

# Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane Belper, Derbyshire

Historic Building Record and Structural Watching Brief



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wessexarchaeology



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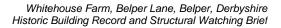


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#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wheeldon Brothers Ltd to produce a historic building record of selected historic buildings at Whitehouse Farm, 153 Belper Lane, Belper. The recording was required as a condition of consent for a residential development involving the demolition of the existing buildings on site; planning application ref. AVA/2016/1020.

The record is commensurate with a Level 2 (descriptive) record as defined in Historic England's 2016 document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. The historic buildings selected for recording were Whitehouse Farmhouse and its attached stable range, and three outbuildings comprising a tack room, former pigsty, and probable cart and implement shed (Outbuildings 1-3 respectively).

The first known reference to the site as Whitehouse Farm dates to 1932; it is possible that the property previously went by a different name. The historic farmstead is a linear plan type which is relatively common and is a widely distributed form in this part of the country.

The main range of the present Farmhouse dates to between 1844 and 1880, likely falling within the later end of the range, but was subsequently subject to substantial alterations and rebuilding.

Between 1893 and 1932, the farm was owned by members of the Strutt family who were important local landowners, collectively owning a substantial amount of land in and around Belper. However, Whitehouse Farm would have been tenanted, and it is unlikely that the Strutt family were actively involved in the day-to-day running of the property. The phase plans produced as part of the programme of recording suggest that during the period that the Strutt family held the farm, minor changes were made to the Farmhouse, the stable range was extended, and the site's outbuildings were constructed.

Following the sale of the site to George E. Beardsley in 1932, the Farmhouse was greatly modernised, with its former south-west range demolished and replaced, while new floors, stairs, and openings were formed throughout the building's main range. It is probable that the Farmhouse's roof was replaced around this time also.

The farm increased in size during the latter half of the 20th century, with the addition of a modern farmyard with various shed and stable buildings to the southwest of the Farmhouse. Alterations to the Farmhouse in the latter half of the 20th century include its extension into part of the stable range, redecoration throughout, and changes to the layout and function of various rooms to create additional shower and bathroom facilities as part of a conversion of the property to a bed and breakfast.

The outbuildings within the site predominantly date to the early to mid-20th century, with one building, Outbuilding 1 (a tack room), retaining an element dated to the late 19th century, with a section of earlier stone walling to its rear, dated to between 1844 and 1880.

The recording and analysis revealed that the buildings within the site are very much of local interest at best, with no strong associations with the Strutt family nor any particular antiquity to the buildings. The materiality of the Farmhouse and its outbuilding, being of regular red-brick construction, as opposed to the local stone-built vernacular, is particularly telling, and indicates a later date of construction for the Farmhouse. The extensive modernisations to the dwelling are characteristically 1930s, bringing the site into a fashionable faux-Tudor appearance, perhaps alongside the rebranding of the site as 'Whitehouse Farm'.

#### Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Wheeldon Brothers Ltd. and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Sean Ingle in this regard.

# Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane Belper, Derbyshire

## Historic Building Record and Structural Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 **Project background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wheeldon Brothers Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a programme of historic building recording and structural watching brief at Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane, Belper, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The historic building recording was required as a condition of consent (planning application ref. AVA/2016/1020) for a residential development of 118 dwellings including the demolition of 153 Belper Lane (Whitehouse Farm) and outbuildings, extension and enhancement of existing public open space including new recreational facilities, landscape and ecological enhancements. With regards to the built heritage of the site, Condition 14 stated:

'No development, including demolition, shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording of Whitehouse Farm (153 Belper Lane) and associated buildings has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, and until all on-site elements of the approved scheme have been completed and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

2. The programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting;

3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and;

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation'.

1.1.3 The scope of the recording required to discharge the condition was confirmed by Steve Baker (Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist (DCCA)) in his consultee comments dated 19/10/17 and correspondence dated 23/03/21:

"... I recommend (NPPF para 141) that a record is made of the historic building and its archaeological context. This should include a pre-demolition built heritage record – ideally following stripping out of the building, and perhaps also some in-demolition observations, followed by some archaeological recording to assess significance and mitigate impacts following demolition to foundation level."

"... The research aims of the survey would be to establish the chronology and phasing of the building and any evidence for former uses, particularly in relation to the period of Strutt ownership. Ideally I would do the pre-demo phase following strip-out of the building (if such a thing is happening) as this might expose more than was visible to the previous appraisal. I would then expect some consultation on the primary archive and if there are still outstanding questions we might need some targeted attendances and observations during the demo process. Once we've agreed these we could release the building for demo.

... recording at Level 2 (mainly photographic) though I would like to see plans at each level, key elevation and phase drawings if appropriate to show the building's development. I would however like a really strong interpretive approach alongside this as we're aiming to really pick apart what has gone on here.'

1.1.4 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2021a), which was submitted to and approved by the DCCA in advance of the work. An addendum to the WSI was later produced, guiding the structural watching brief during demolition works, which was also submitted to and approved by DCCA (Wessex Archaeology 2021b).

#### **1.2** Site location and introductory description

- 1.2.1 The Site (Whitehouse Farm, 153 Belper Lane) is situated on the south-west side of Belper Lane, on the north-western outskirts of Belper (**Figure 1**). The Site includes Whitehouse Farmhouse a long north-east to south-west aligned building with an adjoining stable range at its south-western end, and other historic outbuildings to the north-west and south-west. An access track leads between the farmhouse, stables, and historic outbuildings to a modern farmyard with shed and stable buildings at the rear of the historic farmstead. The Farmhouse is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 434088, 348870.
- 1.2.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, but it is located within the buffer zone of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

#### 2 AIMS

#### 2.1 Historic building recording aims

- 2.1.1 The aims or purpose of the archaeological building record, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2020a) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic England: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016), are to:
  - provide a better understanding of the character, history, dating, form and development of the buildings at Whitehouse Farm, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results; and
  - establish the chronology and phasing of the buildings and any evidence for former uses, particularly in relation to the period of Strutt ownership.
- 2.1.2 The survey of the farmhouse and associated historic outbuildings has been carried out commensurate to Historic England Level 2, which is a descriptive record. The modern outbuildings (**Figure 1**) are included within the photographic record only.

#### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The historic building recording was split into three parts. An initial record of the selected historic buildings was made on 2nd June 2021, prior to their demolition.



- 3.1.2 A supplementary record was made on 25th June 2021, after select areas of plaster and other finishes had been stripped to reveal the underlying materials. This enabled a better understanding of the buildings' materials and construction.
- 3.1.3 Finally, a structural watching brief was maintained during the demolition of the outbuildings and removal of the footings of the farmhouse, with site visits on the 2nd September and 22nd September 2021, in order to record any earlier phases of development within the Site, and to confirm the date of the outbuildings.
- 3.1.4 The historic building recording involved a combination of documentary research, visual inspection, and metric and photographic surveys in order to produce the drawn, photographic, and written record compiled in this report. The methodology was outlined in the approved Written Schemes of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2021a; 2021b) and is reproduced below for reference.

#### 3.2 Documentary research

3.2.1 Existing documentary and archive research carried out for the historic environment assessment has been reviewed. This has been supplemented by online resources (e.g., mapping, directories, census records) to establish a greater understanding of the development and historic context of Whitehouse Farm.

#### 3.3 Photographic record

- 3.3.1 The photographic record consists of digital SLR colour photography taken using a Canon EOS 5D MkII digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all detailed views where appropriate. The camera was placed on a levelled tripod and appropriate lenses used to obtain the required views of the structure. All digital photography follows the Historic England Guidance on Digital Image Capture and File Storage (2015, 2016).
- 3.3.2 Commensurate with a Historic England Level 2 survey, the photographic record includes:
  - a general view or views of the buildings and their wider setting
  - the buildings' external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the buildings, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation; and
  - the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- 3.3.3 All photographic views were recorded on copies of the Site or relevant floor plans. These are complemented by photographic registers which, as a minimum, give the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject.
- 3.3.4 The full photographic record, together with copies of the marked-up plans and photo registers are included in the site archive. A selection of the photographic record is reproduced as plates within this report. The location and direction of the plates are included on the plan figures.

#### 3.4 Drawn record

3.4.1 Basic measured floor plans have been produced which identify phases of construction, materials, and the presence of fixtures, fittings, design, and architectural features.



