6.0 PREVALENT AND TRADITIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL

6.1 The materials used in the construction of Bakewell's buildings, structures, paving and street furniture contribute significantly to the distinctive character of the town. A consistent pallette of materials with subtle neutral colours has been used for buildings and structures, providing the Conservation Area with a relatively unified appearance. The correct identification of traditional building materials and techniques is essential to ensure that repairs to historic buildings are carried out appropriately and that development in the Conservation Area and its setting is in context.

6.2 Historically, materials for buildings, structures or paving in Bakewell would have been locally sourced, particularly for vernacular and lower status properties. The use of locally sourced materials also helps the town's built environment blend into its rural setting.

6.3 Improvements in transportation, especially with the coming of the railway in the 1860s, allowed mass-produced and non-indigenous building materials to become more widely available. Many of these materials now have such a long established and extensive use in Bakewell that they have become an accepted part of the local building tradition, for example cast iron rainwater goods, blue slate and clay roofing tiles.

6.4 Sandstone and limestone are the principal walling materials for buildings and structures within the Conservation Area, reflecting the local geology. Bakewell traverses two geological areas; the White Peak (limestone) to the west and Dark Peak (sandstone) to the east. These are generally separated by the Wye Valley floored by mudstones. All these beds date to the Carboniferous period between circa 312 and 330 million years ago (Ian Thomas pers.com.).

6.5 In Bakewell, a range of sandstones have been used as a construction material. The principal sandstones in the vicinity of Bakewell are Ashover Grit, belonging to the Namurian Period. This stone varies in colour from pink-buff to lilac-grey and was sourced from bluffs to the east of the town. The coarser sandstones are colloquially called gritstones (Ian Thomas pers.com.).

6.6 The local sandstones are softer than limestone and are therefore easier to dress. They therefore lent themselves to the tooling and carving of details as an expression of the status and ambitions of the building owner and/or designer. This is one of the main reasons why in Bakewell the use of sandstone prevails for the construction of high status buildings and the front elevations of properties which face the principal streets, e.g. All Saints' Church, the Rutland Arms, the Market Hall and many of the banks in the town.


P6.1 Above Left: Gritstone wall, All Saints' Church
P6.2 Above Right: A letter carved out of medium coursed gritstone, Royal Bank of Scotland

6.7 As limestone is difficult to work, historic and traditional buildings in Bakewell have sandstone dressings, regardless of their wall construction and finish. Common sandstone dressings in the Conservation Area include, window and door surrounds, cornices, quoins, coping stones, string courses and date-stones. Stallrisers to some of the historic shop-fronts in Bakewell were also constructed from large sandstone blocks.


P6.3 Above Left: Gritstone window surround
P6.4 Above Right: Gritstone kneeler


P6.5 Above Left: Gritstone quoins and limestone walling
P6.6 Above Right: Various gritstone details

P6.7 Above: Gritstone stall-riser to traditional shop-front

6.8 A variety of tooling finishes can be seen on the faces of Bakewell's sandstone buildings and structures. Common designs include quarter faced punched, sparrow pecked, fluting and broach work. A picked tool finish with a ribbon edging (drafted margins) is a typical nineteenth century tooling detail found in Bakewell. This tooling type was also used on earlier buildings that received new dressings in the nineteenth century.

P6.8 Above Left: Quarter faced punched tooling
P6.9 Above Right: Door Surrounds with narrow fluting and drafted margins

P6.10 Picked tooling, Police Station, Granby Road

6.9 The use of ashlar and other finely dressed stonework for walls was popular for high status buildings during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As this type of stonework is more costly, because it is labour intensive, it is generally found in front facades and other prominent elevations. Stone for ashlar in Bakewell was taken from Bakewell Edge at Wicksop Wood and Ball Cross (Brighton, 2005). Examples of this stonework type can be seen at the Rutland Arms Hotel, Catcliffe House and a number of the banks. Ashlar chimneys are also a common feature to some of the older high status properties. These gritstone features often have decorative drip moulds and tabling.

