

Conservation Area Appraisal

March 2011

Hathersage



HATHERSAGE 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 (2010) for the repair and reinstatement of external architectural features to both listed and unlisted buildings and stone boundary walls 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 works in a Conservation Area will require permission:

- Demolition of all, or most of a building, including boundary walls.
- Lopping or felling trees.

Other works that may require permission include:

- Cladding a building.
- Installation of a satellite dish or domestic micro-generation equipment.

For further advice, please contact the National Park Authority's Planning Service (on 01629 816200).

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 Policy, the Peak District National Park Authority's Local Plan, the Design Guide (2007) and the Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (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.

Once adopted, Appraisals are available on request from the National Park Authority and on our website. Copies are also sent to the relevant Parish Councils and local libraries.

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, and omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

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 Hathersage Conservation Area was designated on 24 April 1981. The original Conservation Area boundary covered the historic core of the settlement around Bank Top and Camp Green and included Main Road and the historic industrial sites along The Dale and Mill Lane. It also included some twentieth century development which has in-filled gap sites, particularly to the western end of the Conservation Area.

1.2 Following approval at Planning Committee on 11th March 2011, the boundary was extended to include Oddfellows Row and Bank House, on Station Road, for reasons of architectural and historic interest (see Section 10 for the full justification).

1.3 Hathersage lies within the Derbyshire Dales, towards the north-eastern boundary of the Peak District National Park. The A6187 runs through the Conservation Area along Main Road and forms a junction with the B6001 at Station Road.



P1.1 Ornamental Lamp at the junction of the A6187 and B6001

1.4 The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) locates the settlement within the Derwent Valley regional landscape character area, which includes the Hope Valley. Hathersage is located at the eastern end of the Hope Valley, on the valley slope of the River Derwent, and two of the river's tributaries, the Hood Brook and Dale Brook, run through the settlement. A series of gritstone edges, including Stanage Edge, lie just to the north-east.

1.5 The settlement was originally a small farming community, with lead-smelting and quarrying being carried out along the gritstone escarpments. Its location beside the two brooks,

however, was a catalyst for development and Hathersage expanded throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from an agricultural settlement to an industrial one, with the construction of water-powered mills specialising in metal-working. The industry was primarily based on wire-drawing, and Hathersage became famous for the production of hackle and gill pins for automated combing machines.



1.2 Barnfield Mill is part of the industrial heritage

1.6 This industrial expansion resulted in a dramatic increase in population, which reached 1,600 by 1921. The 2001 census figure shows a further rise in population to 1,774 within the village.

1.7 Part of the special interest of the Hathersage Conservation Area lies in its setting on the bottom of the Derwent Valley and within the cleft of The Dale, surrounded on all sides by hills. This means that from almost any location within the village, hills can be seen above or between the buildings, providing a green backdrop to the stonework. The Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels sits higher up the hill on Bank Top, as a result of which its tall spire can be glimpsed above and between buildings in many parts of the Conservation Area.

1.8 The majority of buildings in the Conservation Area were constructed in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The predominant building material is millstone grit, which has provided a strong unifying element.



P1.3 Gritstone, surrounding hills and mature trees contribute to the character.

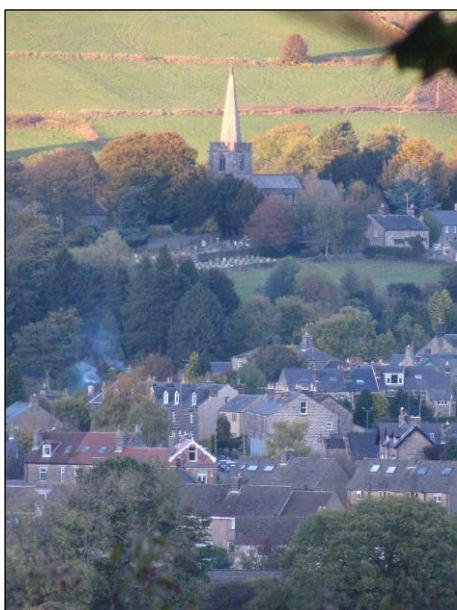
1.9 Hathersage contains a high percentage of non-native ornamental trees, conifers being particular common. The principal native species are Ash and Oak, giving way to willow and alder in the wetter areas, whilst on drier ground bracken and Birch can be found. Significant areas of woodland on the surrounding valley slopes contribute to the overall character of the area.



*P1.4 Ornamental trees in the grounds of
Hathersage Hall*

2.0 LOCATION AND POPULATION

2.1 The Hathersage Conservation Area lies within the Derbyshire Dales, towards the north-eastern boundary of the Peak District National Park. It is located at the eastern end of the Hope Valley, on the valley slope of the River Derwent. Two of the River Derwent's tributaries, Hood Brook and Dale Brook, run through the village. Hathersage is located at an altitude of 300 feet (91.5 metres) below moorland and a line of gritstone edges, of which Stanage Edge is the largest. The main village has a fairly flat valley location, with the original settlement at Bank Top higher up the valley slope.



P2.1 Hathersage from Abney Road

2.2 The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) identifies Hathersage as being within the Derwent Valley, with the Conservation Area straddling two distinct landscape types: the main settlement itself is positioned within Valley Farmlands with Villages and the original settlement at Bank Top and within The Dale is located within Slopes and Valleys with Woodland. The landscape comprises the broad, low-lying Hope Valley separating the limestone of the White Peak from the prominent gritstone edges of the Eastern Moors and high moorland of the Dark Peak to the north.

2.3 The parish of Hathersage covers 13,630 acres (5,984 hectares) (Kelly's Directory, 1891). Hathersage Conservation Area is 10 miles (16km) south-west of Sheffield and 9 miles (14.4km) north of Bakewell. The Hope Valley villages of Hope and Castleton lie 4 miles (6.4km) and 5.5 miles (8.5km) to the north-west, respectively. The A6187 runs through the Conservation Area along Main Road.

2.4 In 1321 the parish of Hathersage (which at that time consisted of Hathersage, Outseats and Bamford) had a population of 1,856 (Pigot's Directory, 1835). Census figures for the village of Hathersage and its hamlets records a population of 498 in 1801, with a rapid rise to 991 in 1861, with a population across the parish of 2,371. This dramatic rise can be attributed to the industrial expansion of Hathersage during this period, with five separate wire-drawing mills within the settlement.



P2.2 The Dale and the chimney at Dale Mill

2.5 The population for the parish had declined slightly by 1871 and 1881, rising again to 1,210 by 1891 and continuing to rise from the beginning of the twentieth century, reaching 1,600 by 1921. Towards the end of the twentieth century there was a small decline to 1,352 in 1991. The 2001 census, however, records a dramatic rise in population to 2,000 for the parish of Hathersage (which no longer included Outseats and Bamford), with a population of 1,774 within the village of Hathersage itself (which lies within both Hathersage and Outseats parishes).