3.4.2 The metric survey was carried out using a Leica Disto and hand-measuring techniques. Subsequently, the drawings were enhanced to Historic England endorsed standards (Historic England 2016) and are presented in this report and project archive at a scale of 1:100.

#### Written record

- 3.4.3 This report includes a written account of the buildings commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 survey, which includes as a minimum:
  - the precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference
  - a note of any statutory designation
  - the date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material; and
  - an account of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.

#### 4 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

#### 4.1 **Preparation of archive**

- 4.1.1 Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the historic building record archive with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.1.2 The project archive will be prepared to the appropriate nationally recommended standards (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; CIfA 2020b).
- 4.1.3 A final copy of the report will also be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

#### 4.2 Security copy

4.2.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

#### 5 COPYRIGHT

#### 5.1 Archive and report copyright

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#### 6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Information about the historical background of Whitehouse Farm is drawn from the historic environment assessment for the Site conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2017), with some revisions based on a reconsideration of the historic map evidence. The previous assessment report included a description of the building, and an assessment of its significance.

#### 6.2 Historical background

- 6.2.1 Development within the area of Whitehouse Farm is shown on historic mapping from the early to mid-19th century. The 1829 Glover's History of Derbyshire map (not reproduced) illustrates several buildings along the western side of Belper Lane including within the Site area, though is of insufficient detail to ascertain the nature of that development. The Tithe map issued in 1844 (Figure 2A) shows a rectangular plan structure, situated to the northwest of the existing Farmhouse, which appears to be an earlier (farm)house on the Site. The mapping is considered to be accurate; there is a strong correlation for other buildings and field boundaries shown on the mapping with later Ordnance Survey depictions. The building is described in the associated Tithe award as plot 320 house with a small garden owned by a Charles Smith and tenanted by a William Smith. A large field to the rear of the property, labelled as plot 319 and named Glue Close, was in the same ownership and tenancy as the house and is described as under arable and meadow cultivation.
- 6.2.2 The earliest recorded owner of Whitehouse Farm is currently known to be Charles Smith, as stated in the 1844 Tithe apportionment. The Derbyshire Archives holds a set of documents relating to the transfer of 'land in Glew Close' from the estate of Charles Smith (deceased by 1864) to Strutt in 1865 (Derbyshire Record Office Ref. D3772/T16/21/1-9). It is not known which member of the Strutt family purchased the land in Glew Close (which presumably included the buildings within the Site).
- 6.2.3 The Strutt family owned a substantial amount of land in and around Belper. Documents held in the Derbyshire Archives (see **References** for the sources consulted) reveal a complex pattern of land transfers and mortgage deals amongst various members of the Strutt family. This includes Whitehouse Farm, which in 1893 was subject to a conveyance which resulted in the property and associated lands being sold by The Right Honourable Henry Baron Belper (otherwise known as Henry Strutt) and the Honourable Frederick Strutt, who then passed it onto George Henry Strutt and then to George Herbert Strutt (detailed in Derbyshire Record Office Ref. D3372/T42/76).
- 6.2.4 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map issued in 1880 (**Figure 2B**) shows the earlier building depicted on the Tithe map to have been demolished and a new building constructed which corresponds to the existing Farmhouse. The new farmhouse is depicted as comprising a front range with secondary block to the south-west. The map also shows two outbuildings

along the north-western Site boundary, only the rear wall of one of these survives, now incorporated into Outbuilding 1.

- 6.2.5 The succeeding OS map issued in 1900 (**Figure 2C**) shows that an outbuilding, the first part of the existing stable range, had been constructed to the rear of the Farmhouse, and a new outbuilding had been built to the north-west side of the Site, seemingly replacing one of the structures shown on the 1880 mapping. The new outbuilding appears to correspond with the south-west section of Outbuilding 1.
- 6.2.6 Later OS mapping illustrates the construction of another outbuilding, Outbuilding 3, by 1922, situated to the west of the main historic building group (**Figure 2D**). By this time the stable range had been extended through to the southwest, with two additional rooms / stalls. In addition, the remaining outbuilding shown on the 1880 OS mapping appears to have been replaced or rebuilt, with the new building shown setback further to the northwest (Outbuilding 2); perhaps to enable vehicular access through to the rear of the Site. The northwest boundary wall to the Site is no longer depicted to the northeast of the outbuildings by 1922.
- 6.2.7 In 1932, Whitehouse Farm was sold by the executors of the estate of George Herbert Strutt to George E. Beardsley, who lived at Chapel House at Belper Lane End. The 1925 Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire entry for Belper lists a George Beardsley at the Nag's Head public house, High Pavement (possibly the same person) and Isaac Beardsley, a farmer at Yew's Farm Lane end (on Dalley Lane to the west of the Site). The land registry deed issued in 1932 for 'Land at Belper, Derby' corresponds to Whitehouse Farm (Derbyshire Record Office reference: D3772/T32/1/8) and defines the house/farmyard plot as comprising a house, buildings, yard, orchard and garden. The rear field to the west of the house identified as plot 653 is described as Glew Close used for pasture.
- 6.2.8 The 1938 mapping (**Figure 2E**) shows further development within the Site, likely at the hand of George Beardsley. The boundary wall is shown rebuilt to the northeast of the outbuildings, albeit with a distinct dog-leg, stepping in to the southeast as it approaches the main road. In addition, an additional bay had been constructed to the southwest end of the stable range.
- 6.2.9 Observations made during the building recording and subsequent structural watching brief indicate that the south-west block of the farmhouse was rebuilt at some time during the mid-20th century and the architectural styling of the house indicates a substantial scheme of alterations likely took place at some time during the 1930, following the Site's acquisition by George Beardsley. The watching brief revealed shallow brick footings and a substantial area of modern builders' sand beneath the south-west range, contrasting with the stone footings and mixed demolition material used as a levelling deposit during the construction of the main range. In addition, the unusual alterations within the building leading to the range attest to its later rebuild; a sloped floor within the first-floor south bedroom of the main range, and a curved / rebuilt section of wall to the ground floor, coupled with a later stud wall partition. It is not clear why the range was rebuilt, though it may have been in order to incorporate the north-eastern bay of the stable into the farmhouse, or to replace an earlier single-storey range, while accommodating the change in ground level between the main range and the stable. Other works to the house at this time included the creation of new concrete floors, the insertion of a damp-proof membrane, the replacement of first-floor floors with narrow pine boarding, and likely the insertion / alteration of the building's windows, including the addition of bay windows to the ground floor reception room. The building's roof may have been replaced at this time too, being modern in character.

- 6.2.10 It is possible the farm previously went by a different name as none of the directories consulted (ranging 1846-1925), list a property of that name. It was definitely called White House Farm by 1932, as the name appears on the contract between George Herbert Strutt and George Beardsley (Derbyshire Record Office reference D3772/T42/76). In the late 1930s or 1940s, the fields on the south-east side of the property were sold and by 1951 a new housing development had been built there along a new road called Whitehouse Rise (depicted on the 1951 OS map (not reproduced)).
- 6.2.11 Despite the loss of some farmland, the farmstead was subsequently expanded with the addition of a farmyard and modern farm buildings (to the south-west of the historic farmstead). The modern farmyard and buildings are not depicted on the 1976 OS mapping (not reproduced), though had been constructed by 1999, when they appear on aerial photography (Google Earth). Latterly, the farmhouse operated as a bed and breakfast, with rooms being altered to accommodate en-suite bathrooms as a result.

#### 7 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

#### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following descriptions are supported and illustrated by a selection of the photographic record (**Plates 1-57**), historic map evidence (**Figure 2**), and metric survey presented as phased floor plans (**Figures 3-5**).

