

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITIES

5.1 There is an architectural unity in Hathersage Conservation Area, resulting from the use of locally sourced gritstone in the construction of both buildings and boundary walls. Many of the historic buildings in the Conservation Area have been constructed in the vernacular style. Their simple, utilitarian forms have given the buildings a solid and robust appearance. Amongst the oldest buildings in particular, unity also results 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.



P5.1 Architectural unity comes from the use of locally sourced building stone and similarity of scale.

5.2 There are exceptions, however, and many later buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly those associated with commercial and industrial development, do not conform to the unifying trends. Reasons for this include the choice of construction materials, the use of polite architectural style and large scale. All these factors create visual prominence in the street-scene. The building occupied by the NatWest Bank on Main Road is a good example of this: it stands out because its ashlar stone appears comparatively light in colour, it is built in a neo-Jacobean style and it overshadows many of its neighbours.



P5.2 The NatWest Bank stands out due to its scale, architectural style, and colour of stone.

Architectural Styles

5.3 The Scotsman's Pack at the junction of The Dale and Church Bank, is constructed in the Arts and Crafts style popular in the early twentieth century. It is in marked contrast with more traditional styles and materials in the Conservation Area, both architecturally and visually.

5.4 Rock House, off Church Bank, is described by Pevsner as "a neurotic attempt to use the extremely heavy rustication of Paine's Chatsworth stables for modest domestic purposes." (Pevsner 2002). This building dates from 1830 and the use of this grandiose style reflects the status of the mill owner for whom it was built. The use of harmonious building materials, however, helps it to blend into the surrounding area.



5.3 1830 Rock House with rusticated stonework to window surrounds.

Large-Scale Buildings

5.5 There are some buildings in Hathersage which stand out due to their size. Some commercial premises used size to make a statement and draw attention to themselves. The Little John Hotel, The George Hotel, the former Hathersage Inn and Mill Bank Court, for example, are considerably larger than most of the surrounding properties. These buildings still reflect the local vernacular, constructed using local materials, in a traditional style and as a result they sit harmoniously within the street scene.

5.6 Some buildings were large out of necessity such as the mills at Barnfield and The Dale. Others were large as a symbol of wealth and status such as Eastwood House, and most notably Hathersage Hall.

Historic Buildings

5.7 Hathersage contains a high number of Listed Buildings. There are 28 list descriptions covering 43 listed buildings and structures in Hathersage Conservation Area (a list of these Listed Buildings can be found in Section 13). It should be noted that there are further listed buildings within Hathersage Parish but outside the Conservation Area. Many of the unlisted

buildings in the Conservation Area have some historic and architectural merit and they make a significant, positive contribution to the character of the settlement. Listed buildings and significant unlisted buildings are indicated on Figure 9, Streetscape Features within Hathersage Conservation Area.

5.8 It is evident that the majority of the buildings in the Conservation Area were constructed in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, corresponding to the phases of development outlined in Section 3. Figure 8 illustrates architectural development within Hathersage Conservation Area.

5.9 With the exception of the Church of St Michael, there is little exterior evidence to suggest that any buildings of an earlier date than the seventeenth century survive in Hathersage. It is possible that some buildings, like Hathersage Hall which has a sixteenth century section, contain earlier cores and have internal evidence of earlier age.

5.10 One of the main reasons for the lack of early buildings is that 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 the oldest buildings in Hathersage are likely to be of late rather than early seventeenth century origin.

5.11 In the eighteenth century many of the settlement's agricultural buildings were constructed and small-scale cottage industry began to develop. Evidence for this can be seen at Bank Cottages (Grade II) on Besom Lane, built in 1781, which contain weavers' windows. These are rows of casement windows installed to maximise daylight to assist working conditions (Ivy House and Ivy Cottage on School Lane may also have been weaver's cottages).



P5.4 Bank Cottages with weavers windows

5.12 Towards the end of the eighteenth century larger-scale mill sites began to emerge and these expanded considerably during this nineteenth century industrial development. Within the Conservation Area, Darvill's, Atlas, Barnfield and Dale mills were all constructed, with their associated chimneys and terraces of workers' dwellings.

5.13 During the nineteenth century purpose-built commercial buildings also began to appear like the Ordnance Inn which anticipated demand created by the turnpike road. The coming of the railway also stimulated commercial development, and The Station Hotel (Little John Hotel) was built and The George Hotel was expanded.

Dating Evidence

5.14 Dating buildings generally is problematic as inevitably over time they are altered; extensions and other changes mask or destroy historic fabric.

5.15 For example Rastalls Cottage on Main Road has a protruding chimney flue which is evidence that an adjoining property has been demolished. On its front elevation there is evidence of a former doorway which is now a window opening.



P5.5 Rastalls Cottage has been altered over the centuries

5.16 The Old Bakery on Main Street has a fireplace on its east gable end at first floor level. This is again evidence that an adjoining property has been demolished. More subtle signs that indicate a building has been altered include blocked windows and former rooflines on gable ends.



P5.6 A fireplace on the east gable of The Old Bakery, a former roofline can also be seen.

5.17 The George and The Scotsman's Pack are good examples of buildings which have been completely re-modelled with little original historic fabric remaining.



P5.7 Scotsman's Pack Inn under reconstruction (reproduced with the kind permission of The Scotsman's Pack)

5.18 Windows and their surrounds are one of the best indicators of a building's age. A variety of window styles are evident in the Conservation Area. The earliest window openings, from the seventeenth century, have a horizontal emphasis with small casements set in rows divided by chamfered mullions. The only remaining example of seventeenth century chamfered windows in the Conservation Area can be found at Hathersage Hall, but these are not visible to the public.



P5.8 Seventeenth Century Chamfered Mullion Windows at Hathersage Hall.

5.19 Later window openings are larger and have more vertical proportions containing timber sashes or casements with stone surrounds. Eighteenth century mullioned windows have more of a vertical emphasis than the seventeenth century mullions, and later ones are square-cut in profile.



P5.9 No 1 The Cottages, Main Road has square-cut eighteenth century mullions.

5.20 As the eighteenth century progressed window openings became larger with a more-vertical emphasis. Eighteenth century sash windows had more subdivisions using smaller panes of glass than later nineteenth century ones. Casement windows also became popular.



P5.10 Examples of early and late nineteenth century windows

5.21 By the nineteenth century progress in glass making technology made larger window openings with larger panes possible.

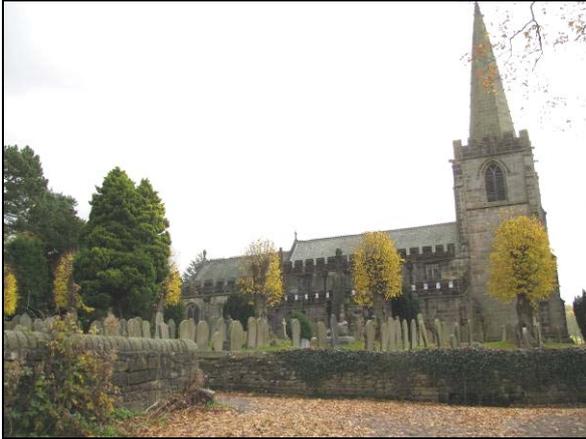
The Eastern End of the Conservation Area

The Historic Core

5.22 The most historic part of the Conservation Area is around St Michael's Church and Camp Green stretching down Church Bank and School Lane to The Hall. This

area contains a high proportion of Hathersage's oldest buildings.

5.23 The earliest surviving building is the Church of St Michael and All Angels which dates largely from the fifteenth century. The Church does contain earlier fabric from the twelfth and fourteenth century, according to Pevsner the south arcade and chancel are likely to correspond to this date. He describes the church as, "High up at the end of the little town; a typical Derbyshire sight with its castellated aisles, porch and clerestory, its gargoyles and its spire." The Church of St Michael is a Grade I listed building.



P5.11 St Michael's Church has a fifteenth century tower.

