

3.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Conservation Area but Grey Ditch (1017662), one of only three possible Early Medieval frontier works in the Peak District, runs across the northern tip of the village, just outside the boundary of the Conservation Area.

3.2 18 sites and finds within the boundary of the Conservation Area are identified on Derbyshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) (see Fig. 4). These include: Smalldale Hall (now Smalldale Hall and Smalldale Old Hall; 2387, Grade II listed); various Prehistoric and Early Medieval finds (2322, 2324, 2325, 2336, 2337, 2352, 2385); the former Presbyterian Chapel, now the Scout Headquarters (11888, Grade II listed); the former General Baptist Chapel (11889) and Primitive Methodist Chapel and burial ground (11890); the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and burial ground (11891, Grade II listed); the Church of St. Barnabas (11989, Grade II listed); the site of the Bradwell Slag Works (2381); a former saw mill (11991) and a tannery (2263); the site of the former pinfold (11992); and a possible Romano-British settlement (10080).

3.3 There is evidence of early human activity in the area around Bradwell. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have been found in a number of locations, with evidence of Neolithic to Medieval occupation within caves to the south-west of Bradwell. There are two possible Bronze Age barrows and a Scheduled Bronze Age platform cairn (1011208) in the Hazlebadge area, south of Bradwell.

3.4 The Romans were attracted to the Peak District for its lead and the mineral was almost certainly being worked in the limestone hills around Bradwell in Roman times. There is some evidence for a small, nucleated Romano-British settlement, consisting of at least two rectangular houses set within a walled enclosure, adjacent to the southern boundary of Bradwell Conservation Area.

3.5 The Roman fort of Navio at Brough, dating from the late 70s or 80s AD, controlled access east-west along the Hope Valley as well as southwards through Bradwell Dale, and may have been built to control the lead mining industry in the area (Barnatt and Smith, 2004). The fort was abandoned in the first half of the second century AD, although there is some evidence that the civilian settlement associated with it continued to be occupied. The fort was rebuilt in its current position in AD154-8 and continued to be occupied until the mid-fourth century (Barnatt and Smith). Outlines of the fortifications can be traced as earthworks.

3.6 Bradwell has mineral springs which maintain a constant temperature. These are thought to have been used for medicinal purposes by the Romans (Derbyshire Life, 1995) and were described in 1789 as being "useful in ulcerous and scorbutic complaints" (Evans, 1912).

3.7 Two Roman roads passed through or close to Bradwell (see Fig. 5). Batham Gate (HER 2375), meaning 'Road to the Bath', was a major military road from the Navio Roman fort at Brough to Buxton, running through Smalldale and across Bradwell Moor. The second Roman Road (2435) ran south-east from Brough towards Carsington and Derby, passing to the east of Bradwell. Sections of these roads still exist.

3.8 As well as these Roman routes, the Portway (HER 8963), a medieval trackway with possible Saxon or even prehistoric origins, is thought to run to the east of Bradwell (see Fig. 5).

3.9 There is considerable evidence of Early Medieval activity in the area around Bradwell. Grey Ditch, thought to date from around the mid-first millennium AD, is a large linear embankment and ditch, in four sections, which together form a demarcation line or barrier across the valley of the Bradwell Brook. Several similar earthworks, often called 'dykes', are also found in south-west Yorkshire, thought to have been built either to curb the westerly advance of Anglo-Saxons during the fifth to seventh centuries AD, or as a demarcation between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia during the seventh century AD or later. It is also possible that Grey Ditch formed a defensible demarcation when Hope came under the control of the English during the early tenth century, prior to the submission of the north to the Vikings.

3.10 Eden Tree House (2314), just north of Bradwell near The Samuel Fox Country Inn, stands close to the Roman Batham Gate and to Grey Ditch, and is said to be the site of a battle where the Saxon King Edwin was reputedly captured and hanged from a tree near the spot (see Fig. 5). The site is referred to in a document of 1570 as 'Edwentrye' and is still known locally as Eden Tree.

3.11 The first written mention of Bradwell occurs in Domesday Book (AD1086), where it is recorded as Bradwelle. The name is thought to mean 'Broad stream' ('brad' – broad; 'waella' – stream) (Cameron, 1959), in reference to the Bradwell Brook on which the settlement stands.

3.12 According to the Domesday Survey the manor of Bradwell, which was in the High Peak Wapentake, only had eight villagers, with land for two ploughs (Morris, 1978).

3.13 At the time of Domesday Book, Bradwell formed part of the estate of William Peverel. The

estates of the Peverel family, including Castleton, were forfeited to the crown in 1155, during the reign of Henry II. From that point onwards there was no single overlord of Bradwell. This lack of a single ownership may explain the dispersed layout of Bradwell, and the lack of a clear village centre.

3.14 'The rivulet of Bradwell', the Bradwell Brook, was one boundary of the Royal Forest of the High Peak in Medieval times (Derbyshire Life, 1995).

3.15 In the Medieval period Bradwell was surrounded by its open arable fields. Village families would have had strips or furlongs in different parts of the large, shared open fields and farms would have been located within the settlement itself. Bradwell is still surrounded by its ancient fossilised strip system, with the Medieval strip fields marked out by later stone boundary walls, clearly visible on both historic and present-day maps (see Figs. 3 & 6); these small, narrow fields are the result of the piecemeal enclosure of the earlier open field strips and are a characteristic feature around villages in the White Peak (LSAP, 2009). In a few areas the fossilised strip fields still extend into the crofts in the centre of the village and define boundaries between properties, for example on the west side of Town Lane, Hungry Lane and Hugh Lane (north of Elderbank). Areas of Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow are still visible in some of the larger fields surrounding the village.



P3.1 Medieval ridge and furrow visible to the south-west (© Chris Furness)

3.16 Bradwell's common land was on higher ground on the slopes of Bradwell Edge, to the east. Bradwell Dale was also part of the 'commons' of Bradwell and Hazlebadge; this would have been valuable as a place for the low-level grazing of villagers' livestock, as well as for brushwood and fuel (Barnatt, 2007). Although Bradwell Dale is now densely covered with woodland, the landscape along the Dale was still relatively open into the twentieth century.



P3.2 Bradwell Dale in the early twentieth century: still relatively open, with few trees

3.17 The rich veins of lead just beneath the surface on the limestone plateau surrounding Bradwell were worked from the Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century, and Bradwell became a centre for the lead mining industry at the extreme northern edge of the Derbyshire lead field (www.peakdistrictonline).