P2.3 Hood Brook runs alongside Main Road

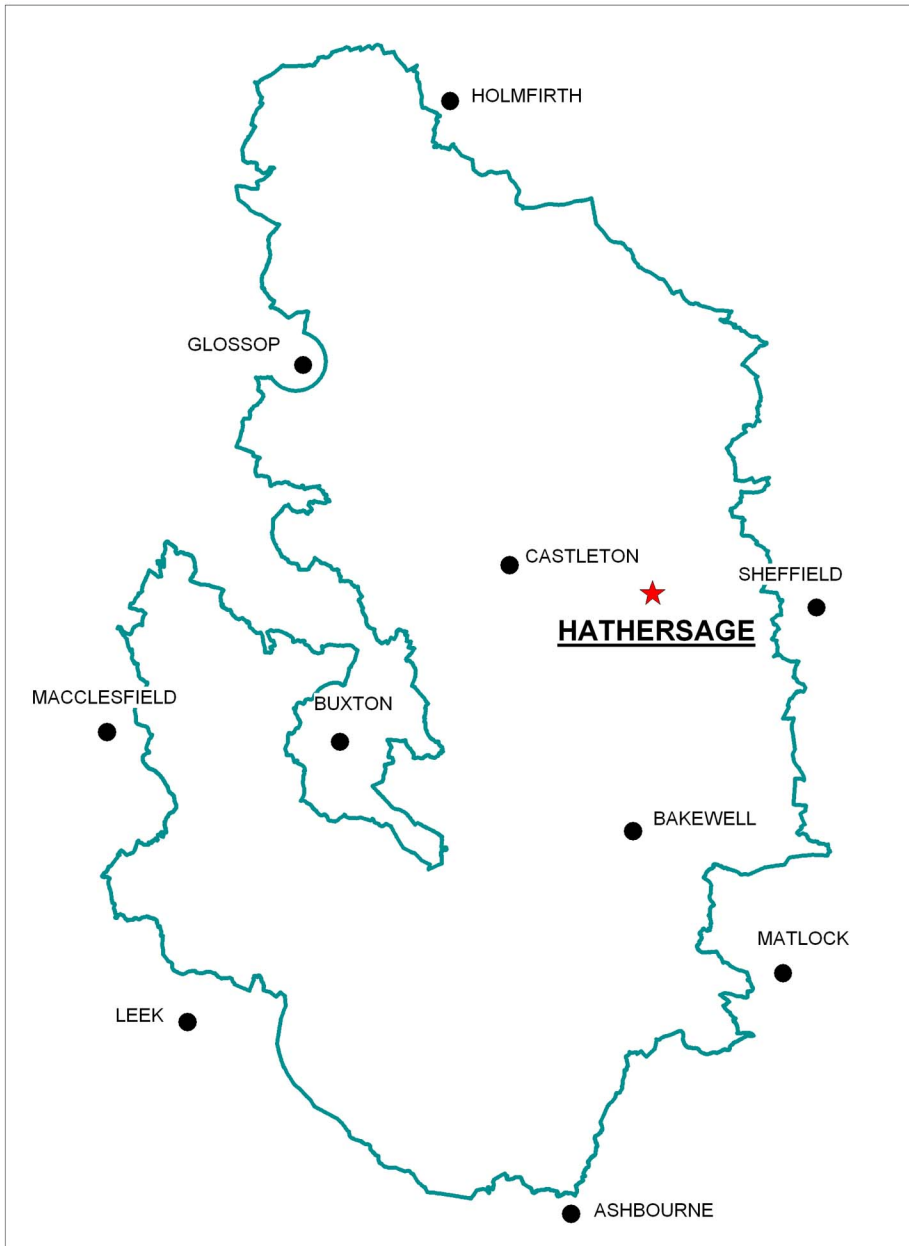


Fig. 1a. Location of Hathersage Conservation Area

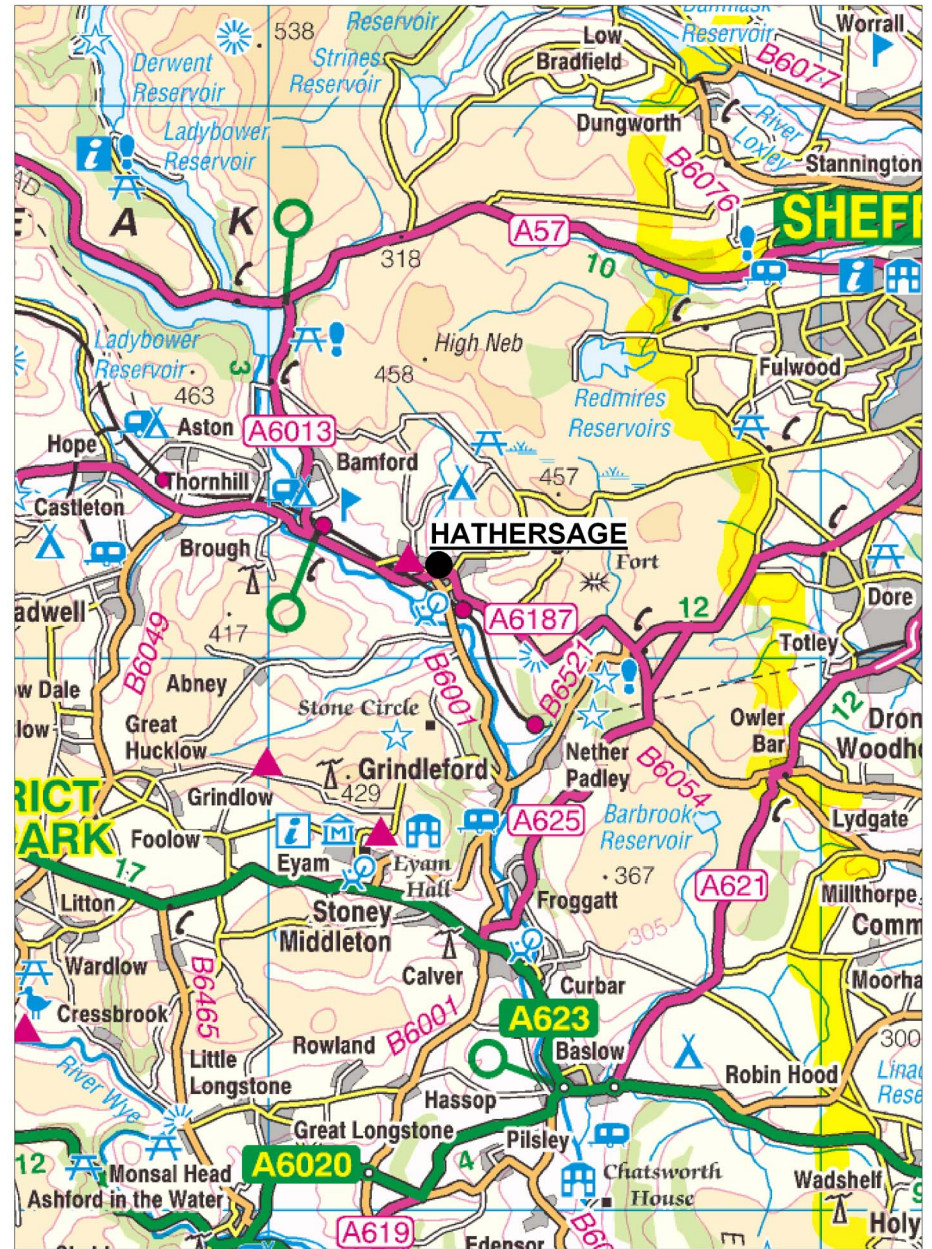


Fig. 1b. Location of Hathersage Conservation Area

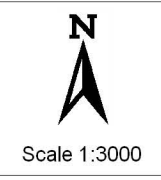
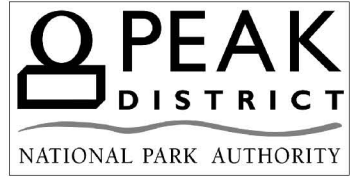
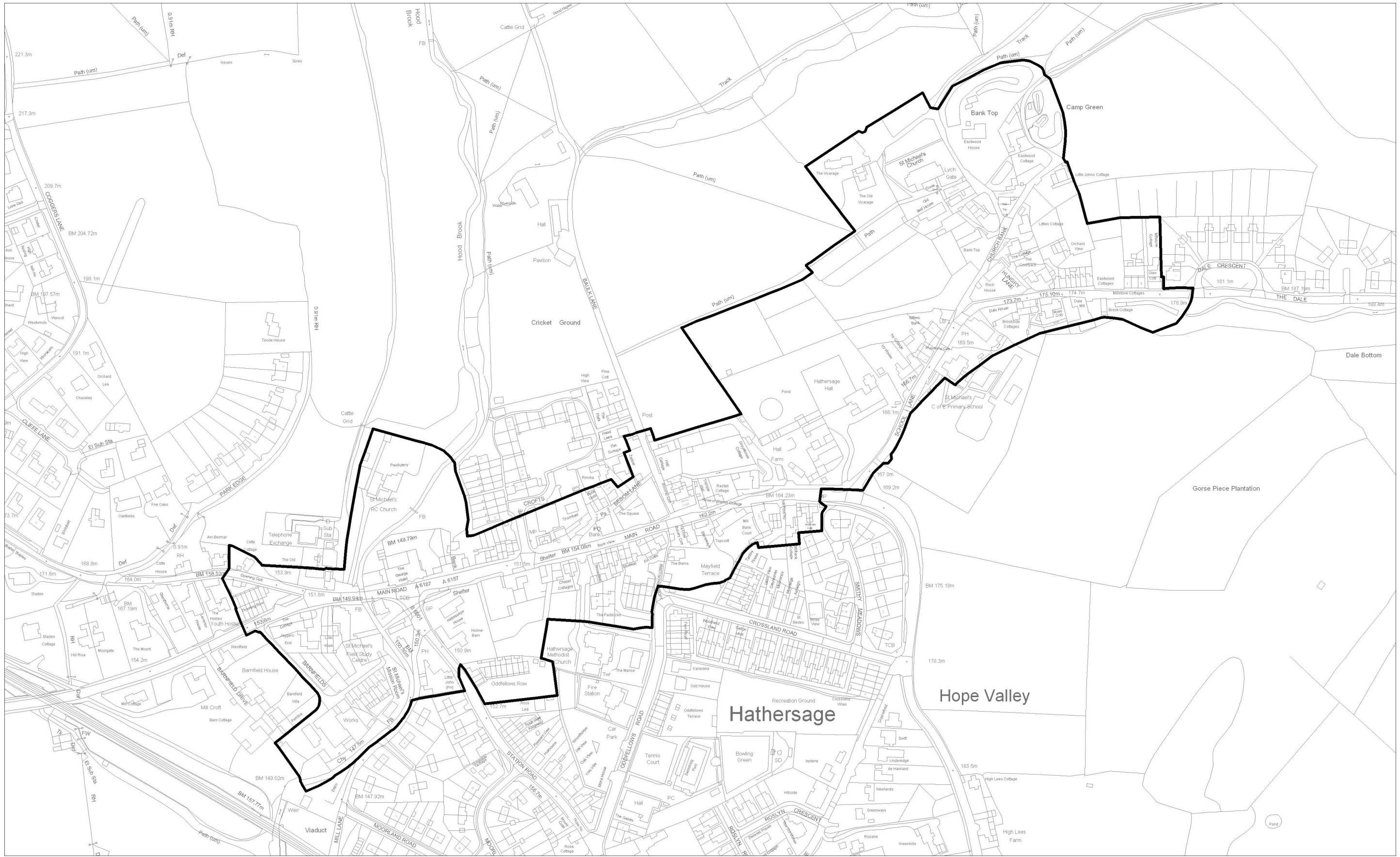


Fig. 2. Hathersage Conservation Area
 Designation date 24th April 1981. Boundary Extension 11th March 2011
Peak District National Park Authority, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, DE45 1AE

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Fig. 3. Aerial photograph showing Hathersage Conservation Area

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3.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 There are a number of important archaeological sites in and around Hathersage, including one Scheduled Monument within the Conservation Area itself: the Camp Green Ringwork (SM23292). This medieval fortification is the largest ringwork in north Derbyshire (Hart, 1981).

3.2 12 sites within or just outside the Hathersage Conservation Area boundary are identified on Derbyshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). These include: St. Michael's Church (7411 - Grade I listed), the remains of a stone churchyard cross (7413) and Little John's Grave (7412); St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church (422830058 – Grade II* listed); a Romano-British stone head, found within the Camp Green earthwork; Hathersage Hall (7419 – Grade II* listed); Bank Cottages on Besom Lane (7447 – Grade II listed); a cast iron milepost on the south side of the Sheffield Road (7440 – Grade II listed) and a milestone on the Castleton to Sheffield road at the entrance to The Crofts (7441); a pinfold at the bottom of Church Bank (7446); the ornate fingerboard and lamp post at the junction of Main Road and Station Road (7444 - Grade II listed); nos. 1-3 Ibbotson's Farm Cottages - a former seventeenth century farmhouse on Main Road (7420).

