



WHITFIELD CONSERVATION AREA Character Appraisal



January 2014

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The Purpose of a Conservation Area Character Appraisal

A conservation area is *an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*, designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Council is obliged by section 71 of the same Act to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas.

The contents of this Conservation Area Appraisal are intended both as a guide for owners and occupiers of buildings within the conservation area and as a guide for the local planning authority. The contents are a material consideration when determining applications for development, dealing with appeals, or proposing works for the preservation or enhancement of the area.

This appraisal document defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the conservation area & identifies opportunities for enhancement. The appraisal follows the model set out in English Heritage guidance (“Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management”, March 2011).

The High Peak area (excluding the Peak District National Park) has 32 designated conservation areas. Whitfield Conservation Area was first designated in August 1976. It was extended in April 1994.

Consultation

A number of individuals and organisations have been consulted on aspects of this appraisal, including members of Glossop and District Historical Society. From 1966 when the Glossop & District Historical Society was founded the society has carried out extensive research on Glossopdale and their assistance has been instrumental in informing this appraisal. Thanks in particular go to Roger Hargreaves and Paul Bush.

This draft document has been amended following full public consultation, as set out in the Council’s ‘Statement of Community Involvement’. Both English Heritage and Government guidance recommends the involvement of residents and businesses within conservation areas. The Council placed draft documents on its website, prepared a press release for local papers and distributed a leaflet to all affected local residents and businesses.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The village of Whitfield lies on the south-eastern periphery of Glossopdale, and is now contiguous with Glossop. It has a high concentration of 18th century cottages which line sections of the narrow lanes, many of which are associated with the early textile industry in Glossopdale.

The distinctive **key characteristics** of Whitfield can be summarised as follows;

- ... A linear settlement pattern with a series of unfolding views along the 200-220 metre OD contours
- ... Sporadic clusters of historic development interspersed with modern housing
- ... Evidence of multiple phases of redevelopment and adaptation of buildings for new uses over many generations
- ... High concentrations of late 18th century dwellings
- ... Short 19th century terraces of consistent simple detail
- ... Piecemeal development in high concentrations interwoven with shared forecourts, rear yards & footpaths
- ... From within the settlement, glimpses of the rolling landform of the enclosed moors in the distance
- ... From above the settlement, long panoramic views over the whole of Glossopdale
- ... Flaggy drystone boundary walls and an enclosed framework of views, interspersed with wide road junctions at Whitfield Cross and Whitfield Avenue create a fluctuating informal character
- ... Uniform use of thinly-bedded local Millstone Grit as a building material for walls, roofs, boundaries, and floorscape, and visual harmony arising from this limited palette

LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Location & Geology

The village of Whitfield falls on the edge of the bowl of upland valleys surrounding present-day Glossop, and known as Glossopdale. The settlement lies at 210 metres O.D. on the south-western edge of the Pennines. The Peak District National Park lies approximately 1 kilometre to the south-east of the village. The landscape does not change significantly between the settlement and this part of the National Park, and is thus protected as Green Belt. The village falls within the administrative boundary of High Peak Borough Council.

The drift geology is boulder clay, with some alluvium in the valleys to the west. The underlying solid geology is Kinderscout Grit, part of the Carboniferous Millstone Grit Series. This creates a distinctive rounded shape to the higher heather moorland.

This landscape is described within the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (DCC). It falls within the Dark Peak on the cusp of the Dark Peak Western Fringe and the Settled Valley Pastures. The specific characteristics of the immediate landscape are identified as Valley Pastures with Industry rising to Enclosed Gritstone Uplands and Moorland Slopes and Cloughs. The landscape setting of Whitfield can really be appreciated from the hills to the south-east of the village which are threaded with footpaths between the gritstone drystone walls of the old crofts, which once led to the common and open fields. There are long and distant panoramic views over the surrounding countryside, particularly the bowl of Glossopdale.

Settlement Plan Form

The village is long and linear and medieval in essence, with crofts stretching out in long swathes behind houses which front present day Hague Street and Cliffe Road and a largely continuous boundary to the eastern crofts, which is emphasised as a public footpath.

The village retains in places the narrow gable-fronted building alignments which are probably inherited from the medieval period. Most of these are replacements for earlier displaced buildings. This, combined with later “backland” development, creating sporadic pockets of U-shaped clusters of houses, has created a complex pattern of development of highly picturesque and intriguing character, with semi-private spaces and forecourts.

