

# Dark Peak

## National Character Area 51

The Dark Peak is an extensive area of high moorland and adjacent in-by-land comprising a large part of the Peak District National Park. The area is bordered to the north-west by the Manchester Pennine Fringe, to the north by the Southern Pennines and to the east by the Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe. Towards the south-east lies the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, and to the south-west the area adjoins the South West Peak. To the south there is a sharp transition with the contrasting limestone landscapes of the White Peak. Under 2% of the area is urban and over 8% is woodland. The National Park accounts for 84% of the area.

### SUMMARY

#### HISTORIC CHARACTER

- High densities of dispersed settlement, with farmsteads set in landscapes enclosed from the medieval period. There are some areas of regular enclosure including some designed 'estate landscapes' such as those of the Chatsworth Estate.
- Linear farmsteads are predominant, together with small courtyard-plan farmsteads (loose courtyards with buildings to one and two sides and regular L-plans). A few larger courtyard plans were developed on some estates, especially in the south-east part of the area.
- Field barns and field barn landscapes.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

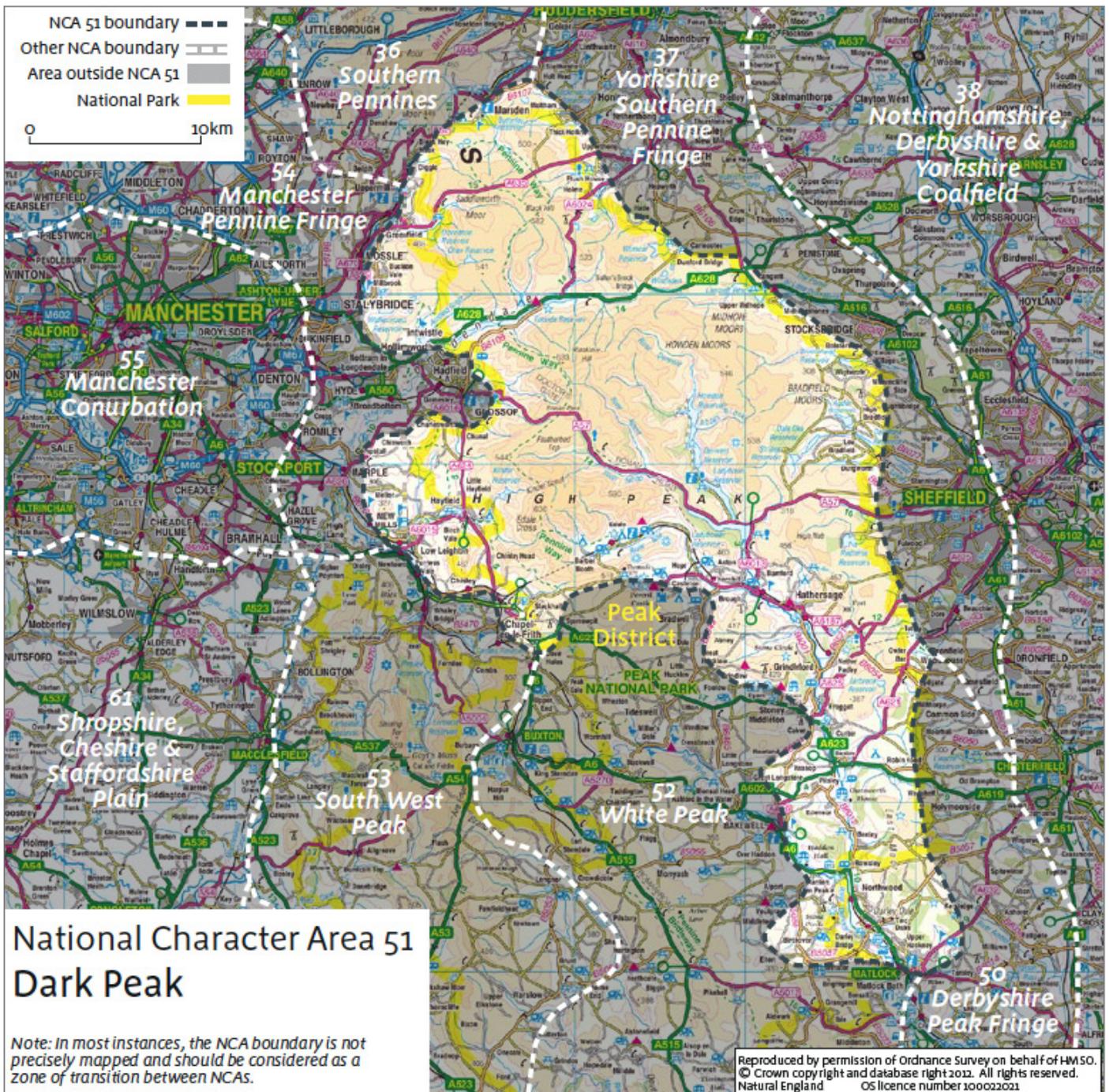
There is an exceptionally high survival of traditional farmsteads as in many of the other northern England uplands and upland fringes. The mapping of farmsteads in the Peak District National Park shows that, recorded from late 19th century mapping, 83% of farmsteads have more than half of their historic footprint surviving. This is a high level of survival in a national context. This significance is heightened by the fact that the farmsteads and working buildings, including their field barns, sit within a landscape which retains visible evidence for land use and settlement from the prehistoric period. Of special significance in a national context, and for the uplands of northern England, are:

- Working buildings with 18th century and earlier fabric, which are most commonly found attached to houses or found on high-status farmsteads.
- Cruck-framed barns such as those clustered in the Bradfield area.
- Planned estate farms in this area.

**PRESENT AND FUTURE ISSUES**

- The rate of redundancy for traditional farm buildings has accelerated in recent years, as in other upland and upland fringe areas of England, due to the replacement of stalling by loose housing and the replacement of hay production by mechanised bulk handling.
- Many farmsteads are in residential use, including some linked to ‘hobby farming’.

- The Photo Image Project (2006) recorded a low proportion in this National Character Area of listed working farm buildings converted to non-agricultural use (20%, the national average being 32%).
- The project also noted an above-average percentage (13.3%, the national average being 7.5%) of listed working buildings showing obvious signs of structural disrepair.



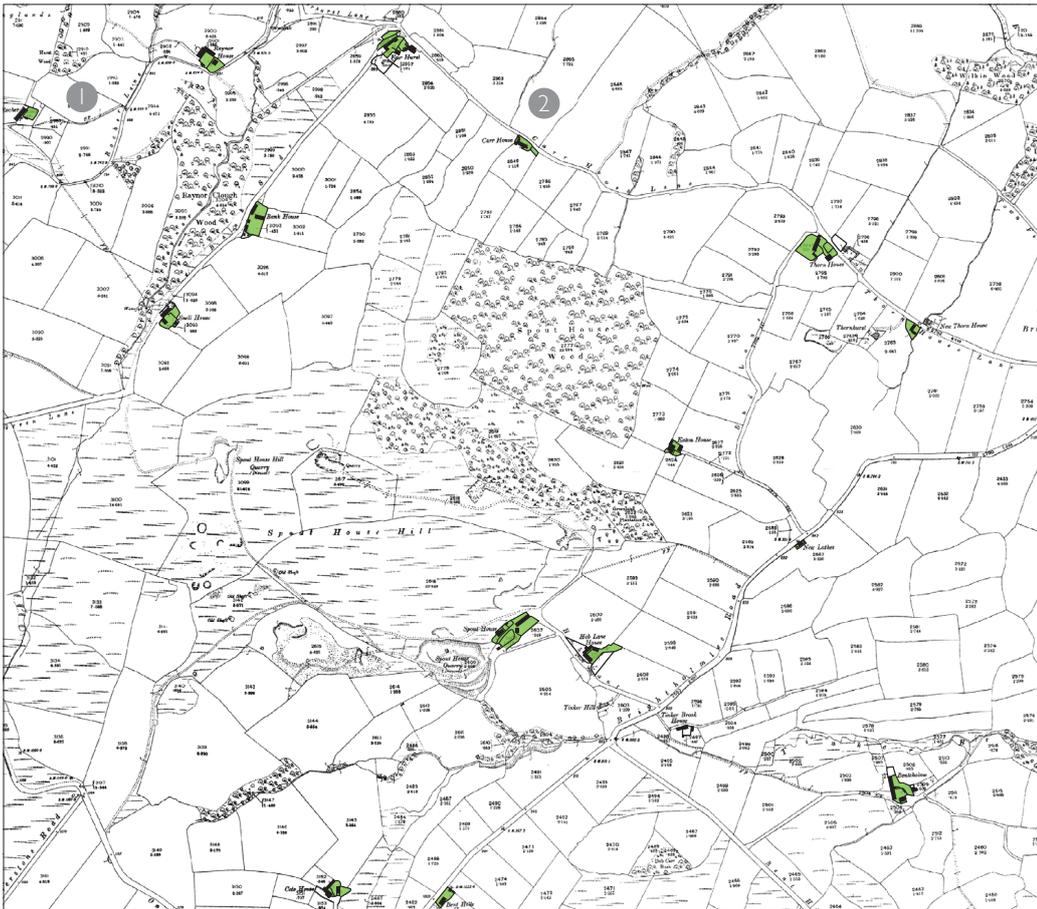
This map shows the Dark Peak, with the numbers of neighbouring National Character Areas around it.

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

- Peat development and the disappearance of the early tree cover on the high moors began in the early post-glacial Mesolithic. The lower moors result in part from the clearance of the native upland forests in the Neolithic and Bronze Age for agriculture. They have for centuries been utilised by surrounding communities for summer grazing, with peat, heather and bracken cut for fuel, bedding, roofing and fodder. There is extensive evidence, especially on gritstone uplands to the east of the Derwent valley, for Bronze Age settlement including hut circles and ring cairns with field systems and associated cairnfields; sufficient barrows survive to indicate that they relate to whole farming communities rather than being high status. The area was also exploited during the Romano-British period.
- Late Saxon royal manors, including Hope in the Hope valley, formed the core of extensive areas of medieval royal forest. Late 16th and 17th century gentry houses are a notable feature.