5.24 There are several eighteenth century buildings in this area including Highbury Cottage, Eastwood Cottage, Cutter's Cottage (Grade II), The Old Bell House (Grade II) and The Bell Room (Grade II).



P5.12 The Old Bell House and The Bell Room are eighteenth century buildings.

The East End of Main Road

5.25 The long-standing agricultural complexes of Hall Farm and Ibbotson's Farm, until recently, made a significant contribution to the historic character and appearance of the main route through Hathersage, both have now been converted to commercial and residential use. Ibbotson's Farm was the most central of the

historic farms, and its buildings are more prominent in the street scene, being set closer to the road edge than the other former farm complexes. Only a few features disclose the agricultural origins of Ibbotson's Farm.

5.26 Historically, therefore, the eastern end of the Conservation Area would have been agricultural in nature and although most of the farm buildings at Hall Farm are nineteenth century, there is a barn in this complex which dates from the seventeenth century, suggesting long-standing agricultural use for the site. Ibbotson's Farm and cottages, Hall Farm Cottages, Hall Cottage, The Cottage (Baulk Lane) and Broomfield all date from the eighteenth century and are likely to have been occupied by farmers and agricultural workers.



P5.13 This barn at Hall Farm, which has now been converted, originates from the early seventeenth century.

5.27 Darvill's mill (now Mill Bank Court) was constructed in the nineteenth century. The ground floor of this building had been converted to shops by the early twentieth century and converted to flats in the 1980s.



P5.14 Former Darvill's Mill Building dating from the nineteenth century, now converted into flats.

The Dale

5.28 Development along The Dale is largely linked to the Dale Mill site. Nos. 1 and 2

Eastwood Cottages originate from the eighteenth century and were probably constructed at the same time as the original mill, to house workers. These appear to be the earliest surviving buildings in the Dale. Nos. 3-7 Eastwood Cottages which adjoin 1 and 2 to form a terrace are later, dating from the nineteenth century and would have been built to accommodate workers of the later nineteenth century mill which is the one that survives today.

5.29 The differentiation in the age of Eastwood Cottages is evidenced by the size of the window openings. 1 and 2 Eastwood Cottages have smaller windows subdivided by square section stone mullions, 3-7 have much larger window openings. A vertical mortar joint can clearly be seen on the second storey between Nos 2 and 3 showing that these cottages were a later addition.



P5.15 1-3 Eastwood Cottages. No 1-2 are eighteenth century, No 3 is nineteenth century.

The Western End of the Conservation Area

The West End of the Main Road

5.30 Many of the buildings in this part of the Conservation Area date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The oldest building in this area is the seventeenth century St Michael's Catholic Chapel (Grade II*), but this is not clearly visible in the street scene. Hathersage House, which was formerly a farm, the Lodge to Brookfield Manor and 1 and 3 The Cottages are all eighteenth century buildings and listed Grade II.

5.31 This area is characterised by large commercial buildings such as those occupied by the Royal Bank of Scotland, the NatWest, Little John Hotel and The George Hotel. There are some properties of a more domestic scale, but some are used as shops. Twentieth century buildings include Outside, the petrol station and properties to the rear of Ibbotson's Farm and the public conveniences. On the whole these have

attempted to reflect domestic or industrial vernacular.

Mill Lane and Barnfield

5.32 This area was characterised by industrial development and was the location of Atlas and Barnfield mills, as well as the Victoria mill, just outside the Conservation Area boundary. The buildings in this area date from the nineteenth century or later.



P5.16 Barnfield Mill dates from 1850

5.33 In Hathersage it was common practice to build onto an existing property resulting in short terraces of cottages that are not of a uniform design. Exceptions which were built as a whole were Barnfield Cottages and Downing Row and they (along with Oddfellows Row) are unique within the Conservation Area.



P5.17 Downing Row built as a unified terrace

The impact of Twentieth Century Development

5.34 To the north, north-west, south and east of Hathersage Conservation Area boundary a lot of twentieth century housing development has taken place. A considerable amount of twentieth century development has also taken place within the boundary particularly filling gap sites along of Main Road. This has had a pronounced impact on views into and out of the Conservation Area and the street scene. It has created more of a suburban feel. Conversion of all the agricultural buildings to business and domestic use combined with the emergence of purpose-built

business premises, and a comparatively wide Main Road and its associated signage, contribute to Hathersage having a small-town feel.

Key
(All dates are approximate)

- 15th century
- 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th century
- 20th century
- Structure may have earlier core
- Some extension or alteration to structure
- Conservation Area boundary

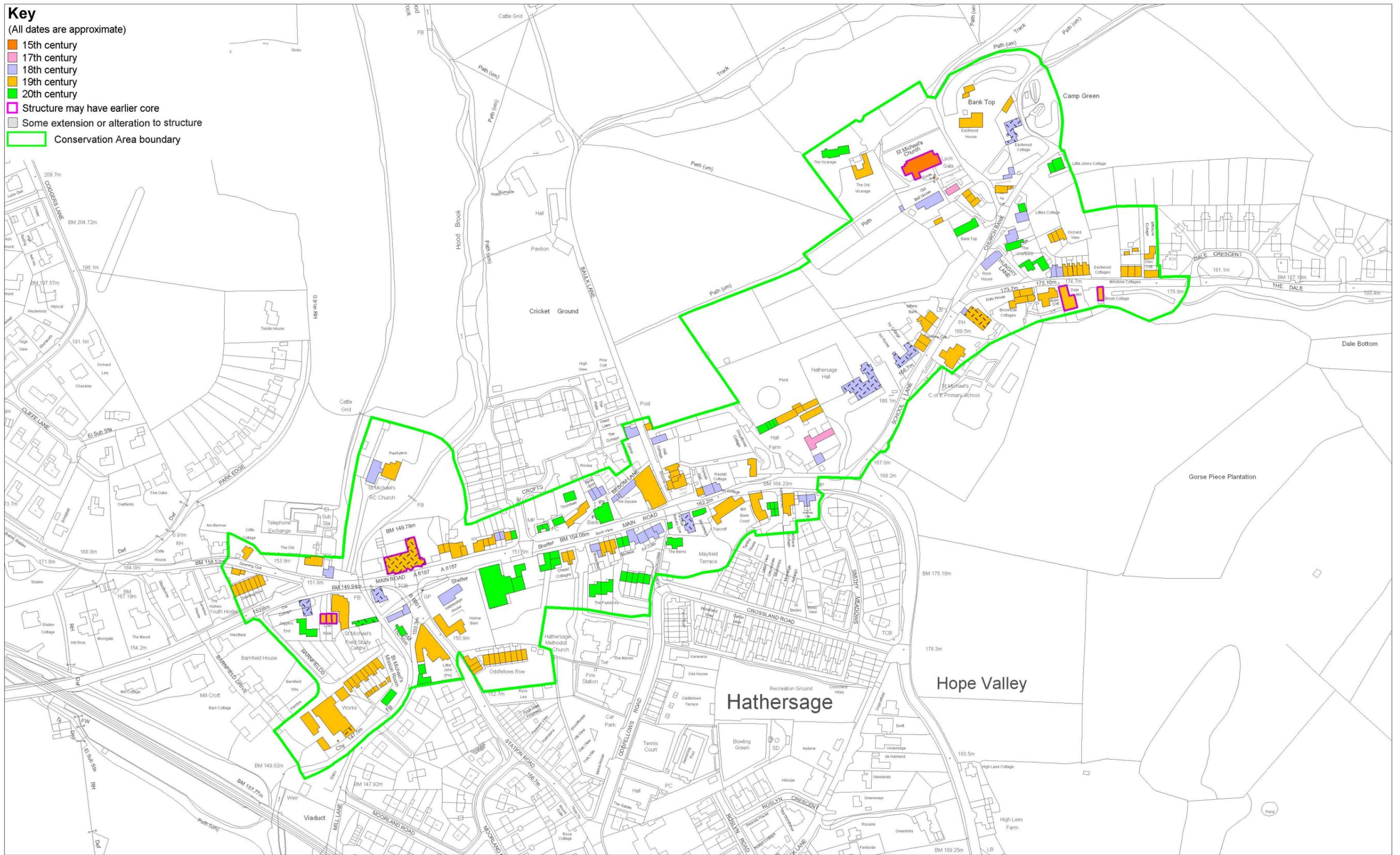


Fig. 8. Architectural Development within Hathersage Conservation Area

6.0 PREVALENT AND TRADITIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS

6.1 The predominant building material in the Conservation Area is millstone grit. The use of the local stone throughout the Conservation Area has provided a strong unifying element.

