

Conservation Area Appraisal

December 2011

Monyash



MONYASH CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

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INTRODUCTION TO CONSERVATION AREAS & APPRAISALS

What is a Conservation Area?

A Conservation Area is defined as an area of 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

Each Conservation Area has a unique character shaped by a combination of elements including buildings, materials, spaces, trees, street plan, history and economic background.

The aim of Conservation Area designation is to ensure that this character is not destroyed or undermined by inappropriate changes.

Conservation Areas in the Peak District National Park

There are 109 Conservation Areas in the National Park. Most contain groups of traditional buildings. Others include Historic Parks and Gardens, such as Lyme Park, or industrial sites, such as Cressbrook Mill.

Conservation Areas generally have an aesthetic quality that makes them desirable places in which to live. In order to preserve and enhance this aesthetic quality, a high standard of design and materials is required of any development within a Conservation Area. Organisations, including utility providers, are encouraged to exercise care and sensitivity.

Grant Assistance in a Conservation Area

Grants are currently available (2011) for the repair and reinstatement of external architectural features to both listed and unlisted buildings in a Conservation Area. Such works may include, for example, the repair of stone slate roofs, or the re-instatement of historically appropriate windows. For further information and advice please contact the National Park Authority's Cultural Heritage Team (on 01629 816200).

Funding may also be available for tree planting and tree surgery (no grants are provided for tree felling). For further information please contact the National Park Authority's Tree Conservation Officer (on 01629 816200).

Parish Councils and local organisations can apply to the National Park Authority for help in funding environmental enhancements to public spaces.

If local communities want to produce a Management Action Plan they can seek advice on both production of the plan and sources of funding for projects identified within it from the National Park Authority's Live & Work Rural Officers (on 01629 816200).

Projects that have sustainability as their principal objective may be eligible for a grant from the Authority's Sustainable Development Fund (SDF). For information please contact the National Park Authority's SD Officer (on 01629 816200). For advice on improving the energy efficiency of historic buildings please contact the National Park Authority's Cultural Heritage Team.

For further information about grant assistance within a Conservation Area, please refer to the National Park Authority's website: www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/grantsrr

Planning Constraints in a Conservation Area

Conservation Area designation brings with it some legislative controls to ensure that any changes respect the special character of the area. The following controls apply to any building or land within a Conservation Area:

- Conservation Area Consent will be required to demolish:
 - (i) a building with a volume of 115 cubic metres or greater;
 - (ii) a wall, fence, gate or other means of enclosure 1 metre or more in height next to a highway (including a public footpath or bridleway), waterway or public open space, or 2 metres or more in height elsewhere;
 - (iii) a building constructed before 1914 and in use, or last used, for agricultural or forestry purposes.
- Planning permission will be required for some minor development.
- Planning applications for development within a Conservation Area will have to demonstrate that the proposed work will preserve, and where possible enhance, the character of the Conservation Area.
- Trees with a diameter 7.5cm, or more, in a Conservation Area are protected. Anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area is required to give the Local Planning Authority 6 weeks written notice of intent to do so.

For further advice, please contact the Authority's Planning Service (on 01629 816000).

What is a Conservation Area Appraisal?

Local Authorities have a duty to review Conservation Areas from time to time. The preparation, publication and formal adoption of Conservation Area Appraisals is part of this process. Appraisals are being carried out, and in some instances reviewed, for each of the Peak District National Park's 109 Conservation Areas. English Heritage's 'Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals' (2006) forms the basis of the Authority's appraisals.

Appraisals identify the special qualities that make a place worthy of designation as a Conservation Area. They look at ways in which the character of a place can be preserved or enhanced and are intended to inform future changes, not to prevent them altogether. Draft Conservation Area Appraisals will be available for public consultation prior to adoption.

Conservation Area Appraisals should be read in conjunction with the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009), the Authority's Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2011) and Local Plan (2001), the Design Guide (2007) and the Authority's Landscape Strategy (2009). The relevant national guidance should also be taken into account, for example Planning Policy Statement 5: 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. These documents all include policies that help protect the special character of Conservation Areas and guide new development. The draft National Planning Policy Framework (July 2011), if adopted, will ultimately replace all current PPSs and PPGs.

The Monyash Conservation Area Appraisal was adopted at the Peak District National Park Authority's Planning Committee on the 9th December 2011. Copies are available on request from the National Park Authority and on our website. Copies of this document have also been given to Monyash Parish Council and Derbyshire Local Studies Library.

How will the Appraisal be used?

An appraisal can be used to assess the impact of proposed development on Conservation Areas and their settings. It can also assist in planning appeals, the development of planning policy and community-led initiatives.

An appraisal can identify opportunities for change and elements that would benefit from enhancement. This information could be used by local communities, individuals, the Authority and other agencies to develop initiatives that aim to protect or sympathetically enhance an area.

An appraisal can promote understanding and awareness of an area. It can be used as a starting point for interpretive materials such as information boards and local guides. It also provides a social and historical record of a place at a specific point in time, helping to create, maintain or enhance a sense of place.

Appraisals can help attract funding for improvements in an area. They can act as a catalyst for further enhancement work and community projects, encouraging partnerships between local communities, organisations and the Authority.

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PLEASE NOTE: No Conservation Area Appraisal can ever be completely comprehensive. Omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest or significance.

In addition, there is a Glossary at the back of this Appraisal amplifying a range of historical and technical terms used within this document.

1.0 CHARACTER SUMMARY

1.1 The Monyash Conservation Area was designated on 24th April 1981. The original Conservation Area boundary extended around the limits of the village, following the rear boundaries of all the properties from Mount Pleasant in the south to Monyash House Farm in the west, to Town End Farm and The Grange in the north and Rosson Farm in the east. The boundary excluded Terragarra, west of Chapel Street, the house east of Rawson House Farm and modern farm buildings at Mount Pleasant, Manor House Farm, Rake End Farm, Mere Farm and Monyash House Farm.

1.2 One of the most distinctive features of Monyash is the uniquely well-preserved pattern of medieval strip fields, defined by later drystone boundary walls, which surround the settlement, extending out from the crofts within the centre of the village. Following approval at Planning Committee on 9th December 2011, the boundary was extended to include these fields. The justification for this extension is provided in Section 10 of this report and the boundary extension is shown on Figure 14.

1.3 The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) locates the settlement within the White Peak, an area of settled uplands lying on both sides of the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire at the southern end of the Pennine Hills. The White Peak is characterised by the limestone geology which provides the distinctive grey and white stone used extensively for building and walling materials.