- The dense concentrations of industrial remains on gritstone uplands to the east of the Derwent developed in combination with agriculture, largely in contrast to later industrial development concentrated in the western industrial fringe and the Middle Derwent valley, southwards from Froggat to Matlock. These have more villages in valley bottoms, many the result of late 18th/19th century expansion with cottages and terraced housing. Water power was used on the Derwent and its tributaries from the medieval period, notably for powering bellows of smelting mills and, from the mid 18th century, cotton mills (the world's first cotton factory at Cromford, 1771, to the southern boundary is now designated within a World Heritage Site). The rivers Goyt and Etherow to the west powered cotton mills.
- The gritstone uplands to the east of the Derwent have dense concentrations of industrial remains. These include coal mines dating from the medieval period to the early 19th century, around whose relatively shallow shafts (operated by horse-gins and later by steam power) lie waste heaps and causeways; 18th and 19th century reverberatory furnaces (cupolas) for smelting lead (exported via Hull); and the waste and scars left from the production of millstones which were also exported eastwards (via Hull) from the 13th century.
- Ancient valley-side woodlands were managed on an industrial scale for charcoal-burning (platforms) and white-coal (drying kilns) production for the lead smelters.
- Open heather moorlands were predominantly managed for sheep grazing from the medieval period and accessed by trackways from valley bottoms. By the 19th century cattle rearing, to supply meat to the growing cities nearby, had grown in importance although sheep farming now tends to be dominant in the dales and on dale sides.
- Roads and tracks in the upland core – including those that linked upland grazing to lowland settlements - remain visible as hollow ways, superseded in the 18th and 19th centuries by the present road system.
- Grouse shooting developed as a major activity on open heather moorlands from early 19th century. Reservoirs and associated water catchment systems developed in the upland valleys of the northern moors from the 19th century.

