WALLSTONE OLD FARM
OLD LANE
IDRIDGEHAY
DERBYSHIRE
DE56 2SS

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Statement of Significance

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compiled by

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Fig. 1: *Wallstone Old Farm, main façade seen from the ESE.*

1. Site history

1.1 Early History

The earliest mention of the site by name is in the Domesday Book, of 1086-87 where we learn that *Walestune* was the sole berewick (detached outlier) of the Manor of Shottle. In 1066 this had been held by Gamel, from his name a person of Norse origin. He also held land at Tissington, Swarkestone, Normanton-by-Derby, Burnaston, Mercaston, Mugginton and Etwall. He was also the ancestor of the Alsops of Alsop-en-le-Dale, which was the only possession he had left after the Conquest. By 1086, Gamel had been dispossessed and his place taken by Godric, who had held no less than ten other manors before the Conquest, but by then was left with only Shottle and Mickleover.[1]

The site must be considerably earlier than 1066, however, as the name derives from Old English (OE) *wealh* = foreigner (derogatory) + *tun* = place. *Wealhas* in the context of English place names is cognate to 'Britons', clearly suggesting that a distinct settlement of Britons was settled on the site at the time that Mercia was being formed and Anglo-Saxon place names were evolving, in the earlier seventh century. This is emphatically re-inforced by the river name: Ecclesbourne, deriving from Latin *ecclesia* (cf. Old Welsh *Egles*) = church + OE *burna* = stream, implying a pre-Saxon church in the area (usually thought to have been at Roman *Lutudarum* = Wirksworth).

1.2 Land ownership

The Domesday overlord was the Norman magnate Henry de Ferrers, and the manorial estate of which Wallstone was part remained with his posterity until 1268 when the last Ferrers Earl of Derby was attainted and the manorial estate incorporated into a Royal holding which was later to become part of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1415 the site was mentioned in a Duchy of Lancaster charter as Walston. In 1578 the manorial estate was granted by the Crown to George Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury (husband of Bess of Hardwick) probably in recognition of his work acting as goaler of Mary, Queen of Scots. The Manorial estate was sold in 1661 by the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl (later 1st Duke) of Devonshire. On the death of the 5th Duke, the estate was sold in around 1811 Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, 1st Bt. and added to his Duffield estate.

The site remained as part of Shottle, but became part of the ecclesiastical parish of Hazelwood under the Local Government Act of 1894, when it was detached and included in-

[1] Domesday Book 6.12 et seq.; Alsop: Glover II (1833) 21.

instead in the civil parish of Idridgehay.

In 1882 part of the Jodrell estate at Duffield (including Wallstone) was sold to Godfrey Arkwright, who appears to have bestowed Wallstone on his younger son, Revd. Revd. Canon William Harry Arkwright (1848-1915), vicar of Highclere, Hants. (and a canon of Southwell) to help provide an income.[2] In 1895, he commissioned architects Smith, Wolley and Wigram of Newark to draw up plans for alterations.[3] When Canon Arkwright died without issue in 1915, the land passed to his cousin Bertram Arkwright (1879-1949) of Sutton Scarsdale which was sold, along with the Sutton Scarsdale estate, in 1920, Wallstone being bought by the sitting tenant, Robert Deaville and has presumably been sold with the house ever since.[4]

1.3 Occupiers

It has not been possible to trace the occupiers of the house until the later 18th century, which means that the surname of the 'W' and 'C' carved in 1738 on the lintel now connecting G6 to G8 is for the time being at least, lost.

The sequence of occupiers that have been ascertained are as follows:

1792 Samuel Dean, farmer, tenant.[5]

1839 William Dean, farmer, tenant.[6]

1864 William Dean, farmer, tenant.[7]

1891 Thomas Newton, farmer, tenant.[8]

1895 John George Fletcher (1860-1931) farmer, tenant.

1908 Robert Deaville, farmer and tenant.[9]

1928 Robert Deaville, farmer and landowner.[10]

1932 William Deaville (1885-1950), farmer and landowner.[11]

1936 Arthur Wallbank (1882-1960), farmer.[12]

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[2] Bulmer (1895) 660 *sub* Hazelwood; married Hazelwood 20/4/`1882 Hannah Elizabeth Kirk; on Arkwright: Townend I (1965) 22; he was great-great grandson of Sir Richard Arkwright of Willersley.

[3] Derbyshire record office, D5282/22/1

[4] *Before* 1995 house sold and thereafter in 2011 (August), 2019 (January) and 2025 (October) when it was acquired by the present owners.

[5] Of Waldstone (*sic*) 1766-1843, married that year to Hannah Smedley. He was son of David Dean (1728-1779) of Kirk Ireton.

[6] Birth of daughter Hannah at Wallstone Farm, 2nd June. She died Llandudno, Caerns. 21/8/1894.

[7] Kelly (1864) 263 *sub* Hazelwood.

[8] Kelly (1891) 226 *sub* Hazelwood

[9] Kelly (1908) 296

[10] Kelly (1928) 299

[11] Kelly (1932) 328; He married his cousin Hannah, daughter of Robert Deaville, his uncle (cf. 1908). Robert's mother, Grace was sister to Samuel Slater of Blackbrook and later of Pawtucket, Mass., who set up a cotton mill there using Jedediah Strutt's ideas: Bridges (2000) 45-48.