3.3 There is evidence of early human activity in the area around Hathersage. A flint find (7457) to the south-east of the settlement dates from the early Mesolithic to middle Bronze Age period and Bronze Age flint and chert have been found at the south-eastern edge of the settlement. Callow prehistoric settlement and field system on Carr Head Moor, a Scheduled Monument (SM29796), is thought to be a relict Bronze Age settlement and associated agricultural field system. The Iron Age hill fort at Carl Wark, to the east of Hathersage, may have Neolithic or Bronze Age origins (Barnatt and Smith, 2004).

3.4 The Romans were attracted to the Peak District for its lead. The track that runs to the east off the Sheffield Road, just to the south of High Lees Farm, is thought to be a possible Roman Road, running from Hathersage to Ringinglow on the edge of Sheffield (422830060). The Roman fort of Navio at Brough, built around 73 A.D. is four miles (6.4km) to the west of Hathersage.

3.5 Ringworks were medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later twelfth century. The presence of the Camp Green Ringwork suggests that there is likely to have been some form of settlement in or close to Hathersage in Anglo-Saxon times. Buxton (2005) suggests that the ringwork may have originated in the ninth century, although it

may be early Norman in date (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). A stone cross (7413) in the churchyard of St. Michael's Church is thought to be Saxon (Buxton, 2005).



P3.1 Camp Green Ringwork

3.6 The village is first recorded as 'Hereseige' in Domesday Book (AD1086), and was first documented as Hathersage in 1512 (Cameron, 1959). There has been some suggestion that the name derives from 'He-goat ridge' or 'Haefer's ridge' (Cameron, 1959) but it is thought more likely that the first part of the name is an Old English personal name, with 'ridge' referring to nearby Millstone Edge (Cameron, 1959).

3.7 At the time of Domesday Book the manor of Hathersage was held by two Saxons, Leofnoth and Leofric, but was subsequently granted to Sir Ralph FitzHubert, Baron of Crich (Buxton, 2005). The manor included Hurst, Bamford and Derwent, half of Offerton and two parts of Stoney Middleton. The village of Hathersage would have been very small, with no mill or church, and would have been located within the vicinity of Camp Green.

