LODGE FARMHOUSE
HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE

by

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Historical Analysis & Research Team
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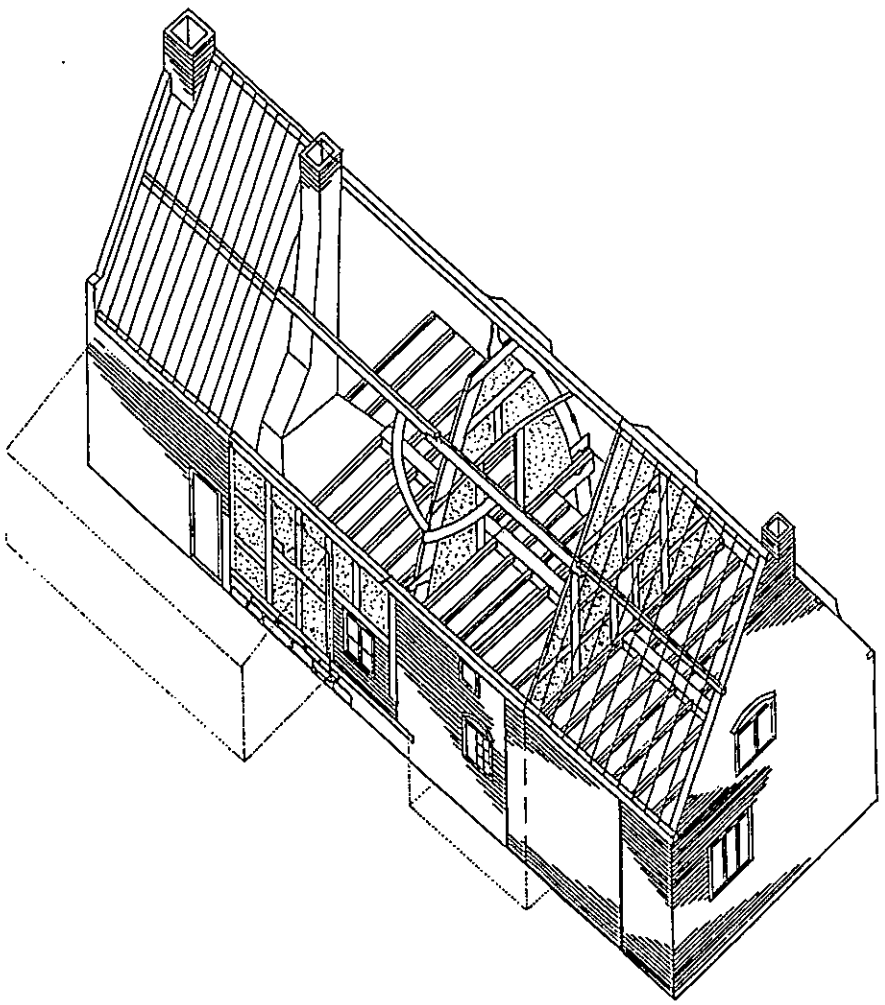

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH TEAM

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Introduction

This report sets out the results of a brief archaeological investigation of Lodge Farmhouse, Hollington. The purpose of the work was to consider the architectural and historic interest of the timber-framed building, and to establish the historical and archaeological implications of any proposal to demolish the structure.

The fieldwork for the study was carried out by Richard Bond, Andrew Wittrick and Chris Miele of English Heritage's Historical Research and Analysis Team during the week beginning 23rd September 1996. The work involved producing a drawn analytical record of selected parts of the building, and historical research in the Derbyshire Record Office. We are grateful to Mr Brownsword and his family for access to the building.

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Hollington was until relatively recently a hamlet or, as it was known in the eighteenth century, a 'township' within the parish of Longford, along with Brailsford, Alkmanton, Bently, and Rodsley. It comprises roughly 1,000 acres. Such documentary evidence as there is, therefore, has to do in large part with Longford. The bulk of these records are held in the County Record Office in Matlock. As for secondary literature, there is very little of general relevance and nothing specific to the problem at hand.

Overview

The hamlet of Hollington is, to judge by its place name, Anglo-Saxon in origin.[1] It appears in Domesday along with its neighbours Alkmonton, Bently, Rodsley and Thurvaston. They were hamlets in the large parish of Longford, which is itself not mentioned in Domesday, the name deriving from a later medieval landowner; however, archaeological evidence indicates there was a church on or near the present one at Longford from at least this time.[2] From 1313 until 1863, Longford was unusual in having both a Rector and Vicar.[3]

In Domesday these hamlets are given as estates of Henry de Ferrars. In the mid twelfth century, most the land in the parish passed to the Nicholas de Longford whose family retained in through the sixteenth century. Thereafter it passed to Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice during the reign of James I and a distant relation of the Cokes at Holkham in Norfolk. The last of his line died out in 1772, and the new owner, Wenman Roberts assumed the Coke name and arms.[4]

The manor of Hollington itself, however, came to the Meynell family in the time of Edward I and thereafter as held by the Crown, appurtenant to the Duchy of Lancaster. William Earl of Pembroke was lessee in the early

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[1] 'Holegn, holen' meaning 'holly tree' and 'tun' signifying 'town'. F. Davis, 'The Etymology of Some Derbyshire Place Names', *Jr. of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, vol. 2, 1880, pp. 33-71, at p. 51.

[2] T. A. Alison, *Historical Notes on Longford Parish and Church* (Derby, 1926), p. 1.

[3] Alison, p. 5.

[4] Anon., *The History and Topography of Ashbourn, the Valley of the Dove and Adjacent Villages, ...* (Ashbourn, 1839), pp. 101-4.

seventeenth century, Henry Vernon by the 1660s, and, by the late eighteenth century, the Rt. Hon Henry Venables. Sadly, however, the land on which Lodge Farm stands does not appear to have been part of the Crown estate.[5]

A recent statistical analysis of the Hearth Tax Assessments (1662-70) and Compton Census (1676) for the parish of Longford suggests a population of roughly 400, about average for Derbyshire at this time.[6] In 1789 Hollington consisted of 28 houses (as compared with Longford's 60).[7] There were 41 by the time of the 1821 Church Rate Census,[8] when the population can be calculated at slightly more than 300 persons.[9] Thereafter, according to the relevant *Victoria County History* volume, it levelled off, declining steeply in the last decade of the nineteenth century, hitting 154 in 1901.

The principal activity of most of these inhabitants well into the nineteenth century was mixed farming on a very, very small scale. Indeed, one late Georgian writer noted that most farmers in this part of the county had to rely on something else or content themselves with privation and destitution. While these comments were meant to apply to the southern part of Derbyshire as a whole, they seem to have been truest of Hollington and the surrounding areas. The modest prosperity which touched dairy farmers along the banks of the Dove in the eighteenth century, and the abundant acres of grain outside Derby itself, were not to be found on the fields of Hollington, which were described as 'unproductive and disgraceful' in 1817.[10] This had less to do with the soil, largely red marl and perfectly productive in other places, than it did with historical circumstances: fragmented land ownership and non-resident lords of the manor meant that Hollington and its surrounding hamlets were not enclosed until 1821. Even then improvements were slow in coming. Perhaps the most telling index of

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[5] D. and S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, vol. V, *Derbyshire*, p. 201.

[6] D. Edwards, 'Population in Derbyshire in the Reign of King Charles II. The Use of Hearth Tax Assessments and the Compton Census', *Derbyshire Archaeological Jr.*, vol. 102, 1982, pp. 106-117, at p. 114.

[7] J. Pilkington, *A View of the Present State of Derbyshire* ... (2 vols., Derby, 1789), vol. 2, pp. 261-2.

[8] Church Rate Book, Hollington, Derbyshire Record Office, D/804 A/PW2, compiled in September 1821.

[9] *Victoria County History, Derbyshire*, ed. by W. Page (London, 1907), vol. 2, p. 195.

[10] J. Farey, Sr., *General View of the Minerals of Derbyshire* (London, 1811-17), vol. 2, pp. 25-6, 77-8.

Hollington's humility is the fact (and a most irksome one it is too from the point of view of historical research) that no tithes were returned following the 1840 assessment.

Lodge Farm

'Lodge Farm' is a relatively modern designation, which is, again, unfortunate as it makes it almost impossible to track the owners of the land in the very complete parish registers which survive for Longford. The most important document relating to the farmstead and its buildings is the Enclosure Award and accompanying plan *(fig. 1)* of 1820.[11] The lodge farm site was in the possession of John Wright, who also held the freehold. In acreage the farmstead constituted 2.1.16. Wright had the two fields to the north, lots no. 218 and 219 (2.1.3 and 2.1.8 respectively) as well as some twelve other parcels totalling, making for a total of some 60 acres. He must also have had a few small holdings in other parts of the parish, as he was rated for 78.1.28 acres in 1821. Wright's Hollington properties were, with the exception of the fields adjacent the farmstead, widely scattered, some of them still retaining an essentially medieval configuration. Indeed, one of the lots to the north is described as a 'croft' in the Church Rate Survey of 1821.[12] That same document identifies Wright simply as a 'small farmer' and gives no indication of wife or children, although this was the convention followed for all 'men of property' in the 'township'. Relative to the rest of the inhabitants Wright's farm was substantial. Most of the others farmed two or three dozen acres at most, and a good many were crofting.