[12] Kelly (1936) 327

2. Literature

2.1 Statutory List

First listed grade II on 10th March 1986. Source ID 1109056, English Heritage ID 79016' NGR SK2904949147

'Early C18. Coursed squared gritstone with ashlar dressings, quoins, moulded copings and kneelers, and end ridge stacks, two of ashlar, one of brick. Plain tiled roof. 'L' plan house, with brick additions to the rear. West elevation: two storeys and attics, five window front, 2:1:2, advanced quoins and window surrounds to former 2-light flush mullioned windows to first floor. Ground floor with coupled glazing bar sash windows, one pair each side of the doorway, both beneath a massive flat lintel. Central doorway with moulded doorcase and two panel door. Rear wing has 2-light and 3-light flush mullioned windows. Quoined surround to doorway on north wall, with inscription on lintel 'SHD(?) 1822(?)'. The flush mullions appear to have been chamfered on the west elevation, to judge from a matching surround on the rear elevation which retains its mullion.'

2.2 County Council Sites and Monuments Record

MDR 14089

'FARMHOUSE (Stuart to 21st Century - 1700 AD? to 2050 AD)

COACHING INN ? (Stuart to Victorian - 1700 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Wallstone Farmhouse, Rood Lane, Idridgehay and Alton, an early 18th century building. 'Wallstone Farm was once a coaching inn, and the word 'Wallstone' appears in the Domesday Book. Two niches are built in to the front elevation for lights to be placed, to guide travellers on the original road.' (1) From the National Heritage List for England: 'PARISH OF IDRIDGEHAY AND ALTON ROOD LANE SK 24 NE 3/51 Wallstone Farmhouse II Farmhouse.'

Sources/Archives (2)

<1> SDR18918 Unpublished document: County Treasure Recording Form. 10[g].1.

<2> SDR19551 Listed Building File: Historic England. 2011. The National Heritage List for 'Wallstone Farmhouse is an early 18th-century farmhouse constructed from coursed squared gritstone with ashlar dressings, quoins, moulded copings, and kneelers. It features end ridge stacks, two made of ashlar and one of brick, topped with a plain tiled roof. The building has an 'L' plan layout, with brick additions at the rear.

‘The west elevation is two storeys high with attics and presents a five-window front arranged in a 2:1:2 pattern. It has advanced quoins and window surrounds framing former 2-light flush mullioned windows on the first floor. The ground floor features coupled glazing bar sash windows, with one pair on each side of the central doorway, all beneath a massive flat lintel. The central doorway is highlighted by a moulded doorcase and a two-panel door. The rear wing includes 2-light and 3-light flush mullioned windows. There is a quoined surround to a doorway on the north wall, which bears an inscription on the lintel that may read 'SHD(?) 1822(?)'. The flush mullions on the west elevation appear to have been chamfered, as indicated by a matching surround on the rear elevation that retains its mullion.’

2.3 Comment

The following sections of this report to a large extent up-dates the information contained in the paragraphs above. It is worth adding that no evidence can be found to the asseveration that the house was ever a coaching inn, nor that Old Lane ever preceded the main road through the village as a through route from Duffield to Wirksworth. The directory entries from 1864 all make it clear the house was a tenanted farm; it is too small to have been a coaching inn specifically, and that no call would be needed to pause a coach journey between Derby and Wirksworth, the distance being far too short. Nor has it been possible to trace the source of this suggestion which is unique to the County’s MDR.

NOTE that in the following report, the orientation of the building, in reality set SW-NE, will be treated for simplicity, as if it is north-south.

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3. The Building and its Site

Wallstone Old Farm is, generally speaking, a stone-built house of two stories and attics orientated SW-NE.[13] It is built on rising ground on the east side of the Ecclesbourne in Idridgehay civil parish. Note that the house was derelict until the 1980s, when it was expensively restored. As a result, all the fenestration is of recent date, set in the largely original surrounds.

3.1 Materials

Wallstone Old Farm is built of both fine and coarse ashlar of millstone grit sandstone, probably from Coxbench or Horsley Castle quarries, with some 18th century brick. The roof is of blue and ochre clay tiles.

3.2 Exterior

The exterior of the building presents a formal façade to the south with gabled end-bay, but the north side is much more irregular and potentially of some interest.



Fig. 2: *South elevation.*

[13] This is simplified to plain North-south in the following account.

3.2.1 South side

The south front of the house is formal, of two storeys and three bays wide with central entrance with architectural gritstone surround flanked by double sash windows (four over six paned) under a single lintel, a type usually known as a Derby window, the earliest examples of which are those on the façade of the former *King's Arms County Hotel* (now part of the Derby Magistrates' Court complex), St. Mary's Gate Derby of 1792. The gritstone lintels would appear to be 20th century replacements. The first-floor is lit by five two light mullioned windows (containing late 20th century frames and glass) with plain stone mouldings, paired over the flanking bays with a stone blocking course at eaves level, largely obscured by modern guttering. The walls are of herringbone tooled ashlar blocks set on a plinth of coarser blocks topped by a single course of thin ones; there are quoins at the angles: the impression is of a formal façade of earlier 18th century date, but using traditional, if plain, detailing but which was given a fresh do orcase and ground floor windows in the Regency period.