The original “head” of the settled part of the village may have been the junction of Whitfield Cross, but this is not known for certain. The “tail” of the village is represented by the sharp bend and southerly fork in the alignment of the street to the south. This seems to represent the medieval extent of the settlement and is dominated by 18th century roadside encroachments framing views. A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (first established in 1813) once stood at this southern edge - many denominations located their chapel at the outpost of the settlement.

There are several clusters of farmsteads located along the upland (eastern) side of the main street. There were once more on the western side, but only three survive, one (Flatt Farm) outside the conservation area. During the 19th century these

clusters were interspersed with more open areas (crofts or paddocks) - the contrast was more marked between a dense form of development and undeveloped frontage.

The villages and hamlets surrounding Glossopdale gradually expanded during the Industrial Revolution and the disparate settlements combined together to form the area today known as Glossop. The west side of the village lost many of its original crofts following the outward expansion of Glossop. There are now two road junctions within this linear framework where the roads open out; the historic junction of Whitfield Cross, Hague Street and Cliffe Road, and the more recent junction of Hague Street and Whitfield Avenue created from ca. 1950.

Statutory Designations

Conservation Areas and listed buildings are protected under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. This primary legislation requires proposals that need permission (planning permission or listed building consent) to preserve or enhance their special architectural or historic interest.

The boundary of the conservation area is illustrated on Figure 1. There are 25 listed buildings within Whitfield Conservation Area, a high concentration given the small size of the settlement. These are illustrated on Figure 1 and summarised in Appendix 1.

Planning Policy Context

National planning policy for the historic environment is all contained within one over-arching document, the **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**. This embodies a holistic view of the historic environment and is designed to ensure that decisions are not made in isolation without first considering the significance of the particular aspects of the historic environment and then addressing economic, social and environmental sustainability issues.

The main local policies covering conservation areas are found within the **Saved Local Plan Policies** of the **Adopted High Peak Local Plan 2008**. The local planning policy context includes Policies 12 and 16, on the Conservation and Enhancement of the Open Environment, and Policies 17 to 25, on Conservation of the Built Environment. This is currently the primary local document but the Local Plan is currently under review and a phase of public consultation on a revised document, which will cover the period from 2006 to 2028, is underway. The next stage of the plan will be published for consultation in March 2014.

Green Belt

A large part of the landscape to the south and east of Whitfield falls within the definition of Green Belt. Policy 10 in the **High Peak Saved Local Plan Policies** deals with Green Belt policy. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open, the most important attribute of Green Belts being their openness. There are five principal purposes of including land in Green Belts:

- ... to restrict urban sprawl on a permanent basis
- ... to safeguard the countryside from further encroachment
- ... to maintain the separate identity of settlements
- to assist in the regeneration of nearby urban areas

... to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns.

Countryside

Small pockets of green open space that are not included within the designation of Green Belt, are identified as “Countryside” within the Local Plan. There is one such green space to the south of Whitfield, just outside the conservation area, which forms part of its setting. This appears to be one of the few surviving fragments on the south-west side of Whitfield of the medieval croft enclosures of the village.

“Countryside” is a specific local designation by the Local Planning Authority. It also overlaps the Green Belt. These areas, mainly on the fringes of settlements between the Built-up Area Boundaries and the inner edge of the Green Belt and/or Special Landscape Area, are sometimes known as 'white' land. They remain defined as 'countryside' and are therefore subject to Policy OC.1. Here, development should be limited to those uses which are an integral part of the rural economy and which can only be carried out in the countryside.

Policy 9 OC1 - COUNTRYSIDE DEVELOPMENT

The Countryside will cover all land beyond the Built-Up Area Boundaries defined on the proposals map, including the Green Belt and Special Landscape Area.

Within the Countryside, Planning Permission will be granted for development which is an integral part of the rural economy and which can only be carried out in the Countryside provided that individually or cumulatively:

- ... the development will not detract from an area where the open character of the countryside is particularly vulnerable because of its prominence or the existence of a narrow gap between settlements; and the development will not generate significant numbers of people or traffic to the detriment of residential amenity, highway safety, landscape or air quality or otherwise have an unacceptable urbanising influence; and
- ... the development will not have a significant adverse impact on the

SETTING

There is a marked contrast between the upland rural landscape to the east and south-east of Whitfield and the urban landscape to the west and the village is now very much a frontier of development. The western edge of Whitfield is largely hemmed-in by 20th century housing development, which defines the staggered conservation area boundary. Whitfield Avenue, built to mid 20th century highway design standards of construction and incorporating a wide splayed junction where it meets Hague Street, is particularly damaging to the otherwise enclosed, linear character.