One of the most tantalising pieces of evidence from the 1820 Enclosure award is the name given for the narrow lane to the east of Lodge Farm. This is identified as 'Hall Knowl'. In a lease of 1776 it is given as 'Hall Knoo'.[13] This perhaps explains one of the perplexing features of the house, namely, the reuse of what is probably a carved dais beam as the bressummer of the brick fireplace in the second bay from the east. The quality of this carving suggests it comes from a building of some status, perhaps the eponymous 'Hall Knowl'.

The parish registers for Longford are, as noted above, exceptionally complete, stretching back well into the seventeenth century.[14] John Wright appears to have

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[11] Derbyshire Record Office, D 804 A/PI 109.

[12] DRO, D 804 A/PW2.

[13] DRO, D 757 2/T1 and T2.

[14] DRO microfilm, XMI/326.

had a brother in the hamlet, Edward, a farmer of very slim means indeed. Their father appears to have been Samuel, whose father in turn was also Edward. The name Wright can be traced back to 1745, but it is impossible to link any of these to a particular property, except, of course, for John, who was noted in 1821 as resident of Lodge Farm. It is tempting to see these Wrights as related to the Rev. John Wright, rector of Longford, who died on 10 January 1681, or the Rev. Wright who was installed as vicar in 1692.[15] Such must remain pure conjecture, as no Wrights appear in parish registers between 1707 and 1745 and, furthermore, because the surname is not uncommon in Derbyshire.

Conclusions

There appears, then, to be no documentary evidence to shed light on the history of Lodge Farm prior to 1820, the date of the Enclosure Award Map. However, the general picture of poverty painted by the sources may help to explain why the structure was tinkered with over time rather than rebuilt in its entirety. Second, the 'Hall Knowl' on the 1820 Enclosure Award Map suggests the origin of the carved bressummer beam to the fireplace, perhaps even the source for the cruck reused in the seventeenth century. This, in turn, raises the possibility of archaeological remains on or near the site.

[15] Alison, pp. 7, 20.

2. Architectural description

Exterior

Lodge Farmhouse is a single range house of four bays and one and a half storeys. The building is aligned approximately east-west and situated on the northern side of the present farm yard of Lodge Farm. At its west end the house is built into the slope of the higher ground which rises to the north and west of the site. The ground to the immediate north and south of the building has recently been excavated down to the level of the main farmyard.

The house is built mainly of brick but was originally timber-framed. Most of the wall framing has been lost, however the original timber wall plates still survive along the entire length of the three westernmost bays. The bay at the east end has been rebuilt in brick.

The original wall framing survives in part along the rear (north) wall of the easternmost inner bay (the hall bay). The wall framing pattern is of small square panels, a timber-framing technique used throughout the Midlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Mercer, plates 80-82, 1975; Harris, p.71, 1978). On the ground floor the wall frame has been lined in brick on the inside but still retains its original lath and plaster infill. One or two of the members of the wall frame may be reused timbers.

The wall frame sits on a stone plinth. Roof tiles have been used to pack the space between the plinth and sill beam of the wall frame, and traces of a former cement render survive across parts of the plinth. A further section of the plinth can be seen on the south side of the hall bay; elsewhere the plinth has been lost following the rebuilding of the walls. A number of stone blocks are incorporated into the brickwork at the base of the east gable.

The first floor rooms of the three westernmost bays are lit by a series of three eyebrow dormer windows on the south (front) wall. The dormers were added during a later period of alteration, perhaps during the mid-late eighteenth century. Some of the window handles and hinges, etc are of an early type and may be the original fittings.

The roof covering is of thatch but is in very poor condition and at present covered with corrugated metal sheeting.

Interior

The house is divided into four bays, with a stone-lined cellar below the second bay from the west. Between the second and third bays is a cruck truss, tree-ring dated to the late fifteenth century. Empty mortices and peg holes in the ends of the tie beam and lower collar show that the cruck truss has been reconstructed and was of

a wider span originally. The weathered appearance of some of the timbers in the truss indicates that they have been reused.

The cruck truss sits directly over the east wall of the cellar. A flight of stone steps leads down to the cellar at the south-east corner. The walls of the cellar are lined in stone except for the upper section of the north wall which is of brick and dates from the rebuilding of the external rear wall above.

To the south of the cellar is the staircase which appears to date from the beginning of this century.

On the ground floor the cellar bay is divided from the west end bay by a brick wall. The brickwork is relatively recent and possibly of twentieth century date. Above the partition wall at first floor level is a timber roof truss. The truss consists of two principal posts giving direct support to the roof purlins, short posts at each end, a sill beam, a collar, and short horizontal rails. The end posts are not integral with the wall plates but are placed flush against them, i.e. the truss was constructed between the two wall plates. Presumably the truss was framed using mortice and tenon joints, however only one of the joints appears to be a pegged joint.

The brick partition wall between the two easternmost bays and the internal brick chimney stack to the west (hall) side appear to be of the same date. The large fireplace opening on the ground floor is spanned by a timber bressumer. The bressumer is richly decorated with roll mouldings and castellation of late-medieval type (Mercer, p.177 & plate 104, 1975).

The ground floor room of the east end bay has a concrete floor. The ground floor room of the next adjoining bay to the west (the fireplace bay) has a black-and-white quarry tile floor dating from the nineteenth century; the tiles measure 6" x 6" and are laid to a chequerboard pattern. The timber floor over the cellar presumably dates from the primary phase of construction, i.e. the seventeenth century; the remainder of the ground floor of the cellar bay is laid with nineteenth century brick paviors. The floor of the ground floor room of the west end bay is laid with nineteenth century machine-made clay paviors; the paviors measure 10" x 10" x 2".

Lime-ash floors exist at ground floor level over the cellar and upstairs over the cellar, hall and kitchen bays. The upper floor of the parlour bay may also have a floor of this type but a modern screed has been placed as a floor finish and now covers any evidence.

Lime-ash floors were common in the East Midlands and further west in the Cotswolds from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries and were in common use in every class of house. The traditional method of construction used reed or straw placed directly over the floor joists and secured by battens. Onto this base a layer of plaster (consisting of lime/gypsum/ash or animal dung) up to 100mm (4") thick was applied, trowelled smooth and allowed to dry slowly to prevent cracking.

The floor over the cellar has been constructed in this traditional way, and together with the supporting floor structure may date from the original build. However, upstairs the floor covering has been applied directly over the floorboards and appears to have been used as a levelling compound. The floor finish has been cast around later floor openings in the kitchen bay and staircase and judging by its condition may be of nineteenth century date.

Roof

The roof has a ridge piece and side purlins. The ridge piece is laid flat over the three westernmost bays (the primary three-bay structure) and laid on edge over the east end bay. At the cruck truss the ridge piece is carried on a short post which stands above a saddle linking the tops of the cruck blades.

The purlins over the two middle bays have plain chamfers; at the point of intersection with the cruck cross frame each chamfer terminates in a stepped run-out stop. The purlins on the west side of the cross frame continue up to, and slightly beyond, the first floor roof truss separating the two westernmost bays. The chamfers do not terminate at the roof truss but continue instead to the ends of the timbers. At the cruck cross frame the purlins are braced to the cruck blades with downward curving windbraces. There is a halved joint in the purlins immediately to the east side of the cruck truss. In the bay to the east of the cruck cross frame the rafters are in short lengths overlapping at the purlin. Most of the rafters of the southern roof slope are smoke-blackened timbers reused from an earlier house.

The roof over the west end bay has been rebuilt but retains its original ridge piece; the rafters and purlins are of very poor quality.

The roof over the east end of the house dates from the period of construction of the east end bay, i.e. the early eighteenth century.

3. Critical appraisal of existing structural records and interpretations

Report by Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory

A dendrochronological survey of Lodge Farmhouse was carried out by Nottingham University in July 1994. A total of fifteen core samples were taken from the following elements of the timber frame:

- the cruck cross frame
- the roof truss between the cellar bay and parlour bay
- the roof purlins
- the main beams supporting the first floor frame.

