

**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey.  
Barn Adj. to the B5056  
Winsters  
Derbyshire**

**(NGR SK 23885 59239)**

**On Behalf of Mr T. Barker & Ms E. Gould**



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**May 2016**

**ABRS Project No 2016-SFWD**

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Summary

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Aims and Methodology	7
3.	Description of the Building	8
4.	Conclusion	9
5.	Archive and Publication	11
6.	Bibliography & Sources	11
7.	Colour Plates	12

**Figures**

<b>Figure 1</b>	2	<b>Figure 2</b>	3
Site Location		Winsters Enclosure Map (1764).	
<b>Figure 3</b>	4	<b>Figure 4</b>	4
Burdett's Map of Derbyshire (1791).		Sanderson's Map – Twenty Miles round Mansfield (1835).	
<b>Figure 5</b>	5	<b>Figure 6</b>	6
First Edition Ordnance Survey (1880)		Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1899)	
<b>Figure 7</b>	7	<b>Figure 8</b>	12
Plan of the Proposed Development Area in Red.		Principal Elevation (Looking North).	
<b>Figure 9</b>	12	<b>Figure 10</b>	13
Rear Elevation (Looking South).		West Facing Gable.	
<b>Figure 11</b>	13	<b>Figure 12</b>	14
East Facing Gable.		Two Phases of Roof & Graduating Slates on North Facing Roof.	
<b>Figure 13</b>	14	<b>Figure 14</b>	15
Gable Parapet & Kneelers.		(1) Stalls & Original Tether Bar.	
<b>Figure 15</b>	15	<b>Figure 16</b>	16
Gritstone Cross Wall & Timber Staves.		(3) 19th Century Graffiti on Joists.	
<b>Figure 17</b>	16	<b>Figure 18</b>	17
(2) Early Strap Hinges Including 16th Century "Style" Round Headed Hinge (Top).		Roof Trusses.	

<b>Figure 19</b>	18	<b>Figure 20</b>	19
Ground Floor Plan.		First Floor Plan.	
<b>Figure 21</b>	20	<b>Figure 22</b>	21
Profile.		Locations of Photographs on Ground Floor Included in Report.	
<b>Figure 23</b>	22		
Locations of Photographs on First Floor Included in Report.			

## **An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of the Barn adj. to the B5056, Winsters, Derbyshire (NGR SK 23885 59239).**

### **Summary**

*This document is an archaeological standing building survey of an un-named barn adjacent to the B5056, south of Winsters, Derbyshire (SK 23885 59239), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Mr T. Barker & Ms E. Gould in advance of the proposed conversion of the building to residential use.*

*The barn is a well-built example of a field barn. Such barns were common throughout these upland landscapes and came about largely as a result of the Parliamentary Enclosures. Cartographic sources indicate there was originally a fold yard associated with the barn, which has since been lost.*

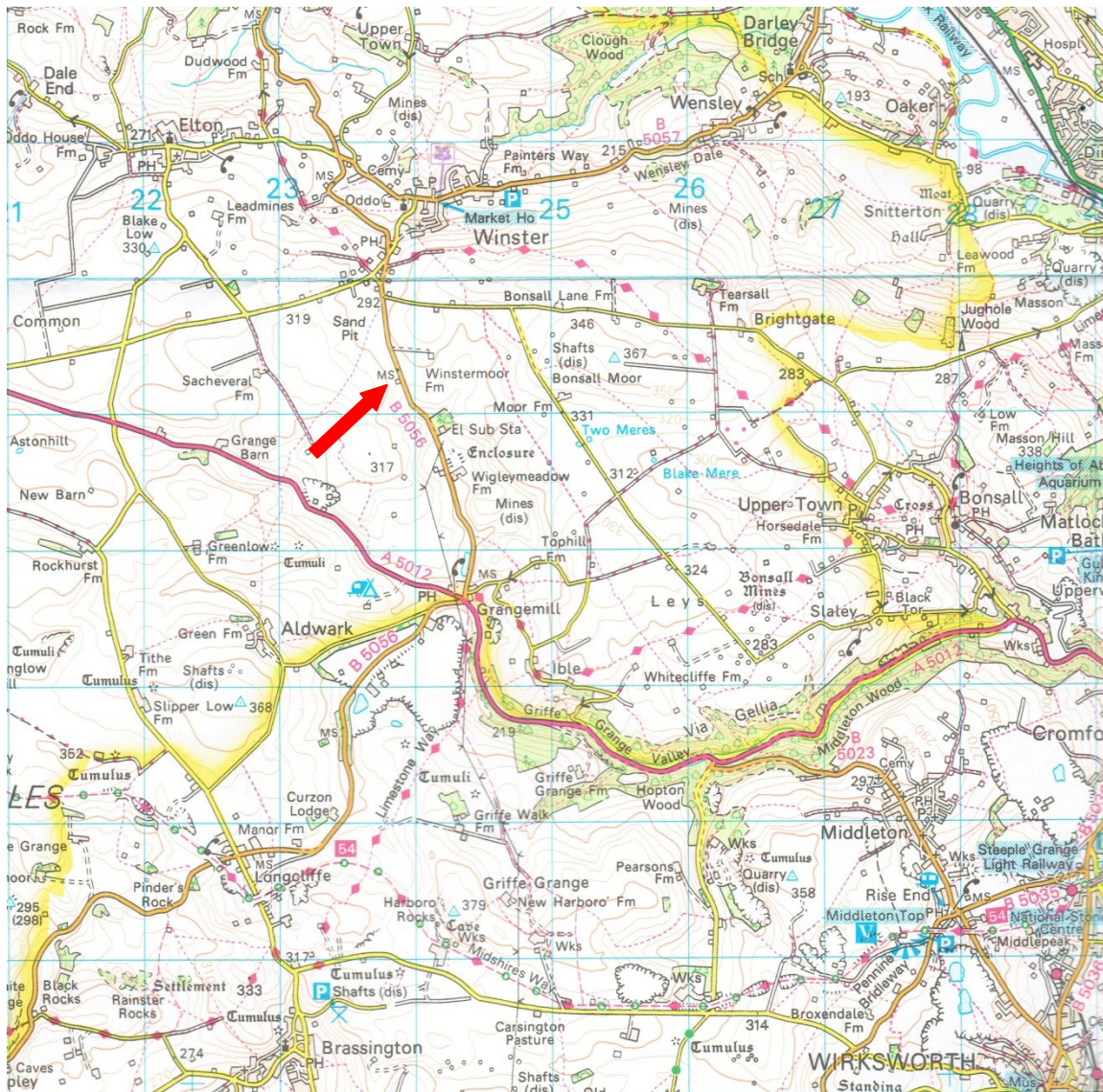
*Unfortunately, very little historical information regarding the past history of the building has been uncovered during this recording work. The barn is currently associated with Sacherveral Farm, however the barn pre-dates that particular farm. It is possible that the barn was originally associated with Ivonbrook Grange, but as a result of the Grange's Monastic past, there is very little available historical background information.*