P6.11 Above Left: Ashlar
P6.12 Above Right: Gritstone ashlar chimneystacks

6.10 Limestone is the other principal construction material found in Bakewell. Various limestone types can be found in the Conservation Area. The first, and oldest, is the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation, the local bedrock. This is typically light to mid-grey in colour. This is overlain by the Eyam Limestone Formation, made up of thinner, muddier limestones. Eyam Limestones are particularly prevalent as a construction material throughout the Conservation Area (Ian Thomas, pers.com., English Heritage, 2011. and British Geological Survey, 2009).

P6.13 Above Left: Limestone wall constructed on bed rock, South Church Street
P6.14 Above Right: Limestone Wall, coursed to the lower part and random rubble to the upper

6.11 The walls of older vernacular buildings in the Conservation Area were generally built from random rubble limestone. This stone type was also used for less prominent elevations to later buildings and many of the boundary walls

throughout Bakewell and its setting. The local limestone was also used to form roads and burnt to produce binders for mortars. A mix of both sandstone and limestone rubble can also be seen in a number of walls to the more vernacular properties within the Conservation Area.


P6.15 Above Left: Limestone and gritstone wall
P6.16 Above Right: Wall constructed of gristone and limestone with gritstone quoins

6.12 Another limestone type which has been used for building structures in Bakewell is Tufa. This porous soft limestone is formed from the precipitation of mineralised water springs, from calcareous rocks. Tufa is much later in date than the other stone types in the area, formed approximately 10,000 years ago and growth continues in the present. This pumice-like stone was sourced locally from Alport and Matlock Bath and was particularly popular in the nineteenth century, for constructing grottoes and rockeries. Some of the gardens within the Conservation Area contain Tufa, for example Bath Gardens and Milford House. The decorative arches within the sensory garden, part of Riverside Garden, at the rear of Bridge House are also constructed from this stone.

P6.17 Tufa arch, Sensory Gardens, Bridge Street

6.13 Chert, irregular nodules of siliceous rock, has also been used in the construction of buildings and walls in the Conservation Area. This hard flint-like material ranges in colour from pale grey to black and was sourced from a number of mines and quarries in Bakewell, including Holme Bank, The Undercliff and Endcliff (Bowering & Flindall, 1998). As chert is hard to work its use is restricted to walling construction. It was sometimes incorporated in boundary walls in the town, as can be seen in the southern boundary wall along Brookside. Chert was also used in the walls to Rock House, Buxton Road and Holme Hall. Both these properties are in close proximity to former Chert quarries.

P6.18 Detail from Chert Wall, Brookside

6.14 Brick has been used, in Bakewell, as a construction material since at least the nineteenth century. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 shows a brick-works, off Baslow Road, to the north-east of the town. With a few exceptions, brick is generally confined to chimneys, boundary walls and the rear and side elevations of properties. A variety of brick types, differing in colour and texture, can be found throughout the town. Hand-made bricks are the earliest type and examples can be seen to the inner face of the boundary wall at Milford House and the wall lining the south-eastern edge of Granby Mews. Later brick types are normally machine-made and more uniform and regular in shape and finish.


P6.19 Above Left: Hand-made bricks, Granby Mews
P6.20 Above Right: Brick rear elevation, Town Hall

6.15 The earlier hand-made bricks in the Conservation Area are red in colour but the later machine-made bricks were produced in a variety of colours and textures, including red and/or Staffordshire blue engineering bricks. Gault

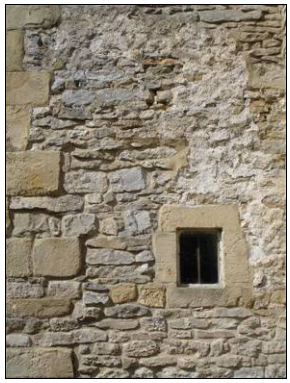
bricks, a brick type popular in the nineteenth century, were also used to construct chimneys to properties in Bakewell (Clifton-Taylor, 1987). This brick type is made from clay sourced from the chalk belt of eastern England and is characteristically smooth faced and yellowish in colour (Brunskill, 1997).


