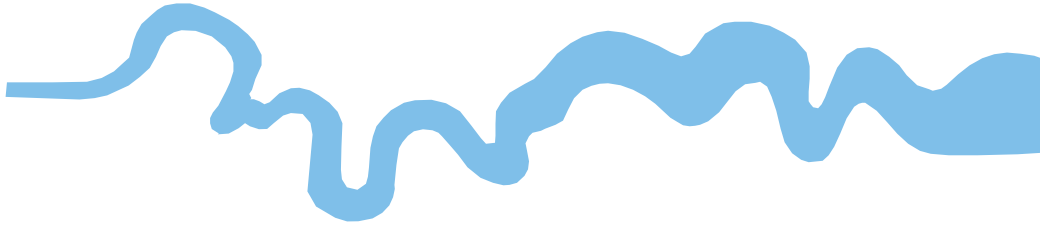


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**

Building Recording

by Helen Daniel

Site Code: BFB21/195

(SK 0743 5663)

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**

**A Building Recording Report
for Mr John Hewitt**

by Helen Daniel and Genni Elliott
TVAS (North Midlands)

Site Code BFB21/195

October 2021

Summary

Site name: Bank Farm, Butterton, Staffordshire

Grid reference: SK 0743 5663

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 13th September – 29th October 2021

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: BFB 21/195

Area of site: c. 587 sq m

Summary of results: The stone cow house with hayloft above appears to date to the mid to late 18th century and represents an early example of cattle housing within the Peak District. It forms part of the larger mid-18th century farm complex including the now separately owned and listed Bank House to the east. Other than the external walls little of the original structure or features survive with replacement roof, hayloft, internal floor and door furniture. In the late 18th to early 19th century a single stable was added to the eastern elevation which was itself subsequently extended to the north with an outshot. A further, now demolished building, was added by the 1960s to the north of the cow house into which a new opening was made.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery and a digital copy sent to the Archaeology Data Service, in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford	✓4.11.21
	Steve Preston	✓07.03.22

Bank Farm, Butterton, Staffordshire Building Recording

by Helen Daniel

Report **21/195**

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological building recording carried out at Bank Farm, Butterton, Staffordshire (SK 0743 5663) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mrs Helen Martin-Bacon of Avalon Heritage Ltd, Dairy House Lane, Stoke-On-Trent, ST10 2PW on behalf of Mr John Hewitt at the above address.

Planning consent was granted by the Peak District National Park Authority (NP/SM/0221/0115) for the change of use from a barn into a holiday let and ancillary workroom. The works will include the creation of a lounge and kitchen area along with two bedrooms and a shower room on the first floor. There will also be an insertion of new windows in the south, north and west elevations. The consent is subject to a condition (6) which requires a programme of archaeological work to comprise a Level 2 building recording prior to conversion. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021) and the Peak District National Park Authority's policies on archaeology.

The building recording was carried out to a specification approved by Ms. Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for Peak District National Park Authority. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel and the site code is BFB21/195. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery and a digital copy to the Archaeology Data Service, in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Situated in the Staffordshire Moorlands overlooking the Manifold Valley, the hamlet of Butterton lies north-east of Onecote in the parish of Mayfield (Fig. 1). The hamlet is set along a series of winding narrow lanes with views across a rolling hilly landscape largely of pasture and featuring irregular field patterns formed by a mix of drystone walling and hedgerows. The outbuilding, subject to this building recording is located at Bank Farm in the centre of the small village of Butterton, accessed via an entrance on the north-west side of Penfold Road (Fig. 2). The farm lies within the Butterton Conservation Area, and is set on the side of a valley sloping down towards the Hoo Brook to the south and south-west at a height of 303m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Widmerpool Formation – Limestone and mudstone, interbedded (BGS 2021).

Historical background

The name Butterton (recorded as *Buterdon* in 1201) almost certainly a compound of OE *butere* 'butter', supposedly meaning 'land which gave rich grazing for cows' and the terminal element OE *dein* meaning 'hill' (Horovitz 2003). There has clearly been a long tradition of farming in Butterton and at present it is still largely a farming landscape, characterised by rolling pasture, criss-crossed by dry-stone walls.

Butterton also has historical links with copper and lead mining with evidence of extensive mining industry from at least the 17th century, when the Duke of Devonshire owned the mineral rights to the local copper mines. A number of packhorse routes pass through the region, particularly around nearby Ecton Hill, once used by horses transporting copper out of the area.

The history of the site has been covered in the heritage assessment (Morris, 2021). In summary Bank Farm lies within an area of pre-1880's settlement, as identified on the Historic Landscape Character map. The farm is of loose courtyard type with the farm buildings forming the western limits of the yard with small farm buildings along the northern and southern boundaries. A further farm building is present as a separate structure to the east with the main farmhouse to the east of that.

The former cow-shed subject to this building recording is believed to have origins in the 18th century and be contemporary with the Grade II listed farmhouse, Bank House (1188316) which has undergone various extensions resulting in division of the building and separate ownership. The listed Bank House forms the eastern end of the building whilst the western end of the building forms Bank Farm. This was the situation as early as 1848 as evidenced by the Tithe Map (Fig. 3) which records Adam Harrison as the owner/occupier of Bank House and John Harrison as the owner/occupier of Bank Farm along with the outbuildings to the west.

The listing description for Bank House states that it is mid-18th century with a right bay added c.1800 and later additions as well as late 20th century alterations.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area document changes and development of the buildings throughout the site's later history. The earliest available map to show the site in detail is the 1848 Butterton Tithe map (Fig. 3) which shows an L-shaped building numbered 336 and identified as a barn in the appointment. The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1877 (Fig. 4) shows a similar picture though it is sub-divided into two buildings. No further change is seen in the 1898 map. By 1919 (Fig. 5) the smaller building had been extended to the north. Following a large gap in mapping the 1968 map shows a building to the north of the barn, which based on historic imagery appears to have been demolished around 2020.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996), and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). The project comprised a photographic survey, plans, elevations and descriptive text, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. Plans and elevations obtained from the client were checked, modified and annotated onsite where appropriate.

Digital images were taken on a Canon EOS 4000D camera with APS-C sensors taking 16-megapixel images. Images for archiving purposes are taken using high quality settings in TIFF format. The building has been recorded photographically as catalogued in Appendix 1; eleven images are not illustrated; these are generally duplicate images taken from other angles or are in an alternative orientation. The locations and directions of the photographs are marked on Figures 6 to 8.

Description

Cowhouse Exterior (Figs 6-12; Pls 1-14)

Located in the north-western corner of the farmyard, on a slope, the two-storey stone 'barn' is a purpose-built cowhouse, with hayloft over. The walls are built from roughly squared rubble sandstone with some limestone, laid in courses (Pls 1-2). Stone quoins are present on the corners of the building; more significant on the southeast corner where it was most prominent within the yard. The roof is of gable end type with both gables raised above the roofline. The thinly-bedded squared and plain copings forming the top of the gable end sit on a similar style kneeler stone. The clay tiled roof is re-used and the entire roof structure is modern (Pls 1-2).

The main (eastern) elevation clearly shows the effect of the slope (Pl. 2), resulting in the different sizes of the two original doors (Pls 3-4); the southernmost one now partially blocked and converted to a window. Both doorways have large stone jamb blocks beneath a large stone lintel. The two doorways are of different type with the southernmost showing evidence for an inward opening door, set behind a rebate, hinged on pintles which are still present internally. The northern door, located centrally within the building is set within a timber, pegged frame. The current door consists of an outward opening simple wooden plank, strap-hinged stable door and may be a later replacement with the timber frame obscuring evidence for the earlier door. A hayloft opening is present at first floor level with a simple plank wooden door.

The northern elevation features a later doorway added to the eastern end of the gable wall (Pls 5-6), notably lacking the large jamb blocks and lintel present in the eastern elevation. A blocked hayloft window is present in the top of the gable (Pls 7-8). Stone coursing within the wall varies with that at the base having a distinctly, only very roughly coursed, rubble look when compared to that above (Pls 9-10). This may represent a change in ground level in this area revealing the foundations of the building. This is further supported by the evidence of partial white-washing of part of the wall and evidence of a mono-pitched roof line cutting across the blocked hayloft window. Historic maps show a building butting up against the cowshed in the 1960s and historic imagery shows a building still present in 2019. The area above the former roofline has been repointed.

The western elevation faces into the neighbouring farmyard and features one small square window set beneath a stone lintel but without any jamb blocks (Pl. 11). The adjoining building is set at a lower height and wraps itself around the south-west corner.

The southern gable is largely obscured by the adjoining building but shows signs of repair towards its apex (Pls 12-13). The hayloft was served by the single pitching opening in the northern gable (now blocked) facing onto the fields and a single opening in the east elevation, accessing the yard, which remains *in situ* (Pls 12 and 14).

Cowhouse Interior (Figs 6 & 7; Pls 3, 5, 7, 15-28)

Internally parts of the building were obscured where it was being used for storage. The ground floor consisted of a single room with no remaining partitions or divisions (Pls. 15 & 16). The ceiling separating the cowhouse and the hayloft is a modern replacement. The floor is concrete and stepped up along the western side to separate the access from the stalls. Evidence can be seen within the concrete floor for concrete boskins (Pl. 17), creating a series of stalls that would have accommodated eight cattle. There are no surviving troughs, hay-racks, mangers or fittings but the western wall has been faced in concrete blocks removing any trace of these features for this phase of arrangement.

Within the east wall the southern door is blocked and converted into a window (Pls. 3 & 18), there is also a former opening at the northern end which is now blocked but still retains the internal oak lintel (Pl. 19). It would appear to have originally been a doorway which was possibly converted to a window, given the variation in the coursing of the stone rubble, before being fully blocked up. The centre door in the eastern elevation retains an internal oak lintel (Pl. 20). A later doorway has been inserted into the northern gable, presumably to provide access between the stable and the later building seen on later Ordnance Survey maps (Pls 5-6). All doors,

shutters and windows are modern 20th century replacements. Within the southern gable there is a wooden lintel above what appears to be a blocked feature (Pl. 21), though the limewashing on this area obscures the stonework. Its lower height as compared to the existing window suggests that if it was formerly a window it would correspond to the period when the floor was lower and perhaps prior to a building present to the south. There is no corresponding window, blocked or otherwise in the northern gable end.

