Wind-mill Hill	7	2	15
133	Lime Kiln	9	1	20
134	Rough Piece	6	3	6
135	Small Piece below the Rail Road	2	0	36
136	Budge Close	6	2	0
137	Middle Close	6	3	21
138	Near Nether Close	4	2	11
139	Far D?	4	2	22
140	Bucks Yard	4	1	0
Acres		124	2	17

Map 2 (Schedule): The farm field names and acreages in 1824. (DRO: D7309/2). There is no indication of whether fields might be arable or pasture, except for a very few names.

It is clear from the 1824 map schedule that the farm includes a number of industrial archaeological features.

- C130 Heaps Close – may be a personal name or may indicate the dumping of excavated spoil.
- C131 Gin Close -may contain a former horse gin for winding, suggesting a mine-shaft for coal mining.
- C132 Wind-mill hill may contain a post mill or tower mill site.
- C133 Lime Kiln – may contain the site of a lime kiln, part of a widespread industry locally in the 17th-18th centuries with a major centre at Calke Abbey (Marshall et al 1992). Both the 1829 map and the 1910 land-tax (1901 map) show boundary irregularities at the field's eastern end, and the later map shows these as being related to topographical earthworks.
- A mineral railway (serving the lime-burning industry) is noted and shown crossing the farm, from very early in the 19th century.

Since none except the mineral railway is shown as existing on the map, these may be former features, ploughed-over, even by 1824. Coal-mining and lime-burning were both lucrative industries in the surrounding parishes in the 18th centuries, along with pottery production. Pistern Hill nearby was heavily mined for coal in the 18th century and modern geological surveys show the seams as

Southwood Farm

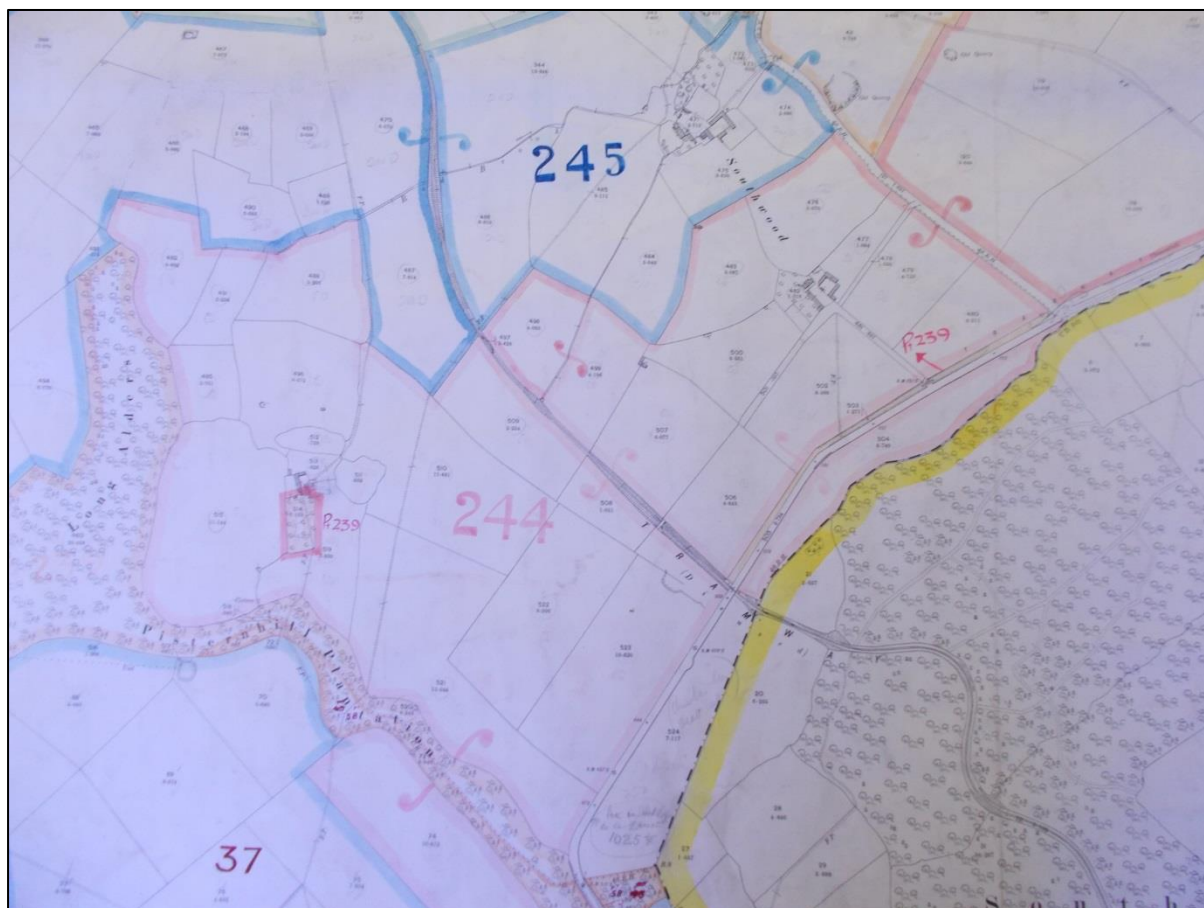
worked-out. By the early 19th century, most such industry had been lost (Spavold and Brown 2005, 19, 21).

In the 1828 poor rate valuation for Repton, but including Southwood, one Edward Woodward has an entry, but which is crossed out and William inserted instead (DRO:D589/ZPO/3). It seems that Richard may have died and perhaps one of two sons assumed responsibility for the farm. Only a house and outbuildings are mentioned, with no further details. In a later reference within the same valuation, William Woodward is noted in Southwood and Repton, but farming 230 acres, so it is by no means certain at that point that we are dealing with the same farm, or perhaps two combined. Kerr (1989) shows William at nearby Southwood House. In an 1843 Survey Book of Ticknall, what may be the same William Woodward owned a number of houses and cottages, including the Malt Office, so while his assets are in part farming-related, he seems to have had more widespread interests (DRO: 2375/E/5/17/11). Woodwards, who had been present on Southwood since at least c1700 continue in Ticknall through the 19th century, but they were increasingly not landed farmers.

The next fully reliable map and schedule combination is that produced by the Government for the 1910 Land Tax Valuation. This uses the 1901 Ordnance Survey Map (sheet LXI:I and has an accompanying register (DRO: D595R/2/1/11). It is noted as 'Calke and Ticknall'.

Farm 244 lists Elizabeth Dumelow, farmer of 149 acres at the correct Southwood Farm. As a matter of potential confusion, it also then notes that at Southwood House lived Thomas Dumelow, farming 161 acres (Farm 245). As will be seen, this clear and official occurrence of the surname Dumelow allows us to build up a descent for the farm for a considerable period to that point.

Southwood Farm



Map 3: The farm (244, bounded in fading pink) on the 1910 Land Tax Assessment.

With Richard Woodward farming the relevant Southwood Farm in 1820/1824, and potentially Edward or William Woodward doing so in the 1840s, the change to the Dumelow family probably took place around 1850. The relevant pages of the 1851 census are not legible but all those thereafter 1861 -1901 contain relevant information.

The following Trade Directories were also consulted:

- Post Office Directory 1855, 136
- Harrod & Co Directory 1870, 300
- Wright's Directory 1874, 265-6
- Kelly's Directory 1891, 317
- Kelly's Directory 1895, 362
- Kelly's Directory 1899, 374
- Kelly's Directory 1912, 423

Thomas William Dumelow farmed Southwood Farm from at least 1855, until at least 1874, with an entry of his age in census records confirming that his son, John, is the same John who had taken over the farm between 1874 and 1881, and continued to farm there until at least 1901. After his death John was succeeded by his widow, Elizabeth, who appears to continue farming alone 1910-12 (see above).

Southwood Farm

The farm size altered somewhat during its life. After its appearance in 1824 as 124.5 acres, it ends up in 1910 as 149a (land tax assessment). Between those dates it varied in size, from 120a in the 1861 and 1871 censuses, but by the time John Dumelow had succeeded his father Thomas William in 1881 it had apparently increased to 189a. This may be because the enumerator mis-heard or confused the entry for 149a or he may have been farming additional land rented from a neighbour. Later censuses do not state the acreage. The appearance of Elizabeth as John's wife and then her occurrence in her own right in the reliable 1910 assessment and directories makes clear the descent during this long period of stability during which the farm approached its greatest extent.

The building survey

All of the buildings were made available to the authors of this report as necessary. All elements were viewed and recorded where safe to do so. The only areas which were not closely inspected were the attics of the farmhouse (although they were observed via loft hatches) and the cellars, to which no access is currently available.

Within the farm buildings the only elements of the structures which could not be closely observed were parts of the roofs which were observed from ground level.

Site survey drawings of the farm complex had been commissioned by the National Trust and were made available for the purposes of this report. They have been annotated and amended as necessary to show alterations and developmental phasing. Given the lack of historic mapping it has not been possible to ascribe specific dates to the various phases of alteration observed on site, apart from the most modern addition at the south-west end of the farmhouse. Therefore, the phasing is intended to show the relative chronology of the additions where evidence supports such interpretation.

A glossary of architectural terms is appended for clarity.

Southwood Farm

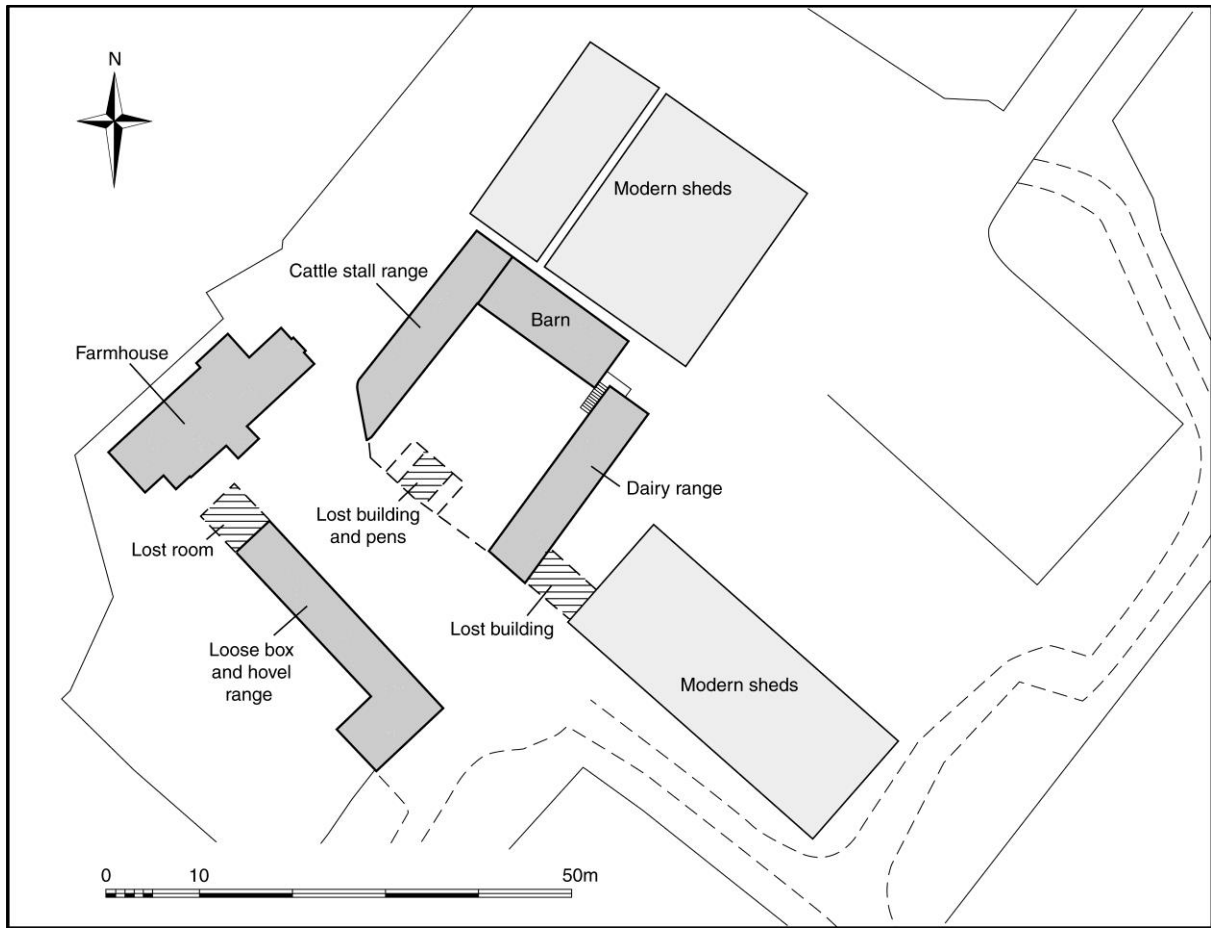


Fig 3: The Southwood Farm complex showing the farm's current configuration and lost elements.

The farmhouse is situated at the north-west of the complex and the principal elevation faces the main access drive from Heath Lane (see Figs 1 and 3). A secondary access lane is located on the north-east side which leads onto Staunton Lane. The farmhouse is built entirely from red brick apart from low sections of sandstone plinth which are visible on some sides of the building (see below for details).

The main elevation of the original portion of the farmhouse is of two and a half storeys with a two-storey rear wing. A single-storey section located against the south-west gable end was then added and subsequently given a second floor (Fig 4). A modern (late twentieth-century) two-storey addition had been added against this on the south-west side. There are further single storey additions located against the rear elevation (see below).

Southwood Farm



Fig 4: The farmhouse showing phases of construction. Ground-floor.

Southwood Farm



Fig 5: The principal (south-east) elevation of the farmhouse, looking north-west. 1m and 2m scale rods.

The farmhouse

Phase One-The farmhouse-exterior

The original farmhouse is built almost entirely of red brick (with an average brick size 235mm x 110mm x 70mm) and where it is visible beneath modern external surfacing, a plinth of sandstone Fig 6). The brickwork of the elevation defies customary description, comprising no consistent bonding from ground level to the eaves. The whole elevation seems to be a confusing mixture of English Cross Bond, Flemish Bond, English Bond or English Garden Wall Bond with variations throughout, including entire courses of stretchers (Brunskill 1990). The more consistent courses most closely resemble Monk Bond. The reasons for this are entirely unknown and may simply reflect inexperienced brick layers.

Whilst the precise date of construction is not known, stylistically the building appears to most probably date to the last quarter of the eighteenth-century and this is perhaps supported by the presence of a building on a c1775 map of the common (see above). It is reasonable to suppose that it is also the same building depicted in a consistent location on the 1824 and 1829 maps (reproduced above).

Southwood Farm

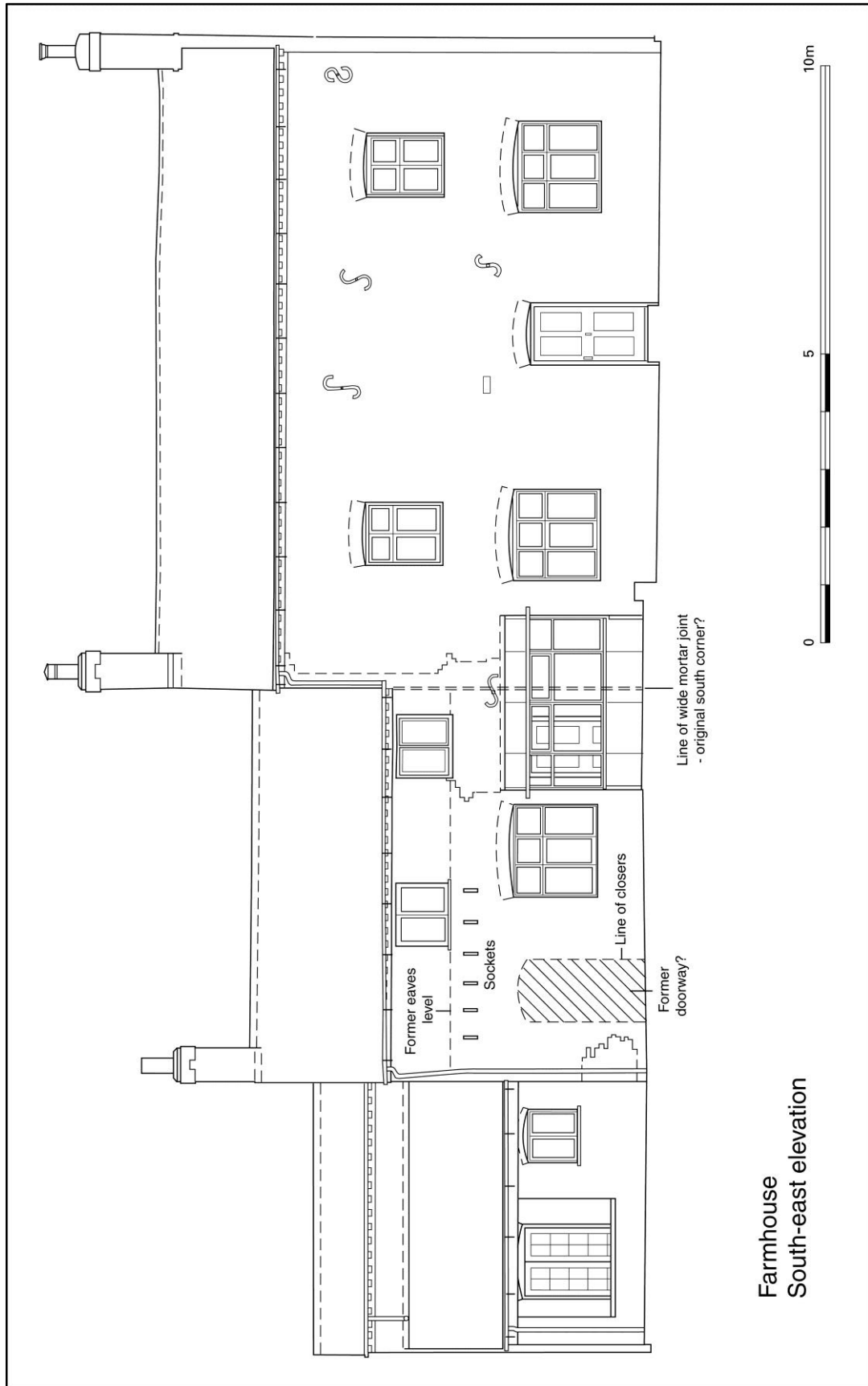


Fig 5A: South-east elevation of the farmhouse.

Southwood Farm

The ground-floor of the 2½-storey section of the building has a symmetrical configuration of two wide six-light windows set beneath shallow segmental arches on either side of an almost central doorway, also beneath a segmental arch (Fig 6). Further evidence of the curiously inconsistent bricklaying can be seen in the uneven heights of the two ground-floor window openings; that on the south-west is one brick higher at the jambs than the window to the north-east. It is assumed that this unevenness was simply a mistake, and though not immediately noticeable, suggests a somewhat cavalier attitude when the house was being built. It also means that each window frame must be of very slightly different size. Each opening is fitted with a six-light timber frame comprising four fixed lights (those to each side of the opening) and two side-opening lights in the centre. Both are replacements, probably copying an earlier, possibly original, configuration.



Fig 6: The two and a half storey phase one portion of the main farmhouse, looking north-west. 1m and 2m scale rods. The 1m rod rests in a 300mm-deep French drain cut through the surrounding concrete apron.

Between the ground-floor windows is the front door, also set beneath a segmental arch (Fig 6). The opening contains a painted timber frame fitted with a four-panel door with the upper two panels currently, and secondarily, glazed with sheets of large plate glass which would not have been available when the house was first built.

At first-floor level there are two narrower windows of four-lights each beneath segmental arches, each fitted with four-light timber casements. The remainder of the elevation is entirely plain up to eaves level. This slightly unusual configuration presents a somewhat austere façade; a central window at first-floor level has been omitted where one would be expected to light the first-floor landing, though this has unusually been replaced by a different configuration of fenestration on the north side of the building (see below).

Southwood Farm

The high, plain, wall above the first-floor windows similarly seems to beg its own fenestration, but this is also positioned elsewhere, this time on each gable end to light the attic storey. The only relief to this blank walling is two courses of projecting brickwork immediately beneath the eaves where the lower projecting course forms a slight cornice comprising an entire row of bricks laid as headers topped by a simple dentil row formed by alternate flush and projecting headers.

The roof of the main range is covered with hand-dressed slates (possibly Westmorland or maybe more local Swithland) laid in diminishing courses, topped by a lead-covered ridge with the same used as flashing around the end chimney stacks. Each stack is almost plain with only a simple upper projecting cornice, though both of these upper sections have been replaced since they comprise different brickwork.

The main south-east elevation contains four iron S-shaped tie-bar strap ends indicating that the building has historically suffered from concerns about lateral movement. The only other addition is iron brackets for telegraph wires and a modern light fitting. Occasional nails suggest the former presence of climbing plants, perhaps grown in flanking flower beds, before the apron in front of the house was concreted over.

The north-east gable wall is almost entirely plain and, apart from the plain but similarly inconsistent brickwork of the walling, contains only the single projecting chimney stack and one window at attic level (Fig 7).



Fig 7: The north-east gable elevation, looking south-west. 1m and 2m scale rods.

Southwood Farm

A small portion of the sandstone plinth is visible along this elevation, but is mostly hidden due to the modern concrete path laid along this side of the house. There are four iron S-shaped tie-bar ends and two long, plain iron bar ties at attic level, further indicating concerns about structural movement.

The attic-level window appears to be a modern reconfiguring of an earlier opening. There is curiously no lintel or segmental arch and the window abuts clumsily against the chimney stack. Above the opening a row of stretchers topped by a row of headers may indicate the former presence of a timber lintel but heavy re-pointing makes such a configuration uncertain. On the southeast side a partial row of closers suggests a former, perhaps narrower, opening. Currently, the opening is fitted with an eight-light window comprising two casements, each of fixed and four side-opening panes.

The shoulders of the chimney stack appear to have been altered and currently comprise battered slopes with flaunching capped by slates (see Fig 7).

There are a number of modern fittings comprising various wiring and a burglar alarm box.

The north-west elevation is composed of the rear of the 2½-storey section of the house as well as the contemporary rear two-storey section (Fig 8).



Fig 8: The rear (north-west) elevation of the 2 ½ and 2 storey sections of the farmhouse, looking south. 2m scale rod.

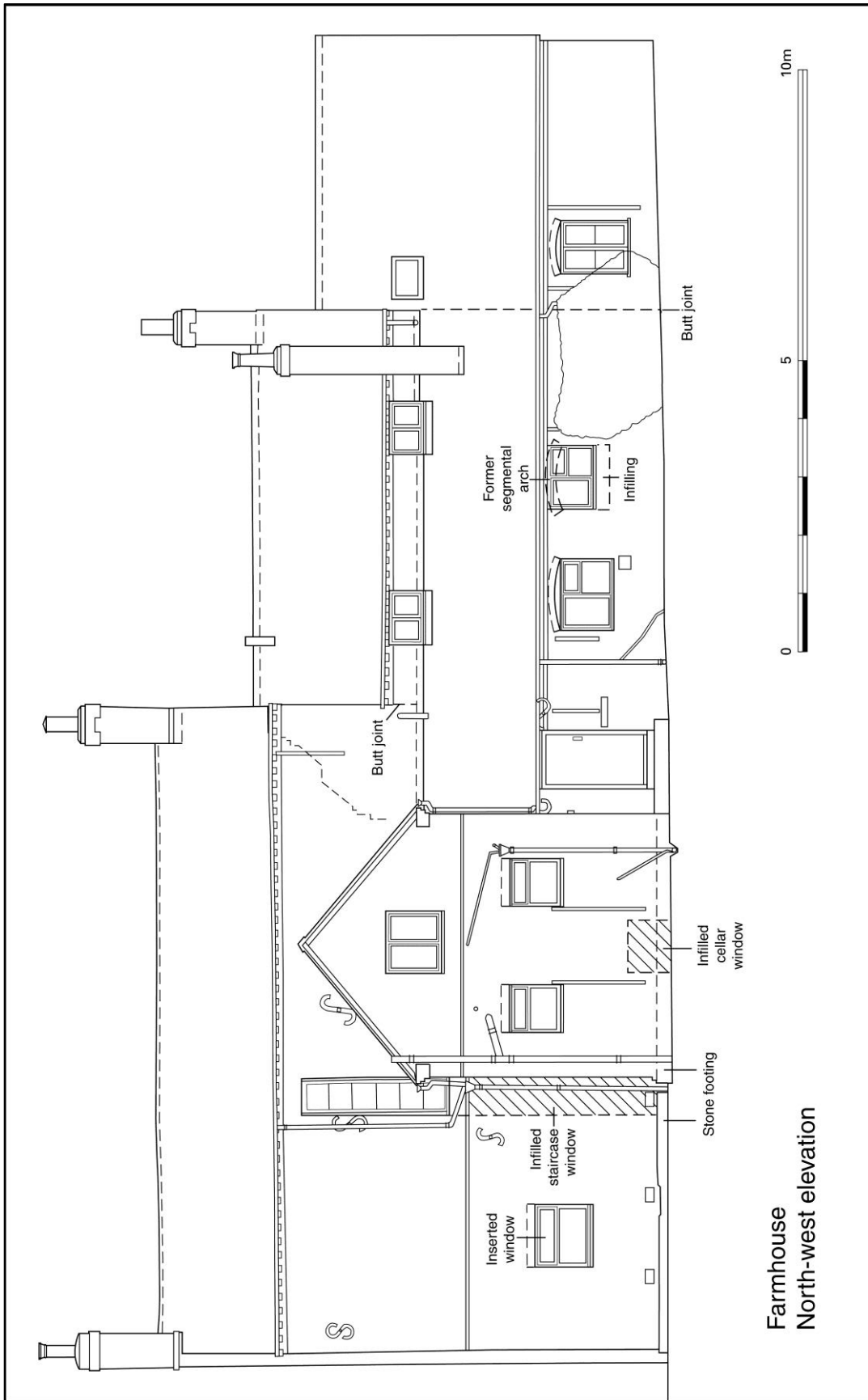


Fig 8A: North-west elevation of the farmhouse.

Southwood Farm

Originally the north-east wall of the main farmhouse contained no windows apart from an unusual ground-to-eaves stair-light. The present ground-floor window lighting the room at the north-eastern end of the main farmhouse is a modern insertion and has a flat lintel composed of a course of edge-laid headers, presumably laid on a concealed iron lintel. Patching to each jamb indicates where the opening has been cut into the existing brickwork. The window is fitted with a two-light frame, the lower light fixed, the upper top-hinged. There is a sill of modern nibbed roof tiles.

