

Conservation Area Appraisal

March 2010

High and Low Bradfield



HIGH AND LOW BRADFIELD CONSERVATION AREAS 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 available 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 principle 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 Services (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 Policy, the Peak District National Park's Local Plan, the Design Guide (2007) and the Peak Park's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (2009). The relevant national guidance should also be taken into account, for example Planning Policy Guidance 15: 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and Planning Policy Guidance 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'. These documents all include policies that help protect the special character of Conservation Areas and guide new development.

Once adopted, Appraisals will be available on request from the National Park Authority and on our website. Copies will also be 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.

LIST OF FIGURES

Location of High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas

High Bradfield Conservation Area Boundary

Low Bradfield Conservation Area Boundary

Aerial Photograph showing High Bradfield Conservation Area

Aerial Photograph showing Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Archaeological Sites Identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), within High Bradfield Conservation Area

Archaeological Sites Identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), within Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Extract from Thomas Jeffery's Map of the County of York 1775

Extract from Parliamentary Enclosure Award Map of 1826 showing High Bradfield

Extract from Parliamentary Enclosure Award Map of 1826 showing Low Bradfield

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893

Architectural Development within High Bradfield Conservation Area

Architectural Development within Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Streetscape Features within High Bradfield Conservation Area

Streetscape Features within Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Views within High Bradfield Conservation Area

Views within Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Landscape Features within High Bradfield Conservation Area

Landscape Features within Low Bradfield Conservation Area

Proposed Conservation Area Extension within Low Bradfield

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following for their additional assistance with this appraisal:

Malcolm Nunn, Bradfield Parish Council Archivist.

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 High Bradfield Conservation Area was designated on 30 October 1981. The existing Conservation Area boundary covers the majority of the settlement including the churchyard and Bailey Hill. The existing boundary is drawn quite tightly around the buildings but excludes Tarn Hows and High Reach which are both twentieth century properties.

1.2 The Low Bradfield Conservation Area was designated on 30 October 1981. The existing Conservation Area boundary covers the majority of the settlement including the Recreation Ground. It excludes the twentieth century developments to the south and south-east of the settlement.



P1.1 High and Low Bradfield from New Road

1.3 This Conservation Area Appraisal proposes to extend the Low Bradfield Conservation Area boundary to include the Water Filter Station. Full details of this proposal are in Section 10 of this document.

1.4 High and Low Bradfield are two separate settlements, collectively known as Bradfield. Low Bradfield lies at the bottom of the Loxley Valley, where the Agden Beck and Dale Dike meet to form the River Loxley, and High Bradfield is set above the valley on steeply rising millstone grit slopes.

1.5 Historically, agriculture and small-scale industry have influenced Bradfield's economy, including corn milling and mining. The hamlet of Low Bradfield grew up around the manorial corn mill on the banks of the River Loxley. It developed as a farming community.



P1.2 Burnside Cottages, Low Bradfield, from The Sands

1.6 High Bradfield was essentially another agricultural settlement. Its origins lie in the early twelfth century, when the Norman motte and bailey castle was built. Development was also influenced by the presence of the Church which was an ecclesiastical centre within the Parish of Ecclesfield.



P1.3 High Bradfield from Loxley Road

1.7 The majority of Bradfield's buildings date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The predominant building materials are local gritstone with stone slate roofs. Generally the buildings are small-scale cottages and farmhouses with ancillary buildings.

1.8 The landscape surrounding Bradfield has a strongly wooded character, defined by hillside trees, wooded cloughs and scattered trees along field boundaries and watercourses. Some of the woodland is ancient and semi-natural.

1.9 In the hamlets of High and Low Bradfield buildings are interspersed by green fields with some dense patches of tree cover. There is a mixture of native broadleaf tree species, conifers and some specimen planting.

2.0 LOCATION AND POPULATION

2.1 Bradfield Parish is bounded by the Rivelin Valley to the south, the Don Valley to the north and the Derwent Valley to the north-west, with Loxley Valley running through the middle. The Civil Parish of Bradfield is the largest in England, covering over 53 square miles (137 square kilometres) and has a population of 15,000 (Nunn, 2002). The Parish contains 9 villages (including High and Low Bradfield) and 6 hamlets, which lie within the jurisdiction of Sheffield City Council. Only High and Low Bradfield, Hollow Meadows, Ughill and Upper Midhope lie within the Peak District National Park.

2.2 High and Low Bradfield are two separate settlements, but are collectively known as Bradfield. Low Bradfield lies at the bottom of the Loxley Valley, where the Agden Beck and Dale Dike meet to form the River Loxley, and is a popular picnic area. High Bradfield is set on the steeply rising millstone grit slopes above the valley.

2.3 As the crow flies, Bradfield is only 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometres) from two major cross-Pennine routes: the A57 Sheffield to Glossop road to the south; and the A616 Stocksbridge to Manchester road to the north. However, due to its isolated location, access to these roads is via a network of narrow, winding, unclassified roads across open gritstone moorland and steep-sided valleys. Sheffield lies 6¼ miles (10 kilometres) to the east.



P2.1 The junction of The Sands and Fair House Lane, Low Bradfield

2.4 In the Peak District Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) Bradfield is located within the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe regional landscape character area. The underlying geology of this area is millstone grit, which is a mixture of shale and gritstone.

2.5 Early population figures cover the whole parish and are not specific to the two settlements of High and Low Bradfield.

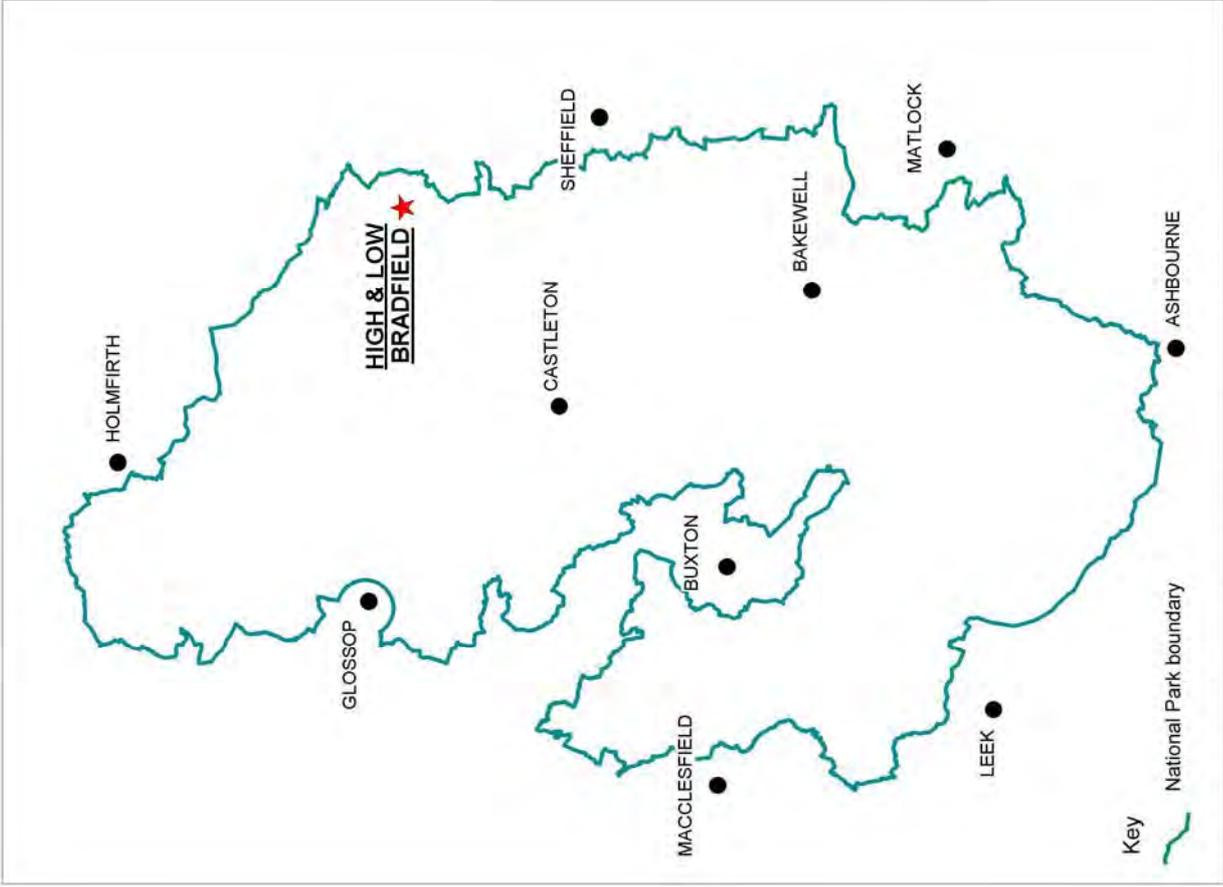
2.6 The population in the Bradfield area grew rapidly in the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1801 census records a total population of 4,102 with 380 families in agriculture, 508 families in trade and 160 families in other employment. By 1831 this figure had risen to 5,504. By 1851 the population was 6,866 and this rose rapidly to 9,088 by 1861 (Booth, 1986). This rise in population can be attributed to the influx of labourers from the early 1860s to 1875, involved in the construction of the four Bradfield Dale reservoirs and small water-powered mills producing steel and associated industries in the nearby Don, Loxley and Rivelin Valleys.

2.7 The 2001 census shows a steady rise in the population of the whole Parish (which includes settlements outside the National Park), to 12,000. This rise may be due to its location within easy commuting distance of Sheffield city centre and other regional large towns.

2.8 The Peak District National Park Authority Local Plan 1995 shows the population to be 113 in High Bradfield and 111 in Low Bradfield.



P2.2 High Bradfield from Low Bradfield



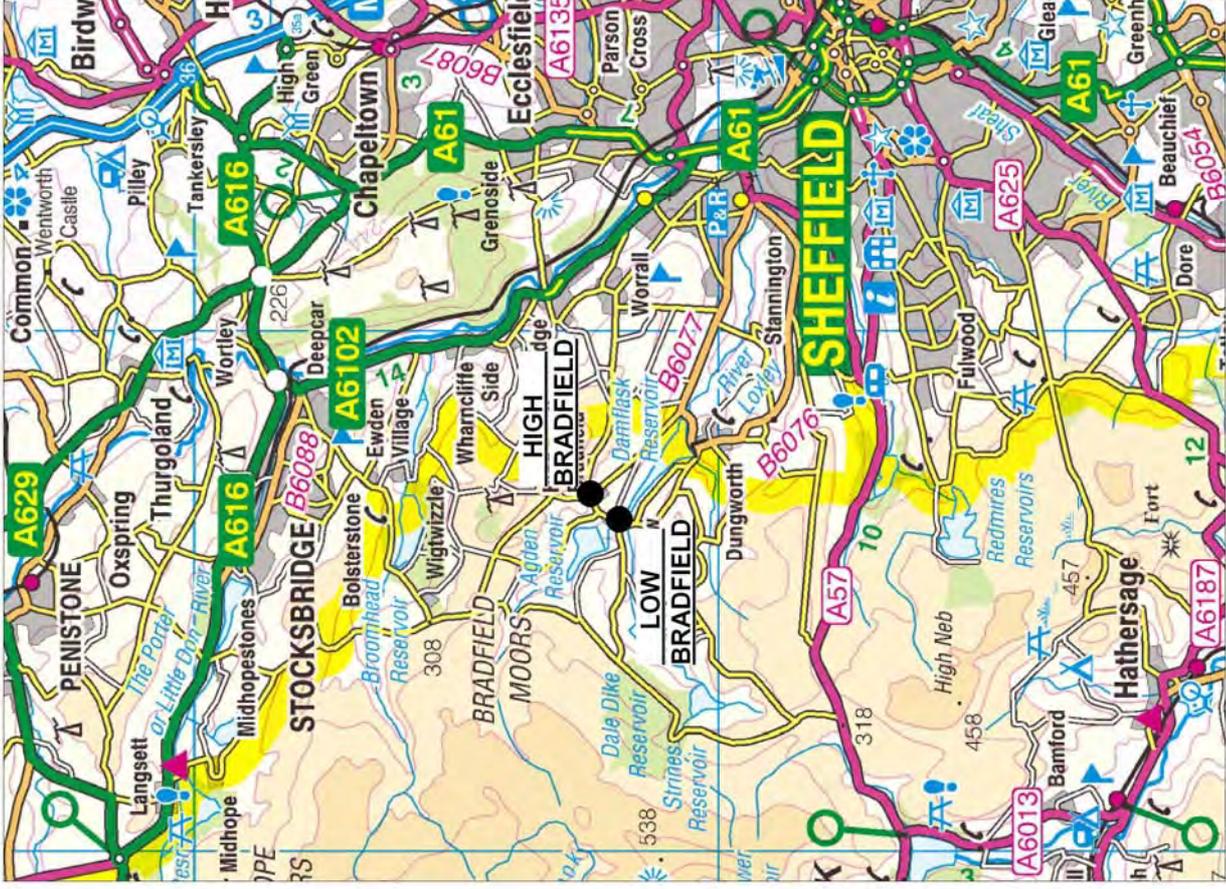
Location of High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas



Scale 1:300000



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Location of High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas



Scale 1:100000



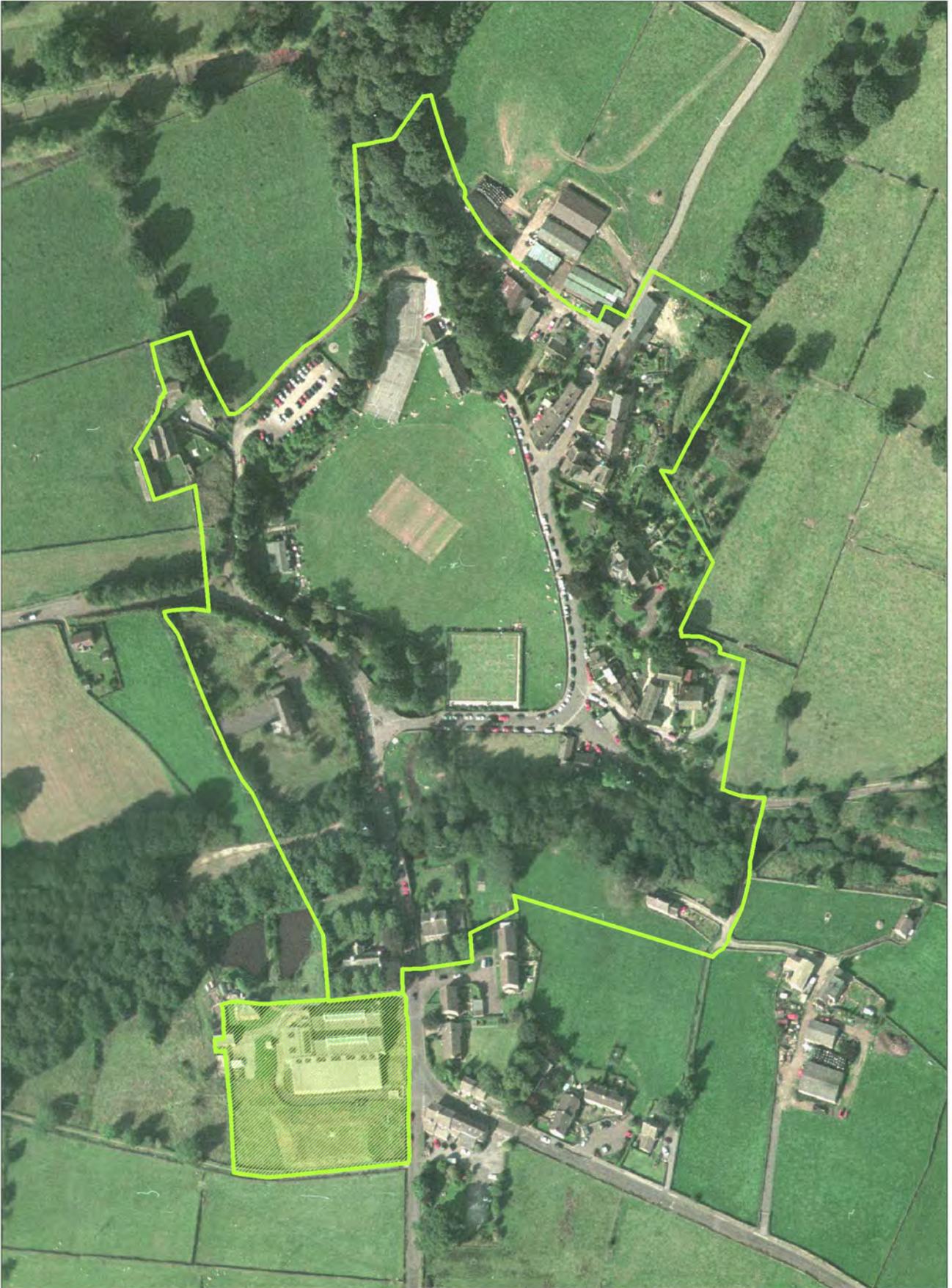
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Aerial Photograph showing High Bradfield Conservation Area

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3.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 There are a number of important archaeological sites in and around Bradfield including two Scheduled Monuments in High Bradfield: Bailey Hill motte and bailey castle (SM13212) is located within High Bradfield Conservation Area just to the west of St Nicholas' Church; Castle Hill (SM13244) is located just outside the north-eastern boundary of High Bradfield Conservation Area. The Bar Dyke linear earthwork (29808) on the ridge between Bradfield Dale and the Ewden Valley, a Bronze Age ring cairn (29819) and cairnfield (29809) on nearby Broomhead Moor are also Scheduled Monuments.

3.2 In addition to these Scheduled Monuments, ten sites within and just outside High Bradfield Conservation Area and five sites within Low Bradfield Conservation Area are identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR sites in High Bradfield are: the Church of St. Nicholas (00149, Grade I Listed); the site of a medieval cruck-built gatehouse (01442); a pillory, or three-man stocks (04435); a number of Roman coin findspots, both inside and just outside the Conservation Area boundary (00524, 00525, 00527) and a medieval coin findspot (00747); Neolithic and Bronze Age scattered flint artefacts (00526) and flint arrowheads (00526) on Bailey Hill; and a post-medieval pinfold just outside the Conservation Area boundary, to the east of Lily Cottage (04434).

3.3 The SMR sites within Low Bradfield Conservation Area are: the site of the medieval corn mill (01642); Burnside Cottages (04142, Grade II Listed); Nether Farmhouse (04143, Grade II Listed); and the Wesleyan Chapel, now the Parish Council Offices (04144, Grade II Listed).

3.4 There is clear evidence of early human activity in the area, with the earliest finds being flint arrowheads dating from the early Mesolithic to late Neolithic, found near Ughill, an early Neolithic/late Bronze Age scatter of miscellaneous artefacts and flint arrowheads found on Bailey Hill (see 3.2 above) and various other late Neolithic to early Bronze Age finds in the landscape around Bradfield. Evidence of Bronze Age activity includes the ring cairn and cairnfield on Broomhead Moor (see 3.1). The Bar Dyke Linear earthwork is believed to date from the Iron Age or post-Roman period (see 3.1).

3.5 There is no evidence of a Roman settlement in Bradfield, but Roman coins found in and around High Bradfield suggest Roman activity in the area and the Romans are known to have settled nearby in Stannington.

3.6 There is evidence that there may have been a settlement in the vicinity of Bradfield in Anglo-Saxon times. Place names in the area have Anglo-Saxon origins, such as Agden (meaning 'valley of oak trees'), Ewden (meaning 'the yew valley'), and Bradfield itself, which means 'broad stretch of open countryside' (Smith, 1961). A Saxon cross, possibly dating from the tenth century and thought to be an ancient way-marker, was found in a field in Low Bradfield in 1886, opposite the former Cross Inn; Castle Hill, on the escarpment just to the east of High Bradfield Conservation Area, is marked on old Ordnance Survey maps as a "supposed Saxon encampment", although its actual origins and purpose are uncertain.



P3.1 Saxon Cross found in Low Bradfield (Image s04183 Courtesy of Picture Sheffield)



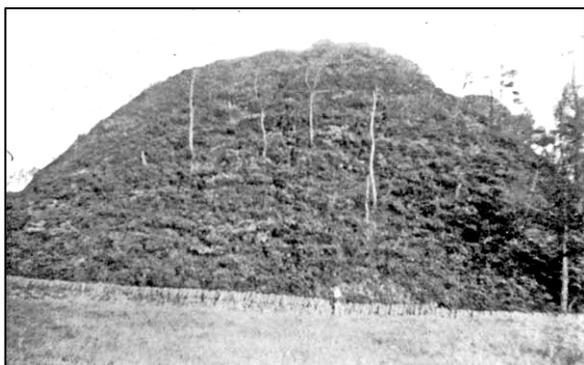
P3.2 Castle Hill (SM13244)

3.7 In the Anglo-Saxon period, the district including Sheffield, Ecclesfield and the Bradfield area was known as Hallamshire. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the Saxon Earl Waltheof, who became Earl of Northumberland in 1070, was Lord of the Manor of Hallamshire. Waltheof was executed in 1076 for taking part in an uprising against William the Conqueror. On his death the Manor passed, via Waltheof's wife Countess Judith, to Roger de Busli.

3.8 Although not mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, Bradfield is thought likely to have

been one of 16 unnamed berewicks - outlying farms or hamlets - within the Manor of Hallamshire (Booth, 1988b).

3.9 Early in the twelfth century, the Manor of Hallamshire passed to William de Lovetot, who built the first motte and bailey castle in Sheffield in 1150 (Hey, 1998). Although there have been suggestions that Bailey Hill, in High Bradfield Conservation Area, may have been a Saxon fort or a place for village assembly (Addy, 1889), it is now generally believed to be the site of a twelfth century Norman motte and bailey castle, possibly built as an outlying stronghold for Sheffield Castle, in order to control the moorland wildernesses of Hallamshire.



P3.3 Bailey Hill (SM13212) (Image t01564 Courtesy of Picture Sheffield)

3.10 Hallamshire was administered from Sheffield Castle, but its ecclesiastical centre was at Ecclesfield, and the Church of St. Mary at Ecclesfield was founded in the early twelfth century. A subordinate chapel-of-ease was founded at High Bradfield at around the same time. The present-day Church of St. Nicholas in High Bradfield dates largely from the fifteenth century, with a fourteenth century tower, but the bases of two round pillars date from the Norman period. It is likely, therefore, that this is the site of the Norman church. An eighteenth century local historian, deciphering ancient writing in the church's original east window, suggested that the Norman church may have been founded in 1109 (Wilson, 1969).



P3.4 Church of St. Nicholas

3.11 In 1099, William de Lovetot granted the manor of Waldershelf, a sub-manor of

Hallamshire, to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem. The title deeds to a number of properties in the Bradfield area indicate ownership by the Knights Hospitallers, including Platts Farm in Ughill, which retains crosses on its stone corbels above the gable end kneelers, identifying the property as exempt from payment of tithes (Addy, 1898).

3.12 The Parish of Ecclesfield was one of the most extensive in England (Addy, 1898). The western half of this parish was known as the Chapelry of Bradfield, which was first mentioned in papal bulls in 1141 and 1145 and in a grant by Gerald de Furnival to the Canons of Worksop at the end of the twelfth century (Eastwood, 1862). The Chapelry of Bradfield was divided into four byrelaws, of which Bradfield itself was one, the others being Dungworth, Westnall and Waldershelf.

3.13 In 1161 an agreement was signed between Richard de Lovetot, then Lord of Hallamshire, and the Benedictine monks of the Abbey of St. Wandrille in Normandy, who established a priory at Ecclesfield. The priory's monks provided chaplains for the chapel-of-ease at Bradfield.

3.14 The name Bradfield first appears as 'Bradesfeld' in 1188 (Smith, 1961), but this name may not have been specifically associated with the two settlements of High and Low Bradfield until a later date. From as early as 1337, High Bradfield appears to have been referred to as 'Kirkton of Bradfield' (Eastwood, 1862), the name Kirkton deriving from the Old English word 'cyricturn', meaning cemetery; and Low Bradfield was referred to as Netherton, or Nethertown until recently (Booth, 1986).

3.15 In 1190 the Manor of Hallamshire passed to the de Furnivals and by 1410 John Talbot, later Earl of Shrewsbury, was Lord of the Manor.

3.16 A corn mill was mentioned in Low Bradfield in 1219, when Gerald de Furnival gave part of his mill at Bradfield to the Priory of Worksop (Booth, 1988a). 'Bradfield Millne' was mentioned in 1614 and 1637 (Booth, 1988a). The hamlet of Low Bradfield grew up around the manorial corn mill on the banks of the River Loxley. It developed as a farming community with much of the surrounding countryside set aside by Norman Lords as a deer hunting park. The deer were removed by the sixteenth century (Hey, 1998).

3.17 Chapels-of-ease were often established for large parishes in the Pennines, in order to be more accessible for some of their more outlying villages and hamlets than the main parish church. Special paths, known as 'kirk-gates', would connect these outlying settlements to the chapel (Hey, 2001). The track that leads from

Kirk Bridge in Low Bradfield to the church at High Bradfield is an ancient kirkgate (Hey, 2001).



P3.5 Kirkgate between Low and High Bradfield

3.18 In the early seventeenth century the Manor of Hallamshire passed to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

3.19 The Bradfield Feoffees is a church body which dates back to the fifteenth century and still exists today. Its function is to administer church property and make grants to the poor of the parish. Today, the Feoffees is responsible for all of the buildings in the triangle of land in High Bradfield bounded by Brown Lane, Jane Street and Towngate, as well as the Watch House by the Church.

3.20 At the time of Harrison's Survey of 1637, the Chapelry of Bradfield included around 38,000 acres (Addy, 1898). In 1719 the Duke of Norfolk had seven woods in Bradfield containing 240 acres (Eastwood, 1862).

3.21 The first school in Bradfield was a fee-paying endowed school, established at Low Bradfield by Sir Thomas Marriott of Ughill in 1706 (Hunter, 1819). This is likely to have been the school which was located in School Lane beside School Bridge (Booth, 1986) until 1864, marked on the Bradfield Enclosures Map of 1826.

3.22 No market was held in Bradfield, but a hiring fair was held in Bradfield twice a year from 1714, chiefly for swine (Hey, 2001).

3.23 A three-storey corn mill stood opposite the school, on the other side of School Bridge. This may have dated from the sixteenth century (Nunn, 2002) and is likely to have occupied the same site as the earliest corn mill in Low Bradfield (see 3.17). A structure which may have been the mill can be seen on Jeffery's Map of 1775 and is marked on the Bradfield Enclosures Map.

3.24 The workhouse was established in High Bradfield in 1759. This was converted to houses

in the 1870s, with the abolition of the Poor Laws (Nunn, 2002).



P3.6 Former Workhouse in High Bradfield

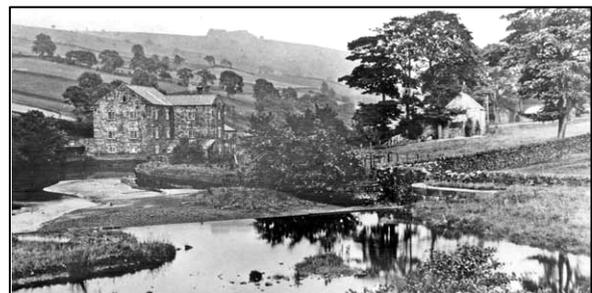
3.25 The Bradfield Enclosure Act of 1811 enclosed 18,128 acres of ancient moorland, common pasturage and surface rights within the Chapelry of Bradfield (Booth, 1986).