P6.21 Above Left: Blue engineering brick chimneys visible from Portland Square
P6.22 Above Right: Polychrome brickwork, Highfield House,Yeld Road


P6.23 Above Left: Gault brick chimneystack, North Church Street
P6.24 Above Right: Gault brick chimneystack, the Old Vicarage, Yeld Road

6.16 Only a few buildings in the Conservation Area are constructed entirely of brick. One of these, Highfield House, Yeld Road, is a late Victorian house built of smooth-faced red brick. Decorative patterns of blue and buff brick, known as polychrome work, form the stringcourses and segmental arches to window openings to the front façade of the property. This type of decorative brickwork was popular in the nineteenth century, used to add interest to blank areas and/or to highlight features.

6.17 The remains of lime based render to the external walls of the Old House Museum (Parsonage House) suggest that render was used in the past as a finish to properties in Bakewell. Render was initially applied to the external faces of buildings to provide protection from the weather with the advantage of draught-proofing and additional insulation. It was also used for aesthetic reasons, disguising inferior fabric and creating a particular architectural style. Roughcast and wet dash renders are traditional external wall finishes in the Peak District. A roughcast render has been applied to the rear elevation of Devonshire House, Church Alley, and the gables of dormer windows to Progress Cottages, Buxton Road.




P6.25 Above Left: Remnants of render, Parsonage House
P6.26 Above Right: Building with roughcast to the rear (left) and smooth-faced render to the side (right) gable

6.18 Stucco, another type of render, has been used to the external walls of Castle Hill House. This plaster finish is incised to deliberately simulate ashlar, a more costly walling material.

P6.27 Castle Hill House

6.19 The majority of buildings in the Conservation Area are render free. Today, most of the render found in the town is modern cement-rich, and often with a smooth-face. This type of wall finish is also combined with timber-framing to some of the late nineteenth or twentieth century buildings.

6.20 The interior of the Old House Museum contains timber-framed partitions, possibly dating from the sixteenth century or earlier. These comprise timber posts and rails with wattle and daub infill panels. Other historic timber-framing that survives within the town's buildings include a cruck frame at Brocklehursts, Bridge Street, and raised upper cruck frames within Bagshaw Hall.


P6.28 Wattle and daub panel, Parsonage House
P6.29 Cruck frame concealed within Bagshaw Hall

6.21 The only other known timber-framing in the Conservation Area dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Piedaniels (Bath Street), three shops on the west side of Buxton Road, the end properties to Lumford Cottages (Holme Lane) and houses at the top of Parsonage Croft, all display timber-framing to the upper storeys of front facades. The timber-framing to these buildings is much thinner than earlier timber-framed types. The infill panels also differ in size and shape whilst the bracing appears to be more decorative than structural. This type of timber-framing is not part of the local building tradition.

P6.30 Timber-framing to the upper storey of shops, Buxton Road

6.22 A jettied close-studded timber-framed building, with pink coloured infill panels, is located within the courtyard at the rear of Avenel Court, off King Street. This structure was built in the 1950s using reclaimed timbers from the Moon Inn, Stoney Middleton (Brighton & Strange, 2005).


P6.31 Timber-framing, Lumford Cottages
P6.32 Timber-framing, Avenel Court

6.23 More recent walling types found in Bakewell which are not part of the local building tradition include clay tile hanging and Davie block. Red clay tiles can be seen on the external walls of Piedaniels, Bath Street. These tiles are hung or fixed to timber battens attached to the structure. The tiles help protect the building from the weather and combined with the timber-framing and dressed stone create a picturesque architectural style. This walling type is more characteristic of the east and south-eastern parts of England, but became more widespread in latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the Vernacular Revival (see Section 5.87).

6.24 Concrete blocks containing crushed stone and pigments with a variety of textures, commonly referred to as Davie block, was a popular construction material in the locality during the second half of the twentieth century. This material was used for new build, extensions to properties within the Conservation Area, and forming boundary walls for example along the northern side of the Millstream, Milford.