Access to the hayloft is via a new set of steps located along the rebuilt western wall (Pl. 22).

In the hayloft roof space, the west wall and the wall plate of the eastern wall have been rebuilt in concrete-block, but there is some internal random rubble masonry still in situ (Pls. 23 & 24). The extant pitching-eye in the eastern wall has an oak lintel (Pl. 25) and the blocked pitching-eye in the centre of the northern gable is also visible internally (Pls. 7 & 26). Within the northern and southern gable walls, it is possible to see the original slots to hold the floor joists for the hayloft (Pls. 26 & 27). No beam slots were visible; these may have been reused for the current floor or else obscured by the new floor. The roof structure is wholly modern (Pl. 28).

Stable and Lean-to (Fig. 6-12; Pls 29-34)

At a later date, a small stable was butted up against the northern end of the eastern elevation (Pls 29-33). The building was constructed of evenly-coursed sandstone with a gable end, pitched roof, covered in red clay tiles and ridge tiles. Stone quoins are present on the corners of the building. A further extension was added on the northern elevation of the stable as an outshot with catslide roof, covered in slate tiles (Pls 34-39). The walls are also constructed of evenly-coursed sandstone and some attempt has been made to tie the stonework in with alterations to the quoins in the gable end.

The southern elevation of the stable, facing onto the yard, features a small pitching eye, now blocked, at the junction of the two buildings (Pls 29-30). At over 2m, the height of the doorway (Pls 29 and 31) suggests that this was originally a stable with room for one horse. The existing door is of simple plank design, set within a timber frame and hinged outwards.

The eastern elevation features large quoins down its centre (Pl. 34), marking the original position of the stable's northern wall. Within the earlier building is a window set beneath a stone lintel whilst within the outshot there is a simple, wooden plank door, set beneath a much narrower lintel.

The northern elevation is formed entirely of the outshot and contains a small, square, slightly off-centre window which has been reduced in size (Pl. 36). The western elevation also consists solely of the outshot. It contains an opening at its northern end, set beneath a stone lintel. The opening is higher than the existing ground level, but almost certainly provided access to the former building in the area (Pls 37-38). The coursing of the

stonework varies on this elevation with that to the south of the door generally constructed of smaller and thinner blocks with a noticeable lack of mortar as compared to larger, repointed blockwork above (Pl. 38). The irregularity of the stonework may suggest some rebuilding has occurred within this area and as a rear elevation, less significant.

Internally, when the lean-to structure was added, the original northern wall of the stable which was formerly external became an internal dividing wall separating the lean-to; it has now been removed and replaced with stone piers and a steel beam (Pls 32 and 40). Within the former stable section, the lower half of the walls have been rendered whilst some of the upper parts have been limewashed (Pl. 41), including over the former pitching-eye.

There are no original fittings from the stable remaining and the entire internal roof structure is a modern replacement (Pl. 41).

In the 20th century, the north elevation of the stable was removed and a lean-to extension was added to the rear (Pl. 42). Built of rubble construction, brought to courses, the lower part of the wall comprises a mixture of sandstone and hard carboniferous limestone (Pl. 35). The northern elevation features a small square window which was originally slightly larger, and the roof has been re-slatted (Pl. 37).

The structures have been subject to much alteration and have replacement casement windows with some of the apertures having been resized (Pls 35-36, 39 and 44). Additionally, the roofs of all the structures have been completely overhauled; the roof trusses and beams have been replaced (Pl. 28) and the top of the cow-shed walls were rebuilt with cinder-blocks (Pl. 25) before the whole surfaces were finished with clay tiles (Pls 45-46).

Interpretation

In its earliest form the cow house consisted of a single building with three doors fronting onto a yard. Two pitching-eyes were present; one facing onto the yard and a second facing the fields to the north. Internally the floor would have sloped or more likely stepped as demonstrated by the differing sizes of doorways and the subsequent blocking up of the southern door when the floor was replaced and levelled. Within the southern wall there appears to have been an earlier window, perhaps suggesting the building pre-dates that to the south. Internally the layout is likely to have consisted of stalls at either end and a central feeding passage. Sometime prior to 1848 a small stable was added onto the northern end of the eastern face, blocking the northernmost door of the cow house. Within the south face, facing onto the yard was a pitching eye, perhaps suggesting the presence of a small hayloft or platform. Between 1898 and 1919 an outshot was added to the northern side of the

stable and by the 1960s a further building had been added to the north of the cow house with access to the cow house and possibly to the outshot as evidenced by the two doors present.

There has been a great deal of analysis of barns and agricultural buildings in the National Park, which is set out in the *Peak District National Park – Farmsteads Character Statement* (FCS 2017) which states:

“Cow houses in the Peak District are commonly of 19th-century, and rarely of 18th-century date. There is however a small number with inscribed pre-1750 dates. These are typically two-storey ranges with lofts over cow houses. The increase in the upkeep and overwintering of cattle in the 18th and 19th centuries gave rise to the development of farmsteads with more and larger buildings.”

It is noted that ‘two-storey ranges providing cow houses with lofts above’ form part of the historic character of White Peak (Edwards and Lake 2015, 12) and that cow houses are the most common building type in the Peak District, reflecting the local economy (FCS 2017). However, within the country as a whole cow houses are considered much rarer.

The Bank Farm cow house forms one of the earlier buildings within the farm as evidenced by the later extensions. The fairly standard stone construction that changes little over long periods of time and lack of any structural timber work make precise dating impossible. Farm buildings are generally later than the farmhouse which is suggested to be mid-18th century but the simple arrangement, the masonry and plain coped gables, suggest a mid to late 18th century date for the cowhouse is not unreasonable. In turn this would suggest a late 18th to early 19th century date for the attached stable with the subsequent outshot dated to the early 20th century from mapping evidence.

As with many of the 18th-century cow houses within the Peak District, the interior of the barn has been heavily altered and no features of any intrinsic value survive inside the building.

Conclusion

The stone barn at Bank Farm is an early example of a cow house, albeit heavily modified likely dating to the mid to late 18th century. In its original form it consisted of a purpose-built cow-house with hayloft above and was likely a standalone building prior to a building being added to the south, based on a blocked window in the southern wall, visible internally. Aside from the walls little remains of the original structure; the floor, hayloft and roof are modern replacements as are all doors and windows. The building has evolved to meet the needs of the farm with the addition of a single stable blocking the northern door in the late 18th to early 19th century and a new opening within the northern gable either as an additional external doorway or access to a building constructed by the mid-20th century. Further development occurred to the stable with the addition of an outshot in the early 20th century.

References

- BGS, 2021, <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed October 2021]
- CIfA, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- Edwards, B and Lake, J, 2015, *Peak District Farmsteads and Landscape Project for North Pennines National Park and English Heritage: Part 1 Background*, Wimborne Minster
- FCS 2017, *Peak District National Park Farmsteads Character Statement*, Wimborne Minster
- HE, 2016a, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England, Swindon
- HE, 2016b, *Peak District National Park Historic Farmsteads Project*, Historic England, Swindon
- Horovitz, D, 2003, 'A survey and analysis of the place-names of Staffordshire – Volume II'. PhD thesis, University of Nottingham
- Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012, *East Midlands Heritage: an Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, Nottingham/York
- Knight, D *et al.*, 2017, *Peak District Farmsteads: Issues and Responses Report*
https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0024/84228/PDNPAFarmsteads-Issues-and-Responses-Report-2018-06.pdf [accessed October 2021]
- Mills, A D, 2011, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
- Morris, M, 2021, 'Bank Farm Butterton ST13 7SY, Heritage Assessment', Mel Morris Conservation, unpubl rep, Ipstones
- NPPF, 2021, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London
- PDNPA, 2011, 'Butterton Parish Statement', Peak District National Park Authority,
https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/344389/Butterton1.pdf [accessed October 2021]
- PDNPA, 2017, *Peak District National Park, Farmsteads Assessment Framework*
- PDNPA, 2017, *Peak District National Park Farmsteads Character Statement*
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London
- Watt, S (ed.), 2016, *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A framework for research* (revised), Oxford
- Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, A Complete Translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: – Photographic Catalogue

