

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITIES

5.1 The historic buildings within Bakewell contribute significantly to the character of the Conservation Area. The town contains a wide variety of building styles and types; making generalised statements about its architectural qualities difficult. Predominant trends can be identified but exceptions can be found in every case. Given there is such a diverse mixture, the town has a surprisingly unified appearance. The use of varied, but on the whole harmonious, building materials contribute to this (see Section 6).

5.2 Architectural unity in the Conservation Area is achieved through a similarity of scale, so that whether a building has one, two or three storeys it relates well in terms of proportion to its neighbours. This is helped by the topography of the settlement. Density of built form is high, particularly in the town centre. Buildings are normally two to three storeys; outbuildings are normally single or two storey. All Saints' Church is the tallest building in Bakewell and its spire is a key feature of many views within the Conservation Area and its settings.



P5.1 The density of the buildings is high in the town centre

5.3 Most properties within Bakewell Conservation Area face the street, often directly fronting the street or pavement. Even the higher-status eighteenth and nineteenth century properties address the street, whereas in smaller settlements within the National Park it is typical for such properties to be orientated towards the south or south-west, in order to maximise daylight. The exceptions tend to be nineteenth century or later developments such as Rock Terrace at the top of Fly Hill, and Dagnall Terrace, off Matlock Street; both of these have gable ends at right angles to the street.



P5.2 Rock Terrace has its gable end onto Fly Hill

5.4 Many buildings in Bakewell display polite architectural detailing. These tend to be buildings of status, for example All Saints' Church, grand houses of wealthy owners, nineteenth century commercial and public buildings. These were built to impress and are large-scale with fine detailing. These buildings would have been expensive to construct and they occupy prominent positions in the townscape, as physical representations of wealth and status.

5.5 The town also contains many vernacular buildings which are small-scale and of simple form with a solid, robust appearance. These are dispersed throughout the Conservation Area. The earlier cottages in the settlement tend to be long, low properties, with the later nineteenth century houses being taller, with more symmetrical proportions.



P5.3 Left, a seventeenth century vernacular cottage. Right, a nineteenth century house with symmetrical, polite detailing

5.6 There are 161 list descriptions, covering 240 listed buildings and structures in Bakewell Conservation Area. There are other listed buildings in the Parish of Bakewell which lie outside the Conservation Area boundary. A list of those within the Conservation Area can be found in Section 13. Fig. 13 shows the location of the listed buildings within Bakewell Conservation Area.

5.7 Many of Bakewell's unlisted buildings have historic and architectural merit and also make a positive contribution to the appearance

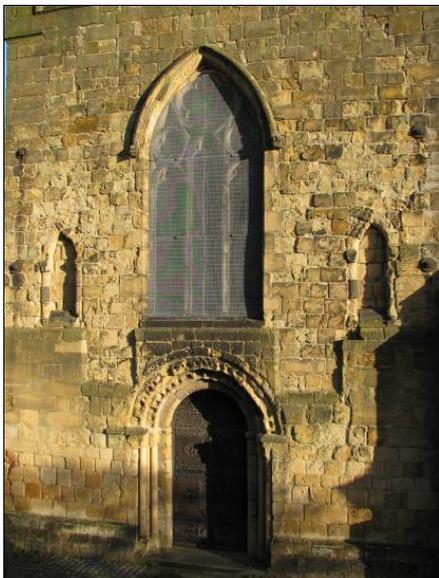
of the Conservation Area. The key unlisted buildings are shown on Fig 13.

5.8 Bakewell is a long-established town (see Sections 3 and 4), and as it developed and grew, buildings were constructed for many different purposes. This is reflected in the vast range of building types found within the town. These include dwellings, ancillary buildings, stores, garages, agricultural buildings, places of worship, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, civic buildings, schools and hospitals.

5.9 The earliest man-made structure in the town is the Anglian stone cross shaft in All Saints' churchyard (see Section 3, para. 3.6) which is thought to date from the seventh or eighth century AD.

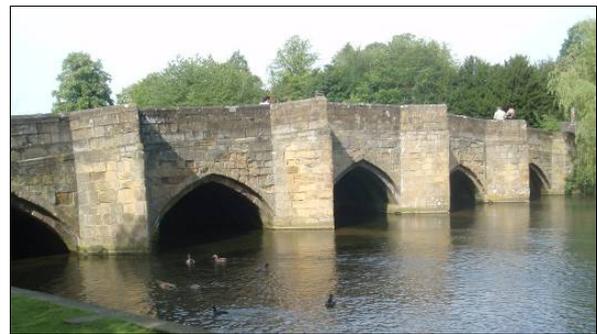
5.10 All Saints' Church has undergone several phases of rebuilding up to the nineteenth century, but still displays the earliest architectural detailing in the town. The west front contains Norman elements. The most notable feature is the door surround which is a round arch with decoration typical of the Norman period (1066-1154).

5.11 Above the door is a later window, the surround of which is fifteenth century. This clearly shows the difference between a round Norman arch and a pointed Gothic arch. This Gothic window breaks the line of what was a blank arcade of intersecting Norman arches, the remains of which can also be seen on the west front.