To the south-west the original ground-to-eaves level stair-light has been partially infilled, perhaps due to fears that it may have compromised the structural integrity of the building since such a tall, narrow slit means that effectively the rear wall was built in two, barely-connected portions (see Figs 8 and 9).



Fig 9: The partially infilled vertical stair-light, looking south-east. 1m scale rod. Note stone plinth.

Quite why such a window was contemplated is unknown; no similar configuration has been observed by either of the authors of this report either in rural or urban buildings, almost certainly for good reasons since, as stated above, it had the potential to compromise wall-stability. The upper section, still glazed, contains six fixed glass panes set within a timber frame, each pane separated by narrow glazing bars. The presence of this window explains the lack of a first-floor central window in the south-east elevation, the more common configuration and far better for illumination since it would admit direct sunlight.

Southwood Farm

The location of the staircase, to one side of the stair-well strongly indicates that the rear wing of the house is contemporary, since this position, to one side, respects the rear-wing location (Figs 4 and 21). If the rear wing were a secondary addition (as the 1824 and 1829 historic maps might suggest) it would be more likely that the tall ground-to-eaves window would have been constructed centrally, but it was not.

The same dentil cornice is set beneath the eaves and the remainder of the wall contains four S-shaped tie-bar strap ends and a single round-section tie rod, laid parallel to the wall plane from close to the top of the staircase window and extending as far as the south-west gable.

There are a number of modern polyurethane or plastic rainwater goods and various runs of wiring along with two timber bird-nesting boxes.

The north-east side wall of the rear wing contains a single window (Fig 10). It has been assumed here that this rear range is contemporary with the main three-bay front section of the farmhouse, largely on account of the identical stone footings, the size, colour and bonding of the brickwork and the fact that such a rear range containing what is assumed to be a scullery above a cellar would be a likely, and almost indispensable adjunct to the front parlour and kitchen located there (see below, interior). The 1824 and 1829 maps are equivocal regarding the contemporaneous nature of this element of the building, suggesting perhaps that it is a later addition. However, in other ways those two maps are inconsistent with each other, so no conclusion is drawn in that respect. The lack of butt joints makes absolute certainty impossible at present.



Fig 10: The north-east facing elevation of the rear wing, looking south-west. Probable outline of former timber lintel shown with yellow dashed lines. 2m scale rod

Southwood Farm

The stone plinth is clearly visible in this rear section of the house and comprises either undressed or crudely-dressed limestone rubble. It does not appear to have been laid in courses.

The brickwork element of the elevation is more consistently laid than other sections of the house, primarily in Monk Bond though with occasional aberrations where for no obvious reason there are a number of stretchers followed by rows of headers in odd courses. The same dentil course is set beneath the eaves and the roof is covered with slate capped with blue engineering ridge tiles.

The single window appears to be set within an original opening but has lost the original timber lintel. A row of stretchers topped by a row of headers, set within a cementitious mortar appears to indicate the line of the former lintel (see Fig 10). A row of closers down the north jamb indicates that there was originally an opening in this position. The current frame and glazing are modern and comprise a two-light window with a fixed lower pane and a top-hinged upper light.

There is a wall-fitted plastic vent cover and surface-mounted wiring, the rainwater goods are all of polyurethane or plastic.

The north-west gable wall of the two-storey wing has windows on both ground- and first-floor levels (Fig 11).



Fig 11: The north-west gable of the rear wing, looking south-east. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

The ground-floor windows appear to be set rather high in the wall though this is because originally this section of the house was cellared, over a raised floor (see Figs 4, 11 and 12). Both have been altered and each is set beneath a flat lintel of edge-laid bricks, the same as the window lighting the rear of room G3 (see Fig 8). The frames are of a similar date and comprise a fixed and opening pane set one over the other. This configuration suggests a late twentieth-century alteration since no supporting lintel is visible. At first floor level there is a single window which appears to retain its original size although seems to have lost its original timber lintel, which has been replaced by a concealed version. To either side of the opening, at the top of each jamb, can be seen re-set bricks which appear to indicate the width of the original timber lintel. The window frame is a modern painted timber two-light casement, one fixed, the other opening; each contains a single pane of glass.

Most farmhouses and especially those in rural locations, had cellars since such a below-ground room offered the only consistently cool storage for perishable foodstuffs. The current cellar is inaccessible but the former window opening can be seen, now infilled, close to the present ground level (see Figs 4 and 12).



Fig 12: Infilled cellar window in north-west gable wall. Outline indicated in yellow dashes. 2m scale rod.

The brick infilling extends to the current concrete path surface and through the sandstone plinth at the base of the brickwork of the main elevation. There is no clear indication of a lintel but the lack of angled scars suggests a timber lintel rather than a segmental arch made from brick. It must also be assumed that there was an external light-well since otherwise little light could be admitted. There is currently no visible indication of any external access unless the infilled opening was a doorway head rather than a window.

Externally, almost nothing can be seen of the north-west facing return wall of the rear wing since later additions have largely obscured the original wall (Figs 4 and 11). There is a doorway at ground level which is almost certainly original, but which is now an internal link between the early structure and the later addition (see below).

Southwood Farm



Fig 13: The farmhouse, looking south-east showing early south-west gable above later work. 2m scale rod.

Similarly, only a small part of the south-west gable wall can now be seen since the remainder is obscured by later additions (Fig 13). The section that can be seen reveals the walling to be of the same materials and bonding at the north-east gable, although here the chimney stack is flush and does not project from the wall plane. The stack which projects above the ridge has largely been rebuilt and is topped by two clay pots (Fig 14).



Fig 14: The phase one south-west gable looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

Set high, immediately beneath the edge of the roof are two two-light windows, one each to either side of the central stack. These two windows light the room within the attic level (see below). Each comprises timber frames and one fixed and one opening casement fitted with single panes of glass. Above each is an iron S-shaped wall tie, fixed internally to the ends of the purlins (see below).

Phase One-The farmhouse interior, ground-floor

The rooms within the farmhouse have been numbered for ease of reference with G1 etc for Ground-floor, F1 etc for First-floor and S1 etc for Second-floor. Where known, former room-names are also included, although these may not indicate an original usage.

Room G1-the hallway

Entered from the principal entrance front of the house, this small connecting room allows access to the two rooms on either side and the staircase to the upper floors (Figs 4 and 15).



Fig 15: Room G1, the entrance hall and stairs, looking north-west through front door. 1m scale rod.

The floor comprises hard-fired red clay six-inch square quarry tiles, almost certainly a late nineteenth- or more likely, early twentieth-century alteration. Doorways lead to the left and right to the principal downstairs rooms (see below, rooms G3 and G4), the under stairs cupboard (G2) and the staircase. A dado rail is set against the wall side of the staircase.

Southwood Farm

Almost entirely plain apart from a simple skirting board and door architraves, both modern replacements, the most notable feature is the staircase. This is constructed from timber and is currently carpeted so neither treads nor risers could be observed. It is assumed, but not certain, that the timber is pine. The newel at the base of the banister rail is of square section with a simple cap and plain square-section spindles rise from the closed string; all are painted with white gloss paint.

The walls are papered and painted, as is the ceiling.

Apart from a modern light switch, ceiling light and fitting and smoke-detector there are no other fixtures or fittings.

Room G2-the under stairs cupboard

Currently used as a storage space, it is almost certain that formerly this provided internal access to a currently inaccessible cellar (Fig 4). The current cupboard is entered via a simple vertically planked door of four unequal sized planks, one edge of each having beaded edges. It is internally ledged, but not braced. On the outside is an iron drop-latch and a simple hook set high on the door frame has been latterly used to close the door from the hallway side.

Internally, the space has one half of the floor in concrete, the other is boarded with sheets of modern plywood (see Fig 4). The plywood sheets are securely fixed to underlying timber battens and could not be lifted, but their location suggests that is the likely position of an under-stairs set of cellar steps since there is no other potential location within the house. This has been confirmed by the last tenant, who recalled the cellar being infilled and steps being blanked off in his youth. The fact that the timber half of the space is located beneath the side of the room which is situated beneath the staircase suggests that this is almost certainly where the steps are situated since this ground-to-basement flight would be located under the flight above, thus affording the necessary headroom. It should also be noted that the room to the north-east has a timber floor and may also hide an area of former cellar (room G3).

Finally, it must be remembered that originally this now entirely unlit space was once afforded natural daylight from the currently infilled tall staircase window which reached almost to ground level (see Figs 4, 8 and 9). If there were not a cellar flight of stairs here, there seems to be no obvious reason for the continuation of this tall, narrow window to almost ground level. The edge of the filled-in stair-light can be discerned in the plastered contours of the back wall.

Room G3-the sitting room or parlour

Located at the north-eastern end of the farmhouse, this room appears to have been the best ground-floor room or parlour (Fig 4). The reason for this supposition is that it is the only room (currently) to have the ceiling joists covered and the principal beams boxed-in (Fig 16).

The door into the room is of four panels with simple moulding in the rebates and has been stripped. There is a modern handle although the position for an earlier example and key hole can be seen.

Southwood Farm



Fig 16: Room G3, the sitting room or parlour, looking north. 1m scale rod.

There are two axial beams which support the floor above and the ceiling between is plastered. Each boxed-in beam has beaded lower edges but is otherwise plain; they are currently painted white.

There are two windows, one each in the north-west and south-east walls (Fig 4). The latter is original and is set externally beneath the shallow segmental brick arch (see Fig 6). The frame is of painted timber and comprises six lights; four are fixed, the central two are opening. The whole of the interior is covered with modern secondary double-glazing set within the reveal. The sill is also of painted timber. The catches to the opening lights appear stylistically to date from the inter-war period and this perhaps indicates that the window frame was replaced at that time.

The window in the north-west wall is entirely modern (see Fig 8). It is set beneath a flat concealed lintel and has two lights, the lower fixed, the upper opening hinged along the top.

The north-east gable wall contains the fireplace, although only the fire-opening survives; there is no historic surround or hearth. The simple recess is outlined with plain timber slats and to either side are in-built low walls of artificial stone topped with timber to form simple shelves. The hearth slab is paved with grey slate set within a timber border.

The south-west wall is plain apart from modern skirting and the doorway leading from the hall.

Although carpeted, it could be felt that the floor is of timber, perhaps suggesting that the cellar postulated from the understairs-space, extends under this room.

Southwood Farm

Apart from modern electrical fittings, there are no other fixtures in the room.

Room G4-the dining room formerly the kitchen.

Situated at the south-west end of the farmhouse, this is the largest room on the ground-floor (Figs 4 and 17).



Fig 17: Room G4, the dining room, formerly the kitchen, looking south-west. 1m scale rod.

Entered directly from the hallway (G1) the doorway there is fitted with a four-panel pine door hung on both HL and strap hinges indicative of either re-use or repair. The door has been stripped and can be seen to be of pine and is closed with a simple drop latch.

The floor of the room comprises the same red quarry tiles used in the hallway (room G1) and appears to be similarly an early twentieth-century replacement. The most striking feature is a large inglenook located against the south-west wall (Figs 4 and 17). Set beneath a large oak bressumer with a simple chamfer to the outer lower edge, the fireplace opening has been altered to contain a much-reduced fireplace. This narrower chimney breast contains a cast-iron wood-burning stove and the opening is simply set with a modern tile surround and has a raised hearth covered with smaller tiles. Set within the rear of the original inglenook are two cupboards. That to the south-east was almost certainly a spice cupboard and retains what appears to be an original oak door with an arched central single panel (Fig 18).



Fig 18: The spice cupboard set with the back wall of the inglenook in G4.

The exterior surface of both the frame and the door has been stripped but the interior of the door retains what may be original green paint. The cupboard contains two timber shelves and is entirely timber lined both on the tops, sides, base and back. The location of such a cupboard, to store expensive spices and also perhaps sugar and flour, was especially chosen so that the location, close to the fire would ensure that the contents remained damp-free.

To the north-west of the current fireplace a second, smaller, recess has been much altered and is now fitted with a single glass pane in a timber frame; it is not therefore certain how it was originally configured though it may have been similar to that described above.

To the north-west of the inglenook a deep, narrow cupboard may have originally served as a larder for the storage of further foodstuffs. Subsequently it appears to have become a linking corridor when the second building phase was added, affording an internal connection between the two ground-floor spaces (see Fig 4). It was then re-closed, apparently relatively recently as it is described in 1989 as a 'recent alteration' and shown infilled, perhaps when the present fitted kitchen in that space was added (see below; Kerr 1989). The current deep cupboard is entirely featureless and contains no shelving or any other features.

The north-west side of the room contains a doorway which affords internal access to the kitchen situated in the rear wing (G5). Due to the presence of the now inaccessible cellar beneath that room, there are steps leading up into the latter (Fig 19). The risers and treads of the steps are of timber, dark-stained and possibly of elm. The door is vertically planked, ledged, but not braced. It is hung on what appear to be modern strap hinges and is closed with a simple drop latch.



Fig 19: The north-west wall of room G4 showing doorway into G5, looking north. 1m scale rod.

Apart from a shallow reveal around the doorway with a simple timber surround, the wall is otherwise plain with only a modern skirting.

Overhead, the principal beams are laid north-west to south-east across the room with the joists set at right-angles. The beams have small chamfers and the simplest of run-out stops. The joists are not chamfered and shows no signs of having been fitted with laths on their undersides, suggesting that the room never had a plaster ceiling.

Room G5-back kitchen, originally the scullery?

This room is located in the projecting two-storey rear wing on the north-west side of the main house (Fig 4). Its location, at the rear of the building and above an infilled cellar suggests that it may have been a scullery, although since no historic fixtures or fittings remain, this cannot be proven.

There is, and appears never to have been a fireplace within this portion of the building (see Figs 4 and 11). Thus, the rooms located here would have been un-heated and this is why the ground-floor space has been suggested as the former scullery. Also, its location adjacent to the kitchen would support this view.

Currently there are no historic fixtures or fittings visible apart from the ceiling structural timbers and the two doors, one leading from G4 and the other to G7 (Fig 4).



Fig 20: Room G5, the back kitchen, looking west. 1m scale rod.

The entire room has been re-plastered and is fitted with modern kitchen units, tiles and flooring. The construction of the structural floor surface is not known due to the presence of the modern covering.

As has been mentioned above, all of the window openings are fitted with modern frames. The door in the south-west wall currently leads into the later, added section of the building (room G7) but may have begun as an original doorway. However, the ground plan within the survey carried out in 1989 indicates that this doorway as it stands was part of a scheme of 'recent alterations'. No further information is given, and since none of the structure of the walls can presently be seen, this dating has to be assumed to be correct. It does seem rather unusual for there to be no rear access into or from the farmhouse, especially if this were the scullery, since it would by definition be an area of the house where supplies and other foodstuffs are likely to have been prepared; it would also have been the space where water was needed for cleaning such items and so a rear door would seem necessary since otherwise all such items would have to be brought through the kitchen.

The door is vertically planked, ledged but not braced, each plank containing one beaded edge. It has been much altered and is currently hung on the opposite side to that from which it was originally supported. There is an infilled keyhole and scar of a lock-box on the current hinge side of the door, so the present hinges and drop latch are later replacements. The bottom edge has been extended.

The ceiling contains one principal beam with broad chamfers but no stops. The joists are all visible and are un-chamfered.

Phase One-The farmhouse interior, first-floor

Room F1-the landing and half-landing

Southwood Farm

Accessed via the staircase from the ground-floor, this landing is predominantly located towards the main front of the house although there is a half-landing which also affords access to the lower, rear wing (Fig 21).



Fig 21: The farmhouse showing phases of construction. First-floor.

Southwood Farm

That rear-landing is simply a rectangular space located on the north-west side of the house. Halfway between the ground- and first-floors and allows access into room F4 which is set lower than the principal first-floor rooms (Fig 22).



Fig 22: The half-landing, looking north-west into room F2. 1m scale rod.

The banisters are the same as those described at ground level and remain painted throughout. The staircase itself is carpeted and is assumed to be as described above. The only other feature within the half-landing area is the rear staircase window which is partly open, the lower half being infilled (see Figs 9 and 22). The interior wall surface around the window and door to F2 is covered with modern tongue-and-grooved panelled wood, thickly varnished. A modern dado rail follows the angle of the rise of the stairs, matching a similarly angled skirting (Fig 22).

The main landing is similarly constructed with largely modern materials and has no distinguishing features other than those mentioned above. There is (fortunately) no further use of the tongue-and-groove wall covering. Two doors lead into the remaining principal first-floor rooms (F3 and F4, see below).

Room F2-the rear bathroom

Currently entirely fitted with modern wall coverings and bathroom and sanitary ware, there are no historic features visible (Fig 23).



Fig 23: Room F2, the bathroom, looking north-west. 1m scale rod.

A vertically planked, ledged, but not braced door closes the room from the landing which is at a slightly lower level than the bathroom. The door is hung on iron strap hinges and is closed with a wooden draw-bolt, the only example of this type present in the building. Both the door and the bolt have been stripped of all paint since it was previously recorded in 1989. Inside the room, all of the walls and the ceiling up to the level of the purlins are covered with varnished tongue-and-groove panelling creating a snapshot of 1980's ski-chalet/sauna-styling at its most extreme. Apart from the two purlins, thickly painted black, not a single inch of original surface is visible apart from the possible exception of the area of flat roof between the two aforementioned beams. There is a loft hatch set within that space, though the concealed roof space was not inspected.

As mentioned above, the window is a modern replacement.

It is assumed that the room formerly served as a bedroom, though since there was no fireplace, it must have been an unwelcoming space, particularly as it is located on the cold side of the building and could never have received any direct sunlight from the north-west facing window.

Room F3-bedroom

Situated at the south-west end of the building, the room is lit by a single window in the front (south-east) elevation (Fig 21). The door into the room from the landing is vertically planked, each plank with a single beaded edge and ledged but not braced. It is hung on HL hinges and fastened with a simple drop latch. There is a deep chimney stack against the south-west gable wall which also carries the flue from the fireplace of the room beneath (G4) and is fitted with a mid-nineteenth-century, arch-topped and decorated cast iron register grate and painted surround (Fig 24).



Fig 24: Room F3, the fireplace looking west. 1m scale rod.

To the south-east of the fireplace is a deep cupboard which appears to have originally been a doorway connecting through to the rooms situated in the secondary extension (see Rooms F5-7; Figs 4 and 21, and below). Thus, this doorway can only have been added after that secondary extension was increased in height (see below). Subsequently, when that space was further sub-divided a corridor was created along the north-west side of the building and a new doorway was created to the north of the fireplace, leading into F5 (Fig 21). This door is the current access to those further bedrooms. Probably at the same time, the now defunct doorway south of the fireplace became a deep cupboard which now houses a hot-water tank and shelving which created an airing cupboard.

There is a bank of fitted cupboards set against the north wall of the room which is otherwise devoid of historic detail apart from the beams and joists of the ceiling (Fig 24). These, like all of the other beams and joists within the house, have been stripped and coated with a dark varnish. The beams carry simple chamfers and run-out stops, the joists are plain.

The floor is carpeted but is most likely made from lime ash (see Room F4, below).

Room F4-bedroom

Located on the north-east side of the building, this room is also lit by a single window in the front (south-east) elevation (Fig 21). The door into the room from the landing is vertically planked, each plank with a single beaded edge and ledged but not braced. It is hung on HL hinges and fastened with a simple drop latch. The room is almost entirely plain apart from a simple fireplace set against the north-east gable wall which contains a cast-iron grate and surround, cast in one piece and painted white (Fig 25). The grate is of late nineteenth-century date and incorporates a decorative scrollwork design to the fire-bars which form part of the design. To either side the slight recesses formed by the chimney breast appear to have been dry-lined recently, probably to alleviate either cold or damp and the battens to which the lining was fixed remain.



Fig 25: Room F4 looking north showing fireplace, ceiling construction and lime-ash floor. 1m scale rod.

The ceiling beams and joists are identical to those of room F3 although aligned differently (see Fig 21); they match those of the rooms beneath (Fig 4).

The floor has had the fitted carpet removed which has revealed the underlying floor surface to be made from lime-ash. Lime-ash is the residue found at the bottom of a wood-fired lime kiln, consisting of waste lime and wood ash. Such kilns during the 18th century were part-and-parcel of the Calke estate and it is highly likely that this floor was made up from locally-sourced lime-ash, perhaps even from within the farm, if the historic maps (above) are followed.

A lime-ash floor typically occurs on the upper floors of a building. Due to the greater weight of a lime-ash floor than one of timber, the floor needs to be supported on sturdy beams across or along the length of the building with joists being placed at intervals of about 400mm (16 in). A bed of reeds (or similar grasses) is placed on the joists making a tight thatch. They are typically secured by placing oak laths over them and nailing these to the joists. A c50mm slurry of lime-ash composition is poured over the bedding material which supports it until the lime-ash has dried out and the upper surface could be buffed to a fine finish using a mixture of egg-white, curdled milk or fish-gelatine. The underside could be left bare or smoothed with a lime-plaster. Alternatively, the floor joists could be concealed with a conventional lath and plaster ceiling, although in this farmhouse all of the joists are visible from beneath.

Isaac Ware in his *A Complete Body of Architecture* (1756) remarks on "the beauty of floors of plaster mixed with other ingredients", comparing them with those of granite. The floor surface visible in room F4 is of a grey colour, resembling that of a modern concrete or cement, presumably a result of coal (fuel) ash present within the mix. Apart from some slight cracking, the floor appears to be in

Southwood Farm

remarkably good condition. The outer border of the floor is painted with black gloss paint indicating that at some stage the centre of the room was probably covered with a rug or small carpet.

Phase One-The farmhouse interior, second-floor

The second-, or attic-, floor of the farmhouse comprises the upper portion of the staircase, the top landing and two bedrooms (Fig 26).

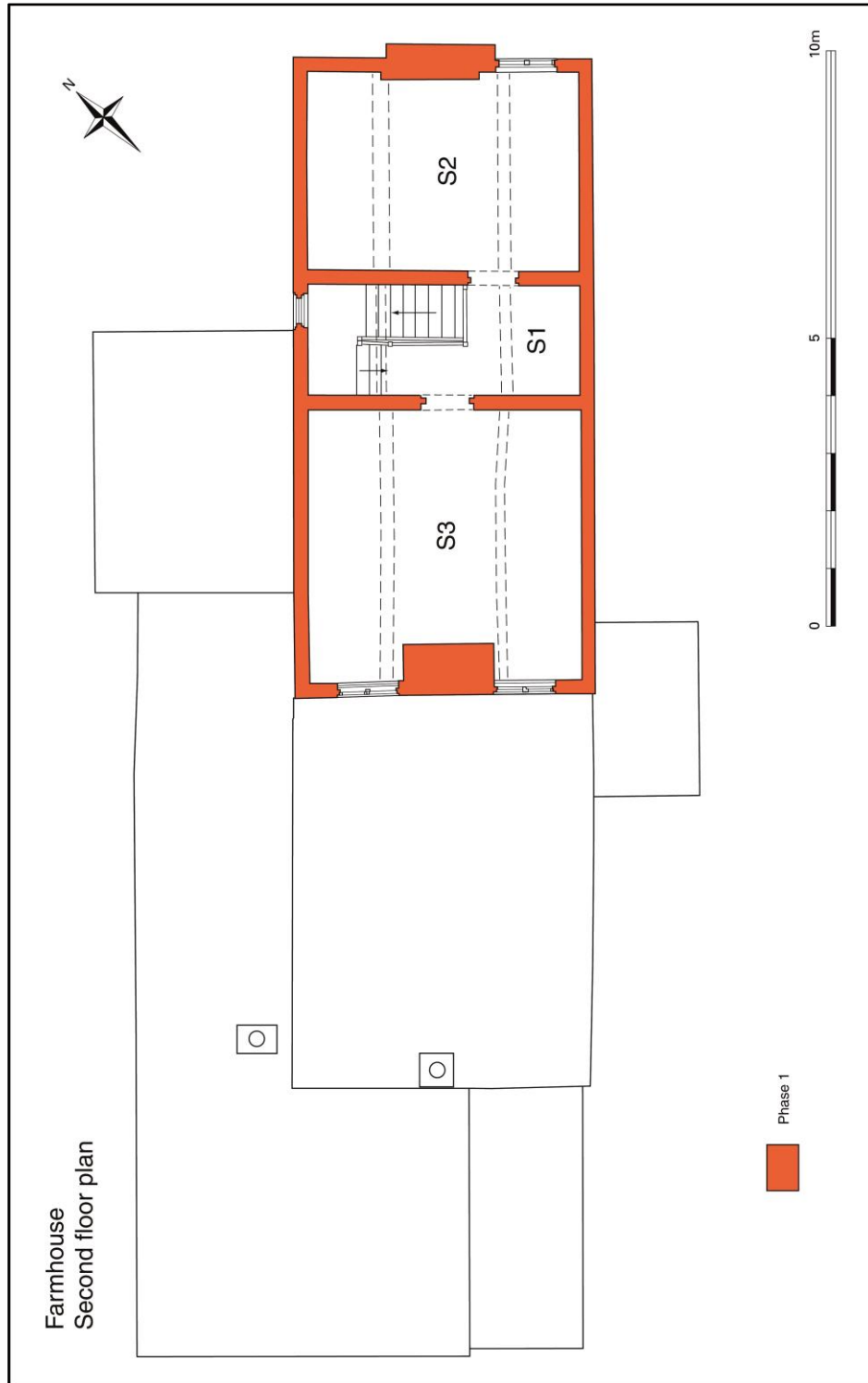


Fig 26: The farmhouse second floor plan.

Southwood Farm

Room S1-the landing

The top landing is approached via the upper section of the staircase which is constructed in the same way and from the same materials as previously described.



Fig 27: The upper section of the staircase, looking north-west. 1m scale rod.

The fact that there is no distinction between the flights of the stairs at the lower levels and those leading to the attic rooms indicates that when it was built, there was neither the inclination or desire to visually separate the different spaces. Such 'zoning' by the differing use of materials and mouldings is common in houses where the family was afforded a higher level of finish than those rooms intended for staff. That the whole staircase is of a single form throughout suggests that no such distinction was present, though whether this was the result of inclusiveness or the desire to spend less money is uncertain although given the location and status of the farm, the latter seems more likely.

There is a small half-landing lit by the upper lights of the tall, narrow staircase window (Fig 27). Iron tie bars extend cross the rear wall and window along the rear wall of the house and also through the house from the front to rear walls (Fig 27) indicating extensive concerns about structural weaknesses in both directions.

A small loft hatch allowed visual access to that space but revealed little apart from the fact that the ceiling of the landing appears to have fitted to the underside of the roof structure collars. The timbers of the roof which were visible appear to be solely common rafters made from oak rising to a ridge plank. The underside of the slated roof covering is laid on modern roofing felt, indicating that it has been re-laid relatively recently. The roof is insulated.