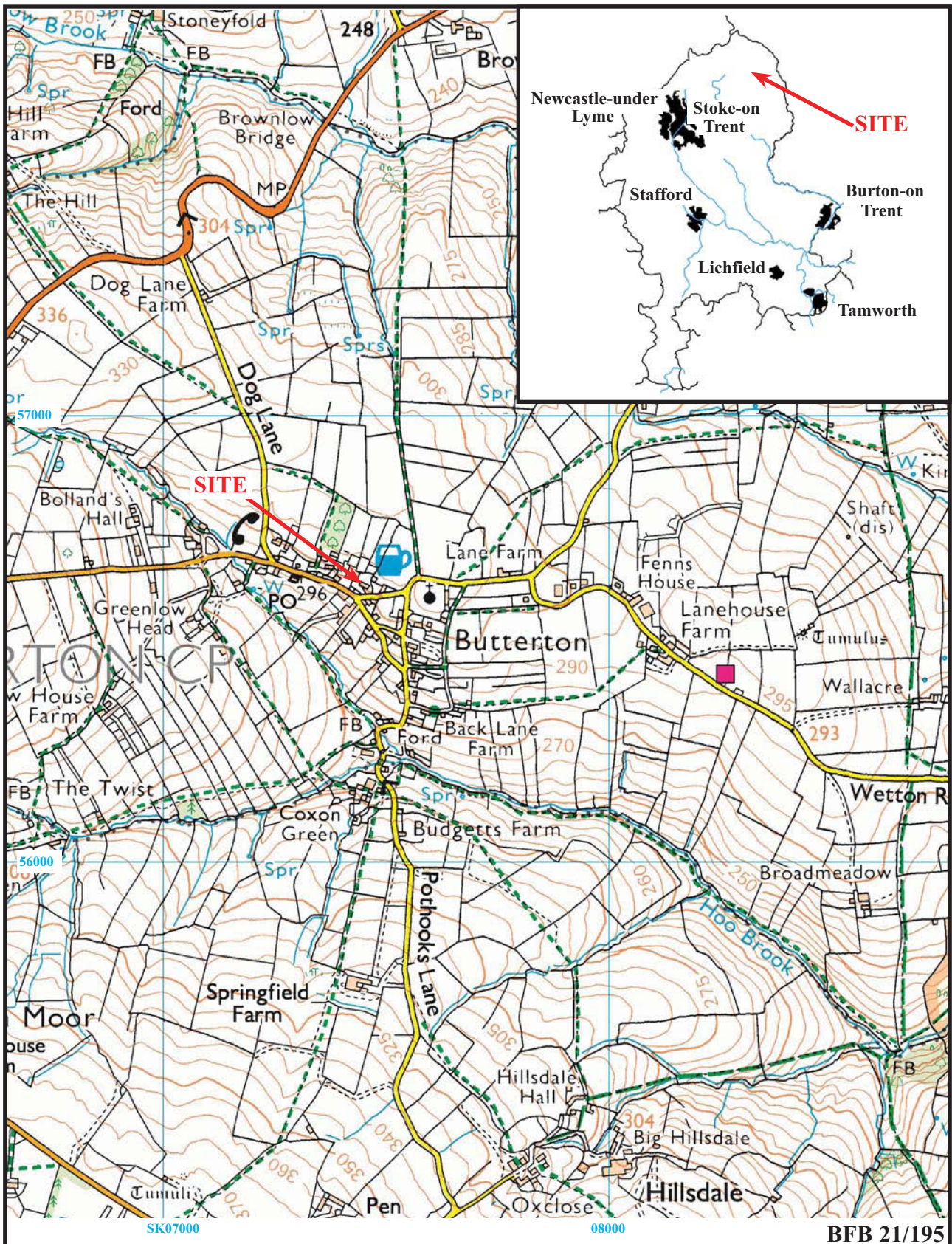
Cat. No.	Scales	Direction	Description
01	2m & 1m	W	Former door (now window) in E elevation [PI. 3]
02	2m & 1m	NW	Full E elevation [PI. 1]
03	2m & 1m	W	Door in north of E elevation [PI. 4]
04	2m & 1m	W	Door in north of E elevation (not illustrated)
05	2m & 1m	W	Full E elevation showing slope [PI. 2]
06	2m & 1m	N	S facing door in stable
07	2m & 1m	N	S facing door in stable [PI. 29]
08	2m & 1m	W	Small window in E gable of stable [PI. 39]
09	2m & 1m	W	East gable elevation of stable showing previous extent prior to extension (not illustrated)
10	2m & 1m	W	East gable elevation of stable showing previous extent prior to extension
11	2m & 1m	W	Door in stable lean-to (not illustrated)
12	2m & 1m	W	Door and evidence of extension in stable lean-to [PI. 34]
13	2m & 1m	S	Window in rear of lean-to extension (not illustrated)
13a	-	S	Window in rear of lean-to extension [PI. 36]
14	2m & 1m	S	Window in rear of lean-to extension [PI. 35]
15	2m & 1m	E	Door/long window in W end of lean-to (not illustrated)
16	2m & 1m	E	Door/long window in W end of lean-to [PI. 38]
17	2m & 1m	N	Opening/door at rear of cow-house (later addition) [PI. 5]
18	2m & 1m	N	Opening/door at rear of cow-house (later addition) [PI. 6]
19	2m & 1m	S	N gable end of cow-house with blocked top window (not illustrated)
20	2m & 1m	S	N gable end of cow-house with blocked top window [PI. 7]
21	2m & 1m	S	N gable top window [PI. 8]
22	2m & 1m	S	Rubble course walling visible at base of N gable [PI. 9]
23	2m & 1m	E	Open coursing on W wall indicating that this was previously an internal wall [PI. 43]
24	2m & 1m	E	Internal – oak lintel over bricked up window in E wall of cow-house
25	2m & 1m	W	First floor window hatch on front (E) of cow-house [PI. 14]
26	2m & 1m	N	Blocked window light on stable extension abutting E elevation of cow-house (not illustrated)
27	2m & 1m	E	West wall of cow-house (not illustrated)
28	2m & 1m	E	Window in west wall of cow-house [PI. 44]
29	2m & 1m	E	West wall of cow-house
30	-	S	View of barn buildings [PI. 37]
30a	-	S	View of N gable of cow-shed
31	-	SW	View of barn buildings [PI. 33]
32	-	E	Internal view of window hatch in 25showing cinder block repair [PI. 31]
33	-	N	Internal view of bricked up window in 19-21 showing replacement roof
34	-	N	Internal view of bricked up window in 19-21 – oblique (not illustrated)
35	-	S	Internal view of repair detail in S gable of cow-house [PI. 13]
36	-	W	External view of repair detail in S gable of cow-house [PI. 12]
37	-	E	Internal view of oak lintel above doorway in 03 and 04
38	-	NW	View of barn buildings from driveway – wide angle (not illustrated)
39	-	NW	View of barn buildings from driveway (not illustrated)
40	-	E	Internal view of E gable end of stable building showing straight joints [PI. 45]
41	-	NW	Oblique internal view of stable and lean-to showing alterations From Morris 2021
42	2m	W	Internal elevation of western wall of stable showing render and limewash From Morris 2021
43	-	N	Detail of blocked high-level pitching eye on stable abutting E elevation of cow-house [PI. 30]
44	-	NW	Oblique view of north and west walls
45	2m & 1m	SW	Oblique view of west and south walls
46	-	NE	General view to north [PI. 16]
47	-	SE	Oblique view of east wall
48	2m & 1m	SW	View to south [PI. 15]
49	2m & 1m	S	South wall detail showing blocked window
49a	2m	S	South wall detail showing blocked window [PI. 21]
49b	2m	S	South wall detail showing blocked window
50	2m & 1m	W	Rebuilt west wall, southern end
50a	2m & 1m	W	Rebuilt west wall, southern end
51	2m & 1m	W	Rebuilt west wall, northern end
52	2m & 1m	N	North wall
53	2m & 1m	N	North wall detail, west end
54	2m & 1m	E	East wall blocked window/door detail
54a	2m & 1m	E	East wall blocked window/door detail [PI. 19]
55	2m & 1m	E	Doorway detail [PI. 20]
56	2m & 1m	E	Window detail
56a	2m & 1m	E	Window detail
56b	2m & 1m	E	Window detail
56c	2m & 1m	E	Window detail [PI. 18]
57	2m & 1m	W	Floor detail [PI. 17]

Cat. No.	Scales	Direction	Description
58	2m & 1m	N	Modern stairs [PI. 22]
59	2m & 1m	SE	First floor view to south and east walls
60	2m & 1m	SW	First floor view to south and west walls [PI. 23]
61	2m & 1m	NW	First floor view to north and west walls
62	2m & 1m	NE	First floor view to north and east walls [PI. 24]
63	2m & 1m	N	First floor blocked pitching eye [PI. 26]
63a	2m & 1m	N	First floor blocked pitching eye
64	2m & 1m	E	First floor pitching eye [PI. 25]
64a	2m & 1m	E	First floor pitching eye
65	2m & 1m	S	First floor south gable end [PI. 27]
66	-	N	First floor roof detail [PI. 28]
67	2m & 1m	NW	First floor, modern stairs
68	2m & 1m	S	North wall [PI. 10]
69	2m & 1m	E	West wall [PI. 11]
69a	2m & 1m	E	West wall
70	-	NW	Stable and lean-to view into lean-to [PI. 46]
71	-	NE	Stable and lean-to view into lean-to
72	-	SE	Stable and lean-to view to stable
73	-	SW	Stable and lean-to view to stable [PI. 41]
74	2m & 1m	W	Stable and lean-to west wall detail [PI. 32]
75	2m & 1m	W	Stable and lean-to former dividing wall detail [PI. 40]
75a	2m & 1m	W	Stable and lean-to oblique of west wall
76	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to former dividing wall detail
76aa	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean oblique of east wall
76a	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to former dividing wall detail
76b	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to former dividing wall detail
77	2m & 1m	N	Stable and lean-to window detail
77a	2m & 1m	N	Stable and lean-to window detail
78	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to door detail
78a	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to door detail
79	2m & 1m	E	Stable and lean-to window detail [PI.42]
80	2m & 1m	W	Stable and lean-to former opening detail
80a	2m & 1m	W	Stable and lean-to former opening detail
81	2m & 1m	S	Stable and lean-to door detail
81a	2m & 1m	S	Stable and lean-to door detail

APPENDIX 2: OASIS submission summary form / over

Summary for thamesva1-505077

OASIS ID (UID)	thamesva1-505077
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Bank Farm, Butterton, Staffordshire
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	BFB 21/195
Planning Id	NP/SM/0221/0115
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd
Project Dates	13-Sep-2021 - 29-Oct-2021
Location	Bank Farm, Butterton, Staffordshire NGR : SK 07430 56630 LL : 53.1068114266654, -1.8904691528597 12 Fig : 407430,356630
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Staffordshire District : Staffordshire Moorlands Parish : Butterton
Project Methodology	The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. Plans and elevations obtained from the client were checked, modified and annotated onsite where appropriate. The building has been recorded photographically. Digital images were taken on a Canon EOS 4000D camera with APS-C sensors taking 16-megapixel images. Images for archiving purposes are taken using high quality settings in TIFF format. Some internal areas of the structure were inaccessible.
Project Results	The stone cow house with hayloft above appears to date to the mid to late 18th century and represents an early example of cattle housing within the Peak District. It forms part of the larger mid-18th century farm complex including the now separately owned and listed Bank House to the east. Other than the external walls little of the original structure or features survive with replacement roof, hayloft, internal floor and door furniture. In the late 18th to early 19th century a single stable was added to the eastern elevation which was itself subsequently extended to the north with an outshot. A further, now demolished building, was added by the 1960's to the north of the cow house into which a new opening was made.
Keywords	Cow House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Stable - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Staffordshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive

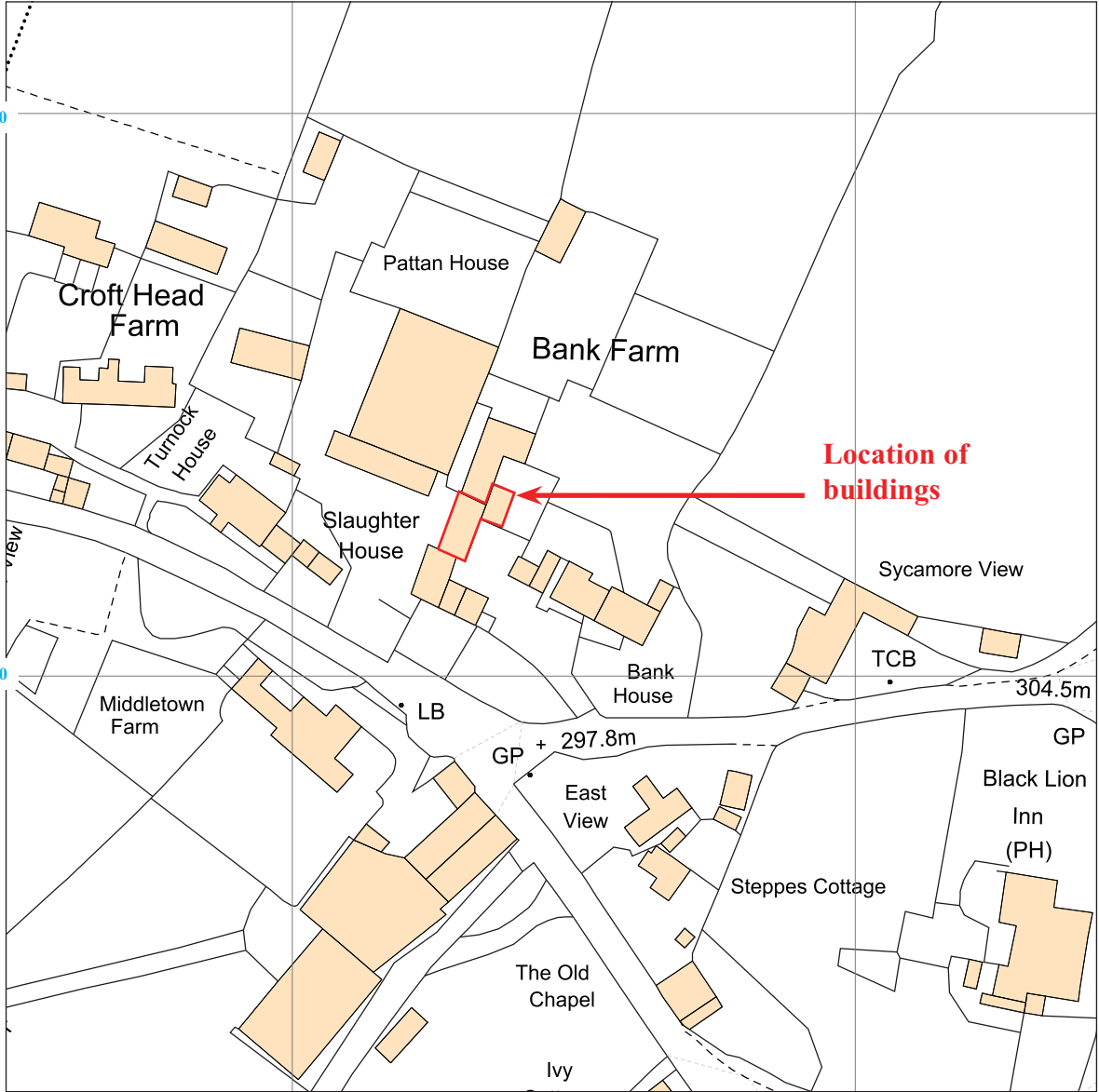


**Bank Farm, Butterson,
Staffordshire
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Butterson and Staffordshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved





SK07400

07500

BFB 21/195

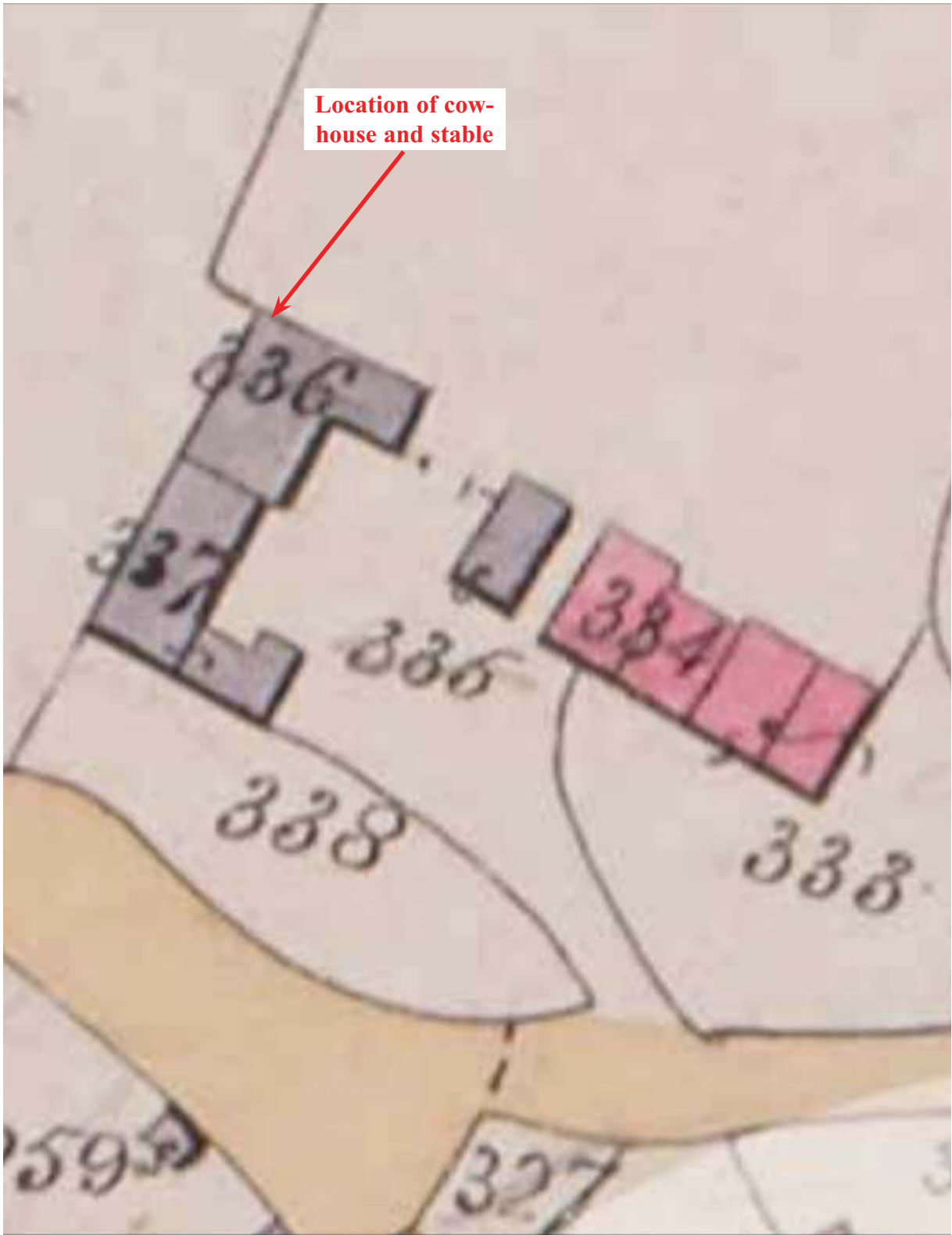


**Bank Farm, Butterson,
Staffordshire
Building Recording**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site in Butterson.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:1250





