Kirk Langley
Conservation Area
Description

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Creative Heritage Consultants Ltd
for Kirk Langley
Neighbourhood Planning Group

Creative Heritage
Consultants Limited
1a Hardwick Mount, Buxton,
Derbyshire SK17 6PP
Telephone: 01298 77774
Website: www.creative-heritage.net
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Separate document
1. **Introduction**

1.1 This Description document has been commissioned by the Kirk Langley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee to enable a greater understanding of the character of the Kirk Langley Conservation Area. It is intended to support policies with the Neighbourhood Plan that seek to protect the special interest of the village.

1.2 Kirk Langley lies approximately five miles north west of the city of Derby, in the county of Derbyshire. It has a population of around 700 people\(^1\). The Conservation Area was designated in 1995 and covers an area of approximately 65 hectares (160 acres).

1.3 The first impression is of a village situated along the A52 main road from Derby to Ashbourne, which is aligned broadly north-west to south-east, however the majority of the historic settlement is along Church Lane, which runs off it to the west. Within the boundaries of the Conservation Area lie quite a number of isolated farms and the substantial residential dwelling known as Langley Hall.

1.4 The village is set within a gently rolling landscape of arable and grazing farmland (dairy, beef and sheep), with hedgerow boundaries and pockets of woodland, particularly along watercourses. The buildings are predominantly brick built, with Staffordshire blue tile roofs, mostly detached or grouped in short terraces.

1.5 There is a comprehensive archive of historic maps covering Kirk Langley which reveal high archaeological potential. We have barely scratched the surface and hope that there may be opportunities for others to explore this heritage in due course.

1.6 The Description has been written by Kate Dickson of Creative Heritage Consultants Ltd in conjunction with Mel Morris Conservation. We are grateful to Brenda Whittaker, Chair of the Kirk Langley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee, for facilitating a site visit and providing photographs for this report, to Dana Campbell, of Derbyshire County Council Historic Environment Record and to staff at the Derbyshire Record Office.

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\(^1\) The population of the civil parish taken at the 2011 Census (including Meynell Langley) was 686
2. Historical development

2.1 The village of Langley, which probably takes its names from the ‘Long Ley’, or possibly from the old Roman road, Long Lane, was held, according to Doomsday (1086AD), under Ralf Fitzhubert. In the 12th century, the Manor was divided into two, with Flagshaw Brook providing the boundary between them. ‘Meynell Langley’ lay to the north of the brook and ‘Kirk Langley’ (also known as ‘Church Langley’) related to the Manor around the church, the first record of which is in 1291, when, at the taxation of Pope Nicolas, the church and its lands were valued at £12.

2.2 There is general agreement amongst scholars and archaeologists that when villages first began to take shape in the landscape, with the formal ‘croft and toft’ pattern, between the eight and twelfth centuries AD, they represented a fundamental reorganisation of an earlier pattern of dispersed settlement. The relocation of farmsteads to a single settlement focus allowed the laying out of extensive open fields. In the Midlands especially, the conditions for this kind of re-planning prevailed from the mid-ninth to the mid-thirteenth century.

2.3 In the case of Kirk Langley, there appears to be very clear evidence of this reorganisation, involving both expansion and shrinkage of the settlement. There is archaeological evidence of the former settlement of Meynell Langley located to the north of the village, on the high ground, part of which is contained within the later deer park (Langley Park). There are various hypotheses about the origins of this deserted medieval village. In Domesday (1086), the village in the parish is referred to as Langley and it is not until 1269 that the village with the church is first distinguished as Kirk Langley. Meynell Langley is first recorded in 1273. Archaeologists have suggested that this village was a later, 12th century, creation, when the population of the older village had outgrown its resources. Other possibilities are that Kirk Langley was originally a very small cluster of dwellings and that the long street with its crofts and the development of open fields was later, at the time that the church was built, hence its name. Which part of the settlement came first is not known. The earliest visible parts of the church date from the 13th century but there is no church mentioned in Domesday.