The upper landing is otherwise plain and has two doorways, one on either side which lead into the attic bedrooms.

Room S2-bedroom

Located on the north-east gable end of the building, the bedroom is a simple, undecorated space lit by a single window in the north-east gable wall (Fig 26). Apart from the purlins and the lime-ash floor, there is almost no historic fabric present in the room, apart from the door.



Fig 28: Room S2 looking north from the landing. 1m scale rod.

The door is made from three pine vertical planks each with a single beaded edge. It is hung on HL hinges and closed with a plain drop latch. Within the room the only roof timbers visible are the two purlins which are painted black. At the north-east end of each are iron straps which are connected to the S-shaped tie bars visible on the exterior gable walling. The inner face of the chimney stack is present projecting slightly into the room, but there is no indication that there was ever a fireplace at this level (externally there are only two flues visible, one each for the ground- and first-floor levels). This must have made the room unpleasantly cold during the winter months.

The floor is visible and is composed of lime-ash as described for F4. Similarly, the exterior of the floor retains a painted border indicating a former central rug or carpet square.

Room S3-bedroom

Essentially the same as Room S2, though slightly larger and lit by two windows in the gable wall (Figs 26 and 29).



Fig 29: Room S3, looking south-west. 1m scale rod.

The door into the room is of the same materials and construction as for room S2 and the windows in the gable wall are modern replacements. The two purlins each support iron straps connected to external S-shaped ties, visible externally. The floor is of lime-ash with a painted border. There is no evidence of a fireplace within the slightly projecting chimney breast.

Phase Two-The farmhouse exterior

A secondary addition was made to the south-west gable end of the original farmhouse (Fig 4). The precise date of this addition is unknown, since all map evidence indicates that this section of the building was present when those maps were created (the earlier being 1824). The size, texture and colour of the bricks suggest that the addition may have been made relatively quickly after the initial construction of the farmhouse. They measure on average 235mm x 110mm x 70mm.

The only surviving external elevation to be almost fully visible is the front (south-east) face of the building, although this is partly obscured by a late twentieth-century lean-to (Fig 30).

Southwood Farm

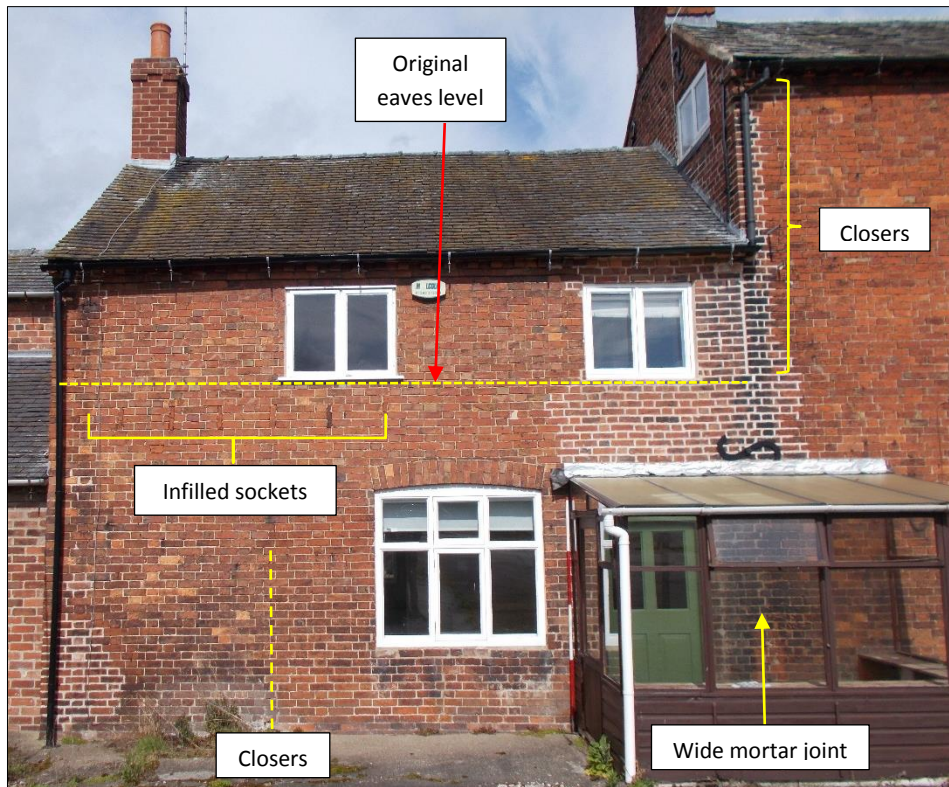


Fig 30: The phase two addition to the farmhouse, looking north-west. 2m scale rod.

Whilst it is here stated (and has been stated in previous reports) that this two-storey section of the building is almost contemporary, the evidence for this is considered equivocal. Whilst some evidence appears to clearly indicate that this is the case, other evidence suggests the two parts of the building are separate. Each will be considered here.

The ground plan appears to show differing thicknesses of walling between the two sections of the building (Fig 4). Whilst this can be taken to suggest separate phases, it may also simply indicate the different heights of the two areas and the necessary (or perceived) structural requirements of each section.

The presence of closers only above a certain level on the front elevation suggests that the ground floor section of this part of the building was contemporary with the main farmhouse, since otherwise the closers would be expected to extend from ground level to the eaves (Fig 30). They are only present from level with the sills of the first-floor windows upwards.

However, a clear vertical break in the walling indicated by a wider mortar course directly beneath where the clear gable end of the building is visible, indicated by the closers, suggests that two-storey section was added (Fig 30). This wide joint could, however, simply be a filled structural crack and not indicate separate phases at all.

Thus, the same elevation appears to show two equally convincing, yet opposed scenarios. This apparent confusion is not ameliorated by the presence of a large area of modern bright white mortar re-pointing where the walling might be most revealing.

What is certain, however, is that this currently two-storey section of the building has had its long walls raised to provide additional first-floor rooms.

At ground-floor level there is a single doorway and window, each set beneath a shallow segmental arch (Fig 30). The door retains a four-panel painted (probably pine) configuration with the two upper panels now containing glass. This appears to be a relatively recent alteration and originally all

Southwood Farm

four panels were probably timber. The door is now enclosed within a modern concrete, timber glass and polycarbonate lean-to.

To the south-west lies a wide six light window, identical in size and shape to those in the main farmhouse (see Figs 5 and 30). Here, as in the main farmhouse, the frame and glazing appear to be modern replacements.

Close to the south-west corner of this elevation is a line of closers which suggests the former presence of a doorway (Figs 5A and 30). These closers are only present on the north-east side of the former opening and it appears that the whole of the corner of the building has been re-built in slightly different brickwork. Therefore, the original width and height of the opening can no longer be determined, but probability suggests it was of a similar size to the two remaining doorways in this elevation.

Above, a row of six vertical slots which appear to have originally housed rafters are visible as infilled slots (Fig 30). It can only be assumed that these infilled sockets indicate the roof line of a lost lean-to, though none is indicated on any of the surviving maps, nor is the extent of the footprint of the lost building known.

The rear (north-west facing) elevation is now concealed by a further addition (Phase three, see below) and no structural detail can be observed which might help determine the phasing between Phase one and two.

Only the upper part of the south-west gable can be seen, primarily from the south side of the building. There is no clear indication within that gable wall of any obvious signs of re-build and it may be that this gable was entirely re-built in the same way that the southern end of the south-east elevation seems to have been.

Phase two-The farmhouse interior, ground-floor

The (probably) secondary section of the farmhouse contains a single room at ground-floor level (Fig 4).

Room G6-the second kitchen

This large room is presently configured as a second, or perhaps principal kitchen and contains few historic fixtures or fittings (Fig 31).

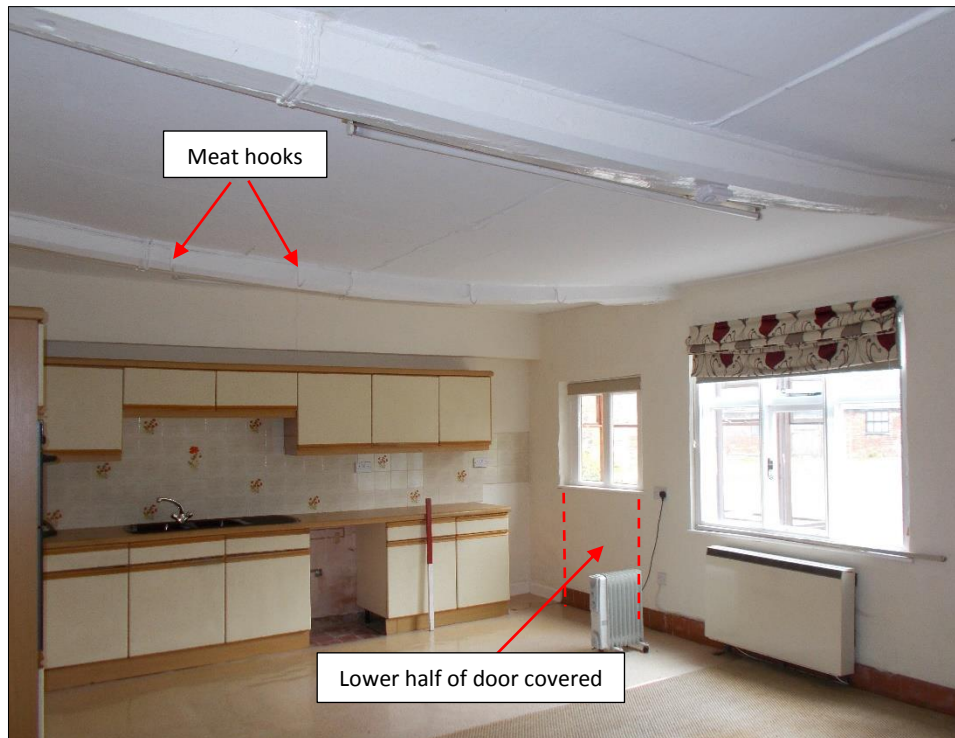


Fig 31: Room G6, the secondary kitchen, looking east. 1m scale rod.

The window has previously been described from outside and the doorway, entirely visible from the exterior within the modern porch, is oddly half-boarded over so that the lower part is not visible. The upper, glazed, panels appear on the inside to rather be a window. Quite why such an odd arrangement had been affected is unknown since the external porch is effectively a pointless lean-to accessible only from outside and the kitchen only accessible through the main house. It may be a slightly overwrought design feature brought about by adhering closely to the property listing.

Much of the north-west and north-east walls are covered with modern kitchen units and worktop space. The doorway opening from room G4, indicated in 1989 as a 'recent alteration', is no longer visible behind these units.

Two lateral beams span the ceiling, both showing significant signs of sagging; the reason for that is unclear. Both have chamfered lower edges but have no stops. There are no visible joists. That to the north side of the room has a number of meat hooks fixed to both sides of the beam as befits a former kitchen.

There is a fireplace set against the south-west gable wall (Fig 32).



Fig 32: Room G6, the fireplace and cupboards, looking southwest. 1m scale rod.

It is assumed that both the fireplace opening and the two cupboards set to the immediate east side are contemporary with the building but all have been so heavily re-pointed (in the case of the fireplace) and stripped (in the case of the cupboard doors) that it is difficult to be certain if they are early or modern confections. In the plan accompanying the 1989 survey of the building the fireplace is depicted with a different plan and the two cupboards are indicated as being the location of back stairs (Kerr 1989). What is not clear is what the evidence for the latter was. However, the extreme level of refurbishment within the current space makes any current definitive assessment of previous layout almost impossible, so the previous survey must be considered to be entirely reliable.

There is a doorway in the north-west wall leading to the lean-to there and another door in the south-west gable wall leading through into the modern extension (Fig 4). Neither is marked as 'recent alteration' on the 1989 survey so it can at present be assumed that both are, if not original, at least of some age. The door in the north-west wall is vertically-planked and hung on strap hinges with a drop latch; that to the modern extension is a DIY superstore-type fifteen-light glazed interior door made from a foreign hardwood.

The floor was concealed beneath carpet and vinyl but a small area of red quarry tile under one of the worktops suggests that it may be entirely finished with that material; if so, it would match the floor covering in room G4.

Phase two-The farmhouse interior, first-floor

The current two-storey section of the building is itself of two sub-phases, but since the addition appears horizontally rather than vertically and is only visible on one elevation, it has been included here as part of the same, secondary phase (see Figs 4 and 30). It is not certain whether the first floor here, before it was raised, was a *bona fide* room/rooms or just a roof-space or attic.

Southwood Farm

Rooms F5, F6 and F7-corridor, bedroom and bathroom

It appears that when raised, the first floor was a single large space. However, the large area, the sagging floor and lack of fireplace suggest it may not have been accommodation. No interior fixtures or fittings now survive apart from the lower part of the central roof truss and a row of infilled sockets in the south-east wall of F6 which appear to correspond with those observed externally. The roof truss appears to be of a typical format with a horizontal tie beam, central vertical post (king-post) and principal rafters (Fig 33).



Fig 33: Room F6, looking north-east showing lower part of roof truss. 1m scale rod.

The walls of the room and the doorway and door are all modern and comprise a modern subdivision of the former single space which took place when a late twentieth-century extension was added to the south-west gable wall. Without subdivision, any room at this level would have become a linking space so a corridor was created for privacy along the north-west side (room F5) and a bathroom (F7) added. All display entirely modern surfaces and are marked in the 1989 survey as 'recent alterations' (Kerr 1989).

The corridor (F5) situated along the north-west side of this addition is an essentially featureless link, lit by two windows in the north-west wall (see Figs 34 and 35). Those two windows are fitted with modern, two-light units and were probably fitted when the corridor was created in the late twentieth-century, although they appear to sit within earlier openings.

The modern bathroom (F7) was clearly created as part of the same sub-division of this larger space and contains no visible fabric, fixtures or fittings. The window in the south-east facing wall is a modern two-light replacement. All other fittings are modern.

Southwood Farm

Phase Three-The farmhouse exterior

A long and relatively narrow single-storey red brick lean-to is located against the rear (north-west) elevation of the main farmhouse and secondary extension (Figs 4, 34). The bricks are of the same size as the two previous phases, but appear in general, to be more consistently red with fewer variations in colour than the main house and the Phase Two addition.

This lean-to appears to have been added to provide additional space and at the same time allow covered connection between the earliest and the first extended building. The exact date of construction is unknown but this phase is present on the first accurate depiction of the site, the 1881 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2). Due to additional extensions, only the fabric of the north-west exterior elevation is visible; the south-west gable wall has been subsequently built against (Fig 4).

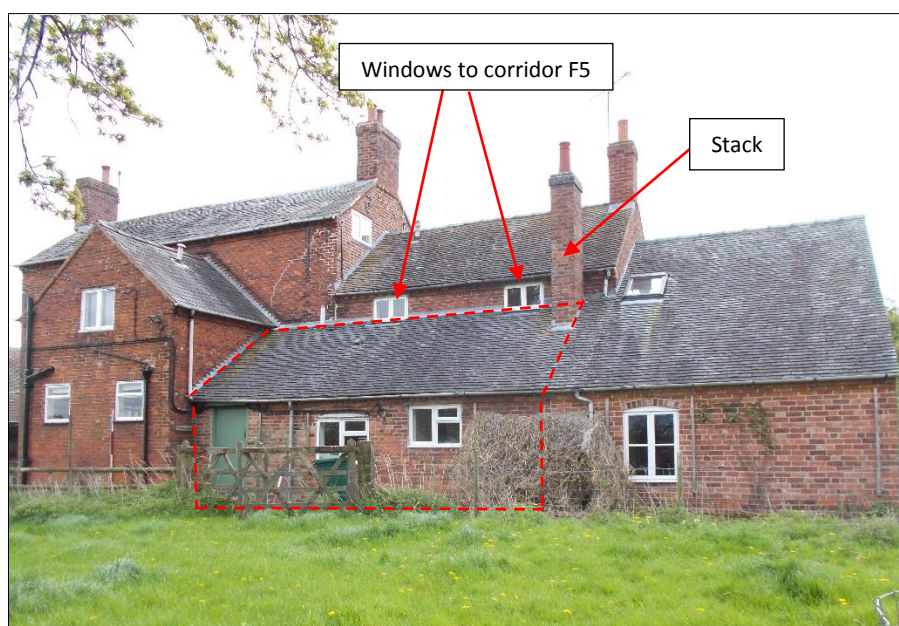


Fig 34: The phase three addition-outlined in red dashed lines. Looking east, 2m scale rod.

The addition appears to have initially comprise two unequal sized rooms (G7, 8 and 9 in the first, G10 forming the second). Subsequently, and apparently only recently, those subdivisions were made since the walls which now create rooms G7, 8 and 9 are marked in the 1989 survey as 'recent alterations', (see Fig 4). What is not now visible is a former doorway connecting what became G9 with G6 and it is not clear why two doorways from G7 are also marked as 'recent alterations'. One leads to the exterior, and if it was a modern creation, this means that the lean-to could only ever have been accessed through the farmhouse which does not seem entirely likely since this area must surely have served secondary service functions. The other doorway marked as a recent alteration is that which connects the present G7 with G5; again, this seems rather unlikely since it seems probable that the latter would have had an external access. However, since no structural wall fabric can at present be seen, and the previous surveyor may have either seen evidence no longer visible or verbal communication with the then tenant, that evidence must be respected.

However, there is evidence of alteration to the north-west elevation (Fig 35).



Fig 35: The phase three lean-to extension, looking east. The white dashed lines show reduced window to the right, red line former segmental arch above same opening. 2m scale rod.

There is certainly an area of re-built brickwork around the door which leads to the exterior, but it is uncertain whether this is repair or evidence of an entirely new opening, as previously stated. The more southerly of the two windows has been reduced; it originally was of the same depth as that to the immediate north. Almost certainly at the same time, the segmental arch was removed and a flat lintel introduced although the springing for the former can be observed. Each opening is fitted with modern timber casements, of three-lights. The long light of each is side-opening with the small light a top-hinged casement; the remaining light is fixed.

A tall single-flue chimney stack rises from the southern end of the range (Fig 34). This probably served a 'copper' or water heater within G10 but all evidence has been removed (see below, G10). Externally the stack is topped by a simple projecting collar also made from brick topped with a single red clay pot.

The only other external features are modern waste-water pipework, rainwater goods and cabling with occasional timber battens with attached wires, presumably for former planting. A single plywood timber panel covers a square opening of uncertain purpose. There is a single S-shaped tie bar end immediately beneath the eaves towards the north end of the range. The roof is covered with dark grey clay tile.

Phase Three-The farmhouse interior

Room G7-rear lobby

A small lobby area created from a once larger room apparently made by the insertion of the internal walls shortly before 1989 (Figs 4 and 36).

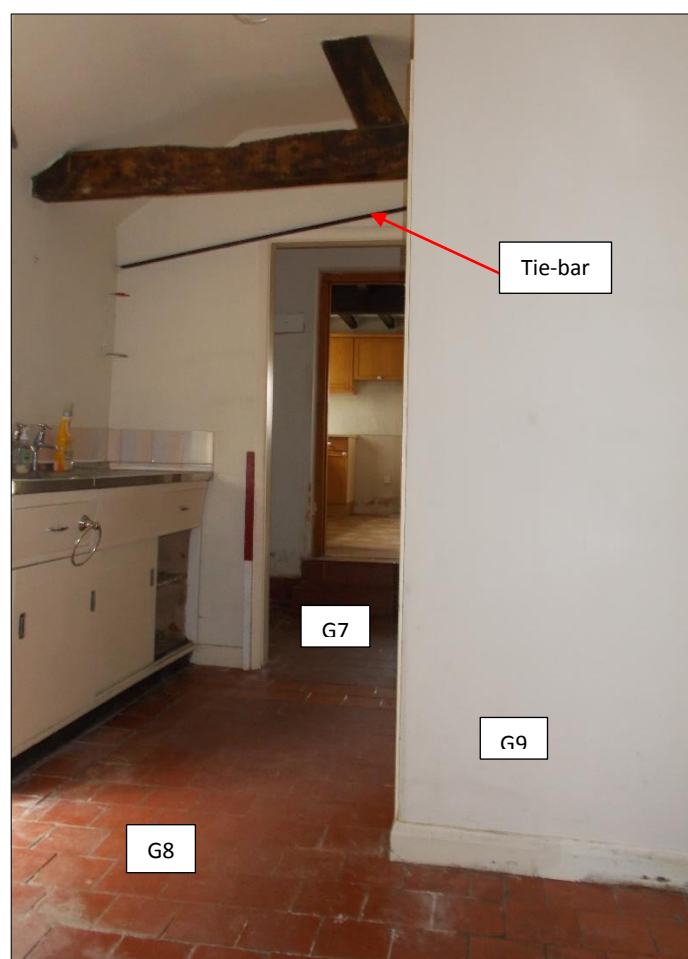


Fig 36: Rooms G7, G8 and G9 (behind wall) looking north-east. 1m scale rod.

There are no fixtures or fittings of historic value within G7 apart from the red clay quarry-tile flooring and two steps leading up into G5; the door to/from the latter has been described above (see room G5). Differential colouring of the floor tiles suggests relaying, perhaps due to excessive wear though possibly for other reasons. The two steps are clad both on the treads and risers with the same clay tile.

Room G8-utility room/scullery

A simply furnished utility room fitted with a modern kitchen-type unit beneath the window (see Figs 4 and 36). Apart from this, the room is almost entirely without historic fixtures or fittings. The floor is of red quarry tiles. Part of the oak roof truss is visible (Fig 36) which comprises a horizontal tie beam and raking strut though the remainder is concealed behind the inserted ceiling. The iron tie bar, the S-shaped end of which can be seen externally, is located flush with the north wall and set at an angle (Fig 36).

At the southern end of the room is what is thought to be a generator, presumably necessary so that supply could be maintained in situations of power failure for the milking of the dairy cattle as well as supply to the house. A large electricity circuit board occupies much of the south wall.

Southwood Farm

Room G9-lavatory

A modern lavatory within a small room created in the north-east corner of the originally larger space. It is fitted with modern sanitary ware.

Room G10-cloakroom?

An almost entirely featureless room with just one long modern row of coat hooks fixed to a plank against the south-east wall (Figs 4 and 37).



Fig 37: Room G10, looking south-east to door into room G6. 1m scale rod.

The floor is of red clay quarry tile; the location of a former fireplace, or possibly 'copper' or water heater can be seen outlined within the flooring. This appears to have been removed and a new fireplace created on the other side of the south wall when the modern extension was added there (Fig 4). The original stack and flue now serves that fireplace.

The door into G6 from this room is a vertically-planked, ledged but not braced pine door with very plain strap hinges hung on pintles and closed with a simple drop latch. It has been stripped and heavily varnished.

A late twentieth-century extension-exterior

This comprises a two-storey extension added to the south-west end of both phases two and three sometime in the 1980's (Fig 4). It is constructed externally of red brick and has been designed to visually respect the form of the earlier additions (Fig 38).

Southwood Farm



Fig 38: The late twentieth-century extension, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

The roof follows the line of the lean-to roof of Phase Three and the window openings have segmental arches. The side which faces the entrance front is rather more articulated, perhaps a product of the planning process which often requires an addition to be clearly 'readable' as part of a modern extension



Fig 39: The late twentieth-century extension looking north. 2m scale rod.

There is little to be added to this brief description since for obvious reasons, the whole structure is entirely modern.

Southwood Farm

A well, assumed to be historic, is located close to the south-east front of this range. Surprisingly, none is marked on any of the Ordnance Survey editions where such features are usually marked. It is lined with brick and has a modern safety cover made from iron bars.

The late twentieth-century extension-interior, ground-floor

The modern extension contains a single room on the ground floor, room G11 (Fig 4). It is, by definition entirely without historic features although the hearth slab appears to be a piece of slate re-set cut stone. The upper surface of the slab is deeply inscribed with two circles each transected with a X which fills the circle. The original use for the slab and the purpose of the inscribed lines is not known, but does not appear to be simply decorative.



Fig 40: Room G11 looking north-east (room G6 through open door). 1m scale rod.

A fireplace recess has been created with a timber lintel and two decorative niches are set within the adjoining brickwork. The remainder of the room is otherwise plain; there is a staircase to the first floor with an under-stairs cupboard.

The late twentieth-century extension-interior, first-floor

A plain upper landing has a single bedroom leading off it (Figs 4 and 41). Entirely modern throughout, the stairs and landing are carpeted and presumed to be of timber, room F9 has a timber floor. There is a step up into the corridor F5 made necessary by the slightly differing floor levels of the different phases of building.



Fig 41: Room F9 (bedroom) looking south-west from the landing (F8) within modern extension. 1m scale rod.

The door to the bedroom F9 is a modern version of the vertically planked, ledged but not braced doors found elsewhere within the farmhouse. It is hung on modern strap hinges and closed with a modern drop latch.

All of the windows in this extension are double-glazed casement units.

The farm buildings

The farm-building complex is located entirely to the south-east of the farmhouse and broadly comprises a U-shaped group of three currently, but not historically, attached ranges set around a central yard (Fig 3 repeated here for familiarity's sake). The southern, currently open, side of the central yard is known to have been partially closed by a small group of what appears to be double sheds and attached pens. A milk churn stand now occupies that space.