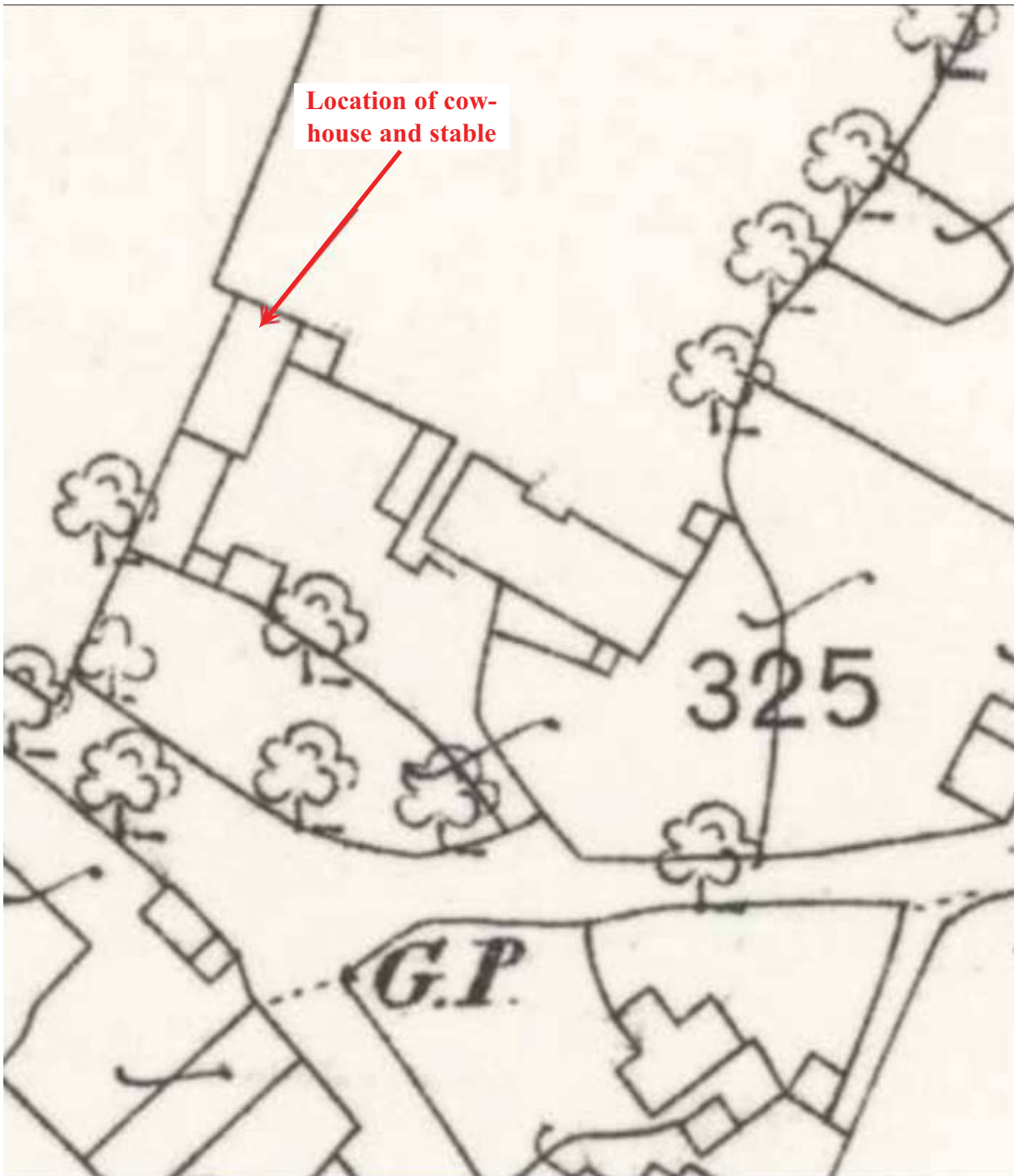
BFB 21/195



**Bank Farm, Butterton
Staffordshire
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Bank Farm and location of cow-house and stable on Butterton Tithe map, 1848.





BFB 21/195



**Bank Farm, Butterton
Staffordshire
Building Recording**

Figure 4. Bank Farm and location of cow-house and stable on
First Edition OS map, 1877.





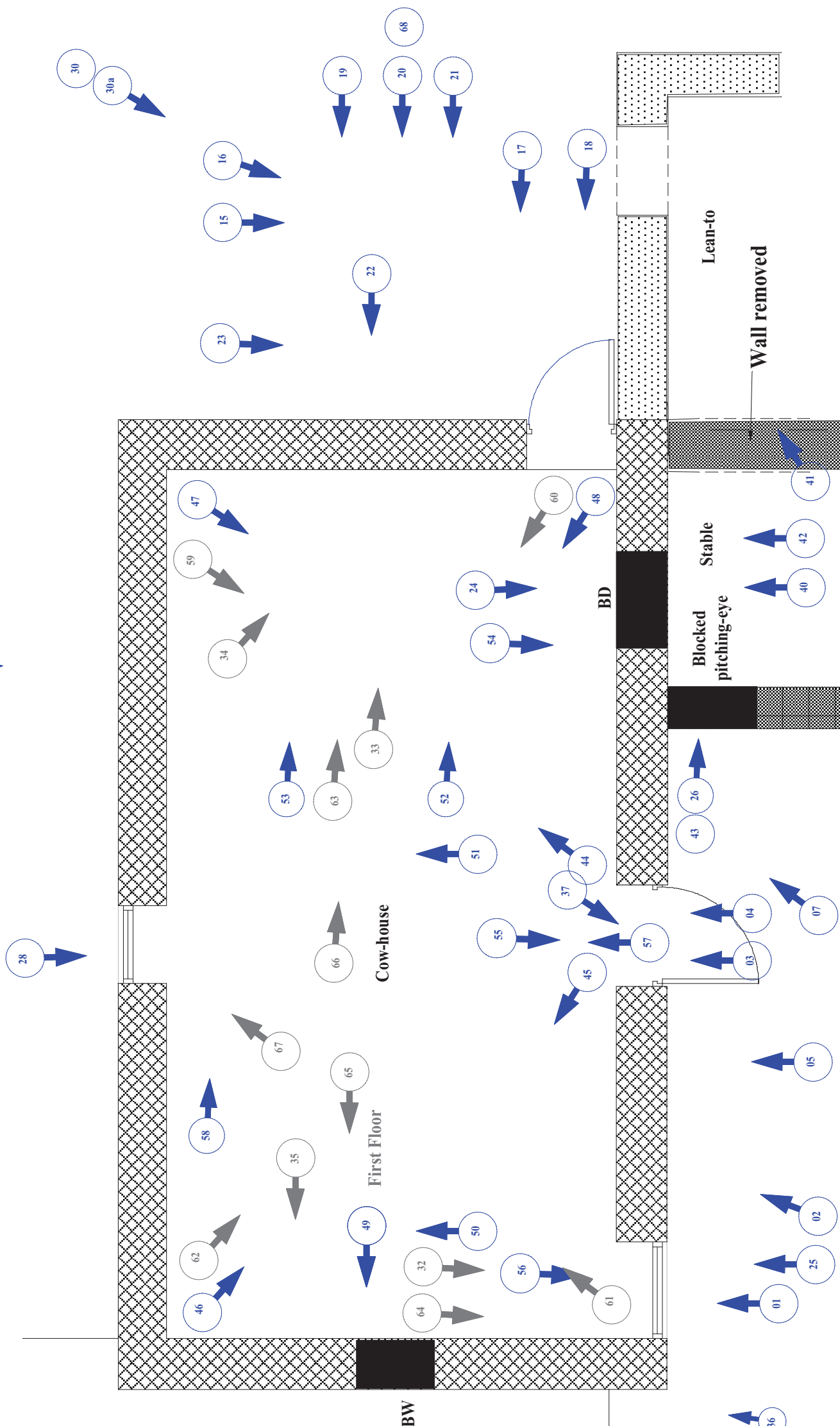
BFB 21/195



**Bank Farm, Butterton
Staffordshire
Building Recording**

Figure 5. Bank Farm and location of cow-house, stable and lean-to on Ordnance Survey map, 1919.