3.18 The older areas of Bradwell are Bradwell Town, The Hills and Smalldale, which may originally have developed separately, although only the name of Bradwell appears in Domesday Book. Each of these are on high ground, close to the lead mines and to the Roman routes through the area and are clearly identified on the 1807 Plan of Land Having Right of Common (Fig. 8).

3.19 The Medieval centre of the settlement is likely to have been Towngate, which historically has been the primary focus for places of worship, public houses, shops and other public buildings such as the Post Office. A cattle fair used to be held in Bradwell, with the marketplace centred on Towngate, but had ceased by the middle of the nineteenth century (Evans, 1912). The Hills lay on the route from Brough to the south-east across the Bradwell Brook, via Netherside and Church Lane (originally Water Lane). Smalldale developed beside the ancient Roman Batham Gate, following the dale up the valley.

3.20 The oldest known inns in the settlement are the White Hart Inn on Towngate, built in 1676, and the Bowling Green Inn in Smalldale. Although not listed by name in the earliest Trade Directory (Pigot, 1828-9), the Bowling Green Inn is reputed to date from 1577. A Rose Tree public house is listed in Pigot's Directory but not in Kelly's 1852 Directory, when the Bowling Green is first named; it is possible that Rose Tree was an earlier name for the inn.

3.21 Smalldale Hall is the earliest known domestic house in the settlement. Built in 1620, the house was occupied by the Oliver family until it passed to the Cresswells in 1749, who gave their name to the Cresswell parts of Smalldale, when these lands were enclosed (Hall, n.d.). It is possible that the carriage drive to the Hall was formerly from Granby Road, along what is now

known as Boggart Lane, and across land which has since been enclosed (Hall, n.d.).

3.22 The earliest detailed maps of Bradwell, including the 1807 Plan (Fig. 8), the 1820 Enclosure Plan (Fig. 9) and the 1843 Tithe Map (Fig. 10), show what appears to be a mill race running north-east from the Bradwell Brook, to the east of the current road bridge. The position of this is further to the east than the later mill race associated with the nineteenth century saw mill (visible on the 1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, Fig. 11) and may indicate the presence of an earlier water-powered mill in this location. By the 1880 map, the course of the river appears to have been altered to follow the route of this earlier branch, perhaps to reduce flooding along Soft Water Lane (named Holme Road on the 1820 Plan).

3.23 No turnpike routes ran through Bradwell until the early nineteenth century, perhaps because of the Bradwell Brook, which required fording at Bridge End. The B6049, which runs north through Hazlebadge and Bradwell from the A623, was not a main route before the nineteenth century. Burdett's 1791 Map of Derbyshire (Fig. 7) shows that the main route north from Tideswell was via Washhouse Bottom, through Little Hucklow and into Castleton via Siggate. This branched off through Smalldale and on to Brough and Hope via Stretfield Road and Eccles Lane. Hugh Lane ran south from this route into Towngate, with Netherside fording the brook and running south-east through The Hills and Edge Lane, over the ridge to Abney. Beggar's Plot can be seen to the north of the settlement, as now. A short track can be seen running south towards Bradwell Dale, presumably to access the smelt works, quarries and the commons along the Dale, while another runs south from The Hills over the stile to Hazlebadge.

3.24 The 1807 Plan (Fig. 8) still shows the route through Bradwell Dale as no more than a track, but clearly shows Jeffrey Lane and Hungry Lane. Although these two lanes were first mentioned by name in the 1819 Enclosure Award and are not shown on the 1791 map, both may have existed before this time. Jeffrey Lane may have been an earlier route south from Bradwell, following high ground along the ridge, joining the main Tideswell to Castleton route. Hungry Lane, which joins Jeffrey Lane, is described as 'an ancient lane' on the 1820 Enclosure Award Schedule. The name 'Hungry' occurs elsewhere in the Peak District and is thought to date from around the fourteenth century when, following several years of poor climate, it became necessary to cultivate less fertile, less productive, 'hungry' land (Field, 1989). There is a seventeenth century reference to Hungry Hill in the Bradwell area, to which the name may originally have referred.

3.25 The two large open green spaces at the north and south ends of the village are likely to be of some antiquity. Beggar's Plot is named Beggar Place on the 1807 Plan. The green space at Town Bottom is identified as 'Orchards' on the 1807 Plan (there were three orchards here according to the 1820 Enclosure Schedule). Both of these areas were purchased by the Parish Council in the twentieth century, except for the south end of the Town Bottom area, which is in private ownership.

3.26 Historically, Bradwell was a community of farmers, craftspeople, lead miners, tradesmen and labourers, with a large number of enfranchised property owners: "for centuries Bradwell has been noted for its many freeholders" (Evans, 1912). In 1851, 108 out of 445 (24.3%) adult males in Bradwell were owners of freehold property, including 49 miners, 2 smelters and 1 labourer. In most cases the property was a small cottage and properties tended to stay in the possession of the same families for many generations (Hope Valley Survey, 1851). With no resident squire and no single, powerful landlord to regulate development of the settlement, and with level building land at a premium, "over the last five hundred years the village has developed into the higgledy-piggledy conglomeration of tightly packed dwellings that form its basic shape today" (www.peakdistrictonline).

3.27 Historically, farms were located within the village and a number of 'homesteads' and 'barns' are listed on the 1843 Tithe Schedule. Some former agricultural buildings still exist in Bradwell, although none are now in agricultural use. The continued existence of former barns and other outbuildings within the Conservation Area (see photo P3.3, for example) helps to retain the historic character and appearance of the settlement.



P3.3 The Police Station was formerly a barn

3.28 The Parliamentary Enclosure Act for Bradwell was made in 1806, and the Bradwell Enclosure Award was executed in 1819 (Evans, 1912). On the 1820 Enclosure Plan (Fig. 9), Bradwell Dale Road appears to have become more of a through-route, leading to Hazlebadge.

Abney Road (now Edge Lane), on the other hand, is described in the schedule as a 'private carriage road', which becomes a 'Footway' once it leaves Bradwell, suggesting that the route may have been downgraded as a result of enclosure; a zigzagging holloway still remains.

3.29 The Enclosure Award identifies a bowling green in Smalldale, opposite Bowling Green Inn. This was still marked on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1822 (Fig. 14), but has now disappeared beneath modern bungalows.



P3.4 The former bowling green in Smalldale

3.30 The bridge was constructed over the Bradwell Brook at Bridge End in 1814 (Evans, 1912). On the east side of the bridge, a slope of cobbles beneath a grassy bank leading down to the water, on the north side of the stream, may remain from the original ford. This area was the sheepwash and was also a watering point for horses.