*The archive will be retained by ABRS under the temporary site code 2016-SFWD until deposition with Derbyshire Records Office can be arranged.*

### **1. Introduction**

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Mr T. Barker & Ms E. Gould to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of an un-named barn adjacent to the B5056, south of Winsters, Derbyshire (SK 23885 59239 (*Figures 1 & 4*)). Planning Consent has been granted for the conversion of the building to residential use (NP/DDD/0815/0796). The building is a traditionally built agricultural field barn, believed to date from the 18th or 19th century approximately 250m south west of Winsters Farm, which itself is some 1km south of the village of Winsters. The Conservation Archaeologist (consultant), Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) has recommended that an archaeological standing building survey to Historic England Level 2/3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2006) be carried out prior to any proposed works being carried out. The building is located within the Peak District National Park, but is not statutorily listed or located within a Conservation Area.

A Brief for a programme of archaeological building recording was not issued. The building recording survey addressed the requirements detailed in the emailed advice received from the Conservation Archaeologist (consultant), Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) and followed the Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Inspection & Recording (2016-SFWD\_WSI) and followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct*, and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2010).



**Figure 1**  
Site Location

Reproduced from 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. ©Crown Copyright 1990. All rights reserved. Licence number 100053136.

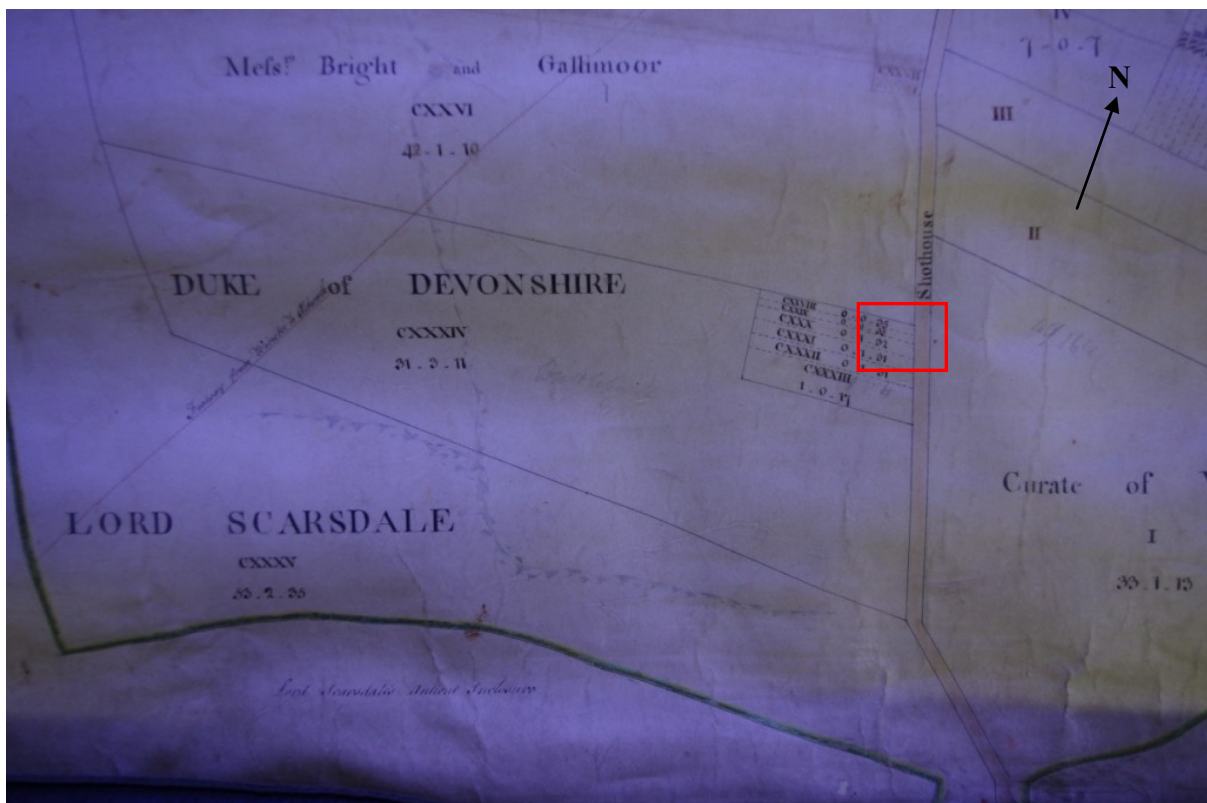
The historic parish of Winster has Saxon origins, the Domesday Book records the village as *Winsterne* and is described as having a population of 19 households and a taxable value of 1.5 geld units. There were 1.5 ploughlands, 4 men's plough teams and a woodland of some half a league in size. Prior to the Conquest the manor was held by Leofing, following the Conquest Winster was one of the 114 Derbyshire manors held by Henry de Ferrers.