3.8 A number of families held the manor of Hathersage over the next few centuries, but it remained under the Barony of Crich, which was held by the Earl of Shrewsbury, lord of the manor of Hallam, by the sixteenth century. In 1743 the Dukes of Devonshire became lords of the manor of Hathersage and remain so to the present day.

3.9 By 1135 Richard Basset, Chief Justiciar to Henry I, had built a small church in Hathersage, in order to provide tithes to fund the Augustinian Canon's priory of Launde Abbey in Leicestershire, of which he was a co-founder (Buxton, 2005). The present parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels still retains the twelfth century Norman pillars and arches.

3.10 The medieval village of Hathersage was located in the Camp Green area, close to the church, near the springs and brooks within The Dale and away from the flood plain of the River Derwent. In medieval times farms and their associated barns and outbuildings were generally situated within the village itself. The fifteenth century part of Hathersage Hall was

originally a farm, and would have been located at the south-eastern edge of the settlement.



P3.2 Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels

3.11 People would travel out from the village to the large, shared open fields, where families would have strips or furlongs in different parts of the field. Fossilised medieval strips can still be seen at Townfield, which was a large open field west of the track called Booth Lane (now Sheffield Road) and above Seel Field and east of the present Sheffield Road (Buxton, 2005). Baulk Lane defines the edge of another large open field (Buxton, 2005).

3.12 In severe weather, herdsman would have used booths or huts for their stock and the name Booths is still used for an area to the south-east of the village.

3.13 The former village pinfold lies at the bottom of Church Bank in The Dale, and would have been used as a pen to hold stray animals.

3.14 There are a number of ancient packhorse trails and trackways running along the hills and down into the valleys around Hathersage, which was a route centre for hundreds of years (Peak Factfinder). An ancient track once ran from Highlow to Hathersage Church and was known as the 'corpse path' (Buxton, 2005), presumably as it was used to transport coffins to the churchyard. A packhorse route to Sheffield crossed the River Derwent at the stepping stones to the west of Hathersage and continued up Jaggars Lane and north to Stanage Pole. Another track led southwards from the George Inn to a ford across the river at Lead Mill, and on through Hazleford to Eyam: this formed part of an ancient route between North Derbyshire and the West Riding, called Halifax Gate (McGuire et al, 2000). Booth Lane led from Hathersage eastward up the hill to Hathersage Booths, where it terminated. Most of these tracks can be clearly seen on Burdett's 1791 Map of Derbyshire (Figure 5).

3.15 In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the village centre was still near the church. The village green was situated below the church and was edged by cottages and the Bell

Inn, which closed in 1914-15 and is now a private residence. Other cottages and a farm, possibly located on the site of the Scotsman's Pack Inn, faced the brook along the Dale track (Buxton, 2005). There were a few farms and cottages located further to the west along what is now Main Road, including Hathersage Farm, the cluster of cottages at Rastalls Cottage and Thimble Hall to the west of Hall Farm, and 1 & 2 The Cottages to the east of the Royal Bank of Scotland.



P3.3 The former Bell Inn

3.16 The Roman Catholic Chapel was constructed in Furness Field in 1692, to the south-west of the original settlement. This was the first Roman Catholic chapel to be built in England by public subscription after the Reformation, but was ransacked shortly after construction and made unusable. The building was not rebuilt and re-opened until 1806 (Buxton, 2005).

3.17 The Dale Brook and Hood Brook, at either end of the settlement, were increasingly used to power water-mills from the end of the seventeenth century, but mills may have existed before then. A wire-drawing works is known to have existed in or near Hathersage by 1566; although its location is not known it is likely to have relied on water-power. There was a corn mill in the vicinity of the present Nether Hall around the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century (Buxton, 2005), which may be the 'Old Mill' shown on Burdett's Map of 1791. A calico mill was in existence next to the Hood Brook on Mill Lane from the early eighteenth century, possibly the 'Old Mill' referred to on the 1840 Ordnance Survey Map, located on the site subsequently occupied by the Victoria Mill. There was a mill producing brass buttons on the Dale Mill site from around 1740 and an earlier mill on the site is believed to have manufactured products for the wool and cotton industries.

3.18 Other mills existed just outside the village, including a corn mill near Leadmill Bridge and Green House Mill to the north, which was a water-powered lead smelting mill in the early eighteenth century and became a paper mill from

1760 until the mid-nineteenth century (Buxton, 2005).

3.19 The first turnpike road through the village, the Sparrowpit to Sheffield Turnpike, was constructed in 1758. This followed the old Dale track from Ringinglow over Burbage Brook to Hathersage, continuing along the Hope Valley to Castleton and westward via Sparrowpit to Stockport. The turnpike originally followed the original track past Callow Fields Farm towards Fiddlers' Elbow, but this route was very exposed, and the steep stretch was found to be too dangerous for wagons and carriages. As a result, the turnpike was re-routed in 1767 to avoid this stretch, and instead followed a more gradual loop past Overstones (McGuire et al, 2000). The original, direct route and the newer, diverted route are both clearly visible on Burdett's 1791 Map, running to either side of the Cupola north of Mitchell Field (Figure 5). The remains of the abandoned stretch of road can still be seen on the ground.



P3.4 The original route of the 1758 Turnpike

3.20 The construction of the Sheffield to Sparrowpit Turnpike road led to the expansion of the settlement westwards along the valley bottom. The resulting linear layout of buildings along the present-day Main Road can be clearly seen on Burdett's Map of 1791. The turnpike is likely to have led to an increase in the number of inns in the village, and the George Hotel and Scotsman's Pack appear to have late-eighteenth century origins.

3.21 A further turnpike, from Hathersage to Chesterfield via Fox House, was started in 1781 and completed in 1825. The turnpike between Grindelford and Bamford, through Hathersage, was constructed in the late eighteenth century, but is not yet visible on Burdett's 1791 Map.

3.22 The original Ringinglow to Hathersage section of the 1758 turnpike road had lost its turnpike status by 1811, when a new turnpike from Whim Corner to Burbage Brook was constructed (Buxton, 2005). The Ordnance Arms, renamed the Hathersage Inn in 1960 and

now an outdoor equipment shop, was built in 1808 in advance of the expected 1811 turnpike.

3.23 The turnpikes improved transport into and out of the settlement, not only of people but also of raw materials and manufactured goods to and from the small-scale mill-sites on Mill Lane and in The Dale. Most importantly, the new turnpike along Hope Valley facilitated access to the water-power potential of the Hood Brook in the valley bottom. As a result, there was a dramatic increase in the growth of water-powered industry from the beginning of the nineteenth century. New mills were constructed on the east side of the Hood Brook, accessible from the turnpike road, and an expansion of the Dale Brook mill site. By 1820 there were four water-powered mills at the ends of the settlement, three beside the Hood Brook and one in The Dale. The mills converted to steam-power from the 1840s and a fifth mill, Darvill's Mill, occupied part of Mill Bank Court on Main Road. The Hathersage mills specialised primarily in wire-drawing; this particular industry is likely to have continued in the village since its introduction in the sixteenth century.

3.24 The construction of the turnpike roads, and the expansion of industry along the Hood Brook to the west, led to a shift in the main focus of the village from the original historic core at Bank Top and in The Dale, to the valley bottom along Main Road.

