



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**HALL FARM, MAIN ROAD, HATHERSAGE,  
DERBYSHIRE**

**BUILDING RECORDING REPORT**

*by Huw Pritchard and Mark Johnson*

**REPORT NUMBER 2008/27**



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



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#### Key for drawing conventions

	opening
	opening blocked
	opening obscured
	opening blocked and obscured
	modern

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Cover: Roof of seventeenth century barn Building C.

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In June 2008 York Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of building recording at Hall Farm, Hathersage in the Derbyshire Dales. The survey identifies a sequence of development ranging from a late 17<sup>th</sup> century combination barn, through a 19<sup>th</sup> century Model Farm to 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural use. The farm was part of the adjacent Hathersage Hall estate and operated as a mixed agricultural steading, until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the emphasis shifted and the main focus was as stabling and coach housing for the Hall. After separating from the Hall in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the farm returned to primarily agricultural uses particularly dairying and sheep. The survey demonstrates how the buildings changed and adapted to new uses over time and how the farmstead as a whole reflects the changes in both social and agriculture life.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This building recording report details work carried out by York Archaeological Trust on a range of buildings at Hall Farm, Hathersage, Derbyshire (NGR: SK 2330 8162), (Figure 1, Site location Map), (Figure 2, Building location plan). The report was commissioned by Rural Solutions, to provide a descriptive and photographic record of the historic buildings at the site as part of a planning condition prior to development. It is based on a Written Brief for Archaeological Building Recording issued by the Peak District National Park Authority.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

The report describes the buildings at the time of the survey with some additional information from earlier photographs showing the site prior to the clearance of 20<sup>th</sup> century structures.

The recording level broadly corresponds to Levels 2-3 of the English Heritage 'Guidance on the Recording of Historic Buildings' (English Heritage. 2006) and can be regarded as both descriptive and analytical. As such the report provides detailed descriptions of each of the buildings accompanied by a selection of photographs (digital, plus silver-based monochrome film for archiving). The plans and elevations were based on drawings provided by the client.

The report aims to establish the sequence of building development and to provide interpretations and functions of the buildings. These conclusions are based on stylistic/material grounds and the analysis of other documentary sources.

The poor condition of some floors meant that close inspection of certain areas was not possible. The number and sequence used follows that of the developer for consistency and

ease of use. The exception is the “hen house” which was surveyed by this author as an independent structure and is now called A4. Whilst the buildings follow a broad ENE – WSW orientation this report uses the cardinal points N, S, E, and W.

A contemporary nineteenth century source is William Fairbanks whose maps of 1830 and 1840 are invaluable in understanding the historic development of the site. However his work needs to be considered carefully. He describes buildings A2 and B as a coach house and stables respectively, however the form and nature of these buildings shows that these functions are reversed. It is suggested that Fairburn has confused the two buildings. This author did not have access to this original source material in order to clarify the matter.

All records pertaining to this study are deposited at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery under accession number DERSB 2008.17.

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

Hall Farm lies at the eastern end of the village of Hathersage on the eastern flank of the south Pennines, some 20km SW of Sheffield. The solid geology is predominately gritstone. Hathersage is a linear village with its core around the church on a knoll to the north east, with the rest of village lining the main street sloping down to the west. The site lies to the south of the church on the north side of the junction of School Lane and the Main Road to Sheffield. The topography within the site slopes gently to the west and south. At the south side there is a steep slope up to the road which is some 2m above the level of the site.



**Figure 1** Site location map

#### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The settlement of Hathersage dates back to at least the Norman conquest. By the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century it was an established community clustered around the church with a diverse population of artisans, agricultural workers and farmers. The agricultural base was supported by minor industries such as wire and button making and to an increasing degree quarrying and stone masonry.

Hall Farm is the former home farm for the 15<sup>th</sup> century Hathersage Hall, which by the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century was the centre of an extensive farming estate centred primarily on wool production. For most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Hall was tenanted and it was in the following century that it became the permanent home of its owner. This prompted a major rebuilding phase of the Hall and the farm became more closely linked to the house. A “Plan of the Sundry Buildings at Hathersage” drawn up by William Fairbank in 1840 identifies stables and coach houses implying that the farm now acted more as an adjunct to the Hall than the

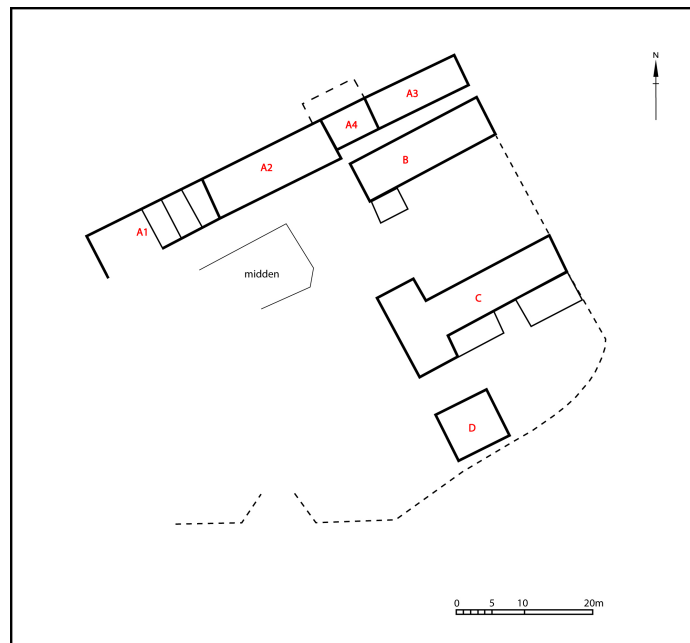


centre of an agricultural holding. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Hall and the farm were separated by sale and the latter continued to operate as an agricultural holding.

## 5. THE BUILDINGS

The buildings at Hall Farm are arranged in a loose courtyard plan enclosed on all save the western side. The northern and eastern sides are formed by the buildings and connecting walls and on the south side by the highway. Although the western side is currently open towards Baulk Lane for most of its working life the farmyard was enclosed on this side by a curving boundary which until recently was marked by a set of 20<sup>th</sup> century wood and corrugated iron buildings. There are four discrete buildings with their long axis extending east to west down the slope away from the Hall. Buildings A 1-4 (pigsties, stables, henhouse and washhouse) and these form the northern boundary. Buildings B (coach house) and C (barn) have their gable ends as part of the eastern boundary and building D (dovecote) stands against the south boundary.

The area between Buildings B and C acted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a stable/coach yard and the area between Building C and the southern boundary was a further coach yard. The main farm yard lay to the west of the steading. Access into Hall Farm was initially from the east through gate-ways on either side of Building C. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century another access was created from the west leading up from Baulk Lane.



**Figure 2** Building location plan

## 5.1 BUILDING A1: THE PIGSTIES

(Plates 10-11)



*Plate 1 Building A1, pigsties, south elevation*

These are located at the western end of the range and comprise three individual sties and an open fronted cart shed to the west. They are built of stone and currently have no roof. Originally they would have been roofed with stone or slate, although until recently had a covering of corrugated iron.

The sties take the form of three walls extending from the rear wall and angled downwards to the front in order to support a sloping mono pitch roof. The internal walls are composed of roughly coursed stone whilst the external faces are regularly coursed and tooled. To the front, south facing elevation, of each sty there is a doorway and an adjacent lower wall to provide light and ventilation. The door jambs are comprised of a single piece of stone grooved and socketed to take a door. The metal hinge pins still survive in-situ. The low walls at the front are topped with dressed coping stones. Towards the front of each sty there is an unusual circular grit stone feeding trough (Plate 11). The floors are stone flagged. Part way along the length of each sty there is a variation in the fabric of the dividing walls and a corresponding threshold in the floor. A map of 1924 (Figure 7) shows a small pen at the front of each sty, this shows that the roof only covered the rear half of the sty, a common style. Surviving fittings include bars at the rear of the stall to hold a feed trough and pipe work for a water supply.

The cart shed is formed by the west end of the sties and a rough dry stone wall butted against the corner of the garden wall. The shed was full of builders' goods at the time of survey and so no inspection was possible. However photographs from 2006 showed that at that time it had a timber dividing wall and a corrugated iron roof. This shed is not shown on the 1924 map and is thus a later construction.

The walls forming the sties all butt against existing masonry, namely the garden wall to the north and the gable end of A2 at the eastern side. The sties are not shown on the maps of 1830 and 1840 and were probably constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century.

The rear wall to the pigsties and cart shed is built of brick on the north side. This is in common with the rest of the garden to the north which has brick walls on the interior face throughout.

## 5.2 BUILDING A2: STABLE BLOCK

(Plates 12-14)



*Plate 2 Building A2, stable block, south elevation*

This is a two storey building built of grit stone bonded with lime mortar. It has ashlar quoins and door and window surrounds. The roof is of welsh slate with coped stone gables and carved kneelers, and there is an intermediate stone ridge stack. The building is rectangular in plan with three rooms on each floor. On the front south facing elevation the stone work is square dressed and tooled to show weathering. To the west on the ground floor there is a pair of doorways with a flat faced Gibbs surround and a chamfered lintel from which springs a fanlight with a keystone. In both these doorways the lower part has been blocked with stone, and the upper part has had a window inserted. The windows no longer survive but the

pattern of lime wash on the reveals show that these were tilting windows, probably the narrow metalled framed variety. To the east of these are two rectangular windows flanking a doorway. The most easterly window has stubs to the top and bottom where there was formerly a central mullion. The door opening has a large plain stone lintel. All the doorways have double hinge hooks to support a left hanging heck door (commonly known as a stable door) and a tie back sneck for the upper leaf.

On the first floor there are four narrow windows with dressed and chamfered stone surrounds. Each has two metal bars set vertically within the opening. Two of these have remains of metal casement windows and it is assumed that this was common to all. In the centre of the first floor there is a further much wider opening which has a concrete lintel which dates it to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This however is an enlargement of an earlier window, probably similar to the other first floor openings, as there are the remains of a stone sill which has been cut through. In the inner reveal of the west side there is a re-used window mullion possibly from the lower right side of the window.

On the rear north elevation the fabric of the rear façade differs from the front in that the stones although squared are not dressed and tooled. The two rear corners only have dressed quoins on the upper part, the lower part being a pre-existing wall which extends as a continuous build to the east. Along the length of the rear wall there is a clear difference between the upper and lower parts (Plate 14) which is most clearly displayed on the return on the western gable (Plate 1). Here the upper part has the dressed and tooled fabric of the front façade, the lower part being narrower and un-squared stones. This suggests that the rear of A2 was a low wall with a return at the western end over which this building was built.

Internally the three ground floor rooms all have stock feeding troughs against the rear wall. These comprise ceramic troughs at ground level separated by a concrete block with every two troughs separated by short dividers called shippons to form stalls for two animals (Plate 12). There are two wooden shippons in the room to the west, three of concrete in the middle room and one of concrete in the smaller eastern room. All three rooms have a concrete floor with a central slurry channel 1.2m wide which drains to a midden in the yard to the front. The walls are covered with a lime wash the upper part being white and the lower grey in colour. The ceiling joists span across the building except in the room to the west where they run lengthways and are supported by a transverse iron girder and post. All the joists show nail marks from a former lath ceiling. Set into the rear wall of the room to the west there are two shallow round bottomed niches approximately 1.75m above floor level. These are located opposite the blocked doors and as there are remnants of fixings around the lower edges

these are interpreted as indents to supports semicircular feeding baskets set at the appropriate height for horses as opposed to cattle. (Plate 12) In the rear wall there are a series of circular and rectangular ventilation holes.