P5.4 The west front of All Saints Church contains Norman features

5.12 Bakewell Bridge dates from around 1300, but it was widened and the upstream side rebuilt in the nineteenth century. Apart from the bridge and All Saints' Church, there is no firm evidence of any other surviving standing building or structure from the medieval period (1066-1500).



P5.5 Bakewell Bridge, the down-stream side is fourteenth century

The Sixteenth Century

5.13 The earliest known secular buildings in the town which contain elements indicating sixteenth century origins include The Old House Museum, Brocklehurst's Shop, The Original Bakewell Pudding Shop, Holme Hall and Bagshaw Hall. The evidence is, however, fragmentary and most of it is not accessible to the public.

5.14 The Old House Museum contains an early sixteenth century window with a wooden frame and mullion; this is accessible to museum visitors. This opening would not originally have been glazed, and was probably covered with cloth to reduce draughts.



P5.6 Sixteenth century wooden mullion window at the Old House Museum (behind a modern glazed window)

5.15 Towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries England went through the Great Age of Rebuilding. 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, construction used more substantial materials and forms.

5.16 In addition, the remodelling of the town in the early nineteenth century also resulted in the loss of early buildings (see Section 3, para. 3.53-3.56). For these reasons, evidence of pre-seventeenth century buildings in the Conservation Area is quite sparse.

5.17 The dating of buildings is generally problematic, as inevitably over time they are altered; extensions and other changes mask or destroy historic fabric. The photos below illustrate the type of alterations that are often seen on the exterior of buildings. Fig 11 gives an overview of the architectural development of the town and indicates the dates of its buildings.



P5.7 Left: Evidence of blocked door next to existing entrance. Right: The remains of an earlier building, on a gable end

5.18 Sometimes materials are re-used from other sites, and this can be misleading. The timber-framed building in Avenel Court demonstrates how appearances can be deceptive. Although it gives the impression of being from the sixteenth century, it was constructed in the 1950s using reclaimed timbers. (see Section 6, para. 6.22)



P5.8 This timber-framed building in Avenel Court was constructed in the twentieth century

5.19 Windows and their surrounds are good indicators of a building's age, but even this is not straightforward as sometimes earlier buildings were given new façades. This was common practice in the nineteenth century when technological advances in glass production allowed for larger windows. Sometimes openings are enlarged or reduced in size. For example, mullions were often removed to make a larger glazed opening. This can be seen in P5.9,

the remains of the head of the mullion are visible above the centre of the timber window.



P5.9 A window surround, the mullion has been removed

The Seventeenth Century

5.20 It is evident from the surviving buildings and structures in Bakewell, that what exists today is predominantly from the last four centuries. The historical development of Bakewell is fully covered in Section 3, which should be read in conjunction with Section 5. The phases of development are shown on Fig. 11.

5.21 The importance of Bakewell as a market town and demand for local lead were the main influences on the town's development in the seventeenth century. This is reflected in some of the surviving buildings from this period. The wealth generated resulted in the construction of some large imposing properties: Holme Hall (1626) and Bagshaw Hall (1684). Both were designed in a polite architectural style, and they were both constructed on the site of earlier buildings, fragments of which were incorporated into the seventeenth century structures.

5.22 Typical seventeenth century details include chamfered and double chamfered window surrounds with chamfered mullions, and square paned leaded light windows. Openings have a horizontal emphasis with small casements in rows (although the individual casements have a vertical emphasis).



P5.10 Typical seventeenth century window, with double chamfered surround

5.23 The design of Holme Hall appears to have been partially influenced by Haddon Hall (fourteenth century and sixteenth century; Pevsner, 1986), having an embattled parapet and tops to canted bays on the south front. Other details on the south front, such as the double chamfered mullioned windows and cruciform windows with drip moulds over are typical seventeenth century features.



P5.11 Holme Hall: the embattled south front may be influenced by Haddon Hall

5.24 The packhorse bridge known as Holme bridge, to the south-west of Holme Hall, was constructed in 1664. It replaced an earlier bridge of 1562. The bridge has five segmental arches and cutwaters with cross base at the apex of the downstream cutwater, a feature it shares with the fourteenth century Bakewell Bridge.



P5.12 Holme Bridge, 1664

5.25 Bagshaw Hall, which was built for the Duke of Rutland's agent in Bakewell, displays more of a classical influence, with pediments over its first floor windows and door on the front elevation. Its gables, topped with ball finials, are also features associated with the seventeenth century.



P5.13 Gable with a ball finial and window with a pediment over, Bagshaw Hall (See also P8.8)

5.26 The Old Town Hall on King Street and the Market Hall on Bridge Street were both built at the beginning of the seventeenth century. However, both buildings have undergone so many changes and adaptations that little external evidence remains to confirm this date. The Old Town Hall contains windows which, although they respect the earlier tradition of mullions and leaded lights, are larger nineteenth century additions.

5.27 At the time of construction, both these buildings had open arcades on their ground floors. This can still be seen at The Old Town Hall, although they are now in-filled with shop windows. The arches of the Market Hall's arcade can be seen inside the Tourist Information Centre on the roadside wall. A photograph from the late nineteenth century shows the outline of two of the arcade arches on the ground floor of the gable end, P5.15.