To the south of Winster is the peculiar parish of Ivonbrook Grange. It appears that the parish never contained a village or nucleated settlement of any kind and consisted primarily of isolated farmsteads. In the 12th or 13th century the land was granted to Buildwas Abbey in Shropshire, and became a Monastic farm and Grange, hence the Grange suffix. It is likely that the parish boundaries are the original Grange boundaries. Buildwas was a Cistercian Abbey, the Cistercians preferred grants of unencumbered and marginal land, the Abbey cleared, drained and improved large tracts of lands and established sheep farms, the upland location of Ivonbrook suggests it was almost certainly a sheep farm.

As a result of the Black Death and resulting tumult in the 14th century many Monasteries were forced to lease their Granges to laymen, until this point the Cistercians had little or no judicial or administrative involvement with the communities. Following the Dissolution in the 1540s Granges and their land were sold off to the laity. It is almost certain that Ivonbrook would have been sold at this time. Being former Monastic land, the majority of Ivonbrook Parish was exempt from Tithes: the 1841 Tithe Map shows only two fields liable for tithe.

Winstar was enclosed in 1761, the map, drawn by W. Brailsford (*Figure 2*) is the earliest available representation of the village and its surroundings. The map records the area of the barn, but does not record any standing buildings, however there are no buildings recorded on the map other than the Church. The land is shown as belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, of Chatsworth.

The area of the barn is recorded as a number of narrow strips, probably allotments, rather than open grazing. Unfortunately, the accompanying award does not include any detail regarding occupation or landuse.



**Figure 2**  
Winstar Enclosure Map (1764).

The second earliest map of the area was drawn in 1791 by Peter Perez Burdett (*Figure 3*). The map records conurbations, principal roads, rivers and industrial features, reflecting the emerging industrial landscape of late 18th century Derbyshire. The village of Winstar is clearly visible and identified, as are the principal roads radiating from the settlement. The road southwards towards Grange Mill is clearly visible, as are three buildings straddling the road. Given their location, it is possible that one of the western buildings may be the current building, or a precursor. However, these buildings may be part of Ivonbrook Grange or Wigleymeadow Farm.



**Figure 3**  
Burdett's Map of Derbyshire (1791).



**Figure 4**  
Sanderson's Map – Twenty Miles round Mansfield (1835).



George Sanderson's Map – "*Twenty Miles round Mansfield*" published in 1835 (*Figure 4*) is the first potentially accurate representation of a building occupying the proposed development area, suggesting a potential date for the barn. Sanderson's Map shows the isolated and sparsely populated nature of the area in the early 19th century. There are no farms in the immediate vicinity, suggesting that the farms were still village farms and the barns, of which there are at least a dozen in the immediate vicinity are true field barns, built in isolated locations away from the settlement areas.

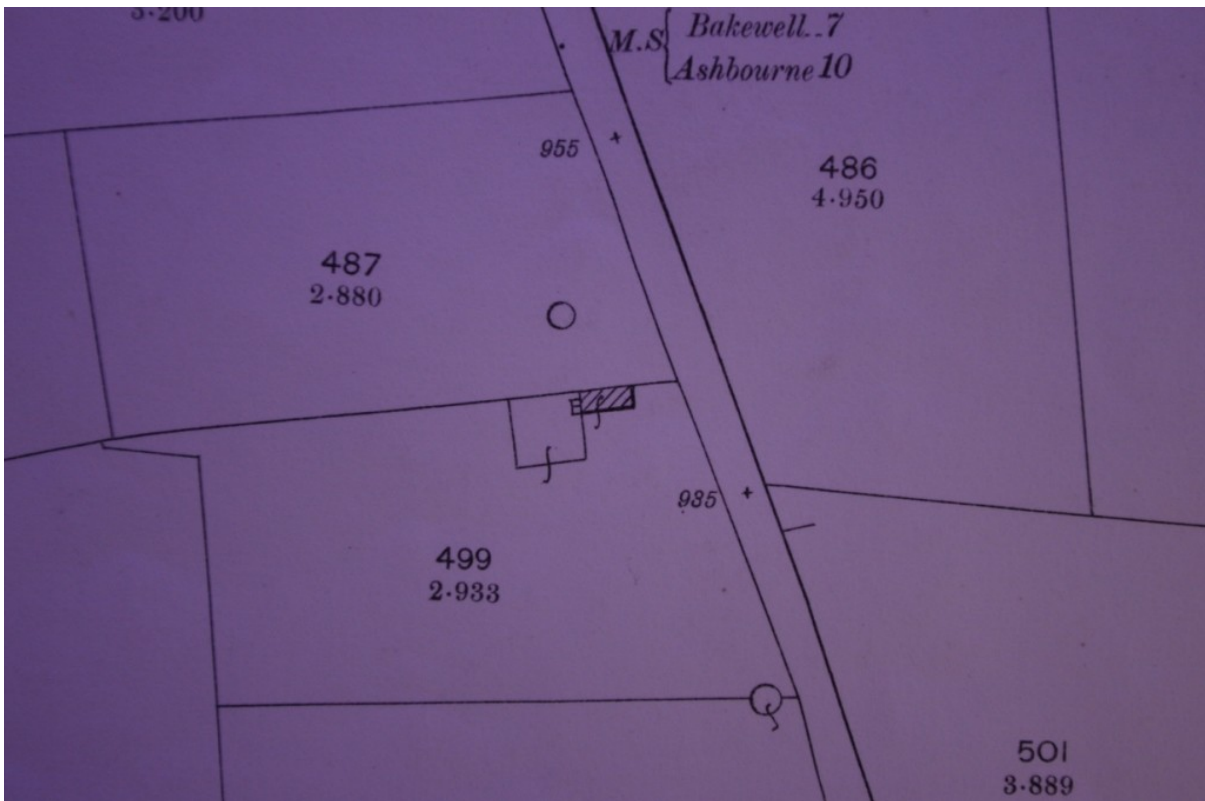
In 1840 the first edition Ordnance Survey 1inch to the mile was published (Sheet LXXXI SE), again showing the proposed development area. Although at a smaller scale, there is a building visible in the same location as that recorded by Sanderson, confirming the barn was standing in the early 19th century.