The first floor has the same arrangement of rooms as below. It is open to the rafters and the roof structure is clearly visible. The two largest rooms to the west both have a simple king post truss spanning the room. The purlins are staggered and their tenons pegged where they meet the principal rafters (Plate 13). The timbers are mostly rough hewn with some bark left in some cases. Some members show evidence of re-use from elsewhere including the tie beam in the central room which has through mortices and peg holes along its length and one of the purlins which has notches on its upper face and lath nails on the lower face showing it formerly a floor/ceiling joist (Plate 38 a2). All internal wall faces are plastered and whitewashed and there is no evidence of any ceiling having existed. In the dividing wall between the two westernmost rooms there is a blocked up doorway. There is a skirting of folded tin around the floor of all rooms.

Access to the upper floor is via a door and external stair at the eastern gable end. This stair is free standing and not bonded to A2. Internally the door has a wooden lintel but externally it has moulded jambs and a cranked stone lintel. Further access was also provided between the upper and lower floors by hatch ways in the upper floor. These are both located immediately next to the connecting doors implying that there were no permanent ladders in place.

The dividing wall between the eastern and central rooms on both floors is wider than the other walls in order to accommodate a chimney flue. On both levels no fireplace exists although on the ground floor the stone work is offset showing its location and on the upper floor the scar for a fireplace can be identified.

Building A2 was a stable block later converted to house cattle. Stylistically it would fit the date range of late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is quite clear that first floor of A2 is an addition to an earlier wall, at least at the north side. But whether this is an earlier building replaced by the current A2 is unclear. It has a slate roof and assuming this is the original it places the origins of the current building at around 1840, when another slate roofed building on the south side of Building C is known from the 1840 map to have been built (Plate 20).

Stables of this period were normally two storey structures with the ground floor for stabling and storing equine equipment and the upper floor for fodder and accommodation for stable

hands normally accessed via external gable stairs. This is supported in A2 with the presence of fireplaces and a mullioned window suggesting some domestic use.

It is not known when the conversion to livestock took place but it may be in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the farm was separated from the Hall and the requirement for stabling was removed. Conversion to livestock involved changing the manner in which the building was used with more requirement for winter feed. thus the first floor central window was enlarged to accommodate a mechanical conveyor to hoist bales into the upper floor and the old mullion was used in its build as it had been made available by alterations of the lower window. The fireplaces were removed when the building ceased to have a domestic use.

### 5.3 BUILDING A3: THE WASHROOM

(Plates 15-16)



*Plate 3 Building A3, wash house, north elevation*

This building is located to the east of A4 and is immediately north of Building B and separated by an open passageway 2m wide. It is built of dressed and tooled grit stone bonded with lime mortar, has a stone flagged roof and ridge tiles, stone coping and kneelers and an intermediate stone ridge stack. It has some ashlar quoins and dressed door and window surrounds. It is rectangular in plan and has two rooms on each floor. The SW corner is not a right angle but is angled and at this point there is dressed quoining which only extends to a height of 2.50m (Plate 15). There is a distinct change in the nature of the fabric

extending halfway along the south elevation at the level of the top of the quoining. Above this level the stones are mid grey in colour and have a distinctive rough diagonal tooling to replicate natural weathering whilst below this level the stones are slightly more irregular in shape, a paler more sandy colour and display the horizontal striations typical of natural weathering. This line also marks the rough position of a roof which formerly spanned the passageway so there would have been differential weathering on either side. However it is not thought that this would account for the nature of the change in fabric noted.

On the south elevation there is one central door, an adjacent blocked doorway with a single slit window above and to the east. The central doorway has a chamfered stone surround and lintel which seems slightly ill fitting in comparison to other openings in the complex which suggests that this may be an insert. The blocked doorway is different to others in this range as it is weathered and bears similarities with an early doorway on Building C. It is likely that this opening was the original door and that the dressed opening to the left is a later insert associated with re-ordering in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

At the eastern end of this elevation there is a further doorway with a heavily decorated door surround. Immediately to the side of this there is a cross wall blocking the passage separating buildings A and B. Within this cross wall there is a blocked doorway with a dressed lintel. The southern end of this lintel forms part of the quoining for building B showing that the cross wall was contemporary with that phase of Building B.

On the eastern gable at first floor height is a tripartite mullioned window with broken leaded lights. The north corner has dressed quoins to full height however the south corner has quoining only to the height of the cross wall towards building B. This shows that the cross wall and doorway were contemporary with that phase of construction of A and B.

The northern elevation of A3 was formerly the main facade to this building with a range of open and blocked door and window openings. On the ground floor at the eastern end there is a narrow window with chamfered surround and the stubs of a pair of vertical iron bars. To the west of this there is a stone blocked doorway with a cranked lintel. West of here there is a pair of rectangular window openings with squared un-chamfered single piece stone surrounds. In both these examples the lower part of the window has been blocked by a single flag stone and the upper part has a 16 light wooden casement window inserted. Beyond this there is a further blocked doorway with a flat faced Gibbs surround. The lower part is blocked with stone and the upper part has a single four light casement window.

On the first floor there are three rectangular windows of different sizes and a blocked doorway. The largest window, toward the eastern end, has a two over two sash window. The

other two windows towards the western end are both multi light sashes. The smaller of these was originally taller as a sill stone survives beneath the current opening. The blocked doorway lies at the west end of the building and has stone surrounds. Whilst this was clearly a first floor access, there is no sign of where an external stair would have been sited.

As with the opposing elevation this façade displays a similar difference in fabric both vertically and horizontally. There is no quoining at the western corner on this elevation. The level of the change in fabric matches that to the rear of A2 to the west and the lower portion of this wall is a continuous build westwards. Thus the lower part of the rear of range A is a single build extending from the end of A2 through to at least the middle of A3. The fabric in A3 has numerous nail holes in the mortar showing how it once supported some form of garden trellis.

Internally the western most room has a stone floor, lath and plaster ceiling and lime plastered and whitewashed walls. It is subdivided by a timber and semi glazed partition which has been boarded over with hardboard on the eastern side. This partition is inserted across the centre of a window on the north elevation. There is ample evidence of its former function as a washroom including a sink in the NW corner and brick substructure which would have held further wash ware and a drain in the south wall. The brick trough in the western portion covers the inner face of the blocked up doorway on the north side. Throughout the room are a range of pipes, taps and a number of metal hooks and fittings for various of uses over the years. On the eastern wall is the faint scar of a blocked up fireplace. There is no evidence internally of the low blocked doorway on the south side it having been plastered over.

The room to the east is subdivided and has a flagged floor, lime plastered and whitewashed walls and a lath and plaster ceiling. There is a small wooden wall cupboard on the eastern gable wall and on the western wall of the inner room there are two saddle hooks.

The upper floor contains two rooms with a connecting door both of a clearly domestic function. Both have plastered walls and a lath and plaster ceiling and details such as skirting boards and in the case of the most easterly room a picture rail. There is a tiled fireplace in each room. Access was originally via the first floor doorway on the north side but since that was blocked access was through a door broken through the western gable into the upper floor of A4. This opening is supported by an iron lintel. It was not possible to determine the roof structure.

The changes in fabric suggest that the core of this building is an 18<sup>th</sup> century single storey structure accessed from the south through the now blocked low doorway; this door lacks the



decorative detail found on Buildings A2 and B. A3 was subsequently re-built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century on two floors with an arrangement of doors and windows on the north side. This was the main elevation which suggests that at that time it functioned as an adjunct to the house and not to the farm. Although the two ground floor doors have similar surrounds to some of the farm buildings the windows are stylistically different and are closer to the fenestration of the Hall. The windows all have straight stone surrounds whereas those on the farm have extended sills and lintels. The gable window and the narrow window on the ground floor both have chamfered stone surrounds and along with the eastern door seem contemporary are in keeping with the neo-Jacobean style of the Hall. The first floor windows are however significantly different. They are squarer in shape and have projecting sills which date them to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The absence of an internal stair way means that the upper and lower floors were functionally discrete. The blocking of the openings on the north side date to the separation of the farm from the hall in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and presumably the creation of the new access to the upper floor via A4 dated to the same time. The current internal arrangements are related to this later period of use and whilst no specific purpose is known, the west room on the ground floor was used for washing, and in the eastern room the saddle hooks suggest it functioned at least in part as a tack room. On the first floor the form of windows and fireplaces show that it was used for domestic occupation perhaps for a gardener or other domestic rather than agricultural staff. The current décor dates to the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century showing that this space continued in use for domestic occupation.

#### 5.4 BUILDING A4: HEN HOUSE



*Plate 4 Building A4, hen house, south elevation Photo courtesy Rural Solutions*

This building lies between and is set back from buildings A2 and A3. The rear wall is formed by the dividing wall for Hathersage Hall. On the north side there is a lean to in the grounds of the Hall. The lower part of the north wall is the continuous build which forms the rear of both A3 and A2. The upper part of the wall is clearly a different build and butts against the ends of A2 and A3 (Plate 17). As with A3 to the east there are numerous nail holes in the mortar from a garden trellis.

A4 is a small single cell structure on two storeys and is constructed of grit stone with dressed and tooled quoins and surrounds. The roof is a single pitch which covers both A4 and the lean-to to the north and the ridge is offset from the centre line of A4 so that the rear wall is higher than the front wall. The front south elevation has a central door flanked by rectangular windows. The door jambs are large stone blocks the thickness of the wall which are rounded on the reveal and have tooled panels on both inner and outer faces. The right hand window has a fixed metal framed glazed six light window the other is boarded over but it is assumed that it was the same.

The upper floor elevation is composed of three rectangular windows separated by broad stone mullions with stone flag sills and lintels. The wooden frames for windows still survive.

Access to the first floor is from the top of the stone stairs which lead to the upper floor of Building A2.

Internally the downstairs room has a flagged floor and rough white washed walls. The interior face of the front elevation also has tooled stonework. The western wall has a door way leading to an under stair space which has a plain squared stone surround and was originally an external door way. On the floor are two large stone blocks, which were the mountings for an engine of some sort. There is a pipe and gauge for oil and fuse boxes and switches showing that this space was a generator room. There are exposed floor joists for the room above but no sign of a ceiling. The roof structure is a single purlin with common rafters which at the time of the visit was only covered in roofing felt.

Building A4 is clearly later than A2 and A3 as it was inserted into the gap between the two using an existing garden wall to the north side. The 19<sup>th</sup> century map evidence depicts a gap here in 1830 however by 1840 there was a structure at this location which Fairburn describes as a hen house and dog kennels. Whilst it was quite common to house fowl over kennels to afford protection from predators, the form and fabric of the existing building seems ill fitting for that purpose. Specifically the extensive glazing on the first floor and the large rounded door jambs with both internal and external tooling on the ground floor, suggest that the stonework was re-used from elsewhere. The 1840 map does not show the lean to on the north side and since it has a conjoined roof structure with A4 they are of the same build. Thus the reference to the hen house and dog kennels is for an earlier structure since replaced. One possibility is that the space beneath external stairs for A2 was used for kennels as there are parallels for this activity elsewhere such as Scalby Lodge Farm (Johnson, 2007, 11).

The first floor would have certainly have changed use by the time of the separation of farm from hall as it became the sole access to the upper floor of A3

The use of the ground floor for electricity generation dates to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and it may have been located here as there was a dairy operating in Building B immediately to the south; electricity was often first installed on farms to power milking parlours.