3.25 The expansion of the mills would have resulted in a corresponding increase in population, including many trades-people, together with a gradual shift from agricultural work as more jobs were available in industry. Purpose-built terraces of properties were constructed to house the mill workers. These were small-scale, relatively simple and of a type more typically found in urban settlements, where space would have been at a premium, than in a rural village. Back-to-back cottages were built on Station Road but had been demolished before 1914. Two of the earliest remaining terraces, Downing Cottages and Oddfellows Row, are both visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6).

3.26 The number of inns in the village increased from this time, to cater for the growing number of mill workers. An earlier inn on the site of the Little John Hotel, known as the Butcher's Arms, was located close to the Hood Brook mill sites.

3.27 Steam power enabled the mills to expand further and increase production. Wealthy mill owners and landowners started to build large houses for themselves, in or just outside Hathersage, including Rock House and Nether Hall (outside the Conservation Area).

3.28 The Hathersage Enclosure Award was passed in 1830 (Buxton, 2005), although by now the primary employment for the inhabitants was most likely to be industry.

3.29 The earliest recorded school in Hathersage was set up in 1669 by William Ronksley (McGuire et al, 2000). In 1718 Geer Green School, on Coggers Lane in Outseats (outside the Conservation Area), was erected by public subscription; the school was closed in 1807 and has since been demolished. A new subscription school opened in 1804, on the site of the Parish Room, on Main Road. This was closed when St. Michael's Church of England School opened in 1858 as the National School; St. Michael's became a primary school when Hope Valley College opened in 1958.

3.30 In 1825 a Catholic Sunday School was opened at the west end of the rebuilt Catholic Chapel; this became a Catholic day school in 1846 and was superceded by a new school building which opened in 1864 at the foot of Jaggars Lane. The school moved to the Wesleyan Institute building, which had replaced the Atlas Works, in 1955 and became St. Michael's Catholic Primary School, finally closing in 1984 (McGuire et al, 2000). The building is now St. Michael's Environmental Education Centre.

3.31 A number of private schools also existed within the village at various times, including: a Catholic preparatory school at Rock House in the Dale, from 1851 until at least 1879; a mixed Catholic preparatory school located on the site of the present-day car-park; and Valley School, a mixed boarding and day school, at Moorland House on Station Road from 1916 until 1947.

3.32 A Methodist Chapel was built in 1807, located on the Main Road, at around the same time as the Catholic Chapel was re-opened. The original Methodist Chapel was demolished in 1939 to make way for the existing chapel.

3.33 The Hope Valley Railway line, linking Sheffield and Manchester, was completed in 1894, and is clearly marked on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, severing the Victoria Works on Mill Lane from the rest of the settlement, with the feet of its viaduct sitting within the original mill-pond of the Works. The Station Hotel on Station Road, now the Little John Hotel, opened with the arrival of the railway, replacing the earlier Butcher's Arms.

3.34 A great many changes have occurred since the beginning of the twentieth century. These can be clearly seen through a comparison of the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map and the present-day map (Figures 7 and 2). At the end of the nineteenth century, the settlement was still quite contained, with two main clusters of development at the north-eastern and south-

western ends: the former reflecting the original settlement around Camp Green and the church, with a small development along the Dale Brook, including the Dale Mill complex; the latter an industrial group, mostly of mills and associated workers' terraced cottages, in the vicinity of the Hood Brook and its confluence with the Dale Brook. These two clusters were joined by a fairly low-density linear development along Main Road: the south side of Main Road was more sparsely developed than the north, consisting of two farms and a small group of buildings around the Methodist Chapel, with a few properties opposite Hall Farm at the eastern end. The boundary between the settlement and the surrounding landscape was clearly differentiated, the settlement edged by trees, allotments and fields, with fields edging Main Road in places, particularly on the south side.

3.35 An aerial photograph of Hathersage dating from the early 1930s (see P3.5 below) shows that although a garage has been added to the south side of Main Road and the NatWest Bank has been constructed on the north side, the 1898 density and form of the settlement still appears largely unchanged, with fields edging the road on the south side and allotments on the north side.



P3.5 Aerial photograph of Hathersage from the 1930s (reproduced with the kind permission of D. Upton)

3.36 As the farms within the village have ceased to function, the fields surrounding them have lost their agricultural purpose and have been developed. With the demolition of the original Methodist Chapel on Main Road and the infilling of the spaces between the two farms at either end, there is now an almost continual line of buildings along the south side of the road and its original low-density, partly-agricultural character has been lost. The extent of twentieth century infill can be clearly seen on the Architectural Development map (Figure 8). The housing development at The Crofts, just outside the Conservation Area to the north of Main Road, has been built on Allotment Gardens, shown on the 1898 map and on the 1930s aerial photograph (P3.5), edged on their western side

by the tree-lined Hood Brook; the large bend in the brook behind the George Hotel, within the Conservation Area, has been straightened since the Conservation Area was designated.

3.37 The most marked change which has occurred during the later twentieth century is the extensive development that has taken place beyond the Conservation Area boundary, to the north-west and south of the settlement. These modern developments have had a significant impact on the overall historic integrity of the settlement, reducing the physical and visual demarcation between the original village and its surrounding fields, so that its historic form can no longer be easily determined. The estates have also had a significant impact on the setting of the original settlement: in the nineteenth century only the Church, on higher ground, would have been clearly visible from most directions when approaching the village; now the modern estates rise up the hills to the west and north-west and to the south and south-east, so that these developments have become the most prominent features of the settlement.

3.38 As well as the new housing estates, the twentieth century expansion also includes a fire station, a bowling green, a swimming pool (one of few remaining open-air heated swimming pools left in the country), the Memorial Hall, banks and shops.