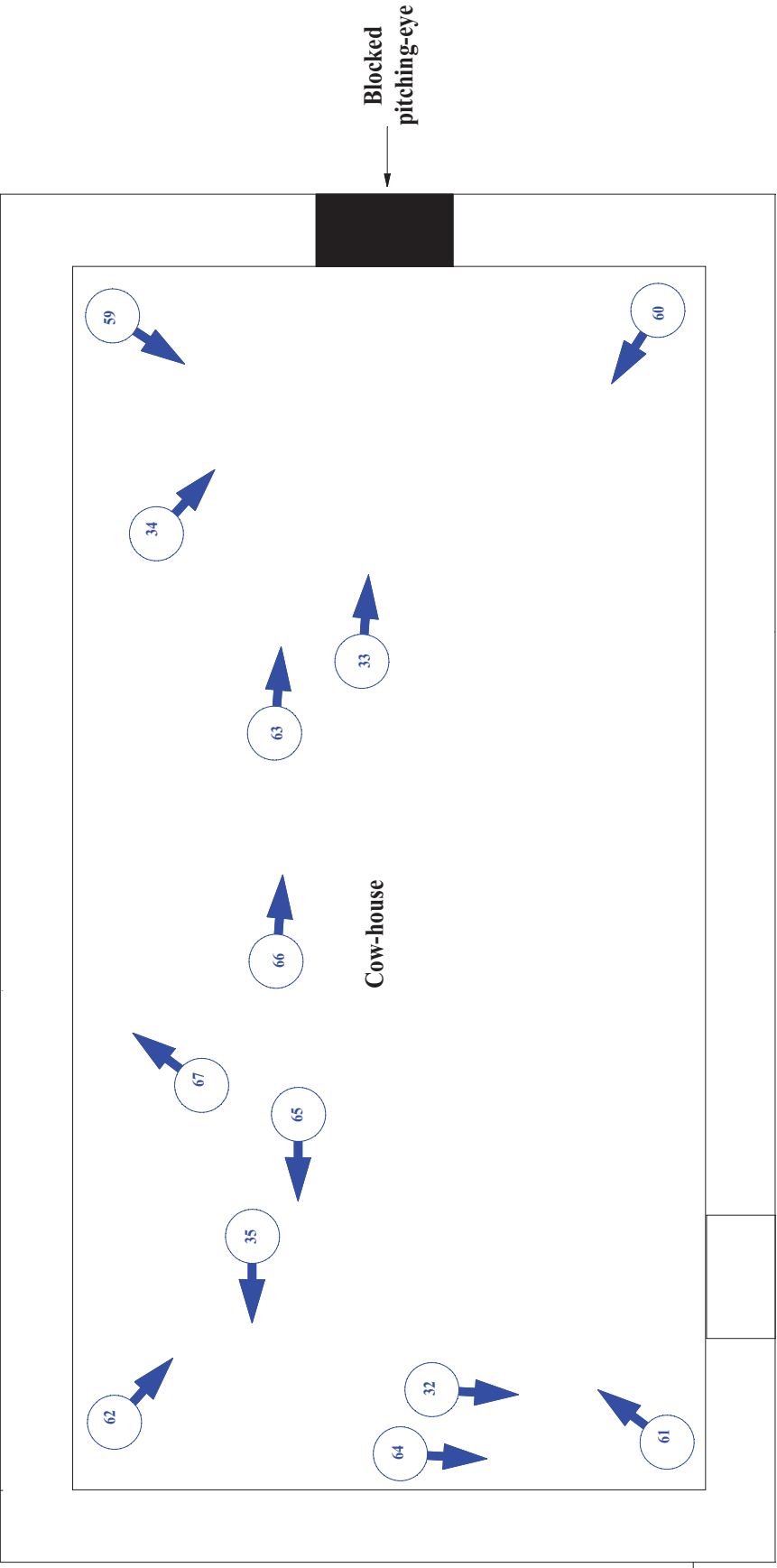


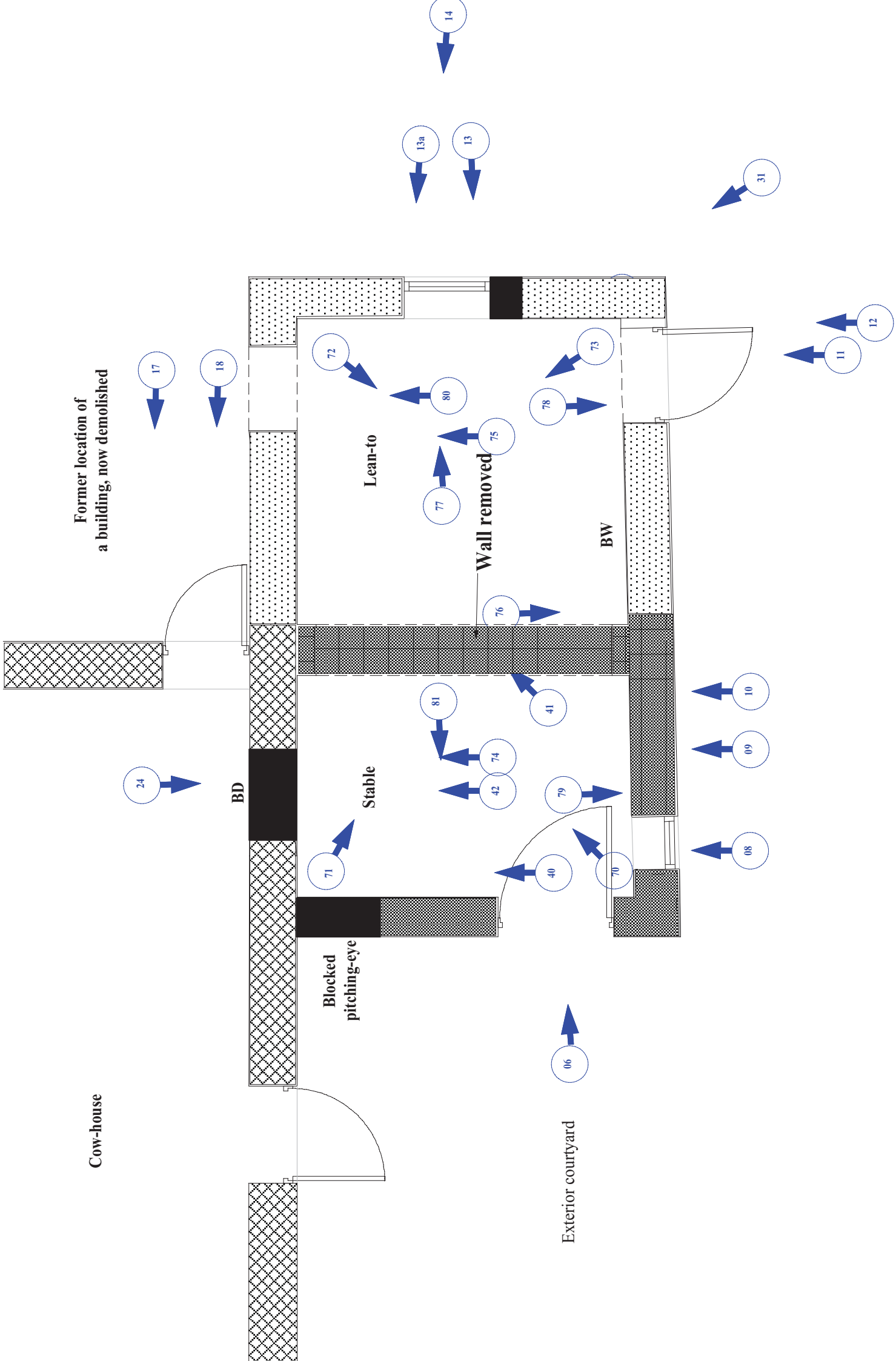


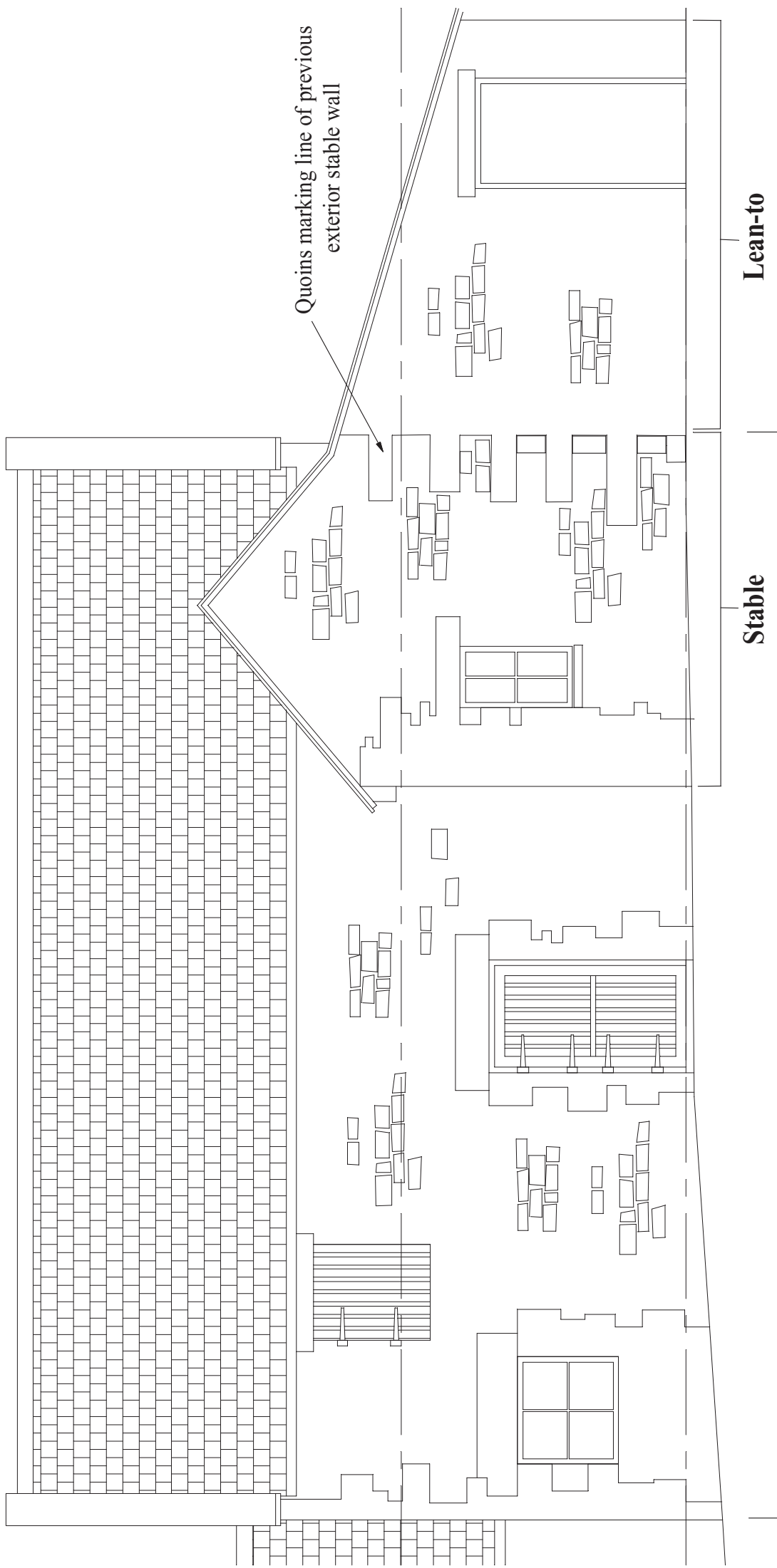
Mid-late 18th century

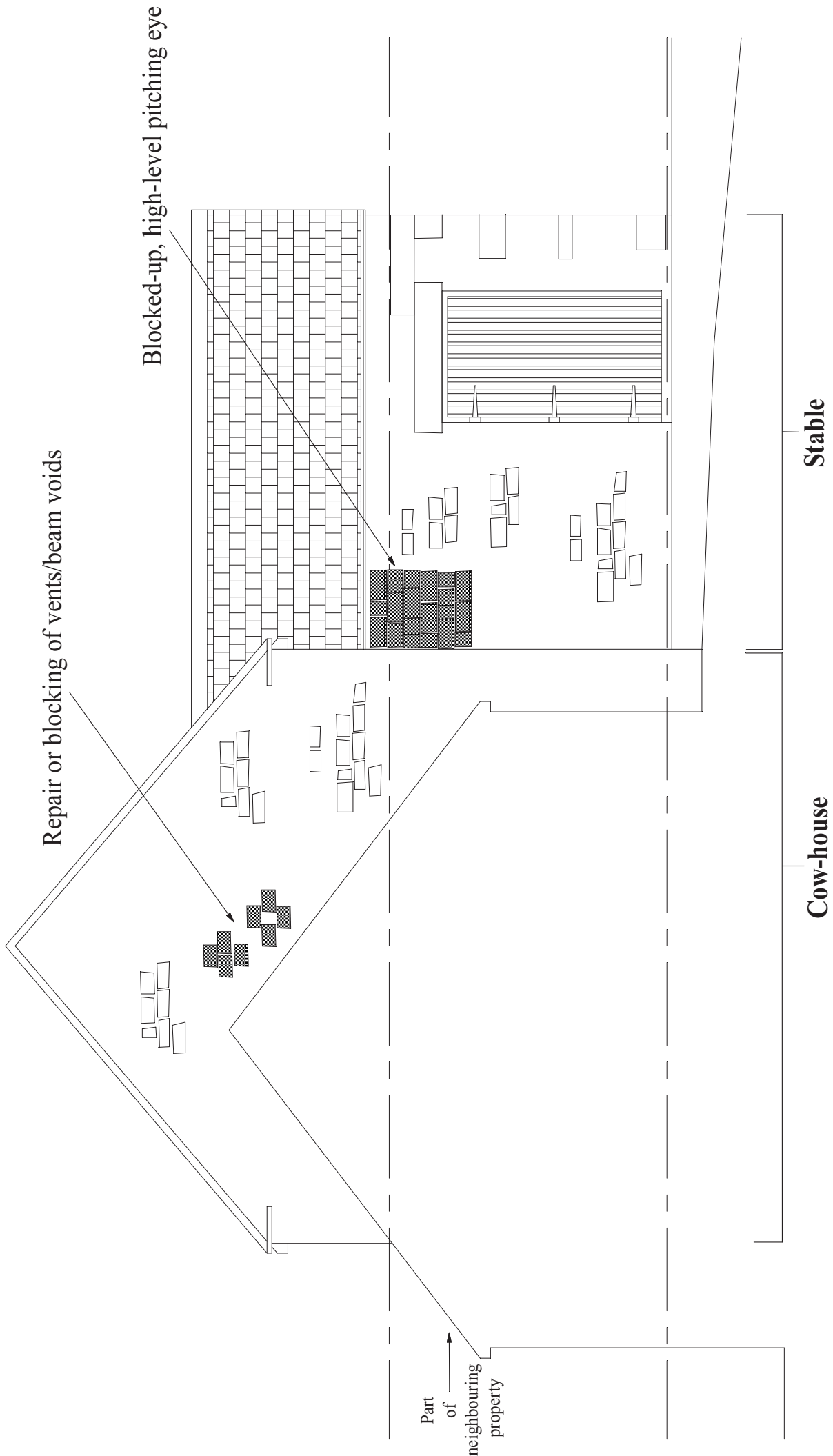


Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire

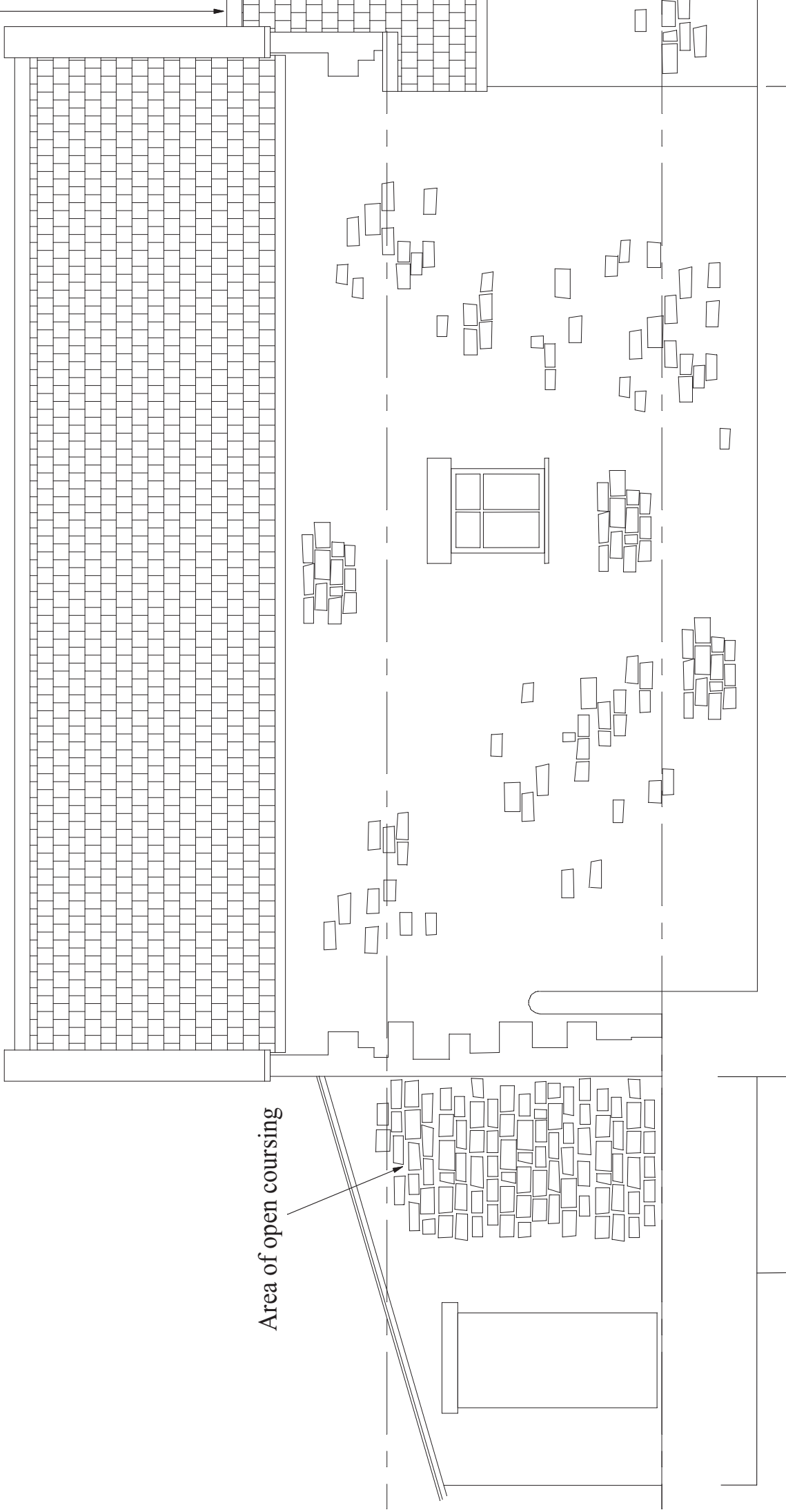








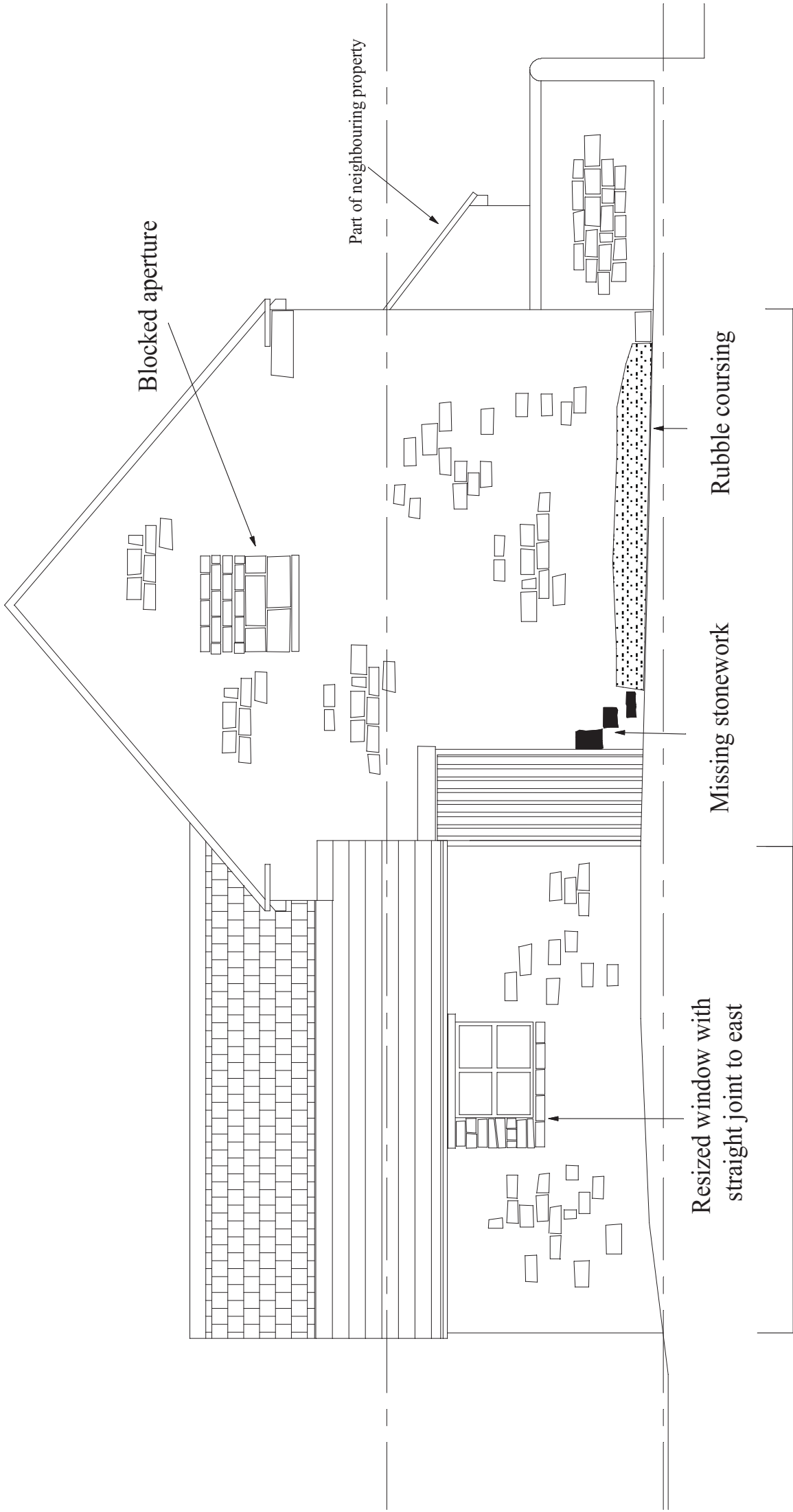
Part of neighbouring property



Area of open coursing

Cow-house

Lean-to



Cow-house

Lean-to



Plate 1. View of eastern elevation of cowhouse and southern elevation of stable, looking north-west,