1.4 The village of Monyash lies on a narrow bed of clay which allowed pools of standing water to collect on the surface. The presence of standing water within the free-draining limestone region would have been the primary factor in attracting early settlers. Over time, five meres were created in order to provide a constant source of water. Only one of the meres still remains, but most of the areas occupied by the former meres remain as open spaces, and Fere Mere is a significant open green space at the heart of the Conservation Area.

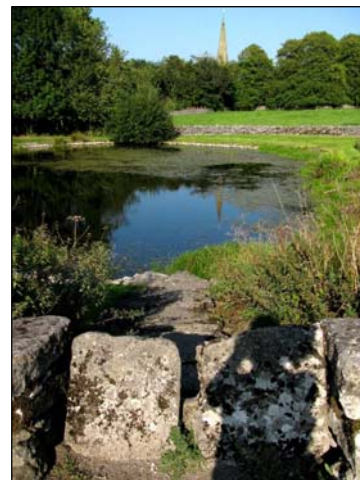
1.5 The village developed as a nuclear settlement close to the meres, at a crossroads where four important routes met and with an open triangular marketplace in the centre. Although part of the original marketplace has since been infilled, the triangular green area still forms the physical centre of the settlement.

1.6 The settlement was originally a small farming community, but the village prospered from the mid-fourteenth century with the growth of lead mining in the area. Monyash became the regulatory and administrative centre for lead mining in the High Peak until the turn of the nineteenth century.

1.7 Buildings in Monyash traditionally have limestone walls, with either gritstone or limestone dressings. The prevalence of limestone dressings within the village is a particularly unusual feature within the National Park.

1.8 The drystone walls which define the medieval strip fields surrounding the village run right through into the centre of the built environment. The consistent use of limestone throughout the Conservation Area, both as a building material and for boundary walls, creates a distinctly uniform colour palette which is central to the unique character and appearance of Monyash Conservation Area.

1.9 Monyash Conservation Area is characterised by a sense of openness, space and light. This is enhanced by the generous width of the main roads through the village, the numerous open green spaces within its centre and the large open spaces between many buildings, which allow long-ranging open views out across the fields. These elements help to create a strong connection between the built environment and the surrounding landscape and there is no clear visual or physical separation between the historic settlement and its fossilised medieval field system. This close integration between built environment and landscape is one of the most distinctive features of Monyash Conservation Area.



P1.1 Fere Mere with St. Leonard's Church

1.10 The majority of buildings in the Conservation Area are of local vernacular construction and even the larger, higher status secular properties are predominantly vernacular in style. This high degree of architectural unity makes a significant contribution to the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

1.11 Monyash is surrounded by significant areas of tree planting, which can be seen from many points within the village. Trees are also scattered throughout the village and its surrounding fields, with the greatest concentration around the mere and the churchyard.

2.0 LOCATION AND POPULATION

2.1 Monyash Conservation Area lies within the Derbyshire Dales, towards the south of the Peak District National Park.

2.2 The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) identifies Monyash as being within the White Peak, in the Limestone Village Farmlands character area.

2.3 The settlement is located at around 850 feet (259m) above sea level on the limestone plateau known as Flagg Moor, and lies within the shallow basin that forms the head of Lathkill Dale.

2.4 Monyash is situated on the B5055 approximately 5 miles (8km) west of Bakewell, 3 miles (4.8km) east of Longnor and 8 miles (12.9km) south-east of Buxton. The village occupies a cross-roads position, and the main Ashbourne to Buxton Road (the A515) lies just over a mile (1.6km) to the west.

2.5 Between 1662 and 1670, the estimated population for Monyash, taken from the Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-79 (Derbyshire Record Society, 1982) was approximately 208-235, with 52-56 dwellings. Note: population figures are generally for the parish of Monyash as a whole, rather than just for the village itself.

2.6 By 1801 the population had risen to around 330, with over 60 dwellings (Johnston and Johnston, 2010), as industries such as lead mining and quarrying continued to flourish in the area. This number continued to rise through the first half of the century, to a peak of 473 in 1851, with nearly 100 dwellings (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

2.7 The population declined with the closure of the two local lead mines in the latter half of the century, and had dropped to 349, with 86 dwellings by the time of the 1901 census. In the 1991 census the population of Monyash parish was 283 and the number of dwellings had risen to 118, reaching 145 by 2010, with a population of 280.