**Figure 5**  
First Edition Ordnance Survey (1880)  
(Sheet XXXIII.4)

The first edition Ordnance Survey was published in 1880 (XXXIII.4 (*Figure 5*)). It clearly records the barn, the location and dimensions confirm it is the current building. The barn is part of a field boundary, to the west is a small rectangular enclosure, probably a fold yard. There is also a small projection on the westernmost gable. The second edition, published in 1899 (*Figure 6*) provides a clearer view of this projecting structure which appears to be two open pens.

The remainder of the modern era Ordnance Survey maps record the barn as it was recorded by the first edition map.



**Figure 6**  
Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1899)  
(Sheet XXXIII.4)

The current barn is associated with Sacherveral Farm, however historic map regression indicates that Sacherveral Farm is a relatively modern development, first appearing on the second edition Ordnance Survey in 1899. Village farms began to abandon their village locations in the late 19th and early 20th century and move to more open, less developed sites, nearer crops and livestock. The recorded barn clearly pre-dates this. Some 500 metres to the north east is Winstermoor Farm, which is recorded by the 1880 Ordnance Survey, a single building is also recorded in this location by Sanderson (*Fig. 4*), probably a field barn which became the site of Winstermoor Farm. Kelly's Directory of 1855 records a Samuel Rains, a farmer at Winstermoor Farm, which indicates the farm, was in existence by that date.

It is possible that the barn was originally associated with Ivonbrook Grange, to the south, however, given the Grange's monastic past there is very little available historical evidence to confirm this. 19th century trade directories list a number of farmers in Ivonbrook Grange and Ironbrook (sic) Grange however no farms are named, so it is impossible to identify whether the recorded barn was part of these farms. The 1871 Census further confuses the issue with the Rains Family being listed at Upper House (Ivonbrook Grange), Wigleymeadow and at Top Hill (Ivonbrook Grange), but no mention is made of Winstermoor Farm.

It is likely that the land on which the barn stands was sold by the Chatsworth Estate following the death of the 10th Duke of Devonshire in 1950 in order to clear death duties. The Gould Family, the current owners have occupied Ivonbrook Grange Farm for some 70 years and also own Sacherveral Farm.



**Figure 7**  
Plan of the Proposed Development Area in Red.  
(Provided by client. Not to Scale).

## 2. Aims and Methodology

The specific objectives of the standing building survey were as follows:

- To provide a written, drawn and photographic record of the building prior to its permitted conversion.
- To ensure the long term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.
- The site based element of the Historic Building Recording programme involved the production of measured survey drawings and the completion of photographic and written records.

- Desk-based research included the analysis of readily available documentary and cartographic sources including Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) & Derbyshire Records Office (DRO).

*Orientation:* There is a single building subject to this historic building recording. The building is linear in plan; the long axis is orientated east-north east – west-south west (*Figures 7 & 19*), the principal elevation faces to the east-south east; for ease of description this is taken hereafter to be east - west; the principal elevation being that facing to the south. Where the terms ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘front’ and ‘back’ etc are used in the report, this is in relation to this principal elevation as viewed from the south. For the purposes of this historic building recording a number suffix has been added for significant partitions where required.

All historic maps are reproduced with north to the top of the page, following Ordnance Survey standards unless indicated otherwise with appropriate north arrow and key.

A brief record of the building was made as part of an *Archaeological Survey of Ivonbrook Grange, Winster and Brassington* by the Peak District National Park Archaeological Service (1998). The record appears to have been limited to a rapid external survey.

The site visit was carried out by Gerwyn Richards on May 10th 2016.