P3.5 Cobbled slope on east side of the bridge

3.31 The original Bradwell Poorhouse was established in 1812 at Eden Tree (Evans, 1912). Following the Bradwell Enclosure Act, however, access to the original Poorhouse was cut off and in 1819 it was transferred to the building now known as Rose Lea on Hugh Lane. This remained the Poorhouse until it was transferred to the Bakewell Union Workhouse, after this opened in 1841.

3.32 Bradwell was an early non-conformist stronghold, with non-conformist chapels in the village 200 years before the Anglican Church of

St. Barnabas was erected. The first Presbyterian Chapel was built on Charlotte Lane in 1662 for William Bagshawe, the 'Apostle of the Peak'. The original meeting house was demolished by a 'popish mob' in 1715 (Evans, 1912) and its successor was reported to have been destroyed by fire in the mid-eighteenth century. The present building, now The Bradwell Scout Group Headquarters (Trough Cottage), is dated 1754 and may stand on the site of its predecessors, or may incorporate elements of the earlier buildings. The congregation was Unitarian by 1880, and the building is shown as 'Unitarian Chapel' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1880 (Fig. 11).



P3.6 The Scout Group Headquarters, originally the Presbyterian Chapel

3.33 The Wesleyan Methodists first met in the upper room of a house on Smithy Hill (Evans, 1912). In 1768 Chapel House on Fern Bank (originally Treacle Street) was built as the first Wesleyan Methodist preaching house.



P3.7 Chapel House was the Wesleyan Methodist Preaching House from 1768

3.34 The current Wesleyan Chapel on Towngate was built in 1807. The first Wesleyan Sunday School was on Smithy Hill, but then moved into the former silk-weaving premises, now Brook Buildings, on Church Street in the late eighteenth century. In 1826 the Brookside Sunday School was built, now Brook House. In

1844 the new Wesleyan Sunday School was built at Bridge End (Evans, 1912). The current Wesleyan Sunday School, on Towngate, was constructed in 1878 and opened in 1879. The Wesleyan Methodist preacher lived at the Old Manse on Netherside.

3.35 The General Baptists opened a chapel in Bradwell in 1790 on Hugh Lane. This ceased to function as a chapel after 1840 and was subsequently used as a school by the Primitive Methodists. The building, adjacent to the Primitive Methodist burial ground, is shown as 'School' on the 1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey map and 'Sunday School' on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (Fig. 14).



P3.8 The original General Baptist Chapel on Hugh Lane

3.36 The Primitive Methodists first held services in the early nineteenth century in what was known as Morton's Barn (Evans, 1912), to the rear of The Bread Shop on Netherside. The first Primitive Methodist Chapel was built on Hill Head in 1823 (Evans, 1912); the building (now The Dialstone) had an earth floor covered with waste material from local lead mines (Evans, 1912) and is now a residential dwelling.



P3.9 The first Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Hill Head

3.37 A new Primitive Methodist Chapel on Hugh Lane, known as Bethlehem Chapel, was

built in 1845. The Manse on Brookside was purchased by the Primitive Methodist Church in the 1870s and became the residence of the Primitive Methodist minister. Wortley House, on Church Street, is thought to have been a Methodist Manse in the mid-nineteenth century, and may have been the Primitive Methodist Manse before the Brookside Manse.



P3.10 The Bethlehem Chapel, Hugh Lane

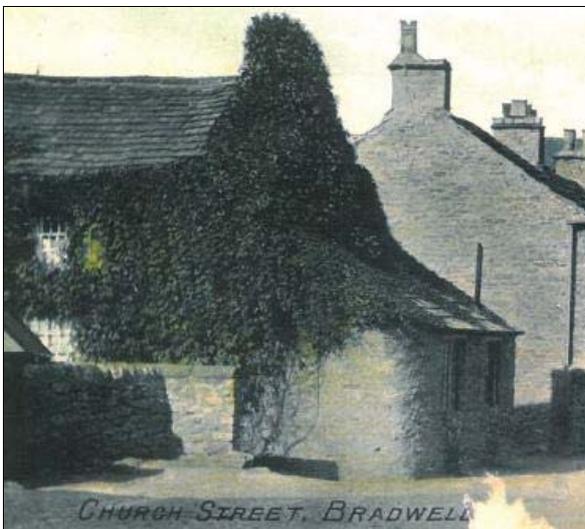
3.38 Following the merger of the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists in Bradwell in the 1960s, the Primitive Methodist buildings were closed and the Wesleyan Chapel became the new Bradwell Methodist Church. The former Sunday School building on Hugh Lane continues to be owned by the Methodist Church in Bradwell. The Methodist minister lived in the Old Manse on Netherside (Bradwell Historical Society, 2008).

3.39 The first school in Bradwell was set up in 1762, when land was left by Elias Marshall, with the rents paid to a schoolmaster or mistress to teach five of the poorest children in Bradwell to read (Evans, 1912). In 1825 John Birley built a schoolhouse in Hugh Lane, close to the General Baptist Chapel (Evans, 1912). This school is mentioned in White's Directory of 1862, but was pulled down in 1864 as it had fallen into decay; John Birley's name is retained in Birley Cottage on Hugh Lane. Brook House on Brookside, originally the Brookside Sunday School, became the National School in 1871 (Evans, 1912). The former General Baptist Chapel on Hugh Lane was used as a Board school from 1871 until 1893. Bradwell Junior School, built in 1894, then became the Board School.

3.40 In the 1870s, three earth and stone dams were constructed on Bradwell Edge, to the east of the village, providing piped water to all properties in the village. Before this villagers had collected water from the streams and wells.

3.41 The main road through Bradwell Dale to Tideswell was widened in 1866, in order to improve access to the railway station at Millers Dale.

3.42 Samuel Fox, a local benefactor born at Rosleigh Cottage on Church Street in 1815, founded the Stocksbridge Steel Works and was associated with the invention of the folding umbrella. He donated money towards the building of the parish Church of St. Barnabas, in 1867-8, by C. C. Townsend (the tower was added in 1888-91). Before this, villagers had travelled to St. Peter's Church in Hope for services, via Eccles Lane. Fox also gifted the land for the Vicarage (now the Old Vicarage), which was built in 1881. St. Barnabas Church of England School was built in 1872. Following construction of the church, Water Lane was re-named Church Street.