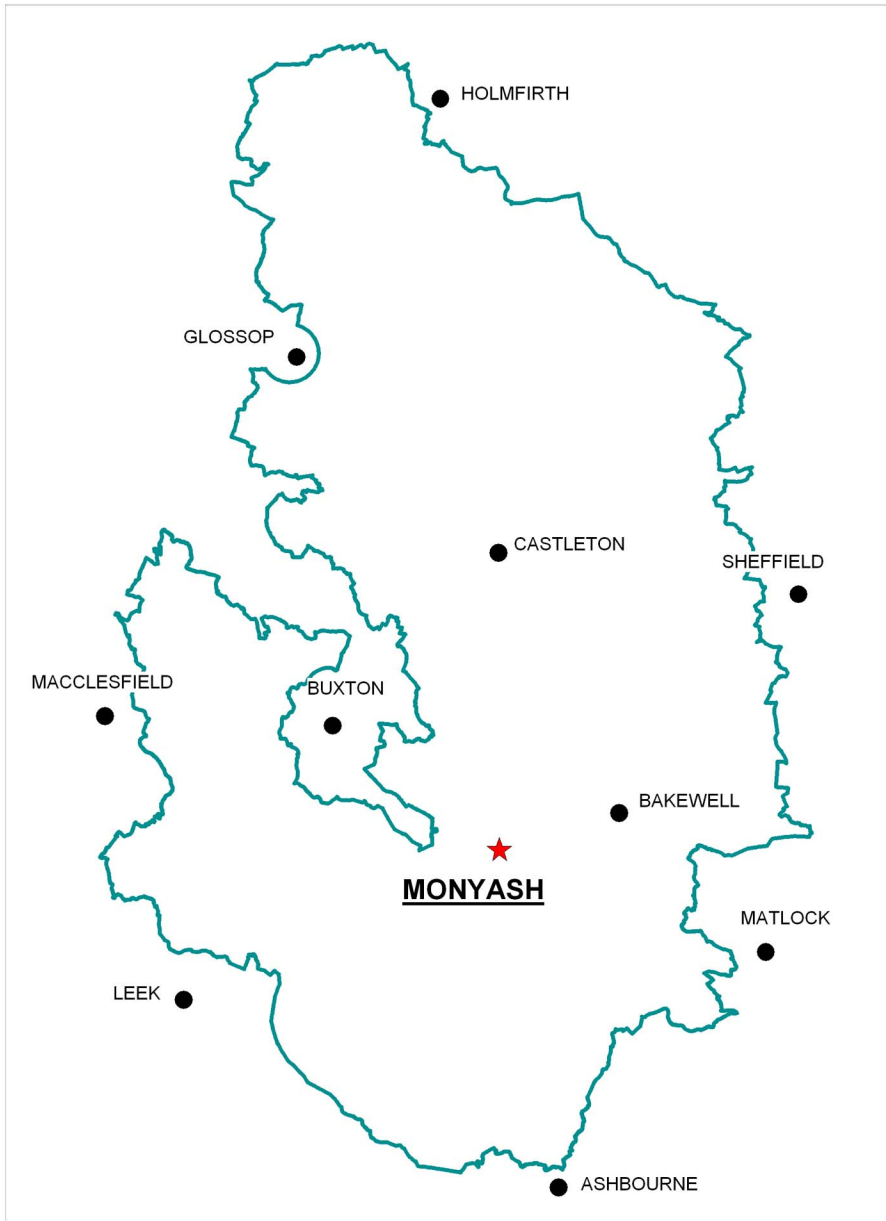


Fig. 1a. Location of Monyash Conservation Area

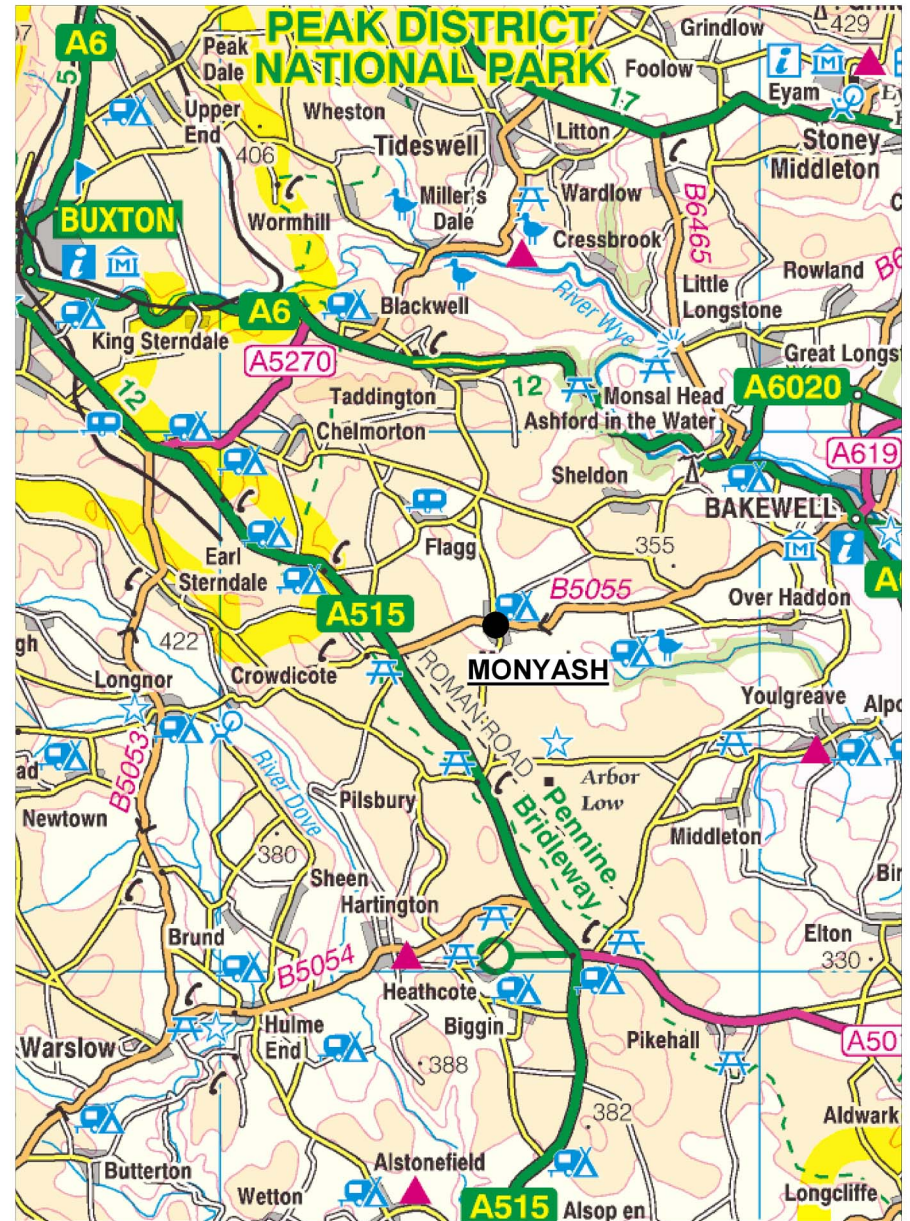


Fig. 1b. Location of Monyash Conservation Area



Fig. 2. Monyash Conservation Area
Designation date 24th April 1981. Extension date 9th December 2011



Fig. 3. Aerial Photograph showing Monyash Conservation Area

3.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Conservation Area, although 10 sites and finds within the Conservation Area boundary are identified on Derbyshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) (see Fig. 4). These include: St Leonard's Church (10215, Grade II* listed); the Primitive Methodist Chapel (10272); the former Friends' Meeting House and burial ground (10273, Grade II listed); the village cross (10226, Grade II listed) and part of the village stocks (10255) on the village green; Tollbar Cottage (10249); a stone trough on the western side of the village green (10244); a cast-iron village pump on Rakes Road (10245); a Bronze Age flint dagger or spearhead (10231); and a Neolithic polished stone axe (10264). A further HER, the disused toll house (10249) at the end of Cross Lane by the bend in the main road, is included within the proposed extension to the Conservation Area Boundary.

3.2 There is evidence of early human activity in the area around Monyash, with a double-edged stone axe-head dating back to around 8,000BC found a mile from the village and One Ash cave on the outskirts of the village believed to have been inhabited even earlier (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.3 There have been Neolithic finds within and near the settlement. The late Neolithic henge monument at Arbor Low (constructed between 3,000BC and 2,000BC, Barnatt and Smith, 2004) is only 2 miles (3km) to the south of the village and is a Scheduled Monument and Guardianship Site (SM1011087). The oval barrow at Gib Hill (SM1011088), adjacent to Arbor Low, may pre-date the henge by several centuries, whilst the round barrow superimposed at its south-western end is Bronze Age in date (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). There are other Bronze Age barrows and a possible Bronze Age burial mound, as well as various other Bronze Age finds in the immediate vicinity (Barnatt and Smith, 2004).

3.4 The village of Monyash lies on a narrow bed of clay, within the carboniferous limestone region of the Peak District. The clay bed allowed pools of standing water to collect on the surface, a rare feature on the permeable limestone plateau. The area also had numerous wells and springs. The presence of standing water would have been particularly important in the free draining limestone region, and would have been the primary factor in attracting early and subsequent settlers.