The survey was successful in producing felling dates for the following timbers:

- the two cruck spurs (1469 -10+15)
- one of the cruck windbraces (1469 -10+15)
- the two purlins (at the cruck truss) (1469 -10+15)
- the first floor beam in the hall bay (1629)
- the roof truss between the cellar bay and parlour bay (two dates: early C17th and late C15th)

As in all tree-ring surveys, it is important to realize that the dates provided are the felling dates of the trees from which the timbers were cut. Establishing the felling dates of the timbers does not automatically produce a construction date for a building, since the timbers themselves may be second-hand timbers salvaged from an earlier building and reused in the construction of the standing building, or alternatively may have been inserted into the building during a later stage of alteration. This is indeed the case at Lodge Farmhouse, where there is firm structural evidence that the truss has been at least partially reconstructed and is therefore likely to pre-date the construction of the house itself.

Report by Barbara Hutton and William Hurd on the historical development of Lodge Farmhouse

This report was written in 1991. It contains a brief architectural description of the building and sets out to explain in broad terms the historical development of the building. The report provides a good starting point for any future research into Lodge Farmhouse and suggests the possibility that the house included a cattle shed at its east end originally.

In the report the authors make a number of assumptions about the development of the timber-framed structure which the recent detailed investigation has shown to be incorrect. In particular, the report makes no mention of the fact that the cruck

truss has been reconstructed, or that the first floor truss was inserted into the present building during a later period of alteration. The dormer windows are not framed into the wall plates (as the report states) and could therefore have been added at any date. Most importantly, the drawings illustrating the report are essentially diagrammatic and contain a number of inaccuracies, and are insufficiently detailed as record drawings to enable a proper analysis of the structure.

4. The historical development of Lodge Farmhouse: the structural evidence

Despite its straightforward plan the building has a complicated structural history stretching back some 350 years. At least four major phases of building activity are discernable, beginning with the construction of the original timber-framed house, probably in the seventeenth century. Enough evidence was found to attempt a set of reconstruction drawings showing how the house may have appeared at each stage of development *(figs 2-5)*.

Phase 1. Seventeenth century

(Figure 2)

The house appears to have originated as a timber-framed structure of four bays. It had a stone plinth and a small, stone-lined, cellar under the second bay from the west. The house had square panel wall framing at the rear and possibly close studding across the front wall of the parlour (W) bay.

The two middle bays of the present house are divided by a timber-framed cruck truss. The timbers of the truss have been tree-ring dated to the late-fifteenth century; however, it is clear from the configuration of some of the timbers that the truss has been reconstructed and was therefore reused in the construction of the seventeenth century house. The seventeenth century house may have had further cruck trusses, however any evidence for these has been lost.

The hall fireplace probably dates from the original period of construction. The fireplace has a large opening spanned by a timber bressumer (or lintel). The bressumer is decorated with elaborate mouldings datable to c.1500 and must therefore be a reused timber. The present brick chimney stack was constructed sometime in the eighteenth century, conceivably as a replacement for an earlier timber-framed smoke hood. Given the lack of evidence for first floor windows during this period, it is assumed that the ground floor rooms were open to the roof originally.

In her report on the building, Barbara Hutton suggests the possibility that the house may have included a cowshed at its east end originally.

Phase 2. Early eighteenth century.

(Figure 3)

This period saw the first of the many alterations to the original timber-framed house. The square panel rear wall framing at the east end of the west bay and stone plinth below was replaced by the present section of brickwork.

The present east end bay was built to provide a new kitchen with cooking range and external bread oven on the rear wall. The earlier timber-framed walls were rebuilt in brick and the wall plates replaced, however the present plan may reflect the original plan and cross passage arrangement.

Accommodation was provided at first floor level within the cellar bay. The east end of the main first floor beam rests upon the tie beam of cruck truss. Many of the floor joists are reused timbers and are morticed to the beam with a soffit tenon.

Phase 3. Mid-late eighteenth century

(Figure 4)

The timber-framed smoke hood in the hall bay was replaced by a brick chimney stack, and the timber-framed cross frame separating the east end bay and the hall bay was rebuilt in brick. Accommodation was provided at first floor level over the hall bay. (However, note that the main beam supporting the first floor frame has been tree-ring dated to 1629; the beam may therefore be a reused timber, or alternatively the first floor was inserted soon after the house was constructed). The west end of the first floor beam over the hall is halved over the projecting end of the first floor beam in the cellar bay.

Phase 4. Nineteenth century to present

(Figure 5)

The west end bay and roof at this end were completely rebuilt during the nineteenth century. The present ceilings over the first floor rooms were added and the window in the north (rear) wall of the cruck bay was inserted. The brick ground floor partition wall between the cellar and parlour bays may be of twentieth century date. The single-storey outshot on the northern side of the building is constructed from concrete blocks and also dates from this century. It replaced an earlier outshot in this position shown on the 1820's Enclosure Award map.

5. The architectural and historic interest of Lodge Farmhouse

Lodge Farmhouse is an example of *cruck construction*, a traditional method of timber building dating back at least as far as the thirteenth century, and possibly much earlier. As a system building, cruck construction is based on the principal of the A-frame and is the most basic of structural forms. In a cruck building, the roof is supported by a series of *cruck trusses*; each truss is formed from a pair of long, curved timbers called *cruck blades* joined together at their tops to carry a *ridge piece* and linked by a *tie beam* or *collar* (or both). Crucks are found across the whole of central, western, southern and northern England and Wales, but are completely unknown both in East Anglia and the South-East and the extreme west of the country. In 1981, a little more than three thousand cruck buildings were reported as surviving in England and Wales (Alcock, p.6, 1981).

Lodge Farmhouse may be amongst the last houses in the county to have been built using crucks, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries having seen the end of the cruck tradition in the Midlands, and with most of the later cruck buildings being barns. Only in the poorest regions of England (especially in the North) did the cruck tradition persist as an archaic and primitive form until, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, timber-framing finally gave way to other building materials such as brick and stone as they became cheaper and freely-available.

The plan of Lodge Farmhouse appears to be based on the traditional parlour-hall-services plan of the English medieval house. The four-room plan seems surprisingly large (Hutton, p.2, 1991) and may suggest a former longhouse arrangement with the three westernmost bays being the main living accommodation and a cow byre (now rebuilt as the kitchen bay) at the eastern end. It is tempting to see the present arrangement of opposing external doorways in the kitchen bay as being descended from an earlier medieval cross passage. The arrangement of hall fireplace backing onto the entry was traditional in post-medieval houses, especially in northern England; it was also of considerable antiquity, being derived from the medieval aisled halls of the Pennines region (Mercer, p.56, 1975).

The exact source of the surviving cruck truss and other medieval timbers reused in the construction of Lodge Farmhouse may never be known. However, the fact that frame of the cruck truss appears to have been only partially dismantled and reassembled suggests that the earlier house must have stood very close to, if not on, the site of the present building. The reasons behind the dismantling or demolition of the earlier cruck-framed house are also unknown, however from the precise carpentry of the cruck truss and decorative mouldings on the reused bressumer we can speculate that the late-fifteenth century house was of some quality.

The end of the medieval open field system and breakdown of feudal society in England, whilst providing opportunities for improvement amongst the yeoman farmer class of society, created conditions of even greater hardship for the rural poor. Examples can be found throughout central and southern England of houses sub-divided in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to provide accommodation

for the growing numbers of agricultural labourers and their families. At Lodge Farmhouse, the use of second-hand building materials and history of piecemeal structural repairs and alterations made over the course of many centuries presents a similar picture of rural poverty: in this case the plight of the small farmer, struggling to make a living from his handful of unproductive fields.

6. The proposal to demolish Lodge Farmhouse: the historical and archaeological implications

Where the original wall framing is missing the walls have been rebuilt in brick. Although of little architectural significance these areas of later brickwork have the potential to explain the sequence of building activity on the site, and contribute largely to the architectural character of the building. The dismantling and re-erection of the historic brickwork, however carefully undertaken, would inevitably result in the loss of important archaeological information and seriously compromise the historical integrity of the building.

The proposal to dismantle and reassemble the timber frame poses a further serious threat to the historic fabric, with the use of traditional timber repair techniques such as scarf joints to repair the ends of damaged timbers leading to the loss of further archaeological evidence.

The condition of the lime-ash floors is quite good and they appear to have been well formed and maintained. If dismantling of the building was allowed to take place, this type of floor construction would be totally lost.

Underneath the present house there may be evidence of an earlier building on the site. The demolition of Lodge Farmhouse would result in the destruction of any such below-ground archaeology and therefore should be accompanied by a properly conducted archaeological excavation of the site.

7. The potential for further research

This report is based on fairly rapid appraisal of the building, and only a partial record of its fabric. Nevertheless, it has been sufficient to demonstrate the complexity of the structure, and the importance of studying it in some detail if the full story of its development is to be understood.