2.4 By the 17th century, the settlement of Meynell Langley was deserted in favour of the Kirk Langley settlement. This mainly follows Church Lane in a nucleated form, which is in accordance with the typical East Midlands pattern. The presence of different lengths of crofts to the north and south of the settlement is also typical of the pattern found within Amber Valley. The crofts to the south side of the village are particularly well-preserved and can be understood as part of the late medieval landscape and settlement framework.

2.5 The location of the former open fields is clearly expressed on the 1640 William Senior map of the settlement (which shows the Duke of Newcastle’s land holdings). (See Fig 2 and Appx 2.)

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2 Historical Notes on the Church and Manors of Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley, pub 1927 by Jenneson & Co of Derby; author unknown
4 The Welbeck Atlas is a bound manuscript volume containing 81 maps, at least 71 of which were surveyed by William Senior, recording the estates of William Cavendish (1593-1676), a grandson of Elizabeth née Hardwick. He was created Viscount Mansfield in 1620 and then successively as Marquess (1643), Earl (1628) and Duke (1665) of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is likely that the Atlas was intended to provide a complete survey of Newcastle’s extensive estates in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Northumberland, Gloucestershire and Somerset but the Advent off the Civil War caused the project to be terminated early and it remained unfinished. The Welbeck Atlas is held at Welbeck Abbey.
From Church Lane the views to the former open field, known as the Burras Field, north of the brook, can still be appreciated as part of the historic and largely unaltered agricultural setting, despite the presence of hedgerow boundaries from the time of enclosure.

2.6 The planned settlement of the 12th or 13th century established development along the length of Church Lane. Senior’s map shows 21 houses and three open fields covering 302 acres, many closes and a moor or common of 86 acres. By the 17th century these were occupied by yeomen farmers, mainly freeholders, and each plot was relatively large (and may represent amalgamation of smaller crofts), with a number of high status houses. On the 1640 map, we

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Fig 2: Extract from William Senior’s 1640 map, rotated so that North is to the top (approximately). The church is ringed in green. Note ‘Burras Field’, top left.

Fig 3: View north from Church Lane, over the Burras (Burrows) Field

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note that the largest of these is a hall house belonging to Thomas Parker (on what is now open space opposite Langley House Farm). Its location adjacent to the church, with its associated private chapel, "Cunygre" (rabbit warren), and remnants of a small park (old laund to the south), all point to this being the site of one of the two manors.

2.7 A change in economic climate and the agrarian economy appears to have led to the shrinkage of this settlement and the wholesale loss of 17th century or medieval houses along Church Lane. Most sites were not redeveloped. During the 18th century, large courtyard-based farms were established, which consolidated the fields into larger dairy holdings and established large working farm complexes. The result is a dispersed and long settlement pattern with some groups of linear farm buildings lining sections of the route and a number of detached farmsteads. The settlement is now spread out and open in character, augmented by mature trees of 18th and 19th century origin, with extensive views between Church Lane and its agricultural setting. Large gaps between the clusters of remaining buildings are now seen as part of an open and rural landscape setting to the buildings. Building platforms and 'humps and bumps' can however be identified throughout the settlement and these contribute considerably to its historic character and contain very high undisturbed archaeological potential for remains of buildings of 17th century and earlier origin.

2.8 During the 19th century, Kirk Langley saw the construction of cottage dwellings along the Ashbourne to Derby Road, which was turnpiked by 1738, and workers’ cottages and some larger houses along Church Lane. Langley Hall was largely rebuilt in 1836, incorporating an earlier house. The built form of the village is clearly seen on the 1837 Enclosure Plan, and few buildings have been added since the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1880/81). Notable exceptions are the development of houses on the Cunnery, outside the Conservation Area, built on Thomas Parker’s "Cunygre", and the detached properties opposite the church, (constructed between 1955 and 1972 according to map evidence), on the site of the former Rectory. (Appendix 2 contains a current Ordnance Survey map with all pre-1919 buildings highlighted.)
Kirk Langley Conservation Area Description

3 Landscape setting

3.1 Kirk Langley is in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands National Character Area, as defined by Natural England⁶, with the settlement lying in a transitional area located in both ‘Estate Farmlands’ and ‘Settled Farmlands’ designations. The land-use in this Character Area is predominantly dairying and stock rearing on improved permanent pasture and leys. The wooded character is reinforced by dense lines of trees along watercourses, typically alder and willow but also the occasional oak or ash. Together the trees combine to restrict or filter views through the landscape. Most of these settlements have grown relatively little, although modern infill development is beginning to modify their original loose knit character.