Fig. 3: *South front: elegantly moulded gritstone architrave to door with sophisticated early Regency moulding.*

3.2.2 West side

The main range of the building is one pile deep, and ends with gables east and west. Both are made up of ashlar, but much coarser than that used on the façade. The NW quoins are also cruder, as are the ashlars on the N return. Although this might suggest a re-fronting, on balance it would appear to be a measure of economy during the original build. A single window in a plan moulding at attic level enlivens an otherwise unbroken elevation. The gable itself is coped, ending in shaped kneelers and topped by a double chimney stack, quite short with stone bases

and capping with render between, at both ends. The coping and stack would seem to be part of the Regency alterations.



Fig. 4: *West gable with NW return.*



Fig 5: *W side of rear elevation with modern porch*

The rear elevation on this side is also of ashlar, but of smaller, neater, type. There is a straight joint with the front range and a porch of recent confection in the angle giving access to G6 with superimposed three light mullioned windows in plain flat mouldings beyond, the upper one having saltired tie-ends above to either side. It would seem likely that this is aa Regency replacement or rebuilding of an original rear extension, set in plan about 2º from an expected right angle with the front range, betokening tan early date for the original build.

Attached to the NW angle of the rear range is an outshut with a crude tile roof. This is constructed out of relatively coarse heterogenous ashlar blocks on a plinth of large rubble lumps. Some of the ashlar is herringbone tooled, but are larger than those employed on the S façade, others are un-tooled and very worn. The outshut itself is ramped up from seven courses on the west to 13 on the north, the latter being topped by moulded coping. It shows every sign of having been an ad hoc construction re-using materials discarded by the rebuilding of the rear range at some date after the period in which that was done.



Fig. 6: *North west angle showing the outshut.*



Fig. 7: *Outshut, north west angle.*

3.2.3 North side

An old tradition of upland Derbyshire is that windows tend to be kept to a minimum on the north side of a house, a maxim to which those rebuilding the north range appear to have adhered, although the outshut does include a crude four light window, which looks rather earlier than the remainder.



Fig. 8: *Outshut from the NE, showing the niche.*

The absence of a NW angle to the outshut suggests that this was done to enable carts to be drawn up between the house and the brick barn to the west, now converted to residential use, but which once had a north-facing cart entrance, now blocked in with ashlar.

The outshut ramps down two courses as it meets the north side of the rear elevation with a straight joint. Here the haphazard nature of the stonework clearly betokens the home-made after thought nature of the build, including a niched feeding trough composed on a vast erratic as a sill with a portion of a dismantled moulded window surround above. Although the rise of the ground would preclude the area here from being a farmyard per se, it is possible that the farm's horses were watered or fed from this device, although an iron feeder would have seemed the more likely method of achieving this. The farmyard itself, lay to the west behind and beyond the barn, which would appear to have been rebuilt in matching style to the work on the house in the Regency period.[14] Indeed, the work on the house and the disposition of the farm buildings would suggest that the Jodrells, with their tenant Samuel Dean were trying to achieve something of a high quality model farm layout in their alterations.



Fig. 9: *North elevation*

The anomalous aspect of the northern elevation is that it consists of an end gable of two storeys to the west, but descending to a single storey to the east. Like the end-gables of the front range, this is coped with apex stack and kneelers in matching style to the main east and

[14] As is apparent from the 1898 25in OS map.

west gables suggesting that they are part of the same build, here suggested as Regency, and probably after 1811.[15] The c 1980 photograph of this elevation suggests that the attic light is of the same date. The cleaning port would also be of early 19th century date, too as clearly suggested by the sophisticated arrangements within G6.



Fig. 10: *NNE view of the rear elevation of Wallstone.*

The reason for the irregularity of the rear elevation becomes apparent when the building is viewed from the NE. The east elevation of this range is composed of brick, quite possibly later 17th or early 18th century, as is its single storey continuation to the NE angle with the main range which it set back.by a bay's width. This has necessitated the provision of a castslide extension to the roof of the main range east of the apex of the rear range's roof and the application of as similar arrangement of its east facing side. The east facing elevation is of old brick laid to an irregular English bond contains a two light mullioned window in a moulding which looks much earlier than most of the other and could be 17th century, despite being fairly plain. This meets the brickwork of the north facing part in a straight joint and these bricks are of a slightly different size and are laid to a form of Flemish bond. There is a modern door nearer

[15] There is no mention of work to Wallstone in the Chatsworth archive.

to the angle (although it may mark the position of an earlier, narrower one) the insertion of which seems to have disturbed the brickwork, necessitating the use of orange replacement bricks, but of a similar size and date. To the right of it a former two-light mullioned window, again appearing to be of 17th century date, which is at a semi-basement level, has had its mullion removed and had been blocked, some time in the earlier 20th century, with concrete.





Fig. 11: *Detail of the NE angle of the rear range showing the well moulded kneeler and the adjoining brickwork.* **Fig. 12:** *Blocked mullion and straight joint on north wall.*

3.2.4 The east side.

The east elevation consists of the end gable of the main range and a brick extension to the north, the return of which includes the door and blocked mullioned window (qv *supra*). The main range gable resembles the west gable in every respect, including the attic window, and is generally datable to the early/mid-18th century as suggested above, whilst the coping etc. may be taken as part of the Regency rebuilding.

However, the north side of the elevation extends under a continuation of the roof in good quality late 17th or earlier 18th century brickwork in which is a two light mullioned window

of similar date with a blind single light window almost at ground level in a stone moulded surround and blocked with matching brickwork. The pointing on this elevation is much superior to that on the north side, but this may have arisen from later re-pointing on a side that suffered more from weathering. In the c 1980s photographs, this side had a single storey byre or more probably a stable (later a vehicle shelter) with a low pitched roof abutting it, although its removal has left no shadow.