Southwood Farm

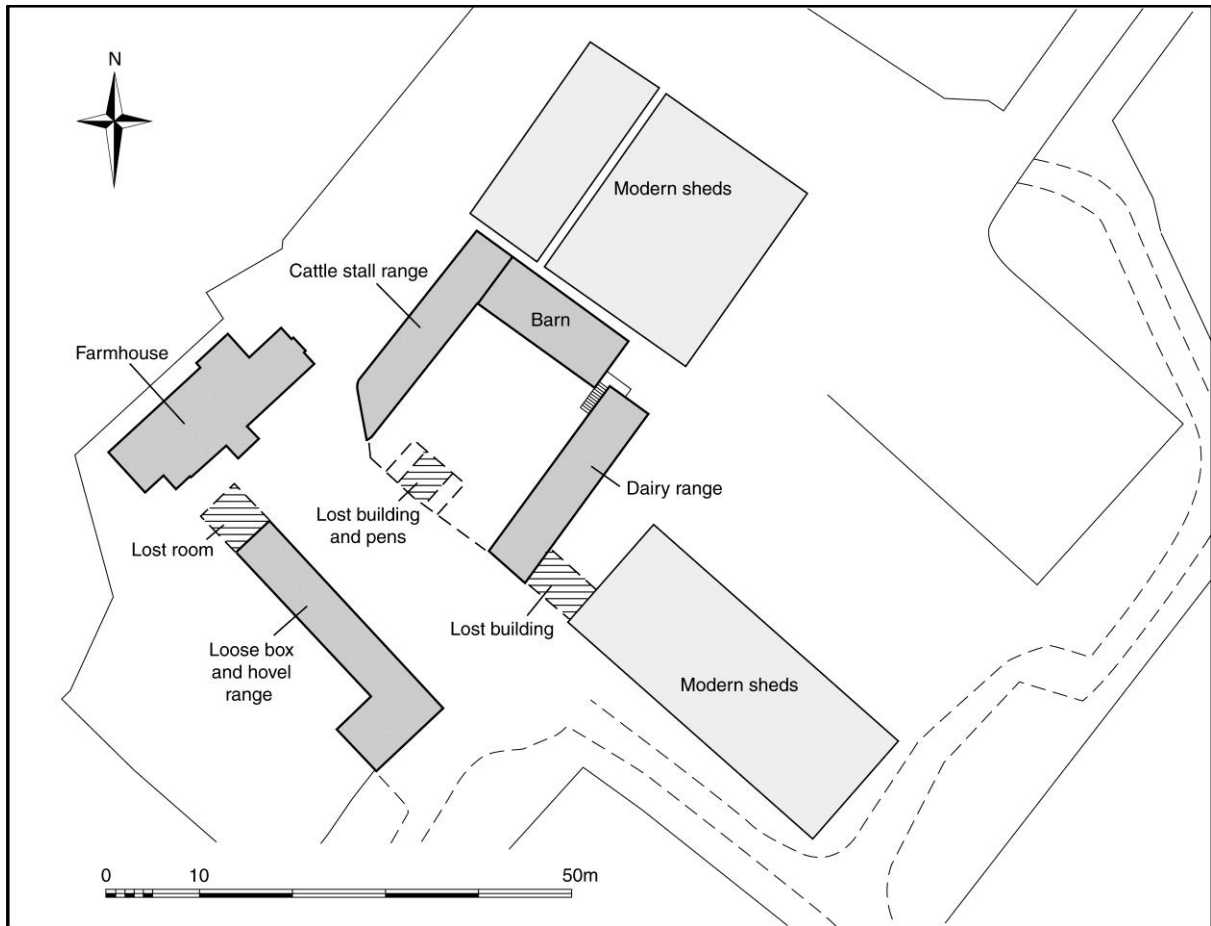


Fig 3 repeated: The Southwood Farm complex showing the farmhouse and barns current configuration.

A separate linear range lies further to the south forming what may have been a second, slightly less enclosed yard area but which would certainly have provided access to the whole group, including the farmhouse. The names given to these four principal ranges have been chosen by the authors of this report and may not reflect those used by the last tenant, and almost certainly do not correspond with those used by the original and subsequent occupants of the farm.

To avoid any confusion regarding G** and F** numbers, those used within the barn ranges run on consecutively from those allocated within the farmhouse.

If former room/space uses are known from surviving fixtures and fittings, they will also be given, but it should be understood that such use may only reflect the latest or just one configuration of those spaces.

The southern loose box and hovel range

An L-shaped range, single-storey throughout, constructed of red brick and roofed with clay peg or nib tile (the undersides of the whole range are felted, so it could not be seen which the tiles are) (Fig 42). Both the external and internal walls are of brick and no stone footings can be seen on any of the elevations. Given the relative simplicity of the range, each separate space will be described externally and internally within the same section. The bricks measure on average 235mm x 110mm x 70-75mm in size.

Southwood Farm

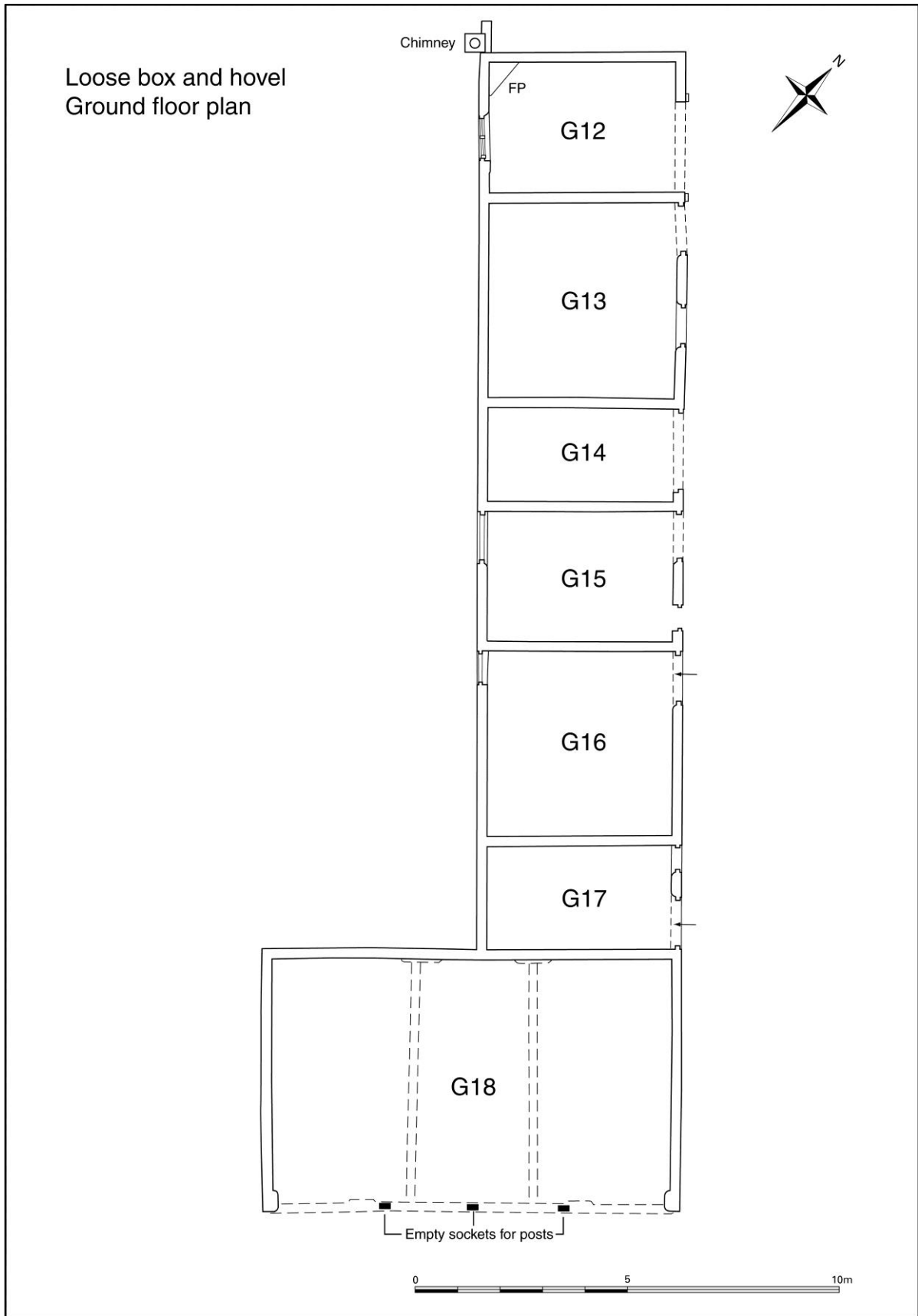


Fig 42: Plan of the loose box and cart shed range.

Southwood Farm

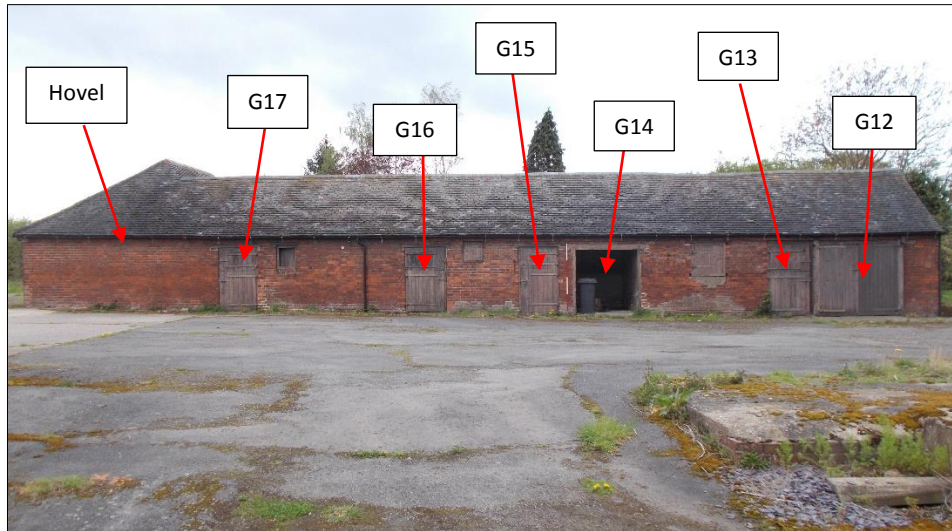


Fig 43: The loose box and cart shed range, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

Room G12-coach house or tack room

A rectangular room situated at the north-western end of the range currently closest to the farmhouse (Figs 42 and 43). Historic map evidence along with observations on site indicate that previously the range extended further north-west towards the farmhouse. It is thought that only one room has been lost, though this cannot be certain.

The current room is accessed via two large full-height vertically planked doors which are both ledged and braced (Fig 44).

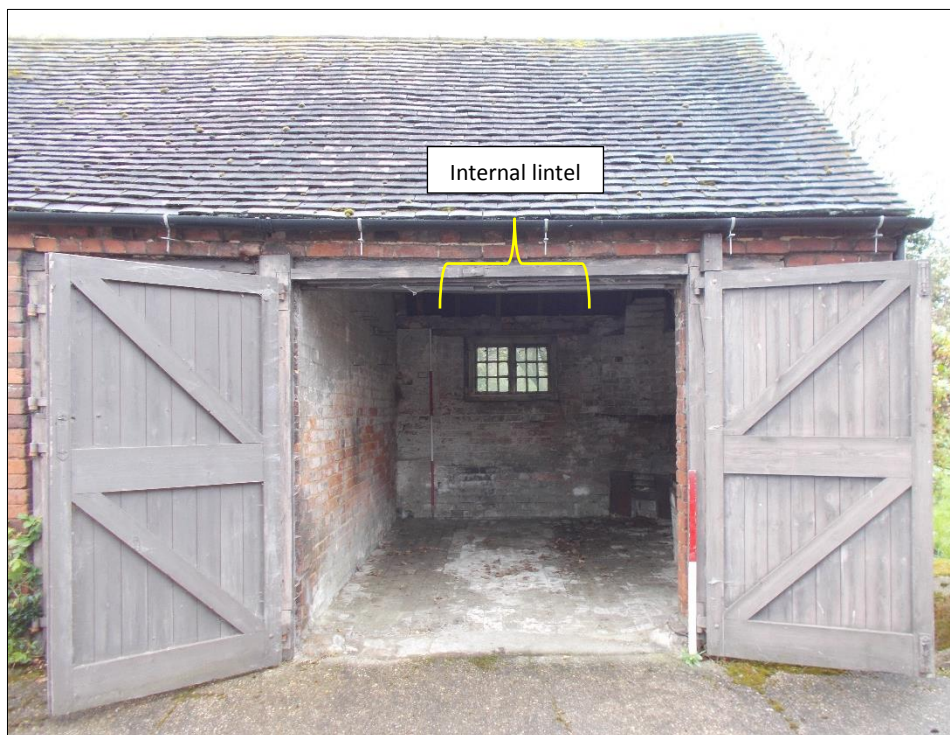


Fig 44: Room G12 looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

Both of the doors are modern replacements and it is probable that the posts and lintel are also not original. Such replacement is common on farms where the almost-continuous usage causes extensive wear and tear. The doors are hung on strap hinges hung on pintles welded to plates screwed to the posts. The doors are set slightly off-centre so that they lie to the south side of the room.

Internally, there is one space open to the roof although lime stains on the collars indicate that at one time the underside of the roof was covered with a lath and plaster ceiling. The walls retain almost complete lime-wash coverage. There is a re-used and re-set window in the south-west wall which comprises a two-light frame, each light set with nine small rectangular panes (Fig 45). The current lintel fits the present frame, but scars around the infilling indicate that two previous windows have been located here (see Fig 45). Internally, the original wider lintel remains, a feature which once spanned the earliest opening (Fig 44).



Fig 45: Room G12, the re-set window showing two previous settings; the first outlined in black dashed lines, the second in red dotted lines. Looking north-east. 1m scale rod.

The present window frame is of timber, heavily painted and both lights are fixed; it is set externally beneath a lintel which only spans the last window opening. Internally the jambs and central mullion are slightly chamfered and the north-west side of the brick reveal is formed with bull-nosed brick. This form of moulded brick was not in widespread use before c1850 and became widely used after the spread of the railway system. It then became almost ubiquitous in farm buildings since the rounded corners were felt to prevent livestock from harming themselves on what might otherwise have been sharp-edged brick corners.

The floor is laid to red brick and two shallow parallel depressions indicate the width of repetitive wear from cart wheels

In the south-west corner of the room is a secondary fireplace and flue hood (Fig 46).



Fig 46: Room G12, the secondary corner fireplace, looking south-west. 1m scale rod.

The grate is of cast iron and of a type commonly found in domestic situations in the period c1810-1837 (Calloway 1998, 190). Its inclusion here, clearly secondary and crudely abutting the adjacent walls indicates that whatever the room was originally designed for, later it was deemed necessary to provide rudimentary heating and an old grate was available to insert. The flue above comprises a simple hood formed by building a brick wall at an angle across the corner, supported by a thin iron bar; the flue has been truncated beneath the level of the roof and the external stack no longer survives. Such a small fireplace is often found in a tack room where the leather harnesses, saddles and traces were stored. Such relatively expensive and vitally important items needed constant cleaning, oiling and waxing to keep them in good condition. In order to do this, some form of heat was needed so that they didn't remain wet after use and the oils and waxes would penetrate the leather. It seems unlikely that the fireplace would have been added if the room was only used as a coach house, though the space could have combined the two functions.

The only other fixture in the room is a crude timber bench set against the north-west wall; its date is uncertain but is most likely twentieth-century. There is a simple plank shelf above.

Room G13-former loose box?

A relatively large room entered via a two-leaf stable door situated at the north-western side of the space (Figs 42 and 43).



Fig 47: Room G13, the stable door looking south-west. 1m scale rod.

The lower leaf, typically, is taller than the upper and made from vertical planks with internal cross-bracing, the only use of this form observed on the site. The upper leaf is of more standard form with similar vertical planking but is ledged and braced only (Fig 47). The two leaves are currently nailed together by the addition of two pieces of timber on the inner face so that they close as a single door leaf. Each is hung on plain strap hinges fitted on pintles. Both are closed with drop latches. The frame onto which the doors are hung sits beneath a second lintel, the underside of which is chamfered; it is not clear if this second lintel is an original and the present frame is secondary or simply a piece or re-used timber set there as an infill.

To the south-east is a small timber-shuttered opening (Fig 47). The shutter is made from vertical planks, ledged and with double diagonal braces, an unusually over-engineered configuration for such a small door. The frame appears to be secondary. The door is hung on strap hinges and closed with a drop latch, all of which appear to be modern.

Both the internal jambs of the door and window are formed with bull-nosed brick.

Internally the room is largely bare, with only a simple bench set against the south-west wall; this is clearly a secondary and modern feature since it is set above the modern concrete floor (Fig 48). Electrical sockets suggest the room may have been used as a workshop most recently.

Southwood Farm



Fig 48: Room G13, looking south. 1m scale rod.

The roof structure is currently exposed but lime scars on the collars and rafters indicate the former presence of a lath and plaster ceiling. The collars are set at the level of the purlins. The walls retain large areas of lime wash. There are no obvious signs of former mangers or hayracks.

Room G14-former cart or carriage house?

A currently open-fronted space used as a fuel tank store (Figs 42 and 49).

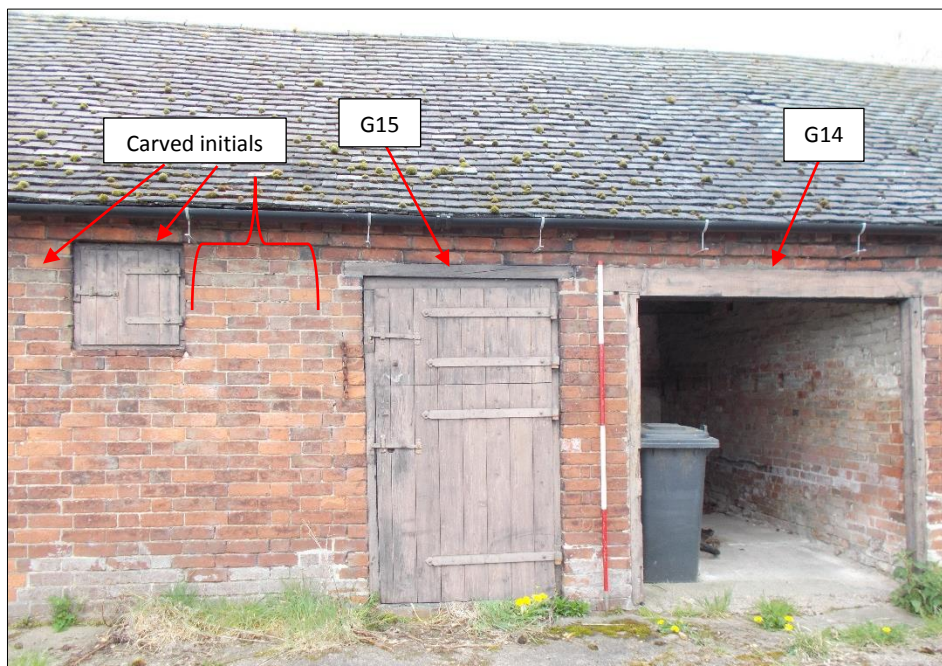


Fig 49: Rooms G15 (left) and G14 (right) looking south-west showing locations of carved initials. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

The currently open front appears to have been originally fitted with double doors since posts remain to either side which have empty sockets which seem to have held hinges. However, the space now retains no doors and internally is essentially an empty space with a concrete floor and an oil tank supported on two parallel H-section rolled steel joists set at the level of the eaves (Fig 50).



Fig 50: Room G14, looking south-west showing oil tank on RSJ's. 1m scale rod.

The walls retain large areas of lime-wash, but there are no other apparently historic features within the space.

The narrowness of the space and apparently original double-doors perhaps suggest that this was originally intended as a cart or carriage house since there appears to be no other obvious use.

Room G15-loose box?

A loose box with two-leaf stable door and small window set relatively high in the wall (Figs 42 and 49). The doors are of similar proportions to those on G13 but here the lower leaf has the inner face covered with metal sheet so it is not clear if has the same cross-bracing present in G13. The upper leaf is ledged but not braced.

The window has a similar planked door to that in G13 with almost identical strap hinges and drop latch.

Internally the space is unadorned and the walls have been cement rendered to approximately 1.2m and are painted black above which they retain lime-wash. There is a high wide window in the south-west wall, boarded over at present.

On the north-east elevation, facing the entrance yard are a series of carefully cut initials, presumably recording a series of family members since all have the same second initial. They are not easy to discern in strong light, but have been very neatly inscribed (Figs 51)



Fig 51: Part of the set of initials cut into the brickwork of room G15. Top row, left to right, FT, WT, HT. Single initial below, RT.

Two further initials, CT and AT are carved above and to the left of the window.

Quite why the initials have been cut here is unclear, and why so apparently randomly spaced. There is a group of four close together (Fig 51) but the remaining two are separate, one above the window lintel, the other to the left of the same window. If they represent different generations of the same family, which seems most likely it would appear an odd spacing. However, for whatever reason, this is how they were cut and they add an interesting snapshot into what might today be regarded as undesirable graffiti.

Room G16-former loose boxes

A similarly sized room to G13 and apparently used as loose boxes. The room is accessed via a two-leaf stable door, the lower probably both ledged and braced, though now covered with metal sheet, the upper ledged and braced. They are of the same configuration as those to G13.



Fig 52: Room G16, former loose boxes, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

Internally, the room is entirely plain apart from modern cement rendering to approximately 1.2m above floor level, painted black. Above this lime-wash remains.



Fig 53: Room G16, interior, looking south. 1m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

The roof structure of this section of the range is different and comprises a queen-post structure set above the tie beam with thicker purlins at the level of the collar (Fig 53, compare with Fig 48, room G13). The reason for the change in construction is not clear and may be part of the original design, but is more probably the result of decay and subsequent replacement. The common rafters in this room appear to be relatively modern.

There is a boarded-over window in the south-west corner and the floor is laid to modern concrete. There are no indications of former mangers or hayracks.

Room G17-former loose box

A relatively small room at the south-eastern end of the principal range (Figs 42 and 54).



Fig 54: Room G17, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

The room is entered via two-leaf stable doors, each ledged and braced, now nailed together with timber battens to close as a single leaf. They are hung on strap hinges and fastened with drop latches. A small window formerly lit the room, but is now boarded over. The inner jambs of the door and window are formed with bull-nosed brick.

Internally there are no fixtures or fittings, the walls are lime-washed and the floor laid to modern concrete.



Fig 55: Room G17, looking south-west. 1m scale rod.

The roof comprises roughly-trimmed or un-trimmed timbers, lime-washed, which act as crude purlins. These support a series of common rafters which appear to be entirely modern machine-sawn pine. There are no indications of mangers or hayracks and the floor is laid to modern concrete.

Room G18-the hovel.

An open-sided hovel which has formerly been ascribed the description of a cart shed (Fig 42). However, cart hovels or shelters are traditionally constructed so that the open side faces north, north-east or north-west for the good reason that they were built to house carts made almost entirely from timber. One of the pertinent features of such vehicles was the fact that the wheels were made largely from wood with an iron rim which was affixed to the timber wheel by heating it so that it expanded and, when fitted, was rapidly cooled by soaking with water which clamped the rim sections onto the wheel spokes forming a tight fit. In order to help prevent the timber shrinking, and the iron rim coming loose, cart hovels were usually built so that they did not face directly into the sun. This hovel faces south-east, one of the most inappropriate directions for such a structure and one which would subject carts to direct sunlight.

Another traditional farm feature was the pond which served not only to provide water for livestock, but was also used for driving carts through so that the wood of the tyres swelled to keep the rim tight (think of the John Constable painting *The Hay Wain* which depicts such a scene). At Southwood there was a pond located to the northeast of the farmhouse (see Fig 2).

It may, therefore, have not been a cart shed, but an animal hovel, where sunlight, particularly in winter, would be a great benefit.

Southwood Farm

Room G18 - hovel

A three-bay structure with the open side facing south-east (Figs 42 and 56).



Fig 56: Room G18, the hovel, looking north-west. 2m scale rod.

The rear and side walls are built from red brick and the south-eastern ends of the side walls are thickened in the nature of piers for structural strength. The inner jambs are faced with bullnose brick, perhaps confirming the suggestion for the use of the building as an animal shelter and also suggesting a post-1850 date for its construction. The south-east side, open to provide access, is currently supported on three vertically-set H-section steel joists set in concrete blocks – stanchions to replace earlier timber posts. Three empty sockets (or mortices) cut into the underside of the beam located there indicate that originally there were three just such timber posts supporting the beam, creating four narrower bays, not the present three.

The roof structure comprises a pair of queen-post trusses made from oak, and is hipped (Figs 56 and 57).



Fig 57: Room G18, the roof trusses, looking south. 2m scale rod.

It is possible that the trusses are re-used since they appear to be very slightly short for the span (depth) of the building and the north-western ends rest on blocks of oak which project from the rear wall. However, this may also simply be the result of a minor mis-measurement and nothing more. Principal rafters rise only to slightly above collar level on each truss so that the upper section of the roof is supported just by common rafters. Each truss supports a purlin over which the common rafters are laid and these meet at a ridge plank. The underside of the tiles has been lined with modern roofing felt indicating that the roof has been relatively recently re-laid. The floor is of earth throughout and there are no indications of any mangers or hayracks.

The former structure at the north-west end of the range

The First Edition OS map appears to show the range extending north-westwards to a point closer to the farmhouse and there is clear physical evidence of at least one lost bay in the form of a nib of brickwork and a chimney stack (Figs 42 and 58).

Southwood Farm



Fig 58: The chimney stack and wall-nib of the lost structure located at the north-west end of the loose box and cart shed range, looking east. 2m scale rod.

The chimney stack is located beyond the line of the south-west wall plane and cannot have obviously served the inserted corner fireplace in room G12. The stack retains a clay pot. Extending a short length from its north-west side is a ragged length of brickwork indicating the line of the wall to which it was attached.

The current north-west end of the range retains a thick coat of lime-wash to eaves level (Fig 59). Such a wall coating would not be present in such a good condition if had been exposed for a long time, nor is it likely to have been painted onto an external wall in the first place.



Fig 59: The north-west elevation of the former interior face of the lost structure, looking south. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

A faced-off wall plane can be seen behind the down pipe at the northern corner of the building, further indicating an extension of the building.

The function of the room cannot be determined, although the presence of a chimney stack might suggest a wash-house. The location, close to a well and garden which could be used for drying, makes sense.

Given the high level of survival of the lime-wash and the good condition of the chimney stack it is possible that this lost room was only removed when the 1980's extension to the farmhouse was added.

The threshing or store barn, cattle stalls and dairy

This group which comprises three currently adjoining, but historically separate, ranges forms the major group of farm buildings at Southwood Farm (Fig 3).