P5.14 The Old Town Hall, the ground floor arcade has been in-filled with shop windows



P5.15 The outline of the arcade arches can be seen on the ground floor of the gable end

5.28 Some seventeenth century dwellings more typical of the local vernacular style have survived, and these tend to be located close to the sites of the former markets. These include: 1-3 South Church Street, near the former Town Hall on King Street; Nos 1&2 Stanedge Road and Fellside, the former Bluebell Inn, also on Stanedge Road. The Stanedge Road properties are close to the church, thought to be the location of the original town centre and market place (see Section 3, para. 3.10). The Cottage on Bath Street (P5.3 left) is close to the former Beast Market.

5.29 Wye and Granby Cottages on Water Lane, and The Old Bakewell Pudding Shop in Rutland Square are in close proximity to the former Market Hall on Bridge Street. Most of the properties mentioned above have undergone some form of alteration since construction.

5.30 Typically these buildings were a single bay depth, and extended lengthways fronting onto the street. Another characteristic is that they have flush features that do not project beyond the external wall surface.



P5.16 Properties on South Church Street, which originate from the seventeenth century

5.31 Towards the end of the seventeenth century an embryonic tourist trade was developing and the Duke of Rutland saw the potential of the town's springs and constructed a Bath House in 1695. Although the building has been altered, the seventeenth century features which are still visible are large quoins, shaped kneelers with ball finials and chamfered gable copings. These are shown in P5.17.



P5.17 Seventeenth century details at Bath House (note that the window surround is later, see P5.21 below)

Eighteenth Century

5.32 It is likely that little development took place in the first half of the eighteenth century, due to the decline of the lead mining industry. The departure of the Manners family from Haddon to their Belvoir estate in Leicestershire also impacted on the town's economy, as the estate had provided employment for many of Bakewell's inhabitants.

5.33 John Lowe, visiting Bakewell in 1765, suggests the town was run-down; he wrote 'Bakewell: the whole (a few houses excepted) exhibits a very wretched appearance consisting for the most part, of low smoaky, mean edifices.' (Brighton 2005). The fact Lowe mentions the buildings were low could suggest there were still many seventeenth century or earlier buildings still in existence by the mid-eighteenth century.

5.34 One of the earliest eighteenth century buildings in the town is St. John's Almshouses, constructed in 1709. The almshouses are transitional: their features are largely consistent with the seventeenth century, evidenced by the large quoins and heavy door surrounds and chamfered mullioned windows; but the symmetrical layout is more typical of the eighteenth century.



P5.18 St John's Almshouses have seventeenth century details but arranged in an eighteenth century symmetrical layout

5.35 Although first introduced into Bakewell in the seventeenth century the use of polite architecture became more widespread within the settlement during the eighteenth. Buildings of this type were often designed by architects and in the main dictated by Classical rules of proportion and detailing. This style percolated down through the upper to the new middle classes, assisted by a wide circulation of architectural pattern books in the eighteenth century. Bank House on Bath Street has an oeil-de-boeuf window in the attic, which is likely to have been copied from a pattern book.



P5.19 Bank House oeil-de-boeuf window

5.36 Symmetrical facades were employed in building design and new features and ornamentations were introduced. These included sash windows, door hoods, panelled doors and refined mouldings. Casement windows with stone surrounds, many with lintels and sills over-sailing the edge of jambs were also introduced. String courses became more popular as did pediments over doorways. Fanlights over doors were also introduced.



P5.20 Pedimented door surrounds with fine moulded detailing

5.37 In the eighteenth century window openings became larger with a more vertical emphasis. Eighteenth century sash windows had more subdivisions using smaller panes of glass than nineteenth century ones. Casement windows also became popular. Eighteenth century mullions tend to be square cut and not

chamfered. The sills of eighteenth century windows are flush with the face of the wall.



P5.21 Eighteenth century window surrounds square cut, with oversailing lintels

5.38 A typical example of an eighteenth century building is Catcliffe House on King Street, which dates from 1750. It was designed using polite architectural detailing to classical proportions and has a symmetrical front elevation. It has a continuous stringcourse across the front elevation between the ground and first floor. The central door is six-panelled with fanlight over. The door surround, ground floor windows and central first floor window have Gibbs surrounds which may well have been copied from a pattern book. The window openings are much larger than those of the seventeenth century and have a vertical emphasis.



P5.22 Catcliffe House built 1750, displays polite architectural detailing

5.39 In the middle of the eighteenth century improved communications and the establishment of Arkwright's cotton mill provided the impetus for further change in the town. The arrival of the turnpike road in Bakewell encouraged both market trade and tourism. Arkwright's mill generated employment and a need for workers' cottages.

5.40 Few buildings remain which can be associated with Bakewell's eighteenth century industrial past. None of the mills from this period

survive, all that remains of the original Arkwright Mill, which was destroyed by fire (see Section 3 para. 3.82) is a small section of wall. The best survival which can be attributed to Arkwright are his workers' cottages in Arkwright Square. The cottages are essentially vernacular, with rubble wall construction, the doors and windows are simply treated and do not have full surrounds. The windows were a late eighteenth century innovation being metal to reduce fire risk. The wall ends of the rows of cottages are finished with quoins.