3.5 Over time, five meres were created in the clay to provide a constant source of water. All five were still in existence in the early part of the twentieth century and four of the meres can be

clearly seen on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map (see Fig. 9). All of the meres except Fere Mere have now been infilled. A number of wells remain, although covered over (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).



P3.1 Fere Mere in the foreground and Cow Mere, now the school playing field, in front of the school

3.6 The Romans were attracted to the Peak District for its lead. There is evidence of Roman activity close to Monyash, with the Roman Road known as The Street, which ran from Little Chester to Buxton, forming part of the parish's western boundary (Christian, 1980).

3.7 The first written mention of Monyash occurs in Domesday Book (AD1086), where it is recorded as 'Maneis'. The name of Monyash is generally thought to mean 'many ash trees' ('manig' – many; 'aesc' – ash-tree) (Cameron, 1959). Johnston and Johnston (2010), however, suggest that the 'ash' element in the name may refer to water rather than to ash trees, particularly as water was of such significance in Monyash's origins, with 'eis' derived from the Old English word 'eas', meaning water or esce meaning spring. The meaning of the name would then be 'many waters' or 'many springs' (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.8 At the time of Domesday Book Monyash was one of eight berewicks of Bakewell. Most of the Manor of Monyash was owned by the King, with a small part owned by the church and a few acres owned by Henry de Ferrers, who was lord of the manor in 1066 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). Monyash was subsequently held by various Lords of the Manor until it was sold to Sir William Cavendish in around 1557. It was subsequently acquired in 1567 by the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury on his marriage to Bess of Hardwick, Cavendish's widow. By the middle of the seventeenth century the manor had been broken into a number of parts with several owners, the largest part being owned by the Cheney family; Edward Cheney became Lord of the Manor of Monyash in 1735 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). The Cheney's sold the manor in 1861, dividing it into 27 lots (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.9 No church was recorded in Monyash at the time of Domesday Book and villagers would have travelled to church in Bakewell. A church was first recorded in the village in 1199, although it is likely that there would have been a chapel on the site from around 1100, being enlarged in 1199 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). The church was originally a chapel in the parish of Bakewell (Barnatt and Smith, 2004).

3.10 Monyash was a place of some importance in the medieval period. The village was granted a charter for a market and fair in 1340 and it is thought likely that the original market cross was erected at this time on the village green, where the markets used to take place. The base of this original cross is still in situ, although the shaft has been added more recently.



P3.2 The Village Cross

3.11 The market was adjacent to the meres, which allowed large numbers of stock to be watered. Although now partially infilled (Barnatt and Smith, 2004), elements of the triangular market place still exist. Medieval house platforms can be identified between the present buildings (Barnatt and Smith, 2004) and distinctive property boundaries survive in the village centre (Hart, 1981).

3.12 In the medieval period Monyash was primarily an agricultural settlement, surrounded by common open arable fields divided into strips. Village families would have strips or furlongs in different parts of these large, shared open fields. The medieval strips can still be seen surrounding the settlement, marked out by later stone boundary walls, and the fields still extend into the crofts within the centre of the village.



P3.3 Medieval strip fields extend into the village

3.13 Until the nineteenth century, farms were located within the village and many of these still exist, with a few still in agricultural or other non-domestic use, including Rake End Farm, Mount Pleasant, Post Office Farm, Monyash House Farm and Chapel View Farm. The continued agricultural use of the settlement's farm buildings is significant in helping to retain the historical agricultural character and appearance of the Conservation Area.



P3.4 Agricultural buildings at Monyash House Farm

3.14 There are a number of ancient and medieval packhorse trails and trackways running through or close to Monyash. Some were part of long distance networks. One of these is believed to have existed between Derby and Manchester, linking upland villages including Elton, Gratton, Middleton by Youlgrave, Monyash and Flagg; from the south the track ran into the centre of Monyash via Derby Lane (now a green lane) and then ran north-west past Knotlow Farm towards Flagg, via a track now called Cross Lane (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). A packhorse route ran from Crowdicote east along what is now Tagg Lane, through Monyash and up Horse Lane to Ashford and Bakewell (Dodd and Dodd, 1990); this route eventually became part of the Newcastle-under-Lyme to Hassop road, which was turnpiked in 1765. A saltway ran east-west from Bakewell to Cheshire, passing approximately a mile to the south of the village (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.15 During the mid-fourteenth century the nature and size of Monyash changed significantly as the village prospered, not only through the income from the markets and fairs but also with the growth of the lead mining industry, providing a living for many villagers and a second income for farmers.

3.16 Monyash was the regulatory and administrative centre for lead mining in the High Peak until the turn of the nineteenth century. The Barmote Court of the King's Field of the High Peak, which regulated the lead mining industry, held court sessions at Monyash to settle claims or disputes, meeting twice a year at The Bull's Head inn. In 1814 the Monyash court moved to Wirksworth (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.17 In 1579 the village of Monyash had four public houses: The Bull's Head, The Golden Lion, The Star and The Bay Horse (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). The prevalence of these inns reflects the high number of residents who would have been working in physically demanding jobs such as farming, stone quarrying and lead mining.



P3.5 The former Golden Lion public house

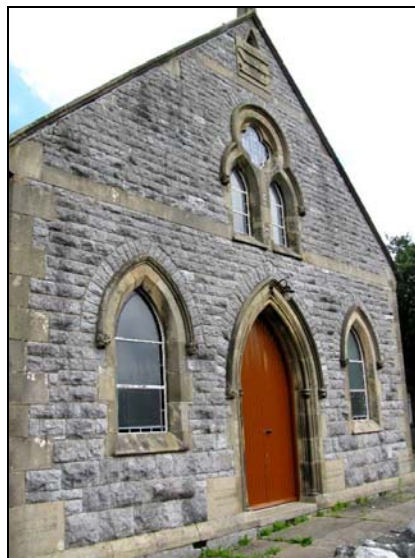
3.18 In 1650, following a review by parliamentary commissioners, the Church of St. Leonard was made independent of Bakewell and became a parish church in its own right (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).



P3.6 The Church of St. Leonard

3.19 In the seventeenth century Monyash became a centre for Derbyshire Quakers. John Gratton, a famous early Quaker, lived in the village for 34 years. On his death in 1711 he left his cottage and some ground on Chapel Street to the Society of Friends, who converted the cottage in 1717 to the Friends' Meeting House – now the Quaker Chapel (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.20 Monyash had an active Methodist society from early in the eighteenth century, but the first Monyash Primitive Methodist Chapel, now the 'school room', was constructed in 1835. The new, larger Chapel was added in 1888.