3.2 Typical of the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands National Character Area, the village of Kirk Langley is surrounded by farmland, with arable, sheep, dairy and beef farms in the neighbourhood. The rolling fields are bounded by mixed hedgerows, now largely cut mechanically and thus dense and broad as a consequence. The topography is such that the village by the church is often lost into the folds of the landscape, particularly when the trees are in leaf. There are however long views towards the village from key points in the Conservation Area (see section 6).

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire, part one, section 6. The Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands National Character Area, though divided by the River Dove’s wide flood plain, is predominately a rolling plateau that slopes from the southern edge of the Peak District to the valley of the River Trent in the south-west.
3.3 To the north of Church Lane, Flagshaw Brook winds between wooded banks, their deciduous trees forming a shelterbelt that obscures the village from views from Flagshaw Lane in summer. Field boundaries are punctuated with individual specimens of mature lime, oak and ash, particularly to the south of Church Lane. At the north eastern extent of the Conservation Area, Crow Wood and Sandpit Wood provide a well-established boundary to the village, linked now by the incipient community orchard. This woodland is believed to have its origins in the 13th century Langley Park, an extensive deer park.

3.4 On close inspection, the fields immediately to each side of Church Lane, particularly on the south side, are pockmarked with bumps and platforms, indicating that the land has previously been developed with buildings.

3.5 There are many ponds in the vicinity of the village, and historic maps indicate that some of these were fishponds, others may be dew ponds due to the underlying clay soil, used by grazing animals. Historic maps and Tithe records’ show fields bearing names such as ‘Cow Close’, and recording uses such as ‘milking field’, ‘pasture’ and ‘meadow’. ‘Orchard’, ‘plantation’ and ‘kitchen garden’ are also found, as well as ‘allotments’, ‘pleasure grounds’ and ‘croft’, all alluding to association with an historic estate.

3.6 Outside of the built area, Flagshaw Lane and Church Lane are narrow, albeit largely two-way, tarmacadamed country lanes, bounded by hedgerows. The ‘sunken lane’ character of Flagshaw Lane derives from the enclosure afforded by the hedges, accentuated by the tall elements of mature trees and telegraph poles providing power and telecommunications to isolated dwellings. Within the village, Church Lane has more ‘breathing space’, with wide grassed verges, and a range of boundary treatments to the properties and fields either side (see sections 8 & 9).

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7 The 1848 Tithe map is held, along with the Award, at Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock. An extract is provided in Appendix 2.
4 Archaeological potential

4.1 The Historic Environment Record records a large number of finds of pottery sherds from the 13th to 17th century, which were found in ploughed fields immediately to the north and south of Flagshaw Lane during walks over the land in the late 20th century. These relate to the mediaeval village of Meynell Langley. The extent of the finds is indicated on GIS maps within the Record (for example, 81 sherds of 12th to 16th century pottery found by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust on a raised platform of about 60m by 35m along the north side of Flagshaw Lane) and provides an indication of the geographical area beneath which remains of former buildings may be found.