3.26 A Wesleyan Chapel was built on Mill Lee in 1817. The chapel is clearly visible on the Bradfield Enclosures Map. The Church of England Day School, in High Bradfield, was built in 1841, as a mixed school for 60 children (Booth, 1986). The school closed in 1932 and became the Church Hall. It is now a private residence.

3.27 From the mid to late nineteenth century several reservoirs were constructed in the Bradfield area. The Old Horns Inn in High Bradfield, formerly a working farmhouse, opened as a beer house to provide refreshment for labourers working on their construction (Nunn, 2002).

3.28 In March 1864 the Dale Dike Reservoir burst its banks. Several properties and structures in Low Bradfield were destroyed, including two bridges, the school and the corn mill.

3.29 The Wesleyan Chapel was subsequently used as a temporary school. A new three-storey corn mill was built close to the site of the earlier structure; this was destroyed by fire in 1940.



P3.7 Bradfield Corn Mill (Image s11798 Courtesy of Picture Sheffield)

3.30 In 1867 a new school was built in Low Bradfield to replace the one destroyed by the flood. This consisted of a Junior and Infant school and a school house, and was known as the Low Bradfield Endowed School (Booth, 1986). The school closed in 1985.

3.31 Bradfield became a parish in its own right in 1869 (Wilson, 1969).

3.32 A smithy is marked beside Smithy Bridge on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1893 and the building can be seen on the Bradfield Enclosures Map. The building remained a blacksmith's shop until the 1930s, and is now Smithy Garage.



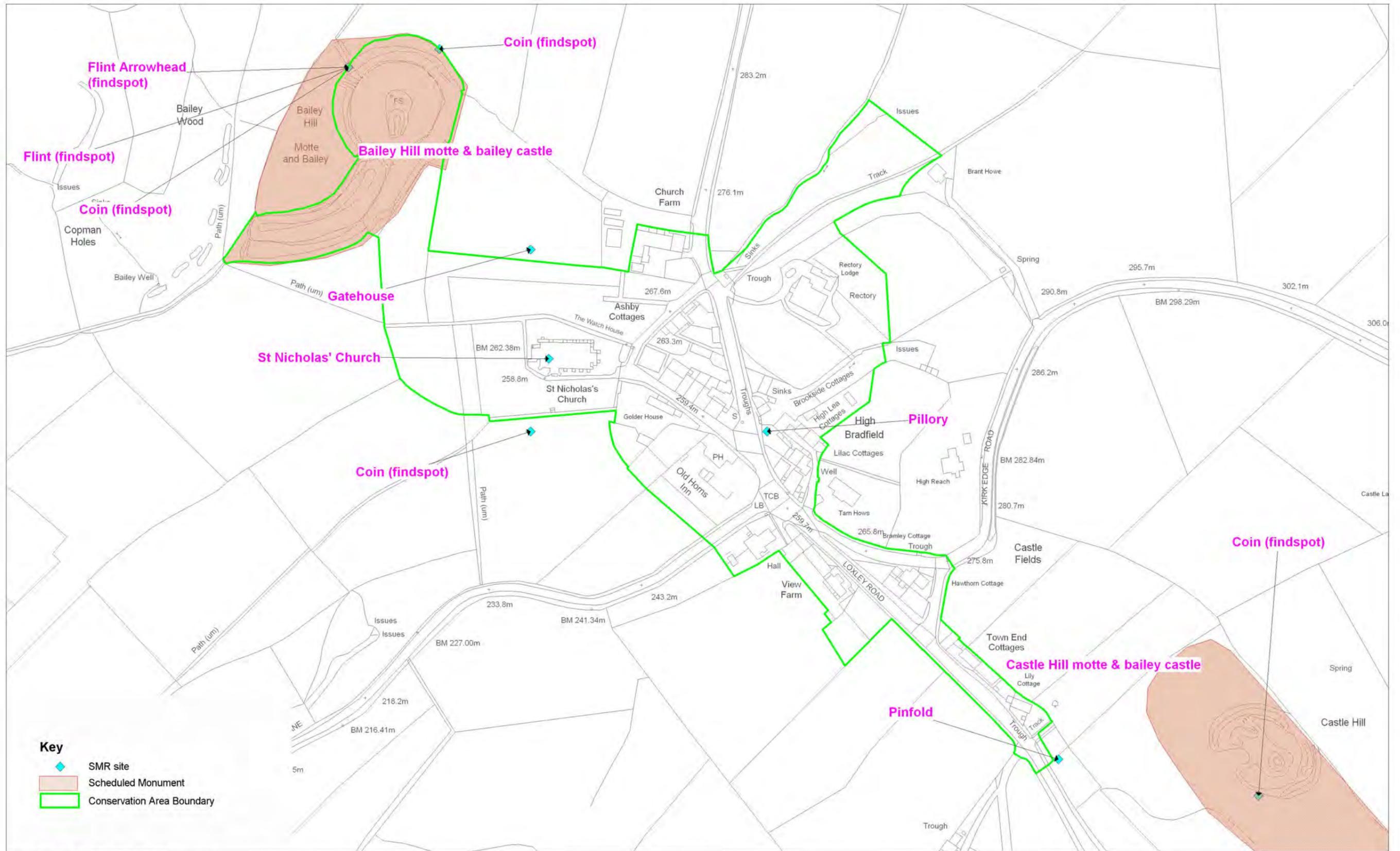
P3.8 Former Smithy, Low Bradfield

3.33 Bradfield Methodist Chapel was built in 1899, opposite the old Wesleyan Chapel on Mill Lee. This closed in 1993 and is now a private residence. The original Wesleyan Chapel is now the headquarters of Bradfield Parish Council.

3.34 A comparison between the Bradfield Enclosures Map of 1826 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1893 shows that only a small amount of development took place in either settlement between these dates, although the effects of the 1864 flood can be seen in the disappearance and rebuilding of certain structures in Low Bradfield. The Methodist Chapel in Low Bradfield is marked on the Ordnance Survey Map but no building is shown, as the chapel was not actually constructed until 1899. In High Bradfield, Goose Lane ran north-east immediately to the east of Lily Cottage in 1825, but had been relocated to run up past the east side of Hawthorn Cottage by 1893; as a result of this change the cluster of cottages including Hawthorn Cottage, Bramley Cottage and Spring Cottage, are now in the middle of a triangle formed by three lanes.

3.35 A comparison between the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and the current Ordnance Survey Map shows a small amount of demolition and minor infill within the two Conservation Areas, with more twentieth century development just outside the Low Bradfield Conservation Area boundary. The Water Filter Station, next to the

former Methodist Chapel, was built in 1913 to purify water from the Strines, Dale Dike and Agden reservoirs. The Filter Station has been redundant since 1995 following the opening of the Loxley water treatment works.



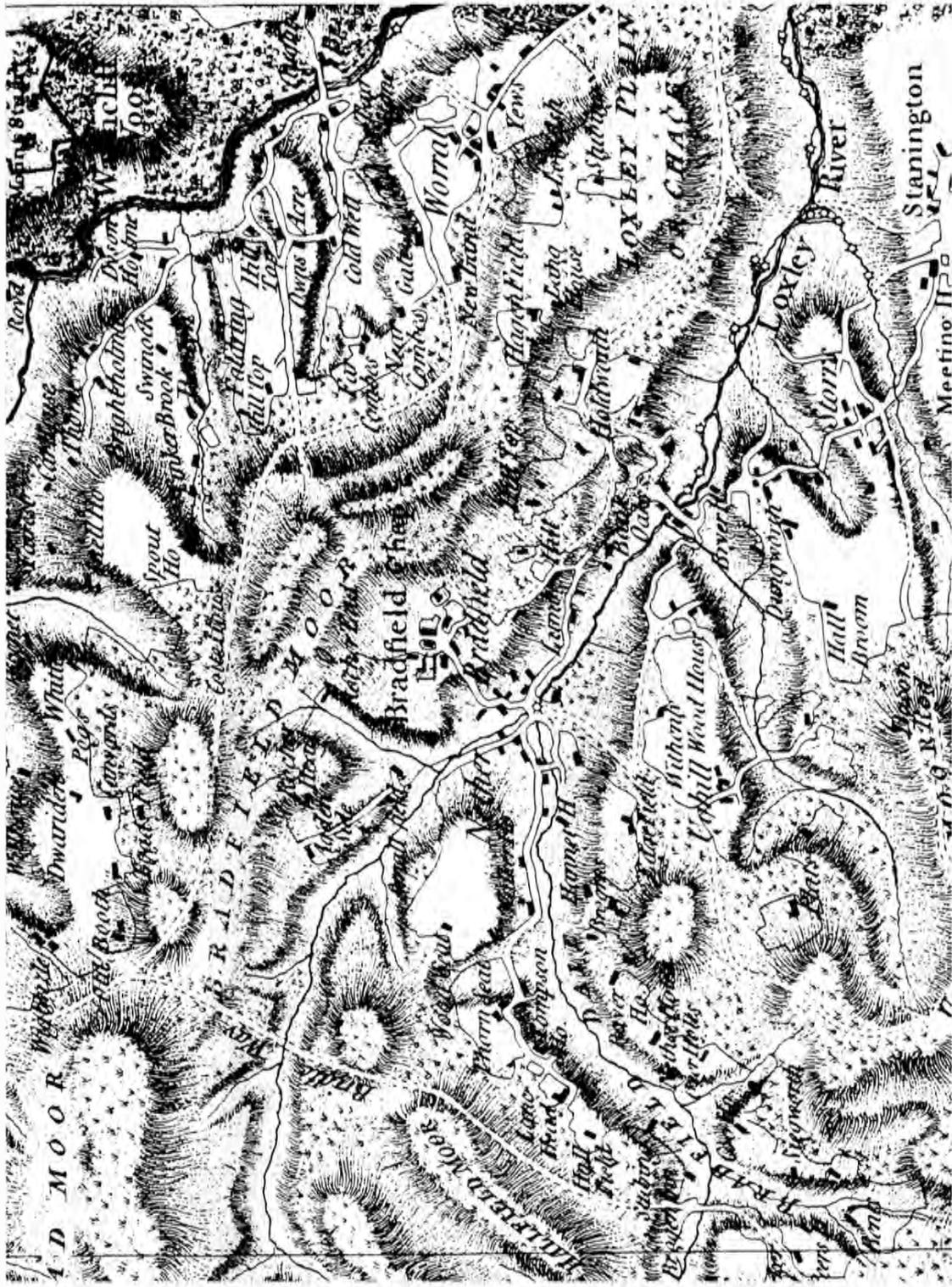
Key

- ◆ SMR site
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area Boundary

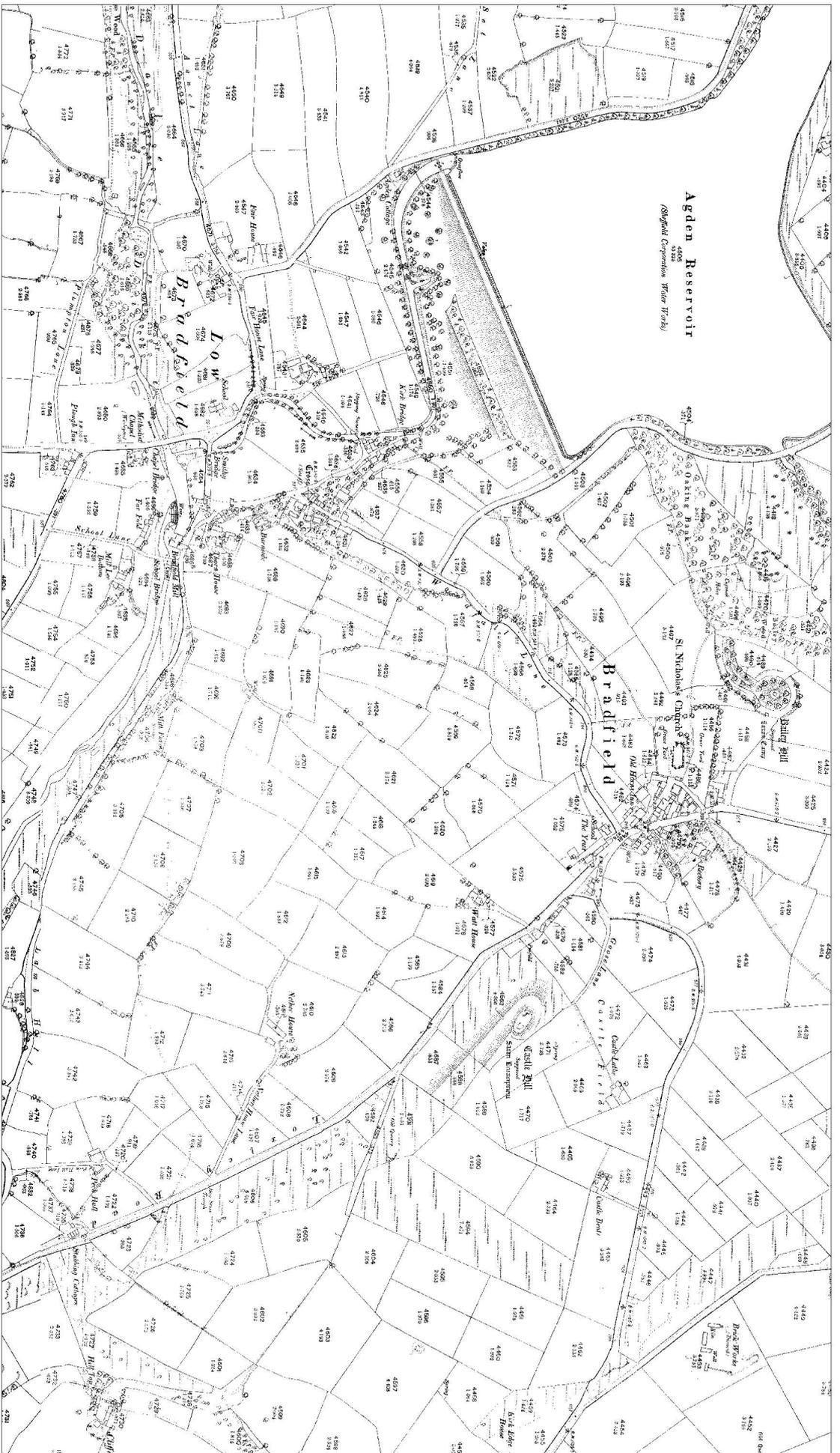


Archaeological Sites identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within High Bradfield Conservation Area

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Extract from Thomas Jefferys's Map of the County of York 1775



4.0 FORMER AND CURRENT USES

4.1 Bradfield was historically a small farming community, with agriculture forming the basis of the local economy. The surrounding land, however, is quite poor and not suited to arable farming, and sheep farming was therefore predominant, as is typical in upland areas.