#### 7.2 Whitehouse Farmhouse and adjoining stable range

#### Farmhouse exterior

- 7.2.1 Whitehouse Farmhouse (number 153 Belper Lane) is a two-storey building, aligned northeast to south-west on its long axis, which comprises a rectangular plan front range with a smaller (and lower) 'L'-plan block at the south-west end. The main range dates to c. 1844 1880, likely falling toward the latter end of the date range, based on the appearance of the building's brickwork; a stark contrast to the traditional stone-built early 19th- and 18th-century dwellings within the area. The range has subsequently been substantially modernised, with new floors, new window openings, and loss of sections of its former rear wall. The south-western range appears to date to c.1930s, representing a rebuild of an earlier range. In addition, the house has expanded into part of the single-storey stable range (described further below) which is attached to the south-west end of the Farmhouse. The building measures approximately 4.50 to 6.80 m wide, by 13.85 m long (excluding the stable range).
- 7.2.2 The Farmhouse is located on the south-west side of, and adjacent to Belper Lane; it is orientated end-on to the road and faces north-west with two entrances on this side: one into the main range and another into the converted stable bay (**Plate 1**). Stone gate piers control access to the farmstead and an access track along this side of the farmhouse leads between the historic stables and other historic outbuildings (see sections 5.2-5.4) into the modern farmyard to the south-west of the Site.
- 7.2.3 The Farmhouse is of brick construction, though this not apparent from its exterior, which is predominantly covered in render and features faux-timber framing on the north-west gable ends and at first floor level on the other elevations, and uncoursed stone facing at the corners of the building. The styling and materiality of the building's exterior is reminiscent of typical suburban 1930s mock-Tudor architecture. Red brickwork is visible where sections of the timbers have been damaged or removed to expose the underlying wall fabric (e.g., **Plate 2**). The exterior walls of the Farmhouse are painted white in accordance with the

name of property. Both blocks have pitched roofs clad in slate with a stone-faced chimney stack at the north-east end of the main range (**Plates 1-6**).

- 7.2.4 Several courses of dark bricks are visible at low level below the render, which finishes short of the ground. The ground level rises to the south-west, so the number of courses exposed varies. The courses exhibit tell-tale drill holes for a damp-proof course (**Plates 7, 8**).
- 7.2.5 During the demolition of the building, the brick walls of the main range were found to sit on shallow stone footings, with the interior level of the building made up of mixed demolition / redeposited material, including brick and stone debris (no dating evidence was found) (**Plates 9** and **10**). The walls of the southwest range sat atop brick footings, with a substantial deposit of builders' sand accommodating the change in ground level within the range.
- 7.2.6 The Farmhouse windows vary in size and form and are irregularly spaced. All the frames have been replaced with uPVC types with faux leadwork to give the appearance of smaller panes. There are four bay windows to the ground floor: two at either end of the north-west elevation, an opposing one at the north end of the south-east elevation and a smaller, recessed one facing Belper Lane (north-east). Three of the bay windows light the living room that occupies the north-east half of the main range. Other windows are a mix of two-and three-light awning and casement types. The south-east (rear) elevation (**Plate 6**) features a dormer to the roof space with a uPVC two-light casement window.
- 7.2.7 Similarly, the external doors are all modern uPVC types. In addition to the two front doors, there are three doors to the rear (south-east) elevation, which provide access to or from a garden located on this side. One is a single-door set at a high level with stepped access that opens onto a staircase quarter landing in the main range, one is a French-window and the third is another single door, which provides access to the converted stable bay.
- 7.2.8 The size and form of the window openings suggests that they have all been enlarged / altered / inserted as part of a major scheme of rebuilding and modernising likely during the 1930s, with later additions and alterations.

#### Stables exterior

- 7.2.9 The stable range attached to the south-west end of the Farmhouse comprises a single-storey 'L'-plan building with a pitched roof clad in slate (**Plates 11-12**). Like the Farmhouse, the walls are brick construction with an external render, stone-rubble facing to the corners, and faux-timber framing to the upper parts of the long elevations and south-west gable end. The building is four-bays long, but the north-east bay has been converted to residential use and now forms part of the Farmhouse. The bays range in date, with the north-eastern bay shown on mapping from 1900, the next two bays to the south-west being constructed by 1922, and the final bay being constructed by 1938.
- 7.2.10 The converted north-east bay features a door and window on both the front (north-west) and rear (south-east) elevations. They are uPVC types that match those on the rest of the farmhouse (e.g., **Plates 4** and **6**).
- 7.2.11 The rest of the stable building survives relatively intact although has lost the majority of its fixtures and fittings. The three bays are not internally connected and are accessed individually via timber stable-type doors to the north-west elevation (**Plate 13**). Each bay has a single window. There are two timber-framed casement windows on the south-east elevation (**Plate 14**) which light the two central bays and a fixed-light window in the south-



west elevation which lights the end bay. All the windows are internally barred with timber planks.

#### Farmhouse interior

- 7.2.12 The Farmhouse is built on a sloping ground level that rises to the south-west. As a result, there is a change in the internal floor levels between the main range, south-west block, and converted stable bay.
- 7.2.13 The Farmhouse had been cleared and vacated prior to recording so most of the fixtures and fittings had been removed.
- 7.2.14 At ground floor level (Figure 3), the main range contains a large living room (Plate 15) which occupies the north-eastern half of the range, a lobby (Plate 16), circulation area with stairs leading to the south-west block and first floor (Plate 17), and a shower room in the west corner. The majority of the internal walls are plastered and painted or wallpapered, but the living room features some faux-timber frame detailing on its north-east wall. Targeted stripping of these finishes reveal that the internal walls are of brick construction (Plate 18). However, the north-east and south-east lobby walls are faced in uncoursed stone as is the north-east wall of the living room at low level; the addition of this faux stonework dates to the 1930s or later. The chimney breast in the living room is faced with uncoursed stone and features a modern brick fireplace, being a modern construction. The majority of the main range ground floor surfaces are carpeted except for the lobby and shower room which are tiled. Lifting the tiles and carpets revealed a concrete screed floor, likely introduced as part of the building's rebuild (Plate 19).
- 7.2.15 A short straight flight timber staircase with simple balustrade leads south-west from the main range circulation area up to the south-west block, which contains a kitchen and adjoining room, probably used as a utility or storeroom (**Plate 20**). The wall between the circulation area and kitchen is a stud partition wall. Where the circulation area's northwest wall meets the stud wall, it has a curved aspect, with removal of the plaster revealing a brick rubble construction; a former rear wall to the main range was removed as part of the rebuilding of the southwestern range, necessitating the formation the existing curved rubble wall section and insertion of the stud-wall partition. The ceiling above the circulation area features an unusual slope up to its south-western end, accommodating the change in level to the southwest range.
- 7.2.16 From the south-west range's kitchen, another flight of stairs leads up into the converted bay of the stable range which contains a secondary kitchen /utility space and lobby (**Plate 21**). The main kitchen is partially tiled and all areas within the south-west block and converted stable bay have hard-wearing floor surfaces. All kitchen units and appliances had been removed prior to the survey except for a sink in the converted bay.
- 7.2.17 Access to the first floor is only possible from the main range. An enclosed quarter landing timber staircase leads from the ground floor circulation area to first floor landing (**Plate 22**). It is likely the stairs were open originally, as they retain a simple balustrade. It is not certain when they were enclosed. The style of the stairs matches the staircase between the main range and south-west block, and it is likely they are contemporary. The location of the stair is unlikely to be original, with the building's original stair having been lost as part of its modernisation.
- 7.2.18 The first floor (**Figure 5**) within the main range is divided into three bedrooms (north, west, and south), two of which have en-suites (**Plates 23-26**); the building latterly functioned as a Bed and Breakfast. A central north-east to south-west corridor provides access into the



south-west block. There is a blocked door between the corridor and the west bedroom (**Plates 27-28**). The arrangement of windows and two doorways into this bedroom suggest it may have historically been subdivided in two at a point further north than the existing partition. The en-suite partition wall for this bedroom was added after the door was blocked as it abuts the blocking. In the south-west side of the south bedroom the wall is sloped up at low level following the change in the ground floor ceiling height to accommodate the change in level to the southwest range (e.g., **Plate 26**). The entirety of the first floor is carpeted, laid over narrow pine floorboards; the floorboards do not appear to be of 19th-century date, constituting later replacements.