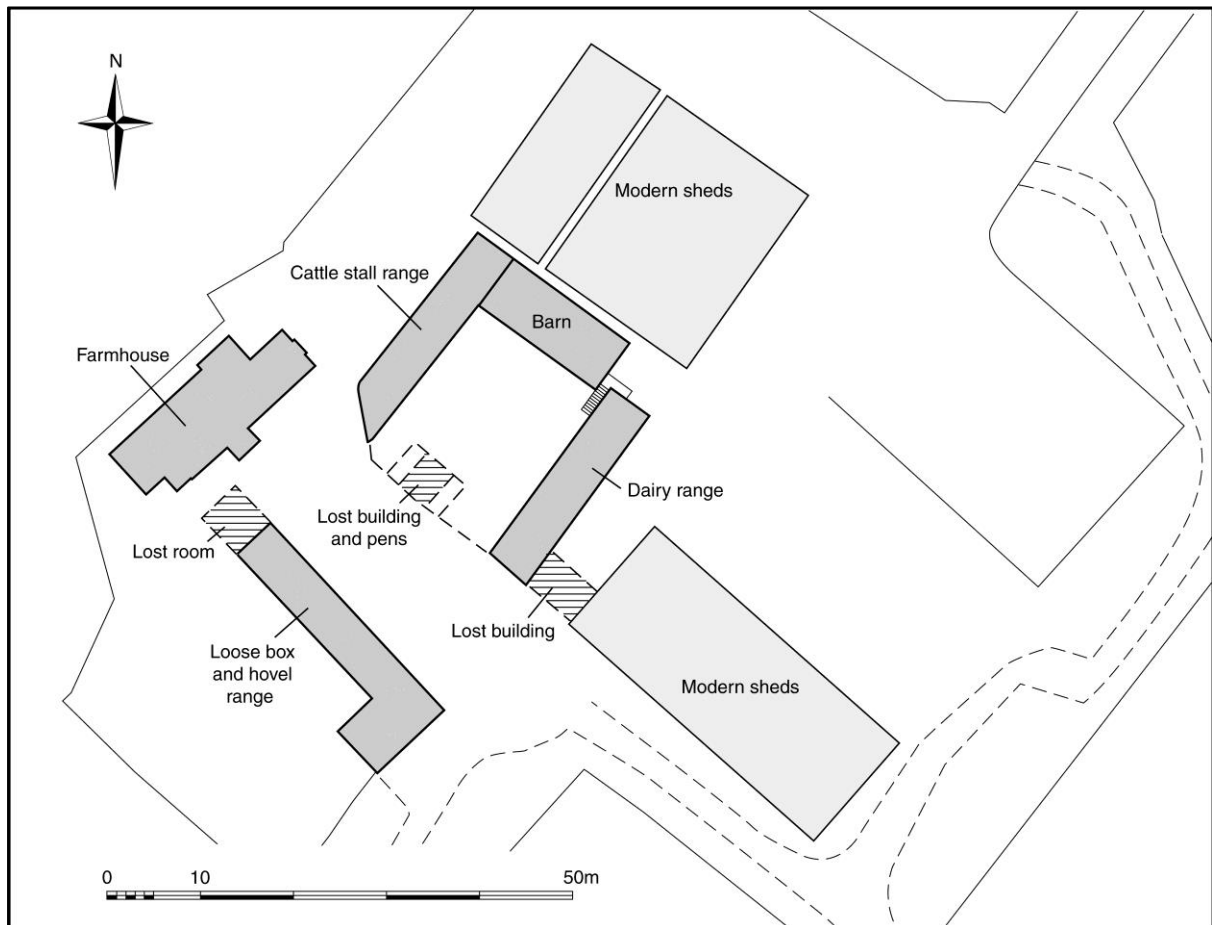


Fig 3 (repeated for clarity): The Southwood Farm complex showing the farmhouse and barns current configuration.

The three ranges help to provide protective and enclosing walls around a central stock-yard which was formerly partially closed on the south-western side by a now-lost group of what may have been pig shelters and adjoining pens (Fig 60). Such a location for pig-sties here would make sense, close to the house from where household scraps would have been convenient to carry as supplementary food.

Southwood Farm

The three ranges have not been individually numbered since they are all sufficiently separate and are clearly named here.



Fig 60: The stockyard barn ranges. From left to right; the cattle stalls, threshing or store barn and dairy range, looking north-east. Approximate location of lost pig-pens outlined in red dashed lines.

The three ranges are described here starting with the large barn since it clearly pre-dates the north-western cattle stall range. The south-eastern dairy range cannot be definitively ascribed a chronological phasing in relation to the large barn since at no point do the two quite abut.

The Barn-exterior

A large two-storey brick barn with a pitched tile roof is located on the north-eastern side of the former stockyard (Figs 3 and 61). The bricks measure 215-223mm x 110mm x 58-60mm in size.

A three-bay structure in constructional terms, but essentially currently a single space internally albeit with some evidence to suggest that there was previous subdivision (see below).

Externally the south-west facing elevation onto the central stockyard is currently the most readily-observable, the two gables ends and the north-east elevation having later structures built against them.

Southwood Farm

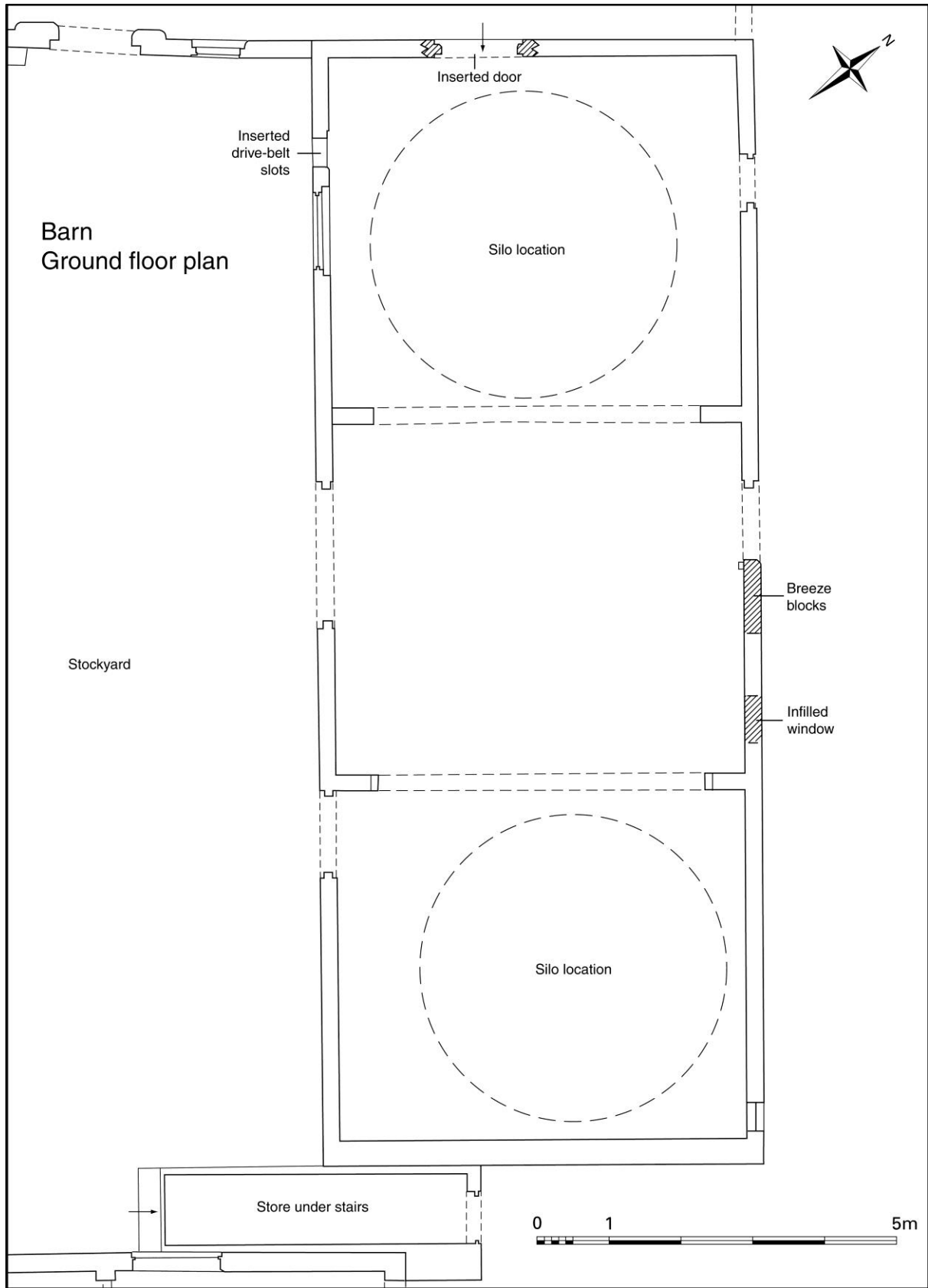


Fig 61: The threshing or store barn ground plan.

Southwood Farm

The south-east stockyard elevation

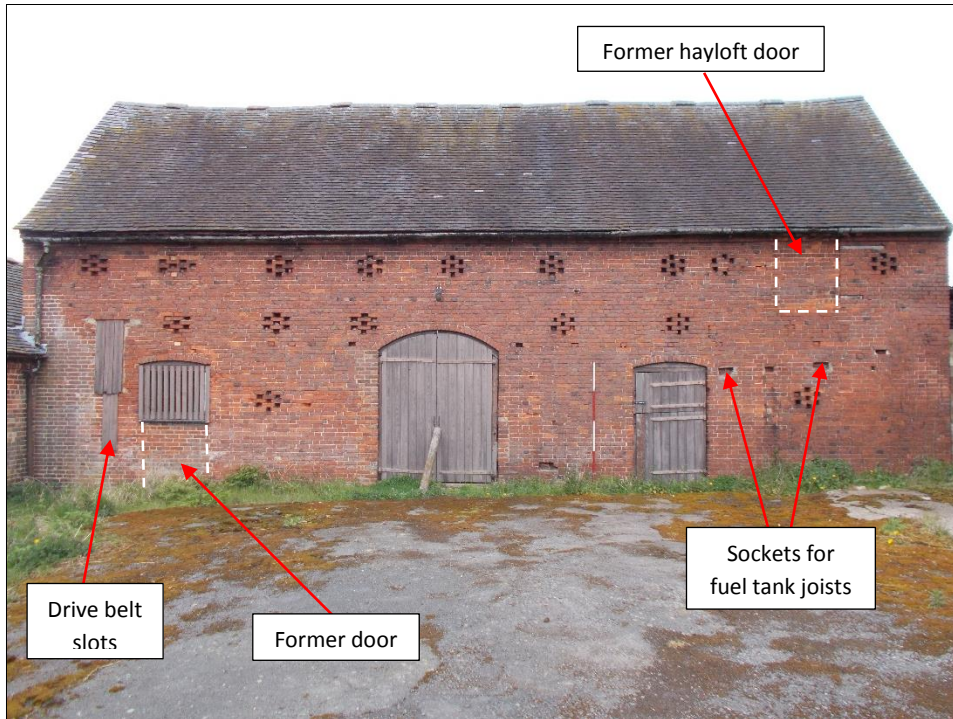


Fig 62: The barn, looking north-east. Former hayloft or pitching door at first-floor level and former ground-floor door outlined in white dashed lines. 2m scale rod.

The initial impression of the barn is of a relatively grand structure which acts as a visual focal point to the stockyard. Closer inspection reveals a somewhat irregular and haphazard approach to the bricklaying, similar to that observed in the walls of the farmhouse and a strong indicator that farmhouse and barn are contemporary. The predominant brick bond in use appears to be Monk Bond though, as with the farmhouse, there is no consistent pattern. This incongruous method of construction may explain the somewhat irregular spacing of the ventilation holes along this elevation; whilst they appear at a casual glance to be regularly spaced, in fact none is positioned exactly above any of the row beneath. Were the bricks laid regularly, such a pattern of vents would be more easily regularly set-out. It would seem, therefore, that the same gang, perhaps of inexperienced (or perhaps just careless?) bricklayers, were responsible for both the farmhouse and the barn.

A series of roughly horizontal sockets at the right-hand side of the elevation just above head-height appear to have been the various seatings for steel joists which supported fuel tanks visible in the survey made in 1989 (Kerr 1989).

Southwood Farm

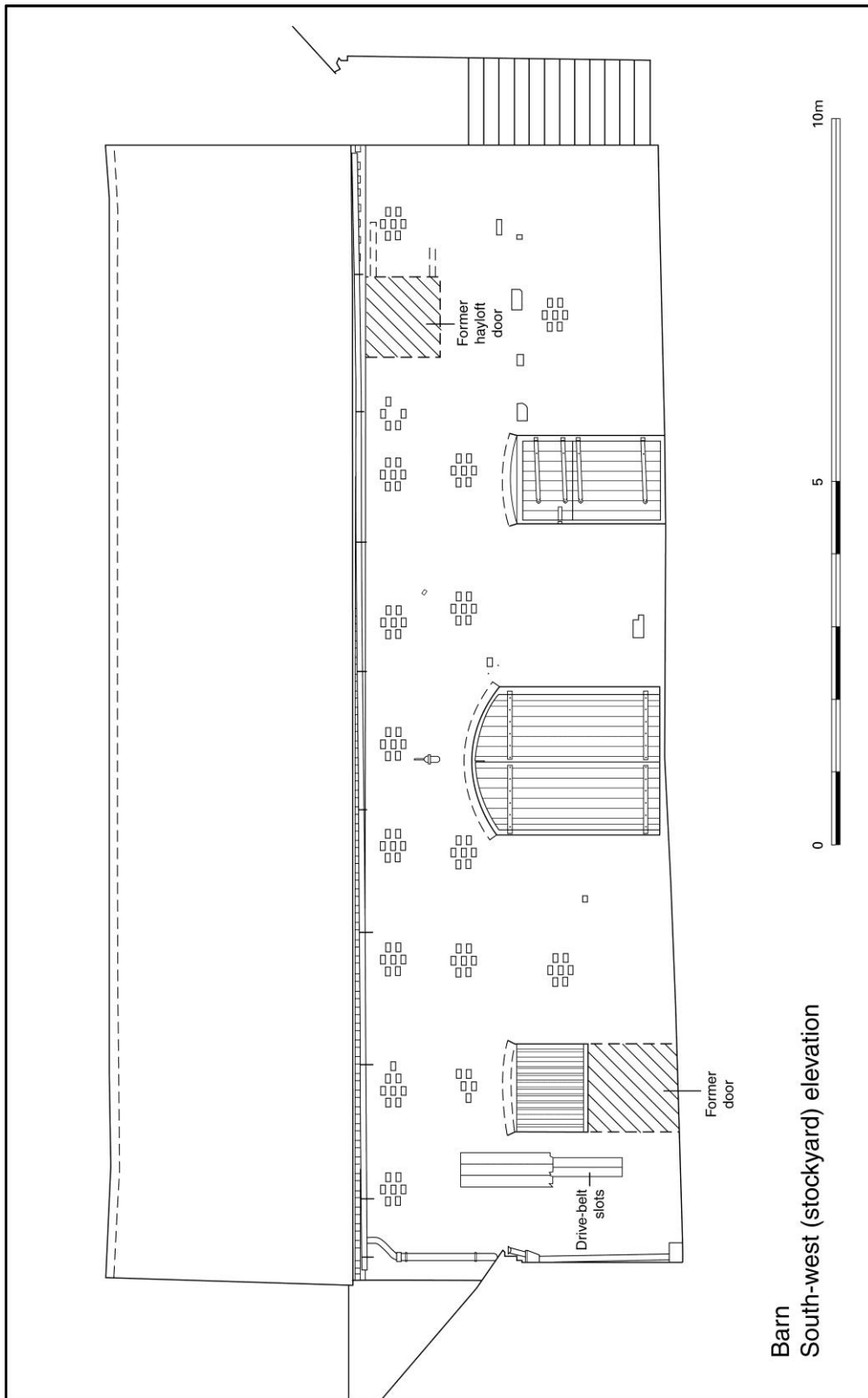


Fig 62A: The drawing of the south-west (stockyard) elevation of the store or threshing barn.

There is a roughly, but not exactly, central double-door which would allow carts to be driven into the building and probably, straight through the barn since the door in the north-west wall was of the same size, though is now much reduced (see below interior, and Fig 61). The current doors are

Southwood Farm

modern replacements and each is vertically planked, internally ledged and braced and hung on large strap hinges supported on pintles set into timber posts within the brick door archway. The segmental arch is formed by a single row of edge-laid bricks and both brick jambs show considerable signs of repair, usually the result of many years of being bashed about by farm carts, particularly their axle-hubs.

A pedestrian doorway is set to the south-east allowing access for farmworkers without opening the main barn doors. It is fitted with a two-leaf stable door, the lower leaf deeper than the upper. Vertically planked externally, the lower leaf is internally ledged and braced, the upper only braced. Both are hung on plain strap hinges, set on pintles fixed into the timber frame and each fastened with a drop latch. As with the main barn doors, the top of the opening is formed by a very shallow segmental arch of edge-set bricks.

To the north-west of the central doorway is a window of similar construction, currently fitted with a timber frame with a simple slatted cover. Changes in the brickwork below the current sill, which is of flat-laid roof tiles, indicate that this opening was originally a doorway (see Fig 62).

At first-floor level towards the south-east corner of the elevation was a pitching or hayloft door (see Fig 62). Such doors were used to pitch fodder into the barn from loaded carts piled high, using pitch forks (hence the name). The fodder, or sheaved corn, would be stored until needed. If the latter, the corn would be taken as needed and threshed rather than being threshed all at one time. Hence the barn may be described properly as a threshing or store barn since it would have served both functions, and perhaps many other functions, throughout the farming year. Two horizontal timbers are present to the south-east side of the former opening, although the reason for this is unclear. The pitching door would have had a door which presumably would have been set within a timber frame, as are the surviving doors and the window. Why such timber lacing is present at first-floor level and not at ground-floor is unclear, unless a lack of confidence of the part of the bricklayers meant they needed timber-lacing at height to help their coursing.

The ventilation holes themselves occur mostly, but not exclusively, in a regular pattern. The majority contain 7 empty header-sized holes in the pattern 1 over 2 over 1 over 2 over 1, though there are two groups, one of which had 8 empty holes, the other 5. As commented above, they are not regularly spaced. Even in farm barns, such ventilation holes are usually carefully set out and the only reason that they are not seems to be the irregularity of the bonding. While this has no bearing on the way the air would, and does, circulate through the building, given the status of the estate such apparent carelessness is noteworthy. In employing less-than-competent bricklayers, one might say that every expense was spared.

Externally concealed by modern plywood sheeting are two vertical drive-belt slots located towards the northwest end of the elevation (Fig 62). Such slots would allow the drive belt from steam-driven traction engines to power machinery, probably threshing machinery or chaff-cutters, within the building. Such engines were first developed during the very late 1850's and became more and more widely used towards the latter part of the nineteenth-century in an agricultural revolution caught with not a little nostalgia in many of the novels of Thomas Hardy. By the pre-First World War period, they had fundamentally changed farming practice, and very little hand-threshing was carried out. The engines were last produced in the 1930's and were replaced post World War II by petrol tractors along with purpose-made threshing and cutting machinery.

Southwood Farm

The roof is covered with blue-grey clay peg or nib tiles.

The north-west gable wall

This gable wall is largely concealed by the range of cattle stalls later added against this end of the building (Fig 61). Externally, only the upper part is now visible above the roof of the latter (Fig 63).

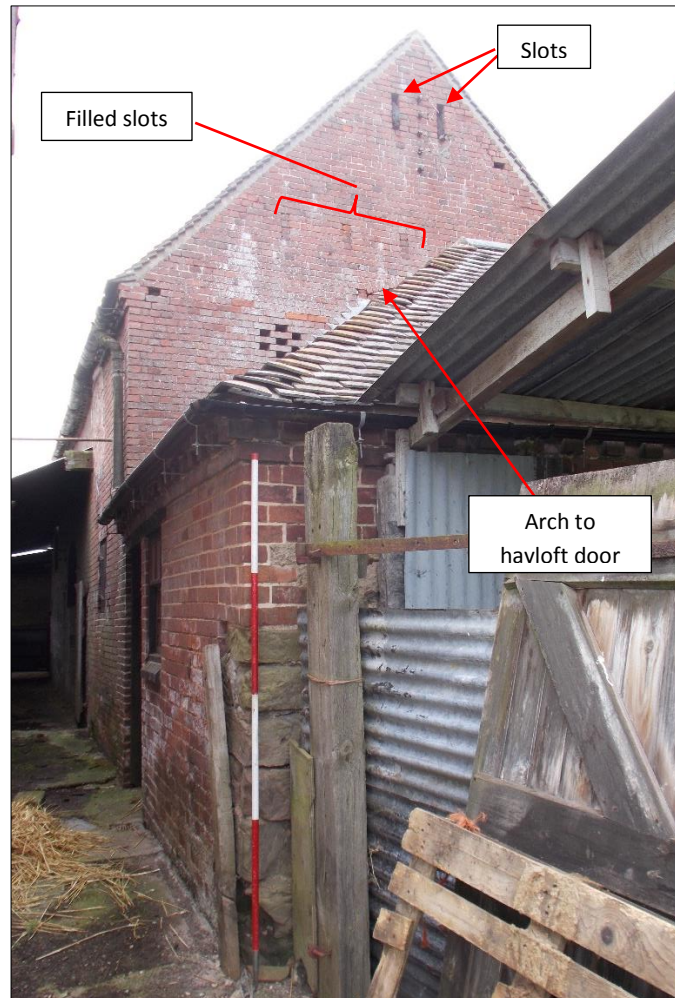


Fig 63: The north-west gable wall of the store or threshing barn, seen above the later cattle stall range, looking south-east. 2m scale rod.

A single group of ventilation holes can be observed of the same configuration as those present on the main elevation along with a row of brick-filled vertical slots at a higher level (see Fig 63). Beneath these was a pitching or hayloft door, only a portion of the segmental arch of which can now be seen above the lead flashing which lines the roof of the cattle stall range (see Fig 63). The presence of such a doorway clearly indicates that when built, this gable elevation was free-standing since it could not have been used with the current range located against this side of the building. Close to the ridge are two further vertical slots, unfilled by brickwork but currently partly packed with sacking.

Southwood Farm

The south-east gable wall

This gable wall is similarly largely concealed by the early twentieth-century addition of an external flight of brick and concrete stairs and late twentieth-century steel-framed animal sheds (Figs 61 and 64).

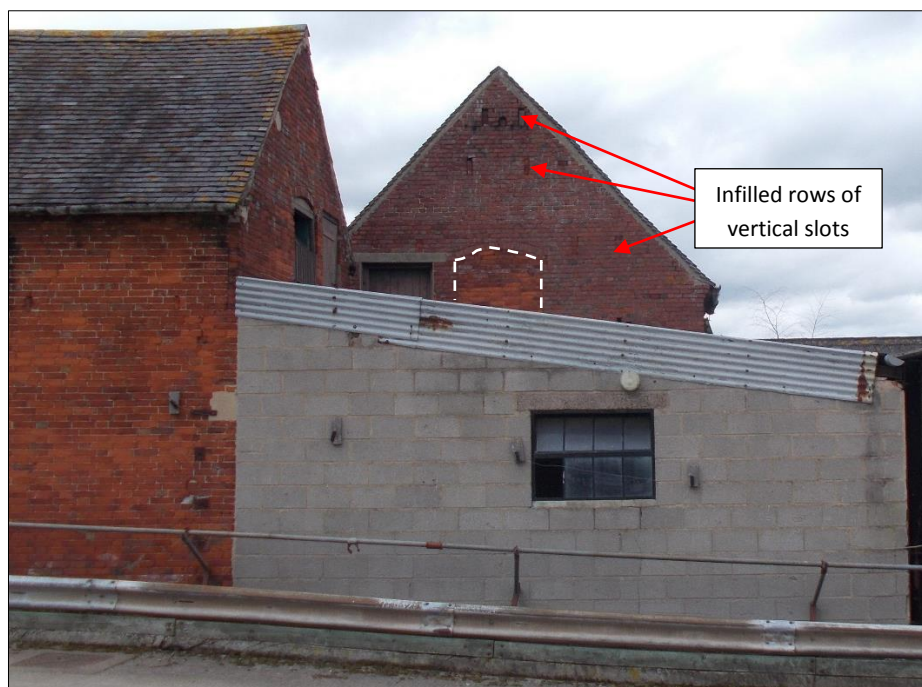


Fig 64: The south-east gable elevation seen above the twentieth-century shed, looking north-west. The former hayloft door outlined with white dashed lines.

The north-east elevation

This elevation is currently entirely enveloped by late twentieth-century steel-framed animal sheds at ground level and only the upper part of the gable can be seen above the latter (Fig 61). The gable contained a further hayloft door, the jambs and segmental arch of which can be seen; it is now infilled with brick (Fig 64). As on the opposing gable wall, the presence of such a feature indicates a formerly free-standing gable wall to allow access. A series of vertical slots, all currently infilled with brick, are visible at various levels including two, close to the ridge, as on the opposite gable end.

Beneath the roof of the modern shed can be seen part of the ground-floor section of the gable wall (Fig 65). Only the north-eastern end of the gable wall is visible, the southern end is completely obscured by the brickwork of an early twentieth-century brick and concrete staircase which has been added to provide access to the first-floor of the adjoining dairy range (see Fig 3 and below).

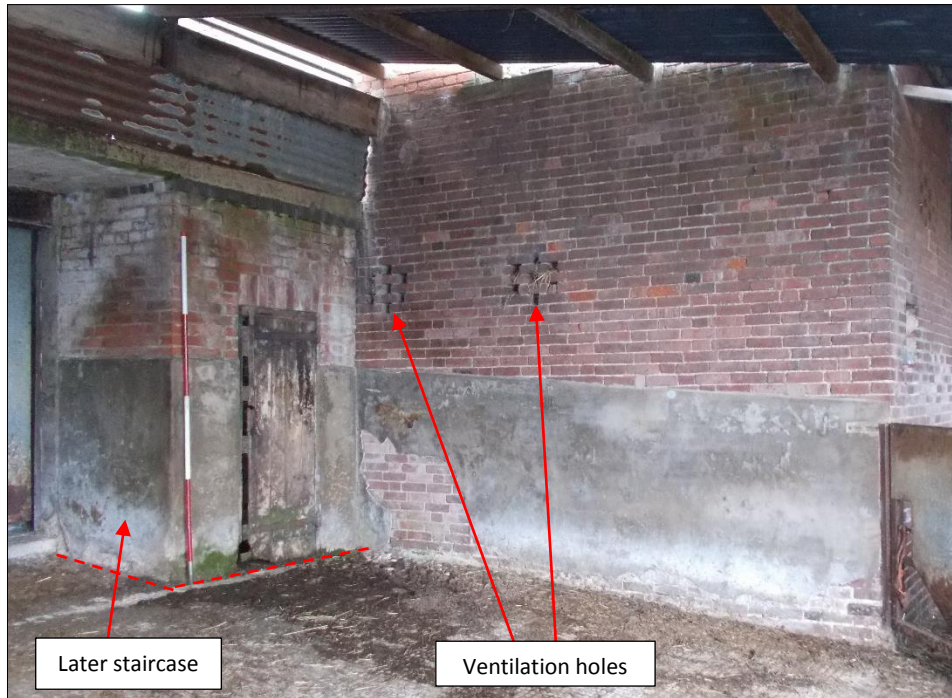


Fig 65: The ground-floor section of the south-east gable wall looking west. The brickwork of the later staircase is to the left of the frame. 2m scale rod.

Of the brickwork of the store barn gable wall, the lower portion has been mostly covered by cement render to a height of c1.25m but above that can be seen two groups of ventilation holes of the same configuration as those previously observed.

The north-east elevation of the store or threshing barn

This elevation is also almost entirely covered by the addition of steel-framed shelter sheds of late twentieth-century date (Figs 61 and 66).