P3.11 Rosleigh Cottage, birthplace of Samuel Fox

3.43 In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Bradwell became known for the manufacture of hats, in particular the hard Bradda Beaver, used by miners. There were also numerous shoe makers, an optical instrument factory, a water-powered saw mill (later a blacking mill), a tannery and a silk mill beside the brook near the bridge and a cotton mill further along the brook, to the north of the Conservation Area. Bradwell's Ice-Cream was invented in 1899, on Bridge Street.



P3.12 The shop where Bradwell's Ice-Cream was invented and is still sold

3.44 When spas became fashionable, an attempt was made to exploit Bradwell's mineral springs for tourism. A Bath House was erected over the spring in about 1830, near Eden Tree, and the local inn became The New Bath Hotel (now the Samuel Fox Country Inn). The Bath was about five feet deep and was reached down a flight of six stone steps (Evans, 1912). White's Directory of 1862 lists a Bath Proprietor at Edentree Baths. The springs failed to attract sufficient numbers of visitors, however, and the Bath became neglected towards the end of the nineteenth century. The Bath House lay in ruins in the Bath Field behind the hotel until the late twentieth century; it has now been demolished and all traces have disappeared.

3.45 The parish of Bradwell was formed in 1875, before which the village lay in the parish of Hope. Bradwell Parish included Abney, Great and Little Hucklow, Grindlow, Wardlow and Hazlebadge. These are all now separate parishes.

3.46 In 1905, an application to construct a light railway connecting Castleton and Bradwell to the main railway line at Hope Station received Parliamentary approval, under the Light Railways Act of 1896. The required capital was never raised, however, and the project was abandoned (Furness, 2010).

3.47 Early in the twentieth century some of the large estate owners began selling off land to meet death duties. The 1820 Enclosure Plan (Fig. 9) shows Earl Newburgh, Francis Eyre of Hassop Hall, owning a considerable amount of land in and around Bradwell. The sale of land belonging to the Hassop Estate in 1911 (see Fig. 13) had a significant impact on the growth of Bradwell during the twentieth century, with new developments around the outskirts of the village, particularly to the north-east and south-west.

3.48 Of particular significance was the sale of Lot 2, incorporating the Newburgh Arms (now Newburgh House) and the two farm buildings immediately to its north (now Newburgh Hall and the Police Station), together with approximately nine acres of “enclosures of grass land”. In the sales particulars, the buildings were described as “of stone with slated roof” and consisted of the inn, a “Yard with Pig Stye, stone-built 8- Stall Stable, standing for 6 Cows, Cartshed, with large Tea Room over, entered by an external flight of steps. Second Yard and useful Buildings”. The two farm buildings, and possibly the Newburgh Arms, are clearly marked on the 1820 Enclosure Plan (Fig. 9), the earliest detailed map of Bradwell.

3.49 The Newburgh Arms was described in the sale as “substantially erected and modern” and the vendors had apparently just expended a large amount of money “on repairs and improvements to the premises”. However, the inn was already in existence by the earliest trade directory of 1828-9 (Pigot & Co. 1828-9) and the building appears to be shown on the 1820 Plan, but with a slightly smaller footprint than on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1880. This suggests that the original building may have been expanded and renovated, rather than demolished and replaced with a more ‘modern’ building.

3.50 Following the sale, the former agricultural buildings and land changed use and the whole area was owned by the Liberal Club from the 1920s, with the fields used for recreational use, as Bradwell Football and Cricket Club ground (Bradwell Historical Society, 2008). The former Newburgh Arms closed in 1923. The date of 1925 on the gable end of Newburgh Hall indicates when this building was converted from its agricultural use to become the Liberal Club: new openings were added and original openings blocked up and covered with render, so obscuring any external evidence of the building’s earlier agricultural origins.



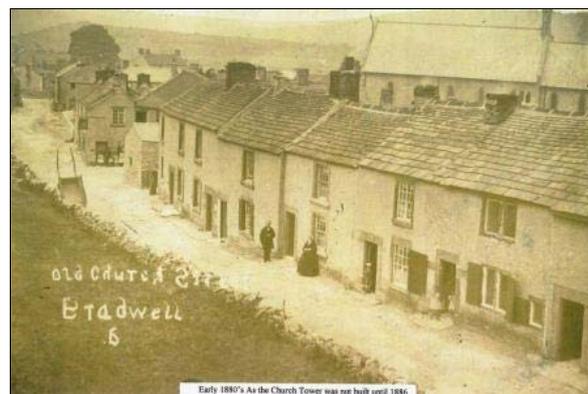
P3.13 The Newburgh Arms and the 2 barns to its north, now Newburgh Hall and the Police Station

3.51 The Bradwell Memorial Hall was built in 1923 to commemorate those who died in the Great War (Bradwell Historical Society, 2008).

3.52 G. and T. Earle’s Hope Cement Works, now owned by Hope Construction Materials, were established in 1929. The cement works had their own social club and this had an impact on the sports and recreational facilities of the Liberal Club, which became redundant by the mid-1930s.

3.53 With the demise of the Liberal Club, Isaac Middleton, who owned an engineering business in Bamford, bought the site and moved his engineering works to Bradwell, establishing Newburgh Engineering in 1938 (Bradwell Historical Society, 2008). Newburgh Hall became the offices for the Works and the former Newburgh Arms was converted into a dwelling for the Middleton family in 1939.

3.54 In order to better accommodate traffic to and from the Cement Works, the main road south through Bradwell was straightened in 1937, bypassing part of Church Street. The old Shoulder of Mutton public house was no longer on the main road and closed, with a new, larger Shoulder of Mutton Inn opening on the west side of the main road in 1938.

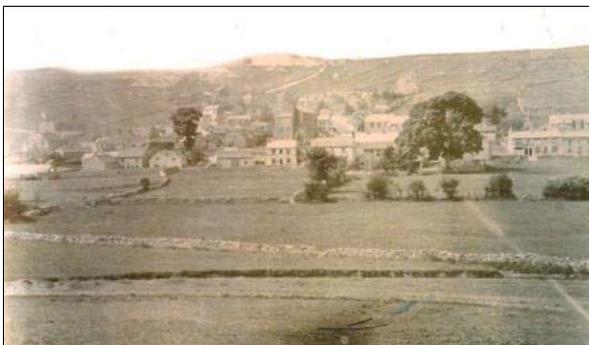


P3.14 Church Street, unstraightened, in the early 1880s

3.55 Twentieth century development through the settlement can be clearly seen on the Architectural Development Map (Fig. 15). As well as development that occurred on land sold by the Hassop Estate in 1911, there has been some twentieth century infilling in all areas of the Conservation Area. Wortley Court, off Soft Water Lane, is contained within an original field boundary and twentieth century properties now stand on sites associated with the former slag works and a quarry, on The Hills. Two bowling greens, opposite the Bowling Green Inn in Smalldale and on The Hills beside The Green, are now occupied by residential dwellings.