As it stands, in its present position, the building contains a large amount of information, much of which would be lost were the building to be dismantled. The following list of topics provide some indication of the archaeological and historical potential of further study of Lodge Farm in its present form:

Function and status

What was the building's original function - was it always just a house or did it include, as Barbara Hutton suggests, accommodation for cattle at the east end. Evidence for animal accommodation might possibly be found by further investigating the construction of the kitchen and the east end bay.

Interior

How did the interior of the building develop? It seems that the current stair was inserted in the nineteenth century; where therefore was the original stair? Is there any evidence for an earlier stair in the pattern of the floor beams and joists? What is the sequence in which the current wall partitions and their doors were inserted?

Exterior

At present we do not know the location or form of the seventeenth century windows to the building; however there may be evidence for these in the existing wall framing. The eyebrow dormers appear to have been inserted in the eighteenth century. Further work might establish whether the fittings and some of the glazing are original, and it would be useful to know how rare such windows were in this area.

The Roof

A full record of the rafters, their carpenter's marks, and reused timbers may help to explain the sequence of construction of the present roof and any past repairs and alterations, and may reveal more about the form of the late-fifteenth century cruck house.

The Cruck Truss

We are still not clear about the precise manner in which the cruck truss was erected, how much was dismantled and how much remained jointed. Further work in this area, in particular a study of the carpenter's marks and carpentry joints, may show how the present frame was assembled and why the framing of the cruck truss was altered.

Construction Techniques

In its present form, the building potentially contains a great deal of information about the methods used in its own construction in particular, and seventeenth century building techniques in general. A study of the carpenter's marks, including a description of how they were made (scribed, chiselled or painted, etc?), which parts of the frames were numbered, whether or not the marks follow a numerical progression, and in what direction the timbers were numbered, may provide sufficient information for a theoretical reconstruction of the original timber-framed building; this in turn may shed some light on the order in which the timber frame was assembled. By combining this information with an detailed analysis of the carpentry joints and various timber and brick repairs and structural alterations made over the centuries, it may be possible to establish much about the construction history of the building.

A study of the carpentry in general, including the types of wood used and where in the building different types of wood occur (e.g. in the cross frames, roof frames) may help establish the status of building. Investigation of how the timbers were converted from trees (e.g. which timbers were split, hand sawn or machine sawn) may help with the dating of different parts of the building.

Further Recording

The basic requirement of any analytical building survey is a set of accurate floor planes at each level, elevation of each face of the building and section drawn to conventional scales (usually 1:20). If the building is to be demolished and re-erected , and is to retain as much as possible of is current archaeological and historical interest, the record should draw on the following evidence.

Bricks: brick courses should be shown, and a brick typology established as a basis for identifying areas of a different brick types on the elevations. All buildings breaks should be shown, including straight joints, areas of rebuilding, blockings and new openings.

Mortar: a typology of mortar (colour, texture, inclusion) should be established and areas of mortar identified on elevations. This information should be used as a basis for refining sequence of construction.

Decorative mouldings: (timber bressumer, door architraves, staircase) recording drawings at 1:1 or appropriate scale.

Floor frames: should be recorded, identifying species of wood, scantlings of timber and carpentry details.

Windows: recording drawing required to show joinery and metal fixtures and glazing; 1:1 drawings of joinery.

Cross Frames: detailed recording drawing required of both sides of cruck truss and first floor roof truss. including evidence for carpenters' marks, carpentry joints, weathering, type and construction of infill.

Well Frames: (as above)

Roof: plan and elevation, identifying all reused medieval timbers, the position of smoke blackening, carpenter's marks, empty joints, rafter holes, apex joint and well plate housing for rafters.

Photography: a thorough photographic record of the building should be made.

Demolition Technique

If the historical and architectural interest of the building to be retained in any degree, the applicant's statement on method of demolition should allow for the following elements as a minimum:

a) Work should not commence until a thorough record of the building has been made as set out above, and a full set of working scale drawings produced which can be used during the demolition process.

b) All timbers should be numbered, and their position noted precisely on scale drawings. A standard position should be chosen for numbering as that face and position can be reconstructed and each numbered timber should identified on drawings.

c) All brick and stone courses should be numbered within the areas of each individual build and course numbers should be recorded on the elevation drawings.

d) Internal joinery should be numbered and identified on internal plans elevation; fixture and fittings (eg: windows glazing) should also be marked and identified.

e) Areas of masonry should be dismantled in courses, the bricks cleaned by hand, stacked on palettes and wrapped or protected (particularly important for hand made bricks).

f) Areas of in situ timber should be dismantled in a manner as close as possible to the sequence of erection. Pegs should be knocked out and stored, and joints dismantled carefully so as not to damage tenons. Timbers should be cut out.

g) Infill panels should be carefully removed, and plaster layers checked wall painting or other decorative treatment.

h) All materials should be stored in a dry, secure store until ready to be re-used. A thorough survey of all timbers should be made, and those requiring treatment isolated and treated accordingly. Each timber should assessed for its capacity for re-use, and the results of that assessment agreed with English Heritage. Timbers, or other materials not to be re-used should be retained until disposal is agreed with English Heritage.

i) An archaeological excavation should be undertaken of the area beneath the building once the structure has been dismantled.

j) A report should be produced within 6 months of the demolition of the building, setting out results of the work including the excavation, and provided a basis for re-erection of the building.

It may not be physically possible to re-use infill panels or the lime ash floors.

If Lodge Farm is dismantled and re-erected, it is likely the following will be lost:

1. Fabric
   - damaged to timbers and repair/replacement
   - infill panels (wattle and daub)
   - original thatch
   - glazing pattern to windows
   - plan form?
   - lime ash floors

2. Sequence
   - reconstruction of cruck and sequence
   - evidence for use building and function of rooms
   - eighteenth/nineteenth century changes to building
   - relationship to sub-surface archaeology which may hold key to earlier building

3. Topographical position
   - relationship to settlement
   - relationship to Hall Know and the street layout
   - relationship to open fields

<u>Research into English historic carpentry</u>

In a wider context, Lodge Farmhouse, as a rare (albeit much-altered) example of a seventeenth century cruck-built open hall house provides a valuable opportunity to study at first hand some of the important changes that were taking place in English carpentry during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Possibly aided by the increasing demand for curved oak for shipbuilding, the period saw a gradual

change away from cruck construction towards the use of more efficient timber-framing techniques such as box-framing (Harris, p.73, 1978); the adoption of a modified version of the traditional three-unit plan and use of a salvaged medieval cruck truss in the construction of a new house at this time is therefore both unusual and intriguing.

To quote from Dr Alcock: "(As a building type) cruck buildings are of immense national significance as the major type of surviving medieval house, especially in the Midland cruck heartland, including Derbyshire. They are particularly important as being examples of the homes of ordinary villagers and peasants, and provide unique opportunities to understand the life styles and environment of our medieval predecessors".

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Alcock, N W. CBA Research Report: Cruck construction. 1981. Council for British Archaeology.

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Mercer, Eric (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments). English Vernacular Houses. 1995. London, HMSO.