Fig 66: The north-east elevation of the store or threshing barn, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

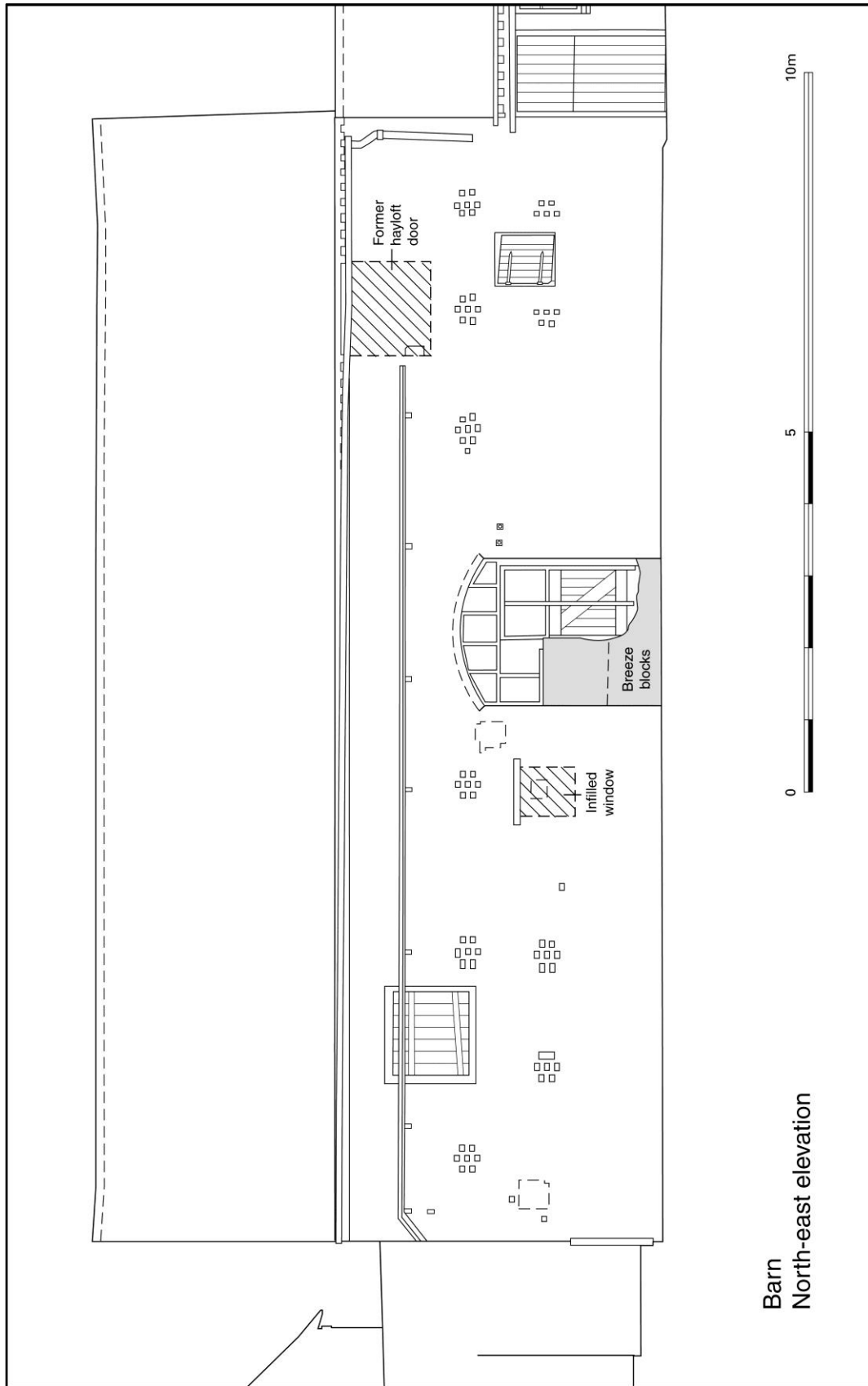


Fig 66A: North-east elevation of the store or threshing barn.

Southwood Farm

Only the lower part of the elevation can currently be seen, the upper portion entirely hidden by the roof of the later cow-shed. The elevation contains the roughly central double-door configured and constructed in the same way as that visible on the opposing elevation. It is currently filled with one half-leaf of vertically planked doors in the north-west side lower part, the other side being filled with modern blockwork and a frame of machine-sawn pine battens in the upper half, covered with chicken wire.

Groups of ventilation holes are located along the entire wall surface, as on the opposite side, rather irregularly dispersed. The lower half of a hayloft door can be seen along with three further openings either open or infilled, at ground-floor level (see below, interior for further detail).

The threshing or store barn-interior

More visually accessible than much of the exterior since the former, and current, utilisation of the space allows almost all of the interior elevations to be clearly observed. Due to the size of the barn the elevations have been described one portion at a time when photography of the entire elevation was not possible.

The interior stockyard elevation

This elevation has been divided into three distinct bays or portions, almost thirds, which reflect the internal divisions created by the presence of internal buttresses (Fig 61). The southernmost bay of this elevation contains the pedestrian doorway visible externally and currently fitted with a two-leaf stable door (Fig 67).



Fig 67: The southernmost bay of the south-west elevation, looking south. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

The lower part of the wall is plain apart from traces of lime-wash and formerly separating the ground-and first-floor levels was a timber floor. Three truncated oak beams remain and which currently support part of a gallery walkway which formerly allowed access around a now removed huge cylindrical silo (Fig 67A), one of two which latterly stood in the barn. The infilled sockets which held their farther ends can be seen in the opposite wall (see below).

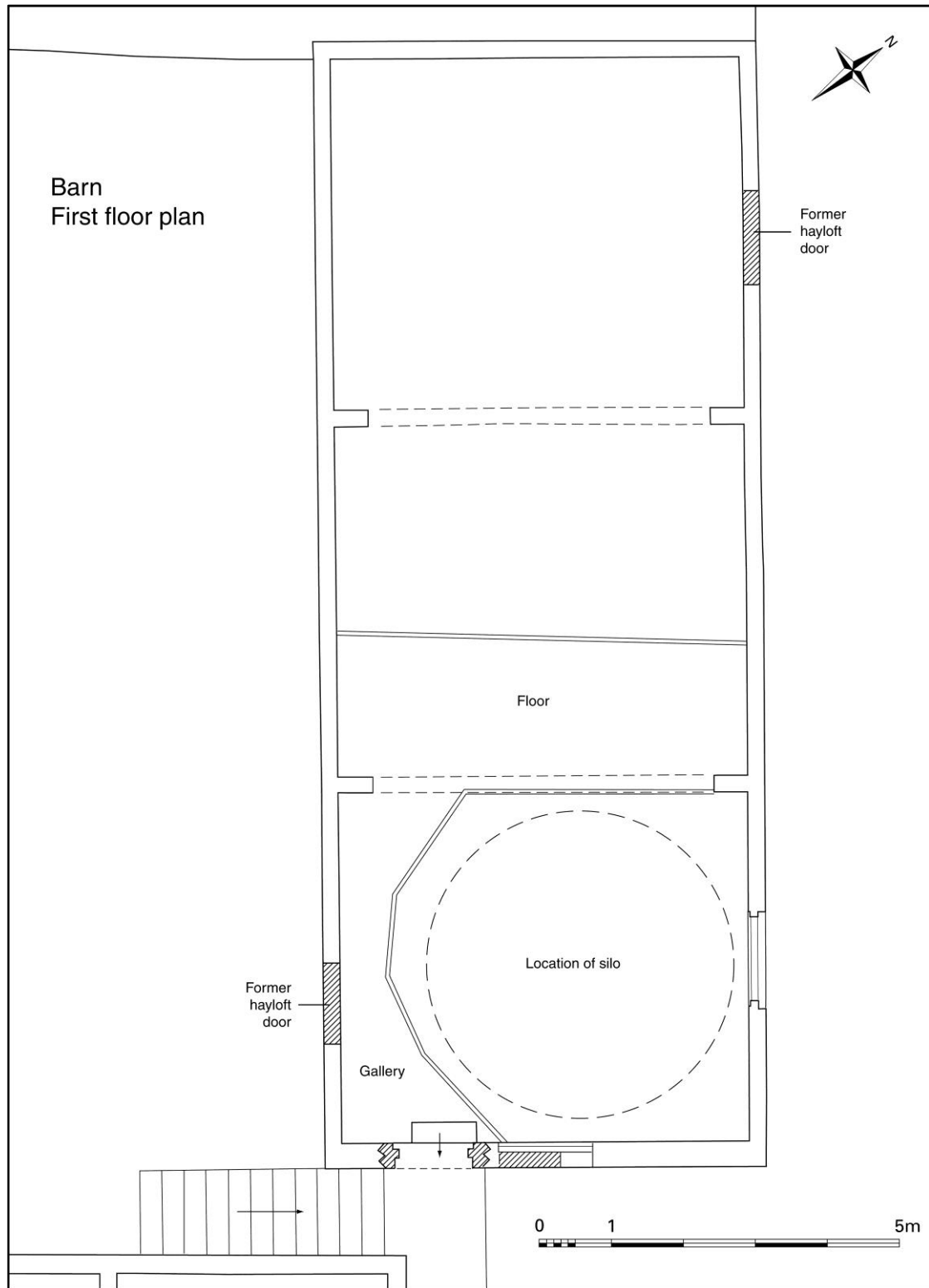


Fig 67A: The store or threshing barn first-floor plan.

Southwood Farm

Above this former floor level, the internal outline of the infilled hayloft door can be seen (Figs 67 and 67A). The top of the former door is formed by the timber wall plate which supports the roof structure.

The central bay contains the main double-doors which allowed carts to be driven into the barn (Figs 61 and 68).



Fig 68: The central bay, looking south-west showing asymmetrical position of double-doors. 2m scale rod.

The asymmetrical position of the double-doors is clearly visible when viewed from the interior, since the location in relation to the flanking buttresses which divide the barn into three equal-sized bays is more obvious. The reason for placing the 'central' doorway in a non-central position is unclear.

An oak beam spans the barn and supports a further section of flooring which separates the ground- and first-floor levels. The majority of the former ventilation holes are visible, but infilled (Fig 68).

The interior wall surface retains sections of lime plaster and lime-wash and around the doorway are numerous lightly inscribed tally marks.

Southwood Farm



Fig 69: An example of the numerous tally marks inscribed on the brickwork surrounding the central doorway of the store barn.

Such tally marks were simply temporary records of items stored within the barn (or loaded out of it) and were created by scratching lines in the soft surface of the bricks. At a time before paper and pencils were widely and cheaply available, such forms of record-making were the most commonly used form of record keeping.

The lower portion of each of the internal buttresses has been faced-off (Fig 70).



Fig 70: The internal buttresses showing the faced-off lower portions, looking south-east. The white dotted lines show the current raking profiles of the upper sections, the white dashed lines the possible lower profile. The red dashed line shows the possible location of a low (?) dividing wall. 2m scale rod.

The reason for this is uncertain. It may be that the lower section of each was originally a deeper section of brickwork, thus forming the traditional stepped buttress profile (Fig 70, the white dashed lines). The upper section of each buttress retains just such a stepped profile, thicker at the bottom to provide increased structural bracing, even to the extent of having the traditional sloping (or

Southwood Farm

raking) upper surface, necessary externally to throw off rainwater, though superfluous internally (see Fig 70).

Alternatively, it could be that the sections that have been cut away are indications of former cross walls which divided the three bays completely from each other (Fig 70, red dashed line).

Because the current floor of the barn is laid to modern concrete it is not possible at present to determine which of these is correct.

The north-westerly bay contains the current window, formerly a doorway (Fig 71).

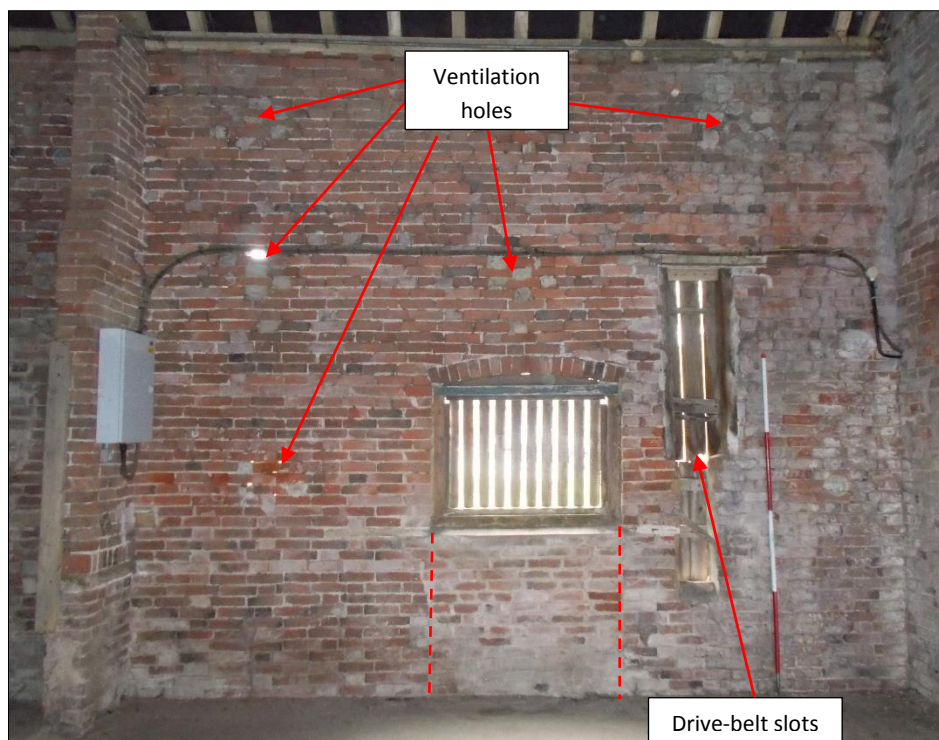


Fig 71: The north-westerly bay, looking south-west , showing window, formerly a door, outlined in red dashed lines and drive-belt slots. Note infilled ventilation holes. 2m scale rod.

As described above, that former doorway is currently fitted with a slatted frame. To the immediate north-west are the vertical drive-belt slots, roughly boarded over externally. It is not certain if the upper section, which is broader, is contemporary with the lower, narrower, section or if the two represent different slots for different machinery requirements. On the concrete floor is a large circular dirt-mark indicating the location of the second formerly free-standing silo.

The north-west gable wall

Entirely visible internally, this gable reveals much that cannot at present be observed from the exterior (Fig 72).

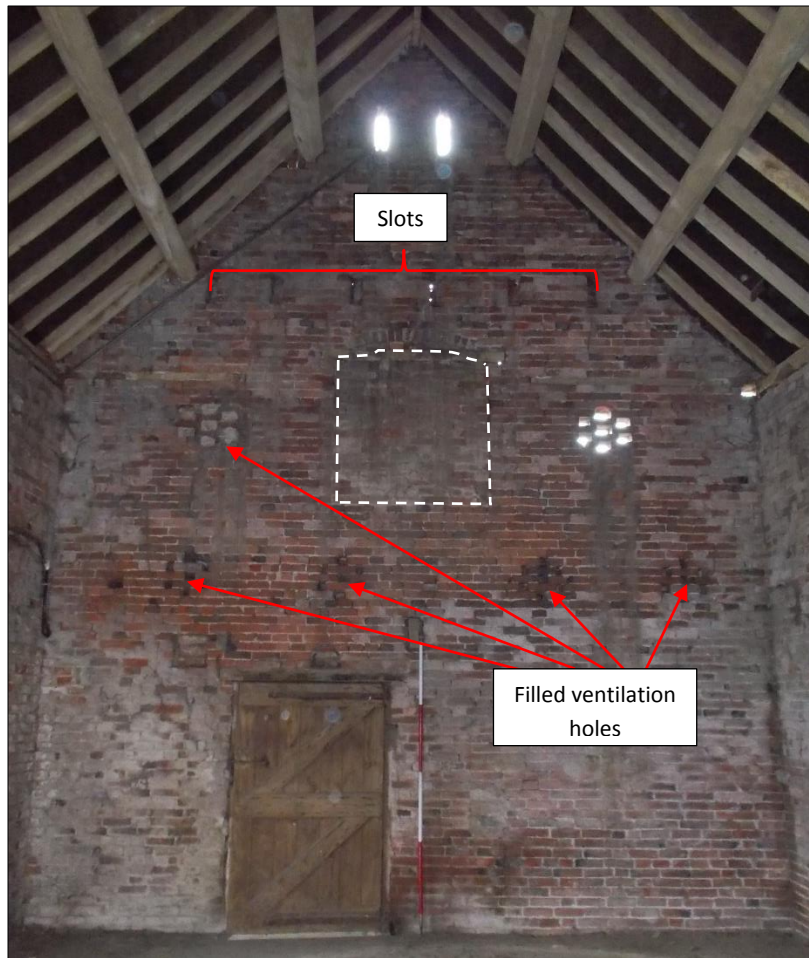


Fig 72: The north-west gable wall interior, looking north-west. Former hayloft door outlined in white dashed lines. 2m scale rod.

The current vertically-planked, ledged and braced door is set within an inserted door opening, created when the adjoining range of cattle stalls was built. The opening has a timber lintel and jambs into which the door hinges are fitted. The door is fastened with a simple drop latch.

Formerly, there was only the hayloft door at first-floor level which is now infilled due to the presence of the roof of the cattle stall range covering much of the opening and making it unusable.

Beneath and to the south-west is a series of ventilation holes, all of which are infilled. Only one set remains open, to the north-east of the former hayloft door.

Above the upper row are six filled vertical ventilation slots with a further two, still largely open, close to the ridge.

There is no indication that this end of the barn was floored as at the opposite end, regardless of the presence of the hayloft. Sheaves of corn were sometimes stacked from floor to roof level, a risky process which necessitated the use of a boy working a horse to compact the sheaves. The process is recorded thus:

Southwood Farm

'In them days (the 1860's) we used to tread the corn down in the barns with hosses. The loads were brought in at the mainst'y doors and forked up into the bays till the wheat mounted nigh up to the rafters. And they used to make boys like me ride the hosses round an' round, treadin' down the corn... Eightpence a day was what us boys got for the job; that's double pay, of course, bein' harvest. Well, you know for yourself what it's like walkin' about on top of a stack when they're a-buildin' it: you sink in to your knees and keep on liftin' your feet till it seems as if they're made of lead. So you can imagine what it was like for the 'osses-and some of the best an' biggest on the farm at that.

Fast as the men had pitched up one load, another'd draw into the barn; and presently the 'oss and me was right up there under the roof, in the dark, sneezin' and splutterin' fit to bust. Once the mare was up, there she'd have to stay till the job was done 'cause though you could get her down, how was you to get her up again? Two or three days she'd be up there, an' more if bad weather held up the carting.' (Warren 1946, 37)

The north-west bay of the north-east interior elevation

This bay contains a small window at ground-floor level and an infilled hayloft door above (Fig 73).

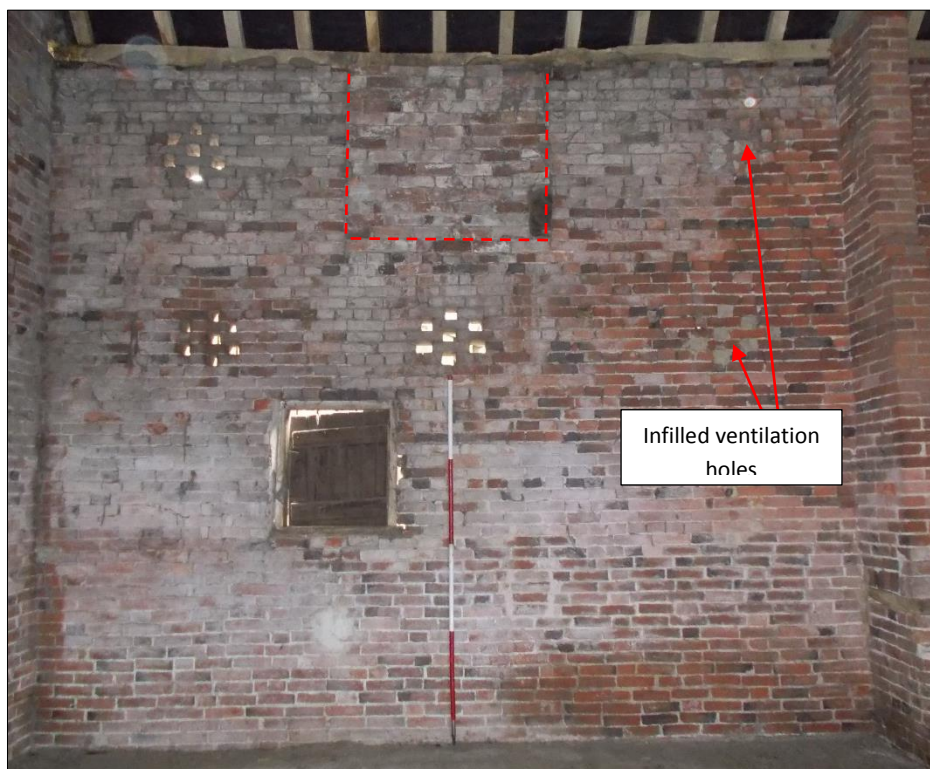


Fig 73: The north-west bay of the north-east elevation of the store barn, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

The former hayloft door was set directly beneath the wall plate which also formed the lintel of the opening. The ground-floor window is a secondary insertion, it has no lintel and the upper edge is supported merely on the top rail of the timber shutter frames set within the opening. The shutter comprises vertical planks and is internally ledged, but not braced.

A series of ventilation holes are set within the wall, five in total, three of which remain open, the other two being infilled (see Fig 73).

Southwood Farm

The central bay of the north-east interior elevation

The bay is dominated by the wide double-doors which are set directly opposite those in the south-west elevation (Figs 61 and 74).

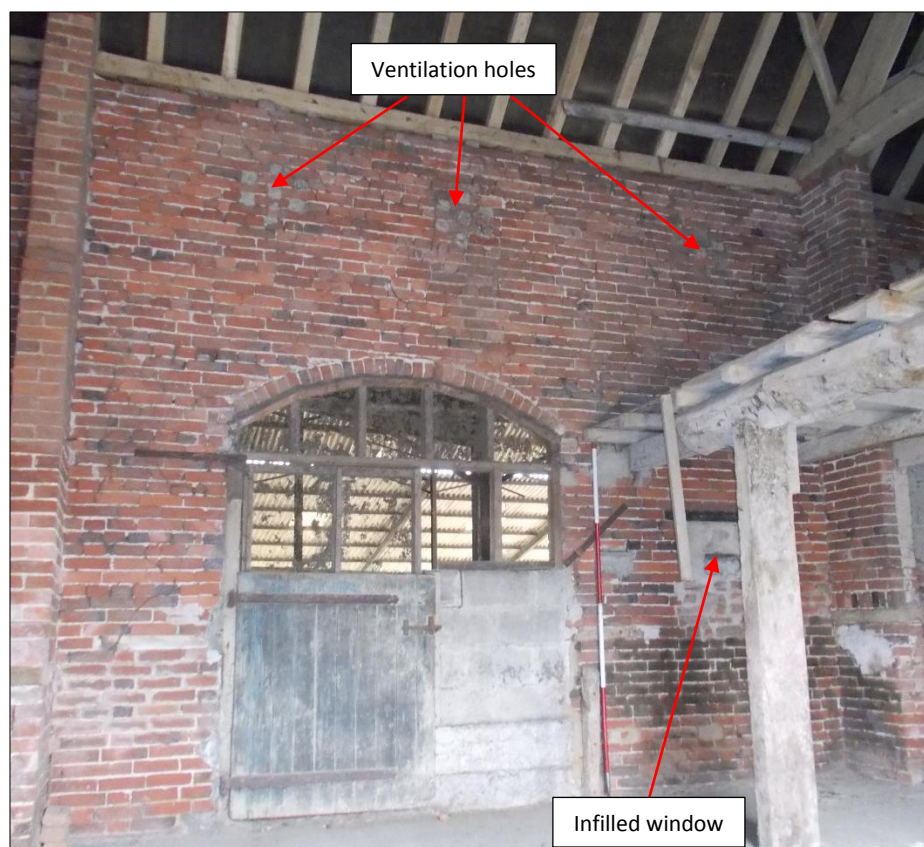


Fig 74: The central bay with double doors, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

The opening retains what may be the lower part of one leaf which is vertically planked and retains two strap hinges hung on pintles set in the timber frame. The other lower half has been infilled with modern blockwork. The upper part of the whole is fitted with a timber frame over which is fitted chicken wire to keep birds out.

Above the doorway were three sets of ventilation holes, all of which are now infilled (see Fig 74).

The north end of the cross-beam supporting the surviving section of flooring is set into the wall and is further supported by an additional post, suggesting some degree of structural failure.

A small window was situated to the east of the central doorway but is now infilled although the timber lintel remains.

The north-east bay of the north-east interior elevation

This bay contains no openings at ground level although previously there was a small window close to the north-east corner (Fig 75). It is now infilled with brick but retains no lintel; externally it survives as a shallow recess (see Fig 66). The lower part of the wall retains faint traces of lime-wash to the

Southwood Farm

level of the former floor and the infilled sockets which held the north ends of the three lateral beams can be faintly seen (Fig 75).

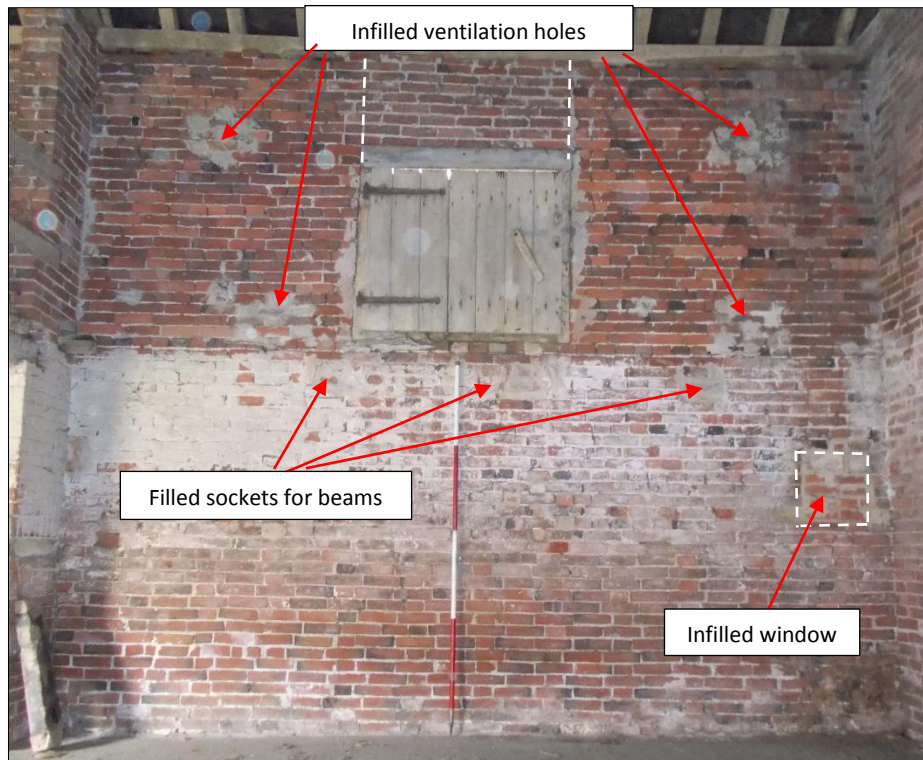


Fig 75: The north-east bay interior elevation, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

Above the former first-floor level is a hayloft door which appears to have been altered by the lowering of the sill and the infilling of the upper section (outlined in white dashed lines, Fig 75). To either side are two pairs of infilled ventilation holes.