3.56 Before the 1930s, the east side of Netherside was undeveloped, open agricultural land, with only the Bridge Inn and the three buildings including the Newburgh Arms, built

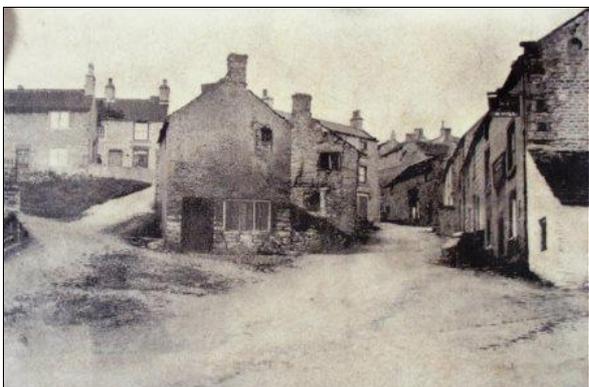
along the road side. A small building is shown on the 1820 map opposite The Bread Shop, but this is not shown on the Tithe Map of 1843, and a small building had been added immediately to the north of the Bridge Inn by the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. The Newburgh Engineering Works now occupy the fields behind the three Newburgh buildings and there has been some modern development along the east side of the road itself.



P3.15 Open land on the east side of Netherside

3.57 There has been only a small amount of twenty-first century development in Bradwell to date. However, a new development is proposed on some of the Newburgh Engineering site: it is important that this does not have a negative impact on the historic character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

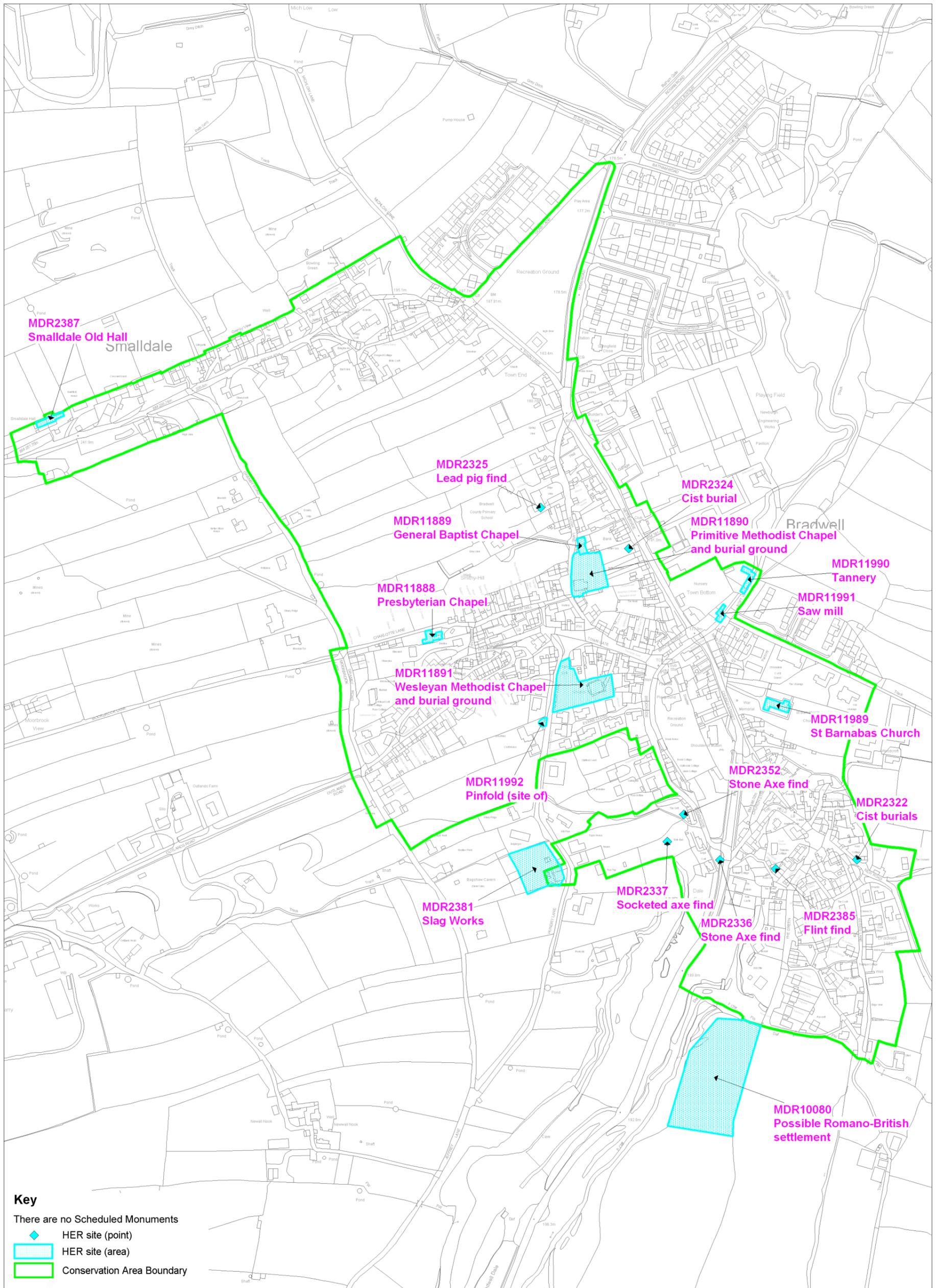
3.58 A small amount of demolition took place in the twentieth century, including a row of cottages opposite the White Hart Inn: the area is now grassed over and is an important green space within the Conservation Area (see Section 8). Cottages were also cleared to enable the Memorial Hall to be built in 1923 and Fairway, on Netherside, replaced some earlier buildings. Five houses on Towngate, round the corner on the Gutter, were demolished in the mid-twentieth century, together with an adjacent barn. There has also been some demolition on Smithy Hill and a garage, attached to the north gable of the ice-cream shop, on Netherside, has been demolished, although its outline can still be seen on the gable end of the shop.