## LANDSCAPE AND SETTLEMENT

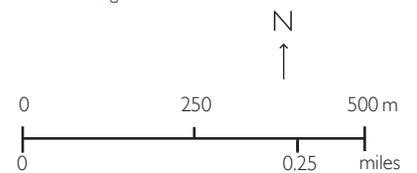
- Extensive woodland clearance on the moorlands combined with a warming climate at the end of the second millennium B.C. caused slopewash, the formation of peat and the growth of more impermeable and waterlogged areas. The result is a rich variety of upland habitats including internationally important blanket bogs and upland heathland.
- Ancient semi-natural woodlands cling to the valley sides, often with internal banks designed to define and protect former coppice and evidence for charcoal-burning (platforms) and white-coal (drying kilns) production for the lead smelters.
- Gritstone walls enclose the higher fields while hedgerows are more common on lower ground.
- Longdendale, Upper Derwent Valley, Edale and the Hope Valley exhibit a high degree of dispersal in the historic settlement pattern, with small hamlets and many individual farmsteads of medieval origin (especially in areas of former royal forest colonised from the 13th century) set in ancient and post-medieval regular and irregular enclosure and intermixed with houses and cottages. Isolated farmsteads on the escarpments rising from the Derwent Valley to the eastern moorlands also include some with medieval origins.
- Other isolated farmsteads result from intakes from the moor typically of 14th-17th century date, associated with small-scale enclosures. Some farmstead sites, including those associated with oval enclosures, could be pre-medieval and even prehistoric.
- There are some traces of medieval strip fields retained in patterns of enclosure around valley settlements (e.g. at Castleton in Hope Valley), and some survival (as at Chatsworth Park) of fossilised ridge and furrow.
- There are areas of late 18th/19th century large-scale and regular enclosure of the open moor and common, and large private improvement schemes undertaken during the 18th and 19th centuries by large landowners, such as the Dukes of Devonshire. Shelter belts to protect farmsteads.
- Some farmsteads in the lower dales (e.g. on Chatsworth estate in the middle Derwent) are set in landscapes with 19th century estate housing and plantations.