#### **BUILDING A 1-4, DISCUSSION**

Buildings A 1-4 underwent a sequence of development from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries which is best seen from an evaluation of the rear, north, wall. This shows a continuous build extending virtually the whole length of the range of buildings, which was then increased in height with the building of A2 and enlargement of A3. The evidence suggests that the earliest phase in the late 18th century was a single storey building at the western part of A3

with the continuous wall to the west being a dividing wall separating the garden for the Hall from the farmstead. The early map depictions in 1810 and 1830, show buildings at the locations of A2 and A3, although the south eastern end of A2 has a peculiar angle to it. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of a wider re-ordering of the whole farmstead, the current A2 was built and A3 extended to the east and given a first floor. This may have taken place in 1840 with the wholesale replacement of an earlier building by A2.

When the farm and the hall were separated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the doors on the north side of A3 were blocked up and the access to the upper floor altered. This period also saw the construction of the cart shed at the end of the pig sties and the refurbishment of the interior of A2 for livestock and the insertion of a generator house in A4.

## 5.5 BUILDING B: COACH HOUSE

(Plates 18-20)



*Plate 5 Building B, coach house, south elevation*

Building B is on two stories and is built of regularly coursed grit stone with a brick inner face on the ground floor. It has ashlar quoins and door and window surrounds and the stonework has a rough tooling finish and is bonded with lime mortar. The roof is covered with concrete tiles with an off-centre intermediate ridge stack and narrow octagonal stone stack on the eastern gable. The building is rectangular in plan with two rooms on each floor separated by

a central staircase. There is a 20<sup>th</sup> century lean to against the SW side. At the western side of the south elevation there are two rectangular windows with semi circular over lights with key stones flanking a door with a plain lintel. The left hand window and part of the door surround are obscured by the lean to. The door way has rounded jambs on the inside and four hinges to support a left hanging heck door. Off centre to the east there is a carriage entrance with a depressed segmental arch with a keystone. To the east of this is a rectangular window opening with stubs on the lintel and sill where a mullion was formerly located. A slit window is located to the west of the archway. To the western side of the first floor there are four narrow windows each with a pair of vertical iron bars and the westernmost has remnants of an iron casement. On the eastern side there is a pair of rectangular mullioned windows. On the rear elevation there are two doorways one above the other. The upper doorway opens on to the top of the internal stairway although there is no evidence of a scar for an external staircase. The lower doorway opens into the space under the internal. As with the under stair space at A2 this may have served as a kennel. There are brackets for rain water goods and a cast iron hopper and part of a downpipe survive on the north wall.

On the southern gable there is a central first floor window and to the left a section of dressed lintel/sill built into the fabric of the wall. At the bottom left of the gable there is a curved and round headed niche built into the wall with a lead water spout protruding which was for an external tap.

Internally the left hand ground floor room has three concrete shippons against the rear wall with space for two beasts in each stall (Plate 18). The floor is concrete and has a wide central drain and inset in each stall. Set into the rear wall there are four of the shallow round bottomed niches used to support feed baskets for horses. Extending along the rear of the stalls are various pipes, gauges and nozzles attesting to its former use as a milking parlour. The lean to against the south face was associated with dairying and would be used as an office and store.

The other room has a concrete floor with a central drain. It is now empty but there are marks on the rear wall and floor showing that there had been shippons and feed troughs along the rear wall. The inner walls on the ground floor are all built of brick (9" x 4" x 2 3/4"). The lower portion is lime washed with grey and the upper with white. There was formerly a lath and plaster ceiling although this has been removed throughout.

Both these rooms have a doorway in the cross wall leading into a small vestibule at the foot of the stairs. At both doorways there is a groove for a sliding door set into the cross wall. The

right hand door still survives in-situ. All the openings including the internal doorways have dressed surrounds salient on the inside.

The internal stairs rise up from a small vestibule between the connecting doorways on the ground floor. They are made of stone and are lit by the slit window and a first floor window on the south. On the wall beneath the slit window at the foot of the stairs is a pair of saddle racks. There is a ceiling over the vestibule. The cross walls flanking the stairs have ashlar blocks to first floor level then squared stone work above. On the right hand side there is a bricked up opening which corresponds with a fireplace in the room beyond. This is because the fireplace houses a cast iron range which is set deep within the wall requiring a thin skin of material to its rear which the bricks fulfilled.

Access to the upper rooms is via opposing doors at the top of the stairs. Both rooms are open to the rafters and the roof structure can be clearly seen (Plate 19). It comprises a kingpost truss with double trenched purlins. In both rooms some of the purlins are square cut and notched to take joists and were presumably replaced when the roof was recovered. There are two trusses spanning each room. The roof has been lined with felt between the rafters and the covering. The room to the east has a chimney breast with a cast iron range set within. It has plastered and white washed walls and originally had a suspended ceiling which started partway along the rafters. There are lath nails on the rafters which indicate the ceiling's position and its line can be seen on the gable ends where the wall above is unplastered. The tie beams rest on the wall tops and thus would have been exposed below the ceiling. The tie beam closest to the door is boxed in with timber. The range is located in a chimney breast projecting into the room at the west end. This has a stone over mantle with a plaster batter on it which has the date 1969 alongside a set of handprints set into it. The floor beneath the fireplace has been strengthened below by the insertion of trimmer joists and planks. Although there is a chimney stack at the east end of this building there is no indication of a fireplace in either first or ground floor rooms and it is considered to be a decorative feature to be viewed from the Hall.

The other first floor room is also plastered and whitewashed. The gable walls are plastered to their full height, therefore was never a ceiling in this room.

The lean to on the SW has a single door way on the south side with a high level rectangular window to its left. On the SW corner a square, tooled stone gate post from the 19<sup>th</sup> century gate way is incorporated into the build.

This building was constructed in the early nineteenth century and operated as a coach house. Architecturally it is the same as A2 and is likely to have been built at the same time. The eastern room served for keeping and maintaining a carriage and the western room for the stabling of horses whilst the upper floors provided domestic accommodation. The space outside between B and C was a stable/coach yard with direct access to the Hall grounds and separated from the main farmyard to the west by gates and pillars which still survive.

As with the stables the coach house was later converted to livestock use, in this case as a milking parlour. Unlike A2 this did not involve any alteration to the fabric but included the insertion of shippons, a new floor, blocking up ventilation holes and the addition of the dairy office on the outside. The roof covering was replaced in the late 1960s -1970s with concrete tiles. The previous covering was probably slate as this would be in line with the contemporary A2 and also because there were pieces of broken slate on the floor in the upper rooms which may be debris from the re-roofing process.

## 5.6 BUILDING C: THE BARN

(Plates 21-27)



*Plate 6 Building C, barn, north elevation*

This is located to the south of Building B across the stable/coach yard and its east gable forms part of the dividing wall with the Hall. It is built of rough coursed grit stone with dressed quoins and is bonded with lime mortar. The roof is covered with concrete tiles with stone

coping and carved kneelers. The plan form is an elongated 'T' with a cross wing at the western end. The internal angle where the main axis meets the cross wing also has dressed quoins.

By taking advantage of the slope the cross wing and the western part of the building has been arranged on two levels. Part way along the long axis there is a cross wall 1m high beyond which the floor level steps down by 1m. A timber floor extends from this cross wall across the whole of the western end of the barn creating a low ceilinged livestock shelter below with a spacious fodder store above.

All the elevations are pierced by numerous square ventilation holes and internally splayed ventilation slits many of which have been blocked up (Figure 11).

The main axis is dominated by opposing arched cart entrances about half way along its length. Both these entrances include a compressed stone arch with keystone on the exterior and a curved timber lintel on the interior. Between these two is a further curved timber member with a mortice cut into both ends of the lower face adjacent to the arch jamb which would have held timber framing. The key stone on the outer arch has a square socket in its centre to support the doors. The arch on the northern side has a relieving timber lintel immediately above the archway.

On the northern elevation to the east of the archway three slit windows are masked by the concrete sides of a 20<sup>th</sup> century silage pit although they are still clearly visible on the internal walls. To the west of the arch there is a window and doorway opening into the lower level of the building. The window is clearly a later insert as it has timber lintel and jambs and has removed part of a ventilation slit leaving only the right hand jamb. The adjacent door has dressed stone surrounds and a heavily worn threshold leading to two steps down to the interior and from its style and nature of weathering is an original opening. To either side of the archway there are traces of timber and corrugated iron lean to structures which have since been removed. These include to the east the roof scar and enlarged ventilation holes to take joists and to the west holes cut to take roof timbers some remains of which still survive.

On the cross wing there are two original doorways on the main west facing elevation. These have flat faced surrounds and right hanging heck door hinges. The right hand door is now blocked with stone and breeze blocks. Directly above these at first floor level are two original window openings now blocked with stone. These both have single piece stone surrounds although internally there is a timber lintel. These are considered to be original as they are the



same form as other first floor windows built within the fabric and their location directly above the doorways maintains the symmetry of fenestration within the building. There is a similar window in the centre of the south elevation to the cross wing, and two further windows in the south elevation of the main barn although these are obscured by later lean-tos.

There are three later openings inserted into the cross wing. On the western elevation between the windows and slightly higher is a rectangular opening which has a concrete lintel and sill. On the north side is a window at ground floor level and opposite a doorway on the south elevation which has clearly been broken through pre-existing masonry.

On the south side of the building a stone lean to has been built into the angle between the barn and the cross wing with its face flush with the elevation of the latter (Plate 20). This is constructed of squared grit stone with dressed door surrounds. It has a simple rafter and purlin roof under a slate covering. The door surrounds each have double hinges for a right hanging heck door. The surrounds are tooled with the distinctive diagonal pattern in a panel which makes them contemporary with the window on the north elevation. The building has two rooms with white washed rooms and feeding troughs and was described in Fairbank's 1840 plan as a stable. It may be associated with the coach house occupying the ground floor of Building D across the yard to the south.

At the eastern end of the south side is a lean to, described by Fairbank as a cart shed. This is an open fronted structure with grit stone side walls under a flagged stone roof. The front is supported by two pillars of large stone blocks. The lower section of the western side is formed by a wall which originally separated the farm buildings from the hall grounds. The roof structure within the lean-to includes timber lintels across the front which support a tie beam, principal rafter, purlin and rafter roof system. The lower section of the roof is felted showing it has been removed and replaced in recent times. In the exposed south wall of the barn there is a stone blocked window.

Internally the cart shed is divided up by posts and rails into a set of stalls and enclosures. Photographs taken in 2006 show a large timber built corrugated iron roofed shed extended out from this building and contained a further range of stalls probably for management of sheep.

On the western elevation overlooking the Hall there is a rectangular window with stone surrounds divided by stone mullions and a transom into 6 narrow lights. The lower three are blocked with stone.

Internally, east of the entrance arch building C is open to the rafters and has a height of approximately 6m from the floor to the top of the walls. It has a stone flagged floor. There are two intermediate tie beams spanning the barn either side of the archway. The cross wall marking the step down to the lower rooms lies 3m west of the archway, however the first floor starts at the edge of the entrance so there is a low storage area below the first floor for a short distance (Plate 23) Above this floor the barn is open to the rafters for the entire length of the building. The walls clearly show the range of ventilation holes, slits and windows some of which are obscured on the exterior.

The roof is supported on a queen strut truss system comprising 5 trusses along the main axis and two across the cross wing. (Fig 13). The truss comprises a tie beam resting on the top of the wall with principal rafters rising from this joined by a mortice and tenon joint at a ridge purlin. Each principal rafter is supported by a raking queen strut. Spanning between each truss is a side purlin which is trenched into the principal rafter and crudely scarfed into the adjacent purlin. There are nine common rafters between each truss, each of which is two piece and lap jointed above the side purlin (Plates 24-26).