4.2 During 1979-80, an archaeological survey was undertaken of the Amber Valley District with the intention of recognising and recording mediaeval earthworks8. This identified particular sites to the west of the church, in the field known as Pool Close, behind the pond, (the site of Thomas Parker’s hall [house and] yard, referred to earlier) and further west at the croft, opposite and beyond the old wheelwrights, where Senior’s 1640 map indicates that property was owned by Mr Mondares and Mr Vernon9. The extent of earthworks to the south and east

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9 David Hey (Derbyshire, A History, published 2008, Carnegie Publishing Ltd) records that Henry Vernon was able to buy most of Kirk Langley due to renewed buoyancy in sheepfarming in the 1470s, adding this to landholdings in Bakewell, Bubnell, Cold Easton, Hazelbadge, Ashover, Baslow, Birchill, Bowden, Hassop, Netherseal and Trusley.
of the church was less clear, due to the flattening of the cricket field, which meant that below-ground archaeology here was not detectable with the naked eye. Ground penetrating radar surveys, unavailable in the 1970s and 80s, could now yield considerable information however.

4.3 There are thus two distinct areas in the Conservation Area where there is considerable potential for archaeological discoveries: north of Flagshaw Lane and in the heart of the village. These are indicated on the map in Appendix 2.

5 Character areas
5.1 As we experience Kirk Langley today, we identify a number of areas of different character.

Settlement along the A52
5.2 Firstly, there is a distinct settlement along the A52, with terraced cottages along the south west side of the road, some of which appear to have 18th century origins. The road from Derby to Ashbourne was turnpiked\(^\text{10}\) in 1738 and this had a significant impact on the development of the village. Kirk Langley was one of the first settlements along the turnpike route after Derby.

5.3 The curve of the road gives particular prominence to the cottages just north of what is now known as the village green, just beyond the junction of Moor Lane, as one drives north. Built of different widths and heights (though all two storey) they have a unified character due to the use of the same building materials, with white painted windows. The broad pavement has allowed for the positioning of some planted pots along the frontage, but this is essentially an urban character.

5.4 On the north west side of the road stands the former Meynell Arms Hotel (now Worth Brothers Wines; previously Copestake House and before that, the Old Nag’s Head), a substantial, three storey, listed building, remodelled in around 1800. The turnpike road provided opportunities to develop coaching inns, and significant investment was made in the Old Nags Head, to provide stabling and coach storage facilities. To each side are opposing symmetrical ranges; those to the north are the stables of the coaching inn, an L of two storey construction, with a central carriage arch and unifying string course and Gothick feature windows; those to the south west are a late 20th century replica.

\(^{10}\) Turnpike trusts were bodies set up by individual acts of Parliament, with powers to collect road tolls for maintaining the principal roads in Britain from the 17th but especially during the 18th and 19th centuries. At the peak, in the 1830s, over 1,000 trusts administered around 30,000 miles of turnpike road in England and Wales. (Wikipedia). The Derby to Ashbourne road was the earliest turnpike in Derbyshire, along with that between Derby and Brassington.
Heart of the village

5.5 Turning into Church Lane we experience a far more rural character area, with detached houses clustered around the church. The road boundaries are formed of old drystone and brick walls, topped with deciduous hedgerows and covered in ivy. The properties before the church on both sides of the road are late 20th century detached two-storey houses and substantial dormer bungalows, but they retain a traditional feel through the use of brick and Staffordshire tiles, with white-painted joinery, and by virtue of being set behind much older boundary walls, in mature gardens. The church itself, of course, is a pivotal landmark building in this part of the village, surrounded by public open space and footpaths. Beyond it, the character loosens a little, with the open field and pond of Pools Close, overlooked by the substantial three-storey Georgian Langley House. The farm buildings of Langley House Farm define the edge of the lane, with a long run of brick-built byres, with diaper-pattern ventilators under the eaves.

5.6 Continuing along Church Lane, the character of large detached, high-status dwellings and farms is a reminder of the mediaeval form of the settlement, although there is now less development than in the 17th century. The Red House and the Homestead are particularly notable, substantial dwellings in landscaped grounds, which extend southwards, perhaps reflecting the extent of the crofts associated with the yeoman farmers’ houses in the 17th century.
West end of the village