P5.23 Arkwright Cottages on Buxton Road, note at the left of the row, the quoins to the end of the wall and the ground floor metal window

5.41 Commercial properties which have eighteenth century details include The Queen's Arms on Bridge Street, and The Alpaca Shop on King's Street. Both these buildings were given new facades in the late eighteenth century and contain earlier cores. The Alpaca Shop contains at least part of an early shop front (see P5.24). The stone stall risers (beneath the windows) survive; but the shop windows themselves are later additions.



P5.24 The Alpaca Shop has an eighteenth-century facade

5.42 The eighteenth century saw the rise of the professional class and successful industrialists who built themselves large houses in the town. Bank House and Catcliffe House (see P5.19 and P5.22) would fit into this category. Other examples would include Milford

House on Mill Street, Granby House on Water Street and Denman House on Bridge Street. Two of the most imposing examples are Burre House on Holme Lane and Castle Hill on Baslow Road.

P5.43 Burre House and Castle Hill both occupy prominent positions in the Conservation Area. They both date from the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century and are built to polite rules but these have been interpreted in different ways.

P5.44 Burre House is constructed of ashlar stone which became popular in the eighteenth century (see Section 6 para. 6.9). It has canted bays to the front elevation. Its front door and first floor central window have pediments over. The hipped roof has a steep pitch. By contrast Castle Hill, built in 1785 for the Duke of Rutland's Agent, has a flat appearance, with few projecting elements. The flat appearance is enhanced by the application of stucco (see Section 6 para. 6.19). Stucco was another popular eighteenth century material. (It was widely used in London, and in Spa towns such as Cheltenham). The roof of Castle Hill is hidden behind a parapet, another popular eighteenth century device.



P5.25 Burre House, Holme Lane



P5.26, Castle Hill Baslow Road, note the contrast with Burre House P5.25 in style and materials employed

5.45 Some of Bakewell's eighteenth century buildings were given new facades in the nineteenth century, so much external evidence has been lost.

Nineteenth Century

5.46 During the nineteenth century, the appearance of Bakewell would have changed quite radically (the town's nineteenth century development is discussed more fully in Section 3 paras 3.52-3.59). In the early 1800s, the fourth Duke of Rutland began to redevelop Bakewell as a spa town. Buildings were demolished to create Rutland Square and this, coupled with the coming of the turnpike road along what is now the A6, meant it became the new town centre.

5.47 In addition, following Bakewell Parliamentary Enclosure in 1810, farmers moved out of town to be closer to their land. Agricultural buildings would have become redundant and either demolished and sites redeveloped or converted to other uses. This would also have had a significant impact on the character and appearance of the town.

5.48 By the nineteenth century progress in glass-making technology made larger window openings with bigger glass panes possible. The possibility of gaining more daylight may have been an incentive to re-front some of the earlier properties.

5.49 For these reasons, many of Bakewell's buildings have a nineteenth century construction date; others received new facades, or were remodelled at this time. The extent of nineteenth century development in the town is shown in Fig 11.

5.50 This period also saw the introduction of some new building types for civic, business and commercial use. For example, the first purpose built Post Office, Town Hall and banks were constructed. Bakewell Workhouse Union (now Newholme Hospital, Baslow Road) was constructed in 1841 and in 1872 the National Girls and Infants School, was built on Bath Street. Many of these were statement buildings which would and still do, dominate in the street-scene.

5.51 Nineteenth century buildings typically contain larger window openings with a more definite vertical emphasis. The later windows in particular typically had 2 panes of glass in each half sash, or margin panes with a larger piece of glass in the centre of the frame.

5.52 A variety of window surrounds were used, some ornate with pedimented lintels and sills projecting beyond the face of the wall, others more plain with a lintel and sill rather than a full surround. A picked tool finish to quoins and window surrounds is a nineteenth century detail commonly found in Bakewell. A feature which is found particularly along Matlock Street is the use of double lintels.



P5.27 Typical nineteenth century window surrounds with projecting sills, the window top left has a full surround with picked tooled finish. The bottom window has a double lintel

5.53 From the mid-nineteenth century bay and oriel windows became popular (oriel windows being canted projecting windows on upper floors).



P5.28 Oriel Windows

5.54 Another feature found in nineteenth century buildings in Bakewell is decorative shaped corners to some of the buildings. These are quite noticeable at the corner of Matlock Street and King Street, and also the corner of North Church Street and Buxton Road where the curve is the full height of the building. There are examples on South Church Street and Buxton Road which are less immediately obvious.



P5.29 Shaped corner details above left Matlock Street, above right, Buxton Road and below, South Church Street

5.55 Four-paneled doors also became popular and the use of fanlights also increased. No's 9 and 11 South Church Street have projecting arched stone surrounds with carved Greek motifs associated with the classical style.



P5.30 Nineteenth century door detail on South Church Street

5.56 Boot scrapers were quite a common feature throughout the town. Some written accounts describe the streets of Bakewell as being dirty. This would have been due to roads being un-surfaced and the presence of cattle and horses in the streets, hence boot scrapers appeared by the front doors of some properties.



P5.31 Boot scraper on Castle Street

5.57 By the nineteenth century a wealth of architectural styles were available to copy and these were interpreted in many ways. Various style revivals took place particularly towards the end of the century. Academics debated the virtues of both Classical and Gothic architecture. Classical architecture is typically symmetrical, Gothic asymmetrical. In the nineteenth century Gothic details were often applied to symmetrical buildings (see P5.36).