P3.7 The Primitive Methodist Chapel

3.21 Monyash Primary School was built in 1752 to educate the poor children of Monyash (Johnston and Johnston, 2010), located in the centre of the village on what was originally part of the market square. The original school building is the older property at the west end of the present school. The schoolmaster originally lived upstairs and the school itself was downstairs. A new school was built in 1871 by public subscription, and the original building became the schoolmaster's house, later becoming a private residence. In 1989 the original school was expanded and the original eighteenth century school building once again became part of the school (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). Cow Mere, originally at the rear of the school, was infilled in the 1950s and is now used as the School playing field.

3.22 By the time of the Monyash Enclosure Act of 1771, the medieval open field was already fully enclosed by stone walls. The whole parish beyond this was divided into large fields in the 1770s (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). An aerial view of the area (see Fig. 3) shows the narrow strip field enclosures close to the village, which were enclosed in a piecemeal fashion, in contrast to the planned enclosures which took place at the time of the Enclosure Award, which were

characterised by boundaries drawn straight with a ruler before being constructed on the ground (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). The 1776 Map of the Manor of Monyash (see Fig. 5) identifies the fields surrounding the village as 'Ancient Inclosures'.

3.23 Monyash had two toll houses when it was on the Newcastle-under-Lyme to Hassop turnpike. Tollbar Cottage (10247) is situated at the bottom of the hill on the road towards Flagg and can be seen positioned at the corner of Flagg Road and 'Ashford Road' (now Horse Lane) on the 1776 Map of the Manor of Monyash. The other toll house (10249) is now disused, located at the end of Cross Lane by the bend in the main road; this can be seen marked as 'TG' on the 1840 Ordnance Survey Map (see Fig. 6).



P3.8 Tollbar Cottage (top); the disused toll house on Cross Lane (bottom)

3.24 The 1776 Map shows that the majority of buildings within the settlement were located on the west side of the main north-south route through the village and the east side of Chapel Street, with just a few properties on the north side of Church Street. The meres occupy the east side of Rakes Road, with a couple of buildings at the south-east corner of Church Lane. St. Leonard's Church and the Bull's Head can be seen, along with a building or group of buildings on the south side of the green, one of which would have been the school.

3.25 A comparison with the 1848 Monyash Tithe Award Plan (see Fig. 7) clearly illustrates the expansion which took place in Monyash in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, due to the flourishing lead mining industry in the area.

3.26 On the 1840 Ordnance Survey Map Monyash House, on Tagg Lane, is identified by name, along with a 'Hall', in the location of Old Hall Cottages on Rakes Road.

3.27 Records show that the fairs and markets in Monyash had ceased trading by 1811, but they appear to have been re-established by 1845, dying out again by 1899 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). A small market and fair was revived in 1965 on the May and August Bank Holidays and this is still held on the May Bank Holiday to raise money for local and national causes (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

3.28 Industrial activity ensured a buoyant population through to the late nineteenth century, although only two inns remained, The Bull's Head and the Golden Lion, compared to the four in existence in the sixteenth century. Both inns are marked on the 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (see Fig. 9).

3.29 The pinfold (10251) was constructed in 1883 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010) and can still be seen beside the road to the north of Town End Farm, just outside the Conservation Area.

3.30 A few changes have occurred since the beginning of the twentieth century and can be seen through a comparison of the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map and the present-day map. The War Memorial on the village green was erected in around 1919. The Village Hall on Church Street was built in 1986, replacing the twentieth century timber Women's Institute Hall. There is limited modern residential development, restricted to infill properties and a cluster of new buildings at The Orchard, off Rakes Road and at Soldier's Croft, on Church Street.

3.31 Only a few buildings appear to have been demolished since the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, including a building which stood on the north-east corner of Tagg Lane, immediately to the south of 1 Chapel Street, and a building on Handley Lane, at the south-east corner of Sunnyside. Ingatestone Cottage and Tenby House at the north end of Chapel Street have replaced older cottages that are marked on the 1898 map. A new property recently erected immediately to the east of Sunnyside, on Handley Lane and another new building to the rear of Mere Farm are not yet marked on the current Ordnance Survey map.