Further west along Church Lane there is a return to smaller dwellings with a workers’ cottages feel. The terrace at numbers 7-11Church Lane historically included a public house, whilst behind it was a small Methodist Chapel. The hamlet retains the sense of a ‘community within a community’ here. The cottages on the north side of Church Lane are detached or semi detached with attractive front gardens. Built of the same materials as their older neighbours, some incorporate Victorian detailing such as front porches and ornamental barge boards to their gables and dormer windows. This suggests that they may have been built for estate worker tenants\(^\text{11}\). The single storey outbuilding at the junction of the bridleway known as Burrows Fields Road (from the historic open ‘Burras Field’) was at one time a wheelwright’s, and the 1881 Ordnance Survey indicates a ‘smithy’ on the opposite side of the lane here. The final cluster of workers’ cottages along Church Lane, at the Green, lies outside the Conservation Area. At the time of designation, they were considered to “lack architectural and historic interest” such that their “inclusion would undermine the historic importance of the Conservation Area as a whole\(^\text{12}\).” Today we might recognise the contribution these dwellings make to the ‘story’ of mediaeval Kirk Langley, being constructed on the edge of the village green. They are clearly marked on the 1837 Enclosure map, along with Morley’s Footway, along which they were built.

5.8 From this point, the character of Kirk Langley becomes very agricultural, with the Conservation Area embracing Green Foot Farm to the south and its sheep pastureland. The Area boundary follows the hedgerowed ancient field boundaries of the mediaeval village running broadly parallel to Church Lane to the south.

Langley Hall and outlying farms

5.9 To the north of Church Lane, the Conservation Area includes the former open fields dating from at least the 17\(^\text{th}\) century and other isolated farms, including Gate House Farm and New House Farm on either side of the A52 to the north of the village.

\(^{11}\) It is understood that South View was built in the 1870s and Frofield in the 1880s, on the site of former thatched cottages. Both were owned by the Copestake family but were later acquired by the Peach family, to house their estate workers. (From Gordon Blackwell)

\(^{12}\) Amber Valley Borough Council Officer’s Report to the Planning & Borough Development Committee, June 1995
5.10 Further north, Langley Hall stands in its own grounds, (the ‘Little Park’, recorded in 1641, associated with the Duke of Newcastle’s deer park to the north\textsuperscript{13}), forming a small hamlet with Barn Croft and Hall Farm. Fields north of Flagshaw Lane are included within the Conservation Area boundary on account of their archaeological interest, being the site of the mediaeval Meynell Langley village. Lodge Farm, a substantial early 17\textsuperscript{th} century sandstone farmhouse looking into Crow Wood, is likely to be on the site of the ancient parker’s lodge, on the edge of the deer park.

\textbf{Key views}

6.1 As already noted, Kirk Langley lies in the folds of the rolling landscape such that it is quite hidden from distant views. Notable exceptions are the views northwards towards the church from Morley’s Footway, which forms the southern boundary of the Conservation Area, and those southwards from the barn on Burrows Field Lane (bridleway), and from the bend on Flagshaw Lane, near the junction with Lodge Lane. When the trees are in leaf, the tree cover along Flagshaw brook obscures the A52 and the buildings along it.

\textsuperscript{13} The ‘Little Park’ was an intimate park which the demesne overlooked. The survival of a very large sweet chestnut from this park, an early parkland tree, is an important relic. Such Little Parks were often built as an accompaniment to a larger deer park but specifically designed for the enjoyment of the lord of the manor and his guests.
6.2 Within the village, views along the A52 towards the cottages on the south west side are prominent when heading north, and the siting of the former Meynell Arms opposite the junction with Church Lane adds to the ‘set piece’ view of this substantial building, particularly when approached from Church Lane. Heading south along the A52, the curve of the road and the way the roadside cottages at the south end of the village are set back (as if the road may have been realigned at this point, although map evidence does not support this) adds to their picturesque qualities.

6.3 Turning into Church Lane from the A52, the curvaceous form of the lane draws the eye to the church, and then to Langley House and its farm buildings when moving west. The dramatic evergreen cedar trees and araucaria araucana (monkey puzzle) trees in the grounds of the Red House and Langley House are key aspects of the views along Church Lane.