- 7.2.19 A timber staircase leads from main range into the south-west block, which contains another bedroom and an adjoining shower-room in the projection to the north (**Plates 29-30**). This part of the first floor sits within the roof space, with a pitched ceiling and an exposed timber purlin to the south-west side of the bedroom. The bedroom is lit by two casement windows to the north-west and south-east respectively. The latter sits within the dormer.
- 7.2.20 Another step leads up into the first floor of the converted stable bay. It is partitioned into two windowless rooms, which were likely used for storage. The rooms sit within the roof space so has pitched ceilings with exposed timber purlins. The purlins are set at different heights with the north-west one at a lower level than those to the south-east (**Plate 31**). The purlins were seen to run contiguously within the adjacent stable ranges, indicating that the entire stable range was later re-roofed as one.
- 7.2.21 Access into the main range roof space shows it has a modern timber common rafter roof with the purlins embedded in stub brick walls for support. At the north-east end of the space two brick-built chimney flues are visible (**Plate 32**). The brick structure of the house is clearly visible here.

#### Stables interior

- 7.2.22 The stable range is sub-divided into four bays (**Figure 4**).
- 7.2.23 The north-eastern bay has been converted to domestic use and is described above as part of the Farmhouse.
- 7.2.24 The other three bays are vacant stables. All three bays are accessed individually from the north-east. There is no internal access between them. The internal walls are plastered, with a textured concrete floor throughout. The concrete floor was seemingly poured with corrugated sheeting used to inform a channelled texture. Each stable had a corner trough, although only the brackets or bracket scars remain. The third bay from the north-east also retains a metal ring over the former location of the trough (**Plates 33-34**). Other than the electric strip lighting, all other fixtures and fittings have been removed. In the south-west end bay there is a partial first floor / mezzanine level constructed of timber beams, supported on brick corbels. This effectively forms a high-level store, probably to store fodder. The roof throughout the stables consists of common rafter trusses supported on purlins set at different levels (**Plates 35-36**); a single phase construction.

#### 7.3 Outbuilding 1

- 7.3.1 There are two historic buildings to the north-west of the Farmhouse and stables range, which stand in close proximity to each other. The northern one (Outbuilding 1) contains a tack room and WC.
- 7.3.2 Outbuilding 1 (**Plates 37-42, Figure 3**) is a single-storey building comprising three rectangular plan blocks which vary in width to create a stepped plan form. It measures

approximately 9.30 m long orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis and varies from 2.00 m to 2.50 m to 3.05 m wide from north-east to south-west (i.e., larger at its south-western end). A low uncoursed stone wall at its north-east end connects Outbuilding 1 to one of the stone gate piers, and at the south-west end another short 0.5 m section of wall links it to Outbuilding 2. The building was constructed in four phases; to the southwest, the larger part of the building is the earliest in date, corresponding with an outbuilding shown on historic mapping by 1900. The block appears to have been constructed against the rear wall of an earlier outbuilding shown on the 1880 OS mapping; a stone building which extended further to the southwest. The walls of the 1900 block conversely are of brick, with a lime mortar. The central block appears to have been constructed between 1938 and 1951, replacing a smaller earlier structure or pen, with the north-eastern part of the block, the W.C., appearing to have been constructed during the latter half of the 20th-century.

- 7.3.3 The building is of red brick construction, with the exception of the remnant stonework to the rear of the south-west block (**Plate 43**). The brickwork to the south-west range is of a mix of red bricks laid with a dark lime mortar (**Plate 44**), the central block is of a mix of red bricks and Fletton bricks with cement mortar (**Plate 45**), and the northern block is of a mix of reused bricks and Fletton bricks with cement mortar (**Plate 46**). Like all the historic buildings on Site, the exterior of the building is rendered. The render stops short of the ground, so there are several courses of brick visible at low level. The building's north-west elevation, facing outwith the Site, is of stone to the southwest block, with bare brick, constructed in a Flemish-garden wall bond, to the central and north-east block. The structural watching brief revealed some stonework within the partition wall between the south-west and central blocks; former stonework from the gable-end of the earlier stone outbuilding.
- 7.3.4 The larger blocks have pitched roofs whereas the smallest (north-east) block has a lean-to roof. All roofs are clad in cement tiles and are of modern common-rafter construction.
- 7.3.5 The building faces south-east and there are two doors and three windows to this side. The northern door (a plank and batten type) leads into the WC which occupies the smallest block and a small part of the central block. The second door is modern and provides access into the tack room which occupies the rest of the building. The window to the central block is a timber-framed 10-light double casement type. The other two windows are on the south-west block and one of them sits within a blocked doorway (**Plate 37**); the watching brief revealed the blocking to comprise modern cement blockwork. Both windows are timber framed 6-light awning types. A metal ring is attached to the front of the south-west block, presumably for tying up horses while retrieving equipment from the tack room.
- 7.3.6 A fourth window is located on the north-east elevation and lights the W.C. (**Plate 38**). It is a thin 6-light awning type, similar to the ones on the front of the building. The other elevations are blind.
- 7.3.7 Internally, the W.C. has white painted brick walls and a concrete floor. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond. The W.C. contains a modern toilet and basin, with the hand washing area within the central block. The timber rafters that form the roof are visible internally (**Plate 39**). A cement-blockwork wall divides the W.C. from the tack room.
- 7.3.8 The tack room, which occupies the rest of the building, is loosely subdivided into two parts as there is a thick partition wall between the central and south-western blocks. An investigative hole revealed that the partition wall is formed from brick rubble, with some stonework revealed during the building's demolition. The walls are finished in plaster and there is a concrete floor throughout. All the tack room fixtures and fittings are modern, with



saddle brackets and a saddle stand in the south-western area and storage benches and hooks for bridles etc., in the north-east part (**Plates 40-42**).

#### 7.4 Outbuilding 2

- 7.4.1 Outbuilding 2 (**Figures 3** and **4**) stands to the south-west of Outbuilding 1 and to the northwest of the Farmhouse, stable range, and access track. There is only a 0.5 m gap between Outbuilding 1 and 2.
- 7.4.2 Outbuilding 2 is a small structure, first shown on the 1922 Ordnance Survey mapping. The building originally extended to the south-west, though the south-western part of the building was largely demolished at some time during the later 20th century, leaving a length of remnant wall. The building replaced an earlier, larger, building, which projected further to the south-east. The scale and style of the building suggests that it was originally constructed as a pigsty. The building has most recently been used for as a child's play area, with some informal storage use.
- 7.4.3 The building is approximately square in plan, single-storeyed, of a mix of red brick and stone-rubble construction, with a pitched roof clad in cement tiles. It measures approximately 3.45 by 3.05 m in plan. Like the other historic buildings on Site, Outbuilding 2 is externally rendered and painted white (**Plate 47**). The render does not extend fully to the ground and 2-3 courses of black painted brick are visible at low level on the south-east and north-east elevations. Access into the structure is through a low opening in the southwest elevation with no door (**Plate 48**). There is single window opening in the south-east wall, which is missing its frame. A similar sized low-level window is located on the opposing wall, but has been blocked.
- 7.4.4 The mixed uncoursed stone and brick walls are visible internally (**Plates 49-50**). Remnants of white paint suggest the interior used to be painted. The internal face of the south-east wall has been covered in cement which is scored to create a rough surface. Cement is also smeared in patches on the other walls. The north-east wall has been partially rebuilt in brick and stone and features keyed bricks used for the wall head.
- 7.4.5 The window and opposing blocked opening both have timber lintels and there are more timbers embedded in the north-west wall. The blocked window is positioned low down, with its base approximately 0.5 m above the cement floor. It is blocked with red bricks of varying size and colour, with remnants of white paint on the surface, indicating the interior was painted after the window was blocked.
- 7.4.6 The timber-framed roof structure is visible internally and consists of common rafters laid on purlins which are embedded in the walls at either end.
- 7.4.7 A remnant low, uncoursed stone wall extends from the west corner of the former sty in a south-west direction (visible on the left in **Plate 48**). The orientation is on a slightly different alignment to that of the former sty's north-west wall. It runs for 4.05 m before turning south-east in a short (truncated) return which marks the former end of the previous outbuilding. This wall (and fencing behind it) now forms one side of an enclosed garden area on the south-west side of the former sty.

#### 7.5 Outbuilding 3

7.5.1 Outbuilding 3 (**Figure 4**) is a single-storey rectangular plan building located to the southwest of the Farmhouse and other historic buildings, and on the north-east side of the modern farmyard. The building appears to have been constructed by 1922. The 1922 OS map



shows that there used to be a rectangular-plan structure attached to the north-west end of the outbuilding, which was removed at some point during the later 20th-century.