P3.16 Houses on Towngate, now demolished



P3.17 Garage (now demolished), formerly attached to Bradwell Ice-Cream shop



Key

- Ancient Enclosure - Fossilised Strip System
- Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure
- Enclosed Moorland
- Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields
- Industrial
- Post-1650 Encl - Parliamentary Enclosure Award
- Post-1650 Encl - Private Enclosure Award
- Post-1650 Encl - Regular: Piecemeal/Award, no details

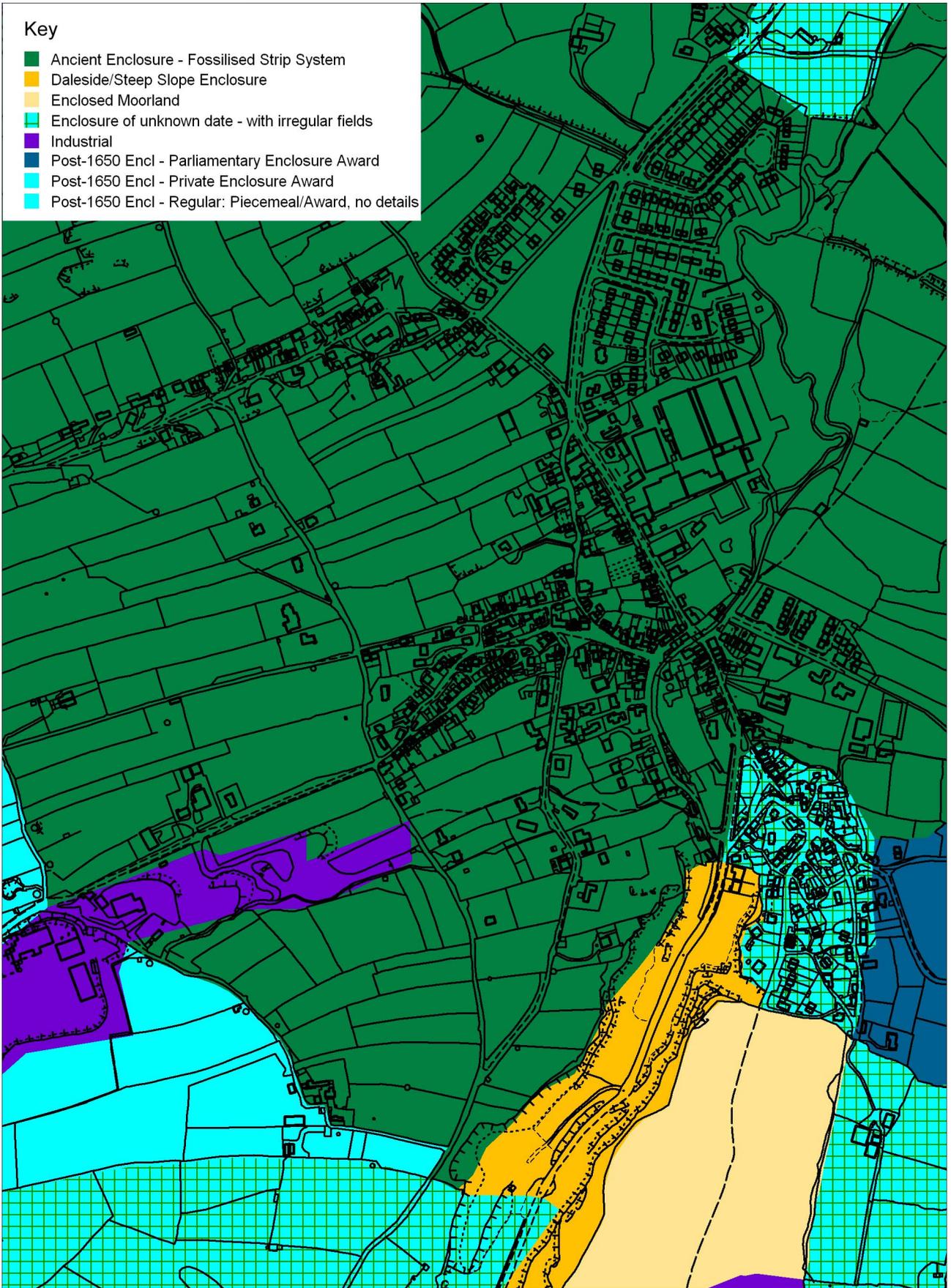


Fig. 6. Historic Landscape Character map

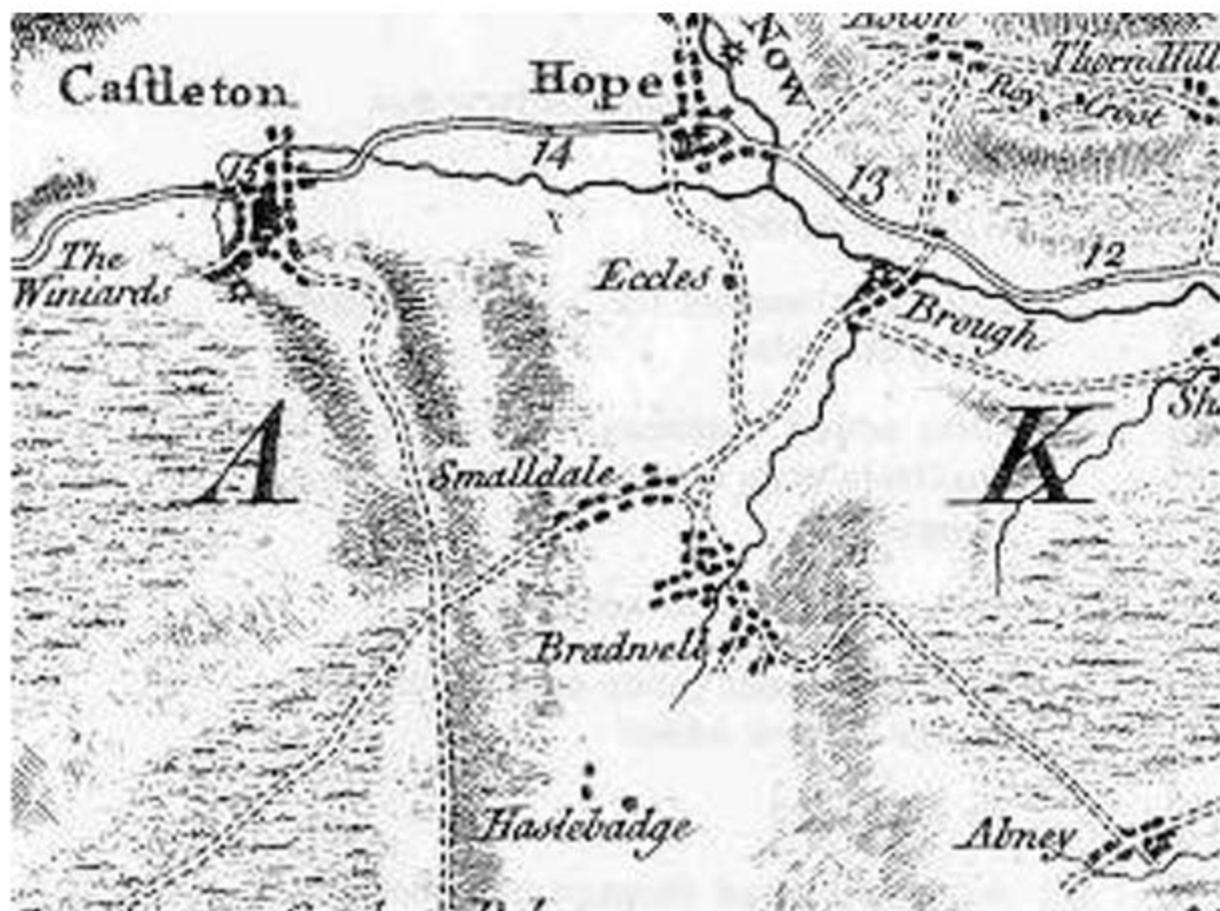


Fig. 7. 1791 Burdett's Map of Derbyshire



Fig. 10. 1843 Tithe Map. Image courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office