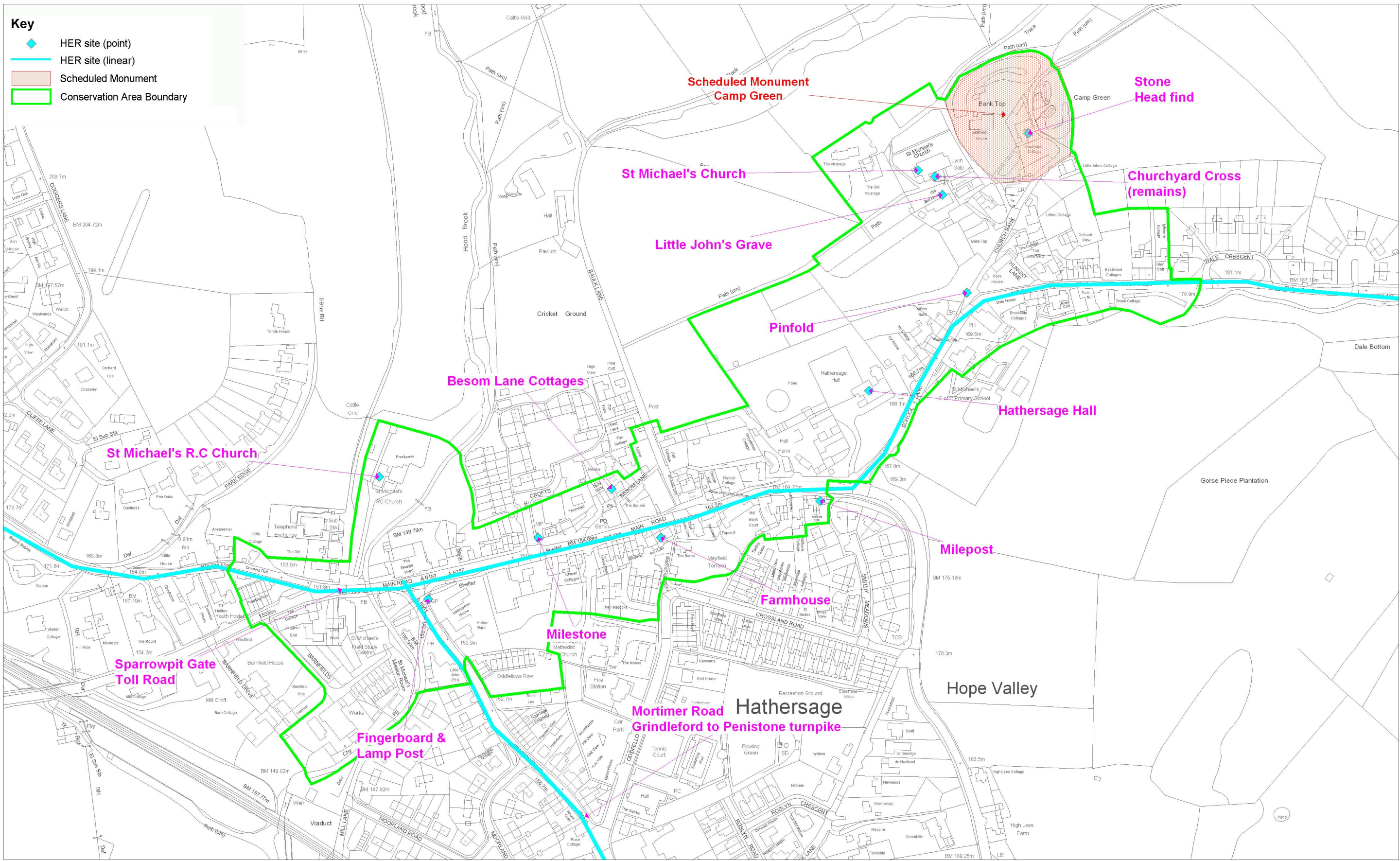


Fig. 4. Archaeological Sites identified on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within Hathersage Conservation Area