5.58 Architectural history of this period becomes very complex, so for simplicity the nineteenth century buildings in Bakewell will be broadly categorised as vernacular, Classical or Gothic. Classical and Gothic in this context will mean revival styles. Examples of all three can be found in the Conservation Area.

5.59 Polite architectural styles rather than vernacular, began to dominate Bakewell's town centre in the nineteenth century. An interesting comparison can be made by looking at early nineteenth century houses in the Conservation Area, as three styles can be seen.

5.60 The pair of cottages shown in P5.32 were built on Buxton Road around 1810. These are in the vernacular tradition with square cut window and door surrounds and plank doors. Horizontal, or Yorkshire, sliding sashes remain in three of the window openings.



P5.32 Pair of Cottages on Buxton Road in the vernacular tradition

5.61 Rutland Terrace, Buxton Road is also early nineteenth century, but it was built to classical proportions with stone pilasters imitating classical columns breaking up symmetrical pairs of houses.



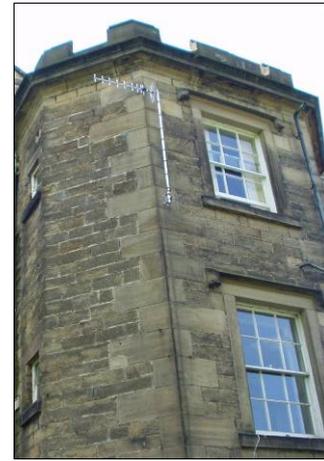
P5.33 Rutland Terrace, demonstrates classical proportions

5.62 The houses on Castle Street built 1815-1820 demonstrate classical proportions, but the hoodmoulds above the windows hint at gothic architecture.



P5.34 Castle Street, the hoodmoulds over the windows reflect Gothic architecture

5.63 Bridge House on Bridge Street is another early nineteenth century building which has a Classical façade with some Gothic details. These include hoodmoulds over windows and an embattled parapet to a projecting bay which overlooks the river (this may have been constructed in acknowledgement of the Castle site, which it looks towards).



P5.35 Bridge House exhibits both classical and gothic detailing

5.64 The villa was a new form of house which first appeared in the early nineteenth century. These houses would typically have been built for affluent owners, set well back from the road within well-stocked gardens. Within the Conservation Area, the best example is Derbyshire House on Matlock Street, the overhanging eaves are a characteristic feature of the villa house. Derbyshire House is a hybrid of Gothic and Classical styles. It has pointed arched windows and fanlight containing gothic tracery applied in a symmetrical fashion.



P5.36 Derbyshire House, an early nineteenth century villa

5.65 The earliest large-scale Classical building constructed in Bakewell was the Rutland Arms Hotel. This was purpose-built in 1804-5 as a coaching inn for the Duke of Rutland. The main front elevation has the same symmetrical proportions as found in the eighteenth century but projecting beyond the front door is an open portico with Doric Columns. It is a simple but grand building, it was meant to impress and it still dominates Rutland Square.

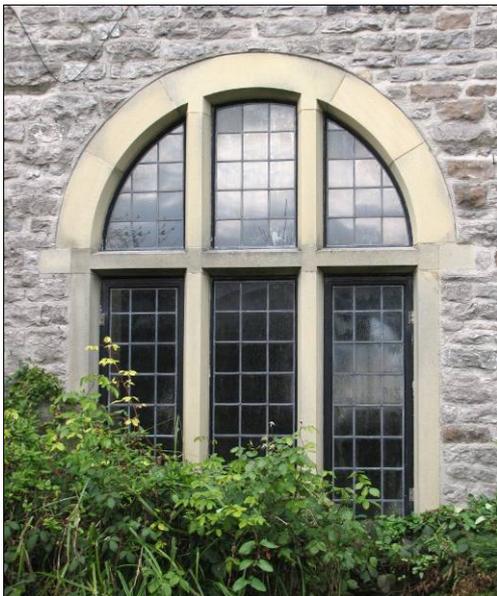


P5.37 Rutland Arms Hotel, is a large classical building which dominates Rutland Square



P5.39 The RBS and the Lloyds TSB, P5.40 below are Classical buildings, neither reflect the local vernacular tradition

5.66 It is likely that the Bath House received a make-over in either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century when Bath Gardens were laid out. Facing into the gardens is a Diocletian or Thermal window, a design commonly used in bath houses. The window takes its name from the 'Thermae of the Emperor Diocletian in Rome'. This window is likely to have been copied from a pattern book.



P5.38 Diocletian window at the Bath House



P5.40 Classically detailed pediment and pilasters at the Lloyds TSB Bank

5.67 The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), Rutland Square was built in 1838, and the Lloyds TSB on Bath Street was constructed in 1848. These were purpose-built banks, and their designs are classical. Apart from the ashlar stone used in their construction, nothing else about them demonstrates the vernacular tradition. These prestigious buildings are both very prominent in the street-scene.

5.68 The mid-late nineteenth century was the period in which many of Bakewell's large commercial, public and civic buildings were constructed. The Church of England Infant School on Bath Street was built in 1871, the Town Hall in 1890 and the Post Office in 1894, the HSBC and the Nat West Bank buildings were also constructed in the 1890s.