Plate 2. Eastern elevation of cowhouse showing how the structure is built onto the slope, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 1 and 2.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 3. Former doorway (now window) in eastern elevation, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m

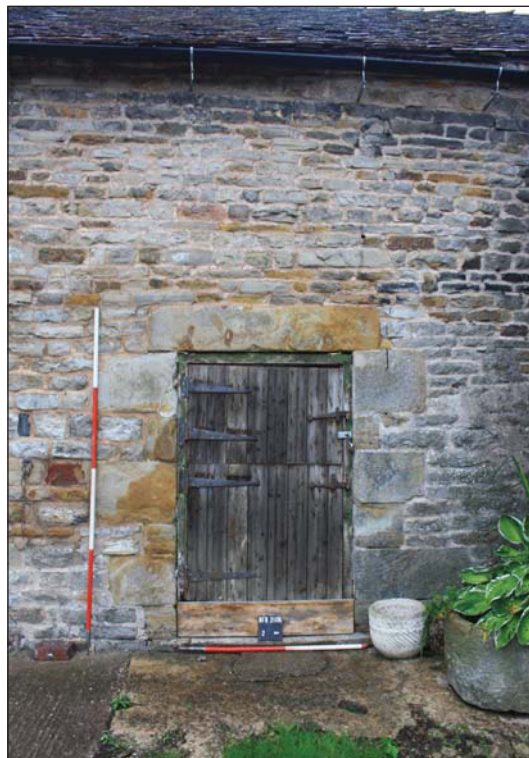


Plate 4. Door in north end of eastern elevation, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 3 and 4.