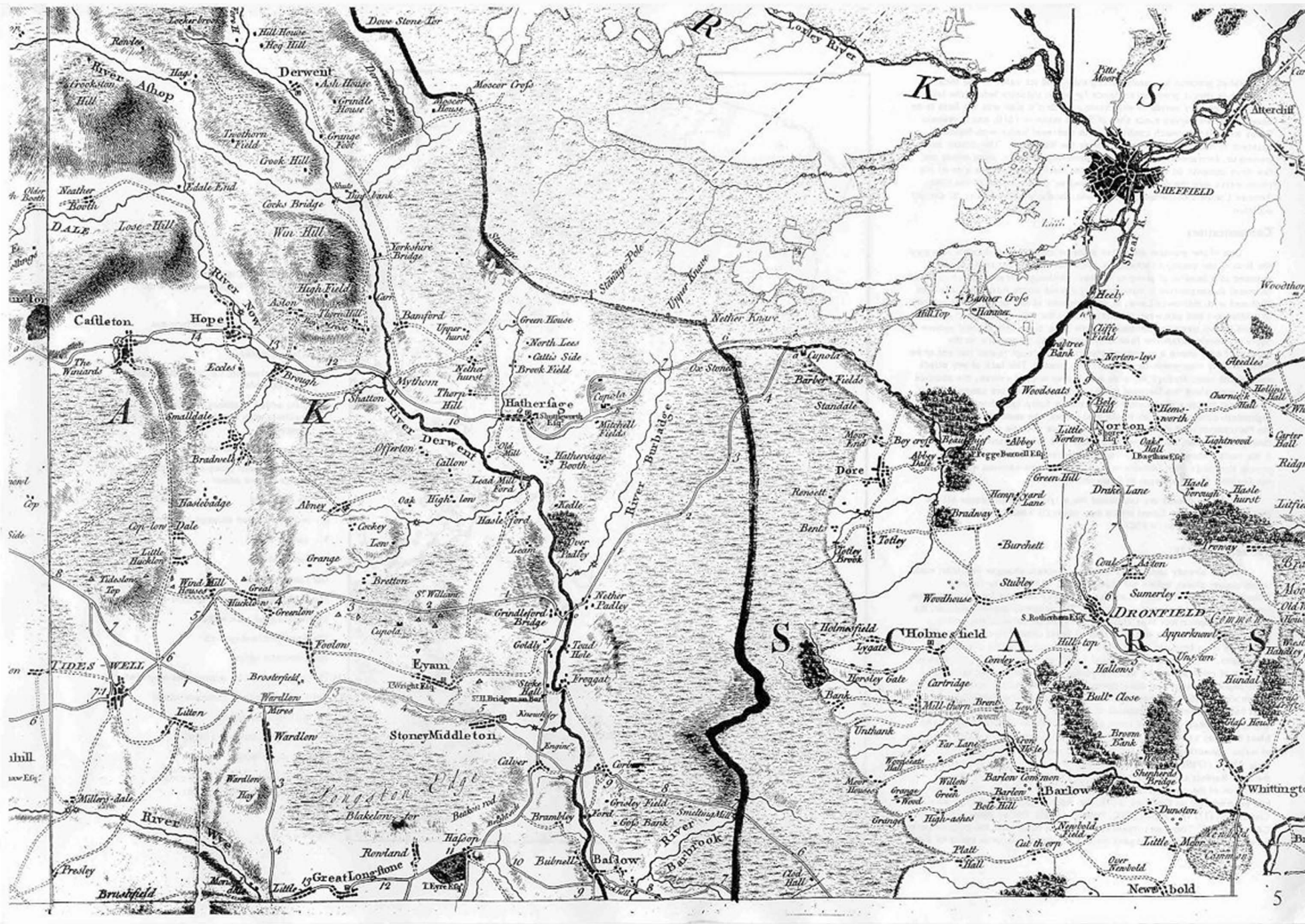


Fig. 5. Extract from Burdett's Map of Derbyshire 1791

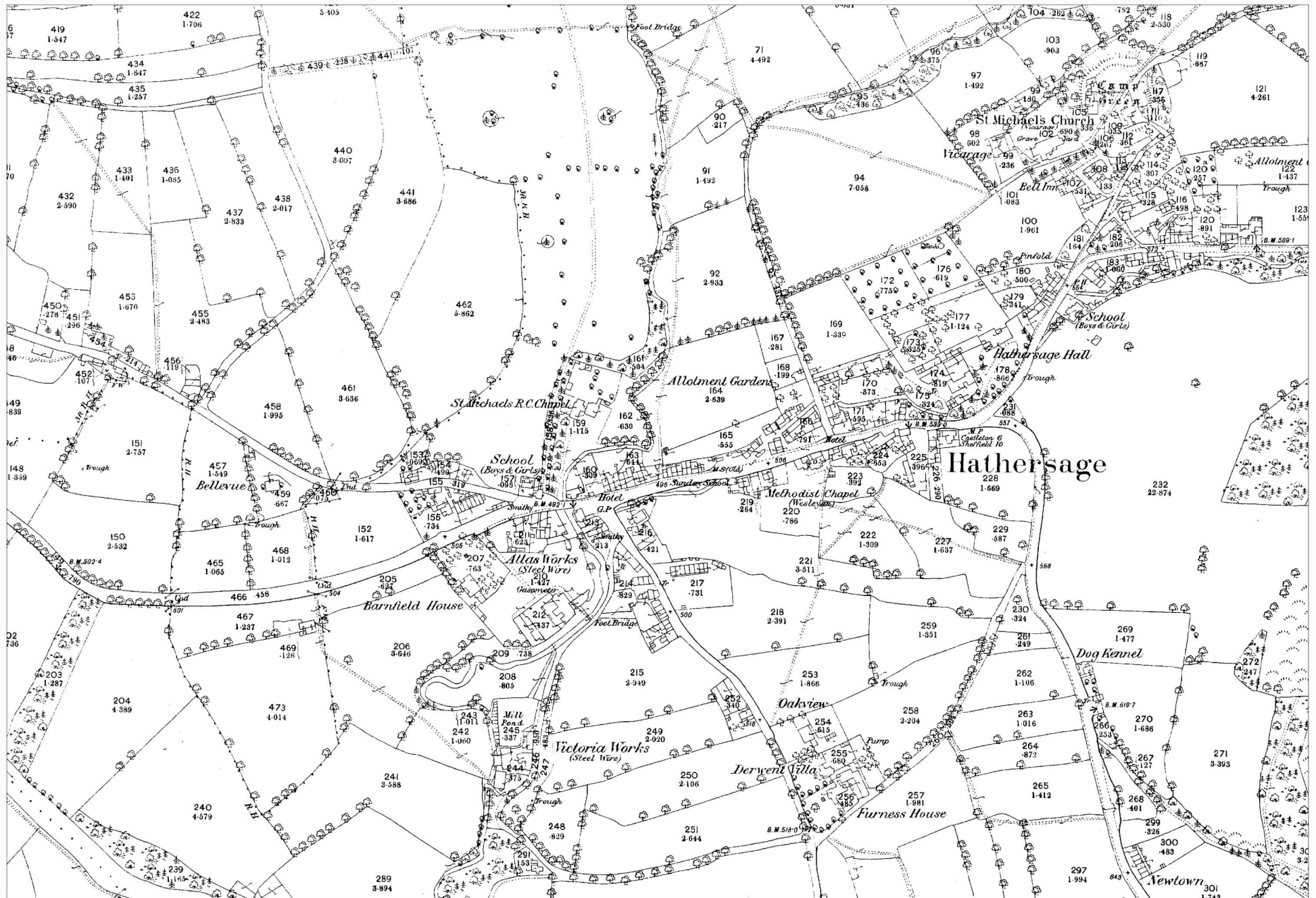


Fig. 6. Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1880

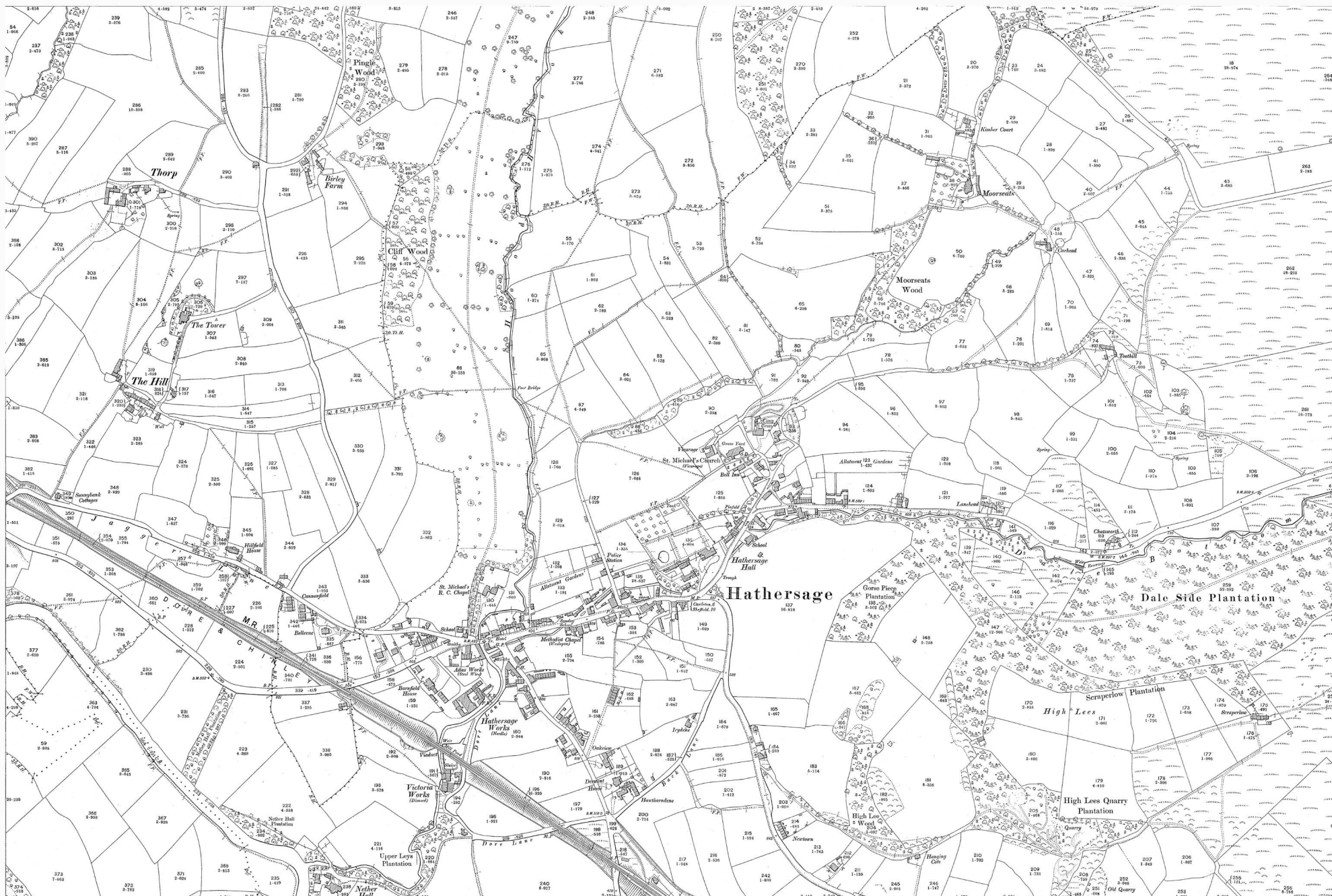


Fig. 7. Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1898

4.0 FORMER AND CURRENT USES

4.1 Hathersage was originally a small farming community, with lead smelting and quarrying being carried out along the nearby gritstone escarpments from early times. From the late eighteenth to the end of the nineteenth century a thriving metalworking industry developed in Hathersage, with water-powered mills, later converted to steam, located on the Dale Brook and Hood Brook which run through the village. The industry was primarily based on wire-drawing, and Hathersage became famous for the production of hackle and gill pins for automated combing machines (Buxton, 2005).

4.2 The earliest forms of lead-smelting hearths were sited on the brows of gritstone escarpments, such as those around Hathersage. Bole Hill, just to the north-west of the settlement, is a common place name wherever lead or iron is smelted (Hey, 2001). In the eighteenth century, coal-fired cupolas were being used for lead smelting, for example at Callow Field, north-east of Mitchell Field Farm: this is marked on Burdett's 1791 map.