The south-east gable wall

Internally, this gable can be seen in its entirety in the same way that the opposing gable can (Figs 61 and 76). Like the opposing gable, this wall contained a hayloft or pitching door at first-floor level, though this is now almost completely infilled apart from a small shuttered window, the reason for and use of which is uncertain, due to its small size (Fig 76).



Fig 76: The south-east gable wall, interior elevation, looking south-east. Former hayloft door outlined with white dashed lines. 2m scale rod.

All of the former ventilation holes are currently filled, though their locations can be observed. A row close to the interior floor level is curious, since such openings must surely have proved irresistibly tempting for vermin access, something usually avoided in store barns. The remaining ventilation holes are positioned above in more conventional locations.

A doorway has been inserted at first-floor level which appears to have been added only to serve the current remnant of the floor which was retained as a semi-circular balcony which partly encircled the former silo. Previously it is assumed that the first-floor would have been accessed internally via a loft ladder. The current door is accessed via the external flight of steps made from red brick and shuttered concrete (Figs 65 and 77). These steps are not depicted on the 1923 OS map and must therefore have been added after that date. The construction suggests a post-war date which would also tie in with the need for such an access since grain silos were not in widespread use before the war.



Fig 77: The external stairs and landing affording access to the first-floors of the store barn and the dairy barn ranges, looking north-west. 1m scale rod.

The inserted doorway is set beneath a concrete lintel and both jambs are finished with cement, as is the sill, presumably to cover the chopped-out brickwork (Figs 67A and 77). The door is externally made of vertical planks with simple chamfered edges and is internally ledged and braced, set within a timber frame; the whole is pine. It is hung on machine made strap hinges and closed by a drop latch, positioned internally and operated by a small finger hole from the exterior. To the immediate north can be seen the exterior surface of the infilled hayloft window (right in Fig 77).

The barn roof

The roof of the barn appears to be constructed from oak throughout and comprises two principal trusses, each identically composed (Fig 78).



Fig 78: The barn roof, looking south-east.

Each truss is formed of a horizontal tie beam which spans the space between the two long sides of the barn, and each end rests on top of one of the internal buttresses. Rising from each tie beam is a pair of principal rafters connected by a king-post, shouldered at the lowered end, which supports raking struts (Fig 78). The base of the king-post is fixed to the tie-beam by a large iron bolt. Each principal rafter supports two rows of purlins on each slope; these in turn support the secondary, or common, rafters. At each gable end the purlins are set into the brickwork of those gable walls (see Figs 72 and 76). Small wind braces are located in pairs between each principal rafter and each purlin; these were added to reduce or prevent lateral movement of the roof structure. There is a simple ridge plank.

The underside of the roof is felted indicating that the barn roof has been re-covered relatively recently.

The cattle stall range

A single-storey range which forms the north-west side of the central stockyard (Figs 3, 60 and 79).

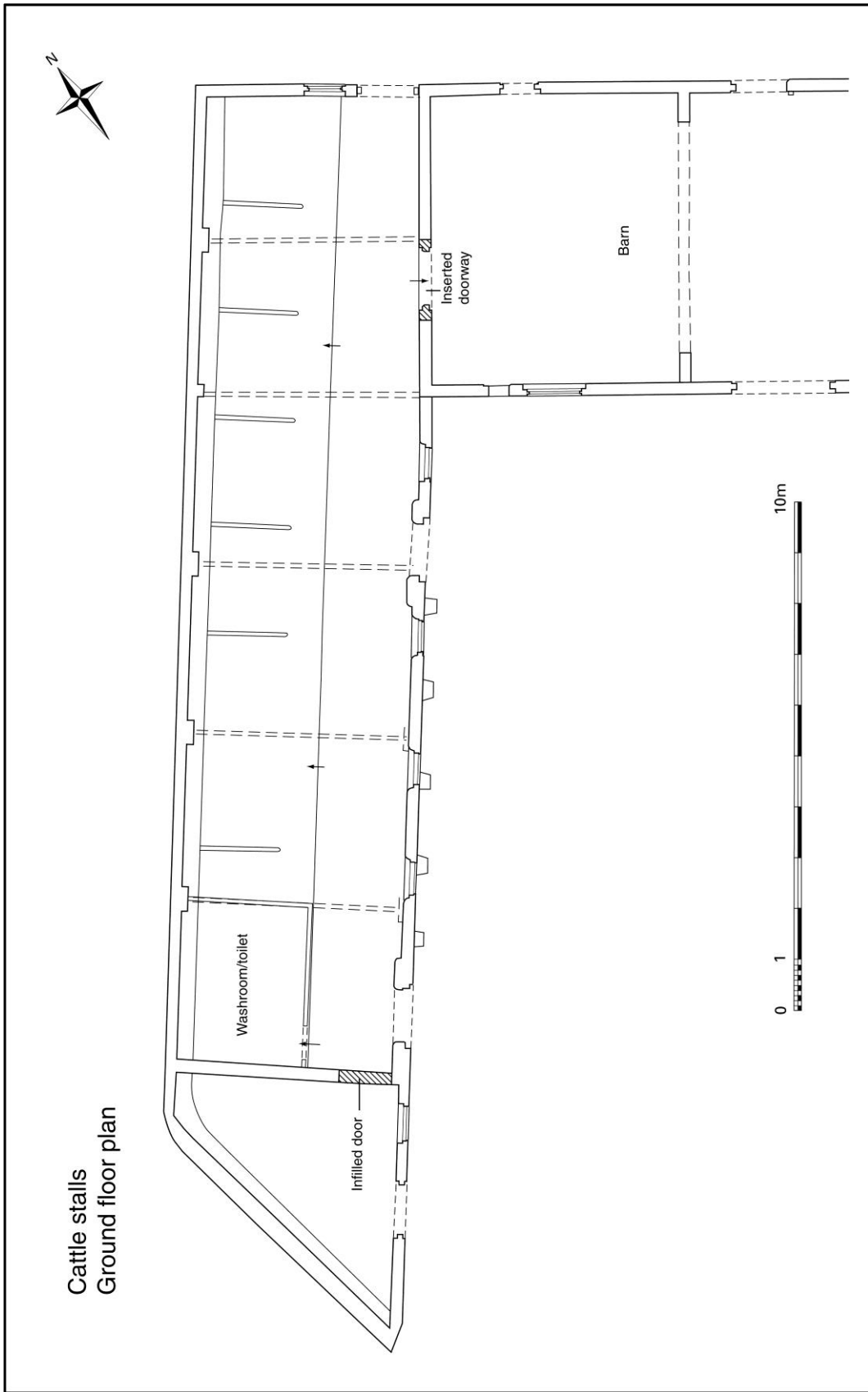


Fig 79: The cattle stall range.

Southwood Farm

The stockyard elevation is constructed entirely from red brick, though of two clearly distinct sub-phases (Fig 80).



Fig 80: The cattle stall range, the stockyard elevation, looking north-west. 2m scale rod.

The lower part is built from bricks measuring 230-232mm x 110-112mm x 65-70mm whilst the upper section from bricks measuring 225-230mm x 110mm x 75mm (Fig 81). A series of concrete or cement rendered buttresses along this elevation on the one hand might indicate some structural failure, perhaps caused by the raising of the wall height, or may have been added to protect the wall and its roof/gutter-overhang while manoeuvring a threshing-machine into position to line up on the drive-belt slots in the barn.

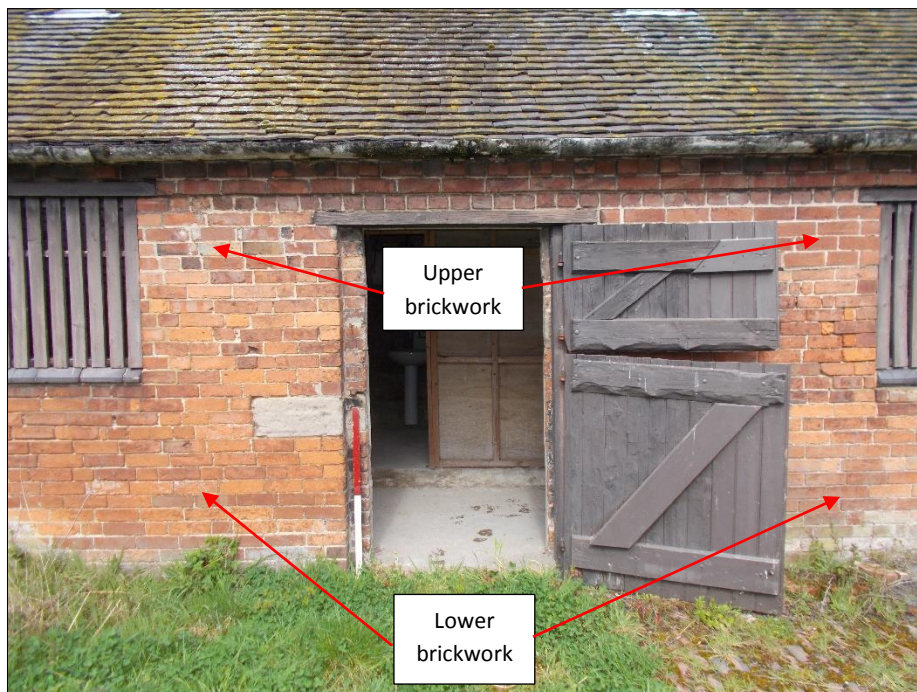


Fig 81: The use of differing brickwork in the stockyard elevation of the cattle stall range, looking north-west. 1m scale rod.

The level at which the change in the brickwork occurs is roughly, but not consistently, level along the length of the range and suggests that the range started life with a lower roof, which is perhaps not

Southwood Farm

unexpected since 18th-19th century cattle were bred to be smaller than has been the case more recently.

The current elevation is punctuated by three doorways and five windows (Fig 80). The southernmost door is a single leaf whilst the other two are two-leaf stable doors. All are vertically planked, the former is ledged but not braced, the latter two have each leaf ledged and braced (see Fig 81). The doors are hung on iron strap hinges and fastened with drop latches. They are all set beneath timber lintels. Some sections of the door jambs are fitted with large, squared blocks of sandstone which may have originally held hinge-pins though none can now be seen.

The windows are all set beneath timber lintels and have chamfered blue engineering brick sills (Fig 81) and are currently, though not necessarily originally, fitted with vertically slatted fixed coverings.

The roof is covered with blue-grey clay nib tiles.

The south gable wall is set at a curiously oblique angle which suggests that it is either the remnant of an earlier structure, or more likely, simply was constructed in this way to allow a wide passage between the south end of the range and the farmhouse which is located close by (Fig 3). The lower part of the wall is built from random stone rubble with no discernible attempt at coursing (Fig 82).



Fig 82: The south gable of the cattle stall range, looking north-east. The white dashed lines indicate the earlier roof profile. 2m scale rod.

The top of the stone section is capped by a line of chamfered blue engineering brick; such brick was not widely available until the development of the railway system. The first definitive use of Staffordshire blue brick appears to be in 1840 when they were used for facing material in the Midland Counties viaduct at Rugby (Simmons 1995, 26). Their hard-wearing properties made them ideal for paving, coping bricks and, being moulded or embossed, could be made to various designs. Their use here must, therefore, indicate a post-1840 date suggesting a mid-century or later date for the heightening of the range. Further traces of the original roof slope can be seen in the lower

Southwood Farm

portion of the brickwork which forms the upper part of the gable (Fig 82). Towards the ridge the whole gable wall has been rebuilt and the original ridge line is lost.

The north-west elevation of the range is similarly constructed of both stone and brick, but is now partly concealed by the addition of a modern group of timber and corrugated metal sheet sheds (Fig 83).



Fig 83: The north-west elevation showing the stone and brick construction. 2m scale rod.

As in the oblique south gable, the lower section is constructed from random stone rubble, but here is capped by a thick, levelling-layer of concrete to form a flat (but not horizontal, it flows the slope of the natural topography) surface on which to build the upper section in red brick.

There are no window or door openings along this elevation.

The modern timber and sheet metal open-fronted sheds appear to have been added to provide various storage areas, though they might also have been used for temporary livestock shelters. Curiously, the roof of these sheds slopes down towards the eaves of the stone and brick range, the water draining into the gutter there. This presumably to provided more head-height at the open ends.

The north gable of the range is currently only visible obliquely since the addition of modern steel-framed animal sheds blocks the view from that side (Fig 84).



Fig 84: The north end of the cattle stall range, looking south-east. 2m scale rod.

The north-west corner of the range is formed, at the lower level, with sandstone ashlar quins, though why such care appears to have been used here when other areas of the stonework appears to be relatively crude, is unclear (Fig 84). The raised red brick section sits directly on top of the stone blocks. Interestingly, the stonework does not return along the northern end of the building, though whether it originally did so and has been replaced or was never present is uncertain. Thus, the entire north wall is built from brick, from ground level to eaves.

In the north wall is a single doorway and window, the latter with the same lintel and sill configuration as on the south-east stockyard elevation. The roof of this northern end is hipped.

The interior of the range comprises seven bays (defined by roof-trusses), the southernmost a separate oddly-shaped room due to the oblique southern gable, the remainder a single long, open space currently sub-divided by twentieth-century cattle stalls (Fig 79).

The southern room is entered via the single-leaf door set in the stockyard elevation (see Figs 79 and 80). Internally, the room is entirely plain with no fixtures or fittings such as mangers or hayracks. The construction of the external and internal (north-east) dividing walls can be seen (Fig 85). All of the walls retain areas of lime-wash.



Fig 85: The odd-shaped room at the southern end of the cattle stall range, looking north. 2m scale rod.

The floor is of concrete and the roof is of simple purlins placed between the gable and dividing walls over which are laid common rafters. This roof is not felted and it can be seen that the clay tiles are fitted to the laths by integral nibs.

An infilled doorway in the north wall indicates that formerly this room could be accessed both from the exterior and the remainder of the range (Fig 79). It is infilled with brick but the original timber lintel remains *in situ*.

The remainder of the range comprises a single, long room currently sub-divided by cement rendered stall screens (Figs 79 and 86). Most of the first bay at the southern end of the range has been partitioned off to create a washroom and toilet, presumably for the use of farm staff. It is entirely modern and contains only late twentieth century sanitary ware.



Fig 86: The cattle stall range interior, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

Each stall is essentially the same, and is presumably constructed from either brick or blockwork, though since none of the internal construction can at present be seen, this is not certain. None show any clear evidence of being fitted with either mangers or hayracks, so quite how the livestock was accommodated or fed is uncertain. Each stall division has been extended by the addition of a crude timber set of rails beyond which the floor drops down by a single, low step, to create a shallow channel for liquid waste and other effluvia.

Along the east wall the lower portion, below window sill level, is also cement rendered, presumably to facilitate cleaning. The internal window sills are simply formed of cement render. The only fixtures in the west wall are a series of angled salt-glazed drain pipes which have been set through the wall with the open end uppermost to provide a form of ventilation.

The roof trusses are all of the same construction and comprise a tie beam extending from one wall to the other across the range (Fig 86). Each has a central vertical (king) post which is slightly tapered before shouldering out beneath the point where the principal rafters connect with it. From the base of the king posts raking struts prop the principal rafter timbers which in turn support a single purlin on each side, each supported on a cleat. The whole truss arrangement does not reach the ridge which is formed with a plank at which point the secondary rafters meet. As in the southern room, the underside of the roof is not felted by reveals that the whole is covered with clay nib tiles. Sheets of glass have been inserted at irregular intervals to provide additional lighting (see Figs 80 and 84).

The north wall of the range contains a doorway and window, the former a two-leaf stable door, each leaf vertically planked, ledged and braced internally. Each leaf is hung on strap hinges and fastened with a simple drop latch.



Fig 87: The north wall of the cattle stall range, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

The window retains a timber two light frame, the upper containing three fixed panes, the lower hinged along the lower edge and able to fall inwards until being restrained by a curved iron catch stay on each side, thus allowing ventilation. The use of glazed windows in animal shelters is a little unusual since they were fragile and thus easily broken and liable to cause injury to livestock. It may be that formerly they were covered by some form of mesh internally, though no such protection is visible. All of the windows along the stockyard elevation appear to have been fitted with such windows, though none now remains but each has been replaced by the simple timber slats (perhaps for the same concern for livestock). All of the window jambs are formed with bullnose brick suggesting that the heightening of the range took place within the second half of the nineteenth-century.

The north-east portion of the range is formed by the north-west gable wall of the earlier store or threshing barn against which this range is built (Figs 79 and 88).

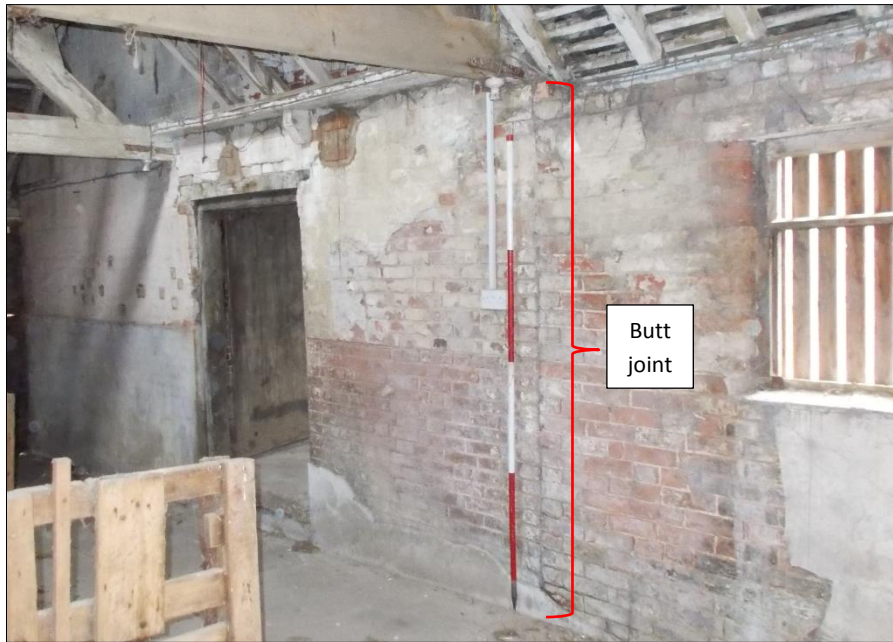


Fig 88: The butt-joint between the eastern elevation of the cattle stall range (right) and the north-west gable wall of the store or threshing barn (left). 2m scale rod.

The doorway which is situated within the north-west gable wall of the barn was inserted after the completion of the cattle stall range to provide internal access between the two, presumably for the easy transfer of fodder between the two spaces.

The dairy range-exterior

This range currently comprises two buildings connected at ground level, though originally they were certainly separate. The northernmost, two-storey building is earlier than the southern, single-storey portion (Fig 89). Both are constructed entirely from red brick. The bricks of the earlier two-storey building measure 235mm x 110-115mm x 60-65mm. Those of the later single-storey building measure 220-225mm x 110-115mm x 60-62mm.

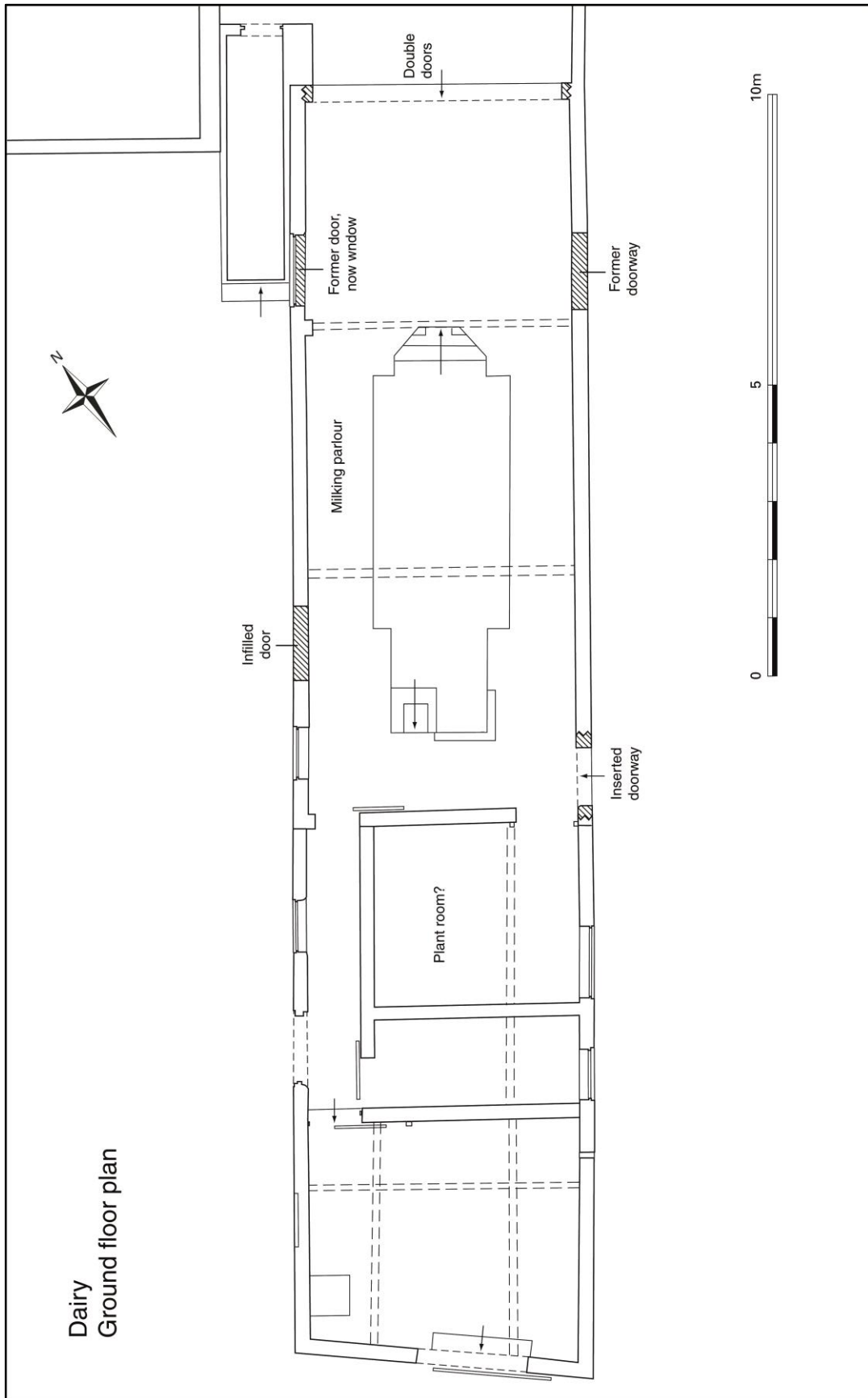


Fig 89: The dairy range, ground-floor plan.

Southwood Farm

The two distinct elements of this range can be clearly identified within each long elevation where butt joints within the brickwork are visible (Fig 90).

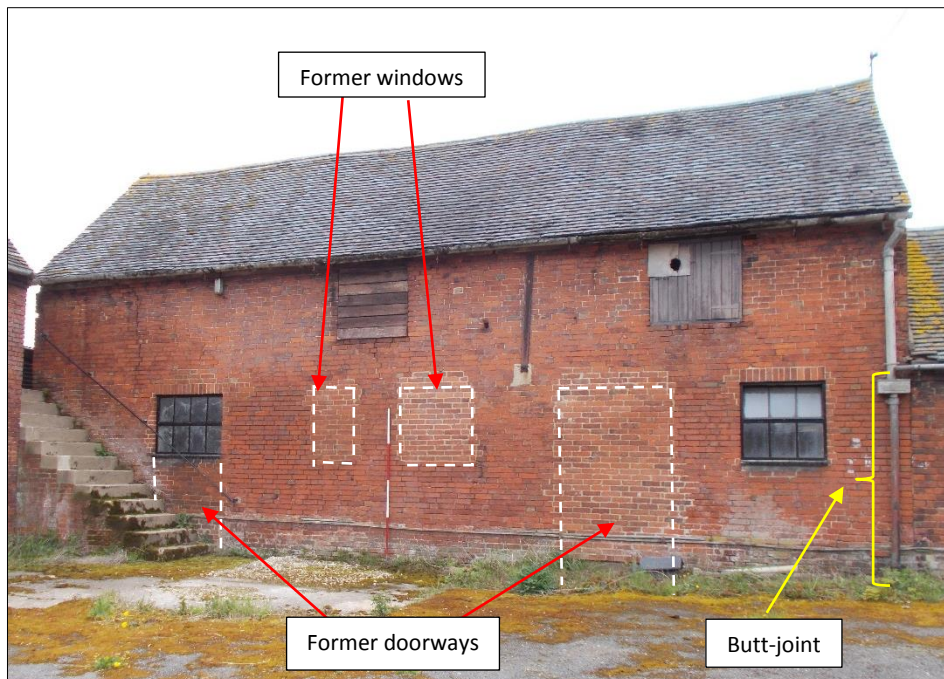


Fig 90: The stockyard (north-west) elevation of the earlier portion of the dairy range, looking north-east. 2m scale rod.

The two-storey dairy range-exterior

The north-west elevation currently has no doorways, although the infilled outlines of two such openings can be seen within the brickwork (Figs 90 and 90A). That at the northern end of the range must have been made redundant when the brick and concrete staircase was added, although the upper portion was retained as a window. The door at the southern end seems to have been infilled more recently, perhaps as late as the 1970's or 1980's when the present milking parlour within was created (see below, interior).

Between the two doorways were two windows, one larger than the other (Figs 90 and 90A). These, too, were probably infilled when the milking parlour inside was created.