6.4 To the north of the village, the topography gives prominence to Hall Farm on the brow of the hill, whilst the ‘crinkle crankle’ garden wall of Barn Croft is made prominent by the curve of the lane. The straight ‘avenue’ of Lodge Lane, rolling down hill through dark trees, draws prominence to Lodge Farm, sited in the light on the bend where the road curves to the left.

6.5 Within the village, the landscape views are dominated by well-established evergreen trees (yew, cypress) and native British broadleaf species, planted within large private gardens.

6.6 Views out of the village are towards the rolling hills of the surrounding landscape and the isolated farms. The field barn on Burrows Field Lane, although not within the Conservation Area itself, catches the eye when going west along Church Lane.

7 Landmarks

7.1 There are many landmarks within the village, from prominent listed buildings such as the Meynell Arms and Langley House to the church lych gate and Victorian lamp and the red telephone box on the A52. The church is of course a significant landmark, associated with the centre of the village.

7.2 Features of local interest include the pound near the Red House, the public well on Church Lane towards the end of the village and the field barn on Burrows Field Lane.
As has already been mentioned, the monkey puzzle trees in front of Langley House are particularly distinctive. A number of substantial trees on field boundaries are well known to local walkers, including the ancient sweet chestnut on the field boundary to the south east of Langley Hall, with its distinctive twisted bark, a typical parkland survivor.
8 **Open spaces and trees**

8.1 We have identified already that Kirk Langley has built-up areas of different character, separated by looser development and generous open space, a defining characteristic of the Conservation Area. Along the A52, terraces of cottages are huddled towards the centre of the village and there is then open land to each side of the road heading north-westwards up to New House Farm and Gate House Farm. A study of historic maps reveals that on the south west side of the road, the open land with specimen trees was once the pleasure grounds of the 17th century Rectory, whilst land on the north east side was part of the grounds of Langley Hall and its predecessor – the Little Park. It would appear that these areas have never been developed.

8.2 Along Church Lane, the open land to the west of the church, known as Pool Close, is particularly visible on account of its open, black iron railing boundary. (This is not an historic feature; the railings showcase the work of the ironworker based in Langley House Farm buildings.) The pond is a local landmark, one of many such water features in the area. They may be ancient animal watering ponds, which remain in the landscape today on account of the clay soil.

8.3 The cricket field to the south of the church is an important local resource, formed on land given to the community.

8.4 We have referred already to the previously developed land along Church Lane, with fields such as ‘Butcher’s Field’ south of the lane opposite the old wheelwright’s showing the distinctive ‘lumps and bumps’ of past development.

8.5 We have also noted the distinctive trees around the village, from the limes, oaks, ashes and elms in field boundaries to the specimen evergreens in the mature grounds of the church, Langley House, Red House and the Homestead. Native species also define the watercourse of the Flagshaw Brook, whilst Crow Wood shows signs of having been a plantation originally, and now supports a rich, natural underplanting of bluebells, wild garlic and other wild flowers. The latest addition to the tree cover in the village is the embryonic community orchard, along the permissive footpath from Flagshaw Lane, near the telephone exchange building, to Meynell Gorse and Crow Wood.
9 Building materials, architectural details and boundaries

9.1 There is a limited palette of building materials in Kirk Langley, which contributes greatly to the unified character of the village. Walls are generally of red brick; roofs are tiled in Staffordshire blue tiles; windows and doors are traditionally timber, with windows frames painted white.

9.2 A handful of older buildings are constructed in sandstone: notably the church, Lodge Farm and one of the farm buildings at Langley House Farm, which presents a distinctive gable to the road with parapet, sloped coping stones and kneelers.

9.3 Roofs of the vernacular cottages step up in stages with the topography, rather than being sloped over the length of terraces, revealing sections of gable ends between the houses. These have plain, mortared verges, without bargeboards. Similarly, there are few eaves fascias; gutters are supported on projecting brick dentil courses and ‘rise and fall’ metal brackets. The exception is the estate cottages towards the west end of Church Lane, which have ornamental, painted bargeboards to their gables.