### **3. Description of the Building**

The barn is a linear building of three bays, built of limestone rubble with attractive gritstone corner quoins, there are extensive areas of early lime mortar pointing. The door reveals and lintels are also gritstone with stepped reveals. The roof is Welsh Slate, the southern roof has been recently renewed, the northern roof is earlier and appears to be two phases of Welsh Slate, the lower part being standard slates, while the upper roof is graduated slates (*Figure 12*). The ridge is likely to have been renewed also with ceramic ridge tiles. Both gables have parapets, again in gritstone with gritstone kneelers (*Figure 13*).

On the principal (south facing) elevation there are three pedestrian doors at ground floor level as well as three arrow slit openings at first floor level (*Figure 8*). The rear (north facing) elevation has a single central doorway as well as a further three arrow slit openings on the first floor. There is a loft door on the west facing gable, along with a low level window to the north, the window lintel is modern, so it is unclear whether this window is original. To the south is the potential outline of a blocked opening at ground level (*Figure 10*). There is a slight ghost outline of possible stairs rising south to north leading to the loft door. The east gable has a similar arrangement of openings; however, on this gable there is a pitching door rather than a full sized loft door (*Figure 11*). The gable openings all have gritstone quoins, matching the corner quoins.

Both gables include a number of gritstone ashlar blocks. These blocks, although similar to the quoins appear to be more weathered and may therefore be re-used, potentially from an earlier building on the same site or nearby, as hinted at by Burdett’s map of 1791 (*Fig. 3*).

Internally, the barn consists of three bays; the gable bays, (1) and (3) are cattle stalls, the central bay, (2) is a fodder store (*Figure 19*); over (1) and (2) are timber-built lofts. This layout is indicative of a mixed-use field barn. The gable cattle stalls are timber-built with tethering for ten beasts, four double stalls and two single stalls. The majority of the stalls

have the original tether bars in place (*Figure 14*). The floors are modern concrete as are the troughs, indicating the stalls were still in use in the 20th century when various Ministry of Agriculture hygiene acts were enforced, specifically, The Milk and Dairies Act (1926) which required dairy floors to be concrete. There are candle niches on three of walls, internally on the west gable the niche corresponds with the possible blocked opening observed externally. It is possible, therefore that this niche was originally an opening which in some way relates to the open pens seen on early edition Ordnance Surveys.

The central bay is separated from the cattle stalls by half height gritstone walls topped with timber staves (*Figure 15*). It was common to build these internal cross-walls in large ashlar-sized blocks in the Peak District during the 19th century. The cross walls are only partly tied into the long elevations, so it is unclear how strong these walls would have been if leant upon by cattle.

Of the lofts, the westernmost is a new build carried on a steel RSJ, almost certainly replacing the failed original loft. The easternmost loft appears to be largely original. Writing, or graffiti on three of the joists appears stylistically to be 19th century in date (*Figure 16*), although difficult to decipher at least one example may spell Rainses (sic), which could be a misspelling of Rains, a family identified as living in the vicinity in the 19th century.

Both cattle doors are modern replacements, the central doors have largely disappeared. However, the hinges are a mix of arrowhead and round headed strap hinges and appear to be original. Dating hinges in farm buildings is difficult due to the ease of re-use; the round headed hinge on the northernmost door of (2) is stylistically similar to 16th century examples (*Figure 17*) and the arrowhead hinges on the other doors are stylistically 18th century in appearance. It is possible that these hinges were locally produced following outdated styles, or more likely, given the lack of uniformity been re-used from a previous building. Hinges and latch keeps are all secured into masonry with hot poured lead.

The roof is carried on four bolted king post trusses with raking struts, in deal (*Figure 18*), the tie beam of the westernmost trust has sheared and is supported by temporary props. The trusses carry paired purlins, the southern roof is all modern, the northern roof retains early, if not original purlins. The use of iron bolts in king post trusses commenced at the beginning of the 19th century, one of the earliest dated examples occurs in around 1820 in nearby Staffordshire. The innovation rapidly spread, this suggests a tentative date for the barn, supported by cartographic sources.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The barn is a well-built example of a field barn. Such barns were common throughout these upland landscapes and came about largely as a result of the Parliamentary Enclosures. The barn is of a well known design, housing both animals and fodder. Cartographic sources indicate there was originally a fold yard associated with the barn, which has since been lost.

Unfortunately, due to the isolated nature of the barn it has been difficult to obtain historical information regarding the past history of the building. The barn is currently associated with Sacherveral Farm, however cartographic sources indicate Sacherveral Farm dates to the late 19th century, the barn pre-dates this. It is possible that the barn was originally associated with Ivonbrook Grange, but as a result of the Grange's Monastic past, there is very little available historical background information.

Cartographic sources, most notably Burdett's Map of 1791 hints at the possibility of an earlier building in the vicinity of the current barn. The current barn includes a number of fixtures, most notably hinges and some weathered, re-used ashlar which hint at salvaged and re-used material which may support this.

## 5. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

- 1 A3 permagraph sheet containing plans & notes
- 2 A3 paper plans & profiles.
- DVD containing 73 digital images
- 73 B&W negatives & contact sheets
- 3 A4 contact sheets
- 3 A4 photo record sheets
- 1 Unbound copy of this report

The archive will be held by ABRS under the temporary site code 2016-SFWD until deposition with Derbyshire Records Office can be arranged.

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal for inclusion in the next edition.