P6.33 Above Left: Red clay tile hanging, Piedaniels, Bath Street
P6.34 Above Right: Davie Block

6.25 Buildings in the Conservation Area are laid out at different levels therefore roofs make an important contribution to the character of the Conservation Area, particularly when viewed from higher parts of the settlement or its setting.

P6.35 View over rooftops, from All Saints' churchyard

6.26 Thatch was historically used as a roof covering to properties in Bakewell but none survives. Photographs from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries show Dial Cottage and 3 South Church Street with thatched roofs. Other properties in the Conservation Area that were once thatched include Braeside and Minden Cottages on Church Lane and The Cottage, Butts Road.

P6.36 Thatched properties, South Church Street © Local Studies Library, Derbyshire County Council

6.27 A variety of roofing materials can be found in the town. There are examples of stone slate and blue slate, Staffordshire blue clay tile, red clay tile, concrete tile and lead roofs.

6.28 Natural stone slate is an historic and traditional roof covering in Bakewell. These are locally referred to as 'grey slates' and are laid in diminishing courses. Different types of stone slates have been used in the Conservation Area ranging from finer grained Yorkshire stone slate through to Derbyshire stone slate that has a more uneven texture.

P6.37 Above Left: Yorkshire stone slate
P6.38 Above Right: Derbyshire stone slate

6.29 Natural blue slate is the predominant roof covering in the Conservation Area with Welsh slate being the most common. These vary in colour from blue-grey to purple. Blue slate started to appear in Bakewell in the nineteenth century when the transportation of materials became easier. Other types of blue slate can also be found on roofs in Bakewell. For example, Burlington slate covers the roof of the Catholic Church of the English Martyrs, Buxton Road (Malcolm Sellors pers.com.). Quarried in the Lake District, Burlington slate is typically blue-grey and laid in diminishing courses, Westmorland slate also from the Lake District is found on roofs in the Conservation Area. This slate type has a distinctive green colour and can be seen on the roof of Newholme Hospital, Baslow Road (Malcolm Sellors pers.com.).

P6.39 Blue slate roof covering

6.30 In the nineteenth century, red and blue clay tiles, normally machine-made, also began to be used on roofs in Bakewell. With standard units and no dressing required, clay tiles were, and still are, easier to lay than many other roof coverings. Even so, clay roofing tiles are not common in the Conservation Area and are primarily found on the roofs of later nineteenth and twentieth century properties, for example the Town Hall and Piedaniels. This roofing material is often used in conjunction with clay ridge tiles and finials and was produced in different shapes

including fish-tail, club and bullnose, to create decorative patterns to roof pitches.


P6.40 Plain red clay tiles, North Church Street
P6.41 Plain red and blue clay tiles and blue club clay tile roof covering, Rufford, Buxton Road

6.31 Concrete tiles and artificial slates are twentieth century roofing materials and examples are found in the Conservation Area. However, these modern roof coverings do not form part of the local building tradition.

6.32 The earliest rainwater goods found in Bakewell were formed from lead or stone spouts, for instance, gargoyle spouts were used in the case of All Saints' Church. Examples of lead downpipes and hoppers, occasionally decorated, can be found on the older buildings in the Conservation Area. These early types were normally restricted to use on high status properties. Before the eighteenth century many vernacular buildings would not have had rainwater goods, instead water would have been shed away from a building by the deep eaves of the roof covering.


P6.42 & P6.43 Above: Examples of lead hopper-heads and downpipes

6.33 In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries cast-iron rainwater gutters, with half-round or ogee profiles, or secret gutters behind parapets became commonplace. These often discharged into cast iron hopper heads and plain circular section down-pipes. In Bakewell, there are also examples of gutters incorporated within elaborate stone cornices, for example buildings lining the southern side of King Street.