Fig. 13: *East elevation showing the brick NE angle and early windows.*

3.3 Interior, Ground floor

The ground floor of the main range consists of two rooms per floor divided by a central staircase. The interior of the house when derelict was largely lost, and much of the interior consists of new fabric.

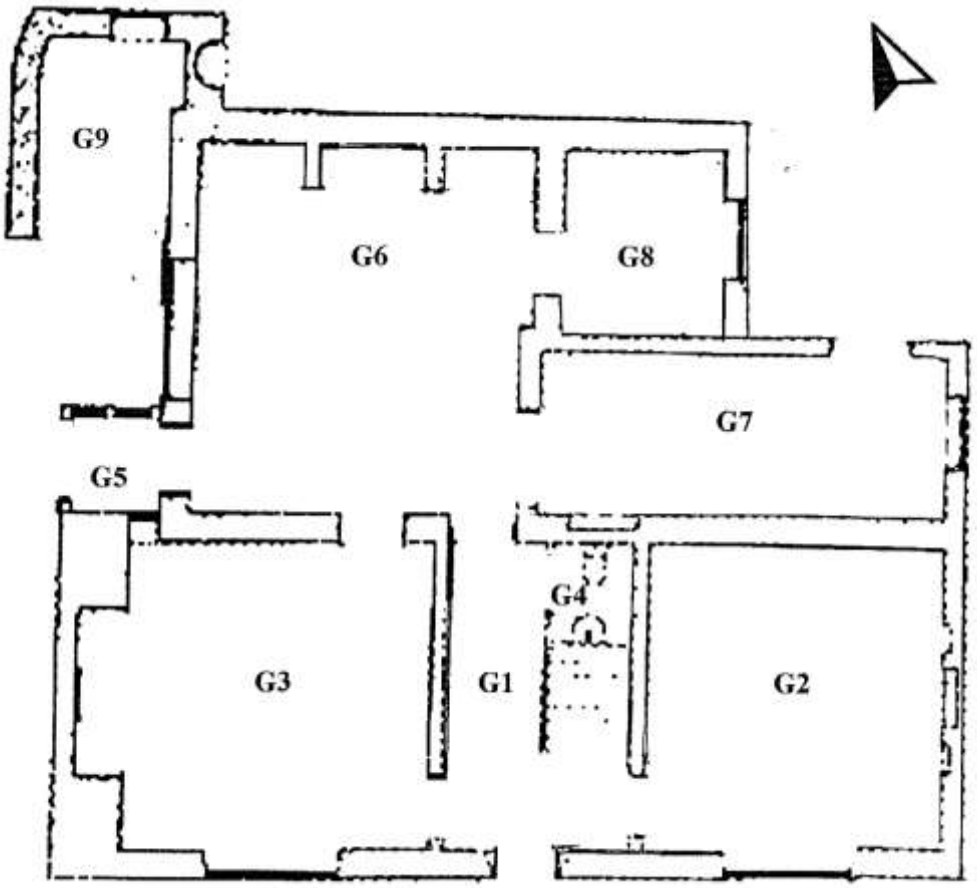

Fig. 14: *Wallstone Old Farm, Ground floor plan with numbered spaces.*

G1 Entrance hall and stairs

Replacement oak door and entirely new staircase through the whole height of the house. Victorian red sand black quarry tiled floor. Beneath the staircase is a modern WC (G4).



Fig. 15: *entrance hall and stairs looking N from entrance.*

G2 Sitting room

Lit by the paired sashes on S wall, chimneypiece on east wall flanked by two niches, the antiquity of which is difficult to establish, although they would appear to be decorative rather than practical and in the classical tradition of the date of the range itself – early to mid-18th century. The chimney-piece itself is gritstone, quite plain bar a chamfered moulding to the aperture and may well be recent.



Fig. 16: *Sitting room looking east.*



Fig. 17: *Replacement Derby paired sash window in G2, showing depth of reveals, replacement shutters and modern beam support by the mullion.*

G3 Parlour



Fig. 18: *Parlour G3, looking west showing stone arch and north light.*

Uniform in dimension and general arrangements with G2, but having an additional light in the North wall, looking out into the modern porch (G5) but which would have originally have overlooked the outdoor space on the west side.[16] The large gritstone arch with key-block, if original, might suggest that this room began life in the eighteenth century as the farmhouse kitchen. It is possible that, in the Regency rebuilding, it was covered over and a conventional chimneypiece and hearth was installed and that this was dispensed with in the 1980s restoration, the arch discovered and re-opened. South window is a replacement matching that in G2 and the timber flooring is also a replacement.

G6 Kitchen

Assessment of the exterior seems to confirm that this space is a Regency replacement for the previous rear range of the building, the nature of which can only be guessed at**.** It has the original beamed ceiling, preplacement gritstone slab floor, the replaced three light mullioned window on the west and two openings to the east, to G7 and G8.

The room is dominated by the range recess in the north wall with matching arched recesses either side, all in millstone grit sand stone and very formulaic for the Regency period. Arrangements of exactly this time can be found in many of the larger central Derbyshire houses,

[16] The lack of a matching small window in G2 confirms the approximate age of G7

notable in the Strutt estate in places like Belper and Milford. No. 65 Friar Gate, Derby has a very similar arrangement, the house dating from 1792 and was built for Jedediah Streutt's partner, William Willott. The format goes back to John Whitehurst FRS (1713-1788) who invented a type of cooking range with separate warm cabinets (hence the arched side niches) and a back boiler to heat the domestic water supply. An original example was discovered in the former kitchen wing at Markeaton Hall during renovation works of the Orangery range in 1986.