## 6. Bibliography & Sources

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

**7. Colour Plates**



**Figure 8**  
Principal Elevation (Looking North).



**Figure 9**  
Rear Elevation (Looking South).





**Figure 10**  
West Facing Gable.



**Figure 11**  
East Facing Gable.



**Figure 12**  
Two Phases of Roof & Graduating Slates on North Facing Roof.



**Figure 13**  
Gable Parapet & Kneelers.



**Figure 14**  
(1) Stalls & Original Tether Bar.



**Figure 15**  
Gritstone Cross Wall & Timber Staves.



**Figure 16**  
(3) 19th Century Graffiti on Joists.

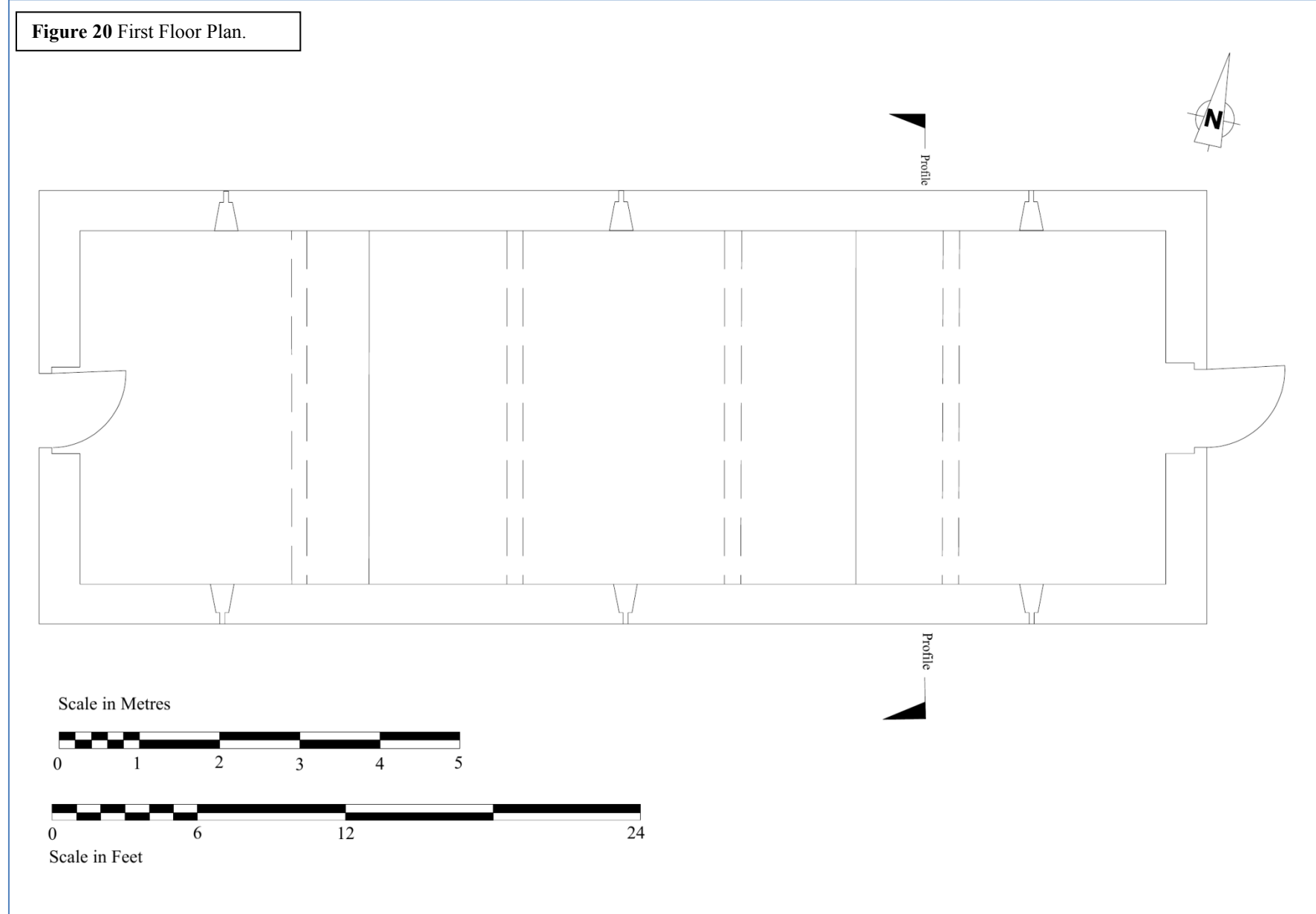


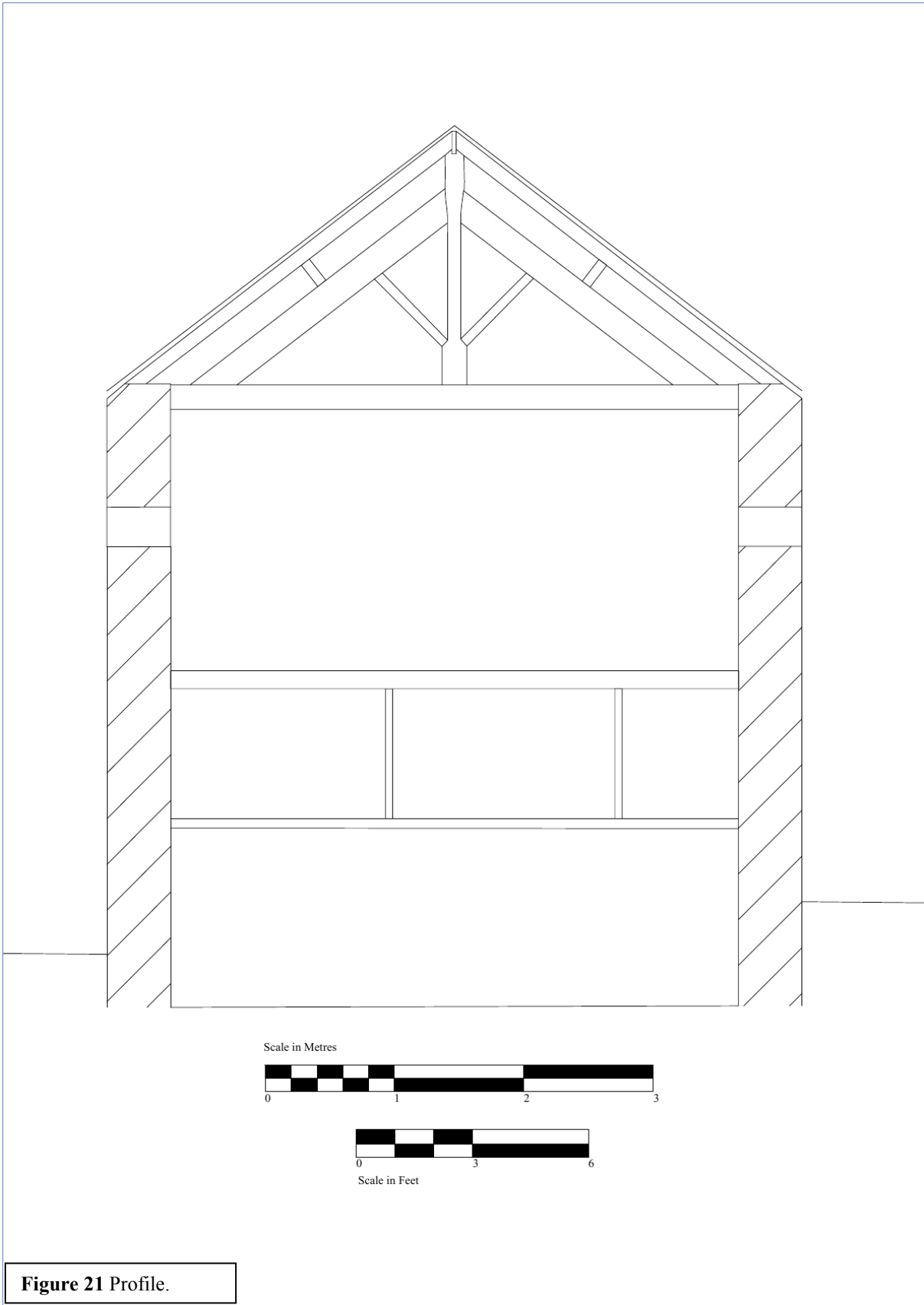
**Figure 17**  
(2) Early Strap Hinges Including 16th Century “Style” Round Headed Hinge (Top).