The two cross wing trusses fall within the width of the main axis and consequently they and the truss at the western end of the main axis interlock. The tie beams of the cross wing rest on top of the main axis truss, The purlins from that truss rest on the cross wing east purlin and the main axis ridge purlin rests on the cross wing ridge purlin. As the east to west purlin is set diagonally it is chamfered level at the joint so that it sits square on the cross wing ridge. The main axis tie beam is set lower in order to accommodate the cross wing trusses so the rafters here are the correct angle and length to maintain the roof pitch. There are six common rafters spanning between the side and ridge purlin on the central bay of the cross wing, these do not support the roof but serve to brace the two members together.

The major timbers have been worked and squared although some of the purlins and rafters are rough hewn. In many places there are traces of bark left on the faces. Some of the roof timbers are re-used from elsewhere as details of earlier working survive such as mortices, a dovetail and nails from ceiling laths.

All the joints are secured by wooden pegs. There are joiners' marks visible on some of the timbers (Figure 14). The roof has been felted below the tiles showing that the covering has been removed. The type of concrete tiles have been dated to the late 1960s / early 1970s. In places the wall tops have been re-pointed with a cement mortar when the roof was removed.

The lower floor is divided into two spaces by a stone cross wall with a central door at the end of the main axis. East of here the space is divided longitudinally into two separate rooms. This division is a mix of stone, brick, timber and corrugated iron. The lower part of the wall to the east is made of dressed stones with the diagonal panelled tooling noted elsewhere.

The space beneath the cross wing is a single room with eight cattle stalls and a fodder trough on the eastern wall. These are of a rough post and rail construction.

The floors on the ground floor are stone flagged and all the walls are lime washed. The first floor joists are made of rough hewn timbers and no ceiling is present.

This two level set up with the expansive first floor is clearly part of the original design. The eastern end of barn was for cereal processing – storage, threshing, and winnowing. The large opposed doorways of the barn mark the position of the threshing floor where the doorways provided the through-draft for separation of chaff. The western end of the ground floor, described by Fairbank as a cow house, was for wintering livestock with a spacious fodder store above. The large windows on the first floor on the west and south side are all contemporary as they are of identical style and are located symmetrically. They are located on the more sheltered side of the building and provided light and in the case of those above the first floor also served as pitching holes for fodder. All the small holes and vertical slits provided ventilation throughout the barn and first floor, but not it will be noticed the in the lower level cow house.

There are a few alterations to this building dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fairbank's maps show that the lean-to stable and the cart shed were added between 1830 and 1840. The ground floor window on the north side of the cross wing was probably inserted around the same time as it has a lintel with the same decoration as the door surrounds for the lean to stable.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the yard area between the barn and building D was in filled with timber and corrugated iron sheds which blocked off access to the main yard to the west. The door inserted into the south elevation of the cross wing allowed access to the cow house from this area. Equally the new window in the western elevation was inserted to allow for fodder to be loaded into the barn, the original windows on the south side now rendered inaccessible.

## 5.7 BUILDING D: DOVECOTE

(Plates 27-28)



*Plate 7 Building D, dovecote, east elevation*

This building is located in the southern part of the complex. It is a brick built structure, square in plan with a pyramidal roof covered with stone flags and lead flashing and topped with a square wooden lantern/cupola. There is a carriage arch and flanking windows in the E elevation and a range of later inserted windows in other elevations. Internally there was a floor at first floor level above which rising through 2 storeys is the nesting chamber with all four walls lined with nesting boxes.

The bricks are irregular and hand made with average measurements of 229 x 57 x 109mm. There is no regular pattern of bonding. Lime mortar was used throughout those areas available for inspection. Extending around all 4 elevations is a pair of double string courses formed by offset stretchers. One of these is at first floor level and the second about 2/3 of the way up. A further shallower single string course extends along the upper face of the NE elevation. There is a dentil course of header bricks under the eaves. There is no evidence of any rainwater goods or fittings to support such. The lantern or glover, at the apex is a wooden structure with four vertical lights on each side. These are currently open but originally would have had louvers on each side which would allow birds to enter but keep predatory birds out.

The main front elevation is to the east facing Hathersage Hall. The carriage entrance is in the centre of this elevation and comprises a depressed segmental arch with a stone keystone. The lower of the string courses follows the outer curve of this arch indicating that the opening was original and not a later insert. The arch is supported on the inside by a horizontal timber lintel which is masked on the outer face by the arch of bricks. Wooden door supports still survive at the top of the jambs showing that this opening originally had large doors. Whilst there were no doors present at the time of this survey there is photographic evidence showing that during the latest phase of the building this opening was in filled with a part wood and glazed partition and a single plank door.

The flanking window openings still retain parts of their wooden framing. Both have stone sills and are splayed outwards on the inside. They have wooden lintels which similar to the arch are masked behind brick stretchers over on the outer face thus presenting a continuous brick façade.

On the north elevation there are two openings one on the ground floor and one just above first floor level. The lower opening is clearly a later insert probably of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the bricks at the side are broken and the size of the opening is out of character for the original build and the lintel is of visible timber unlike the original openings. The upper opening also appears to be a later insert although of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It comprises a rectangular opening with a dressed stone surround which is somewhat ill-fitting with a thin sill. The jamb on the right side is a re-used window mullion. Internally there is a brick relieving arch built into the fabric of the wall which seems original so this may be a new window surround within an existing opening.

On the west elevation there is a single rectangular opening just below the level of the first floor. This too is a 20<sup>th</sup> century insert as there is no surround, the bricks are broken and there is a visible timber lintel. This elevation also shows the evidence of a 20<sup>th</sup> century single story shed which was formerly attached to the dovecote. This includes holes cut into the brick work to support roof timbers and the whitewashed area showing the internal space.

The lower part of the south elevation is obscured by the higher ground level which is approximately 2m high. On the upper part of this façade there is a Diocletion window with a stone surround set just below the eaves. There is no fenestration within the opening. Analysis of the interior shows this is an original window as the pattern of nesting boxes is altered to accommodate the window which could only have reasonably happened at the time of construction.

It is in the interior that the functional form of the building is clearly revealed (Plate 27). At approximately 4m above the floor there are three substantial wooden beams extending NW to SE across the building. Cut into these timbers are notches which would have held floor joists which in turn supported floor boards. There are holes in the walls corresponding to the location of the floor joists. Above the level of this floor all the walls are lined with nesting boxes created out of the fabric of the walls. Every 4 courses there is a protruding ledge of headers known as an alighting ledge. The courses between these have gaps one stretcher apart and form square niches or nesting boxes. Each box is slightly shorter than a stretcher which can then span each box forming a lintel which supports the next alighting ledge. On the ninth row the ledge is formed by a continuous band of stone extending around all save the south side. This corresponds to the location of the upper string course and may be to provide structural support. There are 17 boxes in each row and 13 rows on each wall, thus subtracting the number of boxes missing due to the presence of windows there is a total of 197 boxes per wall.

The roof structure comprises two cross beams spanning each axis of the building, with the north to south beam sitting on the wall plate and crossing over the other beam which is set lower into the wall (Plate 26). Four vertical posts rise from these beams and support the centre of the sides of a square timber frame holding the central lantern and against which the rafters rest. The angles of the frame are supported by angle struts rising from the two uprights on the upper cross beam. The hip rafters are supported by the angles of the frame and the principal rafters by the vertical posts. The roof covering is supported by rafters and purlins. The various members of the square framing are joined by metal straps and bolts.

The floor to the building is stone flagged and the ground floor walls are white washed.

On the ground floor there are numerous nails, pegs and metal fittings in the walls which are associated with the later uses of the building.

The structural details clearly show that this building is a dovecote, which has been dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Square dovecotes are a popular plan form and the presence of the glover at the apex was adopted from an early date. It was quite common for dovecotes to be built above other buildings within the farm, particularly after the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This was partly to protect from predators such as rats and weasels and also when sited above livestock to offer a degree of warmth. In this example the lower floor was a carriage house. Bricks were used for constructing dovecotes from the 17th century onwards and the type of brick used here and the availability within the region confirms an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. In this example bricks may have been exploited as an expression of wealth and sign of social status hence

the decorative archway, the hiding of structural form behind a continuous brick façade and the positioning of the Diocletion window on the south side overlooking the public highway.

## 5.8 OTHER STRUCTURES

There is a range of other structures around the farm complex associated with its historic development and use.

A stone lined midden pit is located in the main farm yard to the south of A1. It is composed of a stone flagged area with a retaining dry stone wall four courses high with wider coping stones along the top extending around three sides. There is a sump in the south west corner to drain away the liquid effluent. The value of managing farmyard manure was well known and various husbandry publications from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards extolled the virtues of a well maintained midden, although structured examples such as this are rare. The map of 1840 shows the sump and it is thought that the midden was in use by this date.

The access into the stable from the Hall was closed off in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the two complexes were separated. The location is preserved by surviving gate posts. These are square pillars topped by ball finials. There are also a pair of similar gate posts at the south side of the stable yard for the boundary which separated this from the main farmyard to the west. The northern gate post is incorporated into the lean to on the side of Building B and the other is free standing. To the NE of Building C there is a short wall which formerly supported the N side of a lean to. This is roughly coursed and is built of a range of odd stones and re-used dressed masonry. It seems to be a late 19<sup>th</sup> century build as it respects the gateway between the hall and coach yard.

In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a range of other general sheds and stores and other structures were built around the farm (Fig 18). These included a lean to and a silage pit against the north side of Building C, a stone walled open fronted shed adjacent to Building D, a pair of timber and corrugated iron sheds along the former western boundary and a further complex of corrugated iron sheds to the south of Building C. The rear wall of the building adjacent to D still survived at the time of survey but all these other buildings have been removed but have been recorded by photograph (Figure 18). A further feature of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a vehicle inspection pit constructed in front of the southern archway to Building C. This shows the use of the barn and the manner in which mechanisation was accommodated with in the buildings.

In the same manner the former surfaces have been disturbed but photographs show the bulk of the ground was covered with a rough bitumen finish. The only surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century surface was the passage between A3 and B where there were 19<sup>th</sup> century flagstones.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The survey of the surviving buildings at Hall Farm has identified the sequence of development and offers an insight the changes in farming practices over time.

The earliest surviving structure at Hall Farm is the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn, Building C. It is a good example of a late 17<sup>th</sup> century combination barn typical of the upland zone in Northern England, where there was an obvious advantage in having cereal processing as well as cattle and their fodder (primarily hay) in one building. The use of a natural slope to create two levels has closer parallels to the bank barns found in Cumbria and the West country than in the Pennines where such combination barns tended to be on one level.

It was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century that the farm starts to take on the form it is today. That period saw great changes in agriculture with the introduction of specialised and more substantial farm buildings in a single integrated complex which became known as the model farm. These were often designed by architects and followed a particular architectural style. These improvements were eagerly adopted by the emergent mercantile classes many of whom were becoming gentleman farmers. Consequently many new farm buildings had a wide range of architectural embellishment which was in part a reflection and display of wealth and status. This was enabled by what was known as scientific farming and there was a range of publications to advise on the new methods and to advocate this or that method or design. From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the owners of Hathersage Hall and Hall Farm became permanent residents and took a direct interest in the hall, farm and local community. It is against this background that the development of Hall Farm needs to be seen.