4.2 It was common practice for farmers to have dual occupations, and this may have been the case in Bradfield given the poor living from the land. There were opportunities for additional employment locally with quarries evident in the surrounding area. There was also mining for fireclay (gannister) nearby (Redfern, 2005), which was used in the iron and then steel industries (LSAP, 2009).

4.3 There is known to have been a corn mill in Low Bradfield from the early thirteenth century (Miller, 1947), and corn milling continued until 1940, when the last mill was destroyed by fire.

4.4 Other early recorded industries include stone masonry, quarrying, lead mining, carpentry, joinery, cooper, charcoaling, woollen and linen weaving, rope making, tailoring, hat and shoe making, grain milling and ale brewing.



P4.1 Looking down Dale Dike towards the site of the former Corn Mill

4.5 There was a Workhouse in High Bradfield from the late eighteenth century until the late nineteenth century and a Smithy was in existence in Low Bradfield from at least the nineteenth century.

4.6 In the nineteenth century the industrial revolution resulted in large numbers of people moving from the countryside into towns to seek employment and accommodation. Some of Bradfield's inhabitants would have moved to Sheffield in search of a better standard of living.

4.7 The construction of the nearby reservoirs from the middle of the nineteenth

century, however, would have brought employment into the area and resulted in an increase in the number of inns in Bradfield, in order to cater for the influx of itinerant labourers. The Old Post Office building in High Bradfield, built in 1835, was an inn until 1895 (Nunn, 2002), known originally as Heaven House (or Heaven's Gate) and later the Cross Daggers; the building was subsequently used as a vestry, a registry office and a school before becoming the Post Office, and is now in residential use (Nunn, 2002). The Cross Inn in Low Bradfield was an inn until 1978 and is now in residential use. Some former farms converted to inns around the mid-nineteenth century, including the Plough Inn, just outside the Low Bradfield Conservation Area, and The Old Horns Inn in High Bradfield.



P4.2 The Old Horns Inn, Towngate

4.8 Since the late twentieth century both High and Low Bradfield have increasingly become residential settlements and most of the agricultural buildings have been converted for domestic use. Church Farm, however, remains in agricultural use as a dairy farm and Watt House Farm, just outside the High Bradfield Conservation Area, is a dairy farm and houses the Bradfield Brewery.



P4.3 Church Farm, High Bradfield

4.9 Today Low Bradfield retains a number of amenities, including the Post Office / Shop, the car repair garage and the Plough Inn, just outside the Conservation Area boundary. The Village Hall provides a focus for social activities within the community and the Recreation Ground provides facilities for

cricket, bowls and tennis. The only amenity remaining within the High Bradfield Conservation Area is the Old Horns Inn.



P4.4 Post Office/Shop on Woodfall Lane

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITIES

5.1 There is an architectural unity in High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas, resulting from a similarity of scale, so that whether a building has one, two or three storeys it relates well in terms of proportion to its neighbours. This is helped by the local topography; taller buildings tend to be at the bottom of slopes, with shorter ones on the hillside behind.



P5.1 Burnside Cottages, Low Bradfield

5.2 Another unifying feature is the use of locally sourced gritstone in the construction of both buildings and boundary walls.

5.3 The buildings in High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas have mostly been constructed in the vernacular style. Their simple, utilitarian forms have given the buildings a solid and robust appearance.

5.4 There are, however, exceptions which display more sophisticated architectural detailing. In High Bradfield, the Church is largely fifteenth century Perpendicular Gothic. The Watch House reflects the Gothick taste of the late eighteenth century with its castellated parapet and Gothic tracery windows. The Old Post Office displays elements of the Gothic Revival style of the nineteenth century with its trefoil mullioned windows.



P5.2 The Watch House and The Old Post Office

5.5 In Low Bradfield the Parish Council Offices building (former Wesleyan Chapel) displays elements of polite architecture with classical elements of polite architecture with classical arched top windows in the north elevation and west gable. The Methodist Chapel of 1890 reflects the Gothic Revival style with a perpendicular window in its front elevation. The Water Filter Station, built in 1913, has a façade which reflects early twentieth century Classicism with a symmetrical front elevation.



P5.3 The Methodist Church - Gothic Revival Style



P5.4 The Water Filter Station - twentieth century classical influenced façade

5.6 There are 11 list descriptions covering 15 listed buildings in High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas. A list of these Listed Buildings can be found in Section 13. There are, however, many more listed buildings within the Parish of Bradfield outside the Conservation Areas. The majority of buildings in High and Low Bradfield are unlisted but most make a significant, positive contribution to the appearance of the Conservation Areas. Most have some historic and architectural merit.

5.7 The earliest surviving building within the Conservation Areas is the Church of St Nicholas which has twelfth century origins, evidenced by two round pillars in the north arcade which have Norman bases. The Church tower is fourteenth century but it is predominantly a fifteenth century structure.



P5.5 The Church of St Nicholas

5.8 The church houses a Saxon cross of Celtic design. It was probably an old wayside or boundary cross. It was found near the Cross Inn (now a private dwelling) in Low Bradfield in 1836. It was placed in the church in 1886.

5.9 There are a significant number of cruck-framed buildings spread throughout the Parish of Bradfield as a whole. The crucks date from the fifteenth – seventeenth centuries. Examples can be found at Hoyles Farm, Fair House Farm and Hall Field House, but there are many others.

5.12 Dating buildings generally is problematic as inevitably over time they are altered; extensions and other changes mask or destroy historic fabric. Windows and their surrounds are good indicators of a building's age, but it is particularly noticeable in High and Low Bradfield that few originals survive.

5.11 With the exception of the Church of St Nicholas there is no exterior evidence to suggest that any buildings of an earlier date than the seventeenth century survive in either High or Low Bradfield. It is possible that some of the buildings contain earlier cores and have internal evidence of earlier age.

5.13 England went through a Great Age of Rebuilding towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Wealth from a thriving agricultural economy along with a desire for privacy and comfort are believed to have been the impetus behind the rebuilding. From this time onwards, most buildings throughout the country were constructed from more substantial materials and forms. It is generally acknowledged that the Great Rebuilding would have happened slightly later in the north of England due to the effect of regional time lag. Hence Bradfield's oldest buildings are likely to be of late rather than early seventeenth century origin. In Low Bradfield it is possible that the flood of 1864 may have destroyed properties containing earlier evidence.

5.10 Although there are many seventeenth century buildings surviving in the parish of Bradfield, only Nether Farmhouse and Far Fold

at Low Bradfield show any evidence of originating from this period. Both buildings have the remains of double-chamfered mullioned windows.

5.14 The majority of buildings in High and Low Bradfield date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The predominant types are cottages and farmhouses with ancillary buildings. Dwellings tend to be 2 or 2½ storeys high. Ancillary buildings are a mixture of 1, 1½ and 2 storeys. Properties within the Conservation Areas also have a high solid to void ratio with few window openings in the walls. Chimney stacks are positioned at ridges, on gable ends of dwellings or mid-roof, breaking up the 30°-40° roof pitches.

5.15 Many of the dwellings in High Bradfield have front elevations which face south. This takes maximum advantage of daylight. In Low Bradfield there is no typical pattern of orientation.

5.16 In High and Low Bradfield it was common practice to build onto an existing property resulting in short terraces of cottages that are not of a uniform design. Most buildings front the street and few properties are gable end to the road. In many cases properties are linked by small narrow walled front gardens.



P5.6 Cottages on Woodfall Lane

5.17 There are some large detached properties, such as Burnside House and The Rectory, but they do not dominate the street scene because they tend to be set back from the road behind boundary walls. The Church of St Nicholas is, however, an exception as it dominates views of both settlements from a number of vantage points.

5.18 Significant buildings in High Bradfield include The Church of St Nicholas and The Watch House, which reputedly guarded the churchyard from body snatchers. The Stables on Towngate was formerly a stable and hearse house. Church, Vestry, and Wesley Cottages reputedly had an open top floor which served as a warehouse. These buildings are all Grade II listed.

5.19 Significant unlisted buildings in High Bradfield include: The Old Horns Inn, which was originally a farm and became a beerhouse, and the Old Post Office, which was a purpose-built beerhouse, both dating from the mid-nineteenth century; and High Bradfield Church of England School (1841, closed 1987), now a private dwelling. Also of note are Town End Cottages, which have oversized buttresses to their gable ends. These may have some structural purpose and are not a typical feature of the area.



P5.7 Town End Cottages, High Bradfield

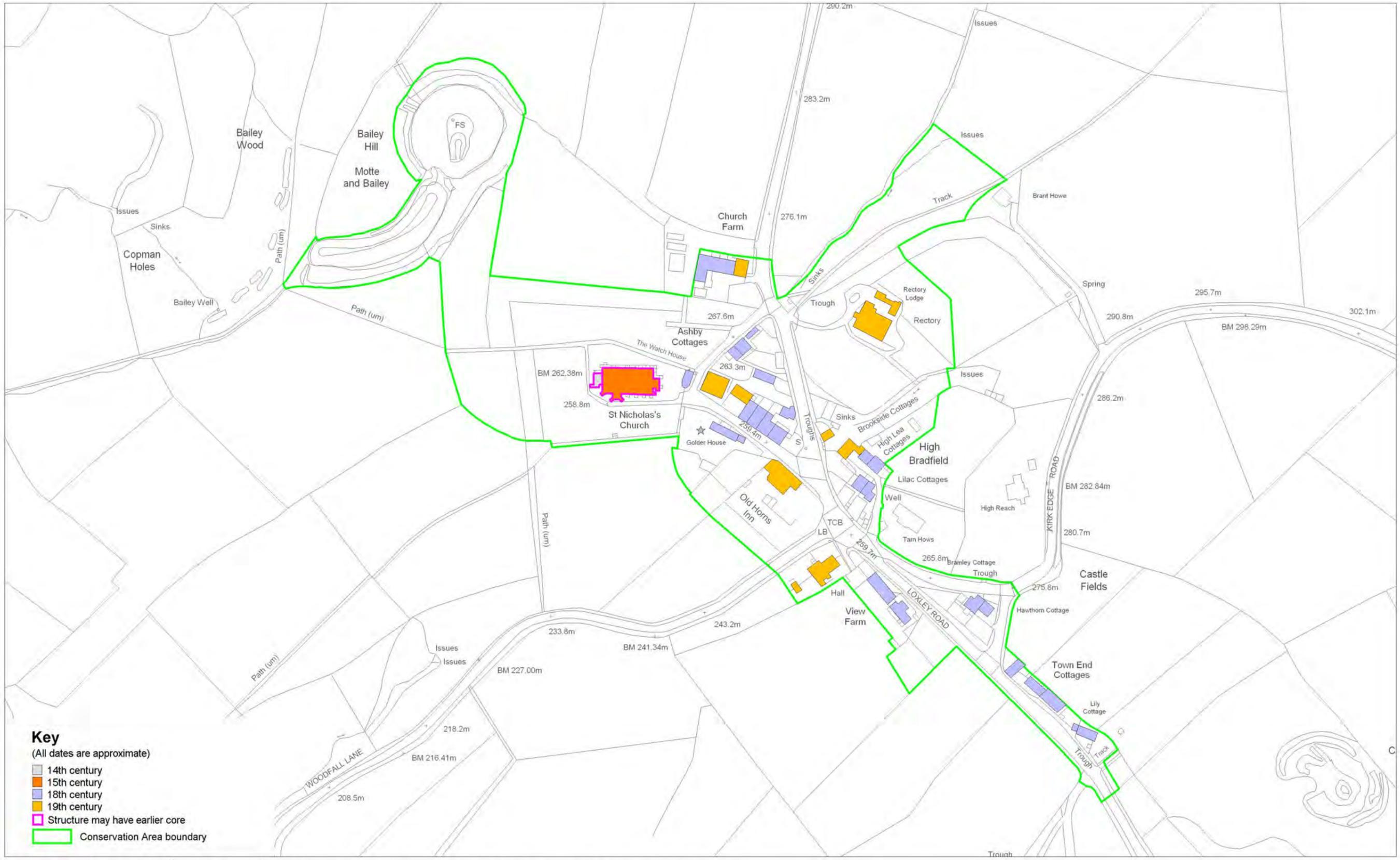
5.20 Significant buildings in Low Bradfield include Burnside Cottages, which may have been built as mill workers' dwellings. These are Grade II listed buildings. The mill owner's house was Thorn House until 1864. Following the 1864 flood and the destruction of the corn mill, the then owner, Henry Ibbotson moved into Burnside House, which was built for the family on the wealth produced by the corn mill. It remained the family home until 1966. Thorn House and Burnside House are significant unlisted buildings.