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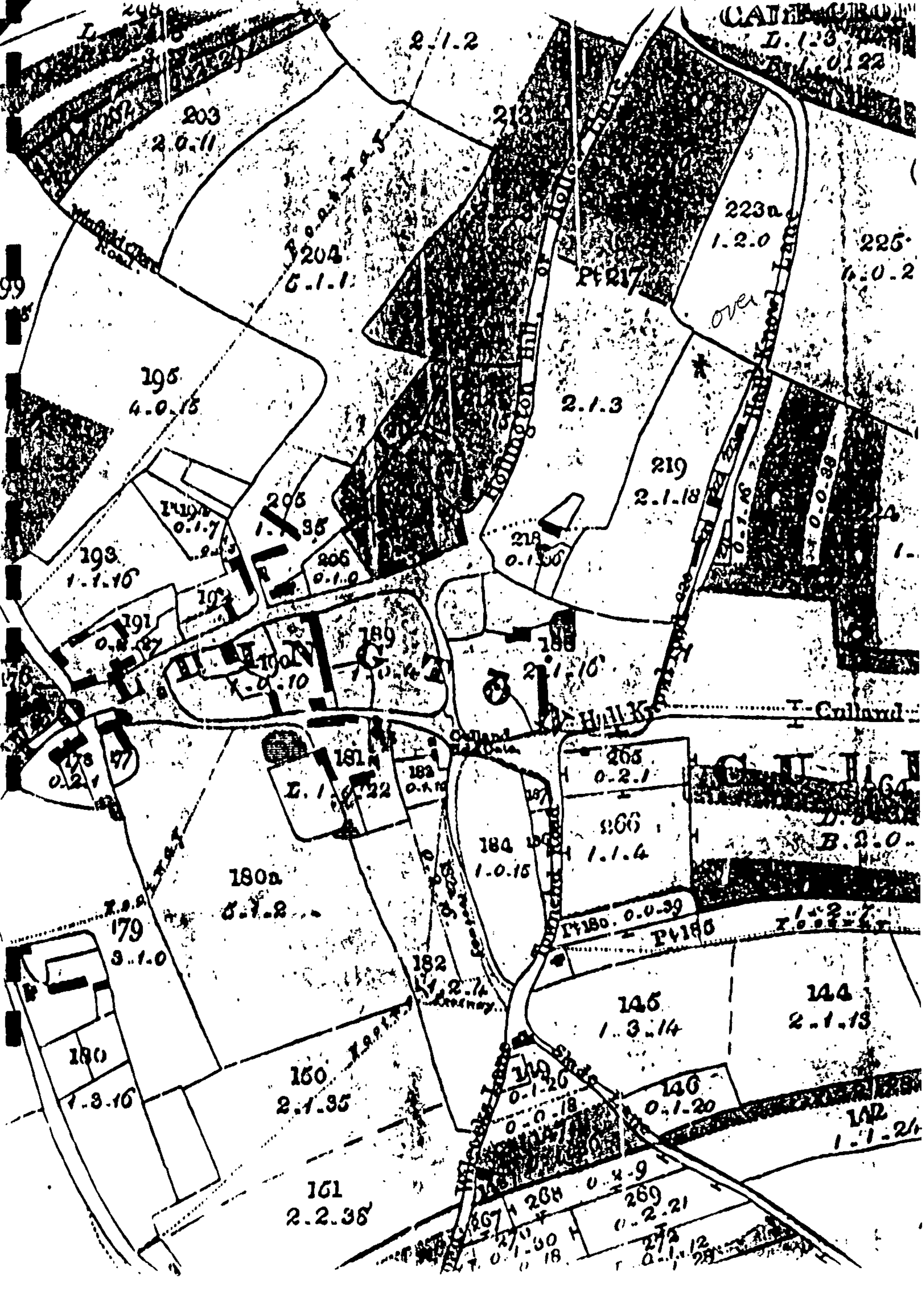
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223a
1.2.0
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2.1.18
193
1.1.16
206
0.1.0
189
190
0.0.10
185
Hill Knoll
Colland
181
L.1.0.22
183
185
0.2.1
266
1.1.4
184
1.0.15
B.2.0
180a
0.1.2
179
3.1.0
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1.2.14
145
1.3.14
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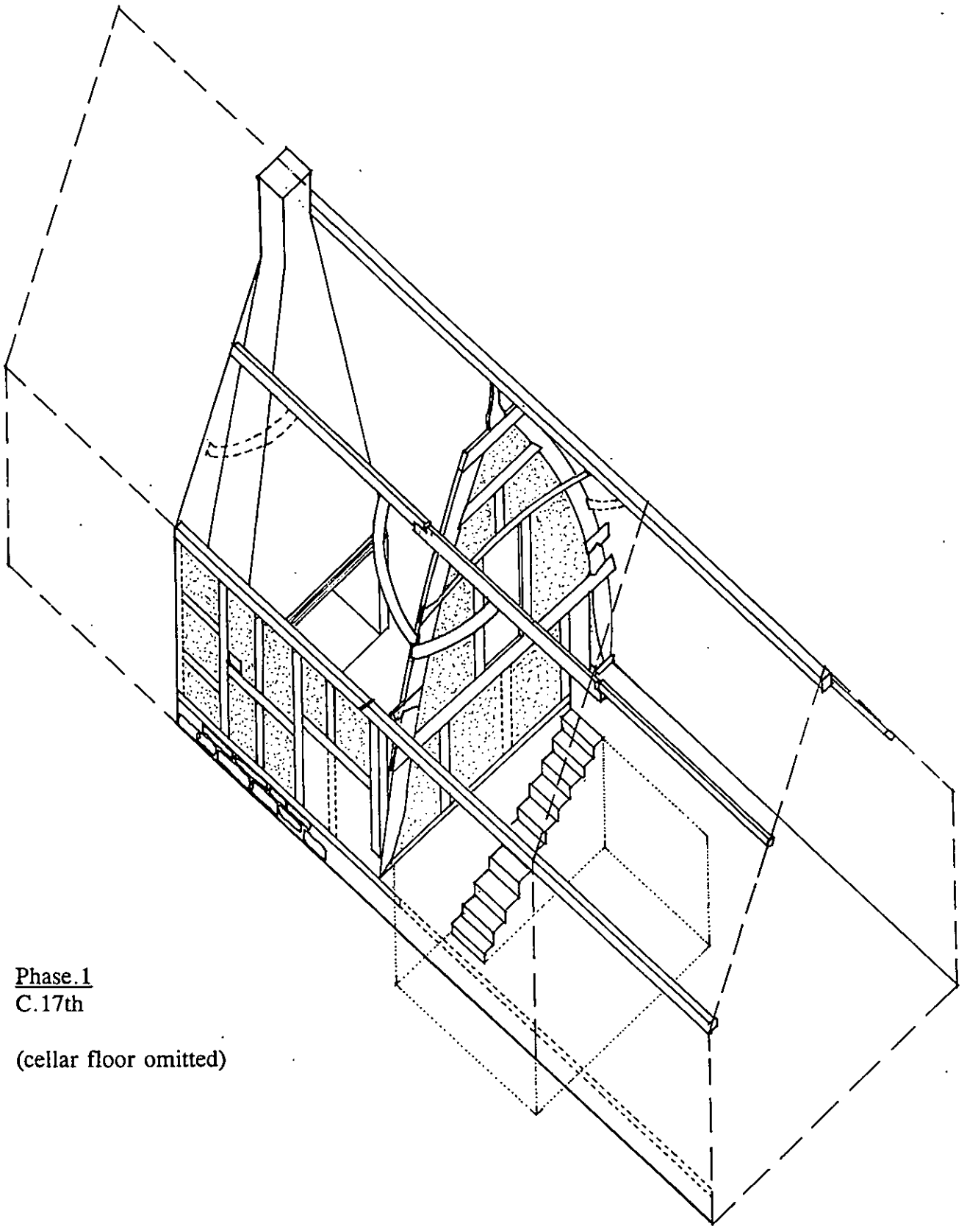
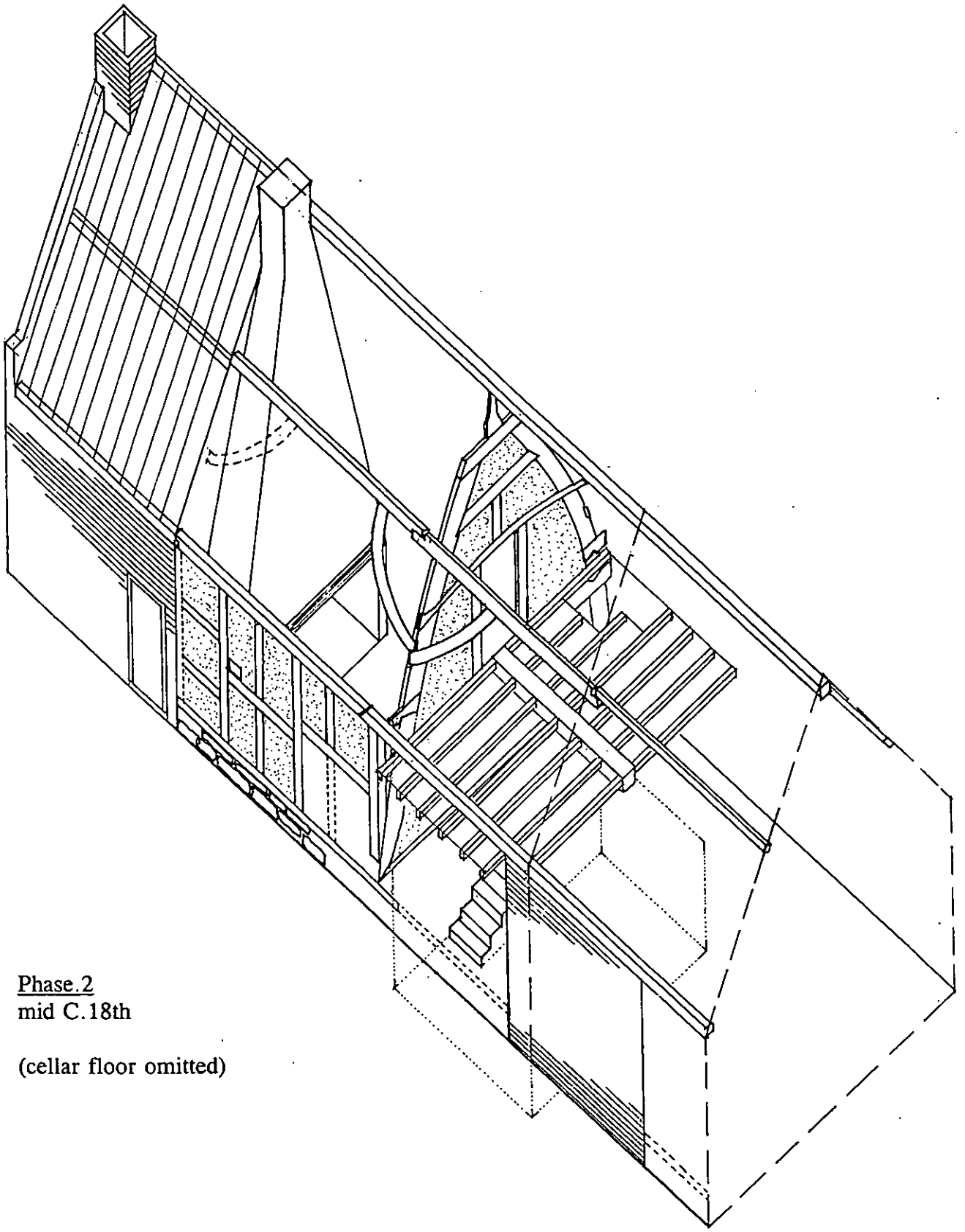