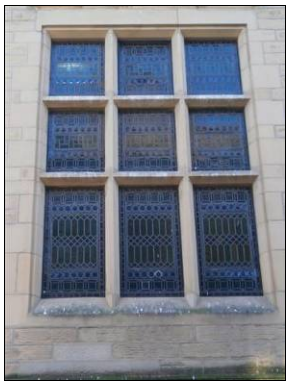
6.34 Traditional gutters are normally fixed to buildings with metal drive-in and stay brackets or rise and fall brackets. The stone corbels at eaves level to the rear elevation of the Catholic Church of the English Martyrs, Buxton Road, would have originally supported timber trough guttering. Many of the larger Victorian and Edwardian properties have large square section iron gutters and down-pipes, some with decorative straps and sometimes recessed, for example, the Town Hall and the former Post Office, Rutland Square.


P6.44 Victorian gargoyle, All Saints' Church spire
P6.45 Stone corbels, for trough guttering, Catholic Church of the English Martyrs

6.35 Generally, the verges of earlier buildings in Bakewell were mortared. Ornate bargeboards, exposed rafter feet and fascia boards are generally associated with buildings from the Victorian and Edwardian era. Parsonage House (Old House Museum) has exposed rafter feet, possibly the remains of an earlier roof structure.

6.36 Different materials have been used for windows and doors to properties in the Conservation Area. The oldest window types were constructed from timber, which continues to be used today. Leaded lights can be found in the window openings to the seventeenth century buildings and cast iron metal windows are characteristic of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

6.37 Earlier windows had no or relatively small panes of glass. Development in glass manufacturing during the nineteenth century allowed for larger panes. Stained glass windows can also be found within the Conservation Area, at All Saints' Church, Nat West Bank, Water Street, the Town Hall, Milford House and the Red Lion Public House. Curtain wall glazing clads part of the new development next to Castle Hill House and the front elevation of the extension to the fish and chip shop on Water Street.



P6.46 Top Left: Timber sash window
P6.47 Top Right: Stained glass, Nat West Bank
P6.48 Middle Left: Leaded Lights, Bath House
P6.49 Middle Right: Leaded lights with timber frames, Minden Cottage, Church Lane
P6.50 Below Left: Timber multi-paned casement window, Arkwright Square
P6.51 Below Right: Cast iron multi-paned windows, Victoria Mill

6.38 Timber, normally painted, is the predominant material for doors in the Conservation Area. Some have timber fretwork to verandas and porches, as found to the terrace off Stanedge Road. Upvc windows and doors have been introduced over recent years.


P6.52 Above Left: Timber fretwork
P6.53 Above Right: Historic decorative metalwork to the west door, All Saints' Church

6.39 Land in and surrounding Bakewell is enclosed and therefore boundaries contribute significantly to the character of the Conservation Area. A range of boundary types can be found comprising (limestone) drystone walls, mortared walls, hedgerows and metal railings. These not only provide enclosure and variety in both the streetscape and landscape but also reflect the use and status of the land they define as well as providing information on how the area has developed.

6.40 Stone walls, of limestone or sandstone, are the predominant boundary type within the Conservation Area, often in conjunction with railings and hedges. Drystone walls, built from limestone, are found in the Conservation Area and its wider setting. These walls are tapered towards the top of the structure whilst larger pieces of stone, known as through or bonding stones, tie the stonework together. There are examples of dressed gritstone boundary walls in Bakewell, often in conjunction with railings and hedges, but these are mainly found enclosing land to the higher status buildings, for example Castle Hill and Rutland Terrace. There are a variety of coping details to the boundary walls in the Conservation Area. These include tightly packed stones on end to dressed half round, hogback or saddleback copings.


P6.54 Above Left: Drystone wall
P6.55 Above Right: Coursed and mortared stone wall

6.41 Various types of gateposts and piers punctuate the stone walls. These range from irregular roughly dressed pillars with round or flat tops, broached piers and dressed stone piers with pyramidal or ball finials. Various gate-piers to the churchyard at All Saints' are of particular note, comprising simple robust gate-piers to the North-Street entrance and ornate piers to the South Street entrance with dressings to the top simulating roof coverings. Gritstone squeeze-throughs, also referred to as squeezer stiles, provide access to a number of footpaths in the Conservation Area, for example, the northern corner of the west boundary wall to All Saints' Church, Butts View and Parsonage Croft.