6.2 The stonework in Hathersage is normally dressed, brought to courses often with a tooled surface. There is some limited use of render and ashlar but this is not typical of the area. Stone has also been used for external architectural details such as copings and quoins. Chimneys and window and door surrounds are also constructed from dressed stone. Much of the stonework in the village has a dark patina which is a reminder of the village's industrial past.



P6.1 Surface dressed coursed gritstone on Downing Row; note 1834 datestone

6.3 There is one red brick building in the Conservation Area at Hall Farm, originally built in the late eighteenth century as a malt kiln (Buxton, 2005). This material is alien not only to Hathersage but also the wider locality.

6.4 Stone slate is the predominant material used on roofs, although blue slate and concrete tile can also be found in the Conservation Area. Often there are stone coping details at verges. Gable verges have a mortared finish. Timber barge-boards are not part of the area's vernacular.



P6.2 Stone slate roofs and a blue slate roof

6.5 The majority of domestic chimney stacks are coursed gritstone but a few brick stacks can be found. There are, however, some ashlar gritstone stacks with banding and drip courses.



P6.3 Coursed gritstone chimney stacks with an ashlar stack on gable end



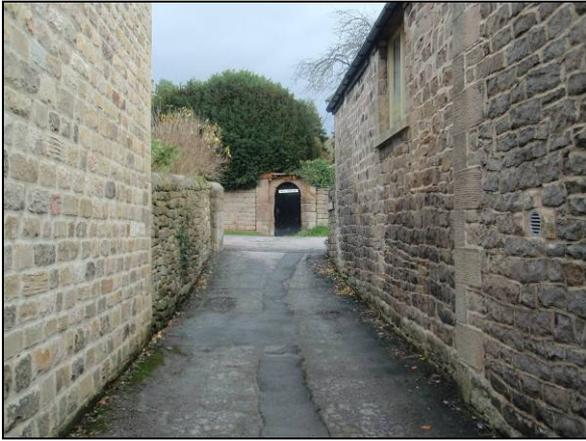
P6.4 Nineteenth Century Ashlar chimneys at Eastwood House

6.6 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.

6.7 The dominance of stone walls is particularly evident in the area around The Dale, Bank Top and the Church. There are a variety of walling types in the Conservation Area and examples of both drystone and mortared walls can be found. The majority of walls are constructed to courses rather than built of random stone. 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.

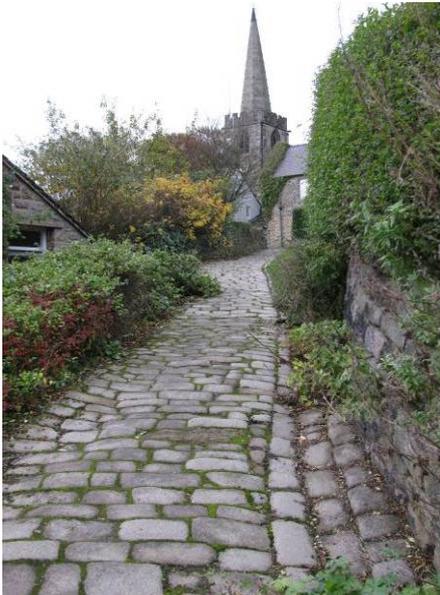


P6.5 Coursed Boundary walls on Church Bank



P6.6 A mixture of building and boundary walls on Besom Lane/Hall Lane.

6.8 Prior to the early twentieth century, Hathersage's roads would have been unmetalled tracks. The main roads are now surfaced in tarmac as are the pavements, some of which have stone kerbs. There are some areas of traditional paving within the village, some of which is historic, such as Church Bank, and some is modern but in a traditional style, like that which fronts Bank Cottages. There are also a few areas paved with stone setts within the grounds of some properties, some of which is twentieth century.



P6.7 Stone surface on Church Bank

6.9 With regard to street furniture, the majority of street lights are modern and utilitarian. There are some examples of swan-neck lights which have been adapted for modern use.



P6.8 Historic Lantern, Hathersage Churchyard

6.10 The most notable historic lanterns are the one in the churchyard above the entrance to the old Vicarage, and the cast-iron column erected in 1914 in memory of Colonel A J Shuttleworth JP of Hathersage Hall.



P6.9 Ornamental Lamp Column at the junction of Station Road and Main Road

6.11 As the A6187 runs through Hathersage, the Conservation Area inevitably contains a high number of road signs and markings, including a pedestrian crossing with traffic lights on Main Road. Signage is particularly noticeable at the junction of the A6187 and the B6001.

6.12 There are two historic mileposts within the Conservation Area; one is a Grade II listed cast iron post situated to the east of Brook Cottage on Main Road on the boundary of the Conservation Area. This milepost is associated with the 1758 Sheffield to Manchester turnpike road. The other is an unlisted stone milepost located on the verge at the entrance to The Crofts.



P6.10 Unlisted stone milepost and cast-iron listed milepost

6.13 There is a K6 phone box near the junction of Station Road and Main Road.



P6.11 K6 Phonebox near the junction of Station Road and Main Road.

7.0 THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRUCTURES AND SPACES

General

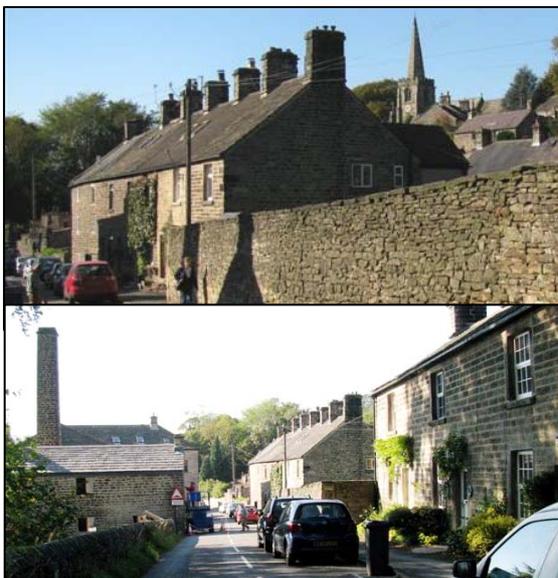
7.1 Part of the special interest of Hathersage lies in its setting on the bottom of the Derwent Valley and within the cleft of The Dale, surrounded on all sides by hills. This means that from almost any location within the village, hills can be seen above or between the buildings, providing a green backdrop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

7.2 There is a distinct difference in character between the eastern end and western end of the Conservation Area: the eastern end extends from the historic core on Church Bank and Bank Top and within The Dale, to the Parish Room and the Methodist Church entrance on Main Road; the western end includes the rest of the Conservation Area, including the Mill Lane and Barnfields area at the south-western corner. The remainder of this section, therefore, addresses the two areas separately, to simplify description; the eastern end is separated into the historic core and the east end of Main Road.

Eastern end of the Conservation Area

Historic Core

7.3 The Church of St. Michael and All Angels is a key focal point within the historic core of Hathersage, with the tall spire visible from much of the eastern end of the Conservation Area. The tall mill chimney at the bottom of The Dale mirrors the spire at the top, and the two structures provide symmetry and frame the historic core between them.



P7.1 The church & mill chimney frame the historic core

7.4 The predominance of local building materials and the vernacular scale and style of buildings in this part of the Conservation Area mean that the historic core of the settlement blends comfortably into the surrounding landscape, with buff-coloured gritstone walls and brown/grey roofs creating a fairly uniform colour palette throughout.