Phase.1
C.17th

(cellar floor omitted)

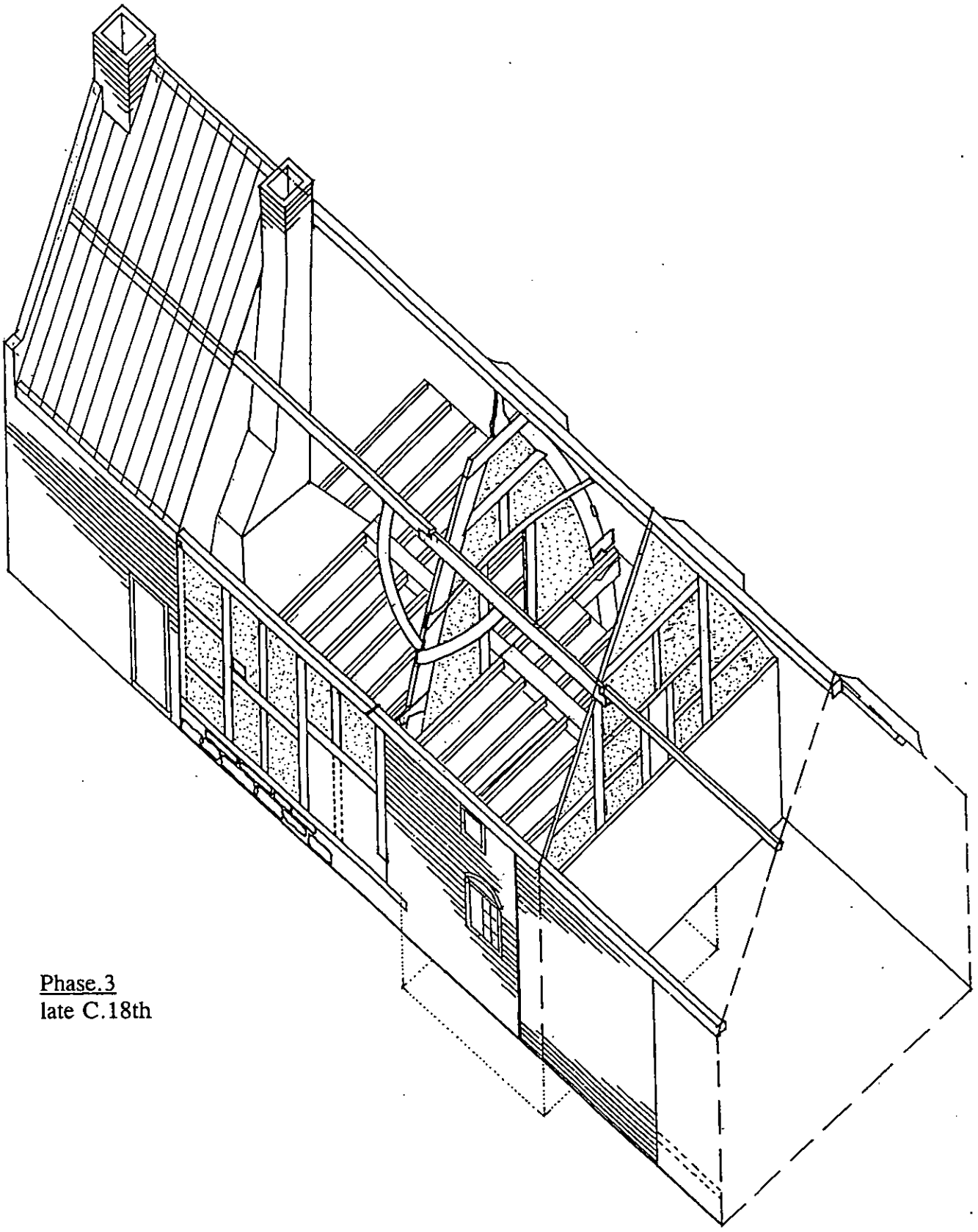
LODGE FARMHOUSE, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Fig.2



Phase.2
mid C.18th

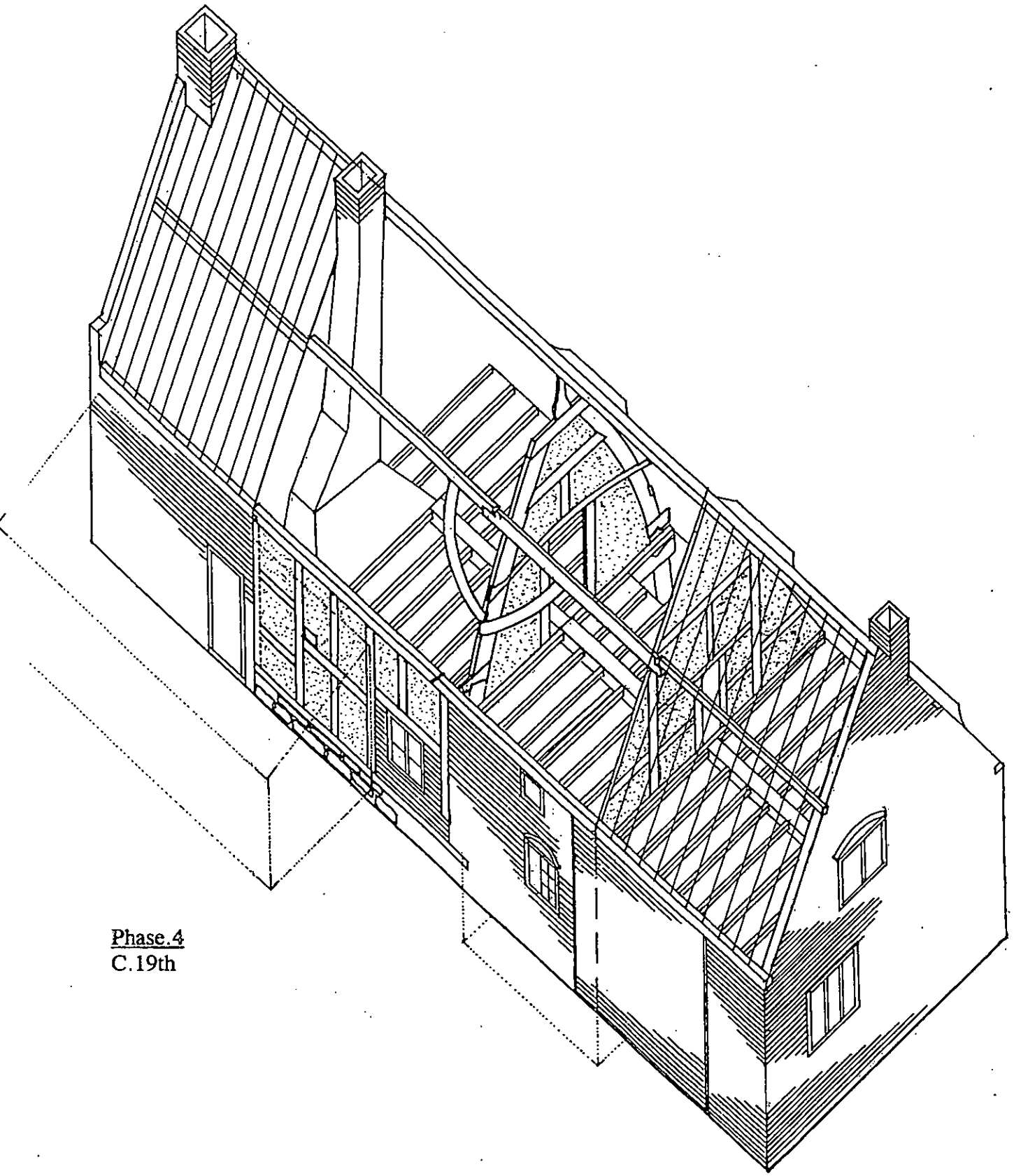
(cellar floor omitted)