P6.56 Above Left: Gate-piers to Fellside, Stanedge Road
P6.57 Above Right: Gate-piers to Butts House

P6.58 Gritstone gate-piers and bollard, All Saints' Church

6.42 Railings form part of boundaries, to a number of properties in the Conservation Area but most tend to form parts of boundaries in front of properties along a principal road. Historic railings are formed from wrought and/or cast iron, embedded directly into coping stones. A variety of finial designs can be found to the railings, including spear head and trefoil. Modern metal railings found in the town are generally thinner in section and the pales are not normally embedded into coping stones.




P6.59 Above Left: Railings, Rutland Terrace
P6.60 Above Right: Railings, Royal Bank of Scotland, Rutland Square
P6.61 Below Left: Railings, Bath House
P6.62 Below Right: Boot scrape combined with stay-back to railings, Bath Street

6.43 Painted metal gates and timber gates form part of the boundary treatment to many properties in the Conservation Area. These vary in design from ornate metal gates, five bar gates to simple picket timber gates.


P6.63 Above Left: Cast iron gate, Rutland Terrace
P6.64 Above Right: Cast iron gate, Buxton Road


P6.65 Above Left: Metal gate, South Church Street
P6.66 Above Right: Timber gate, Brookside

6.44 Modern boundary types in the Conservation Area, include timber close-board fencing, trellis, post and rail fencing and modern metal railings. These are not typical of the local tradition.

6.45 Bakewell's carriageways and footways have a variety of surfacing materials from flags and setts hewn from natural stone to modern treatments such as concrete flags, tarmac and bound aggregate surface dressings.

6.46 Prior to the twentieth century, roads within Bakewell would have been un-metalled tracks comprising rammed earth and/or limestone hoggin. There does not appear to be any surviving examples of these road types but they are shown on photographs of Bakewell dating from the late nineteenth century. Today tarmac is the predominant surfacing material for carriageways. A buff bound aggregate surface dressing has been used in Water Lane and Water Street, defining a different street type and use (pedestrian priority) to that of the other roads in the town.

P6.67 Rutland Square in the 19th century © Local Studies Library, Derbyshire County Council

6.47 Both gritstone and limestone setts and kerbs were historically used for footways in Bakewell. Traditional gritstone kerbs provide the edging to pavements in many parts of the Conservation Area whilst only a few limestone kerbs survive. These can be found at the bottom of Stanedge Road and parts of Mill Street. Gritstone flags and blocks are another traditional method of paving found in the town, some with stone drainage channels. Examples can be seen along Castle Street, Milford and Barratt's Yard off North Church Street. Pitchings, a historic limestone paving type specific to Derbyshire, form the paving immediately to the front of Lyndon Villa, Buxton Road. The use of locally sourced stone for carriageways and footways complements the buildings and structures and helps reinforce the identity of the town. Fig.13 identifies areas of traditional paving in the Conservation Area.


P6.68 Above Left: Gritstone setts and kerbs, King Street.
P6.69 Above Right, Gritstone blocks, flagstones and kerbs, Castle Street.

P6.70 Limestone setts and kerbs, Mill Street


P6.71 Above Left: Limestone sett pathway
P6.72 Above Right: Pitchings, Lyndon Villa

6.48 A range of modern pavement treatments, mainly comprising bound aggregate surface dressing, concrete flags, setts and kerbs, are primarily found in the town-centre. In addition, red and buff blister modules provide tactile paving at road crossings, usually contrasting in colour with the surrounding footway treatment.

P6.73 Above Left: Gritstone flags and setts and limestone setts
P6.74 Above Right: Bound (buff) aggregate surface dressing
P6.75 Below Left: Buff tactile paving, tarmac and concrete kerbs
P6.76 Below Right: Concrete flags and kerbs.

6.49 Drain and inspection-covers are incorporated within many of the carriageways and footways throughout the town. Some of these are historic and produced locally, for instance, 'Allsop & Son Contractors Bakewell' and 'Littlewood & Son Bakewell' are cast into grid covers within the settlement, see P6.77 and P6.78. Another feature that provides interest to the footways in the town-centre is the traditional floor treatment to shop entrances, see P6.79.