7.5 In most places the lanes are edged by stone walls, either boundary walls or the walls of the buildings themselves. These stone walls provide a continuity that links the buildings and spaces through the historic core of the settlement.

7.6 There is no consistent orientation of buildings and no regular layout within the historic core. The area therefore has an informality to its character. Properties cluster haphazardly up Church Bank towards the church at the top of the hill, with differing orientations and heights providing variety to the scene. The Dale bottom is characterised by short terraces of two- or three-storey cottages facing the road on its north side, with the larger-scale buildings, including the former mill building and the Scotsman's Pack Inn on the south side, presenting largely blank side elevations to the lane.

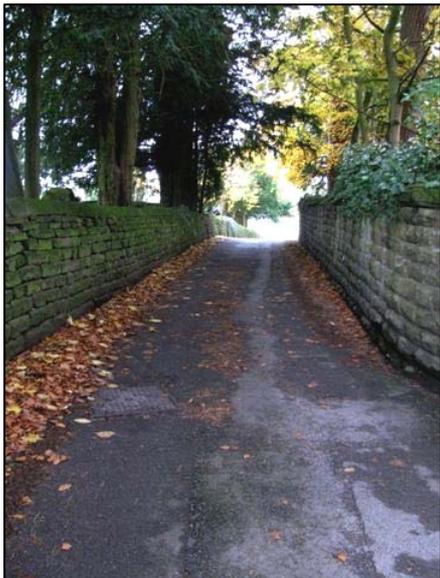


P7.2 Variety of orientations and heights of properties on Church Bank

7.7 Bank Top is characterised by long-ranging views of the surrounding hills across the rooftops of properties further down the hill and panoramic views to the west from the car park by the church.

7.8 The church is positioned on the highest point of the ridge at Bank Top and dominates the north-eastern edge of the Conservation Area, blocking views to the south from the car park. The old Vicarage is also a dominant feature here, blocking views to the west; its frontage faces away from the public domain, so that only its rear and side elevations are visible, giving it a strong sense of privacy. Eastwood House is located to the east within its own grounds, and is partially hidden behind mature trees, so that from the car park only its chimney stacks are visible above the trees. There is a feeling of seclusion and tranquillity here, with a sense of being in the

countryside rather than on the edge of a fairly large rural settlement.



P7.3 Trees form a dark tunnel on Church Bank

7.9 Camp Green has little impact on the Conservation Area, as much of it is now wooded and it is contained within the gardens of private residences.

7.10 The trees lining the east side of the churchyard and the west side of the boundary to Eastwood House form a dark tunnel along Church Bank during the summer months. The lane drops downhill to either side of the tree-lined section, so that light can be seen at each end, providing a hint of the views beyond and creating a sense of expectation.

7.11 The cobbled lane leading up to the church leads the eye towards what was originally the village green, now a private garden, with the church spire framed between the buildings of the former Bell Inn at the top of the hill. There are extensive views of the hills to the south and south-west over the garden walls of the former Bell Inn (now Old Bell House).



P7.4 Church framed between the former Bell Inn buildings

7.12 Church Bank opens out just to the south-east of the church lych gate, and is then narrowed immediately beyond this by the boundary wall to Bank Top Cottages. As a result, the north side of the boundary wall to these cottages forms a physical and visual separation between the church area and the rest of the historic core.

7.13 Church Bank twists and turns as it climbs up the hill, narrowing at points, so that there are numerous pinch-points, with blocked and open views, framed views and glimpses of views. This creates a sense of expectation and anticipation along the route in both directions.

7.14 From further down Church Bank, the mill building and tall chimney of the former Dale Mill come into view above the rooftops of Eastwood Cottages, with the hill immediately to the south of The Dale forming a green backdrop.



P7.5 Former Dale Mill building above rooftops

7.15 From the top of Hungry Lane, trees along The Dale rise above the rooftops, enclosing the built environment, blurring and softening the edge between the settlement and the surrounding landscape.



P7.6 Trees along The Dale soften the edge between settlement and landscape

7.16 Rock House is situated below eye level at the junction between Church Bank and Hungry Lane, so that its chimneys and roof stand out against the green backdrop of the hills beyond. The continuous wall along the north side of

Church Bank here, together with the rear wall of Rock House itself, create a pinch-point at the bend in the road below Rock House, closing in views down the lane and framing views of the hills to the south.



P7.7 Pinch-point and framed views on Church Bank

7.17 There are framed views of the church spire from the bottom of The Dale, between buildings and above roofs. From the bottom of Hungry Lane, the heavily rusticated stonework to Rock House contrasts with the plain lines of the church spire visible next to it. The ornate gate piers to Rock House also contrast with the simple gritstone walls which edge the lanes to either side.



P7.8 Rusticated stonework to Rock House next to the church spire.

7.18 At the north-eastern boundary of the Conservation Area, the built environment thins out and appears seamlessly to merge into the trees further along The Dale.

7.19 The former mill building and Eastwood Cottages are positioned edge-on to the back of the pavement, enclosing the road here. These buildings together provide a gateway into and out of the Conservation Area along The Dale.

7.20 The north-east corner of the mill building juts into the road and this, together with the bend

in the road to its west, prevent views ahead on entry into the Conservation Area from here.

7.21 The Arts and Crafts style of the Scotsman's Pack Inn is in marked contrast, both architecturally and visually, with the more traditional styles and materials through the rest of the historic core.

7.22 Entering The Dale from the south-west, the road bends round to the back of the Scotsman's Pack, preventing views ahead. Trees on the north side of Church Bank further obscure views and give the impression of a rural lane leaving the settlement, rather than leading up to the oldest part of the village.



P7.9 Blocked views on entering The Dale from the south-west

7.23 From the bottom of Church Bank, there are no views into the main commercial centre of the settlement and the view ahead is dominated by the hills to the south-west, which soften the twin gables of the school building.

East end of Main Road

7.24 At the bottom of School Lane, Main Road bends sharply to the south-east beyond the Conservation Area boundary, so that views from the west terminate in the grassy slope that rises immediately beyond the edge of the Conservation Area here. The historic separation between the settlement and its surrounding landscape can be clearly seen here.

7.25 From the eastern edge of the Conservation Area, Mill Bank Court dominates the view ahead, appearing to tower over the buildings further down the hill on the opposite side of Main Road, helping to frame views of the distant hills above their rooftops. Its position edge-on to the back of the pavement helps to accentuate its dominant presence in the street scene.

7.26 Buildings line both sides of the road here, and are typically oriented to face onto the road, positioned edge-on to the back of the pavement, or with boundary walls edging the back of the pavement. This provides a degree of enclosure at the eastern end of Main Road,

accentuated by the relative narrowness of the road here.



P7.10 Mill Bank Court appears to tower over buildings down the hill

7.27 Although development along Main Road is linear, slight bends in the road at its eastern end mean that buildings appear to jut into the road in places, restricting views of buildings further down the road and adding variety to the vista when moving from east to west.

7.28 Main Road runs downhill beyond Topcroft so that there are long-ranging views of the hills to the west and south-west over the rooftops of properties further down the road. From the east, these views are framed by the gable end of Topcroft, which faces up the road. The rendered frontage of Brook Cottage at the bottom of the hill faces up Main Road, terminating the vista from the east.



P7.11 Topcroft frames views of hills

7.29 From Morley Lodge, the view to the east is closed in by a series of gable ends offset behind each other along the north side of the main road, and by the north-east corner of Topcroft, angled in towards the road, so that the view ahead appears to terminate in the wall of trees above Hall Farm. The tall Mill Bank Court building, at the top of the hill, provides a visual

termination to the south side of the road, with the hills beyond forming a backdrop.