5.69 The cluster of buildings in Anchor Square display a strong Gothic architectural influence and they appear to have been built to complement each other. This can clearly be seen when the Town Hall and the former Post Office buildings are compared. Both have used oriel windows and embattled parapets.



P5.41 The Town Hall and the former Post Office were designed to complement each other

5.70 Other features re-interpreted by the Gothic revival style in the nineteenth century included mullion windows with hoodmoulds over, and gables topped with finials. Mullioned windows and hoodmoulds can be seen on the HSBC and the Nat West Bank buildings, and the latter has finials on the apex of its gables



P5.42 HSBC, left, and Nat West Bank, right are nineteenth century buildings which have Gothic details

5.71 The Old Vicarage on Yeld Road, built in 1869, was a prestigious development for Edward Balston, the vicar of Bakewell 1869-1891. He commissioned the architect Alfred Waterhouse to design the vicarage for him. Waterhouse was a noted architect, whose best-known works are Manchester Town Hall (1869-1877) and the Natural History Museum, London (1873-1881). Waterhouse's style was an interpretation of Gothic architecture.



P5.43 Edward Balston's Vicarage by Alfred Waterhouse

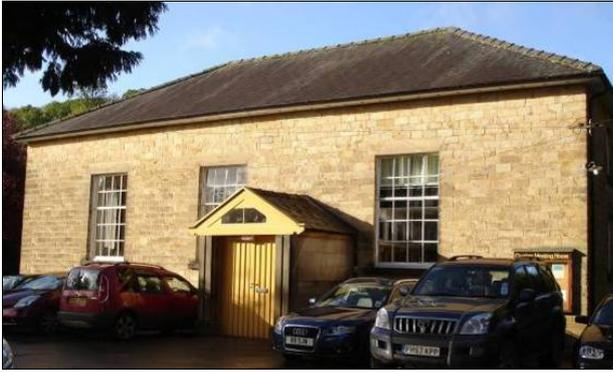
5.72 Newholme Hospital building is a bit of an anomaly as it does not fit neatly into either the Classical or Gothic mould. Originally the Bakewell Union Workhouse, it was built in Jacobean style in 1841 to the designs of a Mr Johnson of Sheffield (Brighton 2005). The H-shaped plan of the building was typical of authentic Jacobean houses. The workhouse was remodelled in 1871, and the windows were changed from leaded lights to metal, and stone transoms introduced. This changed the look of the building and it lost some of the Jacobean feel.



P5.44 Newholme originally built in 1841 in Jacobean Style

5.73 The Classical and Gothic styles are both evident in Bakewell's nineteenth century churches. Nationally, non-conformists chose Classical styles to distinguish their churches from the traditional Gothic architecture of the high church.

5.74 The Friends' Meeting House off Matlock Street, built in 1853, is a simple building in Classical style. The 1887 Wesleyan Reform Chapel on Little Bagshaw Hill is also in the Classical style, having Italianate arched windows rather than Gothic pointed windows usually associated with church architecture.



P5.45 The Friends' Meeting House off Matlock Street above, and The Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Little Bagshaw Hill, below, are Churches in the Classical style



P5.46 Wesleyan Reform Chapel

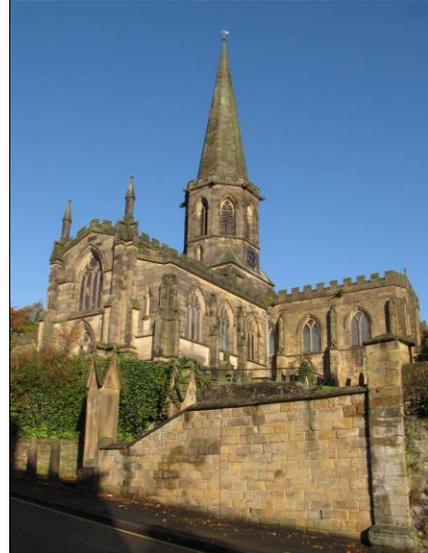
5.75 The Congregationalist Church on Buxton Road was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1849. Its windows and doors have pointed arches (it became the Roman Catholic Church in 1949). In 1866-1867, the Methodist Church was built on Matlock Street and again the Gothic style was chosen.



P5.47 Left: The Catholic Church of the English Martyrs, Buxton Road, and right: Bakewell Methodist Church, Matlock Street are both in Gothic style

5.76 All Saints' Church underwent major restoration work in the nineteenth century. The

original spire, octagon and tower were taken down in the 1820s for structural reasons. There was evidently much debate over what should be re-built, but eventually a proposal from a little-known Sheffield architect, William Flockton was accepted and the re-building of the tower, octagon and spire began in 1841 (Brighton 2005).



P5.48 All Saints' Church, the spire was rebuilt in 1841

5.77 Victoria Mill and Victoria Cottages were built in the early nineteenth century on Buxton Road. The mill has a simple utilitarian factory appearance; the cottages are in the vernacular style.



P5.49 Victoria Mill, Buxton Road

5.78 Courtyards with cart entrances in Bakewell date from the nineteenth century and are found along Buxton Road and Matlock Street. The courtyards usually contained workshops.