**Figure 18**  
Roof Trusses.



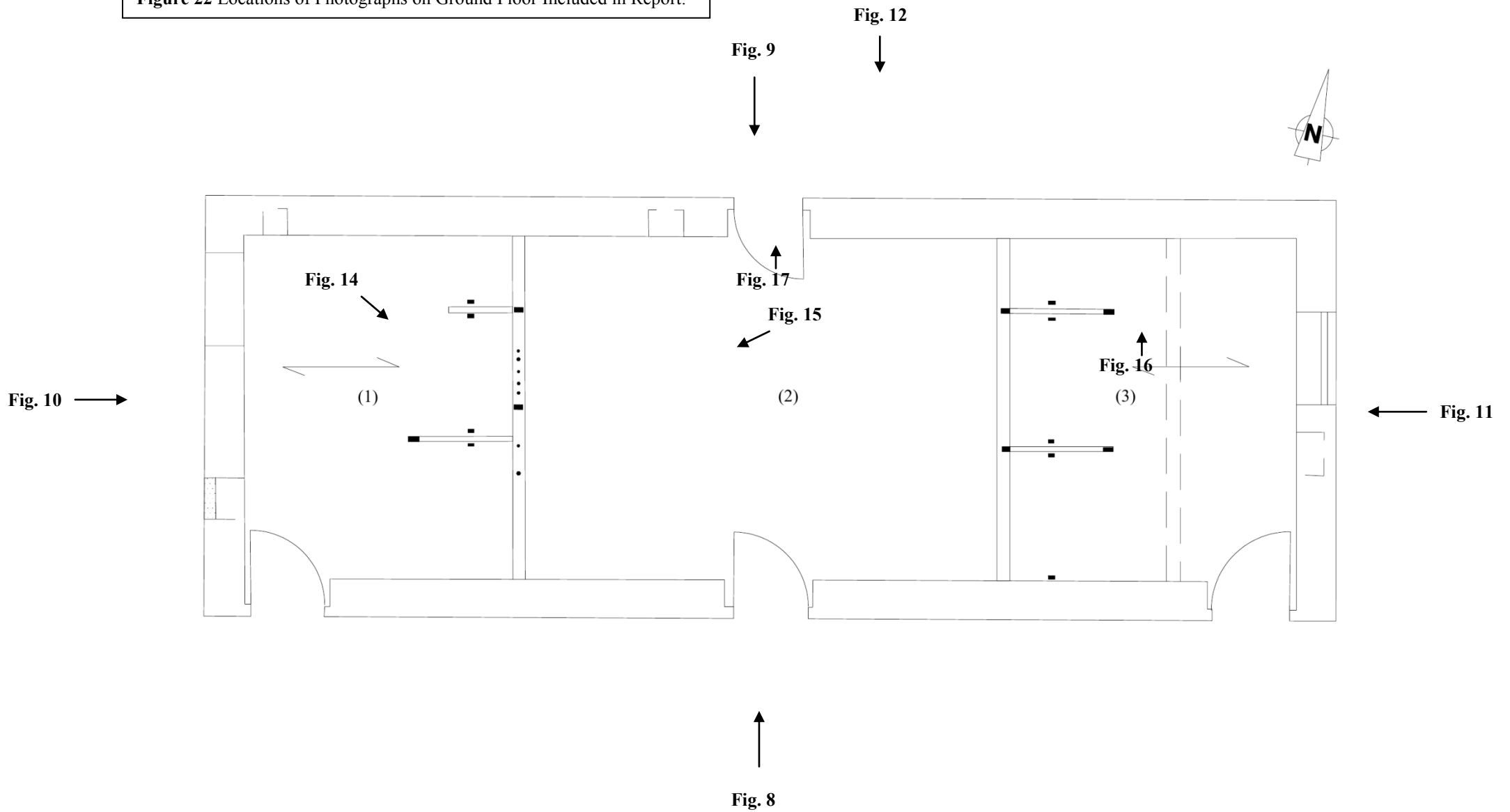




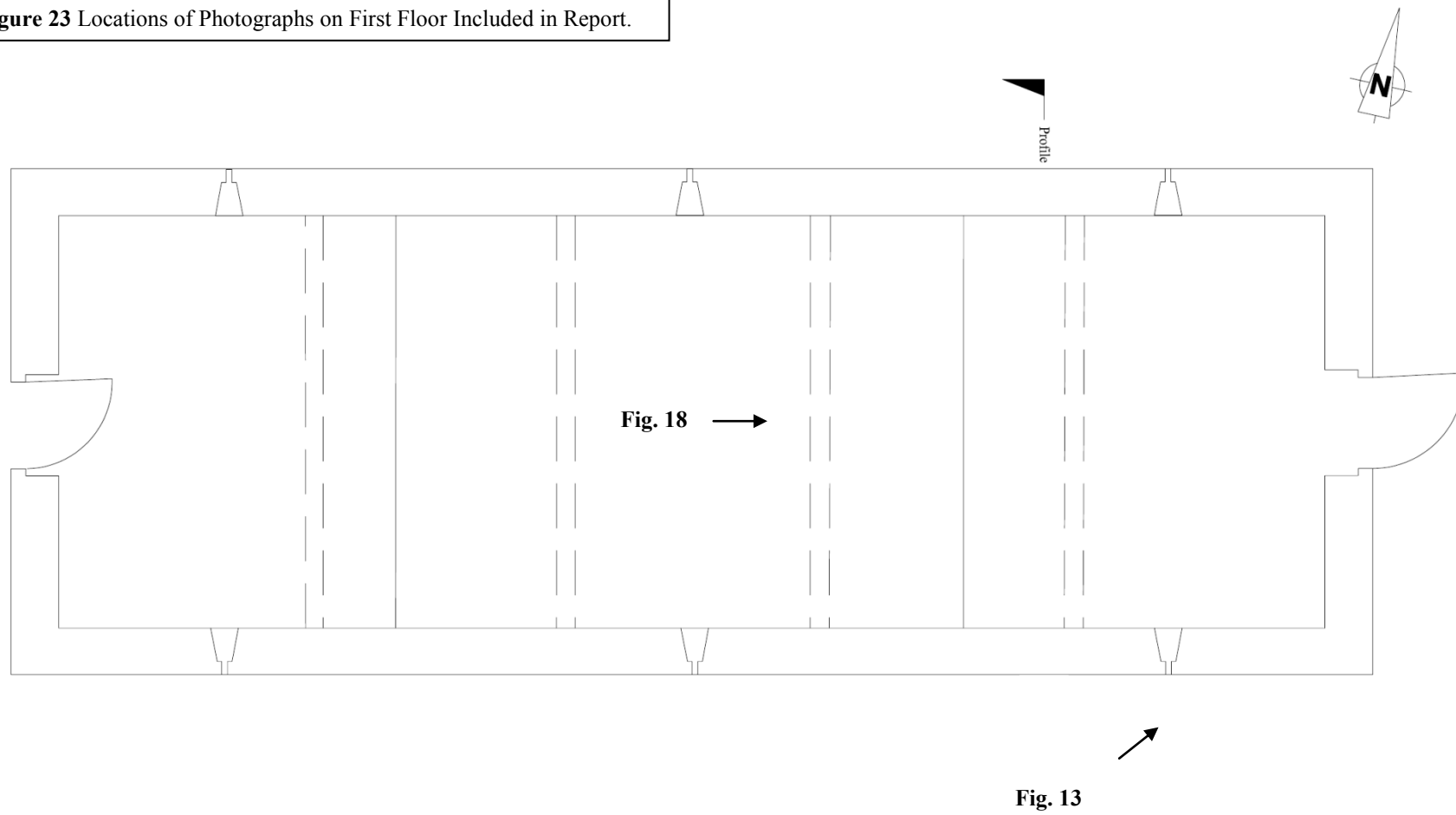
**Figure 21 Profile.**



**Figure 22** Locations of Photographs on Ground Floor Included in Report.



**Figure 23** Locations of Photographs on First Floor Included in Report.



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