▲ *Upland setting of Whitfield from the eastern crofts*

The rural landscape setting of Whitfield is an important part of its historic character. Although large parts of the medieval village (the “crofts” which were the plots of land attached to the frontage dwellings known as “tofts”) lie outside the conservation area, they are an important part of its wider setting. These crofts, interlaced with footpaths and drystone walls, along with the former open fields, and earlier forms of field boundary and earthworks are the ghosted fragments of an ancient upland landscape and ancient farming practices. The poor quality of land for arable cultivation and the disturbed areas of former small-scale quarrying are major factors that have led to the preservation of the land as grazed pasture. Although these fields and paddocks are located within the Green Belt or Countryside, they are otherwise unprotected and vulnerable to amalgamation, ploughing out and loss of wildlife corridors.

The characteristic form of medieval “croft and toft” plots can be seen best on the east side of Hague Street and Cliffe Road – long fingers of footpaths and wider

tracks, leading between the houses, follow the early croft boundaries and would have provided direct access to farm the immediate land and for access to the common and the open fields. These are best illustrated on the 1879 OS map (Plate 5, page 13). Over time, some of these crofts have been amalgamated and by the end of the 19th century there was a significant amount of small-scale quarrying on the edge of the village, where the fissile gritstone was being worked out, probably principally for roofing slate and flagstones. This was recorded by Farey in 1811, as part of his survey of the agriculture of Derbyshire and the “humps and bumps” in the fields are still evident.

Although the settlement would have had a similar “croft and toft” pattern to the west, there is now very little sense of the crofts to the west. There is one exception - the crofts at the southern tip of the village are preserved in the form of long, cultivated, well-wooded gardens serving 58-64 Hague Street.

Pressure for development within the Glossop area has led to some backland residential development both within the conservation area and on its periphery. The development of Hob Hill Meadows may have been influenced by the establishment of the enclosed U-shaped farmsteads within the complex at Nos. 3-27 Hague Street. King Charles Court was established on the site of a former small quarry. The village is fully developed along its frontages and there are no sites where further housing development could take place without having an impact on the rural setting and historic settlement pattern.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Although there is no evidence of Roman settlement at Glossop itself, the town lies within a couple of miles of the Roman fort of Ardotalia, more commonly known as Melandra (SMR 6102; SAM 8). This fort was founded in the late 70s AD and was sited on elevated ground at the confluence of the Glossop Brook and the River Etherow, and guarded the Cheshire Plain and Chester from Brigantian incursions down the Longendale valley. One of the Roman roads serving the fort leading between Brough and Melandra fort (as surveyed in 1973-4 by Wroe and Mellor) passes through the southern end of the village, north of Hob Hill House, and lies only 45cm below the surface. The line (SMR 3651) is thought to pass through the modern built up area around Whitfield, beyond the conservation area. To the south of the village are terraced earthworks perhaps indicating a Romano-British field system, overlapped by later 1813 enclosures (personal communication Roger Hargreaves). The area of the possible Romano-British field system is marked as "Ancient Inclosures" on the 1813 Enclosure map (i.e. prior to 1813).

Not surprisingly, a number of Roman artefacts have been discovered in the area, scattered over a wide area.

There are over seventeen stone heads recorded on the Historic Environment Record from the surrounding area, of medieval and later date.

The surrounding settlements and valley bottoms contain evidence for the industrialization of Glossopdale, but Whitfield seems to have survived largely unscathed by industrialization and a large part of its archaeological interest lies in the surviving elements of the medieval settlement and its landscape setting. Within the village itself, the proximity of the gritstone and the evidence of continual redevelopment may mean that there may be little in the way of survival of the foundations of earlier structures. It is clear from Domesday Book that there was a settlement at Whitfield before the conquest but how established it was is not known and there is currently no known archaeological evidence dating to the early medieval period.

In view of the proximity of the Roman road and possible Romano-British site, within a landscape which has not been extensively deep-ploughed or disturbed, there is potential for spot finds of Roman artefacts.

ORIGINS & HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Roman roads were largely abandoned once the forts went out of use, as they were primarily for military purposes (pers. comm. Roger Hargreaves). However, the main arterial road running through Whitfield was the principal highway running north-south before the construction of several new routes during the second half of the 18th century. Now, of course, the village seems quite out on a limb. In 1792 a new turnpike road was built in the valley bottom, and this by-passed Whitfield and helped to connect the industrialised corridors and remove some of the isolation of the settlements.