P7.12 View ahead is closed in and terminates in a wall of trees

7.30 The long-standing agricultural complexes which, until recently, made a significant contribution to the historic character and appearance of the main route through Hathersage, have now been converted to residential use. Ibbotson's Farm was the most central of the historic farms, and its buildings are more prominent in the street scene, being set closer to the road edge than the other former farm complexes. The main farm buildings, converted since the Conservation Area was designated, now retain only a few features to disclose their agricultural origins and the gable ends of the former barn at the western end, which was originally positioned edge on to the road itself, were foreshortened to make way for a pavement, reducing the sense of enclosure here. Although these changes have largely removed the historic agricultural character of the Conservation Area at this point, the main farm buildings still retain their historic physical relationship to the public domain, facing the road and positioned close to its edge.

7.31 The former Hathersage Inn and Mill Bank buildings are considerably larger than most of the buildings nearby and further to the east, but still reflect the local vernacular, constructed using local materials, in a traditional style. As a result, these buildings sit harmoniously within the street scene. In contrast, the early twentieth century NatWest Bank building is constructed using large ashlar blocks of stone and its scale, style and detailing do not follow the local vernacular, so that it dominates views along the road in both directions, adding a suburban town centre element in sharp contrast to the traditional vernacular of the settlement.

7.32 The gable end to the former barn at the western end of Ibbotson's Farm and the tall NatWest building on the south side of Main Road, together frame views through to the west side of the Conservation Area and the hills beyond.



P7.13 Former barn and NatWest Bank frame views to the west

7.33 Besom Lane and Baulk Lane retain much of their historic character, still displaying the overall form visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6), creating a triangular street layout with the Main Road. The largely blank rear wall of the former barn to the Hathersage Inn encloses Besom lane on its south side, separating it visually and physically from the main road. This, together with the narrowness of the lane, its cobbled floor treatment and the traditional orientation of Bank Cottages facing on to the edge of the lane, enables this area to represent the historic character of the place more authentically than the twentieth century-influenced parts of the Conservation Area further to the west.



P7.14 Besom Lane retains its historic character

7.34 As in the historic core area, Besom Lane and Baulk Lane are characteristically edged by stone walls, either boundary walls or the walls of the buildings themselves. These run from Baulk Lane to follow the northern edge of the Conservation Area around the boundary of Hall Farmhouse and Hathersage Hall to Bank Top. This provides a continuity linking the buildings and spaces of the historic core of the settlement to the historic area around Baulk and Besom Lane. The church spire can be glimpsed from this area, reinforcing the connection between

these more historic and undeveloped parts of the village and the settlement's historic core.



P7.15 Church spire glimpsed from Besom Lane

7.35 On Baulk Lane The Cottage, Hall Cottage and the barn to its rear all face south, so that their frontages are visible when approaching from the main commercial centre of the settlement and their rear elevations are visible when approaching from the north, with largely blank gable ends presented to the lane itself.

7.36 The high wall to the side elevation of the former Hathersage Inn and the side elevations of Morley Lodge, enclose the south end of Baulk Lane, framing its junction with Main Road.

7.37 Looking east towards Besom Lane from the Parish Room on Main Road, a series of gable ends and chimney stacks frame views of the hills to the east.



P7.16 Framed views of hills from the Parish Room

7.38 The row of buildings including the Post Office, positioned front-on to the lane and angled away from Main Road, lead the eye along the lane to the older properties on Besom Lane, although the prominent NatWest Bank building on the corner diminishes the impact of this and

overpowers Bank Cottages in terms of scale and massing.

Western end of the Conservation Area

7.39 To the west of the entrance to the Methodist Church, the historic character of the Conservation Area has been diminished by twentieth century development, rebuilding and infill. The twentieth century developments on the south side of the road now occupy an area that was still mostly open land as recently as the 1930s (see Section 3, photograph 3.5). The modern world dominates here, with the extensive forecourt of the petrol station contrasting starkly with the more traditional properties on the north side of the road to the west of The Croft. Tarmac dominates here and at the entrance to The Croft, with a large area of hard surfacing in front of the Parish Room also contributing to the reduction in historic character in this part of the Conservation Area.



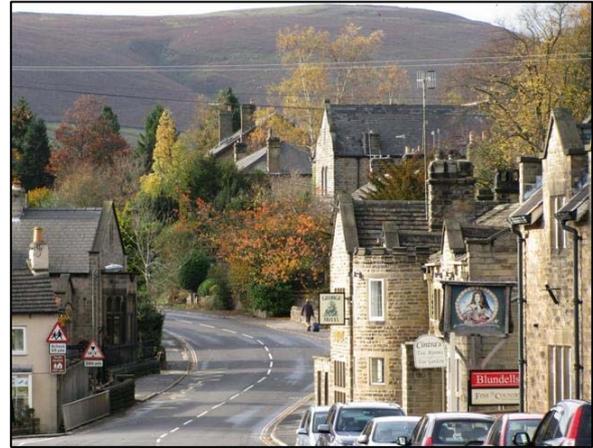
P7.17 Petrol Station forecourt contrasts starkly with more traditional properties across the road

7.40 To the west of The Crofts, the north side of Main Road still retains elements of the settlement's traditional historic streetscape: buildings are constructed using traditional materials, largely in the local vernacular style and oriented to face the road, with only occasional, small spaces breaking the continuous building line; the Royal Bank of Scotland and the George Hotel are positioned edge on to the back of the pavement and the smaller buildings to east and west of the Bank are set back a short distance behind stone boundary walls, which themselves edge the back of the pavement.

7.41 Looking east from this part of the Conservation Area the large, twentieth century NatWest building is prominent in the street scene, dominating the smaller, older, more traditional vernacular buildings nearby. The building interrupts the softer line of the hill rising to the east, which would otherwise have formed a backdrop to the vista from here.

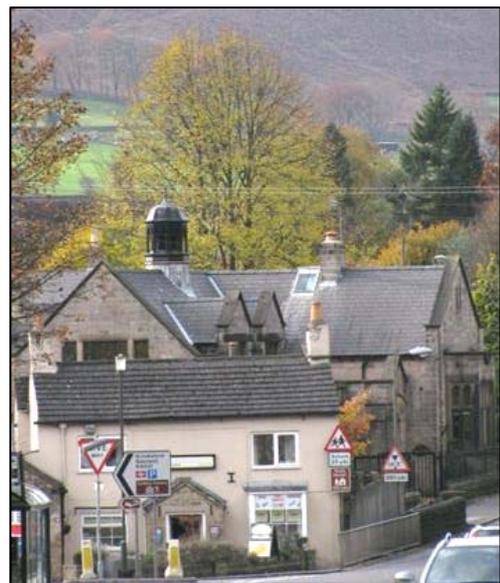
7.42 Looking west, the front-facing gables of the Royal Bank of Scotland mirror those of the George Hotel, the Education Centre and the Youth Hostel, just outside the Conservation

Area. Together these frame the western exit from the main commercial centre of the village.



P7.18 Front-facing gables frame the western exit from the main commercial centre

7.43 The black-painted bell-tower to the Education Centre is an interesting architectural feature, silhouetted against the green backdrop of surrounding trees and hills when viewed from both east and west.



P7.19 Trees form a backdrop to the Education Centre Bell-tower

7.44 The junction of Station Road and Main Road is particularly wide, with broad pavements, so that the dominant element in the street scene is tarmac.

7.45 The George Hotel is a prominent feature when entering the Conservation Area from Station Road. Its rebuilding in the early twentieth century increased its footprint considerably and reduced its historical and architectural coherence, so that it spreads across an extensive area at the bottom of the hill on Main Road, dominating the street scene here.

7.46 The Hood Brook, of historical significance to the industrial development of the settlement from the beginning of the nineteenth

century, now has little impact on the Conservation Area, as it is hidden from view on the south side of the road.

7.47 The bend in the road near the entrance to Barnfields prevents views into the main commercial centre of the settlement from the western boundary to the Conservation Area. The gable end of The Cottage, set at a slight angle to the back of the pavement, with its north-west corner projecting towards the bend in the road, prevents views towards the boundary from further east.

7.48 The only element of the former Barnfield Works that has an impact on the Conservation Area on entering from the west, is the tall chimney, as the mill buildings are set at a lower level, down a long, enclosed drive. From here, hills appear above rooftops in most directions, although the hills to the south, visible above the roofs of the mill buildings, are now dominated by twentieth century development.