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 5. Additional later opening to north elevation of cow-house,
looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Detail of later doorway cut into northern cow-house wall,
looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 5 and 6.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 7. Northern elevation showing cow-house gable, looking south,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Detail of blocked hayloft opening in north gable of cow-
house, looking south,

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 7 and 8.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 9. Rubble course walling visible at base of north gable of cow-house, looking south,
Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 10. Rear view of cowhouse showing full gable, looking south.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 9 and 10.

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 11. West elevation of cow-house showing slope and neighbouring farmyard, looking east.



Plate 12. External view of south gable showing location of repair detail, looking west.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 11 and 12.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 13. Internal view of repair detail in southern gable of cow-house, looking south.



Plate 14. Detail of first floor window hatch on the front elevation of cow-house, looking west.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 13 and 14.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 15. Internal, view to south.



Plate 16. Internal, view to north, scales 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 15 and 16.

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 17. Floor detail, looking west, scales 2m and 1m.

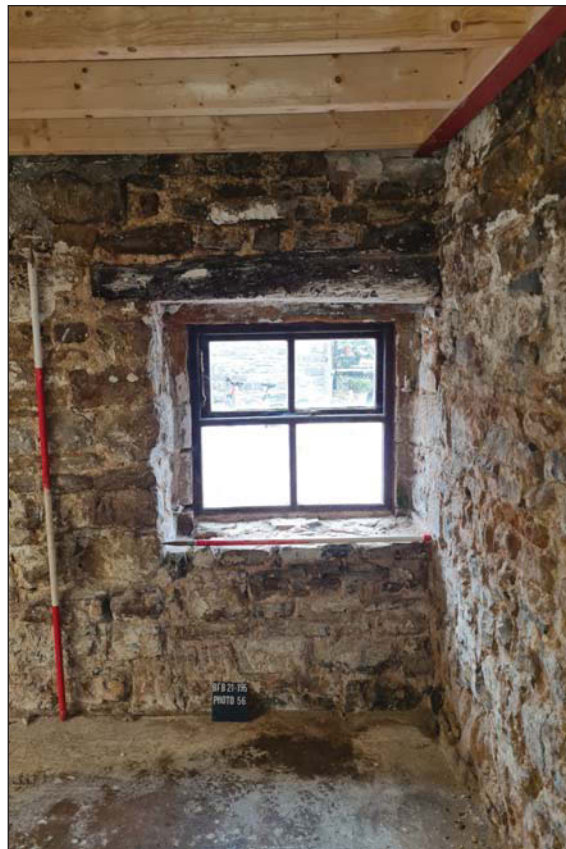


Plate 18. View to former door and replacement window, looking east, scales 2m and 1m

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 17 and 18.**





Plate 19. Blocked window / door, looking east, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 20. Existing doorway, looking east, scales 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 19 and 20.**





Plate 21. Blocked window, looking south,
scales 2m and 1m

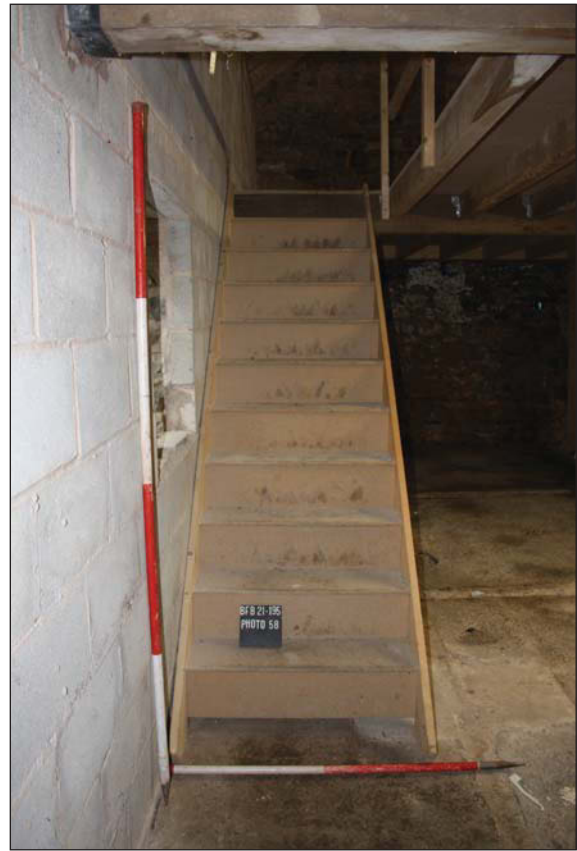


Plate 22. Modern staircase, looking north,
scales 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 21 and 22.

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 23. First floor, looking south, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 24. First floor, looking north, scales 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 23 and 24.

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 25. First floor pitching eye, looking east, scales 2m and 1m.

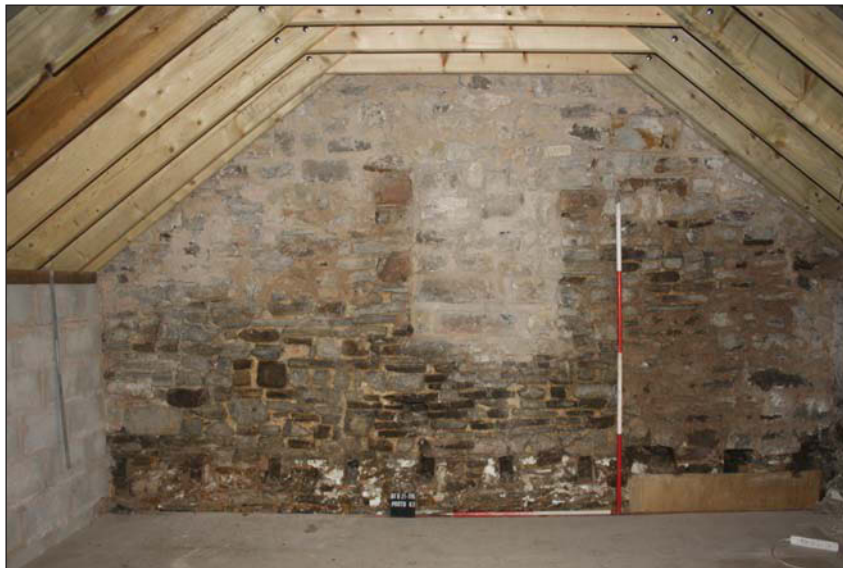


Plate 26. First floor blocked pitching eye and former floor joists, looking north, scales 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 25 and 26.

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 27. First floor south gable end showing former joist locations, looking south, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 28. Roof detail, looking north.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 27 and 28.

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 29. Southern stable elevation with blocked high-level pitching eye abutting the cow-house, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 30. Detail of blocked high-level pitching eye on stable extension abutting the eastern elevation of the cow-house, looking north.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 29 and 30.

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 31. The two-metre high stable door in the southern elevation, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 32. Internal elevation of western wall of stable showing render and limewash looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 31 and 32.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 33. General view of lean-to, stable and cowhouse, looking south west.



Plate 34. Lean-to door showing evidence of extension to stable, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 33 and 34.





Plate 35. North elevation of lean-to extension,
looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 36. Detail of window in north elevation of lean-to showing the original extent,
looking south.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterson,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 35 and 36.**

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 37. Rear view of cowhouse showing lean-to, looking south.



Plate 38. Door or long window in western elevation of lean-to, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 37 and 38.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 39. The window in the stable eastern elevation, looking west,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 40. Former location of northern stable wall and steel beam,
looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 39 and 40.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 41. View to stable showing lime wash, looking south.



Plate 42. View to lean-to extension, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire**
Building Recording
Plates 41 and 42.

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 43. Open coursing on western elevation of lean-to and later opening to cow-house visible right, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 44. The replacement window and original lintel in the western elevation of cowhouse, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 43 and 44.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 45. Internal view of previously exterior east gable of cowshed, but now interior and forming west wall of stable, showing straight joints where stable and later lean to attach, looking west.



Plate 46. Oblique view of above gable showing interior of lean-to and extent of modern roof replacement on entire structure, looking north-west

BFB 21/195

**Bank Farm, Butterton,
Staffordshire
Building Recording
Plates 45 and 46.**

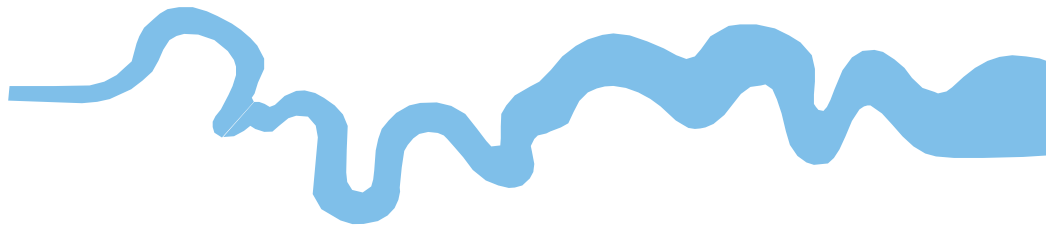
T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (North Midlands),
2b Stanton Road, Meir,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST3 6DD**

**Tel: 01782 595648
Email: northmidlands@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/northmidlands**

***Offices in:
Reading, Brighton, Taunton, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***