Lack of good quality arable land in the valleys, which had cold and wet clay soils, and the presence of forests in the valley, seem to have been the main factors leading to the development of farming settlements on the higher, better-draining hills between the valleys and the moors, at around 200 metres OD. Whitfield is typical of these settled upland areas within Glossopdale.

In Domesday Book, Whitfield is one of the 12 manors listed under Longdendale, which belonged to the crown: *“Leofing had in WHITFIELD 4 bovates of land (approx. 60 acres).... All Longdendale is waste; woodland, unpastured, fit for hunting.”* Little seems to be known of the history of Whitfield manor beyond the fact that at some point after the conquest it was held by Thomas Le Ragged, and was purchased in 1330 by Thomas Foljambe (Tilley 1892).

In the 12th century the King granted the Manor of Glossop (greater in extent than Glossopdale) to the Abbot of Basingwerke, by a royal charter ca. 1157. Whitfield, a separate manor, was not part of this agreement and how the land came to be held during the late medieval period after 1330 is not known. Longdendale formed part of the Royal Forest of the Peak and was subject to Forest Law. It is clear that new areas were being taken in from the forest by the 13th century, since a list of assarts (forest clearings) for 1253 included 3 acres in Whitfield where a certain Matilda was fined for assarting and cropping (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).



▲ Pl. 1 - Whitfield Tithe map
(reproduced by permission Derbyshire Record Office)

Whitfield was different from other villages within Glossopdale, in that after the end of the medieval period most of the land appears to have been held by a large number of freeholders with independent means – it was not held by the Abbot of Basingwerke Abbey or subsequently the Talbot Earls of Shrewsbury and the Howard estate. It retained its separate identity with no ties to the manor and has certain different characteristics from other settlements which were owned by Glossop Manor. At around 20-25 hectares, the Whitfield open fields cover about the same total area as those of Padfield and Charlesworth. There are some long narrow fields around Whitfield, some of the surviving field boundaries having the



▲ Pl. 3 - Hob Hill Farm of 1638 with 18th century rear block.
Probably adapted for the domestic textile industry
(image GDHS ©)

There are a few identifiable purpose-built or adapted late 18th century houses, where a domestic handloom would have been incorporated on one of the upper floors, and some evidence for warehousing.

The first local cotton mills appeared in the 1780s, making use of the numerous streams in Glossopdale, and as a result Glossop began to develop as a centre for the cotton industry.

Pilkington commented in 1789 'The inhabitants of the parish of Glossop are supported by the manufacture of cotton and wool. In that part of it which borders upon Yorkshire, a considerable quantity of fine woollen cloth is manufactured. But in the southern and western side of the parish the principal employment is spinning and weaving cotton'.

The earliest known textile mill in Glossopdale was a water-powered fulling mill, at Brookside, first mentioned in 1764 on the River Etherow, which served the domestic woollen industry.

The village had a number of stone quarries located on the eastern fringe of the settlement and one that fronted the southern edge of Hague Street. There was a sand mill recorded in this quarry, which, given the shape on the 1879 plan, must have been a circular stone post-mill. The 1851 census identifies several members of the Hampson family working as stone miners, one as a quarry master and one as a stone mason. A (banker) stone mason would have tooled and worked the stone on site.

The north-south road to Glossop from Chapel-en-le-Frith via Hayfield was turnpiked in 1792 and this passed close to Whitfield and the mills at Charlestown and Turnlee, which may have started out as cotton mills but were adapted to paper mills by the mid 19th century.

The east-west valley road linking the mills in the valley bottom along Glossop Brook ran close to Whitfield. This was started in 1803. It linked the Bridge End Fulling Mill (1780), from ca. 1803 converted to cotton spinning and later known as Howardtown Mills, with Cross Cliffe Mill (1782), Shepley Mill (1784), Wren Nest Mill (built 1815). The Whitfield census entries of 1851 identify a large range of occupations associated with the various mechanised processes within the cotton mills, although the employers are not identified; cotton spinner, cotton reeler, cotton carder, cotton tenter, cotton piecer, cotton weaver, and frame tenter. Although many of these people may have been employed within Howard Town

Mills, the largest and closest cotton mill, and the millowner built his own house on the sloping land to the west of Whitfield in ca. 1856 (Whitfield Lodge, now Whitfield House), there were no monopoly employers, and workers would move quite frequently in search of better conditions, and could walk to at least 11 other mills, which were more widely dispersed (pers. comm. Roger Hargreaves).