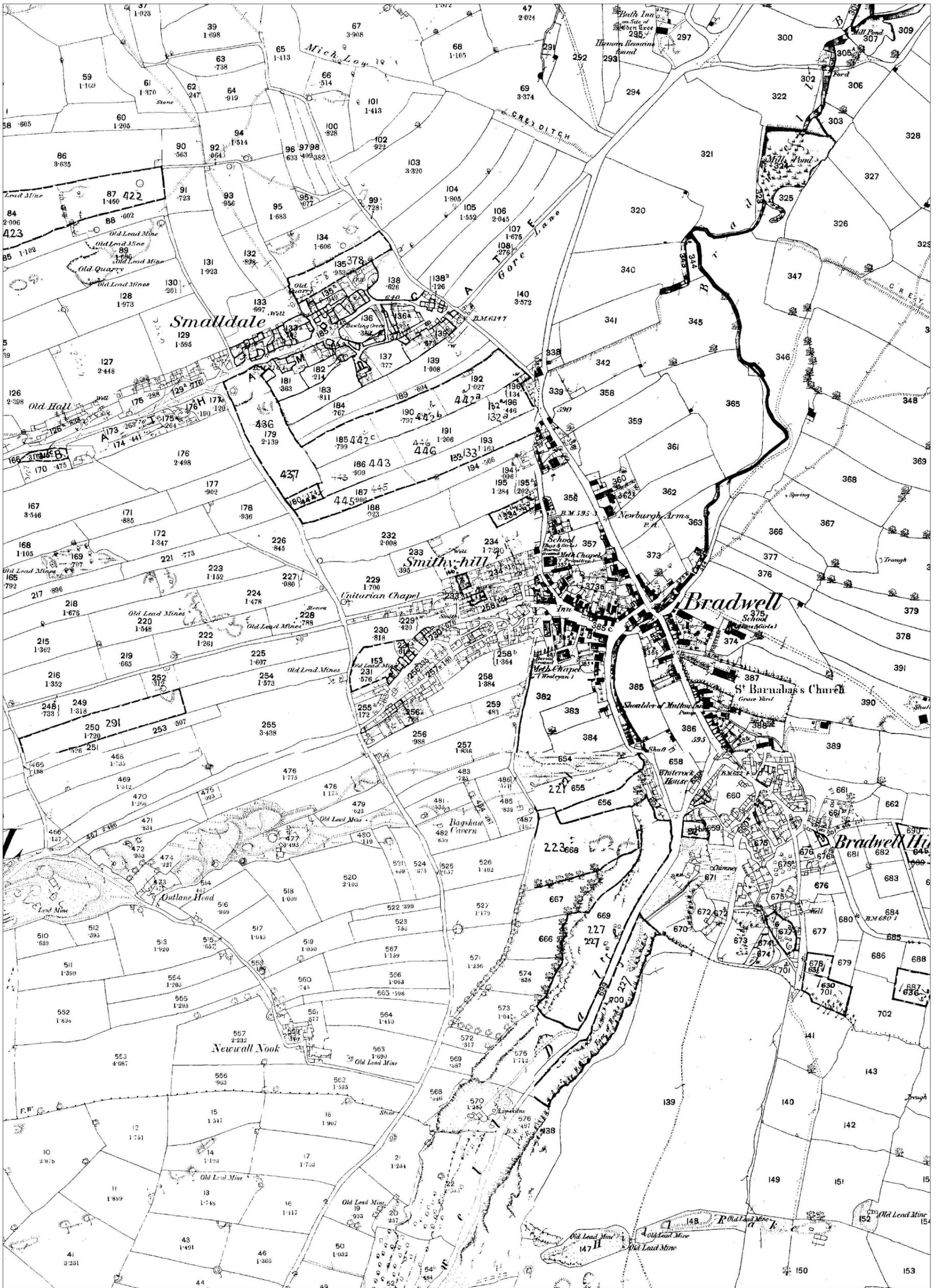


Fig. 11. 1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

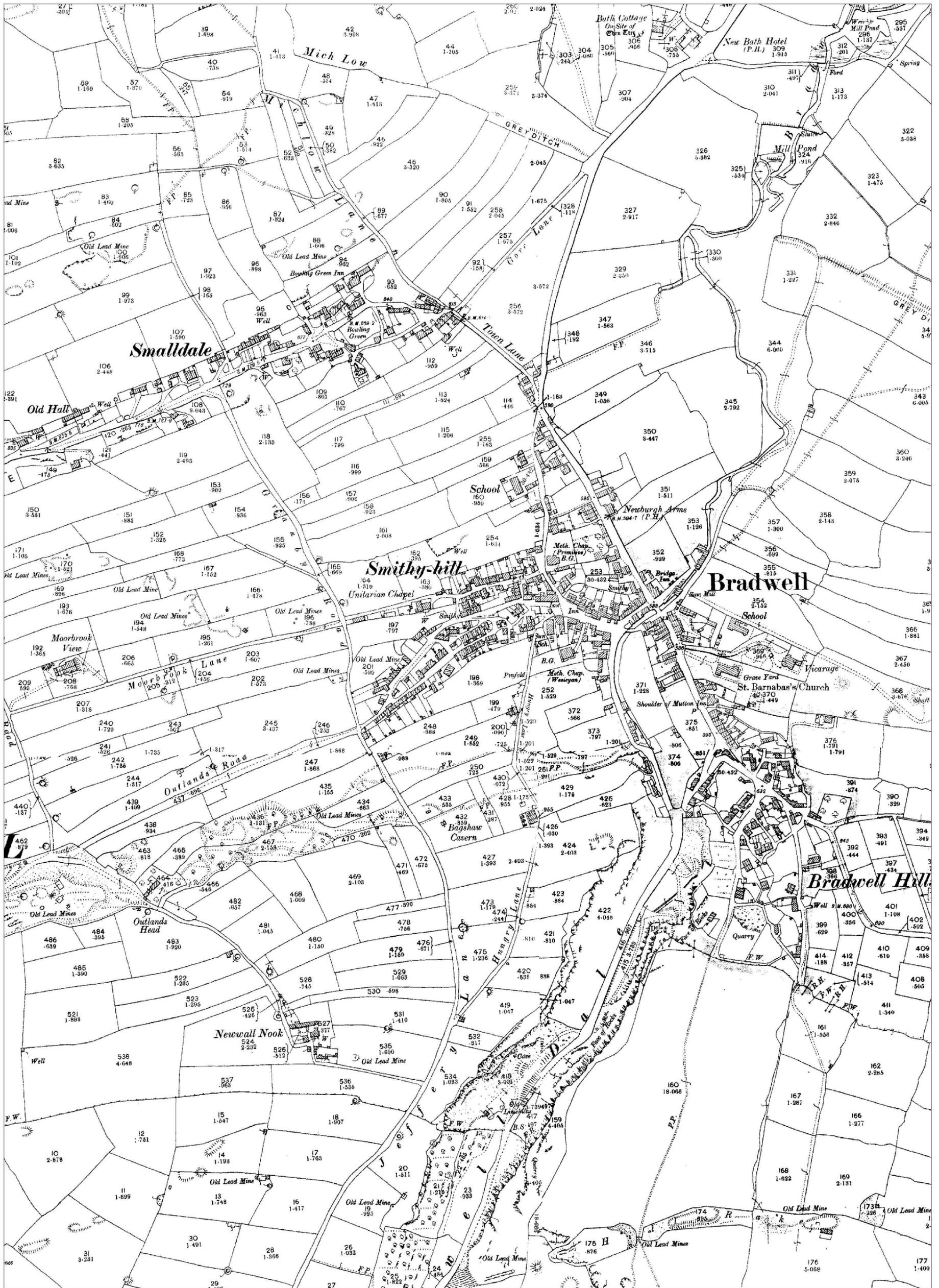