Building D, the Dovecote, is an example of these influences. It dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century by which time dovecotes had become a common feature on middle to high status farms as much as a status symbol as for the provision of produce. Publications on husbandry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century advised that for aesthetic reasons they should be located within the farm complex and not in outlying areas which had hitherto been the trend. (Spandl K, 1995). The dovecote was positioned so that its main prestigious elevation faced towards the Hall and gate way. It also functioned as a coach house from its inception through to at least the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



The next main phase of building in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century further developed the model farm idea when Buildings A2 and B were built. Both of these are similar in material and design and share the same architectural detail and embellishment, which was very much in keeping with the popular late Georgian neo-classical style. Both A2 and B functioned for horse management associated directly with Hall rather than as agricultural buildings. An affluent gentry dwelling such as Hathersage Hall would by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century support separate stabling for carriage horses, riding horses and guest horses with storage for harnesses and riding equipment and staff quarters on the first floor. The internal arrangements display the current thinking on stable design, for example white washed wall and non-absorbent ceilings, southerly aspect and high level ventilators. The substantial difference between Building B and A3 is that the former has a brick interior facing. This is because brick was regarded for reasons of hygiene as a better material for horses than stone. These buildings in their current form date to c. 1840 when the Hall was refurbished following a fire and considerable investment was made into the Hall and possibly the farm. Both Buildings A2 and B had a slate roof which is of that period and the only other slate roofed building is the lean to stable at the South of building C which is known from map evidence to have been erected around 1840. The map of 1810 shows buildings at the location of A2 and B but it is not known whether these were similar precursors which were refaced and re-ordered or substantially different structures.

This period also saw the rebuilding of A3 with its close connection to the Hall and the addition of the hen house in the gap between A2 and A3. At this time the eastern section of barn C may also have served as a further coach or carriage house as it had a coach yard on either side.

Hall Farm still partly operated as a farm throughout this period. The western part of the complex away from the Hall housed the cow house in Building C and the midden pit was built to accommodate the manure. It is known that the Hathersage estate had livestock in far greater numbers than could be managed from this steading alone and the major operations would be on outlying farms. It seems that with the emphasis on stabling and associated activities any agricultural activities would be secondary to this, indeed it is known that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the farm was tenanted out and access was changed with the primary route to the farm from the west away from the hall

The later 19<sup>th</sup> century saw some other changes to the operations of the farm. Nationally the 1880s saw a great increase in dairy production and it is possible that Hall Farm moved over to larger scale of milk production. The pig sties were built during this period which suggests a greater emphasis on dairying as pigs were often reared alongside cows as they would eat

the excess whey produced from dairying. Some of the physical changes to the buildings may also date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was a growing concern with animal health particularly ventilation and light which may account for the insertion of the windows into the north side of the cow house in Building C.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century Hall Farm was separated from the Hall and turned to full time agricultural use with a greater emphasis on dairying. The Buildings A2 and B ceased to be used for equine functions and were converted to cowsheds and a milking parlour, a change initiated in the early part of the century when horses were replaced with mechanisation. The upper floors, particularly of buildings A3 and B were used for domestic occupation.

By the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century the existing buildings at Hall Farm were in many ways inappropriate for new uses. The ceilings in A2 and B would have been taken down as maintenance was costly and time consuming. Hall Farm in common with many other farmsteads, needed new buildings to maintain and extend their agricultural operations and temporary, and importantly cheap, structures of timber and corrugated iron were erected. These reflect a greater emphasis on sheep husbandry. Although these have since been removed they were nevertheless a significant part of the development and history of the farm.

The survey has identified the chronological and functional sequence of buildings at Hall Farm and illustrates the development of the farm from 17<sup>th</sup> century mixed agricultural use through 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century gentrification to a 20<sup>th</sup> century livestock holding. As such this makes an important contribution to understanding changes in social and agricultural life in the area from 17<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.



**Figure 3** Phased plan of buildings

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**PLATES**



**Plate 8** Buildings A,B and C, general view facing east



**Plate 9** Buildings B and D, general view facing east



**Plate 10** Building A1, central sty



**Plate 11** Building A1, detail of feeding trough



**Plate 12** Building A2, wooden shippon and recessed feeding niches in rear wall, facing east



**Plate 13** Building A2, central room first floor, facing west



**Plate 14** Building A2, north elevation showing different build on upper and lower sections of wall



**Plate 15** Building A3, south elevation, showing single storey coining and differential build between upper and lower sections of wall





**Plate 16** Building A3, north elevation, showing differential build between upper and lower sections



**Plate 17** Building A4, north elevation, first floor quoining for A2 visible at the dark patch to right and different build between upper and lower parts of wall identifiable



**Plate 18** Building B, interior facing east



**Plate 19** Building B, first floor facing west



**Plate 20** Building B, first floor interior, detail of roof (Note re-used purlins on far side)



**Plate 21** Building C, south elevation, with 1840's additions



**Plate 22** Building C, interior western end



**Plate 23** Building C interior, facing west Photograph courtesy Rural Solutions



**Plate 24** Building C roof structure, facing west



**Plate 25** Building C, detail of roof truss (Assembly marks visible to left of scaffold where the queen strut meets the tie beam)