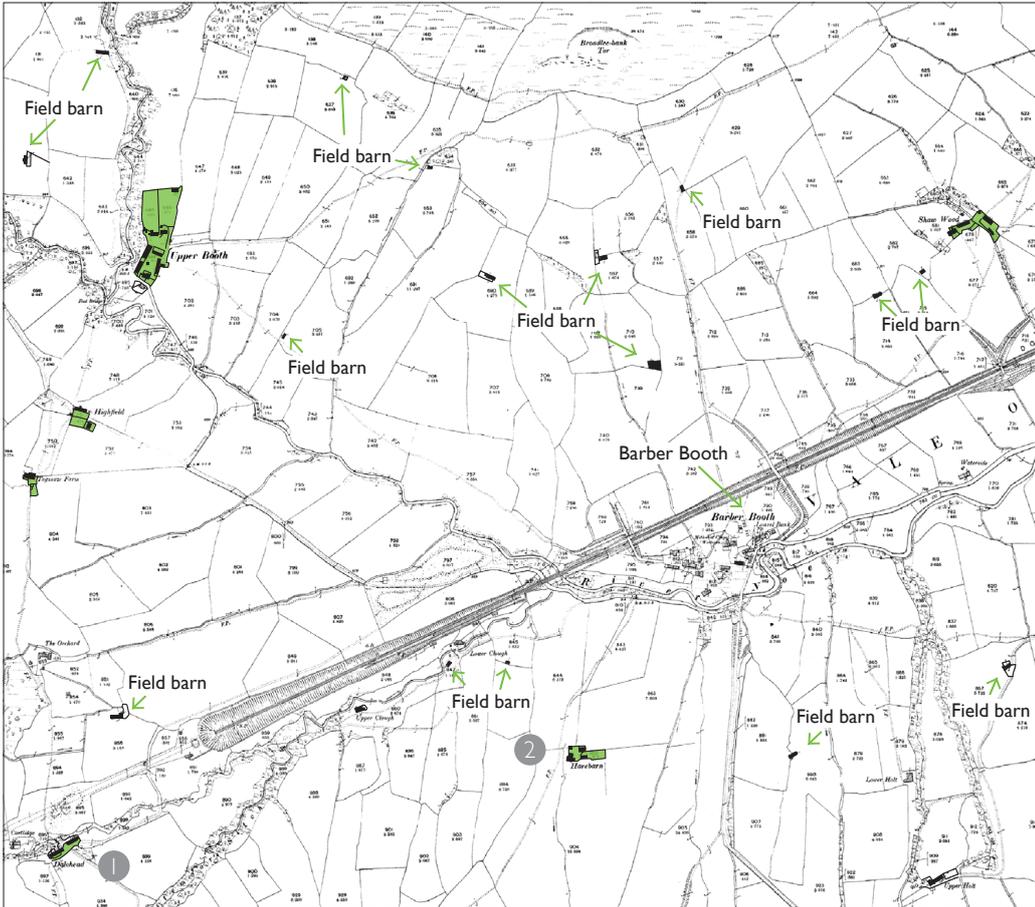


**Area north of High Bradfield**

This is a landscape of medieval dispersed settlement. To the north lie reservoirs and the conurbation of Stocksbridge. This small area has many dated 17th century houses and barns, including cruck-framed barns, set around common land dotted with many small gritstone quarries. Most farmsteads were built to linear plans, some developing from the 17th century into loose courtyard and multi-yard plans (as at 1), some being extended into L-shaped plans (2) and small-scale courtyard plans. Many fields have the irregular and ovoid shapes typical of medieval enclosure from moorland and woodland, interspersed with the rectilinear enclosures typical of 18th and 19th century survey-planned enclosure. The agricultural economy here changed in the 19th century from cattle rearing to dairying, including the supply of liquid milk by rail and then road for nearby Sheffield.

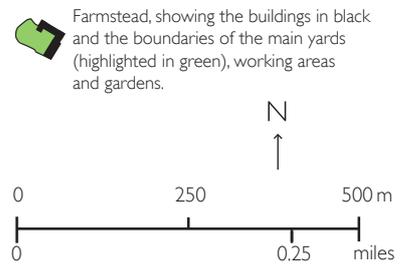
 Farmstead, showing the buildings in black and the boundaries of the main yards (highlighted in green), working areas and gardens.





**Vale of Edale centred on the hamlets of Barber Booth and Upper Booth**

The 'booth' name is indicative of settlements which originated in the medieval period as summer pastures for cattle. The general landscape is one of hamlets or folds in the valley bottom and small steadings (linear or small courtyard plans) set close under the dale side away from the road within small irregular fields enclosed by the 17th century. Cruck barns survive in the hamlet of Barber Booth and on isolated farmsteads. The 17th century and earlier farmsteads with recorded 17th century or earlier buildings are linear in form (for example at Dalehead, 1) and a small number of large farms developed around farmsteads with many yards for cattle and with a large combination barn (as at Upper Booth to the north west). Adjacent to Manor House Farm (2), located in an isolated position to the south, are what appear to be two tofts and crofts set in a large field, possibly evidencing an earlier nucleated settlement which has been abandoned and moved up the hillside. The abundant field barns provide testament to the importance of dairying here in the 19th century, liquid milk being exported to nearby towns by railway.