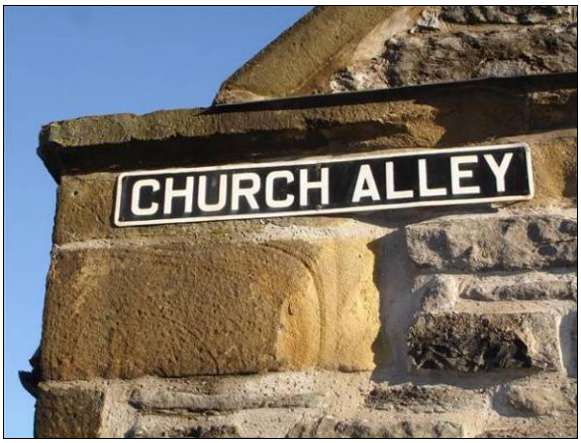
P6.77 Above Left: Littlewood & Son, Bakewell, grid cover.
P6.78 Above Right: Allsop & Son, Bakewell, grid cover

P6.79 Tessellated threshold to shop entrance, Buxton Road

6.50 There is a vast range of historic and modern street furniture within Bakewell's public spaces, including pedestrian finger-posts, information boards, cycle-racks, benches, bins, bollards and lamp columns. A variety of designs and materials are found within the different types of street furniture in the Conservation Area. There are two important historic civic features in the Conservation Area, Cross's Folly (the Water Fountain) at the junction of Baslow and Station Road and the War Memorial in the centre of Rutland Square.

P6.80 Above Left: Water Fountain (Cross's Folly)
P6.81 Above Right: War Memorial, Rutland Square

6.51 Most of the historic street furniture in Bakewell appears to have been produced from iron. In particular, the older street name-plates within the town are formed from cast-iron with black lettering on a white background, with some displaying the reverse colour scheme. These features help provide a distinctive character to the Conservation Area.



P6.82 Above: Traditional street name-plates

6.52 Other important types of street furniture dispersed around the town include red letter boxes, frequently incorporated within walls, and pillar boxes. There are also two traditional K6 telephone boxes located at the junction to Buxton Road and North Church Street.


P6.83 Above Left: Traditional red letter-box
P6.84 Above Right: K6 telephone boxes, Buxton Road

6.53 A variety of bollards help articulate space in the town, ranging from traditional metal municipal designs to simple timber bollards, gritstone pillars, metal and concrete posts. The gritstone pillars in particular contribute to the distinctive appearance of the settlement, harmonising with the surrounding buildings and walls.


P6.85 Above Left: Gritstone bollards, King Street.
P6.86 Above Right, Gritstone bollards, All Saints' Church.


P6.87 Above Left: Square timber bollards, Mill Street
P6.88 Above Right: Metal bollards, Bridge Street

6.54 Bus shelters, also part of the street furniture, are principally sited within the town-centre. The majority are constructed from modern designs and materials. However, the bus shelter in Rutland Square is built in a traditional style, from local materials, and integrated within the south boundary wall to Bath Gardens.

P6.89 Bus Shelter, Rutland Square

6.55 There are, a number of different types of historic cast-iron lamp columns throughout the Conservation Area interspersed with utilitarian and modern lamp-standards. Needhams, famous nineteenth century metalwork producers from Stockport, manufactured a number of the historic lamp columns and drainage covers within the Conservation Area.

6.56 Most, if not all, lamp columns have modern luminaires, often with swan neck brackets. There are also examples of light-fittings based on historic precedents such as the lantern to the police station, Granby Road, and the Victoriana lamp-columns introduced to Bath Gardens in the 1970s. In the Conservation Area, some of the street lighting is fixed directly to buildings and a few of the lamp-posts also support directional and bus signage, helping reduce street clutter.


P6.90 Above Left: Traditional lamp column with directional sign
P6.91 Above Right: Traditional street-light, All Saints' church-yard

P6.92 Above Left: Police Lantern, Granby Road
P6.93 Above Right: Modern Victoriana lamp column, Bath Gardens