5.21 Other significant unlisted buildings in Low Bradfield include Far Fold, which has seventeenth century origins and stands alone near School Bridge, the garage which was the former smithy, the former Wesleyan Chapel, the Methodist Chapel and the Water Filter Station.

5.22 High Bradfield has had little twentieth century development beyond conversion and extension of existing buildings. There are a couple of twentieth century properties outside the Conservation Area on Loxley Road and Kirk Edge at High Bradfield.

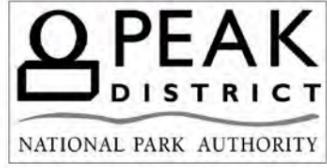
5.23 At Low Bradfield twentieth century buildings include the Water Filter Station (1913), the Village Hall (2001) and the Cricket Pavilion. Just outside Low Bradfield Conservation Area are six local authority houses at Dale Croft and a group of Housing Association properties at Glebe Court (1990s). There are also two detached 1960s dwellings in this location. Most of these twentieth century developments have had a neutral impact on the Conservation Area. Although the scale and the design of the Water

Filter Station are non-traditional, the frontage of the building has some architectural interest, as described in 5.5 above.



Key
 (All dates are approximate)

- 14th century
- 15th century
- 18th century
- 19th century
- Structure may have earlier core
- Conservation Area boundary



N
 Scale 1:2000

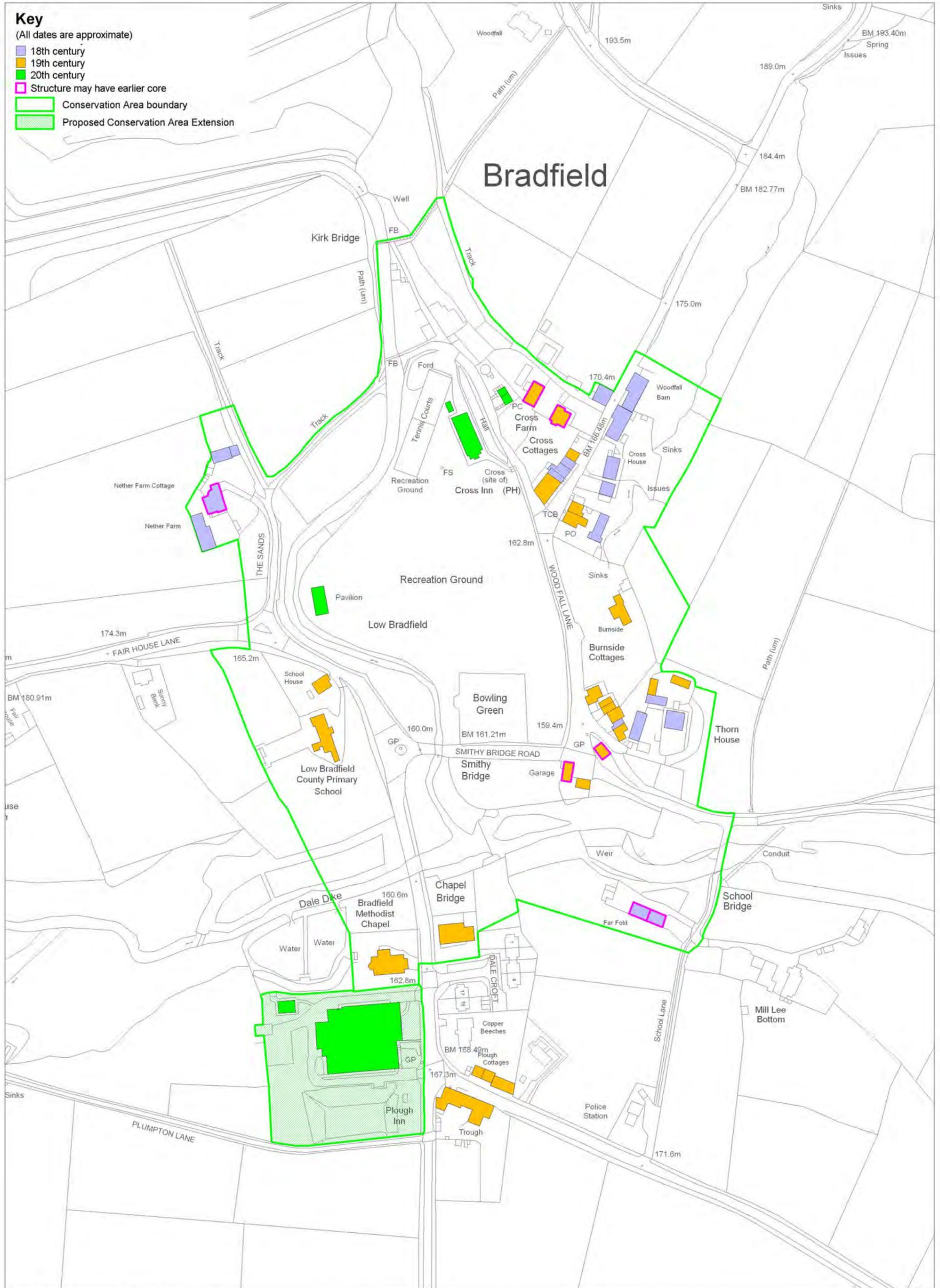
Architectural Development within High Bradfield Conservation Area

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Key

(All dates are approximate)

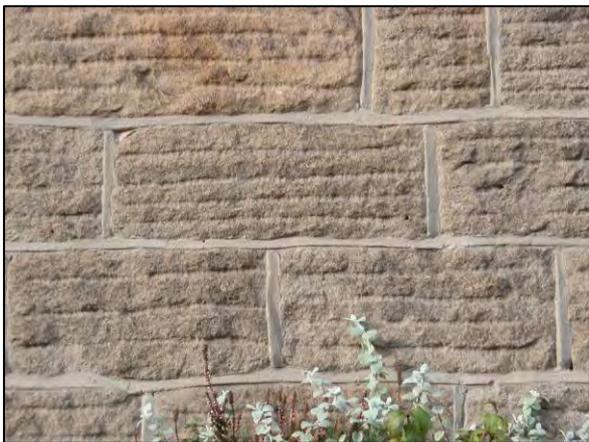
- 18th century
- 19th century
- 20th century
- Structure may have earlier core
- Conservation Area boundary
- Proposed Conservation Area Extension



6.0 PREVALENT AND TRADITIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS

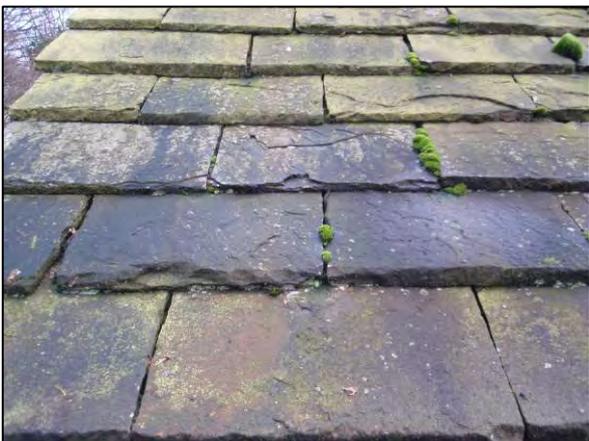
6.1 The predominant building material in the Conservation Area and its immediate setting is stone. The older buildings are constructed from a Carboniferous grey millstone grit. This stone was probably locally sourced, probably from Kirk Edge to the north-east of High Bradfield. The use of the local stone throughout the Conservation Area has provided a strong unifying element.

6.2 The stonework in Bradfield is normally dressed, brought to courses often with a tooled surface. There is some limited use of render, but this is not typical of the area. Stone has also been used for external architectural details such as copings and quoins. Chimneys, window and door surrounds are also constructed from dressed stone.



P6.1 Surface dressed coursed gritstone

6.3 Carboniferous stone slate, also referred to as Yorkshire or grey slate, is the predominant material used on roofs, although there is limited use of blue slate in the Conservation Area. Often there are stone coping details at verges.



P6.2 Stone slate roof

6.4 The majority of chimneys are ashlar gritstone with banding and drip courses. There are, however, some coursed gritstone stacks and a few brick stacks.



P6.3 An ashlar stack 'smothered' by a red brick chimney

6.5 Traditional rainwater goods are either timber box gutters, which are often mounted on stone corbels, or cast iron gutters with half round or ogee profiles, normally fixed to metal rise and fall brackets.



P6.4 Timber gutter on stone corbel support

6.6 A variety of window styles are evident in the Conservation Areas. The earlier openings have a horizontal emphasis with small casements in rows. The earliest surviving examples are seventeenth century mullioned windows: one can be seen at Far Fold and remnants of others are to the rear of Nether Farmhouse, both in Low Bradfield.



P6.5 Seventeenth Century Mullions at Far Fold

6.7 Later window openings are larger and have more vertical proportions and contain timber sashes or casements with stone surrounds. Church, Vestry and Wesley Cottages at High Bradfield contain eighteenth century mullioned windows. These have more of a vertical emphasis than the seventeenth century mullions. Few original windows survive in either of the Conservation Areas.



P6.6 Sash Windows at High Bradfield

6.8 Gable verges have a mortared finish. Timber barge boards are not part of the area's vernacular.

6.9 Stone boundary walls contribute significantly to the character of the Conservation Areas. There are a variety of walling types in the Conservation Areas and examples of both drystone and mortared walls can be found. There are a variety of coping details including round and triangular. There are also some flat coping stones. Various types of gritstone gateposts and piers punctuate the walls.



P6.7 Stone boundary walls, Woodfall Lane

6.10 Prior to the early twentieth century, Bradfield's roads would have been un-metalled tracks. The main roads are surfaced in tarmac. Pavements tend to have wide stone kerbs. Some nearby footpaths are stone surfaced such as that at the side of Agden Beck and School Lane. The remnants of a stone surface can be seen at the top of The Ford. There are also a few areas paved with stone setts within the grounds of some properties.



P6.8 Stone surface on School Lane

6.11 Jane Street and Towngate in High Bradfield were resurfaced in the early 1990s using a concrete sett to give the appearance of traditional style paving.

6.12 With regard to street furniture the majority of street lights are utilitarian with concrete pillars. In High Bradfield some reproduction Victorian style lanterns were introduced in the early 1990s to Towngate and Jane Street.

6.13 There are two K6 phone boxes. One in High Bradfield at the top of Woodfall Lane and one in Low Bradfield outside the Post Office. There is a Victorian Letter Box in High Bradfield.



P6.9 Victorian letter box, High Bradfield

7.0 THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRUCTURES AND SPACES

General

7.1 There are long-ranging views of the surrounding open countryside from many points in both High and Low Bradfield. High Bradfield, situated near the top of the ridge, affords extensive views of the surrounding landscape to the south, encompassing the Agden Reservoir with glimpses of Low Bradfield in the valley below, and the rough pasture on the slopes beyond. Low Bradfield, located in the valley bottom, with two streams running through its centre and reservoirs immediately to its north, east and west, is dominated by the sight and sounds of water, with clear views of the church in High Bradfield on the hill above, and long-ranging views, from various points, of the surrounding hills.

7.2 The centre of High Bradfield has a tight-knit feel, but its hilltop location and open views prevent feelings of enclosure. Low Bradfield, loosely centred around the large open recreation area, has a more loose-knit feel although its valley bottom location creates some sense of enclosure.

7.3 The Parish Church of St Nicholas, at the top of the hill in High Bradfield, is prominent in the landscape and dominates views of both settlements from the surrounding areas.

7.4 The two settlements blend comfortably into the surrounding landscape due to the predominance of local building materials and the vernacular scale and style of buildings.



P7.1 The settlements blend into the surrounding landscape

7.5 In both settlements, buildings tend to be grouped together in clusters with spaces in between, and there are few places, in either settlement, where buildings face each other across the street.

7.6 The agricultural heritage of Bradfield is emphasised by the farm buildings, most now converted to other uses, which mark a number of

the entrances to the two villages. In High Bradfield, for example: Church Farm is located at the Ashley Moor Road entrance; Watt Farm, just outside the Conservation Area boundary, and View Farm are located close to the south-eastern entrance on Loxley Road; and The Old Horns Inn, formerly a farm, is located at the top of Woodfall Lane. Similarly in Low Bradfield: Woodfall Barn and Cross Farm are located at the bottom of Woodfall Lane; Nether Farm marks the western edge of the Conservation Area beside The Sands; and the Plough Inn, just outside the southern boundary of Low Bradfield Conservation Area, was also originally a farm.



P7.2 Woodfall Barn and Cross Farm at the Woodfall Lane entrance to Low Bradfield

7.7 Low-level stone walls are an important feature of Bradfield, marking boundaries, edging lanes and dividing spaces.

High Bradfield Conservation Area

7.8 High Bradfield Conservation Area is a roughly linear settlement, which follows the line of the ridge running above it. It is characterised by discrete groups of buildings, separated from each other by the lanes that run through and within the settlement.



P7.3 High Bradfield follows the line of the ridge

7.9 The centre of the village, close to the church, is set back from the junction of Loxley Road and Woodfall Lane, with Towngate and Jane Street at its core. This area has a tight-knit feel, with buildings generally positioned close to the edge of the lanes; where The Stables is set back from the road, a row of bollards continues the street frontage. On the south side of Towngate, a stone wall maintains the street line, beyond which the land falls away sharply and the stone slate roof to Golder House is visible at eye level.