- 7.5.2 The outbuilding is almost square in plan and measures 7.05 by 7.85 orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis. Like the other historic farm buildings, it is brick construction, rendered and painted white. It has a pitched roof clad in cement tiles with gable ends to north-east and south-west. The building faces south-east with two entrances on this side. The northern entrance is a wide concrete framed opening with a roller shutter door, providing access to the large garage space which occupies the majority of the building. The southern entrance is a smaller pedestrian opening fitted with a ledge and brace timber door that provides access to a narrow room at the south-west end of the building (**Plate 51**).
- 7.5.3 There is a single timber framed window on the north-east elevation which overlooks a courtyard garden area, and a blocked window (of similar size) on the south-west elevation (**Plates 52-53**).
- 7.5.4 A modern single-storey open-sided timber-framed shelter with a flat roof clad in corrugated metal sheets has been built close to the north-west side (rear) of Outbuilding 3 (Plates 54-55).
- 7.5.5 The internal walls are covered in cement plaster and there is a concrete floor throughout. Parallel scars in the floor continue across both rooms; these may be from an infilled drainage channel or perhaps indicate the location of buried services. There are two doorways between the garage and the smaller room. The western one is blocked but retains its ledge and brace door. The surviving opening is fitted with a ledge and brace door hung on spearhead strap hinges with an iron latch. The timber roof structure comprises common rafters supported on purlins with a series of collar timbers added below the purlins for support. When recorded, both rooms were largely empty, except for some modern shelving, cupboards, and noticeboards, and a few architectural elements (fencing, doors etc.) held in storage (**Plates 56-57**).

#### 8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 8.1 Farmstead type and character

- 8.1.1 Whitehouse Farm is a linear plan farmstead type, which is a common and widely distributed type in the East Midlands area, concentrated in the clay vales to the north of the region, in the limestone uplands and in the Pennine fringes and uplands. Linear plans with house and farm buildings attached, but no cross passage or inter-connection between the domestic and agricultural parts, are found throughout the East Midlands region and are particularly associated with the Peak District, the Peak Fringe and Derwent Valley area (where the Site is located) and the lowland landscapes in the north-west of the region (Lake and Edwards 2006). As built, Whitehouse farmhouse and the stable range are representative of this characteristic linear plan, albeit late in date; despite the partial conversion of the stables there is still a lack of interconnection between the domestic and agricultural elements of the complex.
- 8.1.2 The Pennines area including the Peak District was sheep and cattle country, with farmers combining agriculture with industries such as quarrying, and lead and coal mining. In the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent area, arable was concentrated in the valleys, and by the 19th century cattle rearing to supply meat to the growing urban centres nearby had grown in importance (Lake and Edwards 2006). The 1844 Belper Tithe Map describes the field to the rear of the (earlier) house as arable and meadow land.



#### 8.2 Construction materials

- 8.2.1 The exact type of stone used in the historic buildings at Whitehouse Farm is uncertain, but is likely a type of local sandstone.
- 8.2.2 There is an extremely wide variety of building stones, mostly limestones and sandstones, which are fundamental to the character of large areas of the East Midlands region. In general, carboniferous sandstones tend to be used for building stone for farm buildings in the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent area where the Site is located (ibid). The bedrock geology on Site is Chatsworth Grit sandstone, which is part of the Millstone Grit Group mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS). There are many former quarries in the area between Belper and Little Eaton, sometimes with several in one field. In particular, Rossendale Formation rough rock was heavily exploited around Belper for building stone, and Belper still has a working town quarry which supplies Chatsworth Grit sandstone (Historic England 2017; Strategic Stone database website). The majority of the vernacular historic farmsteads and dwellings in the area were of stone construction, whereas Whitehouse Farm, being of a later date and largely rebuilt, is of brick construction.
- 8.2.3 Clay is readily available across large parts of the East Midlands region, so brick is a characteristic building material, particularly through south Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire (Lake and Edwards 2006). Brick became more ubiquitous throughout the northern parts of the region from the late 19th century, into the 20th century, gradually replacing stone as the predominant building material.

#### 8.3 Conclusions

- 8.3.1 The first known reference to the Site as Whitehouse Farm dates to 1932, and it is possible that the property previously went by a different name. The historic farmstead is a linear plan type which is relatively common and widely distributed form in this part of the country.
- 8.3.2 The main range of the present Farmhouse dates to between 1844 and 1880, likely falling within the later end of the range, but was later subject to substantial alterations and rebuilding.
- 8.3.3 Between 1893 and 1932, the farm was owned by members of the Strutt family who were important local landowners, collectively owning a substantial amount of land in and around Belper. However, Whitehouse Farm would have been tenanted, and it is unlikely that the Strutt family were actively involved in the day-to-day running of the property. The phase plans produced suggest that during the period that Strutt family held the farm minor changes were made to the Farmhouse, the stable range was extended, and the Site's outbuildings were constructed.
- 8.3.4 Following the sale of the Site to George E. Beardsley in 1932, the house was greatly modernised, with its former south-west range demolished and replaced, while new floors, stairs, and openings were formed throughout the building's main range. It is probable that the house's roof was replaced around this time also.
- 8.3.5 The farm increased in size during the latter half of the 20th century, with the addition of a modern farmyard with various shed and stable buildings to the southwest of the Farmhouse. Alterations to the Farmhouse in the latter half of the 20th century include its extension into part of the stable range, redecoration throughout, and changes the layout and function of various rooms to create additional shower and bathroom facilities as part of a conversion of the property to a bed and breakfast.



- 8.3.6 The outbuildings within the Site predominantly date to the early to mid-20th century, with one building, Outbuilding 1 (a tack room), retaining an element dated to the late 19th century, with a section of earlier stone walling to its rear, dated to between 1844 and 1880.
- 8.3.7 The historic building record revealed that the buildings within the Site are very much of local interest at best, with no strong associations with the Strutt family nor any particular antiquity to the buildings. The materiality of the Farmhouse and its outbuilding, being of regular redbrick construction, as opposed to the local stone-built vernacular, is particularly telling, and indicates a later date of construction for the farmhouse. The extensive modernisations to the dwelling are characteristically 1930s, bringing the Site into a fashionable faux-Tudor appearance, perhaps alongside the rebranding of the Site as 'Whitehouse Farm'.



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National Library of Scotland: OS maps <u>https://maps.nls.uk/os/</u> Promap <u>https://www.promap.co.uk/</u> Ancestry <u>https://www.ancestry.co.uk/</u> (for 1925 Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire) The Genealogist <u>https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/</u> (for census records) Strategic Stone Study Database <u>http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/buildingStone/BuildingStone.html</u>

All websites visited 03-10/08/2021

#### Documentary and cartographic sources

Matlock Archives

Date	Description	Reference
1828	Strutt family of Belper: Radford Title	D3772/T26/1/1-24
1842	Belper tithe award	D2360/3/98c
1844	Belper tithe map (outlying parish)	D2360/3/98a



Date	Description	Reference
c.1910	Inland Revenue Derbyshire Valuation Offices: Valuation precis (Domesday book) for Belper	D595/R/4/1/18
1932	Strutt family of Belper: Contract for sale of White House Farm in Belper (Strutt - Beardsley)	D3772/T42/76
1932-1963	Strutt family of Belper: Properties conveyed by the personal representatives of George Herbert Strutt, [formerly Box 32 Bundle no. 401]	D3772/T32/1/1-34
1846 1857 1862 1876 1887	Derbyshire Street/Trade Directories	

OS Maps sourced from: Matlock Archives National Library of Scotland: OS maps <u>https://maps.nls.uk/os/</u> Old-maps <u>https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/</u> Promap <u>https://www.promap.co.uk/</u>

Date	Мар
1880	Ordnance Survey 25inch: 1 mile Derbyshire Sheet XXXIX.16
1900	
1922	
1938	
1951	Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid SK3448NW
1953	
1976	
1952-1971	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid SK3448
1965	

#### **APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM**

#### OASIS ID: wessexar1-432431

#### Project details

- Project name Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane Belper, Derbyshire Historic Building Record and Structural Watching Brief
- Short description of Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to produce a historic building record at Whitehouse Farm, Belper. The main range of the present Farmhouse dates the project to between 1844 and 1880, likely falling within the later end of the range. Between 1893 and 1932, the farm was owned by members of the Strutt family who were important local landowners. However, Whitehouse Farm would have been tenanted, and it is unlikely that the Strutt family were actively involved in the day-to-day running of the property. Following the sale of the Site to George E. Beardsley in 1932, the house was greatly modernised, with its former southwest range demolished and replaced. The outbuildings within the Site predominantly date to the early to mid- 20th century, with one building, Outbuilding 1 (a tack room), retaining an element dated to the late 19th century, with a section of earlier stone walling to its rear, dated to between 1844 and 1880. The record revealed that the buildings within the Site are very much of local interest at best, with no strong associations with the Strutt family or any particular antiquity to the buildings. The materiality of the farmhouse and its outbuilding, being of regular red-brick construction, as opposed to the local stone-built vernacular, is particularly telling, and indicates a later date of construction for the farmhouse. The extensive modernisations to the dwelling are characteristically 1930s, bringing the Site into a fashionable faux-Tudor appearance, perhaps alongside the rebranding of the Site as 'Whitehouse Farm'.