7.49 The remaining section of the Atlas Works, partially hidden at the rear of the Education Centre, retains its nineteenth century industrial appearance, contrasting with the more modern building in front of it in both height and architectural style. The building, together with the nineteenth century industrial terrace at Downing Row on the other side of Main Road, are a significant reminder of Hathersage's industrial inheritance.

7.50 Looking down Main Road from the Education Centre, the road ahead seems to disappear into the hills that lie directly to the east of the Conservation Area boundary.



P7.20 View east from the Education Centre

7.51 Higger Tor can be glimpsed through a gap in the hills above the roof of Cliffe Cottage, when entering the Conservation Area from Jaggars Lane. There is no view into the rest of the Conservation Area from here and the gable ends of Cliffe Cottage and Downing Cottage create a gateway into and out of the

Conservation Area, framing views of the hills to the south-east.



P7.21 Higger Tor above the rooftop of Cliffe Cottage

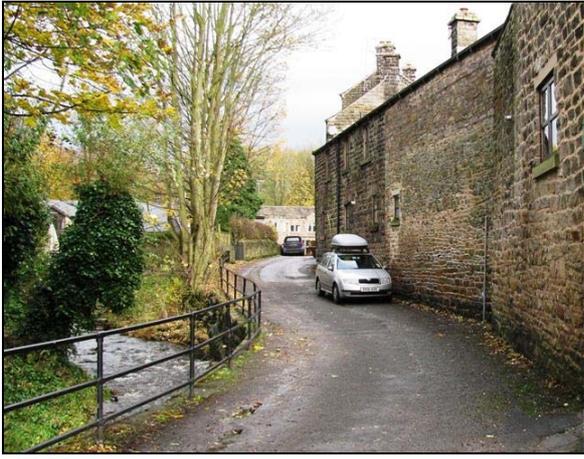
7.52 St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, set at the bottom of a long, tree-lined drive, is almost entirely hidden from the public domain.

7.53 The cluster of small buildings at Elliotts and Brook Cottage are dwarfed by the Little John Hotel and Education Centre, which rise above their roofs to the south and west respectively.

7.54 The gable end of the former barn to Hathersage House, together with Bank House just outside the Conservation Area and the Little John Hotel, act as a visual gateway out of the Conservation Area, with the inn preventing views south along Station Road from its junction with Main Road.

7.55 Oddfellows Row, just outside the Conservation Area, is positioned at right-angles to Station Road, facing south. Although now barely visible from the public domain, this industrial terrace pre-dates some of the other terraces nearby, including those within the Barnfield Mill complex and can be seen standing alone alongside Station Road and surrounded by fields on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6). The terrace is important as a relict of Hathersage's industrial past, as well as having associations with the Oddfellows Society.

7.56 Mill Lane is edged by the Hood Brook on its western side. Trees on the further bank of the stream, together with the tall, relatively blank rear elevation of the Little John Hotel, enclose the lane and prevent views of the rest of the settlement to the east. The tall chimney of Barnfield Mill can be glimpsed from here, but lends a neglected feel to the Conservation Area at this point, as it appears slightly dilapidated, with trees growing out of the top. This area, once full of noisy, dirty industrial activity, now lies quietly at the edge of the settlement, the dominant sound that of the stream.