P7.4 Towngate buildings close to the lane edge

7.10 There are open views to the south and west from both the churchyard and the Old Horns Inn car park. Glimpses of the buildings in Low Bradfield, as well as the pavilion and Recreation Ground in the centre of the village, can be seen from the Old Horns Inn car park. However, the man-made Agden Reservoir is a much more prominent feature within the landscape than the settlement on the valley floor.



P7.5 Low Bradfield from High Bradfield

7.11 The trees surrounding Bailey Hill provide an attractive backdrop to the church and churchyard.

7.12 The sharp bend at the junction of Jane Street and Towngate creates a physical pinchpoint. However, from Jane Street, The Old Post Office and the Watch House together frame long-range views to the south. The crenellated parapet to Watch House mirrors the crenellations to the church, the two visible contiguously from Jane Street.



P7.6 The Old Post Office & Watch Tower frame views



P7.7 Crenellations to the Watch House and Church

7.13 Demolition of former farm buildings associated with the Old Horns Inn has left a fairly weak edge to the Conservation Area here, but enables extensive long-range views of the surrounding landscape.

7.14 The concrete setts on Towngate lead the eye in towards the central cluster of buildings and to the church entrance, and this distinction in surfacing gives the area near the church a sense of importance.

7.15 Looking towards Towngate from the top of Woodfall Lane, the gable ends of the Old Horns Inn and Chapter/Wesley Cottage dominate the view ahead. As the lane curves, the buildings on either side of the lane appear to meet, blocking views ahead to the church.



P7.8 Gable ends at Towngate

7.16 Looking south-west from the top of Woodfall Lane, the land falls away sharply and the former High Bradfield School building is silhouetted against the sky, framing long-range views of the hills on the other side of the valley.



P7.9 Former School building frames views

7.17 Church Farm and the trees within the grounds of the Vicarage block views out of the Conservation Area to the north and north-west.

7.18 The high boundary wall to the Rectory prevents views to the north-east from Brown House Lane, but there are long-ranging views to the south-east from here. The Rectory itself is set well back from the road on raised ground, separated from the other buildings in the settlement, and as a result has little impact from within the Conservation Area. The various roofs of the buildings around Towngate and Jane Street both block and frame views to the south from Brown House Lane.

7.19 South-east along Loxley Road properties are less densely packed than in the centre, and there are long-range open views to the south and east. The steep topography around the triangle of land bounded by Loxley Road, Little Lane and Kirk Edge Road creates a feeling of enclosure. The buildings within this triangle form a discrete group, separate from the properties at Town End and the rest of the village. They face onto Loxley Road but are raised above and set back from it, behind front gardens bounded by a high retaining wall and vegetation, which partially obscure their frontages during the summer months.

7.20 From higher up the hill on Little Lane, these buildings and those at Town End are at a lower level than the road, so that only the roofs and upper parts of the rear walls are visible. The hills across the valley to the south are visible above the roofs but there is no view of High Bradfield church from here.



P7.10 Hill visible above roofs from Little Lane

7.21 The frontages of Lily Cottage and Town End Cottages are linked together by high gritstone walls, creating a continuous building line which runs up to the edge of Little Lane. This connecting wall groups the buildings together into a discrete cluster and provides a strong sense of privacy, as there are no views between the buildings. The building gable-on to the road by Little Lane terminates the group of buildings at Town End and separates them from the rest of the village. The barn-like appearance of this building suggests that the Town End buildings may have originally been part of a farm complex.

7.22 The architectural stone buttresses projecting forward from the gable ends of 1 Town End Cottages make this the dominant building within the group, and accentuate the difference in height between Town End Cottages and Lily Cottage, which is significantly smaller.

7.23 There is an open feel to the south-eastern corner of the Conservation Area at Town End, as the buildings themselves are set back from the road edge beyond small lawned areas with a slightly larger front garden to Lily Cottage, and there are open views on the other side of the road as the land falls away to the south. The Agden Reservoir is clearly visible from here, but little can be seen of Low Bradfield, particularly during the summer months.

7.24 Castle Hill, just to the east of the Conservation Area boundary, terminates the ridge which runs behind the Town End buildings, providing a backdrop to Lily Cottage when viewed from within the Conservation Area and blocking long-range views to the east.



P7.11 Castle Hill behind Lily Cottage

7.25 Entering the Conservation Area from the east along Loxley Road, Town End Cottages and the ridge behind them block views to the north-west and lead the eye around the bend and down the slope to the church and graveyard. From this point the church is at a lower level than the road, and the dense woodland rising up behind it forms a backdrop to the church tower and to the headstones within the graveyard.

7.26 Only the roofs and the upper floors of View Farm, situated below the level of the road, are visible from the road.

Low Bradfield Conservation Area

7.27 Low Bradfield is characterised as much by its open spaces and landscape features as by its buildings. The large open Recreation Ground and the two streams which run through the settlement occupy the low-lying valley floor in the centre of the village. The area is quite heavily wooded, particularly around Kirk Bridge, and trees provide a backdrop to the Recreation Ground.

7.28 Woodfall Lane runs along the eastern edge of the Recreation Ground and is raised

above it, with properties lining only the higher, eastern side of this lane.

7.29 There are two main clusters of buildings on the east side of the Recreation Ground: the cluster including Burnside Cottages and the old smithy, which would once have formed a group close to the old corn mill and original school; and the cluster near the bottom of Woodfall Lane, including the post office and former Cross Inn. Burnside House occupies the space between these two clusters.

7.30 The buildings on the west side of the valley bottom include three former public buildings - the two non-conformist chapels and the school - and Nether Farm. The two chapels are separated from the rest of the settlement on Mill Lee Road by the Dale Dike. The ground is higher here than on Woodfall Lane and these buildings would originally have been prominent landmarks from within the settlement and when entering it from the south, east and west. This impact is significantly lessened by the extensive tree cover along the river valley and, on entering the Conservation Area from the south, by the Water Filter Station which masks views of the Methodist Chapel from this direction.

7.31 From beside the Water Filter Station the former Wesleyan Chapel is framed against the hills which rise up behind it, with trees at the top of the hill signalling Bailey Hill and with the church tower visible nearby.



P7.12 Wesleyan Chapel with Bailey Hill and church tower behind

7.32 Entering the Conservation Area from Woodfall Lane the hills to the south rise above the roofs of the properties clustered at the bottom of the lane. The Recreation Ground forms a focal point at the bottom of the hill and there are no views of the rest of the settlement from here. The farm buildings on either side of the lane at the entrance to the Conservation Area frame views down the hill and across the valley.

7.33 Cross Farm farmyard creates a gap in the building line on the west side of the lane. The sound of water can be heard flowing into a trough to the rear of the barn above the farm.

The farm building itself faces south so that only its gable end is visible from the road and the farm complex creates an air of privacy, even though a public right of way runs through it.

7.34 Cross House is set some distance back from the road behind a front garden and is angled away from the road, so that the road appears to open out at this point. However, the Post Office building is located closer to the edge of the road and terminates the view down the lane on its eastern side.



P7.13 Post Office terminates the view

7.35 Looking back up Woodfall Lane from the bottom, the eye is lead up to the top of the hill where the Church of St Nicholas dominates the view.

7.36 The sound of rushing water dominates beside the Recreation Ground, which has the feeling of a low-lying meadow, with a line of trees marking the Agden Beck. There are open views across the valley bottom as buildings are only positioned on the east side of the road. There are long-ranging views to the north from the Recreation Ground, with High Bradfield church tower clearly visible, framed between the trees at the top of the hill.



P7.14 Church of St. Nicholas visible from Low Bradfield

7.37 Burnside House, the only private dwelling of any size within the settlement, is set back from the road at a higher level, screened by trees and hedges within its private gardens, so that the house has less of an impact on the public domain than its boundaries.

7.38 The Village Hall is positioned below the level of the lane on its east side, so that only its roof is visible from the lane, which has an enclosed feel as the north side of the lane is

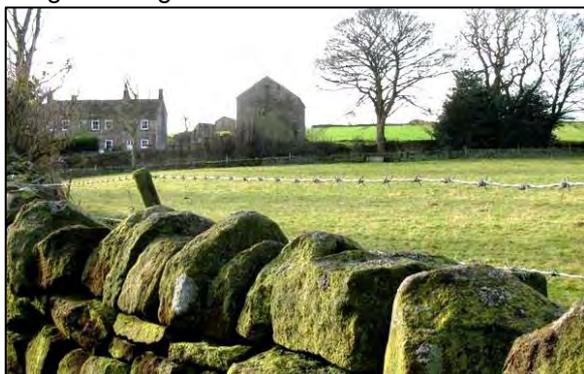
overhung with trees, at a higher level than the lane. The buildings of Cross Farm, beyond the trees, are above head height, blocking views to the north-east. Trees block views to the north-west along the lane and the wall to the Agden Reservoir presents an impenetrable barrier high above the low-lying settlement, on its north-west side.

7.39 A row of cottages which were located beside the Ford, near the northern edge of the Conservation Area, were demolished in the mid-twentieth century, and as a result there is no clear edge to the settlement here.

7.40 The track between The Sands and the Ford is enclosed by vegetation and trees as it approaches the Ford, where the trees create a pinchpoint.

7.41 From beside the car park, there are views between the trees to the properties along Woodfall Lane, on the other side of the Recreation Ground.

7.42 The blank gable end of the barn at Nether Farm, situated at a higher level than the lane, terminates the Conservation Area here. Nether Farmhouse itself is partially hidden by a hedge and high walls to its entrance.



P7.15 Nether Farm

7.43 From the grass island in the road at the south end of The Sands the view to the south is blocked by the steep verge and the trees above. The trees on either side of the road frame the view west along Fair House Lane.

7.44 From Smithy Bridge, views to the west are blocked by the former National School, situated straight ahead. Burnside House is prominent on raised ground in the foreground and the trees to the north of the lane beside the Village Hall form a backdrop to this modern building.

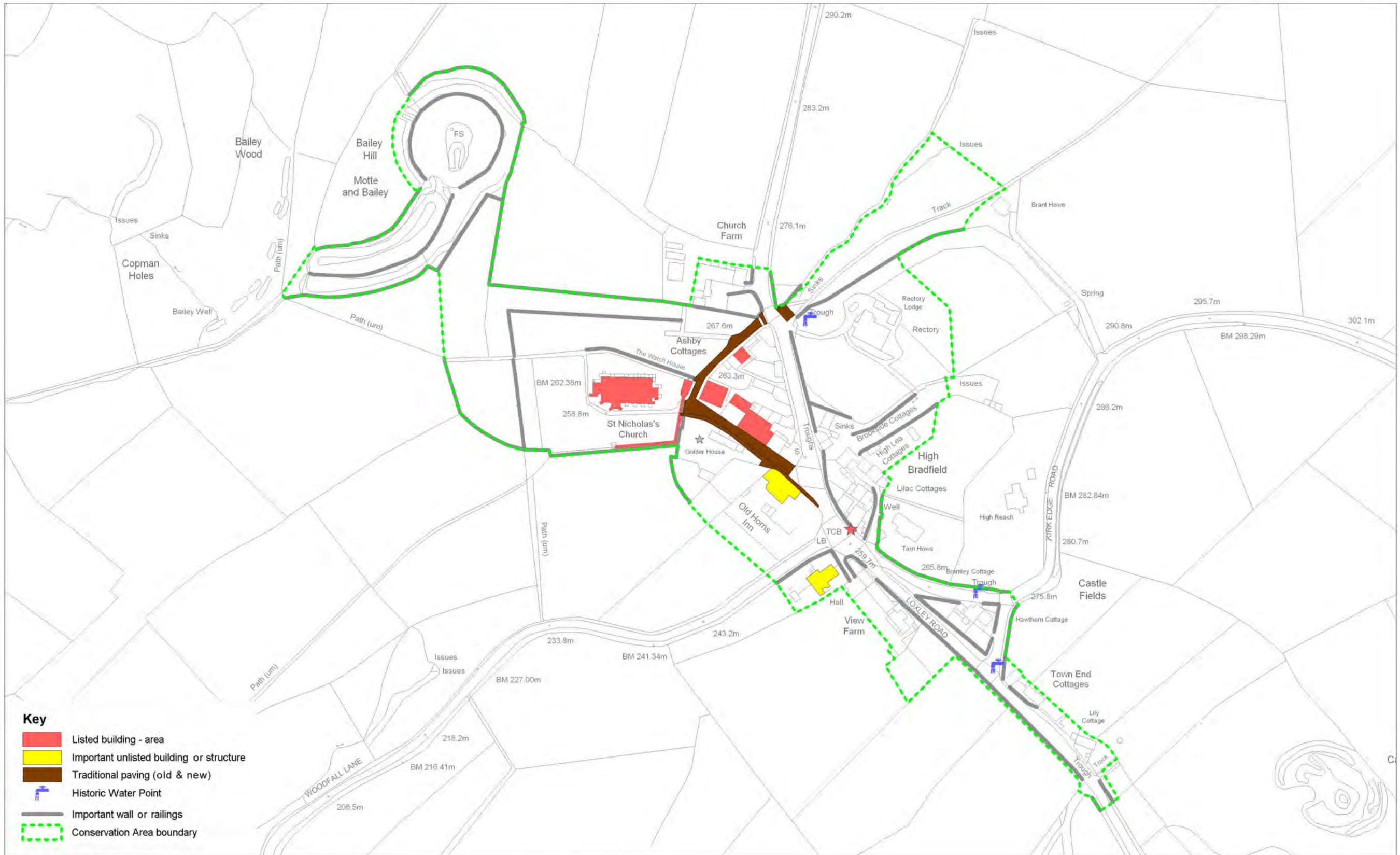
7.45 The buildings at Burnside Cottages are arranged in a tight-knit cluster, with a mixture of three-storey domestic frontages and the blank rear and side elevations of more barn-like buildings. These are arranged in varying orientations as the ground rises slightly to the east, so that roofs appear one above the other.