Project dates	Start: 01-01-2021 End: 30-10-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AVA/2016/1020 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	239451 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FARMHOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	FARMHOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY BELPER Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane, Belper, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE56 2UJ
Study area	0 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SK 34088 48870 53.035716302914 -1.491590206342 53 02 08 N 001 29 29 W Point

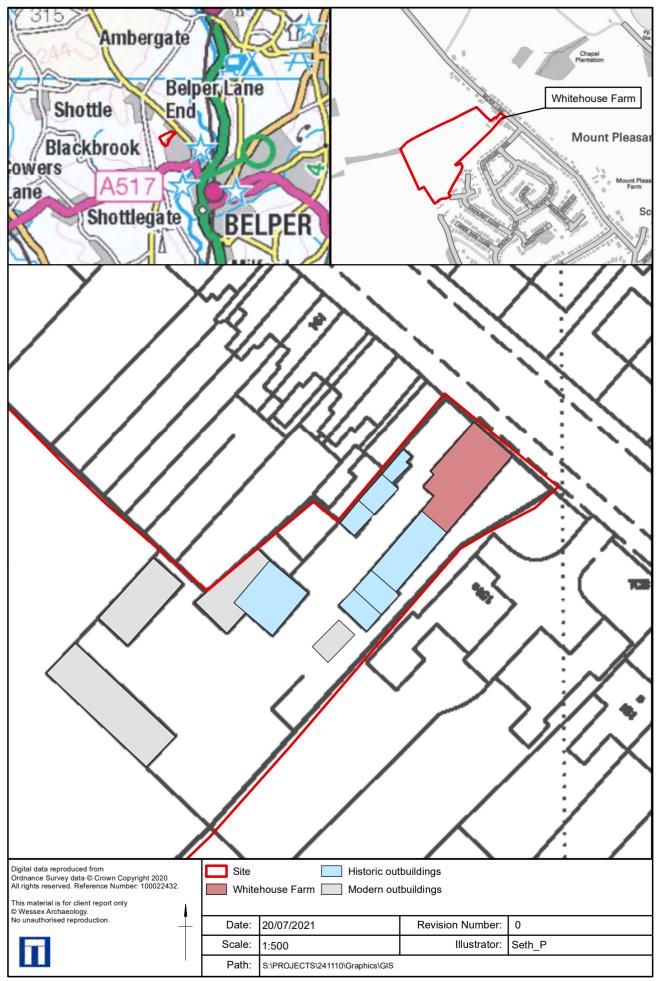
**Project creators** 

Name Organisation	of	Wessex Archaeology
Project originator	brief	Derbyshire County Council
Project originator	design	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager		Lucy Marston
Project supervisor		Seth Price

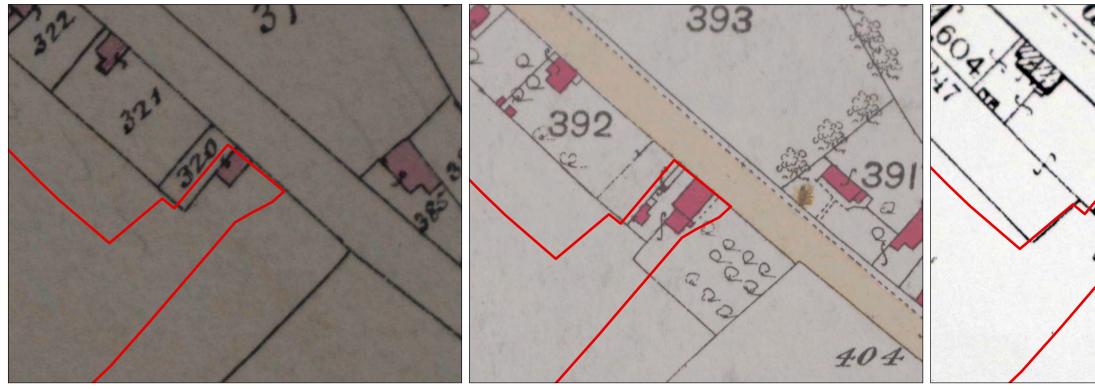
#### **Project archives**

Physical Exists?	Archive	No
Digital recipient	Archive	ADS
Digital Conte	nts	"none"
Digital available	Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Exists?	Archive	No
Project bibliography	/ 1	
		Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication ty	/pe	
Title		Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane Belper, Derbyshire Historic Building Record and Structural Watching Brief
Author(s)/Edi	tor(s)	Price, S
Author(s)/Edi	tor(s)	Flood, G
Date		2021
Issuer or pub	lisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of is publication	ssue or	Sheffield

Entered bySeth Price (s.price@wessexarch.co.uk)Entered on11 October 2021



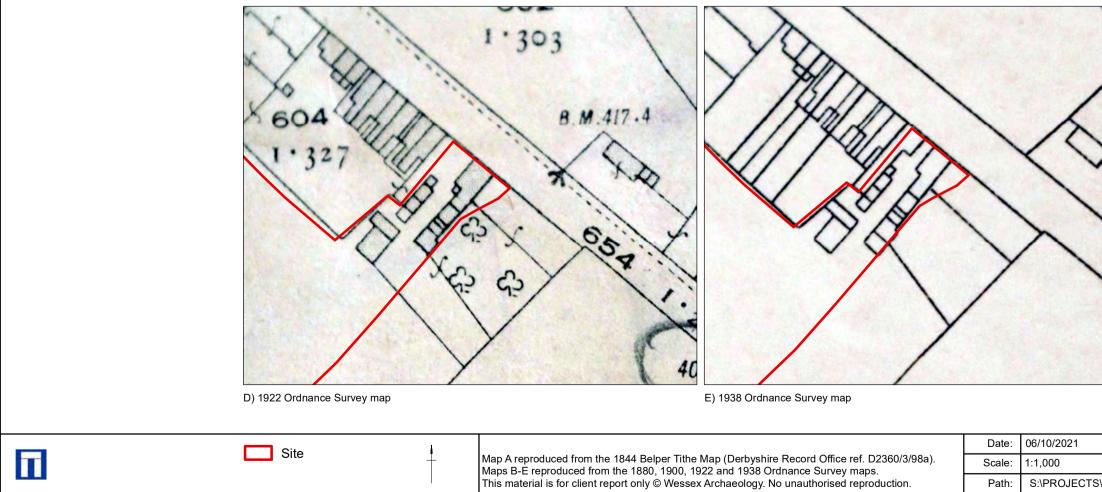
Site location and buildings subject to recording