**Plate 26** Building C, arrangement of trusses where the cross wing meets the main axis, facing north



**Plate 27** Building C cow house



**Plate 28** Building D, detail of roof structure

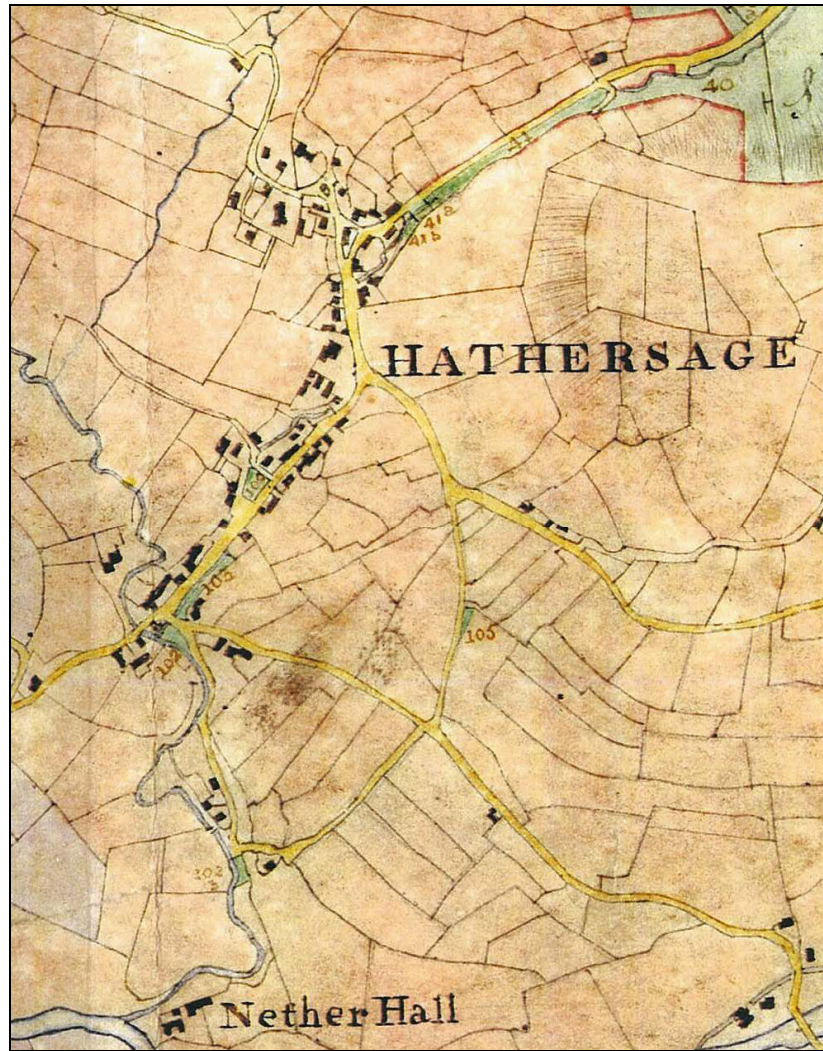


**Plate 29** Building D, first floor joists and nest boxes above



**Figure 4** Map of Hathersage, 1810, William Fairbank Courtesy of Sheffield Archives





**Figure 5** Hathersage Enclosure Award 1830, William Fairbank

*Courtesy of Sheffield Archives*



**Figure 6** Plan of Hathersage, William Fairbank, 1830 Courtesy of Sheffield Archives

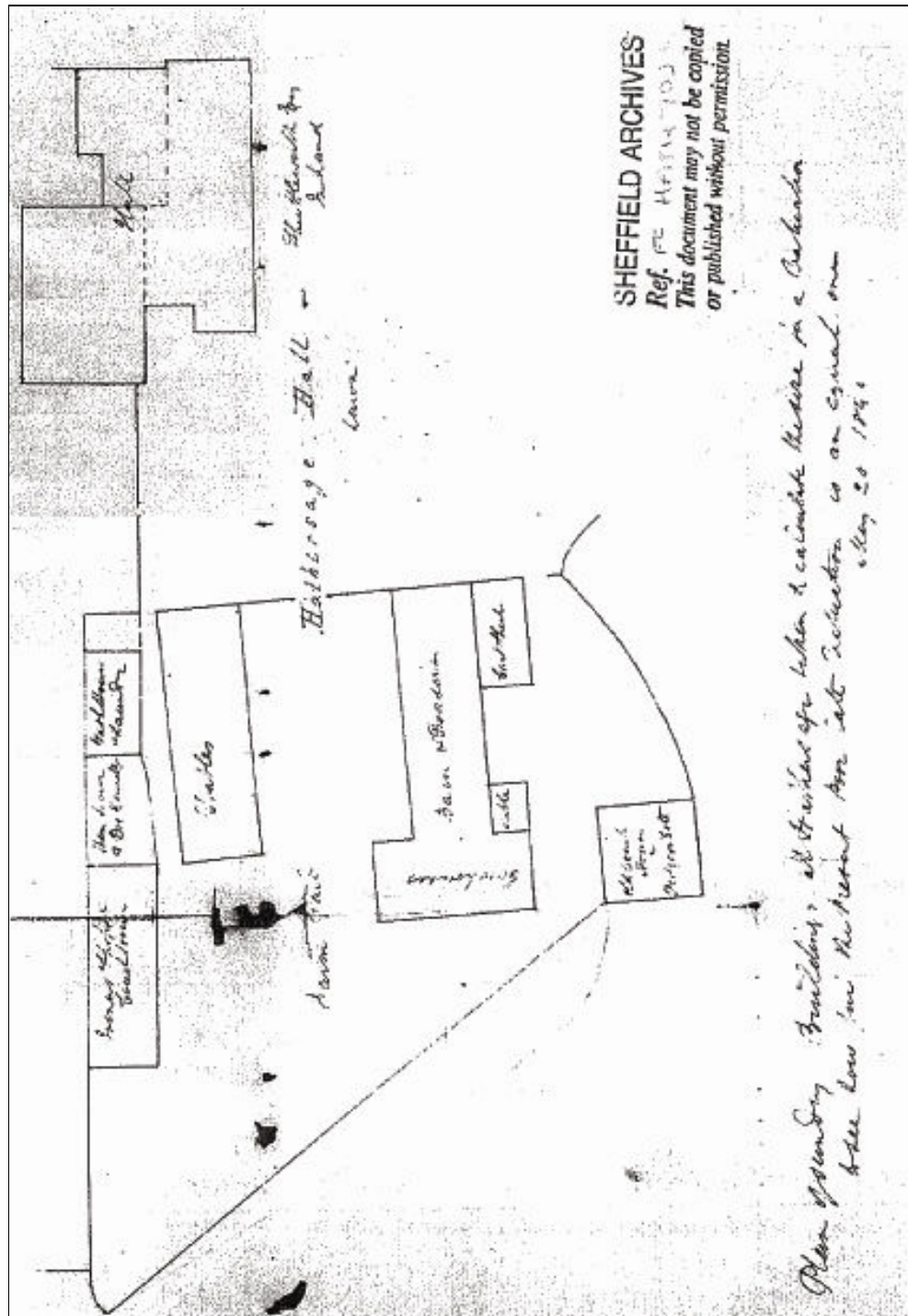
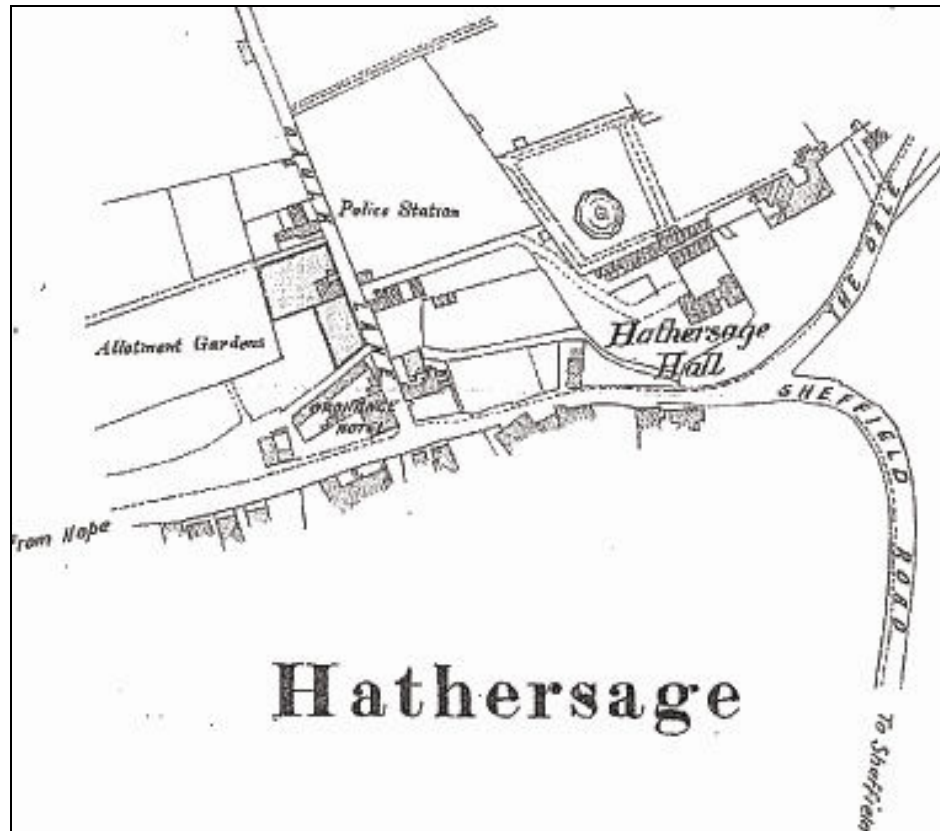