9.4 The Georgian, high status, houses such as Langley House have small pane, sliding sash windows. Later Victorian houses, such as 7-11 Church Lane and Longfold House, also have sashes, in larger pane configurations (two-over-two or one-over-one). The vernacular cottages and estate houses have side-hung casements under segmental brick arches, some with small panes, others simple one-by-ones. Unfortunately, traditional windows in the cottages along the A52 have generally been replaced with uPVC frames, presumably to reduce traffic noise.
9.5 Some of the older farmhouses have shallow attic floors with small windows, close to the floor, tucked under the eaves (see Hall Farm, figure 17). These indicate the use of the attic spaces for agricultural storage, particularly cheeserooms.

**Boundaries**

9.6 The lanes and fields around Kirk Langley are generally bounded with hedgerows of mixed deciduous hedging interspersed with native trees such as ash, elm and lime. These have become very deep due to mechanical cutting. There are some sections of traditional paling fencing, for example around the pond on Pool Close.

9.7 In the heart of the village, near the church, old dry stone walls have been retained with newer development behind, (see figure 13) with properties such as Langley House, the Village Hall and the School having historic brick walls. Amongst the listed structures in the village is the distinctive ‘crinkle crankle’ wall that forms part of the enclosure to the walled garden at Langley Hall, now within the curtilage of Barn Croft.

9.8 There are many incidences of timber close-boarded fencing on top of boundary walls, particularly along the A52. Unfortunately these are unsightly, especially where they are in poor condition or of mixed design, and obstruct the wider view of the village, but they have been introduced, understandably, to increase privacy and in an attempt to reduce the impact of traffic noise. Another 20th century addition is the telegraph poles that punctuate the roadside hedgerows on Flagshaw Lane.

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10 **Bibliography, web resources and archives consulted**

- Historical Notes on the Church and Manors of Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley, pub 1927 by Jenneson & Co of Derby; author unknown
- Medieval Parks of Derbyshire, Mary Wiltshire and Sue Woore, Landmark Publishing Ltd, 2009

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*Bibliography, web resources and archives consulted*
- Peakland Roads and Trackways, AE Dodd & EM Dodd, Landmark Publishing Ltd, 2000
- The National Heritage List for England: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/
- Wikipedia online encyclopaedia: https://en.wikipedia.org
- Derbyshire Record Office: historic mapping
Appendix 1: Listed buildings within Kirk Langley Conservation Area:

Langley House
- List Entry Number: 1158540
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: LANGLEY HOUSE, CHURCH LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Langley Barton
- List Entry Number: 1109093
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: LANGLEY BARTON, 29, ASHBOURNE ROAD, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Langley Hall
- List Entry Number: 1335357
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: LANGLEY HALL, FLAGSHAW LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Churchyard Cross 20 Metres South of Church of St. Michael
- List Entry Number: 1158566
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: CHURCHYARD CROSS 20 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, CHURCH LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

The Leeke Memorial Hall
- List Entry Number: 1158547
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: THE LEEKE MEMORIAL HALL, CHURCH LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Garden Walls at Barn Croft
- List Entry Number: 1158575
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: GARDEN WALLS AT BARN CROFT, FLAGSHAW LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

The Red House
- List Entry Number: 1335356
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: THE RED HOUSE, CHURCH LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Hall Farmhouse
- List Entry Number: 1109096
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: HALL FARMHOUSE, FLAGSHAW LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire
Stable Block to North West of Meynell Arms Hotel
- List Entry Number: 1311340
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: STABLE BLOCK TO WEST OF MEYNELL ARMS HOTEL, ASHBOURNE ROAD, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Church of St Michael
- List Entry Number: 1109095
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: I
- Location: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, CHURCH LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Lodge Farmhouse
- List Entry Number: 1158589
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: LODGE FARMHOUSE, LODGE LANE, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire

Meynell Arms Hotel
- List Entry Number: 1109094
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: MEYNELL ARMS HOTEL, ASHBOURNE ROAD, Kirk Langley, Amber Valley, Derbyshire
Appendix 2: Maps of the Conservation Area

See separate document