A) 1844 Belper Tithe map

B) 1880 Ordnance Survey map

C) 1900 Ordnance Survey map



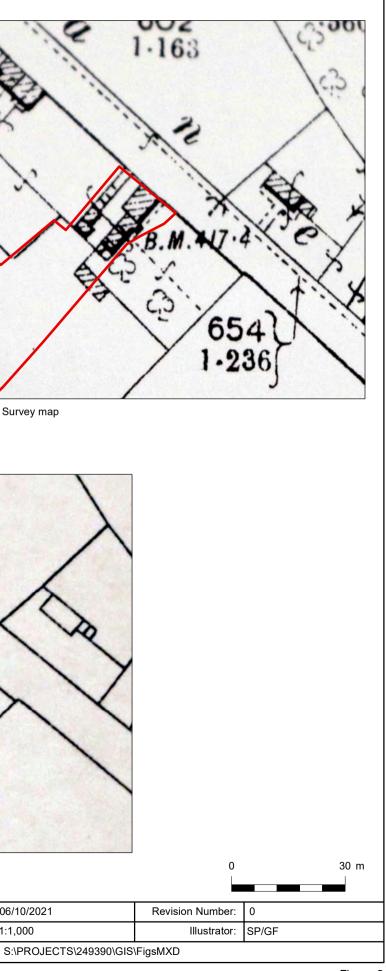
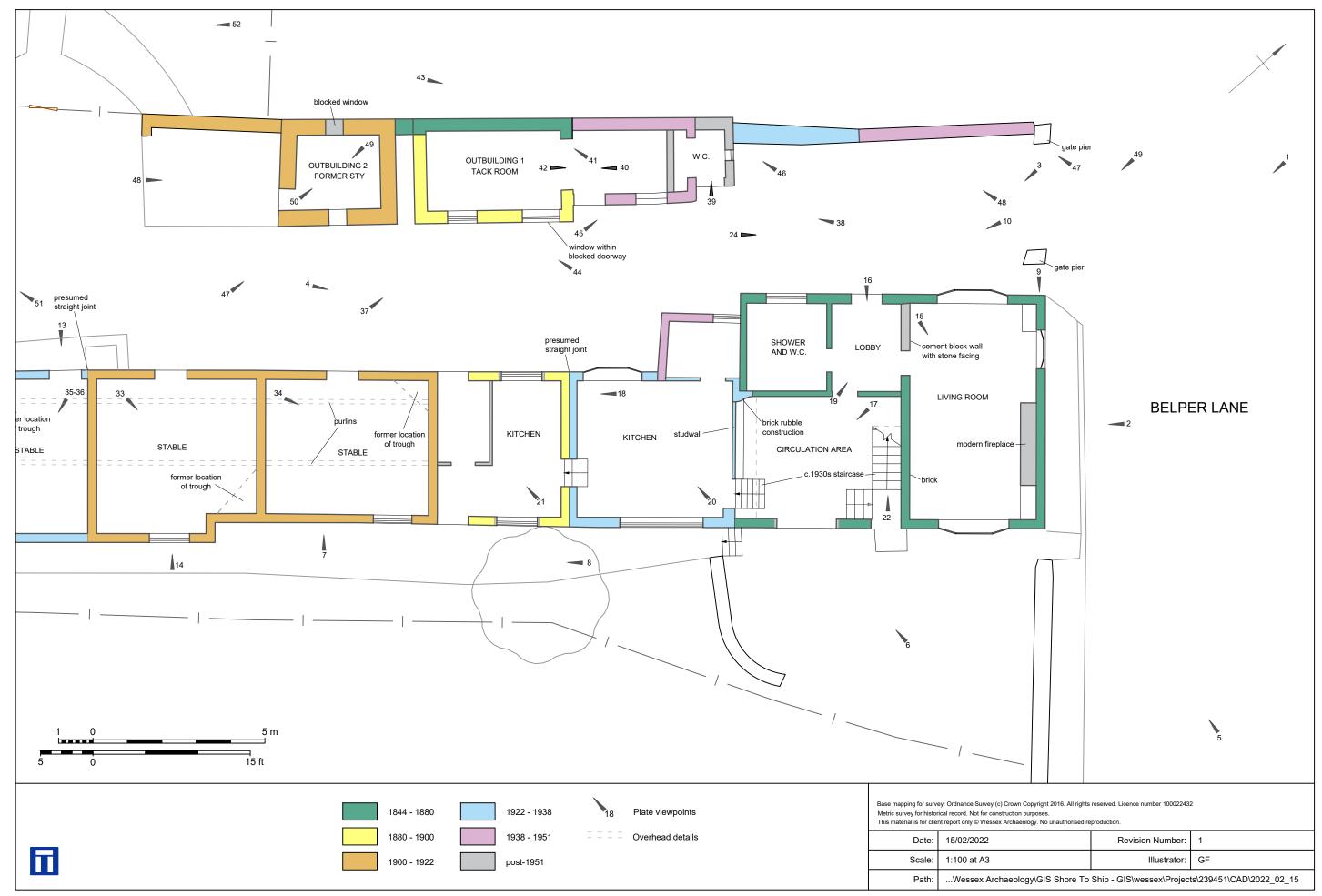
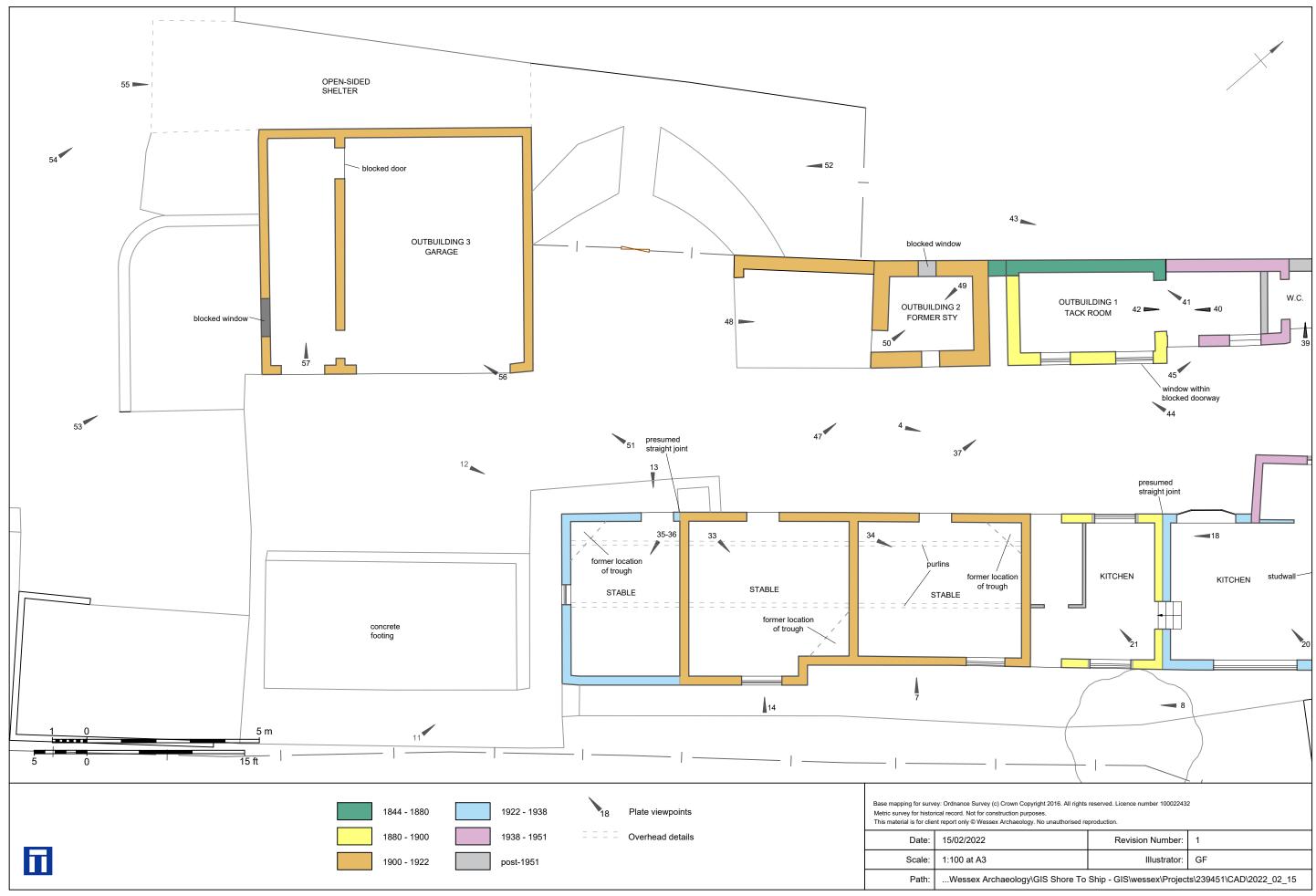