Figure 7 "Plan of Sundry Buildings at Hathersage" 1840, William Fairbank

Courtesy of Sheffield Archives



**Figure 8** Hathersage Lease Agreement map, 1924 Courtesy Derbyshire Records Office

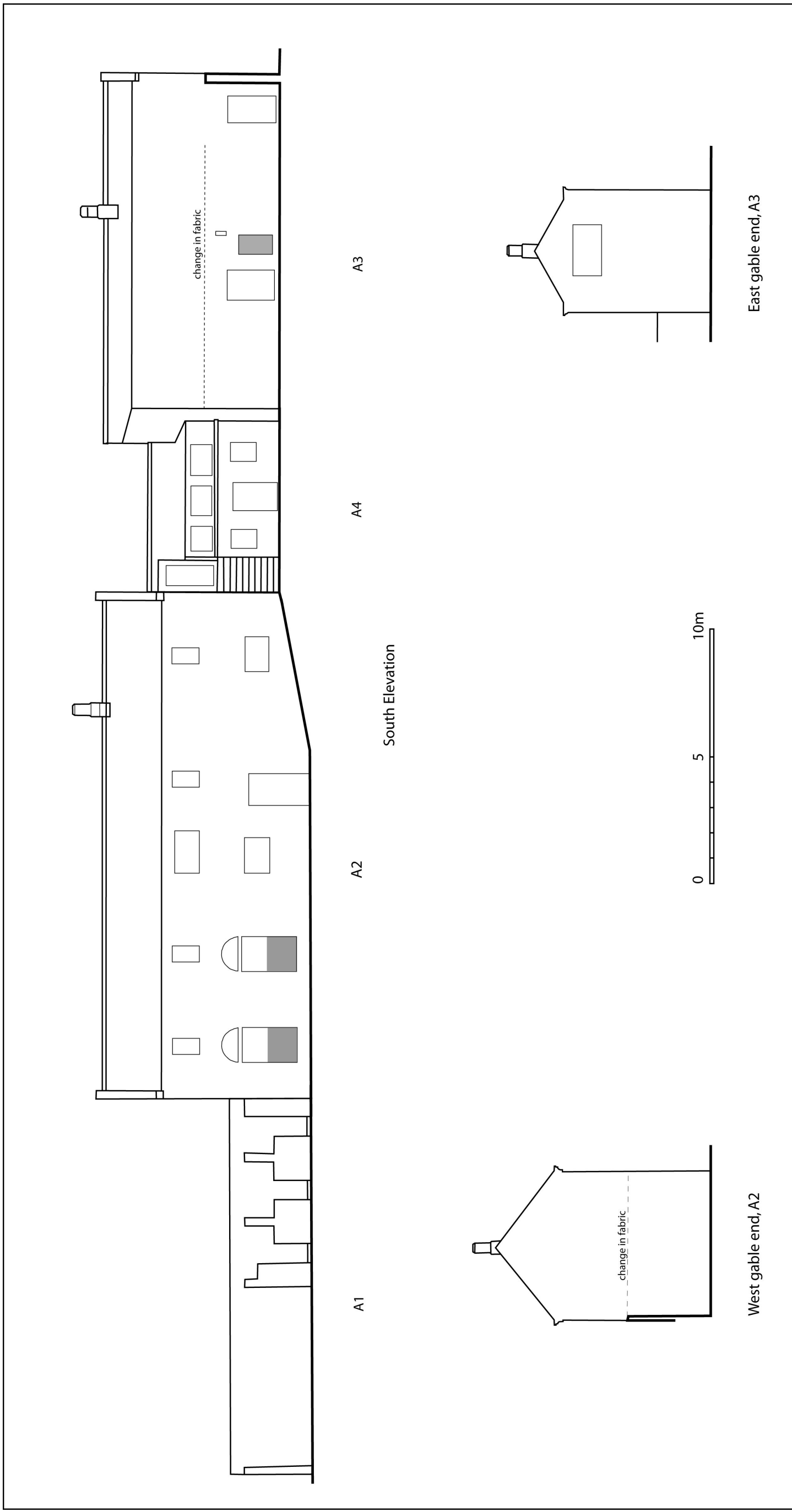


Figure 9 Building A1-4 south elevation

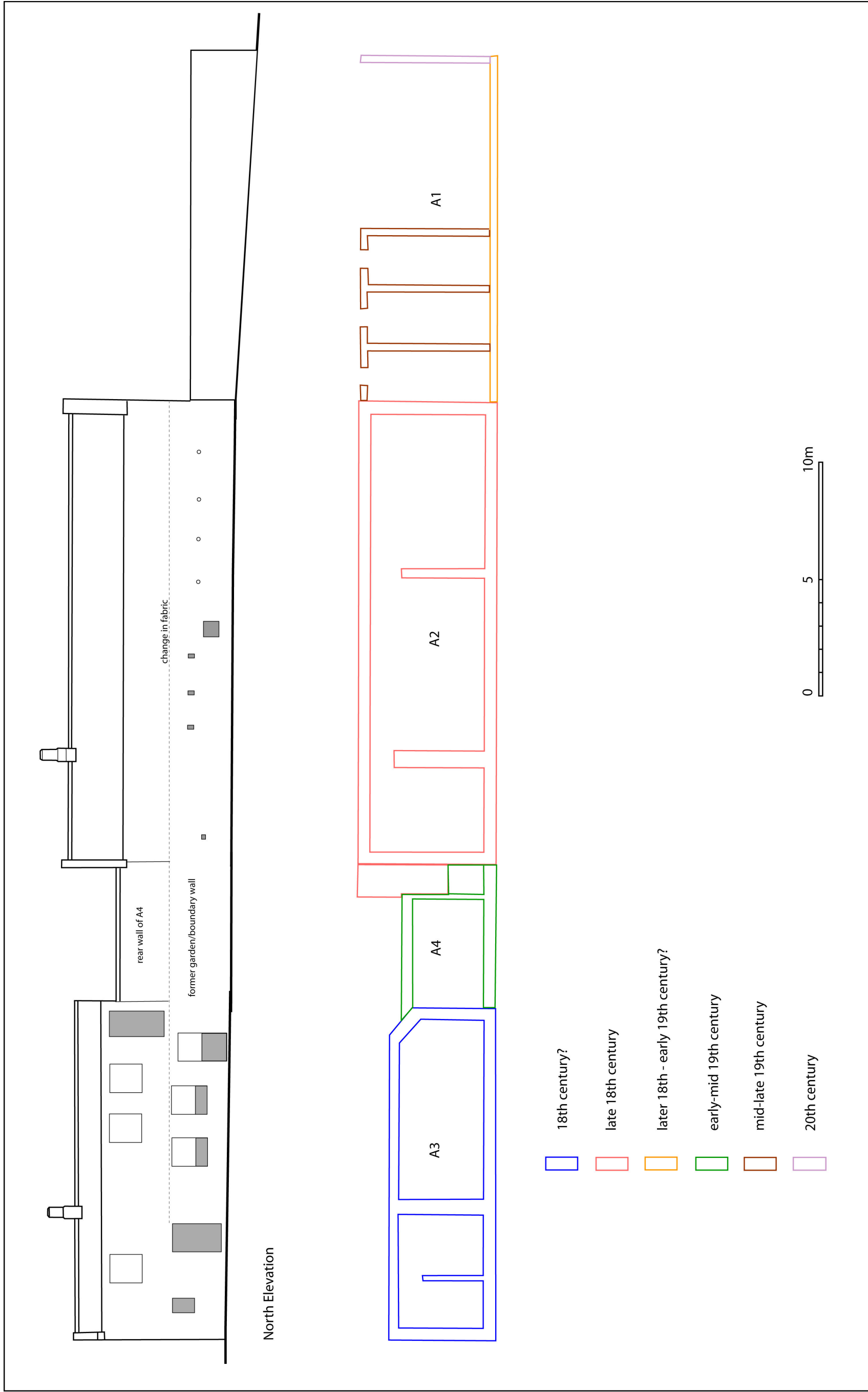


Figure 10 Building A1-4, north elevation and plan

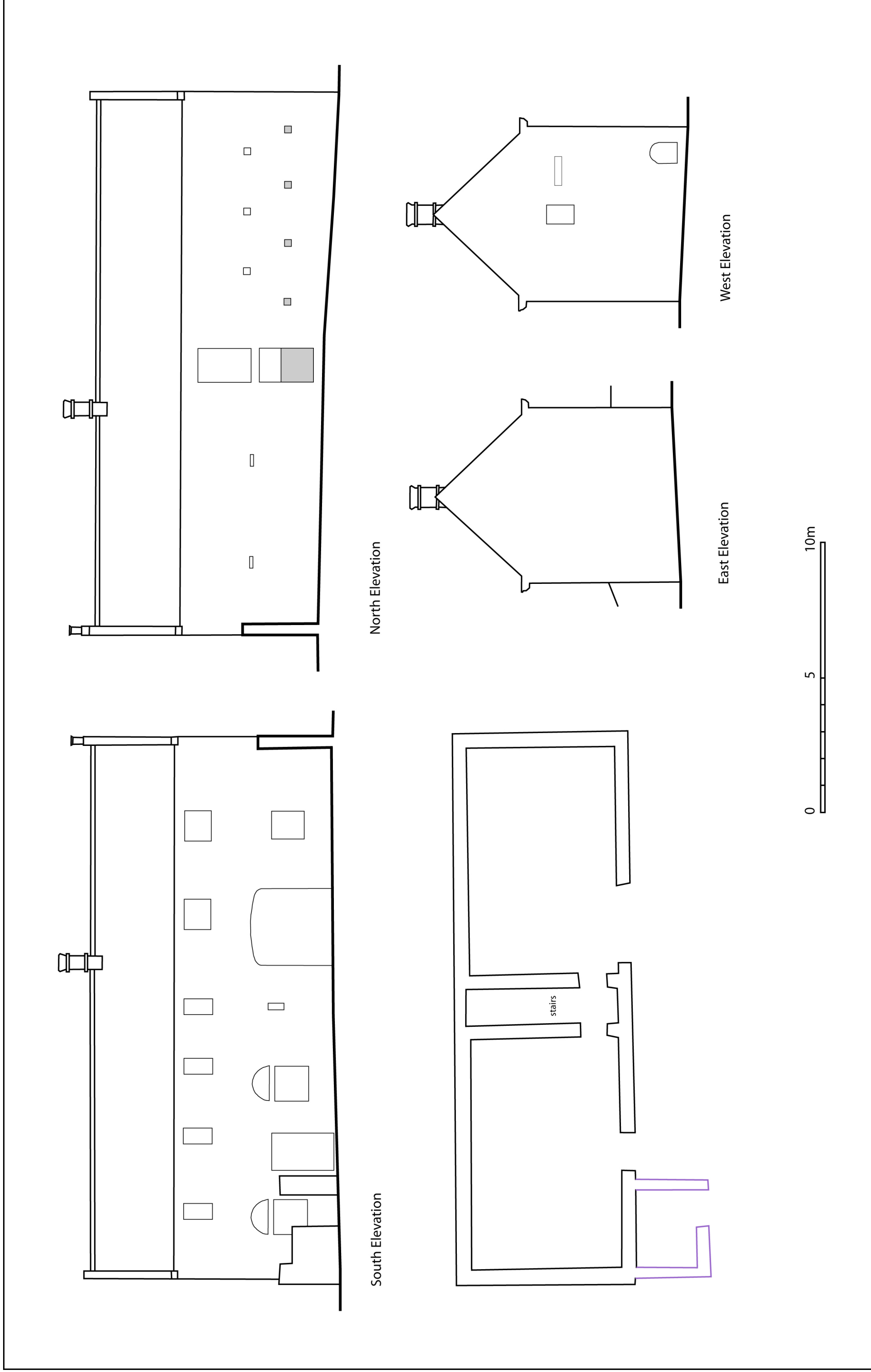
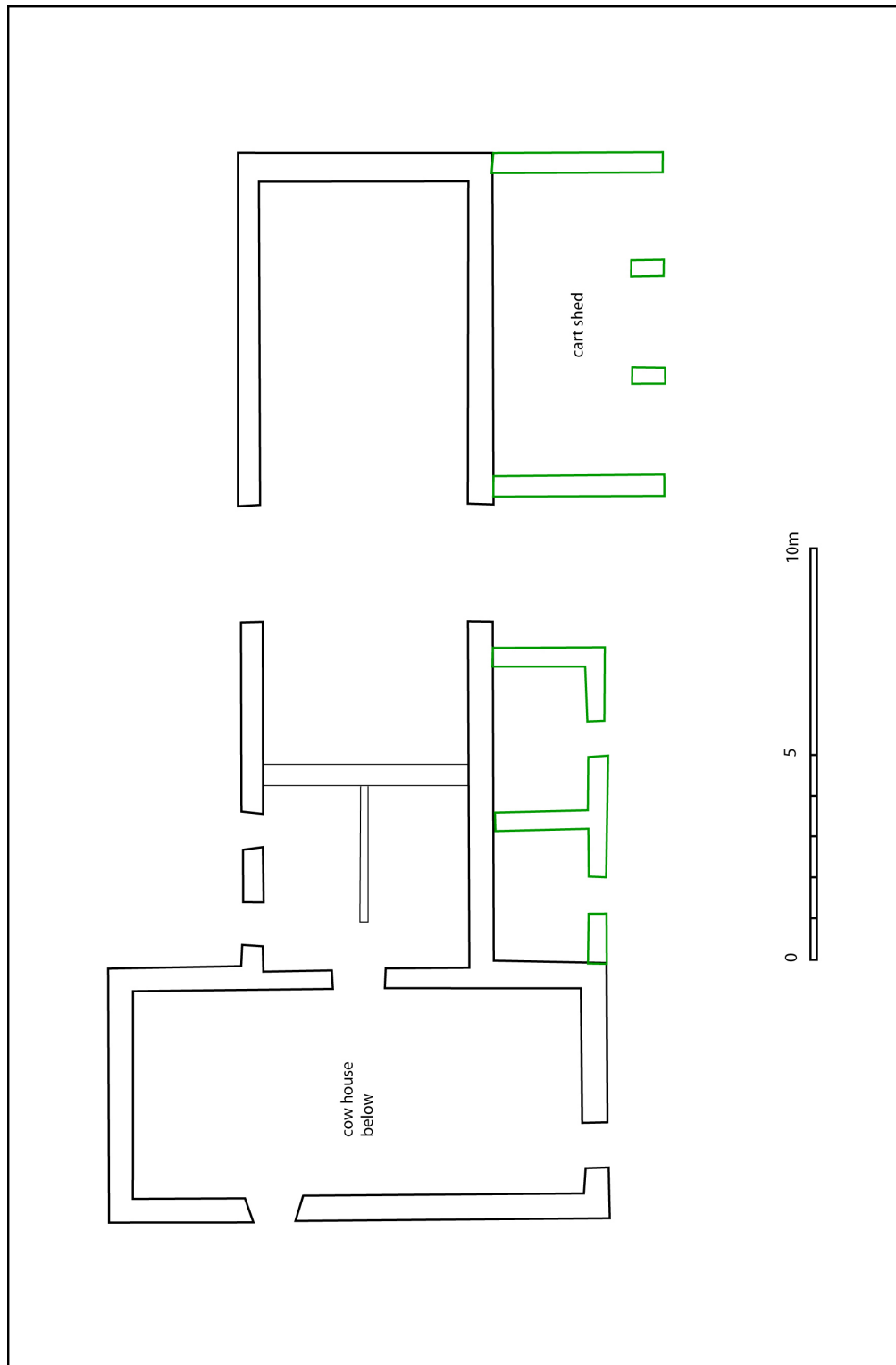