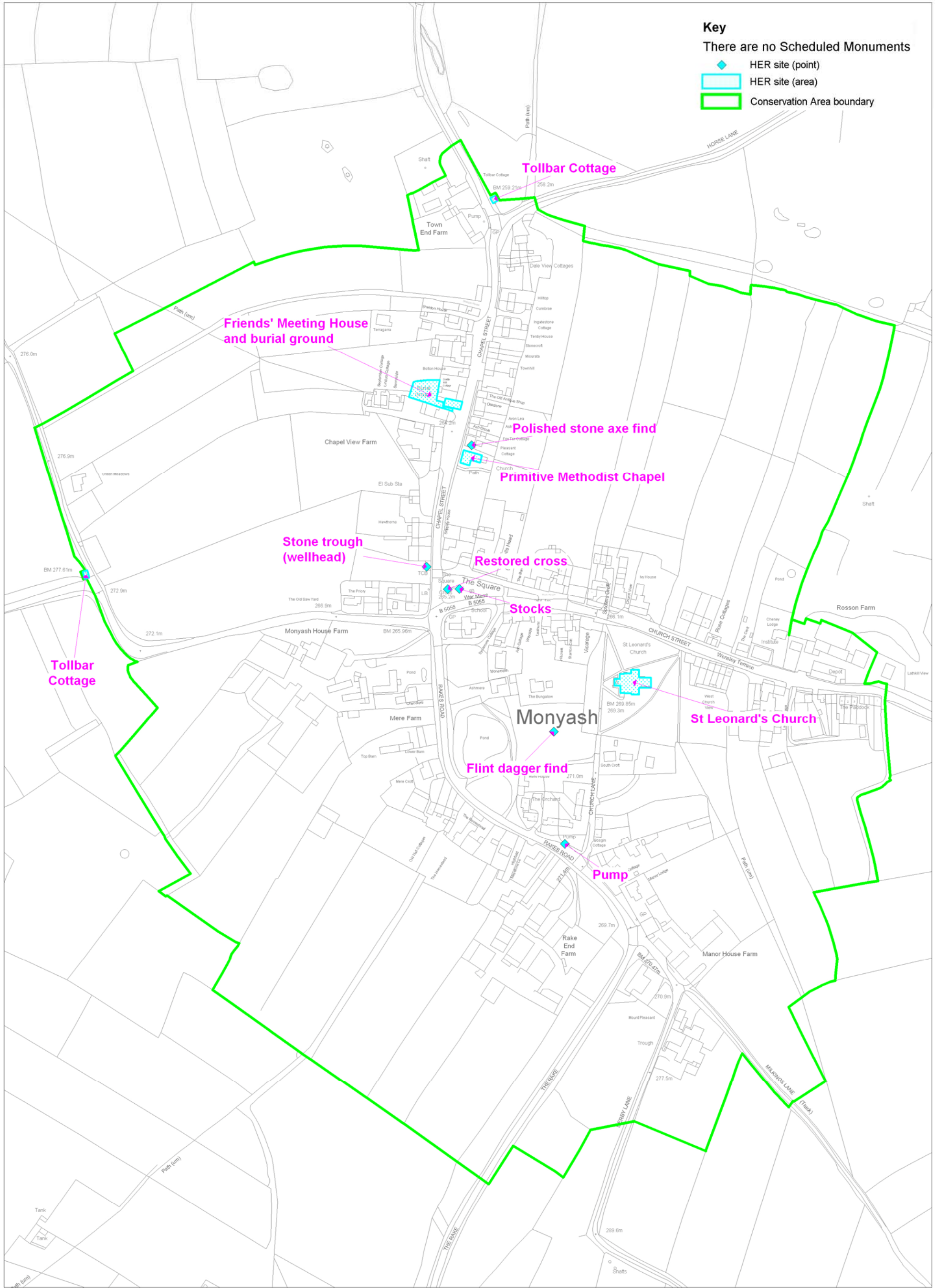


Fig. 4. Archaeological Sites identified on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within Monyash Conservation Area