LODGE FARMHOUSE, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Fig.3



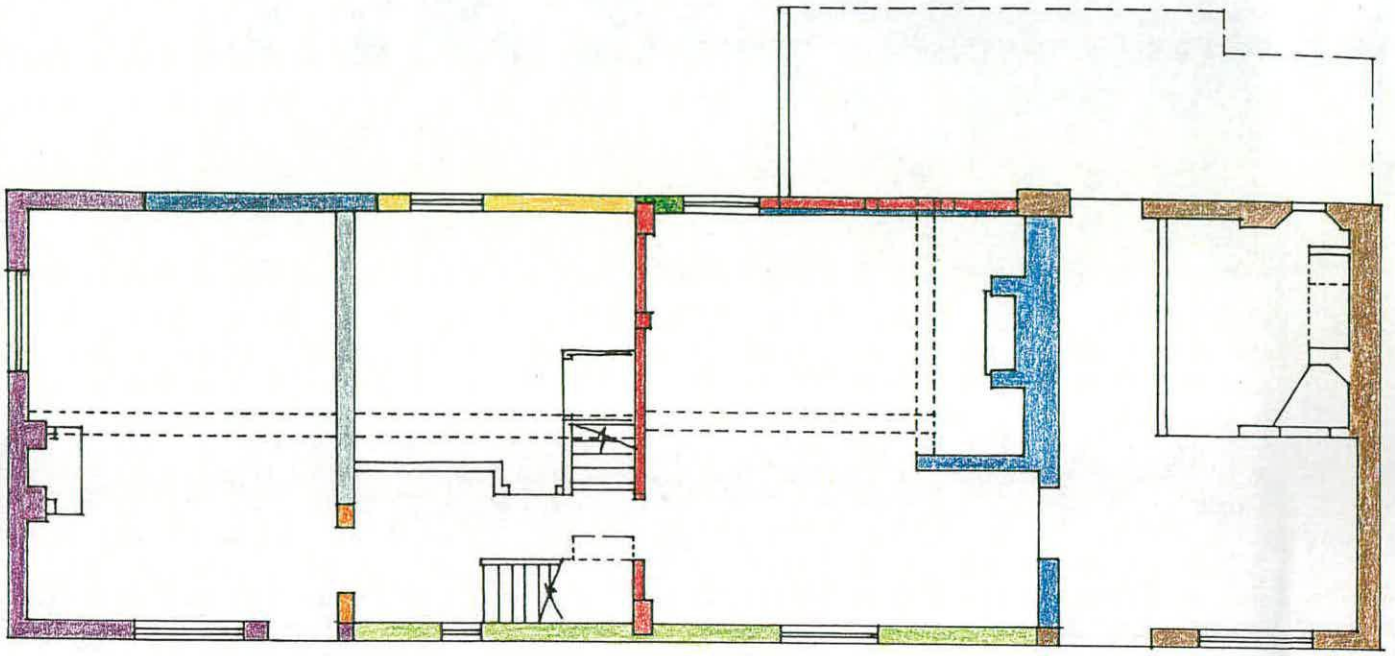
Phase.3
late C.18th

LODGE FARMHOUSE, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Fig.4

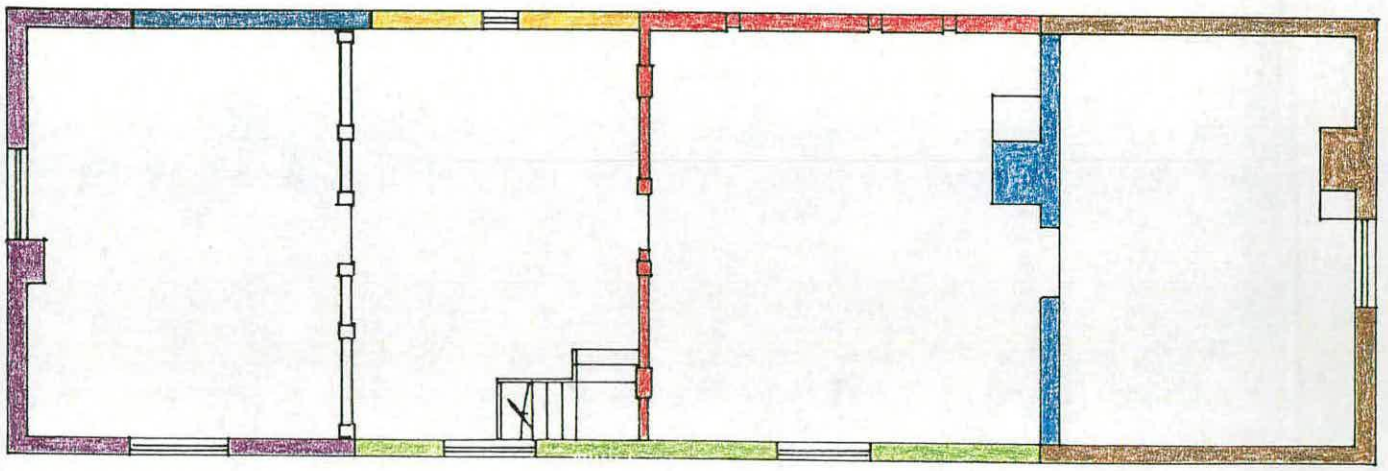


Phase.4
C.19th

LODGE FARMHOUSE, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Fig.5



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

C.17th

early C.18th

mid C.18th

mid C.18th

late C.18th

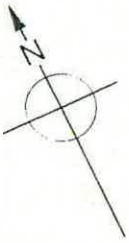
late C.18th

early C.19th

mid C.19th

mid C.19th

C.20th



FLOOR PLANS INDICATING PHASIN

LODGE FARM,
Hollington,
Derbyshire.

Fig. 6.

LODGE FARM, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
West Elevation of Extant Cruck Frame