Figure 11 Building B elevations and plan

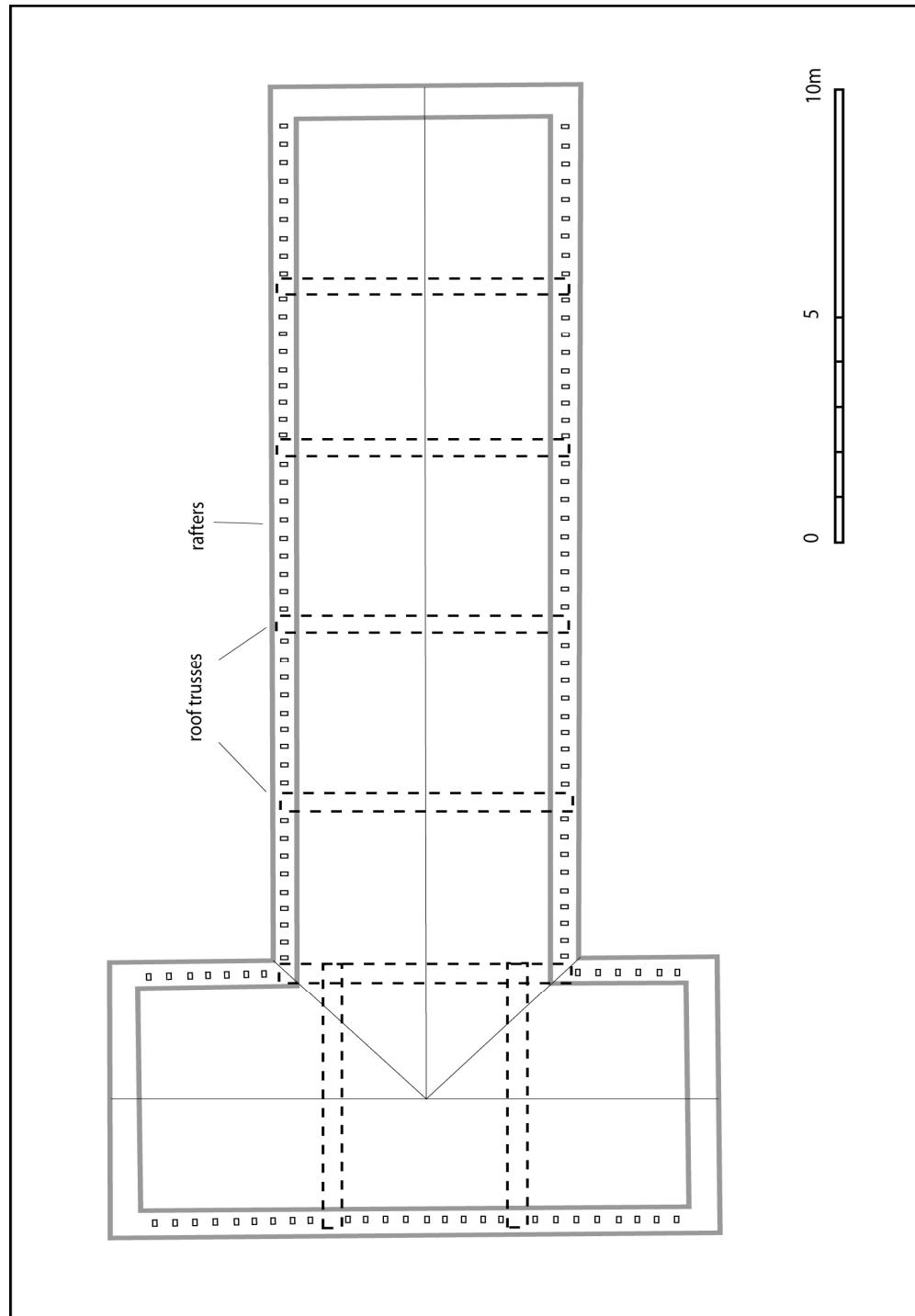


Figure 12 Building C elevations

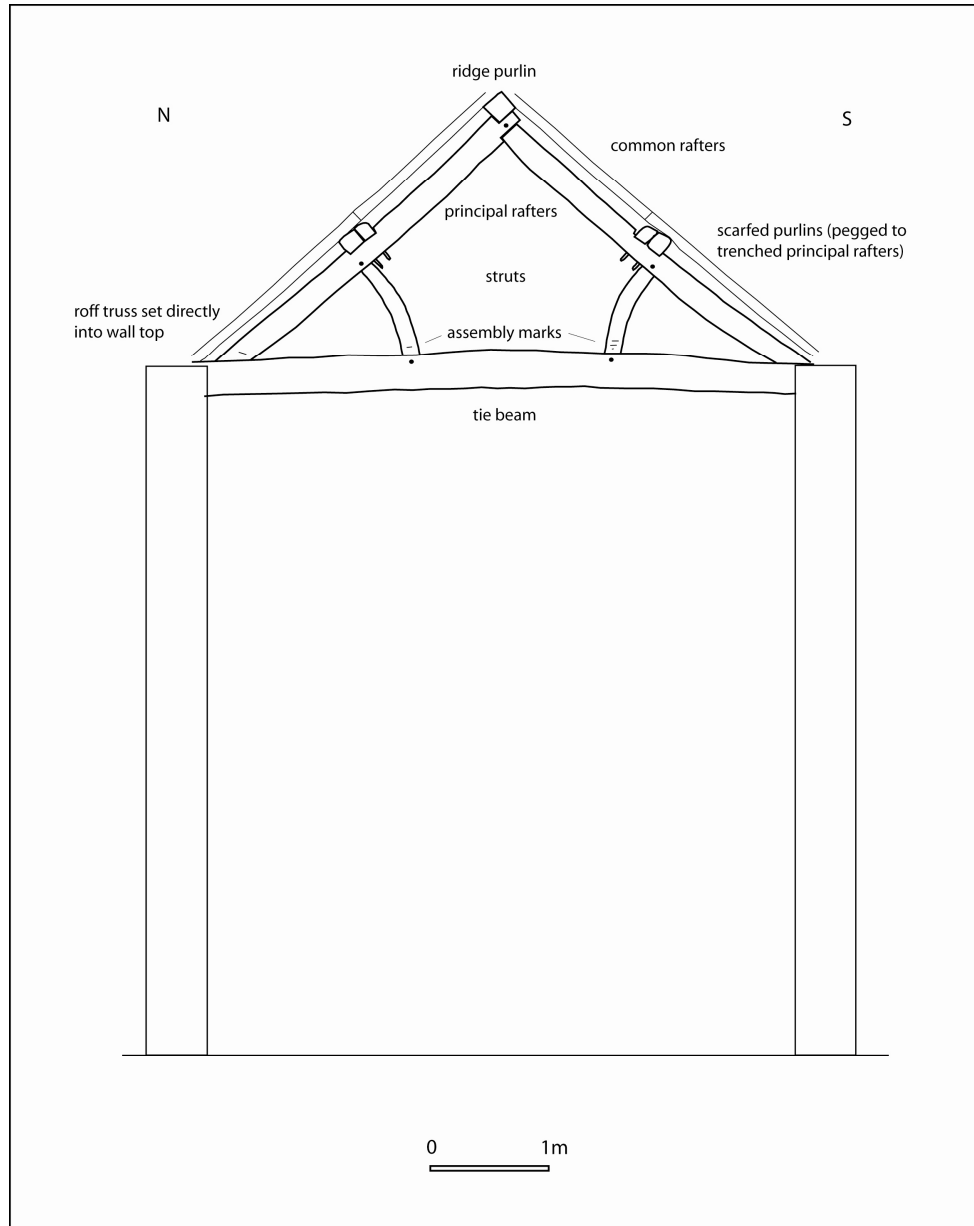




**Figure 13** Building C plan



**Figure 14** Building C plan of roof structure



**Figure 15** Building C elevation of roof truss

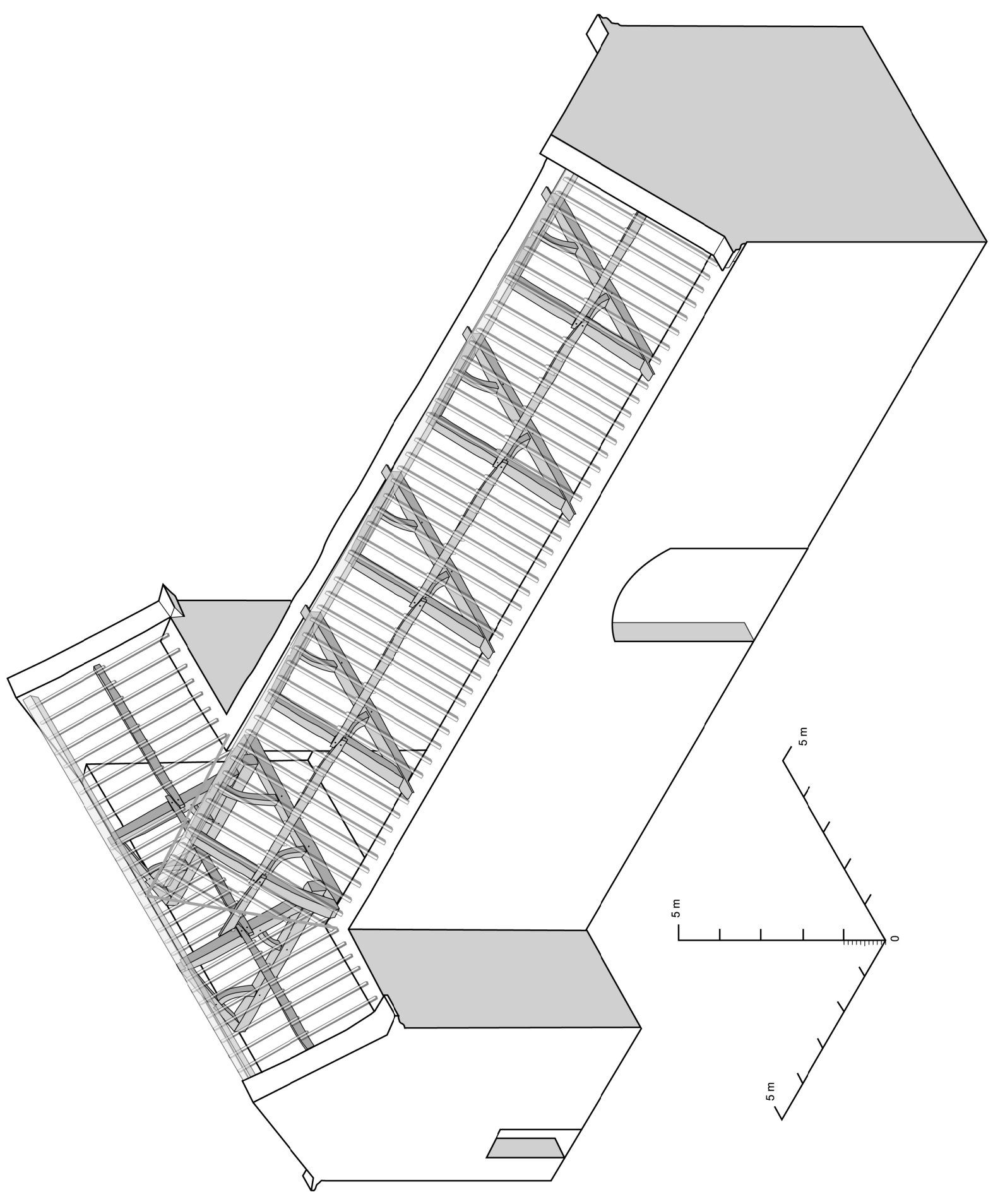


Figure 16 Building C roof, axonometric drawing, looking E

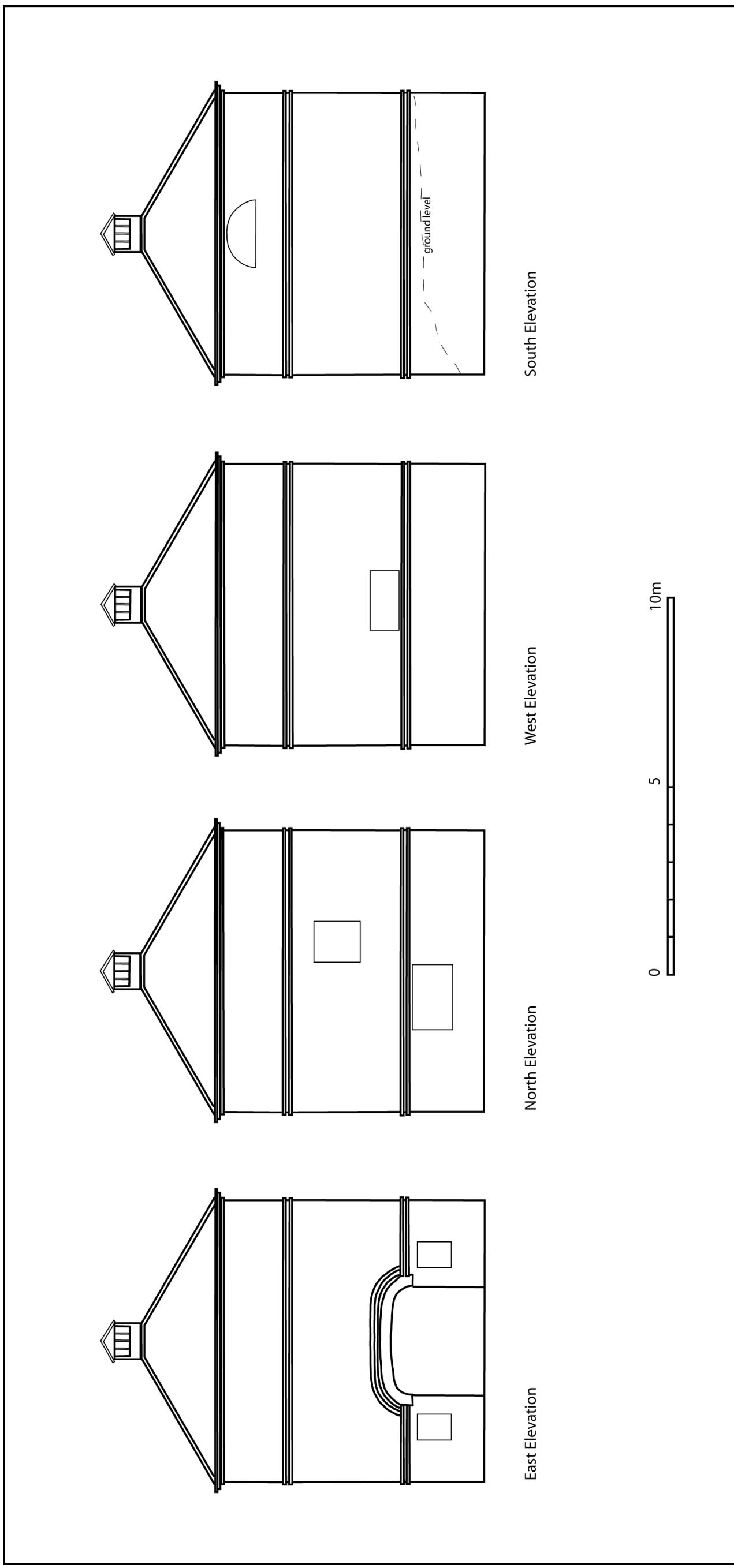


Figure 17 Building D elevations



**Figure 18** Plan of 20<sup>th</sup> century structures demolished at time of survey