Fig. 19: *Kitchen G6 looking north from the entrance hall, showing the space dominated by the tripartite range set-piece.*

William Stutt FRS later made improvements and installed a pioneering example in St. Helen's House, Derby in 1809. Sir Richard Phillips, wrote of St. Helen's House some fifteen years later:

> 'The house of Mr. William Strutt…is one of the handsomest mansions in Derby …is a school of experiment, and a triumph of science over the stubborn-ness of nature. The kitchen is a triumph of art. An open grate, adapted rather for a parlour, but with economical appropriations…render it capable of roasting with access of air, of steaming, heating, etc. The stoves, by rising, give heat to an extended surface, and prepare, with slight fuel, many stews, etc.'[17]

[17] Phillips (1828) 117.

Since its installation, the patent range for which the architectural dispositions clearly imply, has been lost, and the central space is now home to a more modest modern range.



Fig. 20: *East side of the kitchen (G7) showing the doorway to G8 and the opening to G67.*

The east side includes a wide opening into the dining room (G7) of which the left-hand side appears recent and made up (it rings hollow) and the doorway into G8 is made up of re-set stones clearly recovered from the original build, the inconsistency of the chamfering in the quoins appearing to support this. The lintel, which has been reduced horizontally, is also carved with the initials W C above the date 1738. The convention for such date-stones, from the 16th to the 18th century, was to place the initial of the surname over the initials of the married couple who commissioned the build, with the date below.

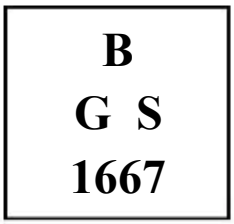

Fig. 21: *Typical datestone*
from the old hall, Stanton-in-Peak:
commemorating George and Sarah Birds



Fig. 22: *Lintel of the doorcase leading from the kitchen (G6) to G8.*

Here, however, the upper letter has been lost and thus any clue as to the name of the person for who the house was rebuilt. However, the date itself may well provide a pointer as to the date of the early 18th century rebuilding.



Fig. 23: *The doorway into G8 from the kitchen, G6 showing the construction of the door surround and the inscription.*

G7 Dining Room

The fabric of this room clearly reveals that at least part of the previous north range of the house must have been single storey, confirming the outside arrangements on the NE angle which necessitated the catslide extensions to the roofs. The south wall here is made up of ashlar

blocks which for the first eight or nine courses are large and coarse but above become smaller, far better and more uniform quality, being the same size as those on the exterior of the south front.



Fig. 24: *Dining room (G7) looking east showing the ashlar wall and its variable stone size and quality.*



This clearly suggests that the wall was raised in the building campaign of the early to mid-18th century when the present main range was built and that an earlier extension of coarse ashlar had been present up until that time.

Fig. 25: *The raised niche in G7 showing two courses of the earlier walling above the sill.*

The room is lit by a two light mullioned window, presumably re-used and re-set in the new brick east wall. There is also a large niche positioned in alignment with the main staircase which is large enough to suggest a former doorway, which furnishes some clue to the nature of the preceding range (cf below **3.6**).

G8 The store

The doorcase with the dated lintel (qv. *supra*, **Figs. 21 to 23**) gives access to a small store or scullery which lies within the roofline of the Regency north extension, but has an earlier brick east wall and a stone slabbed floor which also appears to pre-date the erection of the north range. The two light mullioned window also appears to predate both brickwork and the later stone structure; like that lighting G7, it appears to have been re-set when the north range was built – or even earlier, bearing in mind that the bricks of the east wall here appear to be at least early to mid-18th century.