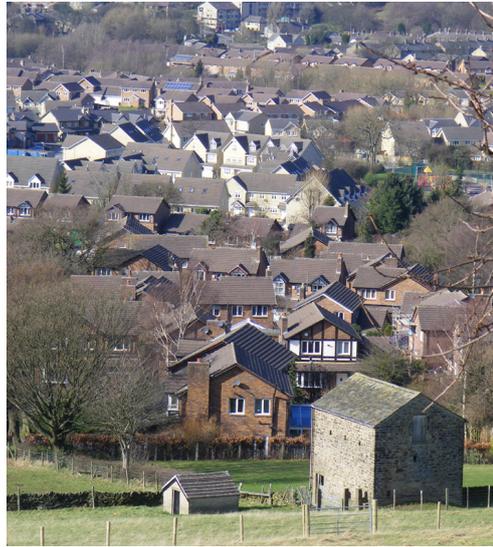
Hardtimes Farm, one of several isolated farmsteads caught between the conurbations of Glossop and Stalybridge. It sits in a landscape of 19th century enclosure, overlying earlier piecemeal enclosure. Photo © Jen Deadman



An upland mining area where isolated steadings and field barns sit within small irregular enclosures. The remainder of the area is divided into large irregular-shaped parcels by stone walls which snake across the landscape. Mine shafts and bell pits are dotted throughout the area. Photo © Jen Deadman



Snake Pass, High Peak. A small outfarm lying in the bottom of the steep-sided Woodlands valley. An inhospitable region where farmsteads sit on meagre piecemeal enclosure on the tight valley sides. Photo © Jen Deadman



Landscape above Glossop, in the north of the area. Here the dense mass of the conurbation ends abruptly as the land begins to rise above the valley bottom to the moorland tops. The barn sits in relict strip fields on the edge of the town, above which, behind and to the east, lie rectilinear fields of late enclosure. On the high moorland tops the enclosure has reverted back to moorland. Photo © Jen Deadman



View over Edale to the lower slopes of Kinder Scout. Dispersed settlements, isolated farmsteads and numerous field barns lie in a landscape of piecemeal enclosure delineated by hedged boundaries. Higher up the slope the walled rectilinear fields of 19th century enclosure are visible. In the foreground a linear farmstead lies in the shelter of mature hedgerow trees. Photo © Jen Deadman



LEFT and RIGHT: To the south west the landscape is more gentle and farmsteads (usually linear or small-scale loose courtyard types) lie scattered in fields of piecemeal enclosure with traces of medieval strip field cultivation (balks and ridge and furrow) overlain by later enclosure. Photo © Jen Deadman

## FARMSTEAD AND BUILDING TYPES

In a national context the area has a medium density of pre-1750 farmstead buildings.

### Farmstead types

Farmsteads were originally linear in form but the increase in the upkeep and overwintering of cattle in the 18th century gave rise to the development of the courtyard groups evident today. The key farmstead types that had developed up to the end of the 19th century, and that are still evident today, are:

- Linear farmsteads, which are still predominant. Some originate as medieval to 16th century longhouses and others developed as parallel or L-shaped plans with later barns, cow houses, cartsheds and stabling.
- Courtyard-plan farmsteads are mostly small-scale with buildings to one or two sides of the yard. Medium-scale courtyard groups and, more rarely, larger-scale farmsteads, developed on some estates from the late 18th century, often in combination with regular large-scale enclosure.
- Dispersed cluster farmsteads are common with a particular concentration on the western edge of the area. These farmsteads are often small in scale with one or two farm buildings.
- Small-scale farmsteads associated with secondary or dual employment in local industries.

### Building types

- Three- or four-bay cruck-framed barns of 15th to 17th century date (part of a South Pennines group).
- Combination barns dating from the 17th century, either with a wide range of functions (threshing barn, cow housing, stabling, hay lofts) or comprising threshing barns with full-height central threshing floor flanked by lofted bays for animal housing at either end and external openings for pitching hay.