Fig. 5. Map of the Manor of Monyash, 1776

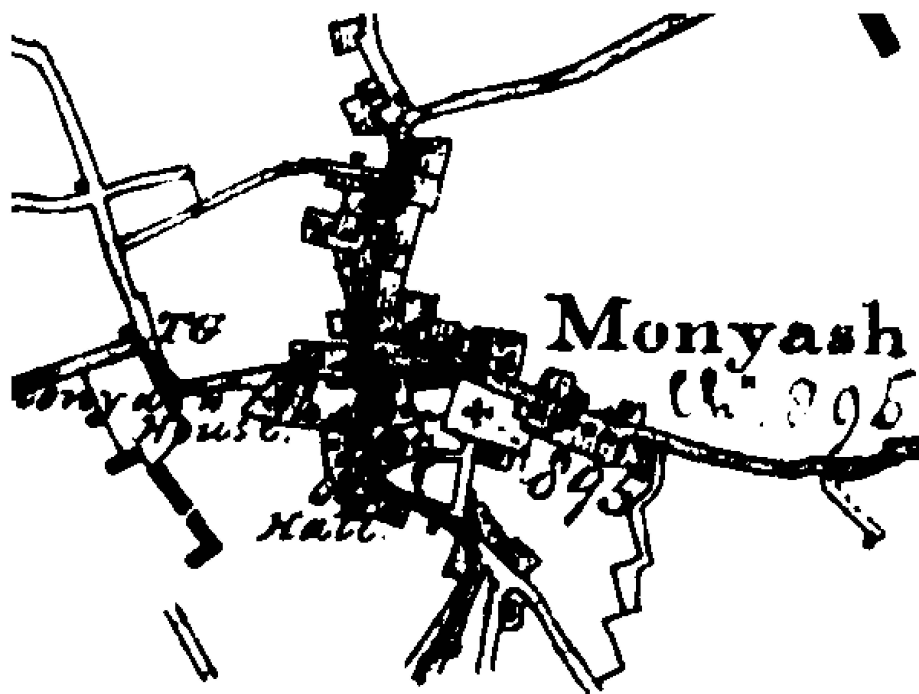


Fig. 6. Ordnance Survey Map, 1840

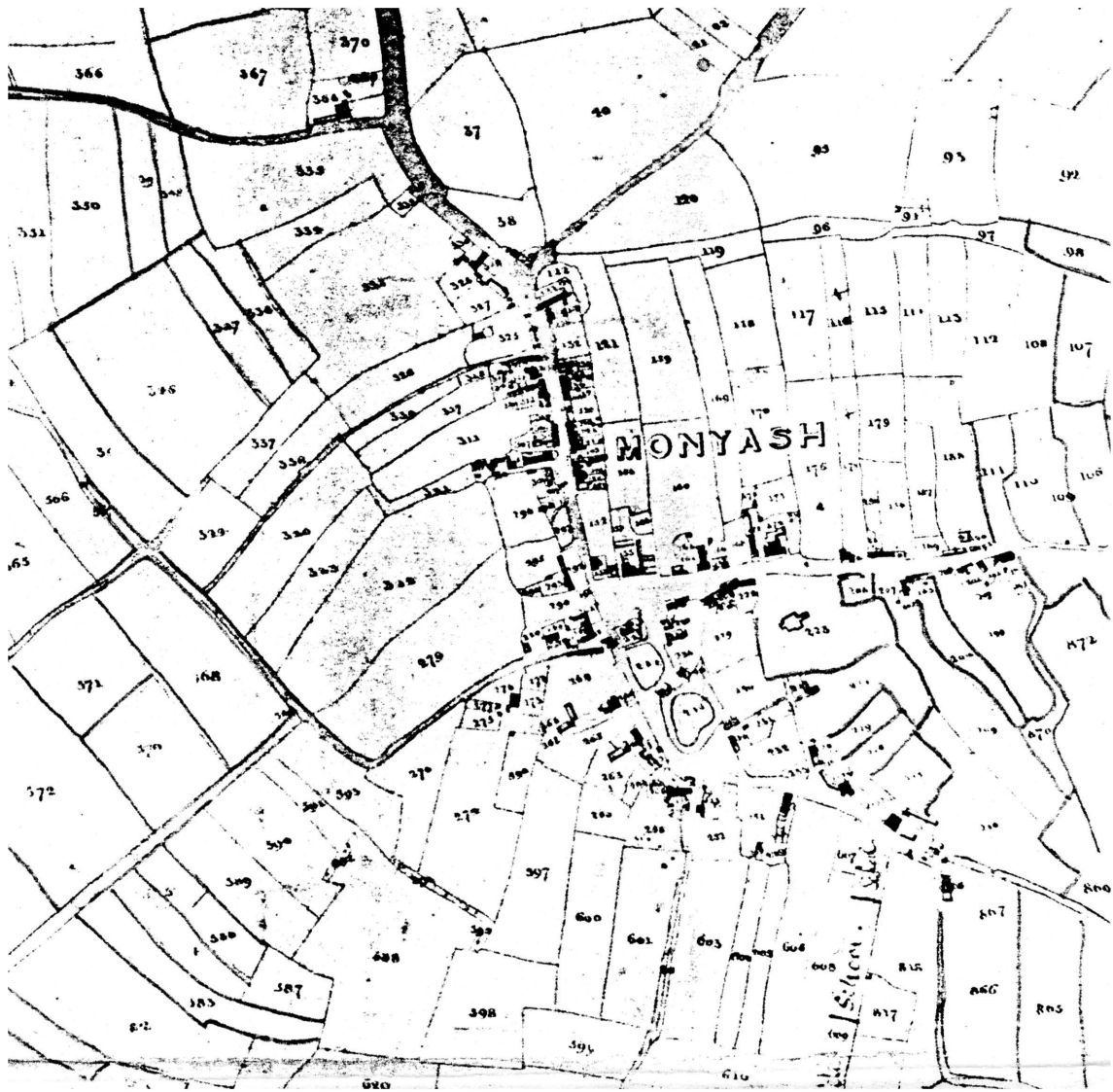
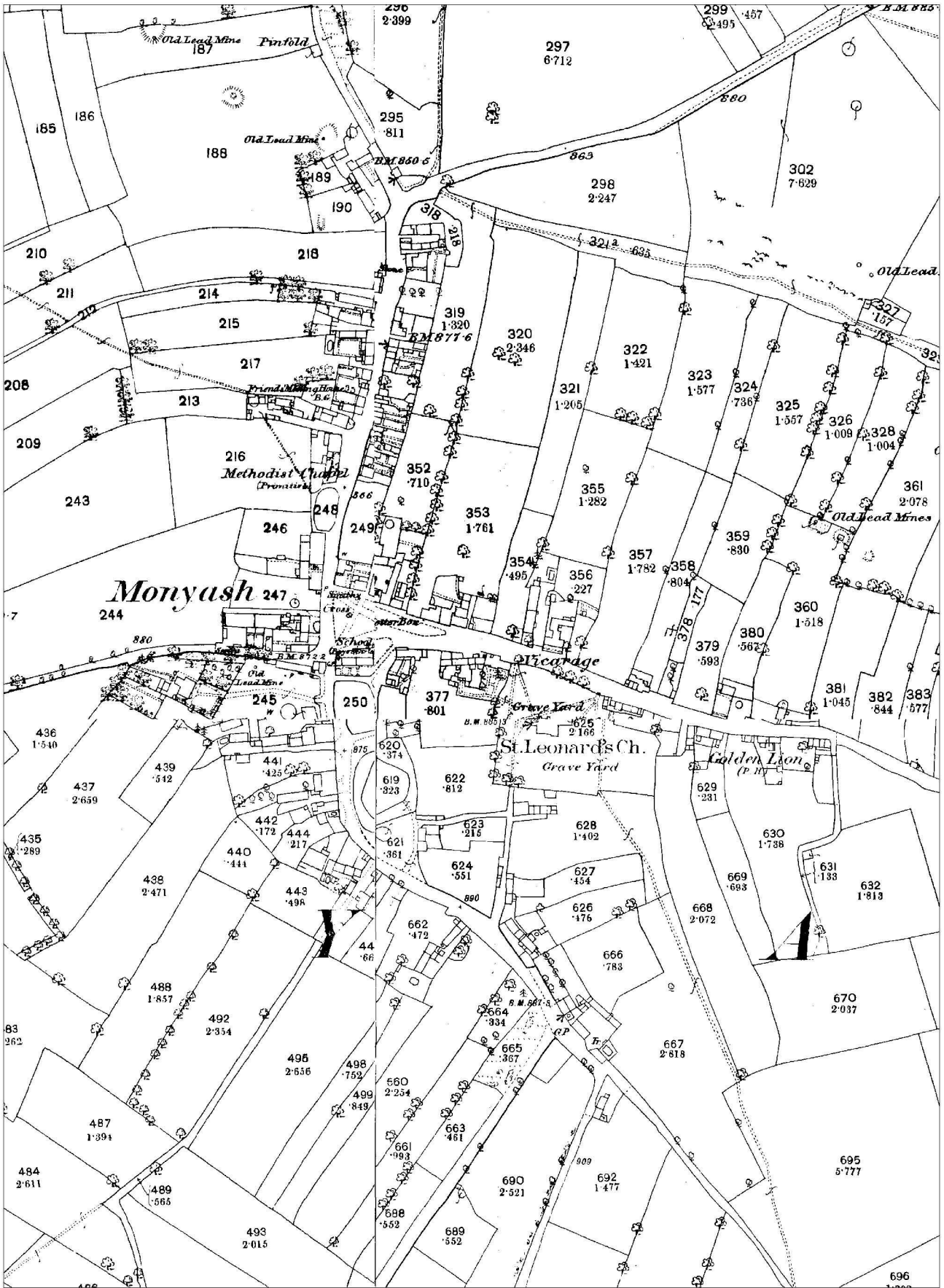