Fig. 12. 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

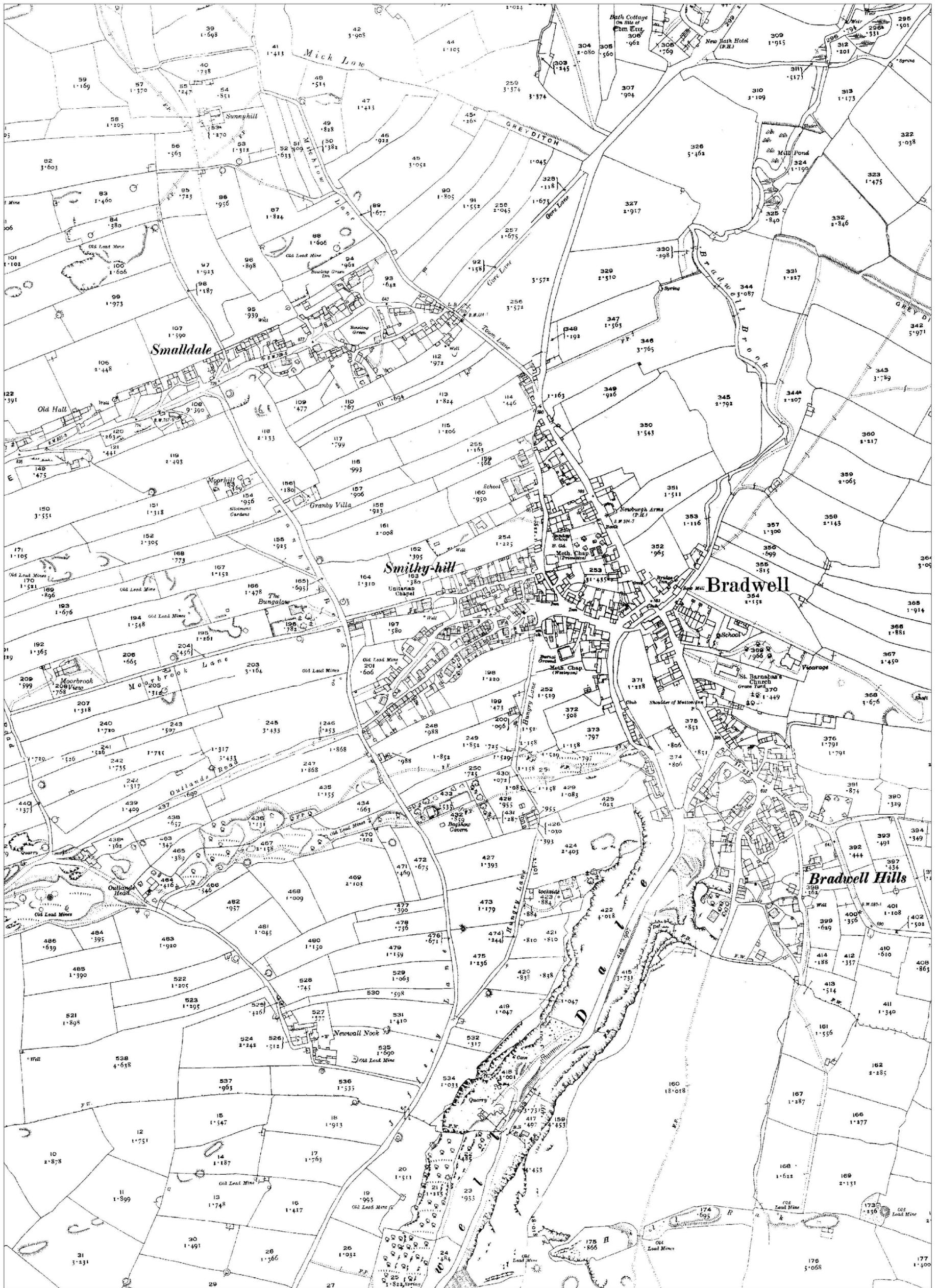


Fig. 14. 1922 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map