4.3 Domed millstones were being produced in the area from at least the thirteenth century (Barnatt and Smith, 2004) and possibly since Roman times (Hey, 2001), quarried from the gritstone escarpments nearby. By the seventeenth century the area to the north of Hathersage was a centre for millstone quarrying (Barnatt and Smith, 2004).

4.4 Demand for millstones decreased during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but this decline coincided with an increase in the production of grindstones for use in the metal trades industries. The quarries near Hathersage were also used to produce building stone (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). In the nineteenth century they were used to produce millstones for animal food and pulp-stones for paper manufacture, many of which were exported to Scandinavia.

4.5 Most of the gritstone quarries above Hathersage closed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, with the introduction of synthetic grindstones (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). The construction of the Upper Derwent reservoir dams in the twentieth century, however, led to the temporary re-opening of a number of the local quarries, including the Bole Hill Quarry (Barnatt and Smith, 2004).

4.6 In the mid-seventeenth century Hathersage was associated with the growing and processing of flax for spinning, when linen and fustian production was at its height in England (Buxton, 2005). Hemp was also produced locally from the seventeenth to the early nineteenth centuries and a hemp-yard is believed to have

been located close to the Dale Brook, where it now runs through a culvert between the NatWest Bank and Post Office (Buxton, 2005).

4.7 In the eighteenth century, spinning was a common domestic labour carried out by women, with weaving carried out by men, using the top floors of their cottages where the windows allowed more light. Cotton workshops were listed in Hathersage in 1801 and 1810 (Buxton, 2005).

4.8 There is reference to a calico works in the village in the early eighteenth century (Buxton, 2005) on Mill Lane, on the site of the later Victoria Works (just outside the Conservation Area). An earlier mill on the Dale Mill site is believed to have produced products for the wool and cotton industries.

4.9 Metalworking of various kinds has played a prominent part in the village's history. A German immigrant, Christopher Schulz, is known to have established a wire-drawing works at Hathersage by 1566. The wire was used by local lead mines for ore sieve baskets, and hackle pins for combs were manufactured commercially to serve local textile needs (Buxton, 2005).

4.10 A water-powered mill on the Dale Mill site was producing brass buttons from around 1740 until about 1820 (Hathersage Environment Group, 2009). Henry Cocker then took over the works, added a second storey to the building and switched from brass button manufacture to wire-drawing for the production of steel pins and needles. Cocker had already been producing these in workshops across the road from the mill, now converted to Eastwood Cottages (McGuire et al, 2000). The mill converted to steam in around 1840-41 and a three-storey building was erected with a boilerhouse and chimneystack.



P4.1 The former Dale Mill chimney

4.11 In 1848 Dale Mill was sold and was subsequently used for a variety of purposes, including the manufacture of boots and shoes (McGuire et al, 2000). Pearl buttons were being made during the later part of the nineteenth

century (Buxton, 2005). By the early-mid twentieth century, Dale Mill had become the premises of a painter/decorator and undertaker; the main mill building and chimney stack survive, the former now converted to residential use.

4.12 From 1830 the former calico mill on Mill Lane was used by Tobias Child for the manufacture of hackle and gill pins for the textile industry (McGuire et al, 2000). The mill later became the Victoria Works, and is shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map as manufacturing 'Steel Wire'. In the 1880s the works started manufacturing gramophone needles, steel pins and spectacles. Although the Victoria mill (just outside the Conservation Area) is marked as 'disused' on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, severed from its mill-pond by the newly constructed railway viaduct, it was still in use in the early 1900s, finally closing in 1910 when the boiler exploded and destroyed all but the ground floor of the mill building (Buxton, 2005); what remains has now been converted to a workshop and residential use.

4.13 Barnfield Mill was built around 1811 and was used by Robert Cook for the manufacture of needles. A number of different metal products were manufactured, including steel wire, hackle and gill pins, umbrella frames and award-winning needles. Barnfield Mill became the Hathersage Works in 1873 and is identified as manufacturing 'Needles' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1898. It had ceased trading by 1900; part of the mill building is still in use, housing a number of small workshops.

4.14 The Atlas Works, which was located just below the confluence of the Dale and Hood Brook, opened some time after 1818 and was used by Henry Cocker for the manufacture of needles, various wire products for the textile industry and umbrella frames and bicycle spokes (McGuire et al, 2000). The Atlas Works was closed in 1902 and the buildings largely demolished in 1907; a remaining section was incorporated into the Wesleyan Institute that was built on the site (McGuire et al, 2000), which later became a Catholic Primary School and is now the Education Centre.



P4.2 The remains of the Atlas Works

4.15 All of the four main wire-drawing Works in Hathersage were initially water-powered but

steam took over from water from around 1841 (McGuire et al, 2000). This increased reliability but led to more pollution.

4.16 A fifth mill, known as Darvill's Mill, occupied part of the Mill Bank Court building on Main Road from around 1840, manufacturing springs (Hathersage Environment Group, 2009). The mill was eventually abandoned and shops occupied the ground floor, including a greengrocers until 1925, a newsagents until 1976 and a fish and chip shop, which later became a fashion shop.

4.17 By the mid-nineteenth century Hathersage was a thriving settlement. Local service industries recorded (Kelly, 1891) included butchers and grocers, general supply stores, a tailor and draper, blacksmiths, joiners, a plumber, millstone makers, manufacturers of steel wire, spiral spring manufacturers, wire gauge makers, a physician/surgeon, numerous farmers, a Post Office, a cricket club and a number of inns.

4.18 In the second half of the nineteenth century new machinery enabled mass-production of needles, and the industry in Hathersage became uneconomical (McGuire et al, 2000). By the time the railway reached Hathersage in 1894 the Hathersage mills had virtually ceased trading (Buxton, 2005).

4.19 A number of buildings within the Conservation Area have had different uses over time. Thimble Cottage was once the village lock-up (Hathersage Environment Group, 2009) and was a butcher's shop until the 1970s (McGuire et al, 2000). The top storey of one of the properties at Bank Cottages on Besom Lane was once a brass button factory (Hathersage Environment Group, 2009). Ibbotson's Farm was also the post office from the mid-nineteenth century.

4.20 Apart from the former mill buildings, a number of other buildings within the Conservation Area have been converted from their original uses. The Bell Room, at the south-eastern edge of the churchyard, was originally the stables for the Bell Inn; the building is now used as a Sunday School and general meeting room. The single-storey building at the north-western edge of The Square, now a shop and café, was originally the coach house and stables to the Ordnance Arms.



P4.3 The former stables to the Ordnance Arms

4.21 The 1880 Ordnance Survey map shows a smithy located at the bottom of Jagers Lane, and another opposite the George Hotel. There was also a wheelwright shop located here (McGuire et al, 2000).

4.22 There were three working farms along the main street of the village until the mid-1900s, including Hathersage Farm, Ibbotson's Farm and Hall Farm, which was still a working farm in 2000.

4.23 Tourists were drawn to Hathersage from the nineteenth century, due to the surrounding scenery. Numbers increased with the arrival of the railway and led to the establishment of hotels, boarding houses and cafes (McGuire et al, 2000).

4.24 Today Hathersage is a busy, thriving settlement with three churches, a village school, pubs, cafes, a Post Office and chemist, shops and a number of amenities, including an open air swimming pool, outdoor bowling greens, a children's play area and numerous B&Bs and holiday cottages.