Fig. 7. Tithe Award Plan, 1848



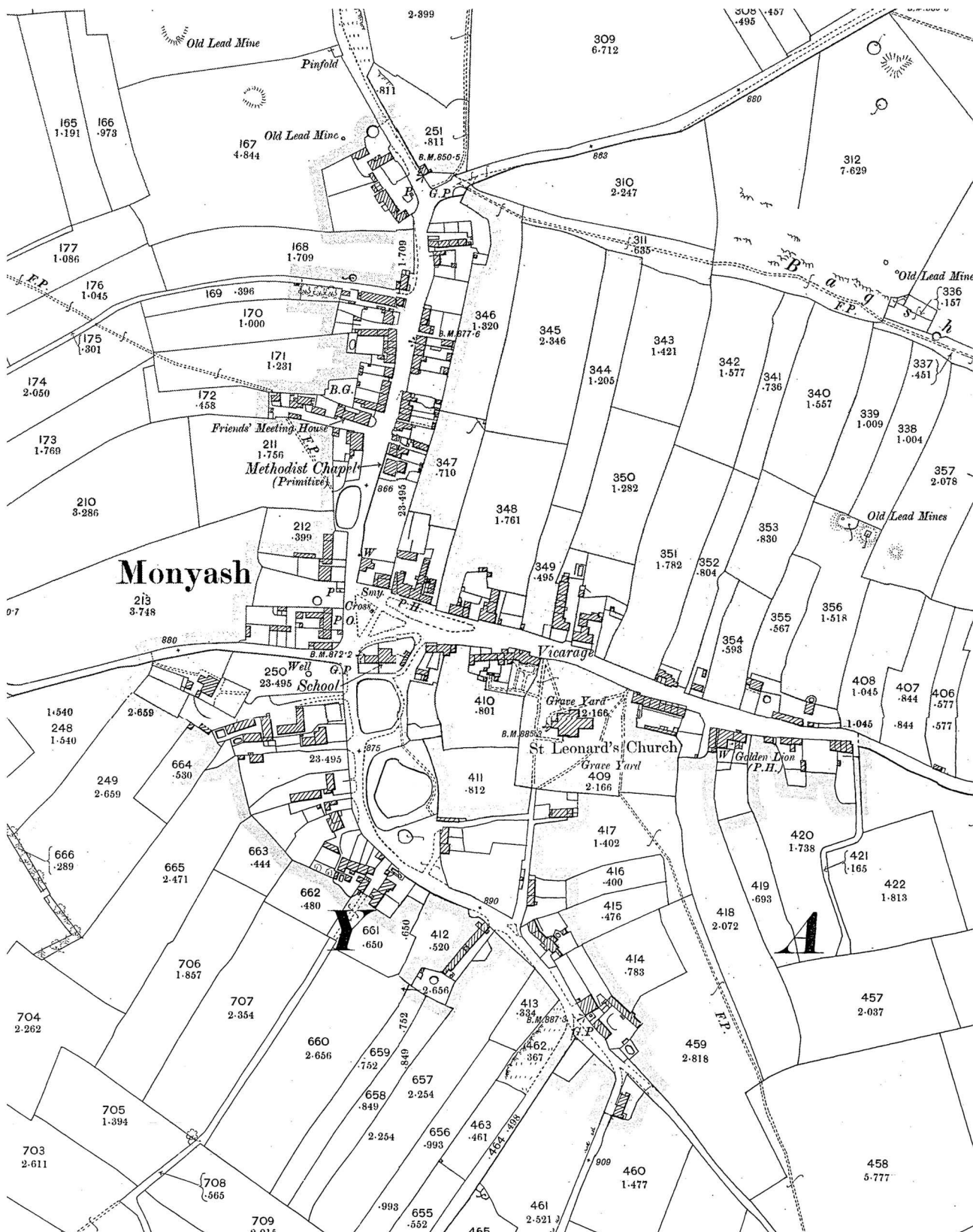


Fig. 9. Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898

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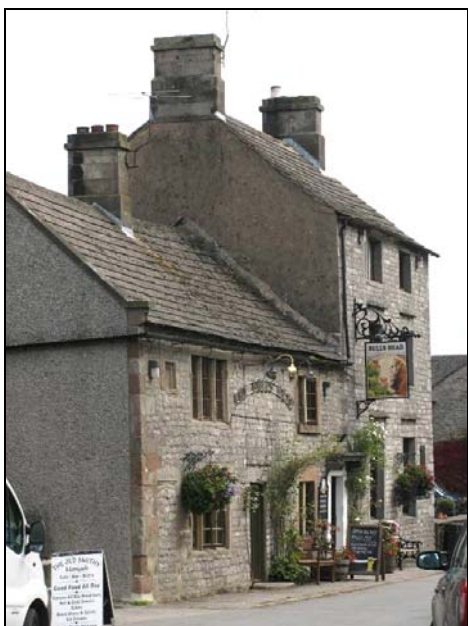
4.0 FORMER AND CURRENT USES

4.1 Monyash originated as a small farming community, with limestone quarrying and lead mining being carried out locally from early times.

4.2 There were numerous limestone quarries around the parish, producing both housing stone and higher quality marble (Christian, 1980). Crinoidal limestone, containing lily-shaped fossils, was worked from nearby Ricklow Quarry and sent to the marble works at Ashford-in-the-Water for cutting and polishing. Similar stone was worked from Brecks Quarry, for use in public buildings across Britain (Christian, 1980).

4.3 From the mid-fourteenth century, the growth of lead mining in Monyash significantly increased the prosperity of the settlement, with many inhabitants being involved in both farming and either stone quarrying or lead mining.

4.4 When Monyash was the regulatory and administrative centre for lead mining in the High Peak, the Barmote Court of the King's Field of the High Peak held court sessions twice a year at The Bull's Head inn to settle claims or disputes (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). Sheldon House was the Magpie Leadmine Pay Office.



P4.1 The Bull's Head inn

4.5 Many hillocks, representing waste material from lead mining, can be seen in the fields around Monyash and an 'Old Lead Mine' is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey Map (see Fig. 8), to the south side of Tagg Lane within the field to the east of Monyash House Farm. The name Rakes Road is likely to be associated with lead mining.

4.6 The Derbyshire lead mining industry went into decline from the mid-nineteenth century.

4.7 Apart from lead mining, there were also several cottage industries within Monyash, in particular the manufacture of candles, used both in private homes and in lead mines. They were made in a small factory, Harrison's candle factory, near the village mere until the early twentieth century, with tallow supplied by local butchers (Christian, 1980). The candle factory is likely to have been located at Chandlers, not only because of the name itself, but because the pantry retains equipment thought to have been used in candle making.

4.8 The parish of Monyash had five public houses in 1579, four of which were located within the Conservation Area. By the end of the nineteenth century only two of these remained, of which only The Bull's Head is still an inn. The Golden Lion on Church Street, known as the Golden Fleece in 1857, was a meeting place for the Monyash Friendly Society until the inn closed in 1919: the building is now converted into two houses, Lathkill House and Lathkill Cottage (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). The Star was on Chapel Street and is now Melbourne House. The Bay Horse, also on Chapel Street, has a vaulted cellar where the beer was stored; this is now the Old Bay Horse Inn, a private residence.

4.9 In the nineteenth century the village included a blacksmiths, cobblers, butchers, wheelwrights, wool merchants, inn keepers, joiners, dressmakers, shoe makers and a ropewalk (Bagshawe, 1846). A grocers, post office, coal merchant, stonemason and candle maker are also recorded (Kelly, 1891).

4.10 There was also a smithy, now a café, which is marked on both the 1879 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

4.11 A number of buildings formerly had commercial functions. Rock House was Millington's Store and Ash Tree Cottage on Church Street was the village store. The Croft was originally the police house, which later moved to Lea Hurst (now Lea House). The village also had a Reading Room, reached by external stone steps: this closed in 1960 and is now called the Old Reading Room. At one time the village had its own petrol station and repair garage situated between the school playing field and Fere Mere, on the site now occupied by Ashmere. The garage closed in the late 1980s. In 1996 the village post office closed and Millington's Store closed in 2006 (Johnston and Johnston, 2010).

4.12 In 1986 a new purpose-built Village Hall was opened on Church Street, which serves as a dining room and sports hall for the Primary School and is used for many other local events (Johnston and Johnston, 2010). The old smithy beside the village green has been renovated and is now the Smithy Café.



P4.2 The Smithy Cafe

4.13 Today, Monyash is still a working village containing several farms. Tourism is now an important industry and there are a number of B&Bs and other holiday accommodation. Although there are no shops remaining in the village, the Church, the Methodist Chapel, The Bull's Head, Smithy Cafe and the school still thrive.