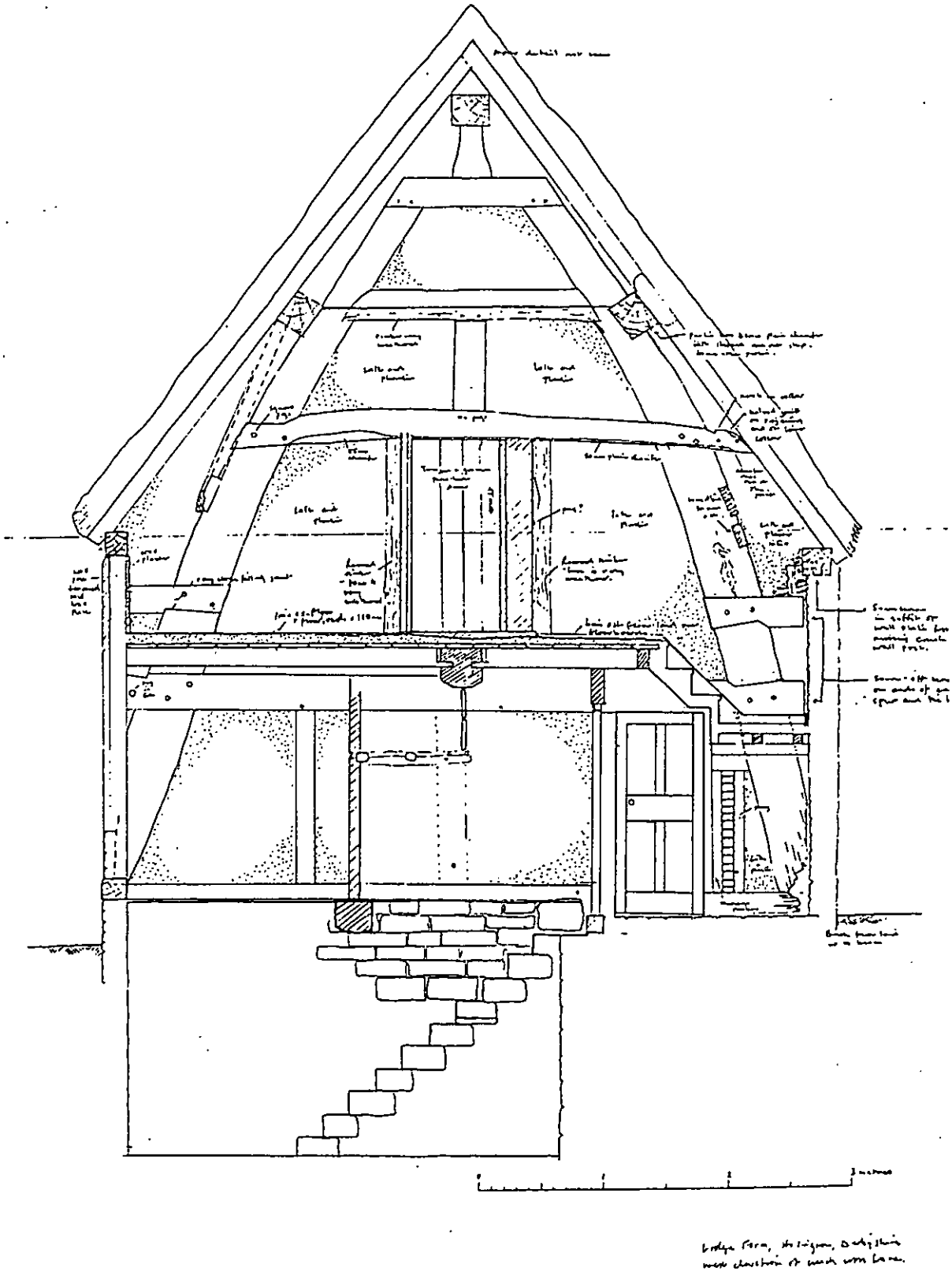
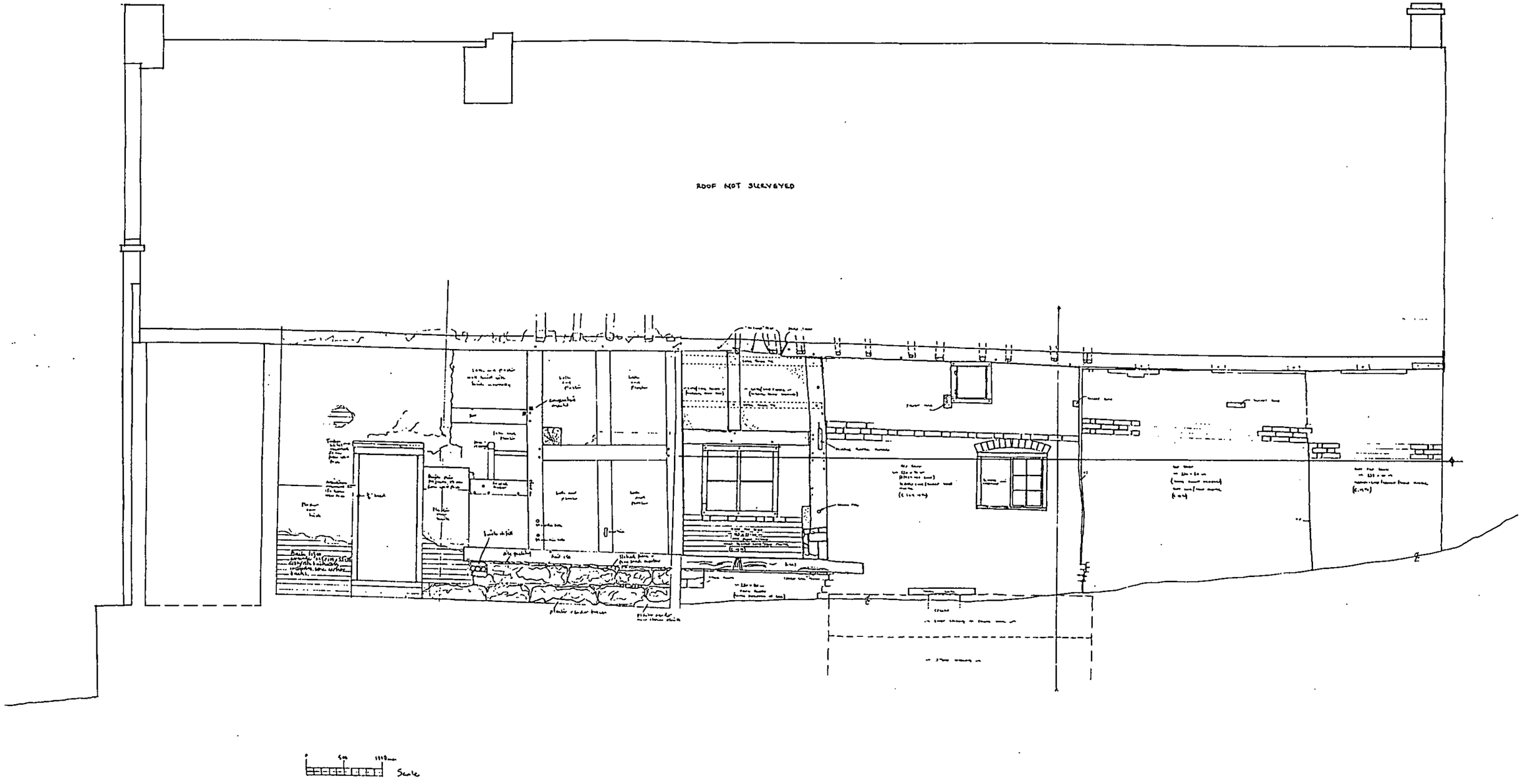


Fig. 7.



LODGE FARM, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Extant North Elevation

Fig.8.

LODGE FARM, HOLLINGTON, DERBYSHIRE
Sectional Profile of extant Bressumer over Fireplace (Hall Bay)
Half Full Size.

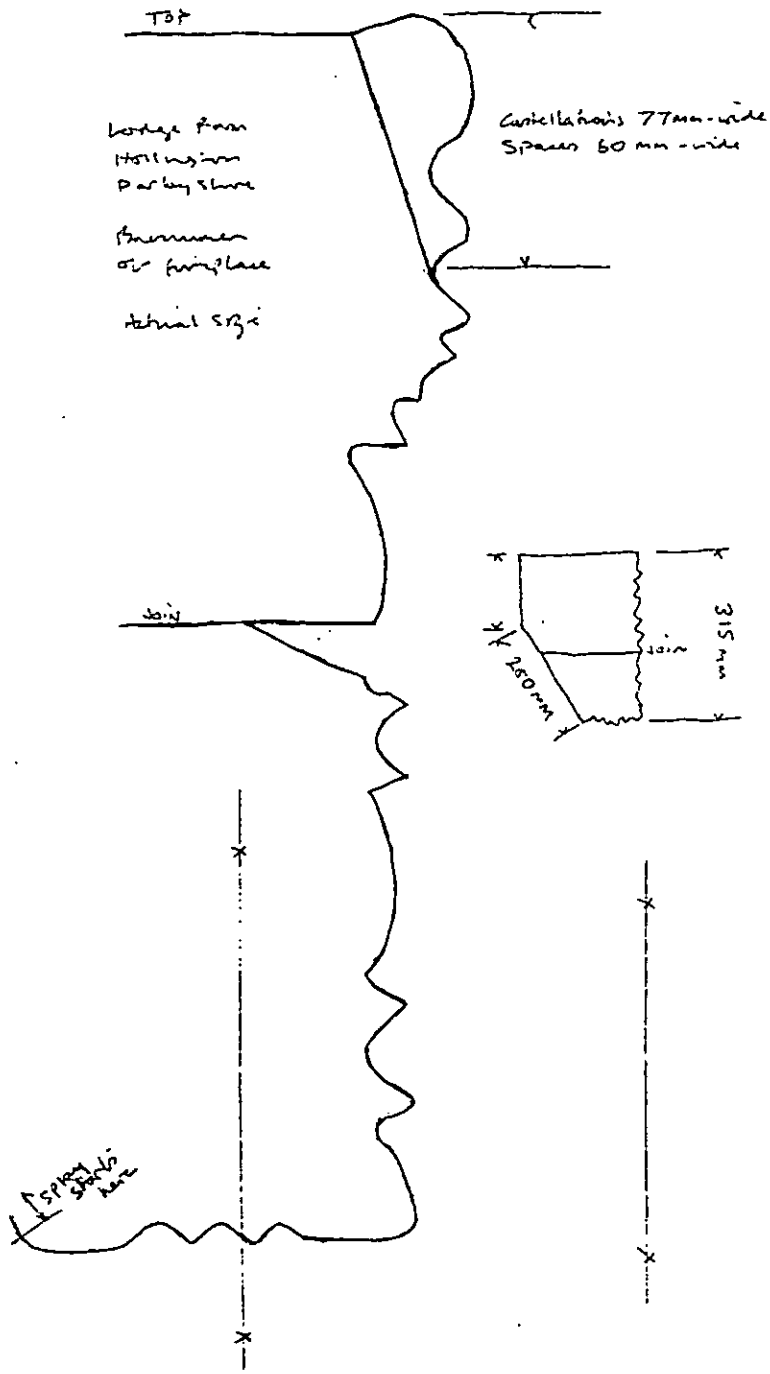


Fig.9.