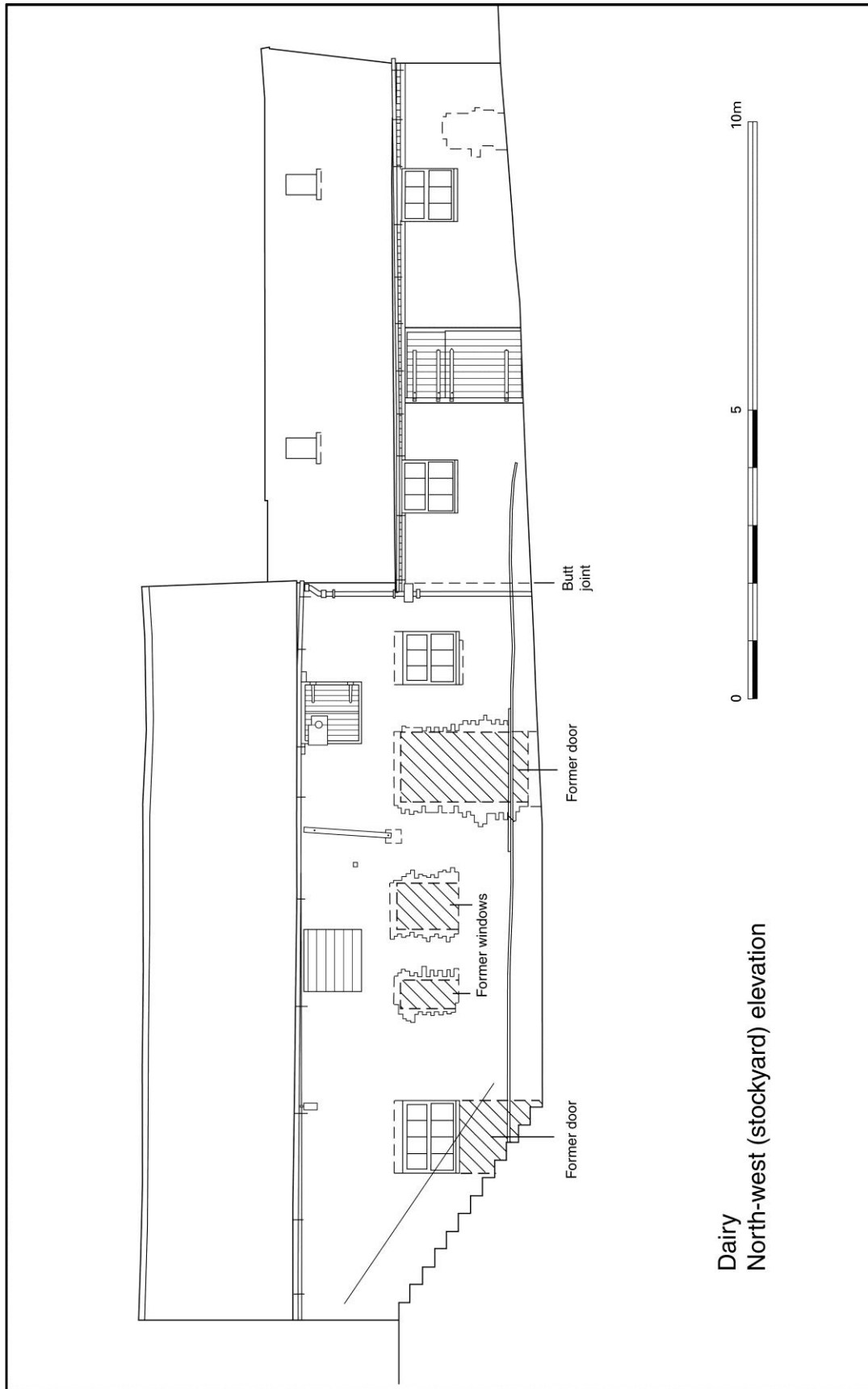


Fig 90A: Drawing of the north-west (stockyard-facing) elevation of the two-part dairy range.

Southwood Farm

The present window at the southern end of the range has been altered since the current lintel is a flat, not segmental arrangement and appears to be created over a concealed steel lintel. The southern jamb is also altered and the sill is formed from nib tiles. The opening is fitted with a six-light window, the lower three fixed, the upper three hinged on the mid rail, opening inwards.

The northern window has eight lights, similarly configured with the lower four fixed, the upper four hinged on the mid rail, opening inwards.

At first-floor level are two hayloft doors, the southern retaining a vertically planked door, the northern currently covered with horizontal boards.

The southern gable wall is only now partly visible due to the later addition of the single-storey range on that side (Figs 89 and 91).



Fig 91: The southern gable wall of the two-storey dairy range, looking north.

The upper part of both jambs and the full segmental arch of a first-floor doorway can be seen above the ridge of the later building (Fig 91). Apart from a modern pole supporting electricity cables, the visible portion of the gable is plain.

The south-east elevation contains a single doorway which is modern, probably inserted when the building was converted to accommodate the milking parlour (Figs 89 and 92).

Southwood Farm



Fig 92: The south-east elevation of the two-storey dairy, looking west. 2m scale rod.

The jambs are covered with modern cement, presumably to conceal chopped-off brickwork and it has a flat, not segmental lintel. Towards the northern end of the elevation is an infilled doorway, exactly opposite that in the opposite wall (Fig 89). Apart from these two openings, the elevation is otherwise plain apart from a row of almost (but not exactly) level and somewhat irregularly spaced sockets (see Fig 92, yellow line). They appear to have been sockets for roof joists, presumably for a lean-to structure, though none is depicted on any of the OS maps so it was probably short-lived, occurring entirely between mapping episodes.

Apart from modern pipework and various iron fittings of uncertain usage, the elevation is plain.

As with the southern gable wall, little of the northern can currently be observed from an unobstructed viewpoint due to later additions (Figs 89 and 93).



Fig 93: The north gable wall of the two-storey dairy range, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

Southwood Farm

The first-floor level contains an original segmentally arched window with a secondary doorway, put in when the twentieth-century concrete and brick staircase was added, though there must have been an earlier version to replace the first-floor doorway in the south gable since the later building there clearly dates to the late nineteenth-century, since it is present on the First Edition OS map of 1881. The window has a vertically slatted lower part, the upper portion contains a four-light glazed window opening inwards, hinged on the transom. The door has a concealed lintel set with edge-laid bricks and a timber frame which supports a vertically planked, ledged and braced door, hung on strap hinges and closed with a drop latch.

The lower portion of the gable wall has been almost entirely removed to allow the insertion of large galvanised double doors which provided access to and from the milking parlour (Figs 89 and 94).



Fig 94: The ground-floor north gable wall of the two-storey dairy showing the inserted double-doors, looking south-west. 2m scale rod.

The wide opening is supported with an H-section RSJ and the chopped-out jambs are cement covered. Nothing else survives of the former gable wall to comment upon.

The roof is covered with blue/grey clay tiles.

The two-storey dairy range-interior

The ground floor of this range is currently a single space, but may not always have been so (Fig 89). However, the fact that the entire internal wall surface is cement rendered means that there is no possibility to examine the inner wall surface for signs of previous subdivision or fixtures and fittings.



Fig 95: The ground-floor of the two-storey dairy range showing the milking parlour, looking north-east. 1m scale rod.

The floor is of concrete throughout which similarly precludes comment upon earlier layout and the present ceiling is supported on two further H-section RSJ's. This latter might suggest that a previous method of supporting the upper floor was removed to create the single space.

Within the centre of the space is a lowered floor area which would have provided working space to the cowman to operate the milking equipment. The cows would have lined up along either side at an angle, herring-bone fashion, due to the relatively narrow nature of the building. Remains of the milking machinery indicate it was manufactured by Fulwood and Bland of Shropshire, a company founded in 1785 and still in operation today (www.gracesguides.co.uk). The machinery appears to date to the latter part of the twentieth-century and may have replaced earlier equipment. Apart from a variety of brackets and other supports, set into the walls which appear to have supported pipework, nothing of the original structure can be seen.

The first-floor is currently accessed via the twentieth-century brick and concrete external staircase (Fig 89).

The upper floor is divided into two rooms (Fig 96). The northern room is almost completely plain apart from the present inserted doorway (see above, Fig 93) and the original window.



Fig 96: The two-storey dairy range, northern room, looking south through doorway to the southern room. 2m scale rod.

The wall dividing the two rooms is made from brickwork covered with plaster and the underside of the northern room roof also originally had a plastered ceiling since the stains of the laths and plaster can be observed on the rafters and collars. The doorway between the two rooms retains the frame with iron hinges pins and catch, but no door.

The southern room is the larger of the two and in the southern gable wall the outline of the original doorway which afforded access to this level via a now-lost external stair can clearly be seen (Fig 97).

The blocked doorway retains its oak lintel and the infilling can be seen from lintel to floor level. This doorway must have opened onto an external staircase which would have provided the necessary access to this upper level, but when the adjoining range was added would not have been viable. During the following period a secondary staircase must have been created, though where is uncertain but it might have been where the current brick and concrete staircase at the northern end is situated. However, no other staircase is shown on any of the OS maps from 1881 to the early 1930's after which the current stairs must have been added. There is no obvious location for an internal flight.

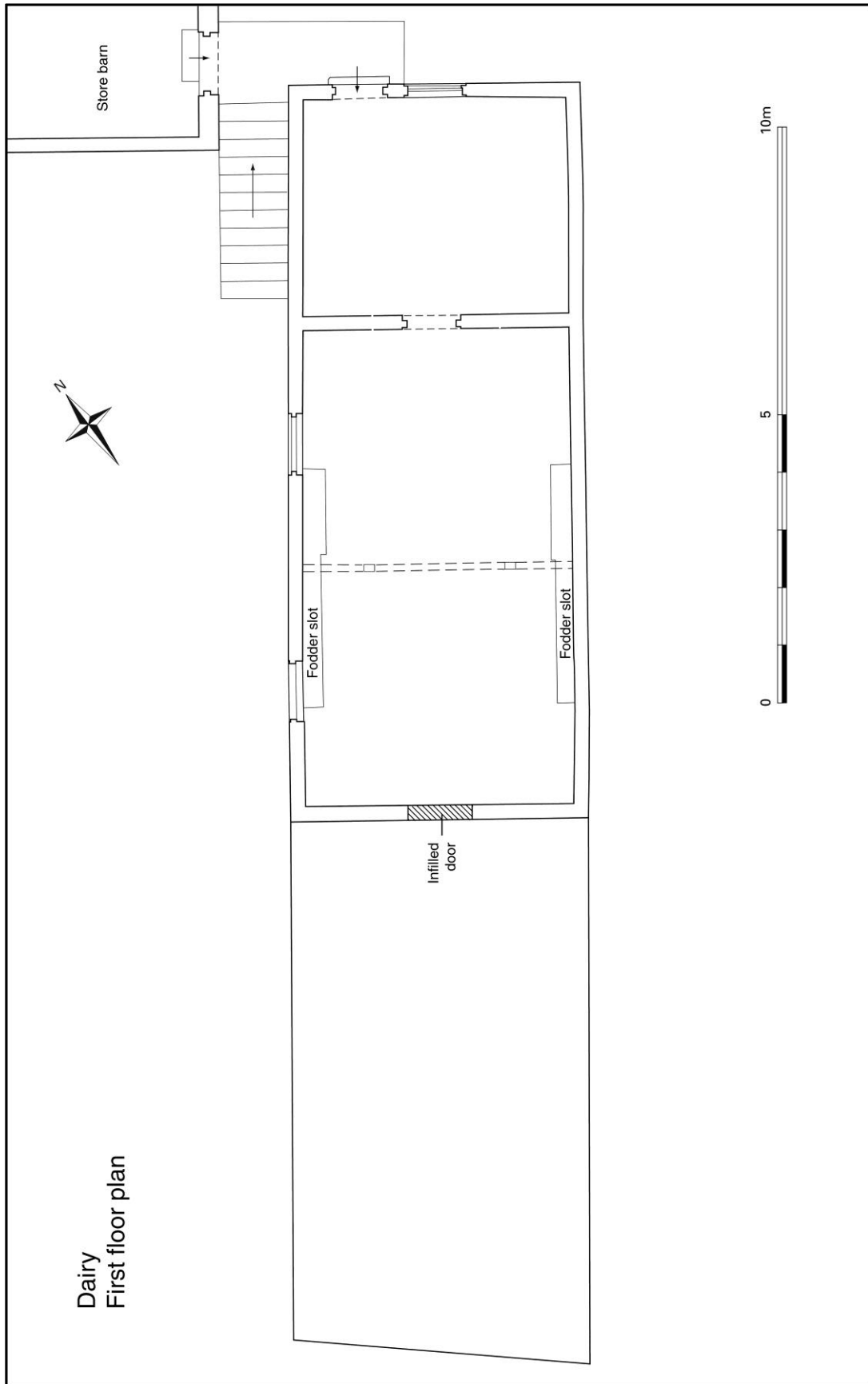


Fig 97: The two-storey dairy range, first-floor.

Southwood Farm

The two hayloft doors reveal little internally which has not previously been commented upon, that which retains part of the door shows that one leaf is ledged and braced, the other appears to be a later replacement. The northern door is currently fitted with horizontal boards, simply to fill the opening. The roof truss is located almost centrally within the room (Fig 98).



Fig 98: The two-storey dairy range, first-floor room showing the roof truss, looking north-east. White dashed lines show fodder slots. 2m scale rod.

It is of a slightly unconventional construction since the space was clearly intended to be used, so the traditional tie-beam could not be built since it would have bisected the room. Therefore, two vertical timbers (currently supported by one of the H-section RSJ's below) support short horizontals which link to the wall plates and rise almost to principal rafter height where they support the collar. The room was ceiled at this level, though the lath and plaster is now missing. A strengthening iron tie-rod extends from the centre of the collar to the wall plates on either side, though it is unclear whether or not this is part of the original structure or a secondary addition.

The eastern slope of the roof is felted, but the western slope is not, for reasons unknown. The tiles appear to be nib tiles.

On either side of the room are two long, narrow slots against each side wall (Figs 96 and 98). These were to allow fodder to be dropped into mangers or hayracks directly beneath from this level, thus reducing work. They might originally have been provided with trapdoors, though this was not always the case.

The floor of both rooms at this level is made from timber planks, probably pine.

Southwood Farm

The single-storey dairy range-exterior

Situated at the southern end of the two-storey range, this appears to have provided a single room internally, though it is now much altered and the exact configuration is difficult to determine (Fig 89).

Clearly built against the two-storey range, the brickwork is almost identical to that of the earlier range, though here the bricks measure 220-225mm x 110-115mm x 60-62 mm.



Fig 99: The southwest elevation of the single-storey dairy range, looking east. 1m and 2m scale rods.

There was, and is, a single off-centre stable doorway, flanked on either side by two large windows, each fitted with six-light windows, the lower three fixed, the upper three hinged inwards. Both appear to be secondary and in fact both windows show signs of alterations, especially down each jamb where the brickwork has clearly been altered. A separate repair at the right hand end may be where a low wall once closed off the stockyard along a break of slope, but this is not certain.

The stable doors are of standard configuration and each leaf is ledged and braced.

The south gable wall contains a large opening, currently fitted with a vertically-planked sliding door of secondary construction (Fig 100).

Southwood Farm



Fig 100: The south gable wall of the single-storey dairy range, looking north. 2m scale rod.

Due to the fact that this doorway takes up almost the entire gable wall, it is uncertain if there were previous openings here.

The south-east elevation contains two windows, both of which appear to be either modern or significantly altered.



Fig 101: The south-east elevation of the single-storey dairy range, looking north. 2m scale rod.

The more northerly of the two is fitted with an eight-light frame of identical configuration to those in the western elevation. The southern window is a six-light version of the same type. Beneath the latter is a louvred opening set beneath a timber lintel; why the vent is located here is uncertain, but

Southwood Farm

it would seem most likely to have served a form of machinery internally that required a high level of ventilation.

There are three iron air vents set just below the eaves, all appear to be secondary insertions and may also reflect the need for additional ventilation internally.

The roof is covered with blue/grey ceramic tiles.

The single-storey dairy range-interior

The interior of this portion of the range is currently sub-divided by blockwork walls and has a concrete floor throughout and cement-rendered wall surfaces, precluding confident observation of the original usage.



Fig 102: The south gable wall with sliding door, of the single-storey dairy range, looking west. 1m scale rod.

The range appears to have been used most recently for the installation of machinery connected to the milking parlour to the north; previous use is uncertain.

The lost buildings-pig pen and stockyard walls, SE side of dairy range (see Fig 3)

A small group of buildings (in addition to the room or rooms located at the north-west end of the loose-box range, see above) is known only from map depictions. They have been transcribed onto Figure 3. Since no further information is currently available, little can be said of them apart from their locations and plan configurations.

The group which was located on the south-west side of the central stockyard has the appearance of a pair of pig-pens, placed back to back with two covered shelters and each with an open pen. Pigs were commonly kept for the personal use of the family, even if not farmed commercially and were also great disposers of household waste at a time before refuse collection. Also, throwing away food

Southwood Farm

to be buried in the ground would have considered utterly disgraceful and wasteful, so conversion to pork was an obvious solution. It also seems probable that the whole stockyard was enclosed by a low screen wall (see Fig 2).

The present location of these probable pens is delineated by a concrete and brick platform which appears to have been built to serve as a milk-churn stand.

A small rectangular building is depicted on the south side of the single-storey dairy range on all of the OS editions from 1881. Curiously, no scars of a structure are currently visible on this wall so its construction is uncertain, but it might not have been of brick since some form of evidence of bonding would be expected.

The remainder of the present group is dominated by the late twentieth-century steel-framed, corrugated steel and asbestos roofed cattle sheds, ubiquitous in farming from Scotland to Cornwall. They bear no relationship to local vernacular and are simply a reflection of the desire for cheap, multi-use structures (Fig 103).



Fig 103: The modern animal shelters, looking south.

They are considered to have no architectural merit since their ubiquity, disregard for local materials, scale and continued production mean they have absolutely no local relevance or rarity value.

Southwood Farm

Discussion

The farmhouse and associated collection of buildings display what many such groups often do, that is, a series of structures altered over time as the changing tenants made improvements which reflect both their personal needs and the changing methodologies of farming. Many of these can be interpreted and understood to give a clearer chronology since the way the changes are made and the materials used can be dated. Equally, the buildings show other changes which are less understandable and now appear to be either impractical or illogical –or both. However, at the time they were made they must have both had a purpose and made sense, since any such changes would have required both time and money to initiate.

The farmhouse can be understood by the visual inspection which reveals the way in which one part was added to the previous, expanding the available property no doubt as the farmers' needs increased and, in many ways, reflects the increase in incomes experienced during the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-centuries. This income growth came to an abrupt halt in the 1870's when a deep agricultural depression set in, largely caused by the imports of grain from North America. It may be that the farm was somewhat protected from this depression by being part of an estate where other sources of income were available and the land was used not primarily for grain but for cattle.

Unfortunately, whilst the structure of the house remains in many ways as altered, internally it reveals little of its former development since much has been removed or what might be considered now as over-restoration. Apart from structural elements such as beams and joists which remain *in situ* though heavily stripped and varnished, and a series of internal doors, likewise subject to the late twentieth-century craze for stripping, there is little which can be ascribed any date other than modern. There appear to be no original windows and almost no internal joinery apart from the staircase banisters and handrail. Though clearly well-cared for, it has mostly been stripped of its historic fabric.

Therefore, though the chronology of the various structural phases has been described, any close dating is impossible due to the lack of detail which might suggest relative dates. It was present by 1824 (and probably 1820), but the (lack of) detail on all the historic maps means that nothing further can be said on that count.

Southwood Farm



Fig 104: The buildings ensemble of the farm, phased from all evidence

The farm building group can similarly be described as heavily impacted by the equally intrusive changing needs which their use required. The large store or threshing barn is the earliest of the group, present on all maps from 1824, and it is certain that the cattle stall range has been added against it as evidenced by the butt-joints within the brickwork. It is of two sub-phases, but since the second was an increase in height, it does not show on maps. The dairy range similarly, and by the same form of evidence, shows that it began with the two-storey section and the single-storey part was added, but both before 1881. Many former openings within this latter portion show that it has undergone much change to make it function as a milking parlour which seems to have been its last incarnation.

The store barn is structurally less altered and shows more minor changes with the blocking of many of the ventilation holes as its use for storing sheaves of corn became redundant due to changes in harvesting corn. Where once a high degree of ventilation was required, the barn would latterly have been regarded as unnecessarily draughty.

Southwood Farm

The cattle stall range may include remnants of an earlier structure since part of it is built from stone though this may also simply reflect the availability of such material. If one takes the historic maps at face-value, then this range in its early form was constructed between 1824 and 1829. The walls have been raised to give greater headroom and its current configuration retains only doors and windows from this latest phase since they both reflect the configuration created after that raising. Details suggest an alteration date after c1850.

The loose box and hovel range, since it stands alone, cannot be ascribed a date relative to other buildings, but usefully retains a series of doorways and other structural elements which make use of bullnose brick which was not widely used until after the middle of the nineteenth-century, and in many cases, especially in rural areas, until the 1870's. It seems probable, therefore, that such a date (between 1850-1870) can be given to this range since it is less likely to have been built after the later date due to the above-mentioned agricultural depression. It was present by 1881. The range retains little internally to reflect the original usage.

The large late twentieth-century steel-framed barns have been afforded little attention in this report, since they reveal nothing of architectural interest and simply show the modern desire for cost-reduction over quality. By infilling the sides with blockwork walls, they could equally function as industrial units found the length and breadth of the country.

The farmland which historically was the lifeblood of all these buildings may contain some outlying industrial archaeological sites as evidenced by field-names, which accord closely with the known local industries of coal mining and lime-burning. A former windmill is also attested on higher ground at the western end of the farm.

Southwood Farm

Bibliography

Calloway, S, 1998 *The Elements of Style*

Colvin, H, 1985 *Calke Abbey Derbyshire; A Hidden House Revealed*.

Curl, J S, 2006 *The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*

Brunskill, R W, 1990 *Brick Building in Britain*

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

Historic England, 2018 *Listed Buildings and Curtilage Advice Note 10*

Kerr, M, 1989 *Vernacular Buildings Survey-Southwood Farm*. East Midlands Region

Marshall, G, and Walker, P, 1987-1988 *The National Trust Archaeological Survey, Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. East Midlands*

Marshall, G, Palmer M, and Neverson, P, 1992 The history and archaeology of the Calke Abbey lime-yards, *Industrial Archaeology Review XIV* pt 2

Simmons, J, 1995 *The Victorian Railway*

Spavold, J, and Brown, S, 2005 *Ticknall Pots and Potters from the late 15th century to 1888*, Landmark: Ashbourne

Warren, C H, 1946 *The Happy Countryman*

Whittaker, J T, 1989 *Vernacular Buildings Survey-Southwood Farm Outbuildings*. East Midlands Region.

Glossary of architectural and other terms mostly, but not exclusively, taken from Brick Building in Britain and The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Those definitions marked with an * refer to others within this glossary.

Arris - The edge at the corner of a block of stone, brick or piece of timber.

Ashlar – Walls or facings of stonework laid in courses with usually flat, plain faces finely dressed.

Brick bonds - English bond – alternate courses of headers and stretchers; English cross bond – like English bond but each alternate course of stretchers is moved over half a brick to give a stepped effect to the joints; Flemish bond – alternate headers and stretchers used in each course; English garden wall bond – the use of more than one course of stretchers between two courses of headers; Monk bond – a variation of Flemish bond with two stretchers in place of one between each pair of headers.

Bullnose – A brick with one or more rounded corners, principally at the header*. Sometimes also along one edge of the stretcher* if used ornamentally or to form a plinth*.

Southwood Farm

Casement – A window in which individual lights are hinged either at the side or along the top and which usually open outwards (on the Continent usually inwards).

Chamfer - A cut corner between two surfaces at right angles, made by removing the arris* at a 45-degree angle.

Collar – A horizontal tie beam set between two rafters*.

Coping – A flat or carved stone slab or shaped clay moulding, usually set on top of a wall to throw off water.

Eaves - The underside of a sloping roof overhanging a wall.

Façade – External face of elevation of a building, especially the principal front.

Gable wall - Wall of a building, closing the end of a pitched roof

Header – The narrow end of a brick.

Hip – The sloping salient angle of a roof where two sides join.

Hipped (roof) – A roof with all sides sloping, each side meeting at the hip*.

Jamb - The side of a doorway, window or fireplace.

Lath/s – Either thin layers of flattened river reeds or rushes or thin strips of split or sawn timber to which plaster is affixed to provide a smooth wall or ceiling finish.

Ledged and braced (doors) – A ledge is the horizontal structural timber on the inner face of a door to support the vertical timbers or planks. The hinges are normally set onto these ledges. A brace is a diagonally set timber, usually between one or more ledges to add additional strength, rising from the hanging side.

Light/s – A window. It can be fixed or opening and can be separated from other lights by transoms and mullions. A light can have one or several panes held on glazing bars.

Lintel - A horizontal stone or timber beam spanning an opening and supporting the wall above.

Mullion - A vertical bar of stone or wood dividing the lights of a window.

Plinth – Plain, continuous projecting surface under the base moulding of a wall.

Purlin - A horizontal beam running parallel to the ridge* of a roof and carrying the common rafters*.

Quoin - Block/s of stone at the corner of a wall, usually larger than the walling stone, which strengthen the corner. They can be projecting and decorated or flush with the wall surface.

Rafter - A sloping timber beam within the framework of a roof rising from the eaves* to the ridge*. Principal rafters are those which carry the purlins*. Common rafters rest on the purlins and carry the laths supporting slates or tiles.

Re-entrant – Where two walls of a building meet at an internal angle they form a re-entrant.

Southwood Farm

Ridge – Apex of a pitched roof where the two slopes meet

Stretcher – The long side of a brick.

Tile – A nib tile has a short flange made integrally at right angles with the main fired clay tile sheet which hooks over the roof lath to hold it in position. A peg tile is a flat sheet of fired clay through which a single or double hole has been punched before firing and through which a wooden peg or iron nail is fitted. The former hooks over the lath, the latter is normally nailed into it, to hold it in position.

Transom – A horizontal bar of stone or wood across a panel or the opening of a window.

Truss - A framework of timbers supporting a roof.

Appendix

OASIS data

Project Name	Southwood Farm, Calke Abbey estate
OASIS ID	357044
Project Type	Building Recording
Originator	Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd
Project Manager	Iain Soden
Previous/future work	Yes/Unknown
Current land use	Redundant farm buildings
Development type	To be confirmed
Reason for investigation	Research
National grid reference	SK 36010 21254
Start/end dates of fieldwork	26/4/2019-13/6/2019
Archive recipient	The National Trust
Study area	1ha



Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd

25 June 2019; Finalised 29 July 2019