3.4 First floor

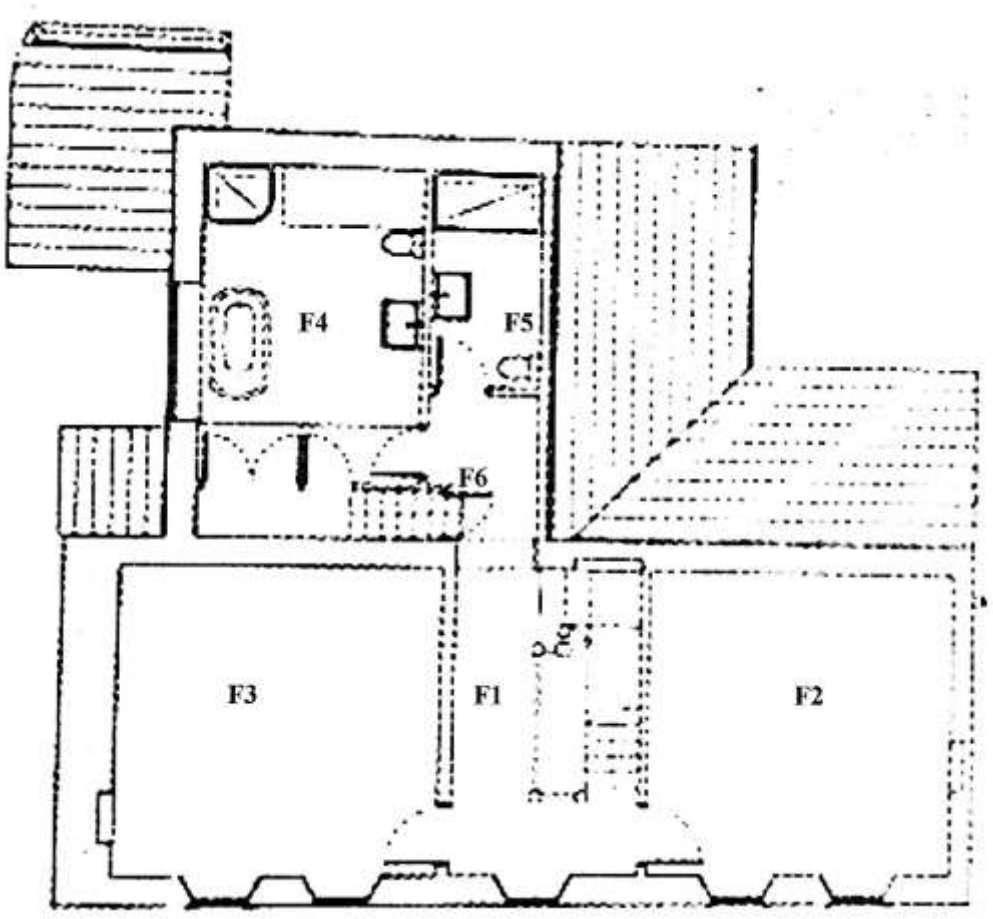

Fig. 26: first floor, numbered plan

F1 Landing and staircase

As with the ground floor pitch, the staircase and, in this case, the landing flooring, are all of relatively new, replacement timber, in contrast to the early 18th century beam and joists. The rather crudely arched opening to the rear part of the building and the change in level, emphasise that until the present rear range was built c. 1811, there was no access through from the first floor of the main (south) range to the previous rear range, which must have been lower. The arch, therefore was part of the Regency rebuilding programme.



Fig. 27: *The landing view north to the later archway leading into the northern rooms.*

F2 East bedroom

The room is devoid of detail and has mainly modern timberwork, including floor and windows. There is, however, as delightful gritstone chimneypiece with modern apron and contrasting late 18th century cast iron fire hob-grate.



Fig. 28 (left): *Chimneypiece, F2*

Fig. 29 (below): *Fire hob-grate in F2.*



The moulding of the chimneypiece is analogous to that on the front entrance and may be accepted as Regency in date. The hob-grate is an example of Brooking type 7, cast to a design by the architect Henry Holland at various foundries from c 1792.[18] It can therefore be taken as being perfectly *en-suite* with the chimneypiece itself.

F3 West bedroom

The west bedroom (F3) is fractionally smaller than F2 and whilst it has modern timber floor and windows, has an original beam and joints as F2.



Fig. 30: *West bedroom, F3 looking west.*

[18] Brooking (2023) 56

It does, however, exhibit an anomaly, in that the chimneypiece occupies the west wall close to the SW angle. Here the west wall is noticeable thinker, and whilst that on the east may have been rebuilt c. 1811, this gable wall may date from the initial early 18th century build. This is re-inforced by the chimneypiece itself, which has a bolection surround, which, although in polite architecture is a late 17th century conceit, in a provincial and largely vernacular context, an earlyish 18th century date would not be inappropriate. The hob-grate here is also of Brooking type 7, although of a different pattern of decoration, suggesting a provenance from a different foundry, not doubt local: cast at Belper or Derby. It has been made to fit that rather more generously proportioned chimneypiece by being packed in place with firebricks on either side in the Regency rebuilding.



Fig. 31: *Chimney piece and hob grate in west bedroom (F3).*

The remainder of the spaces on the first floor are in the rear extension which is of Regency date.

F4 Bathroom

This room occupies the NW angle of the rear extension. It boasts replacement joinery, including a six-panel stripped deal period door, a three light mullioned window, similar to that in G6 below and an original gritstone chimneypiece. The latter is typical of the Regency period having plain pilasters with paterae and a frieze supporting a moulded-edge mantel and enclosing a Brooking type 12 hob, but with the grate removed.[19]

[19] Brooking (2023) 37. First patented and made by Burton of London in 1805.



Fig. 32 above**:** *Bathroom (F4) looking NW.*



Fig. 33 right: *Chimneypiece and hob grate in F4.*

F5 Shower room

This space is essentially a continuation of the extended landing and contains no original features. It is unheated and has no window. The N & E walls are protected by glazed tiles in the manner of bricks.



Fig. 34: *Shower room (F5)*



Fig. 35: *Attic staircase (F6)*

F6 Second stair

This relatively narrow staircase flanks a cupboard and takes a quarter turn towards the top. It is contemporary with the remainder of the north range and allows access to the north attic room (A5). Access to the stairs is through a deal early 19th century four panel door.

3.5 Attic storey

As with the first floor, the attic is split between the main, early 18th century range and the Regency period rear range. Here, there was never any connection between the two, hence the requirement, when the rear range was being replaced, to provide a second staircase.

A1 Main stair and landing

The modern main staircase extends into the attic storey, albeit with a low clearance on the final pitch, due to the necessity to retain an existing joist. At the turn, there is a niche, being the upper portion of the presumed former doorway also visible in G7 (qv). The joinery is modern for the floor but two original doors remain to rooms A2 and A3, both are perforated, no doubt for ventilation because one room was a cheese room and the other a store of a similar nature.