P7.22 Mill Lane

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

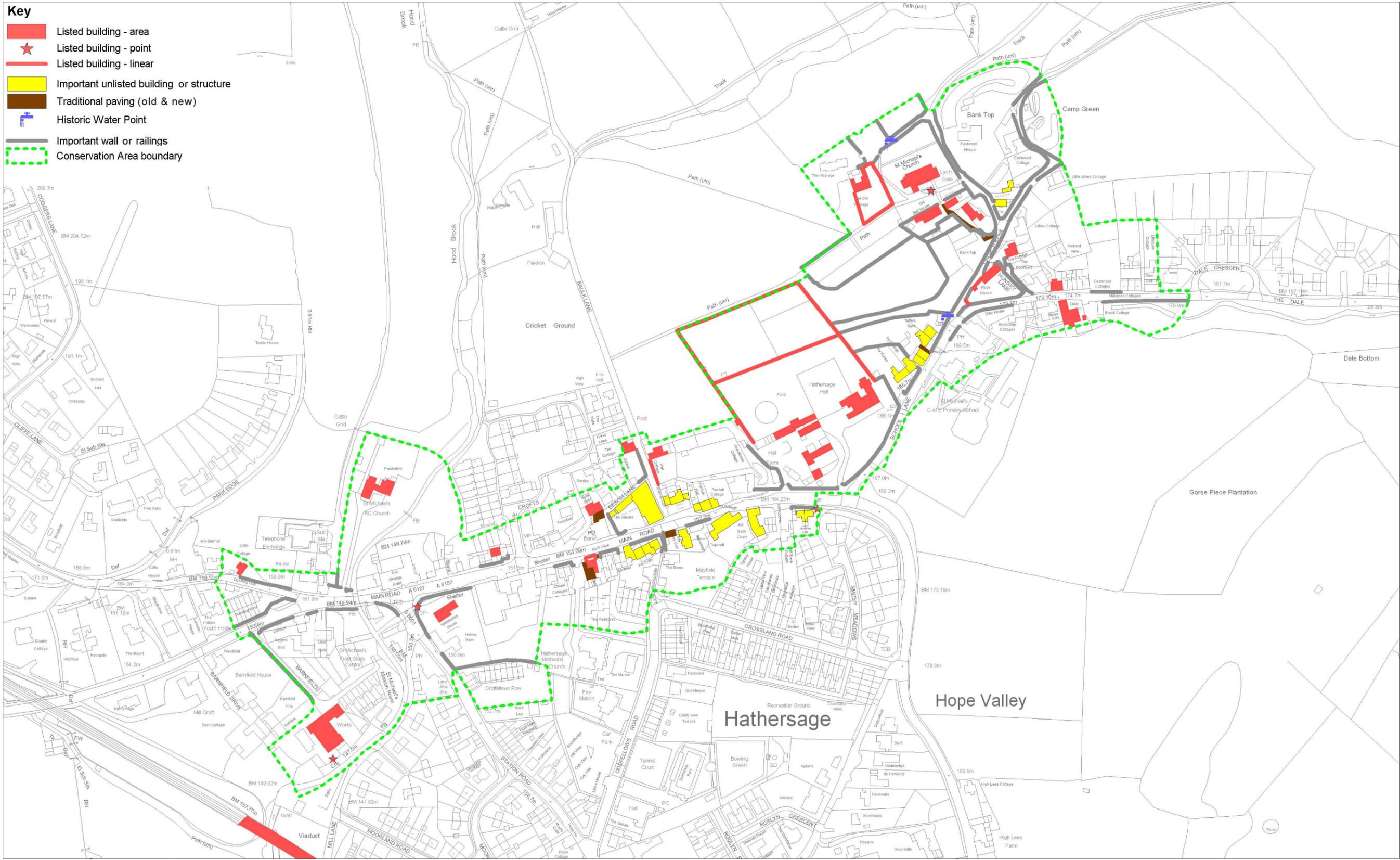


Fig. 9. Streetscape Features within Hathersage Conservation Area

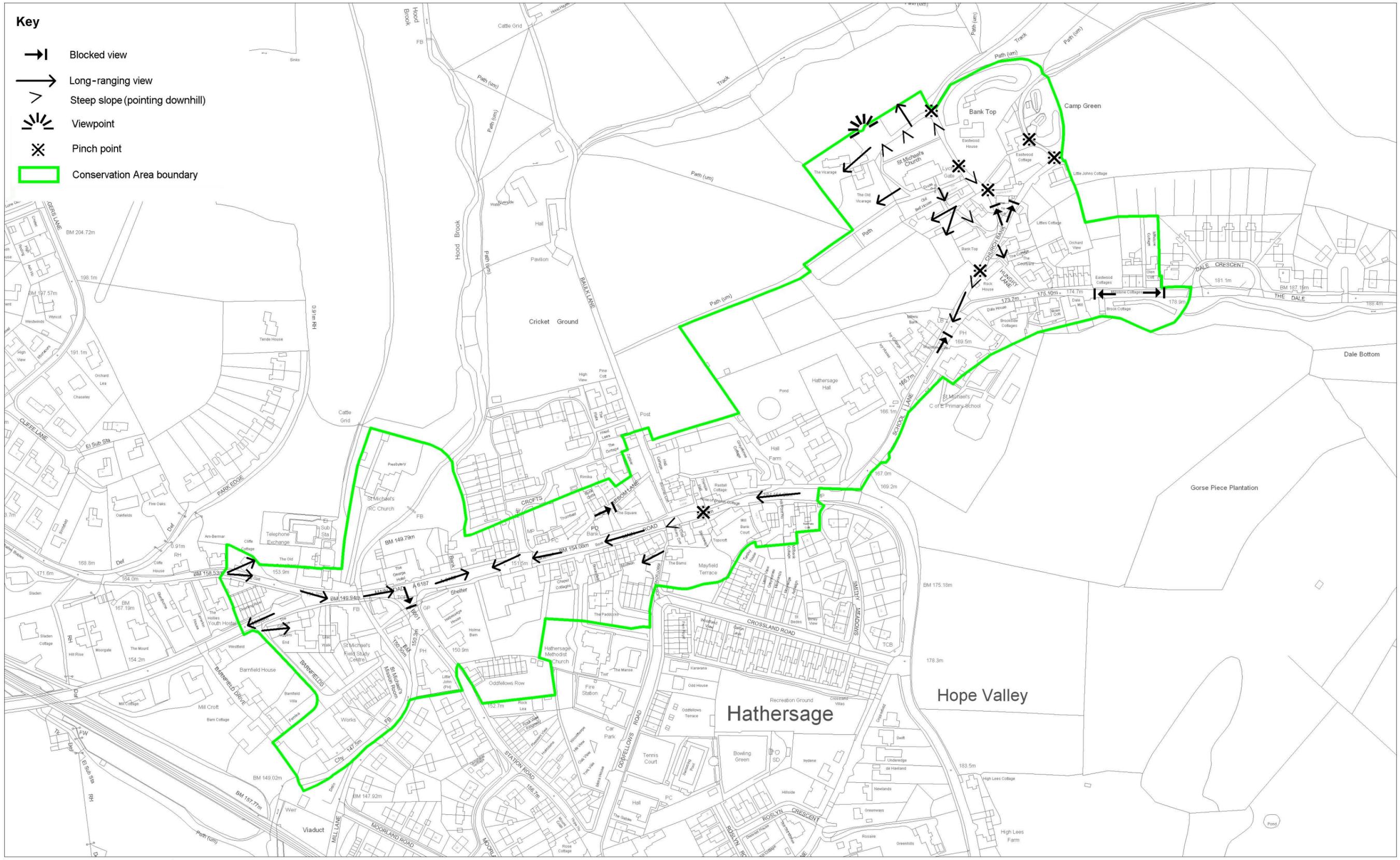
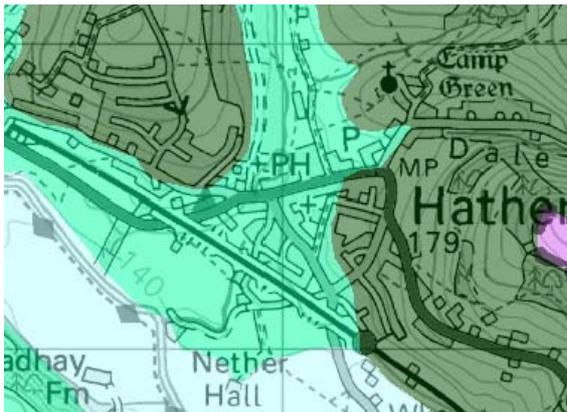


Fig. 10. Views within Hathersage Conservation Area

8.0 GREEN AND OTHER NATURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

8.1 The distinctive character of Hathersage is not solely derived from buildings. Trees, hedges, gardens, enclosed fields and other green spaces make an important contribution to the historic and aesthetic quality. 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) identifies Hathersage as being located within the Derwent Valley. More specifically it straddles two landscape character types; Valley Farmlands with Villages and Slopes and Valleys with Woodland. An extract from the LSAP map for Hathersage is shown below, the bright green section is located in Valley Farmlands with Villages and Slopes and the dark green areas are located in Slopes and Valleys with Woodland



P8.1 Extract from the LSAP Map showing the Landscape Category Boundaries relevant to Hathersage

8.3 The majority of the Conservation Area along Main Road belongs to the Valley Farmlands and Villages category. The LSAP describes this as 'settled pastoral landscape, often with a low-lying topography associated with a network of streams and damp hollows. This is an enclosed landscape, with views filtered through scattered hedgerows and tree-lined streams. Gritstone-built villages with outlying farms and dwellings are set within small to medium fields that are often bound by hedgerows.'

8.4 The LSAP states that 'Mixed hedges include hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel and holly as the main species. Ash and Oak are the principal tree species, giving way to willow and alder in the wetter areas whilst on drier ground bracken and Birch can be found'. Alder and Willow can

both be found growing alongside Hood Brook, on Mill Lane, but other species are also present.



P8.2 Trees and ivy alongside Hood Brook, Mill Lane

8.5 The areas around St Michael's Roman Catholic Chapel, Camp Green and The Dale fall within the Slopes and Valleys with Woodland landscape category. The LSAP describes this as 'A pastoral landscape with interlocking blocks of ancient and secondary woodland. On the tops of steeper slopes gritstone edges with boulder slopes below are a prominent feature and there are patches of semi-improved and acid grasslands with bracken on steeper slopes.' It goes on to identify the main tree species as Ash and Oak and states that, 'There is often good woodland ground flora reflecting continuous woodland cover for hundreds of years'.

8.6 Hathersage Conservation Area is not typical of these landscape types, largely because the settlement expanded significantly during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As a consequence, Hathersage contains a high percentage of non-native ornamental trees. Conifers are particularly common, and some of the more-mature specimens are likely to have been planted in the nineteenth century.

8.7 Evergreen specimen planting is typical of the Victorian taste. Species would have been chosen for their 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. Good examples can be found at Bank Top, particularly around Eastwood House and Cottage and St Michael's church.

8.8 St Michael's churchyard contains some good specimens of mature trees including Lime, Holly and Yew, some of which appear to be marked on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. One of the Hollies is a weeping variety and some of the Yews are clipped and shaped.

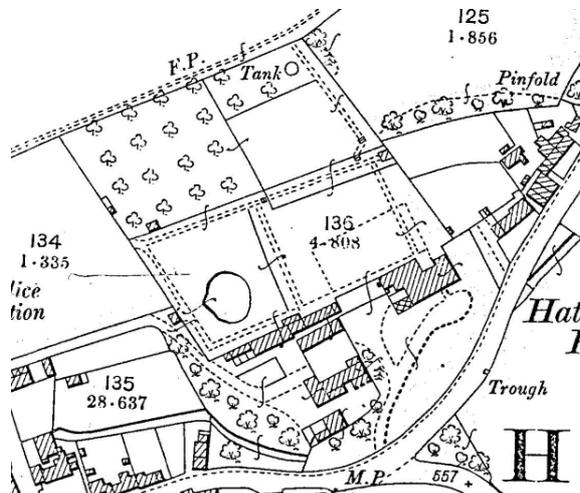


P8.3 Evergreen trees, St Michael's churchyard and Eastwood House

8.9 There are some quite dense areas of mixed species tree planting within the Conservation Area, notably near The Pinfold on School Lane, Camp Green, along The Dale, Mill Lane and surrounding St Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