- Two-storey ranges with cattle housing and haylofts over. Some with entries to gable end (a type found in Lancashire and Cumbria) and with inscribed pre-1750 dates.
- Distinctive 18th- and early 19th-century field barns with hay lofts above cow stalling, including bank barns with a lower floor built into the slope.
- Stables and cartsheds are frequently found adjoining the working buildings or as a component part of the combination barn. They are also found as free-standing buildings.
- On higher moorland sheep folds and short walled structures to provide shelter for sheep are found.

## MATERIALS AND DETAIL

- Sandstone and gritstone used either singly or in combination are the predominant building materials, the latter particularly for lintels and architectural detailing.
- Stone slates were often replaced by later Welsh slate roofs, increasingly used over the 19th century.
- Some 16th century or earlier timber-frame buildings remain, often surviving as cruck-framed buildings with later stone infill.

LINEAR PLANS



Farmstead set below the moor edge on the High Peak, one of many linear farmsteads occupying a remote and isolated position. It lies amongst fields of piecemeal enclosure. Photo © Jen Deadman



This huge linear range, lying in an area of pastoral and arable land, is set adjacent to a square of rectilinear fields called 'Peat Lands'. Within the range all the functions of a large mixed farm can be accommodated. At the heart of the unit is the threshing floor flanked right and left by cattle housing and stabling. A two-bay open-fronted cart shed stands adjacent to the farmhouse which is dwarfed by the working buildings. Photo © Jen Deadman



This small mixed farm of 46 acres on the eastern edge of the High Peak follows the laithe house plan which is common further north in the South Pennines. A combination barn adjoins on the return to form an L shape. The laithe house typically incorporated a barn under the same roof line. There was no internal access between the two. The high arched cart entry enabled a loaded cart to be led onto the floor of the barn, which could also be used as a threshing floor. A small opposed door was opened for winnowing. A byre with a loft over was often sited at the low end, and hay was stored at the upper end. Photo © Jen Deadman

L-PLAN WITH INTEGRAL HOUSE



Isolated farmstead on the Broomhead estate in the east of the area. It lies in an area of moor intake fields, beyond which are more regular fields of later enclosure. The plan form, an L-plan range of integral house and working buildings, is typical of the area. Photo © Jen Deadman

COURTYARD PLANS



A large isolated steading set in small regular fields of amalgamated strip fields below Abney Moor on the Dark Peak/White Peak border. The house is built to one of an L-plan yard of early-mid 19th century buildings. The house was extended to the right in the early-mid 19th century, and probably at that point the main 'polite' entrance was re-orientated away from the remodelled farmyard. It was in this period that the moorland (in the background) was enclosed with rectilinear stone boundaries. Photo © Jen Deadman.



Large farmstead set between Upper Midhope and Midhopestones. A long linear range of one and two-storeyed buildings, including the farmhouse, forms one side of a large courtyard arrangement. Photo © Jen Deadman



Hamlet of Upper Midhope. Late 18th century L-shaped range of working buildings steading, now converted. It comprises a long two-storey range with a byre with loft over flanked by a granary and a threshing barn. Adjoining at right angle is a single-storey range. The farmhouse stands away from the yard. Fields are small but regular, possibly due to the amalgamation of strip fields. Photo © Jen Deadman



Nether Booth, Vale of Edale. Regular U-shaped arrangement including this long linear roadside range, possibly 18th century. It fronts a large yard on the other side of which is a part-lofted combination barn with outshots. Photo © Jen Deadman



Mid-19th century estate farmstead in regular-shaped fields of 19th century enclosure. L-shaped regular courtyard arrangement with the large combination barn dominating the yard. Photo © Jen Deadman



18th century steading set under the lea of a hill, in a busy area of scattered small holdings. The landscape is a patchwork of small irregular fields interspersed with blocks of small rectilinear fields. The farmhouse is flanked by two combination barns to form a U-shape with an integral house. Photo © Jen Deadman



Remote 18th century farmstead set under moor edge escarpment. It is set at the end of a track and lies in fields of piecemeal enclosure. Unusual asymmetric loose courtyard arrangement with individual buildings grouped around the yard, the main component of which is a large combination barn. The house is L-shaped with a working building attached to the right. Photo © Jen Deadman