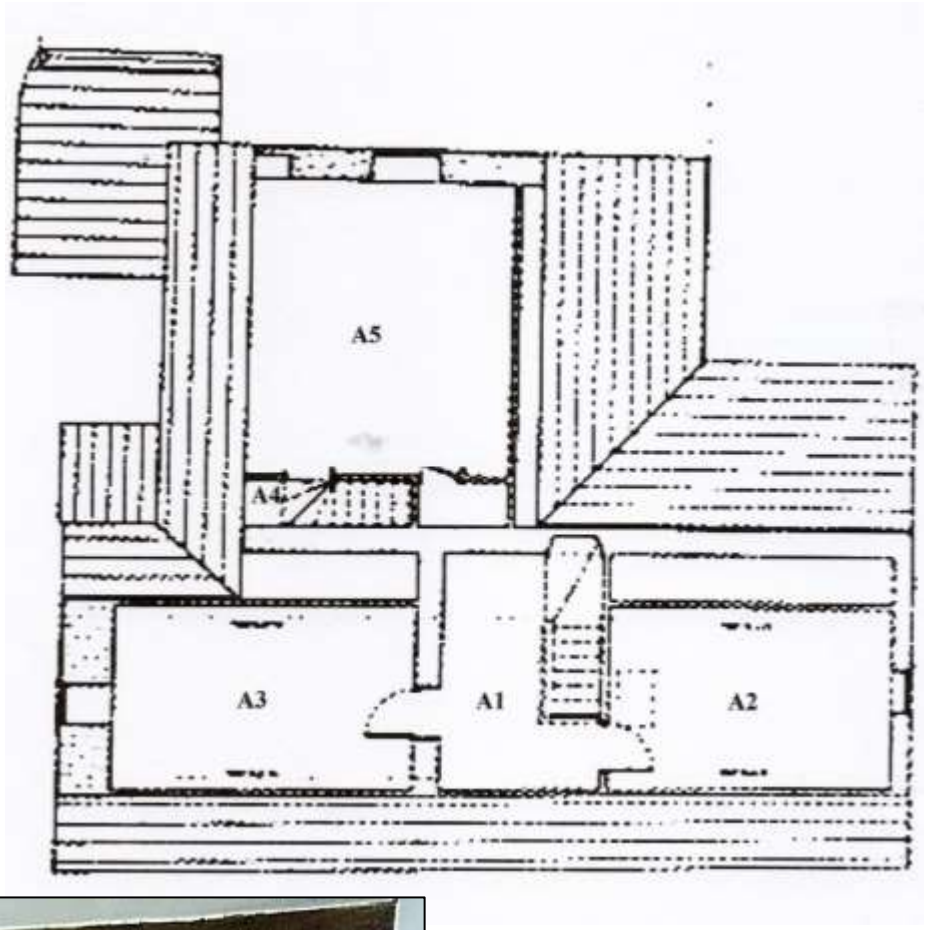

Fig. 36: *Attic, numbered plan*



Fig. 37: *Main attic stair, showing the obtrusive joist and the niche at the quarter turn.*





Figs. 38 (left) & **39** (right): *original early eighteenth century ventilating doors to rooms A2 and A3.*

A2 East room

Originally a space to store cheese or other perishable which require ventilation, it has a modern floor, replacement window and original visible purlins. It also has a loft access hatch.



Fig. 40: *View of room A2 looking east.*

The room, with its opposite space (A3) was almost certainly a cheese room – a well-ventilated space for maturing cheese, common to most dairy farms and almost always situated at the top of the house, where rising warm air would mitigate the cold of winter. Other produce, eg. apples, could also be stored in this way, hence two such rooms with their characteristic ventilation doors and no fireplaces. Both have a pair of squint windows in the south wall to aid the process of ventilation, which are still unblocked. Neither room was heated, hence the absence of fireplaces.



Fig. 41: *One of a pair of ventilation gaps in the S wall of A2.*

A3 West room

The counterpart to room A2, and similarly lit via the end gable, here with deeper reveals, expressing the additional thickness of the west gable. Two original purlins survive; but the flooring is modern.