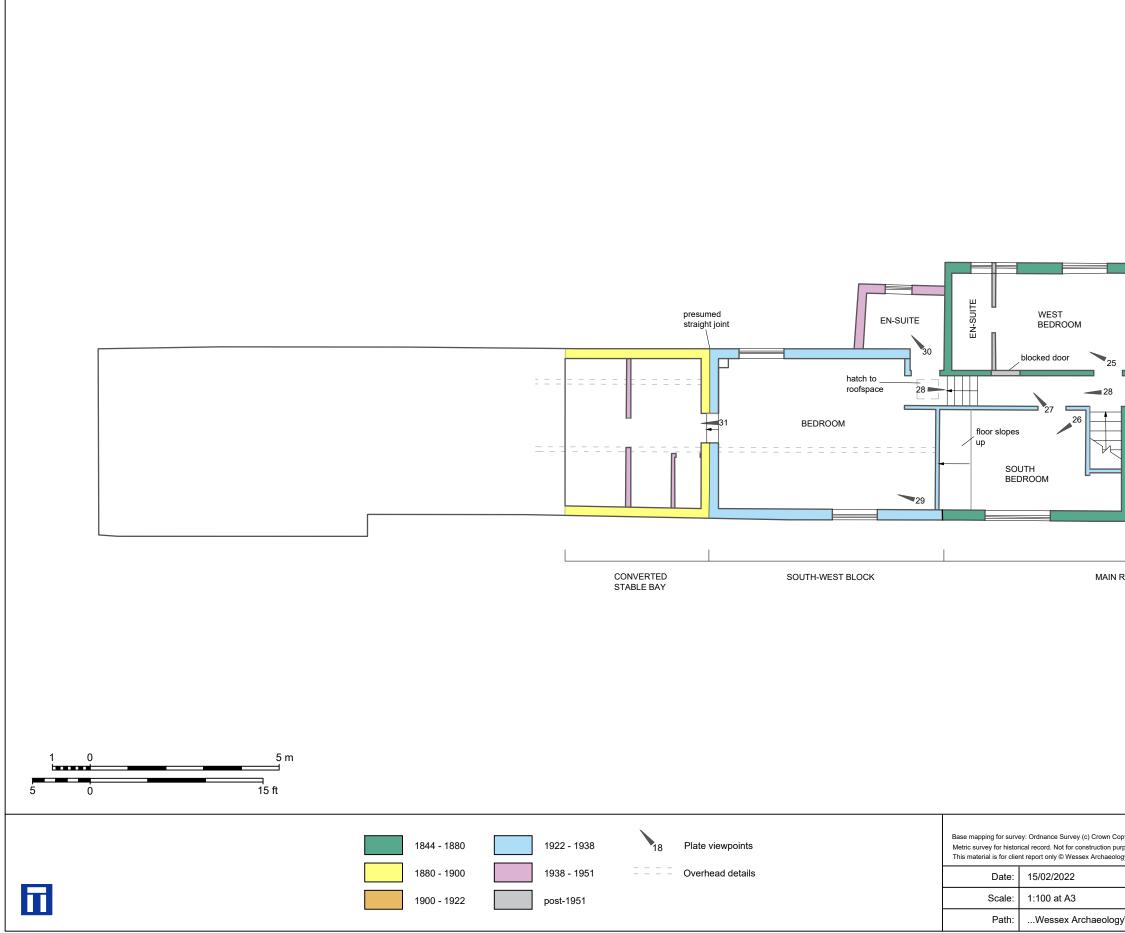
Figure 2



Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane, Belper: Phased Ground Floor Plan of the Farmhouse and outbuildings



Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane, Belper: Phased Ground Floor Plan of the Farmhouse and outbuildings



Whitehouse Farm, Belper Lane, Belper: Phased First Floor Plan of the Farmhouse

24	EN-SUITE	
	ocked fireplace TH-EAST KOOM	
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Plate 1 - Whitehouse Farm viewed from the north



Plate 2 - Exposed brickwork on the north-east elevation of the farmhouse

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Plate 3 - Whitehouse Farmhouse main range north-west elevation



Plate 4 - Whitehouse Farmhouse north-west elevation including the converted stable bay

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Plate 5 - Whitehouse Farm viewed from the east



Plate 6 - Whitehouse Farmhouse south-east (rear) elevation

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Plate 7 - Detail of the brickwork (and damp proofing) visible at low level around the farmhouse



Plate 8 - South-east (rear) elevation of the stable range including the converted bay

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Plate 9 - section of stone footing to the north-east wall of the main range of Whitehouse Farmhouse, viewed from the north-west



Plate 10 - Area of Whitehouse Farmhouse and stables following demolition to ground level; note the variation in levelling deposits / makeup between the main range (left) and southwest range (yellow sand, centre right)

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Plate 11 - The stable range viewed from the south



Plate 12 - The stable range and Whitehouse Farmhouse viewed from the west

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Plate 13 - A stable door



Plate 14 - A casement window in the stable range

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Plate 15- The Farmhouse: living room (main range)



Plate 16 - The Farmhouse: lobby (main range)

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Plate 17 - The Farmhouse: circulation area (main range)



Plate 18 - Example of the brick walls revealed in the Farmhouse (south-west block kitchen)

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Plate 19 - Screed concrete floor revealed in the Farmhouse lobby (main range



Plate 20 - The Farmhouse: kitchen (south-west block)

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Plate 21 - The Farmhouse: extended kitchen (converted stable bay)

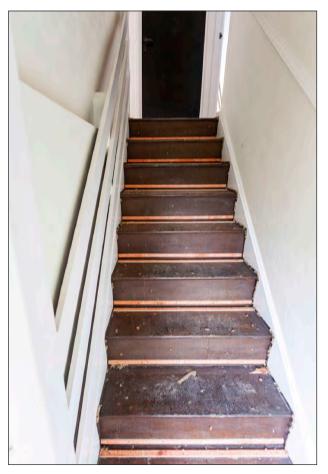


Plate 22 - The Farmhouse: stairs to the first floor (main rang

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Plate 23 - The Farmhouse: north-east bedroom (main range)



Plate 24 - The Farmhouse: en-suite to the north-east bedroom (main range)

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Plate 25 - The Farmhouse: west bedroom (main range)



Plate 26 - The Farmhouse: south bedroom (main range)

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Plate 27 - The Farmhouse: blocked door to the west bedroom (main range)



Plate 28 - The Farmhouse: first floor floorboards reveal (main range corridor)

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Plate 29 - The Farmhouse: bedroom in the south-west block



Plate 30 - The Farmhouse: en-suite in the south-west block

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Plate 31 - The Farmhouse: the first floor of the converte stable bay



Plate 32 - The Farmhouse: the main range roof space and brick chimney

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Plate 33 - The stable range: second bay from the north-east



Plate 34 - The stable range: third bay from the north-east

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Plate 35 - The stable range: south-western bay



Plate 36 - The stable range: south-western bay first floor and roof structu

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Plate 37 - Outbuilding 1: viewed from the south



Plate 38 - Outbuilding 1: viewed from the east

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Plate 39 - Outbuilding 1: W.C.



Plate 40 - Outbuilding 1: south-west end of the tack room

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Plate 41 - Outbuilding 1: brick rubble partition wall revealed within the tack room



Plate 42 - Outbuilding 1: north-east end of the tack room

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Plate 43 - Outbuilding 1: rear walls of Outbuilding 1, viewed from the neighbouring property during demolition



Plate 44 - Outbuilding 1: south-west range during demolition

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Plate 45 - Outbuilding 1: exposed brickwork of the central block during demolition



Plate 46 - Outbuilding 1: exposed brickwork of the W.C. extension

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Plate 47 - Outbuildings 1 and 2 viewed from the south



Plate 48 - Outbuilding 2 south-west elevation

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Plate 49 - Outbuilding 2 interior viewed from the north



Plate 50 - Outbuilding 2 interior viewed from the south

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Plate 51 - Outbuilding 3 viewed from the east



Plate 52 - Outbuilding 3 north-east elevation

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Plate 53 - Outbuilding 3 viewed from the south with other historic outbuildings and Farmhouse in the background



Plate 54 - Modern open-sided shelter on the north-west side of Outbuilding 3

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Plate 55 - Inside the modern shelter with Outbuilding 3 on the right



Plate 56 - Outbuilding 3: garage

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Plate 57 - Outbuilding 3: south-west room

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