P5.50 Two courtyard entrances, left: Matlock Street, right: Buxton Road

5.79 The first shop fronts developed in the eighteenth century, (see para. 5.42, and P5.24 above). The majority of shop fronts in the town centre, however, date from the nineteenth century, particularly the latter half. They typically include a raised window or surround, a fascia with the shop name and a central or off-set doorway.



P5.51 A typical mid-nineteenth century shop front, on Church Alley

5.80 The Old Original Bakewell Pudding Shop contains a good example of an early nineteenth century shop window. This contrasts with the example in P5.51 as it is a window set into a wall, rather than a purpose built shop front.



P5.52 An early nineteenth century shop window

5.81 The majority of shop fronts in Bakewell do not project into the street. There are, however, exceptions on King Street, the former Benett's shop has a canopy which projects into

the street. Also, on Bridge Street where nineteenth century shop fronts extend forward into the street. These shops make an interesting comparison with the flush shop frontages on Matlock Street.



P5.53 Above: Shop fronts on Bridge Street, project forward into the street



P5.54 On Matlock Street they are more flush with the front of the buildings

5.82 Few examples of early shop signs remain, apart from the odd bracket. The remnant of an historic hand-painted sign is just visible on the front façade of Brocklehursts on Bridge Street.



P5.55 The remnants of a hand-painted sign on Bridge Street

The Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries

5.83 The twentieth century was a period of rapid change. It witnessed two world wars and arguably saw the final transition from a largely

rural based population to an urban one. The sale of property and land by the Duke of Rutland in 1921 opened up opportunities for development, particularly to the east of the town (see Section 3, para. 3.86)

5.84 Bakewell Conservation Area includes a significant number of unlisted twentieth century buildings and these are shown on Fig 11. Some of these properties display architectural and historic merit.

5.85 In terms of architectural development, the early part of the twentieth century was marked by further revivals of earlier styles. In Bakewell this can be seen in the former Orme's shop constructed on the corner of Rutland Square and Matlock Street in 1936. The inspiration for the new shop came from the original seventeenth century Clothing Hall, see P3.9.

5.86 The style used in the design of the new Orme's shop is a twentieth century interpretation of Gothic. The building has large gables topped with finials and mullioned windows with hoodmoulds over. Details used reflect those of the 1890s buildings in Anchor Square, which may have used the Clothing Hall as their model. The building was shaped to fit the corner plot rather than facing directly onto Matlock Street or Rutland Square and allowed the road to be widened here.



P5.56 Orme's shop was shaped to fit a corner plot

5.87 One new style which developed from about 1860 to 1914 was the Vernacular Revival. This developed out of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and the chief proponent of the style was Richard Norman Shaw. Features of the style include the use of half timber, hanging tiles, projecting eaves and massive chimneys. There are some buildings in the Conservation Area

which exhibit this style, but it has little to do with the local vernacular of tradition of Bakewell. The style was sometimes applied to up-date existing buildings as can be seen in P5.57 below.



P5.57 Vernacular Revival building on Buxton Road



P5.58 Vernacular Revival building on Bath Street

5.88 Dormer-windows are another feature which began to be used from around the turn of the late nineteenth century. Many of the examples in Bakewell are found on twentieth century buildings. Various types can be found, some are wholly in the roof-space, others are gabled-dormers which are partly below eaves level. Some of the examples shown reflect the Vernacular Revival style, particularly P5.59, left, and P5.60,top.



P5.59 Examples of gabled dormer in windows in Bakewell



P5.60 Gabled dormers which are wholly in the roof-space

5.89 Much of the twentieth century development in the Conservation Area has been concentrated to the east and south of the town. Some twentieth century buildings have been placed in gap sites, for example, Granby Court, between Granby Road and Water Street. The Wheatsheaf on Bridge Street replaced an earlier public house which had occupied the same site.



P5.61 The Wheatsheaf on Bridge Street is a twentieth century building on the site of an earlier building

5.90 The most significant development occurred at the end of the twentieth century when the Cattle Market was moved out of the town centre. Within the Conservation Area redevelopment included the construction of Royal Oak Place and Orme Court, which filled in a gap site on the corner of Matlock Street and Granby Road. Another gap site, between Bath Street and New Street was also developed and the space became more contained. (The original properties on New Street had been demolished around 1939).



P5.62 Royal Oak Place above, and housing on New Street P5.63 below are modern developments occupying former gap sites



5.91 Various buildings have been converted or adapted to new uses in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, for example the stables at Holme Hall. The picture below shows that the former ventilation slots, an indication of the building's former agricultural use, have now been glazed.



P5.64 The ventilation slots, now glazed, indicate a previous agricultural use

5.92 On a larger scale, Victoria Mill and Progress Works on Buxton Road were both converted to residential use. The buildings on the former marble works and woodyard sites off Coombs Road were also converted to other uses.



P5.65 Progress Works have been converted to residential use



P5.66 The former Marble Works is now a Restaurant. Image Courtesy of David Oulsnam©

5.93 Some development has taken place in the Conservation Area during the twenty-first century. Modern development can be seen at Castle Hill, where new housing has been built into the hillside. The fish and chip shop extension on Water Street is another modern development. These buildings respect the historic tradition of the Conservation Area; they are clearly modern designs using some contemporary materials, they do not compete with or re-invent earlier styles.