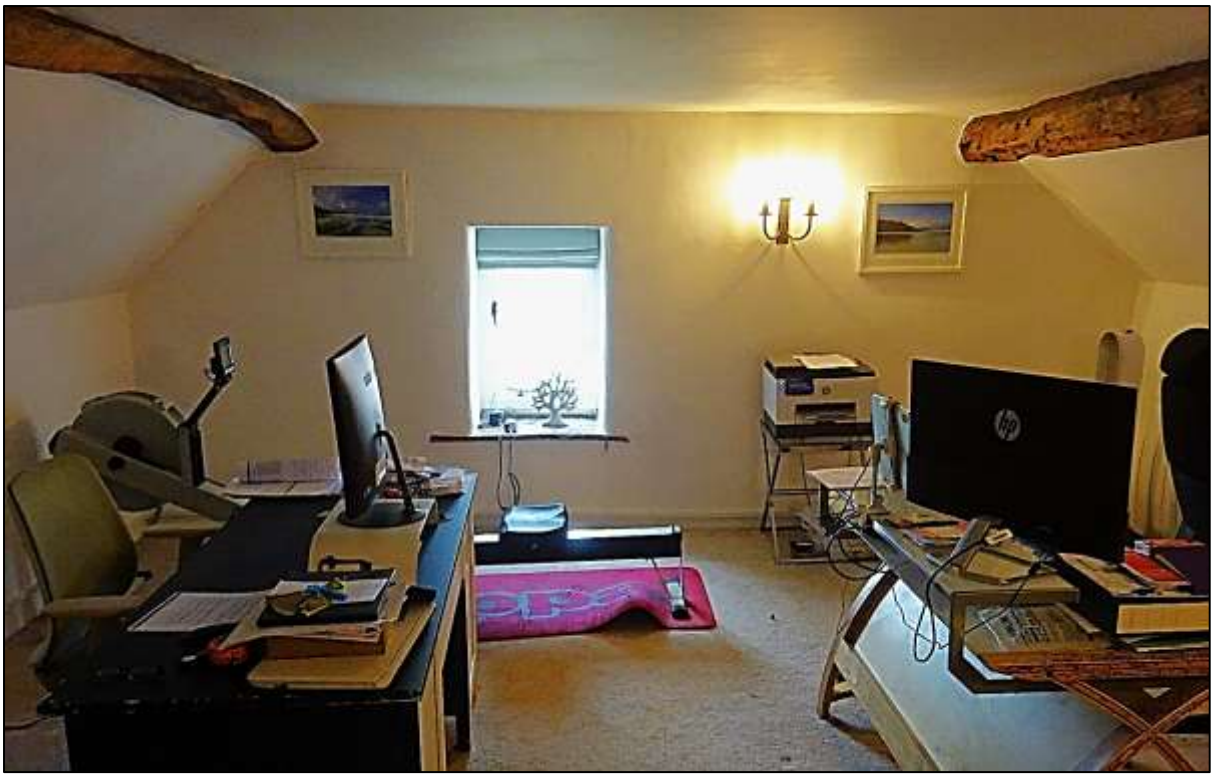

Fig. 42: *West attic room (A3) looking west, showing the purlins and end light.*

A4 Attic Stair

See above remarks *sub* F6. The space over the lower part of the pitch affords the creation of a cupboard.

A5 North attic room.

It would seem likely that this room was to accommodate an expanding family or a living in farm servant, hence the fireplace in the NW part of the N wall in a plain gritstone surround, a refinement absent from A2 and A3.



Fig. 43: *Rear attic room looking north.*

The eaves space to the east side of the room has been utilised to create cupboards, now flanking the bed-head. These have fielded two panel double doors and appear to be original, as are the visible purlins. There is a loft access hatch in the ceiling towards the NE angle.

3.6 Curtilage

The boundaries are mainly or modern origin, the original farm house having been separated by alienation from the farm yard and its attendant buildings to the west and the farmworkers' cottages to the east. The south wall, facing the lane, is modem and demonstrates a deviation from the previous disposition as revealed in the c 1980 aerial view.



Fig. 44: *Aerial photograph before alterations, c. 1980.*



Fig. 45: *Surviving west boundary wall, made up of course ashlar blocks with dome capping stones.*

The space between the farm house and Old Lane was previously laid to vegetables etc., but retains its original west wall. All the other boundaries are recent, and the grassed hillside comes, then as now, close to the north side. Most of the patio slabs appear to be modern although the steps up on the west side are made from original local slabs, one penetrated by a hole for a door pivot.

3.7 Summary

The site at Wallstone has been inhabited since Medieval times and from the existing fabric there can be little doubt that a succession of farmhouses have been built and replaced here.

The main (E-W south facing) range appears to be early 18th century work, rebuilt in the Regency period (probably after the freehold passed to the Jodrells). The room G6 lintel date for 1738 might well be appropriate for the 18th century work. The south range doorcase, Derby windows, the north range and the uniformity of the roof confirm the approximate date of the subsequent alterations. The three light mullioned windows on the west side are very plain and no impediment to a Regency date; matching ones can be seen in use all over the Strutt estate, at Duffield and in the middle Derwent Valley. There are anomalies in the main range, not least in the rebuilt south wall of room G7 and the niche there (reaching up into the attic main stair, A1), the two low-set mullioned windows with stone surrounds (one blocked), two non-matching seemingly 18th century single storey brick walls to the N and E of the rear range and other minor indications; all argue for a rather more complex plan and elevation of the immediately preceding structures which seems impossible to recreate coherently from the surviving evidence. The thickness of the west gable wall is another conundrum: there would seem no reason why the 18th century range would have dissimilar end gable end walls unless the thicker (W) one is a survivor from a much earlier stage. Yet the exterior stone work is in conformity with the East outer gable wall, increasing the confusion.

The outshut sems to be entirely a confection of post early 19th century date, bearing in mind it abuts the Regency North range with strait joints, composed of randomly chosen re-used stone. Its rise in height to the North may have been a device to mitigate the effects of weather from that direction, for it is unlikely to have intended to be originally roofed.

Put simply, Wallstone Old Farm seems to consist primarily of an early-ish (probably 1738) range facing south which was later rebuilt in the very early 19th century as part of the replacement of a (lost) rear (north) range with an entirely new build, but the builders of which were forced to make compromises in the NE angle to accommodate the 18th century brickwork and retained (earlier) mullioned windows there – for reasons that today seem entirely unclear.

A final aspect is that the Regency rebuilding led to the end gables (if not the entire roof) of the south range to be rebuilt. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the range was gabled on the main façade and that the opportunity was taken to remove these and raise the eaves line when the rebuilding was done, The disposition of then paired two light mullioned windows on the first floor of the south front strongly suggest that this may have been the case.

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HISTORIC BUILDING EVALUATION

Research assessments statements of significance

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