DISPERSED PLANS



Dispersed-plan farmstead at Castleton on the border of the Dark and White Peaks. The farmstead comprises a loose group of buildings set either side of a drove way which leads onto the moorland. Photo © Jen Deadman

COMBINATION BARNS



The high cart entry to this mid 19th century building is flanked by two cattle entries leading to lofted byres. The pitching holes are, unusually, circular possibly indicating an estate building. Narrow vents pierce the upper walls to provide ventilation to the hay lofts. Photo © Jen Deadman



The large combination barn can house a host of functions. This late 18th or early 19th century example dominates the large courtyard, providing threshing floor, large cattle byres, hay lofts and stabling. Photo © Jen Deadman



Roadside combination barn with outshot forming the return of an L-shaped plan form. The farmhouse lies apart. The outshot is not as common to the area as in other parts of the Peak District. It frequently houses a stable or sometimes acts as a cart shed. Photo © Jen Deadman



Highlow Hall barn near Hathersage. 17th century combination barn with hayloft above cattle housing. The eaves line was originally lower as there is evidence for raising to its present height. The front elevation is punctuated with entries, the shape of the massive lintels being a characteristic feature of 17th century buildings in the area. Photos © Peak District National Park Authority



COW HOUSE



Simple two-storey mid 19th century cow house comprising a hay loft over byres which complements the threshing barn to which it adjoins at right angles. There is no access between the two. Photo © Jen Deadman

FIELD BARN



Distinctive 18th and early 19th century field barns with hay lofts above cow stalling are a common sight. They are frequently seen clustered in areas of intensive lead mining and often take the form of a bank barn. 'Variant' bank barns, built across the slope with entry to the cowhouse in the gable end, are mostly 18th century in date: these typically had entries inserted into side walls to enable better access to stalls. Bank barns built along the slope (termed 'true bank barns') were built from the mid 18th century on most holdings. This field barn on hillside outside Glossop has entries in the side walls and a taking in door at the upper level in the gable. It is early 19th century in date. Photo © Jen Deadman

OUTFARM



On a much larger scale, this roadside bank barn has a threshing floor or cart shelter with an open hay mow to the right, and a byre, lofted over, on the lower side. Cattle entries are set in the gable end, and the integral outshot houses another byre. An additional open sided shelter shed has been added in more recent times, where cattle are still housed today. A small yard area has been created in the return. This arrangement could be classed as an outfarm. An outfarm comprises buildings and yard without a farmhouse, built to house cattle in the field with associated working buildings. They can be sited some distances from the farmstead. Photo © Jen Deadman

## FURTHER READING

This document is part of the Peak District Historic Farmsteads Guidance [[www.PeakDistrict.gov.uk](http://www.PeakDistrict.gov.uk)] which includes:

- A *Peak District Farmsteads Character Statement* which provides illustrated guidance on the character and significance of the area's traditional farmsteads and buildings.
- A *Farmsteads Assessment Framework* to help owners and applicants consider the potential for change of traditional farmsteads and their buildings before any application for planning, and to inform any scheme as it develops.
- *Farmstead and Landscape Statements* for the other National Character Areas in the Peak District.
- The *Peak District Farmsteads and Landscapes Project Report* which summarises the results of mapping the historic character, survival and date of farmsteads across the Peak District National Park.

The West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project, led by English Heritage (now Historic England), has also mapped the historic character, survival and use of farmsteads across the whole region. For the Summary Report of 2009 see <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/west-midlands-farmsteads-landscapes/>

This document has been written by Jeremy Lake, formerly of Historic England, and Bob Edwards of Forum Heritage Services with contributions from Ken Smith, recently retired Cultural Heritage Manager from the Peak District National Park Authority. Ordnance Survey maps are 2nd edition maps of c.1900, which show farmsteads after the last major phase in the building of traditional farmsteads in England. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2017).

For more on the National Character Areas see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