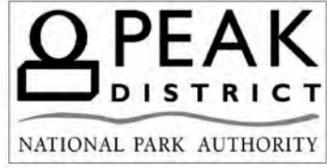
P7.16 Roofs appear one above the other at Burnside Cottages

7.46 A high retaining wall, with trees above, edges the north side of the lane below Burnside Cottages. This overshadows and encloses the lane here, preventing views to the north.

7.47 At the north side of School Bridge, the field on the north side of Lamb Hill, edged with trees, is higher than the lane, level with the top of the retaining stone wall, and as a result there are no views to the north from here.



- Key**
- Listed building - area
 - Important unlisted building or structure
 - Traditional paving (old & new)
 - Historic Water Point
 - Important wall or railings
 - Conservation Area boundary



Streetscape Features within High Bradfield Conservation Area

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- Key**
-  Blocked view
 -  Long-ranging view
 -  Steep slope (pointing downhill)
 -  Viewpoint
 -  Pinch point
 -  Conservation Area boundary

8.0 GREEN AND OTHER NATURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

8.1 The distinctive character of High and Low Bradfield is not solely derived from buildings. Trees, hedges, gardens, enclosed fields and other green spaces make an important contribution to their historic and aesthetic qualities. Generally speaking, trees and hedgerows are integral to rural Conservation Areas as they form enclosures, screen structures and are part of the historic landscape. They also help maintain rural character and provide a harmonious transition from open countryside to built environment.

8.2 The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009, p. 11) identifies the Bradfield area as being within the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe. The LSAP states "This landscape has a strongly wooded character, defined by hillside trees, wooded cloughs and scattered trees along field boundaries and watercourses. Tree groups exist around settlements and associated with the steeply sloping topography, to create a series of framed and enclosed views."

8.3 The LSAP identifies "...extensive deciduous woodland cover throughout the landscape. This is made up of ancient semi-natural woodland comprising both Sessile and Pedunculate Oak, Downy and Silver Birch, Holly, Rowan and Hazel."

8.4 Bradfield is typical of this landscape type, its buildings being interspersed by green fields with some dense patches of tree cover. There is a mixture of native broadleaf species, conifers and some specimen planting. Some trees are self-set. High and Low Bradfield are almost linked by a broadleaf wooded clough, some of it ancient semi-natural. The density of the tree cover around the villages is most noticeable when viewed from the surrounding hills.



P8.1 High and Low Bradfield are visually linked by woodland, some of it ancient semi-natural

8.5 Trees within the Conservation Areas of High and Low Bradfield do not entirely conform to the species identified within the LSAP because a lot of domestic and specimen planting has taken place over the years. The predominant species are Sycamore, Ash, Beech with some Holly, Hawthorn, and Rowan. Alders are commonly found along the watercourses.



P8.2 Alders near Smithy Bridge

8.6 Of particular note in High Bradfield is the row of mature Lime trees in St Nicholas' churchyard along the northern boundary. The first Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1893 shows a row of trees marked in this location. Also of significance in the churchyard are the remnants of a mature Holly avenue to the north-eastern entrance of the churchyard off Jane Street. Of note in Low Bradfield are the mature Sycamores found at Cross Farm and behind the Post Office.

8.7 Both High and Low Bradfield have gardens which contain specimen planting, most notably conifers. The Rectory in High Bradfield and Burnside House in Low Bradfield are particularly good examples, both containing a variety of species. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1893 suggests that both these properties had landscaped gardens, as a number of sinuous paths are shown.



P8.3 Burnside House with its evergreen planting

8.8 Evergreen specimen planting is typical of the Victorian taste. Species would have been chosen for picturesque qualities. It is important to note that many varieties of conifer would have been newly introduced to this country from about 1840 onwards. They would have been considered both exotic and fashionable. Of particular interest is the mature Monkey Puzzle tree in front of Cross Farm in Low Bradfield.



P8.4 Monkey Puzzle tree by Cross Farm

8.9 It is likely that many of the trees in High and Low Bradfield were planted at the turn of the twentieth century. Bailey Hill by St Nicholas Church in High Bradfield is shrouded by trees which mask the motte and bailey castle. A photograph, possibly dating from the early twentieth century, shows Bailey Hill newly planted: without tree cover the shape of the historic mound can be clearly seen. The trees in this area are now well established.

8.10 Bailey Hill Wood and Rocher Wood, the majority of which are outside the High Bradfield Conservation Area, are designated as a Site of Biological interest on account of the ancient Oak and Birch woodland with Sycamore, Beech, Rowan and Wych Elm. The area is species-rich with flora normally restricted to ancient woodland. A small area of Bradfield Dale which falls within Low Bradfield Conservation Area, is also a Site of Biological Interest.

8.11 There is band of mature Plane trees along the riverbank at the eastern boundary of the car park near The Sands, Low Bradfield. Some of these trees have begun to mutate, particularly the one in the southern corner, the leaves of which have curled upwards as a result of being planted close to the water, a location which Plane trees do not like.

8.12 Cherry and Weeping Silver Birch are favourites among the decorative species which have been planted in the twentieth century.

8.13 Privet and Hawthorn are predominant hedging species but there are also some hedges of mixed species. Lilac Cottage in High Bradfield has a Lilac hedge to its front boundary.

8.14 Ivy is prevalent; found in both High and Low Bradfield, not only covering some garden walls but also providing ground cover amongst woodland planting. This is particularly striking in Low Bradfield amongst the trees by the Ford.

8.15 There are several areas of open space in Low Bradfield, including the recreation ground, which contains the tennis courts and bowling green. There is also an area of land by Smithy Bridge. Both of these are open to the public. The garden to the Parish Council Offices is not a public open space but is visible from the public right of way.



P8.5 The Parish Council garden

8.16 High Bradfield has no large public open space, with the exception of the churchyard.

8.17 There are also some smaller areas of land which are open to the public, such as the garden by the stocks in High Bradfield and the grassy area with a seat opposite the garage in Low Bradfield.



P8.6 Garden by the stocks in High Bradfield



- Key**
-  Important individual tree or group of trees
 -  Hedge
 -  Important open green space
 -  Woodland
 -  Conservation Area boundary



N

 Scale 1:2000

Landscape Features within High Bradfield Conservation Area

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9.0 CONSERVATION AREA SETTING

9.1 In the Peak District Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) Bradfield is located within a landscape area characterised as Wooded Slopes and Valleys, within the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe regional landscape character area.

9.2 The Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe comprises upland areas that have largely been enclosed. It is a pastoral landscape of valleys and slopes, enclosed fields and woodland, between the high open moors of the Dark Peak and the lower-lying land to the east and is often sparsely settled, with a sense of remoteness. This landscape, particularly the reservoirs which lie close to Bradfield, provides an important recreational resource for the surrounding urban populations.

9.3 The landscape area defined as Wooded Slopes and Valleys within the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe is an extensive pastoral landscape, heavily wooded in places, with a varied undulating, often steeply sloping topography. Permanent pasture in small fields enclosed by hedges and gritstone walls, scattered gritstone farms and loose clusters of dwellings are typical features of the Bradfield area.

9.4 The Church of St Nicholas at High Bradfield is a prominent feature, clearly visible from within the surrounding landscape.



P9.1 Church of St. Nicholas visible from the surrounding landscape

9.5 Approaching Low Bradfield along New Road, the church at High Bradfield is clearly visible on the top of the hill, but the rest of High Bradfield only comes fully into view beside the Plough Inn. From here the settlement appears as a linear development running along just below the top of the ridge, with Bailey Hill and the Church at the western end and Castle Hill, just outside the Conservation Area, at the eastern end. The building line is softened by trees, and the use of local building materials enables the buildings and boundary walls to blend with the surrounding landscape.



P9.2 High Bradfield from New Road

9.6 Both High and Low Bradfield are visible when approaching Bradfield from the south-west, with Woodfall Lane clearly linking the two. The straight-edged concrete retaining wall of the Agden Reservoir cuts a stark line through the landscape just to the west of Low Bradfield. This man-made structure contrasts sharply with the subtler hues of the buildings within the Conservation Areas, which blend more readily into the landscape.



P9.3 High and Low Bradfield with the Agden Reservoir to the west

10.0 PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO LOW BRADFIELD CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

10.1 The existing Low Bradfield Conservation Area boundary excludes the Water Filter Station on Mill Lee Lane. The Works have a strong association with the reservoirs surrounding Low Bradfield, the frontage to the building is of some architectural interest and the site itself is a prominent feature of Low Bradfield when viewed from the surrounding area. The proposal is to extend the Low Bradfield Conservation Area to include the whole of the Water Filter Station site within the Conservation Area boundary.

11.0 POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT

11.1 The intention in this section is to examine the special character and appearance of the Conservation Areas and to discuss possible opportunities for improvements.

11.2 Conservation Area Management Plans for Environmental Improvements for High and Low Bradfield were drawn up following designation in 1981. The Plans were prepared by the Peak District National Park Authority in conjunction with the Parish Council, residents and Sheffield City Council.

11.3 The following works identified from the High Bradfield Management Plan have been carried out: restoration of the water trough by The Rectory in 1983; tree planting at various sites including the Old Horns Inn in 1985; restoration of the Ffeoffees properties on Towngate and Jane Street in 1990; resurfacing Towngate and Jane Street, replacement street lights, removal of overhead wires, introduction of cast iron street signs in 1991; and resurfacing the churchyard path at the east gate in 1993.

11.4 The following works identified in the Low Bradfield Management Plan were carried out in 1985: tree planting around the Village Hall; and improvements to the off-street car park and the creation of a play area.

11.5 As a lot of enhancement work has been undertaken, there is limited scope for further projects beyond continued maintenance.

11.6 The Conservation Areas are in comparatively good condition, with few neutral or negative areas or elements requiring enhancement. However, there are some improvements which could be made if the opportunity were to arise. Some of the issues mentioned below could be addressed by the Peak District National Park Authority and/or Sheffield City Council. Other items would need to be addressed by private individuals, and in some cases enhancement may not be achievable. It should be noted that the character of this village could easily be spoiled if it were to become over-manicured.

Improving modern development

11.7 The small areas of twentieth-century housing within the High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas and the few twentieth century developments within the settlements have been constructed relatively sympathetically. This has resulted in a harmonious or neutral impact on the character of the Conservation Areas. Any new development needs to be designed with care to ensure that it does not detract from the character of the Conservation Areas.

11.8 Modern boundary types such as timber post and rail or concrete post and timber boarded fences would have a detrimental impact on the character of both Conservation Areas and should be avoided. Stone boundary walls should be retained and where necessary repaired or reinstated throughout the Conservation Areas. Works to boundary walls within the Conservation Areas may be entitled to grant aid from the Authority, subject to the eligibility of the proposed work and the availability of resources. For further information on grants contact the Authority's Cultural Heritage Team (on 01629 816200), or refer to the Peak District National Park Authority's website (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk).

Repairing historic buildings and structures

11.9 Buildings within the Bradfield Conservation Areas are in relatively good condition. However, buildings need continual maintenance and repairs. Listed and other historic properties in the Conservation Areas may be entitled to grant aid from the Authority, subject to the eligibility of the proposed work and the availability of resources. For further information on grants contact the Authority's Cultural Heritage Team (on 01629 816200), or refer to the Peak District National Park Authority's website (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk).

11.10 The Water Filter Station at the southern edge of Low Bradfield Conservation Area is in a poor condition. Repair of this building, which is located in a very visible gateway position, should be encouraged.

Avoiding unsympathetic repairs and replacement of traditional features

11.11 Unsympathetic alterations and repairs can have a detrimental impact on a property's aesthetic and structural qualities. Minor works, such as the installation of windows and doors that are inappropriate in design and/or materials (e.g. u-pvc), or the use of cement-based mortars and strap pointing, soon accumulate and erode the special character of a place. Within the Bradfield Conservation Areas, many traditional windows and doors have been replaced with more modern materials and designs, and this significantly detracts from the character and integrity of the settlements' historic properties. Any owner wishing to replace any type of window should contact the Authority's Cultural Heritage Team (on 01629 815200) for further advice.

11.12 The use of non-traditional materials, such as concrete render and imported and/or artificial materials, such as concrete roofing tiles should be avoided, as this detracts from the historic character and architectural quality of the buildings. The use of modern materials in new developments within the Conservation Areas will

only be considered in exceptional circumstances. In these instances, the materials and detailing should be of a high quality.

11.13 Unsympathetic extensions and additions to a traditional building may not only have a negative impact on the historic quality of the building, but can also detract from the character of the Conservation Areas at that point.

11.14 The Authority's Design Guide has further information on materials, alterations, extensions and enhancement to unsympathetic developments. See the Peak District National Park Authority's website for further details (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk).

11.15 Unsympathetically located modern fixtures on prominent elevations and roofs, such as satellite dishes, roof-lights, solar panels and wind turbines, can quickly accumulate and have a detrimental impact on the character of the Conservation Area. Please check with the Authority's Planning Services (on 01629 816200), before installing any such item.

Sustainability

11.16 Conservation Areas are inherently supportive of sustainability, as they promote the re-use of traditional buildings, encourage repair over replacement and the use of local materials and ensure the protection of trees. There is always potential to improve sustainability within a Conservation Area. This can be achieved by improving the energy efficiency of buildings and reducing their energy consumption and carbon footprint. These issues shall be considered in more detail in any future Conservation Area Management Plan.