P5.67 Modern development at Castle Hill



P5.68 Chip Shop Extension on Water Street

5.94 The impact of the car on Bakewell cannot be underestimated. At the beginning of the twentieth century Bakewell's streets would have been dominated by horses and pedestrians; by the middle of the century the motor car had taken over and today the main streets are dominated by vehicles. This can be demonstrated by comparing P5.69, P5.70 and P5.71.

5.95 When the single lamp in Rutland Square was replaced by a triple lamp in 1897 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the Square was an open space, see P5.69. In 1920, following the First World War, the Jubilee lamp was replaced by the Cenotaph. This memorial was placed at the centre of what was still an open square, see P5.70. Today the cenotaph sits on a roundabout and the space is given over to cars. The volume of traffic has an impact on the appearance of the Conservation Area, particularly at peak times, see P5.71.



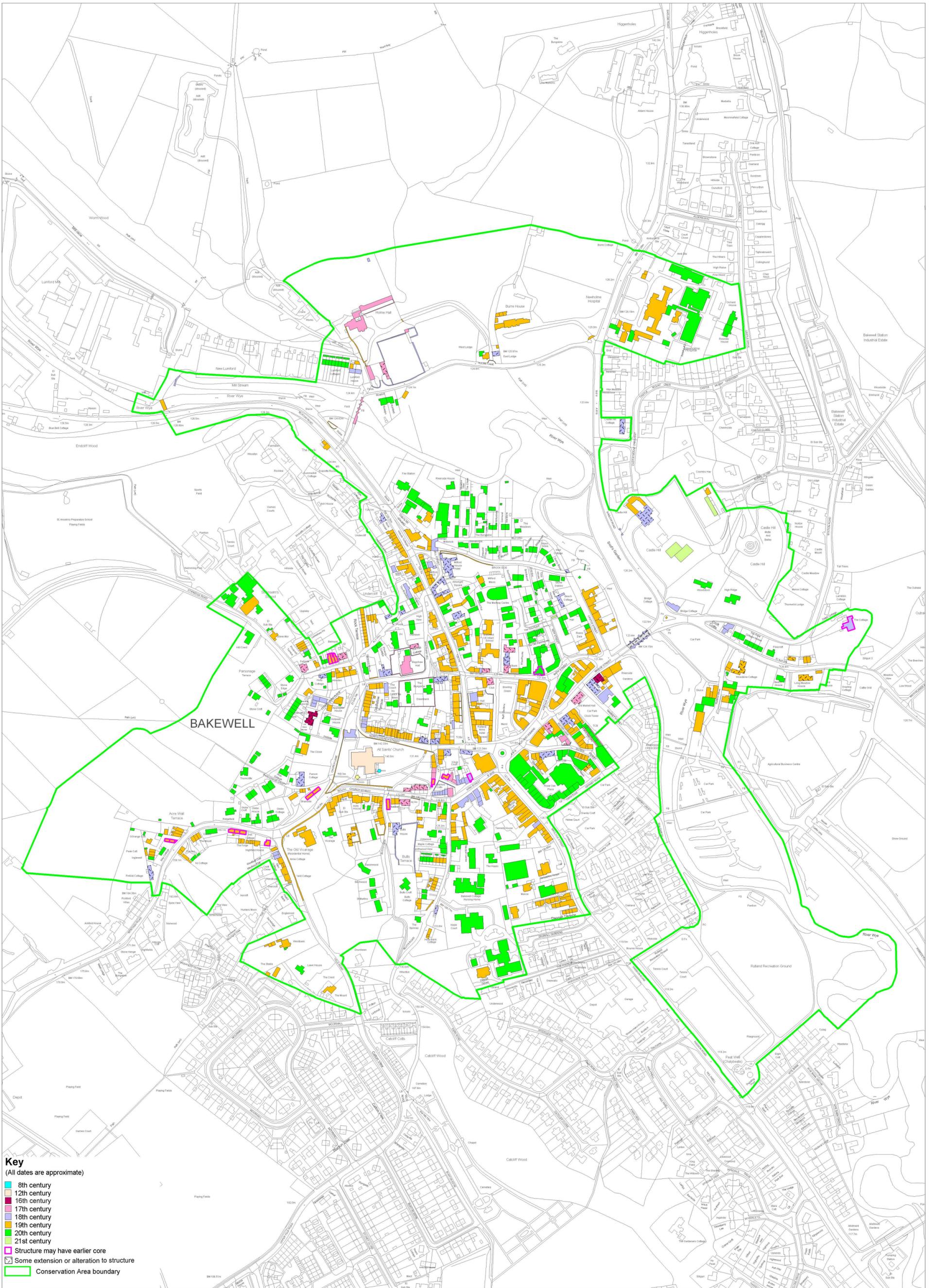
P5.69 Rutland Square with the Jubilee lamp



P5.70 The 1920 Cenotaph in an open Rutland Square



P5.71 Rutland Square 2012, traffic dominates the space



Key
(All dates are approximate)

- 8th century
- 12th century
- 16th century
- 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th century
- 20th century
- 21st century
- Structure may have earlier core
- Some extension or alteration to structure
- Conservation Area boundary

Fig.11. Architectural Development within Bakewell Conservation Area