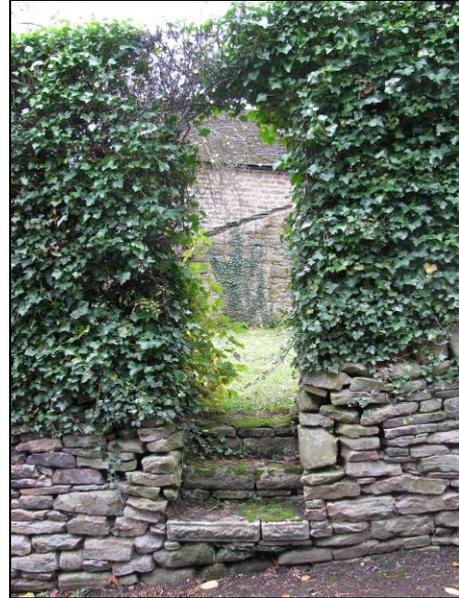
8.10 The garden to Hathersage Hall is of particular historic interest, although it is not open to the public, or visible from the street. The garden appears to date from the early to mid-eighteenth century. The trend at this time was to enclose gardens and keep nature, which was feared, at bay. A common design was to have compartmentalised gardens often divided into quarters, each having a distinct purpose such as water feature or fish pond, an orchard, a vegetable garden and an ornamental flower garden. At Hathersage Hall much of the original structure remains, including forcing walls for fruit growing, a pavilion and evidence of a water garden, and an orchard. Ordnance Survey map of 1898 clearly shows these features (Figure 7).

8.11 Hathersage Hall contains some particularly good examples of mature mixed species probably dating from the nineteenth century, but not as old as the garden structure.



P8.4 Hathersage Hall garden on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map

8.12 Conifer, (which is not a native species) is the predominant hedging species in the Conservation Area. Ivy is prevalent in Hathersage, often covering garden walls, so dense in places, particularly at Bank Top, that it is hedge-like. Ivy is also found as self-set undergrowth in heavily wooded areas like Camp Green, The Dale and Mill Lane.



P8.5 Ivy growing over walls at Bank Top

8.13 There is no large public open space within the Conservation Area, with the exception of the churchyard. Public footpaths around Camp Green allow access to open green space but most of this is outside the Conservation Area boundary. The main areas of public open space are outside the Conservation Area boundary, and include the Cricket Ground off Balk Lane and the Recreation Ground off Crossland Road, Oddfellows Road and Back Lane.

8.14 There is a small public space on Main Road near Hall Farm which contains a wooden seat, a litter bin and some planting.



P8.6 Small public space on the Main Road near Hall Farm.

8.15 Areas of mixed tree planting outside Hathersage Conservation Area make a positive

contribution to the setting of the village, enhancing views out.

8.16 It should be noted that the impact of deciduous trees on the Conservation Area changes throughout the year. Trees in full leaf give an area a different character to bare branches which allow more open views.



P8.7 Gorse Piece Plantation viewed from Bank Top

8.17 There are no SSSIs within Hathersage Conservation Area. However there are known to be bat roosts in the village and bats are a legally protected species. There are also some rare species of plant growing along Hood Brook. The Authority's Natural Environment Team should be contacted if works are proposed which would have implications for bats or plant life near Hood Brook.

9.0 CONSERVATION AREA SETTING

9.1 The Peak District Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (LSAP, 2009) locates Hathersage within the Derwent Valley regional landscape character area, which includes the Hope Valley. The Conservation Area straddles two distinct landscape character types: Church Bank, The Dale and the east end of Main Road lie within the Slopes and Valleys with Woodland landscape type; the rest of the Conservation Area lies within the Valley Farmlands with Villages landscape type, although other parts of the settlement to the north-west and south-east, outside the Conservation Area, lie within Slopes and Valleys with Woodland. The Eastern Moors regional landscape character area lies just to the north-east, with the gritstone edges that characterise this area, including Stanage Edge, visible above the settlement when viewed from the hills to the south-west of the village.

9.2 A key feature of the Derwent Valley is its rivers (LSAP, 2009). Two of the River Derwent's tributaries – The Dale and Hood Brooks - pass through the Hathersage Conservation Area and have had a significant influence on its historical development, as a small-scale industrial centre, from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

9.3 The Slopes and Valleys with Woodland landscape type is steeply sloping and pastoral, with permanent pasture in small fields enclosed by hedges or gritstone walls, irregular blocks of ancient and secondary woodland, narrow, winding lanes and gritstone-built villages with loose clusters of dwellings (LSAP, 2009). Some of these features can be seen within The Dale and on Church Bank.

9.4 The Valley Farmlands with Villages landscape type is a low-lying, settled pastoral landscape, with a rolling, in places undulating topography, associated with the lower-lying ground of the Derwent Valley and its tributaries (LSAP, 2009), notably the Dale and Hood Brooks within the Hathersage Conservation Area.

9.5 From outside the settlement, the only structure within the Conservation Area that can be clearly seen from most directions is the spire of St. Michael's Church. Historically, this would have been the only clearly visible structure signalling the existence of the settlement when approaching from afar. Now, most views into the settlement are dominated by the twentieth century developments surrounding the Conservation Area.

9.6 From north of Baulk Lane, just outside the Conservation Area, the differentiation between the two landscape character types can be clearly seen, with the hills to the south-east, within the Slopes and Valleys with Woodland area, rising above the lower-lying properties on

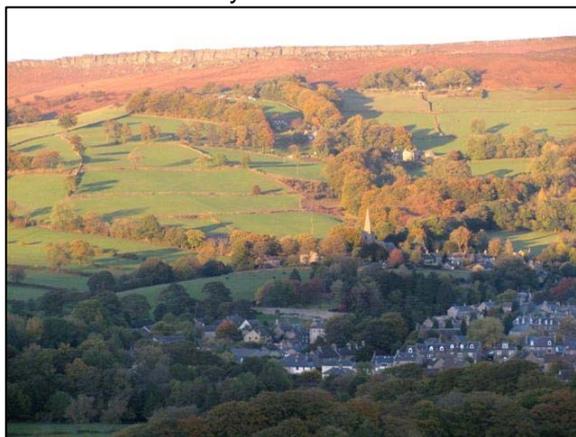
the north side of Main Road, within the Valley Farmlands with Villages area.



P9.1 Slopes & Valleys with Woodland rise above Valley Farmlands with Villages

9.7 To the north-east of the Conservation Area permanent pasture in small fields, enclosed by gritstone walls, can be seen rising up the slopes beyond the village towards Stanage Edge. This is a typical characteristic of the Slopes and Valleys with Woodland landscape type.

9.8 The hills to the south-west provide the most extensive view of the settlement and its setting, with Stanage visible to the north. The church spire can be clearly identified above the buildings through the rest of the village. The extensive twentieth century developments around the settlement, however, make it difficult to determine the boundary to the Conservation Area, so that it is not clear which buildings fall within the Conservation Area and which fall outside its boundary.



P9.2 Hathersage from the south-west

9.9 The modern developments to the north-west of the Conservation Area dominate views of the settlement when viewed from the north-east, with the church spire visible in the foreground and the Lafarge Cement Works, near Castleton, visible in the distance.

9.10 Approaching the Conservation Area from Hathersage Booths, the former Dale Mill chimney and mill building can be seen low down within the cleft of The Dale to the north, a reminder of the industrial history of Hathersage. In contrast, the parish church and a few surrounding

buildings are also visible on the top of the hill ahead, reflecting the more ancient pre-industrial history of the settlement.



P9.3 Views of The Dale and Bank Top when approaching from Hathersage Booths

9.11 Looking towards the Conservation Area from the north, the parish church and churchyard appear to be at a lower level, the rise of Church Bank barely visible, with the hills to the south-east forming a backdrop to the church. The lower-lying Dale Bottom is only identifiable by the dense line of trees which appears behind the church spire.



P9.4 View form the north

9.12 From the north-west, Higger Tor can be seen rising above the church spire. The former Vicarage can be clearly seen in front of the church from here, its boundary walls forming a clear edge to the Conservation Area.



P9.5 View form the north-west