Protecting trees and shrubs

11.17 Trees and shrubs make an essential contribution to the character of Bradfield and their removal would have a negative impact on the Conservation Areas. Some hedgerows are protected from destruction or damage under the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 makes special provision for trees in Conservation Areas which are not the subject of Tree Preservation Orders: anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work to a tree, is required by legislation to give the Planning Authority six weeks notice of their intention to do so. The Authority's Tree Conservation Officer should be contacted (on 01629 816200) before any lopping or felling of trees, shrubs or hedges takes place, and before carrying out other work to hedges.

11.18 The areas of woodland within the Bradfield Conservation Areas contribute to their overall character and appearance, and careful management of the trees will positively benefit the Conservation Areas.

Maintaining spaces and streetscape

11.19 The open public spaces within the Conservation Areas contribute significantly to the village's character. Demand for parking may put pressure on these spaces, but their removal would be detrimental to the character of the Conservation Area.

11.20 The removal of some overhead wires took place in High Bradfield. If the opportunity for further wire removal presents itself it should be taken subject to funding being available.

Conserving traditional paving

11.21 There is a variety of floor surfaces, old and new, in the Conservation Areas. Traditional treatments such as stone kerbs, flags and setts survive in some areas, but the floor treatment to a majority of the public realm comprises tarmac. The retention of the gritstone kerbs to the footways is important. If any concrete kerbs are replaced the use of traditional gritstone kerbs should be encouraged.

Improving street furniture

11.22 The standard of street lighting and street furniture particularly in Low Bradfield could be improved. Although the existing examples in Low Bradfield are not aesthetic, they do not significantly detract from the area.

12.0 PLANNING POLICY

12.1 The planning policy outlined below was applicable at the date of adoption of the Conservation Area Analysis. Always check to ensure that it is still current.

12.2 The Peak District National Park Authority's Local Plan (adopted 2001) and the East Midlands Regional Plan (adopted by GOEM in 2009) combine to set out the policy position on Conservation Areas. When drawing up policies for Conservation Areas, the Authority is informed by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment. The Authority aims to preserve and where possible enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas by the prevention of harmful development under East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 26 and 27 and Local Plan Policy LC5 respectively. Diagram 4 of the East Midlands Regional Plan shows some, but not all historic assets. However all historic assets are covered by the Policy and a footnote explains that advice on the location of individual Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Archaeological features can be provided by individual Local Planning Authorities.

12.3 Development within Conservation Areas is controlled by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 and the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No.2) (England) Order 2008. There are currently no Article 4 Directions, removing certain permitted development rights, in the Bradfield Conservation Areas. Assessment of any development proposals will take place within the context of approved development plan policies and this Conservation Area appraisal.

12.4 The Local Plan has identified both High and Low Bradfield as Local Plan Settlements (LC2). Residential development necessary for relocation of non-conforming uses, or which would enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park, may be permitted in these areas.

12.5 The High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas are classed as Recreational Zone 2 in the Local Plan. Under policy LR1 recreation and tourism-related development is encouraged provided that it is appropriate in form, character, location and setting and will not have an unacceptable impact on the valued characteristics of the area. Such development may include, for example: picnic sites, small car parks and facilities linked to walking, cycling and riding with the reuse of existing buildings preferred to new build.

12.6 There are 11 listed building listings in the High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas (see Section 13). Development that affects the character of these historic assets shall be assessed against national guidance and Local Plan policies LC6 and LC7. In addition, the proposed conversion of any building of historic or vernacular merit within the Conservation Areas will have to take into consideration the points set out in policy LC8.

12.7 There are 15 sites within High and Low Bradfield Conservation Areas identified on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (See Sections 3.2 and 3.3). Development that would affect these assets, or any other areas of archaeological potential, will only be permitted if in line with Local Plan policies LC15 and LC16 and East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 26 and 27. Where development has been permitted, the developer will be required to minimise its impact and, as appropriate, to record, safeguard and enhance the sites or features of special importance. Appropriate schemes for archaeological investigation, prior to and during development, will also normally be required.

12.8 Within High Bradfield Conservation Area there is one site at Bailey Hill, and on land to the west and south there are two sites of regional importance for their biological and wildlife interest. On land to the north, west and east of Low Bradfield Conservation Area there are four sites of regional importance for their biological and wildlife interest. Local Plan Policy LC17 states that development which would detrimentally affect the value to wildlife will not be permitted, other than in exceptional circumstances.

12.9 It is possible that protected species, as identified in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), may be found. Development proposals may therefore require specialised surveys, such as bat surveys, as part of a planning application. Trees, particularly mature trees may include features suitable for roosting bats and developments leading to the loss of mature trees may also require a bat survey. Water voles should be considered when completing any works in the vicinity of watercourses within the Conservation Areas.

12.10 Development proposals for areas where protected species exist should also include, and implement, a scheme for safeguarding the future survival of the protected species and their habitat. This will be a requisite condition of any relevant planning permission. For further information see the Authority's Planning Practice Note: Protected Species and Development in the Peak District National Park, or see the Authority's website www.peakdistrict.gov.uk. Local Plan Policy LC18 will also apply.

12.11 In Conservation Areas, trees with a trunk over 75mm in diameter are protected. Some hedgerows are protected from destruction or damage under the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997. Where appropriate felling, lopping or topping of trees will not be permitted without prior agreement, which may require their replacement.

12.12 All wild birds, with the exception of those defined as game or pest species, are also protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Natural England therefore recommends that: 'No tree or scrub clearance works shall be undertaken during the main bird breeding season (mid March to September inclusive)'. This condition will normally be attached to planning permissions that include tree, scrub and hedgerow removal. Development proposals for areas where protected bird species exist should include, and implement, a scheme for safeguarding the future survival of the protected bird species and their habitat. This will also be a requisite condition of any relevant planning permission. Development proposals affecting habitats of importance are covered by Local Plan Policies LC17, LC19 and LC20 and by East Midlands Regional Plan Policies 29 and 30.

12.13 High and Low Bradfield are not located on any major road routes and Local Plan policies LT1 and LT2 state that the Authority will discourage the use of the lowest category of roads in favour of strategic and secondary routes.

13.0 LISTED BUILDINGS IN HIGH AND LOW BRADFIELD CONSERVATION AREAS

No.	Address	Grade	Date
1.	No 2 Ashby Cottage, Jane Street, High Bradfield	II	Mid 18 th century
2.	The Watch House, Jane Street, High Bradfield	II	Late 18 th century
3.	Burnside Cottages (including The Poplars and Burnside Flat), Low Bradfield	II	Late 18 th century & early 19 th century
4.	Parish Council Offices, Mill Lee Road, Low Bradfield	II	1817
5.	Old Post Office Flats, Towngate, High Bradfield	II	Mid 19 th century
6.	Stables to Old Post Office	II	Early 19 th century
7.	Church Cottage, Vestry Cottage & Wesley Cottage, Towngate, High Bradfield	II	Late 18 th century
8.	Gatepiers, gates and iron railings to the south-east of churchyard at Church of St Nicholas	II	Mid 19 th century
9.	The Telephone Kiosk, Loxley Road, High Bradfield	II	1935
10.	Nether Farmhouse, Low Bradfield	II	17 th , Mid 18 th & 19 th centuries
11.	Church of St Nicholas, Towngate, High Bradfield	I	14 th century tower & 15 th century main building.

14.0 GLOSSARY

Agrarian	Of the land or its cultivation (Oxford Dictionary).
Ancillary	In architectural terms this usually refers to a secondary structure, for instance stables or outbuilding.
Ancient Monument	Ancient monuments are legally protected archaeological sites and buildings designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is an offence to carry out works to them without the written consent of the Secretary of State.
Ashlar	Masonry that has been carefully cut, dressed and squared, to be employed as facing stone in finely jointed level courses.
Coped gables	Gable walls that have a course of flat stone laid on top.
Chapel-of-ease	A place of Christian worship, subordinate to or dependent on and distant from a parish church, provided for the convenience of parishioners who might not otherwise be able, by reason of distance, to attend divine service.
Chapelry	A subdivision of an ecclesiastical parish in England up to the mid 19th century. It had a similar status to a township but was so named as it had a chapel which acted as a subsidiary place of worship to the main Parish Church. Such chapelries were common in northern England where the Parishes had been established in medieval times when the area was sparsely populated, thus obliging parishioners to travel long distances to the parish church. A chapelry also had a role in civil government, being a subdivision of a parish which was used as a basis for the Poor Law until the establishment of Poor Law Unions in the 19th century.
Cruck Frame	Constructed primarily in the north and west of England from the medieval period through to the 19 th century (Brunskill 2000). This method of timber-framing is based upon two curved timbers, known as blades, positioned in an A shape. These paired timbers are usually cut from a single tree. The blades are joined at the apex and roof loads are transferred along roof purlins, then directly to the ground via the blades. A tie beam and collar assist the restraining of the structure whilst the base of the cruck sits on a soleplate, padstones or on a plinth.
Curtilage	Area attached to a house and forming one enclosure with it. (Oxford Dictionary 1996).
Dormer window	Window placed vertically in the sloping plane of a roof (Pevsner 2002).
Double pile plan	The building is entirely two rooms in depth (Brunskill 2000).
Drip moulds	A horizontal moulding for throwing water off and so protecting the windows immediately below. Drip moulds are also used on chimneys.
Enclosure Award	Between the mid-18th and late-19th centuries a large amount of waste and common land was enclosed in England and Wales. This enclosure movement was undertaken under the strong belief in the need for agricultural improvement amongst landowners at the time. To enclose land the distribution of the newly enclosed fields had to be approved. This approval could be via an Act of Parliament, the central courts or private agreement between local landowners. In all legally ratified cases, and some privately agreed examples, an enclosure award setting down the agreed extent and layout of the enclosure in writing and a corresponding plan was drawn up. The level of accuracy and detail that allotment boundaries were planned to is usually good, but in many cases the subdivisions into individual fields were not shown. Their coverage therefore varies from one area to another. In the case of Parliamentary Awards these were often done on a parish by parish basis.
HER	Historic Environment Record (HER)
Hood mouldings	Projecting moulding above an arch or a lintel to throw-off water (Pevsner 2002).
Kirkgate	Route or way to the church.
Kneeler	Horizontal decorative projection at the base of a gable (Pevsner 2002).
Lintel	Horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening (Pevsner 2002).
Lime kiln	In the Medieval period, from at least as early as 1100 AD, Peak District villages were surrounded by large strip fields (often referred to as 'open fields' – in upland areas it is debatable whether some parts of them remained open for long and thus the term strip field is preferred). While often bounded at their edges by banks and ditches, internally they were initially divided into a large number of unfenced cultivation strips. The use of strips allowed a fair distribution of different grades of land between lord and villagers. This system was designed to favour the needs of arable cultivation. It seems to have been introduced into the area from the lowlands of the Midlands. In the Peak District, pastoral farming was of equal or greater importance, and individual strips or parcels of strips were enclosed from an early date. Others, in less favourable locations in what are known as 'outfields', may have only been used in an intermittent way.

Mullion	Vertical posts or uprights dividing a window into 'lights' (Pevsner 2002). Mullions can be shaped or chamfered which can give an indication as to age.
Neolithic	The prehistoric period which comes between the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and the Bronze Age, dating roughly from 4000 to 2000 BC. This was the time of the adoption of the first agricultural practices, including cereal cultivation, but more importantly the rearing of domesticated animals, including herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. In the beginning, farmers moved around the landscape with their herds, much as they had in the Mesolithic (except they took animals with them rather than following wild game). It was only after more than a thousand years that they settled in more 'permanent' farms which they surrounded by hedged fields. They built impressive ceremonial monuments, often used to establish traditional right to the use of land, by burying the bones of the ancestors to overlook pastures.
Parish	The smallest unit of local government is the civil parish. In some areas this covers the same area as an ecclesiastical parish which is the area of jurisdiction covered by the parish church. Ecclesiastical parishes are almost always the remains of Medieval manors especially in rural areas and many have remained unaltered in their boundaries since the Medieval period. However, in the Peak District many parishes became defined by the boundaries of Townships.
Pediment	The classical equivalent of a gable, often used without any relation to a roof. Often used over an opening, particularly doorways.
Pinch point	A visual effect which suggests a narrowing of the street scene. It is typically caused by a bend in a road and the proximity of buildings on either side.
Quoins	Dressed stones at the (exterior) angles of a building.
SBI	Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) is the name given to the most important non-statutory sites for nature conservation and provides a means of protecting sites that are of local interest and importance.
SSSI	Site of special scientific interest (SSSIs). Sites of national importance for their wildlife or geological interest, protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (and subsequent amendments). Owners/occupiers must consult Natural England if they wish to carry out operations which might damage the interest of the site, and public bodies have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs (e.g. when considering planning issues).
Strip field	In the Medieval period, from at least as early as 1100 AD, Peak District villages were surrounded by large strip fields (often referred to as 'open fields' – in upland areas it is debatable whether some parts of them remained open for long and thus the term strip field is preferred). While often bounded at their edges by banks and ditches, internally they were initially divided into a large number of unfenced cultivation strips. The use of strips allowed a fair distribution of different grades of land between lord and villagers. This system was designed to favour the needs of arable cultivation. It seems to have been introduced into the area from the lowlands of the Midlands. In the Peak District, pastoral farming was of equal or greater importance, and individual strips or parcels of strips were enclosed from an early date. Others, in less favourable locations in what are known as 'outfields', may have only been used in an intermittent way.
Tithe map	Shows the boundaries of land and property within the Tithe area. A tithe was tenth of a person's produce or income given voluntarily or as a tax to the church.
Vernacular	An indigenous building constructed of locally available materials, to local detail, without the benefit of an architect. Vernacular architecture can be defined as dwellings and 'all other buildings of the people' (Oliver, 2003).

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