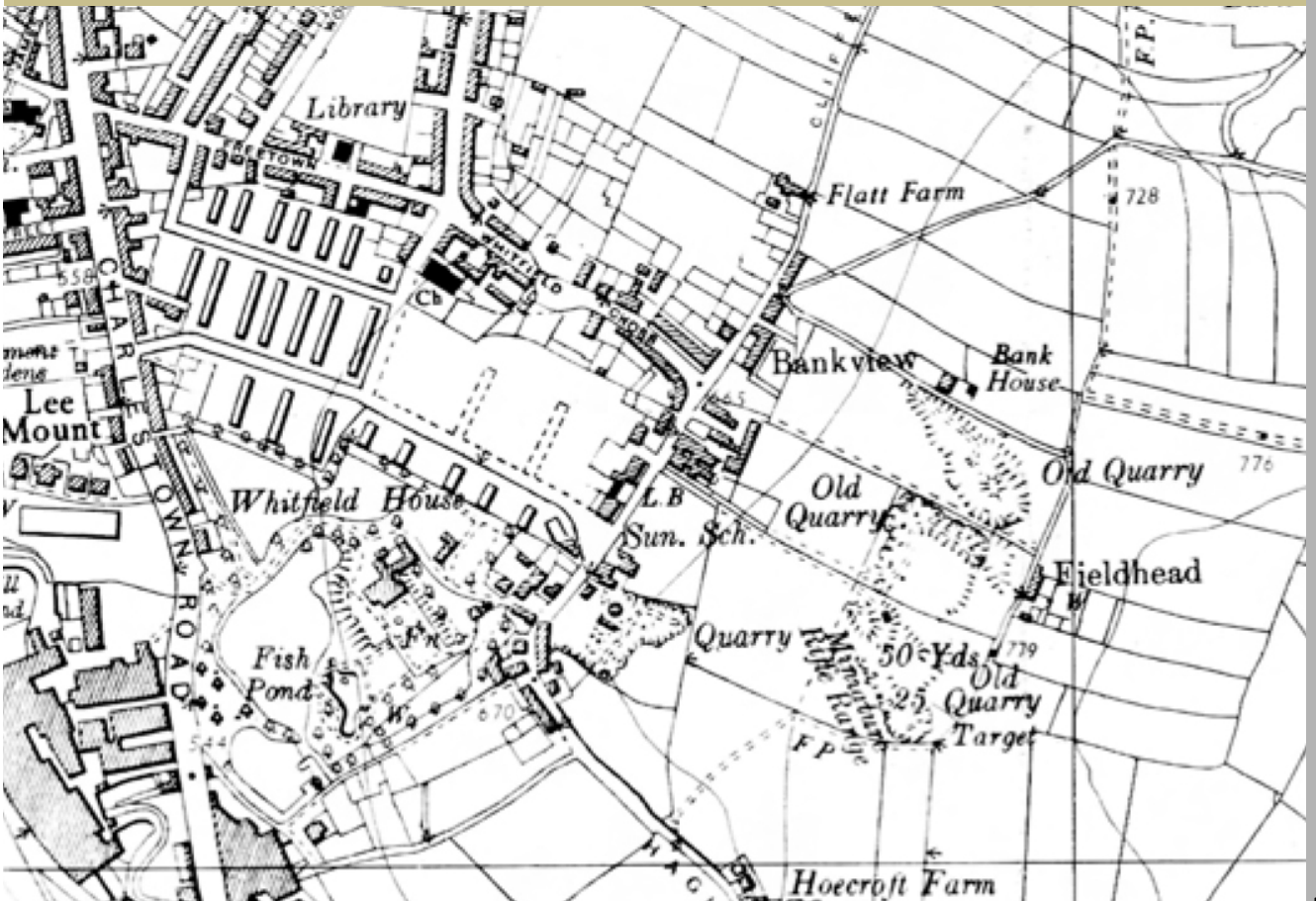
▲ Pl. 4 - Whitfield Poor Law Map of 1857, reproduced by permission GDHS ©

In 1813 Whitfield Common was enclosed and during the 1813 enclosures a number of streets were laid out and formalised in and around Whitfield. Gladstone Street (then called Little Moor Road) was formalised and declared to be a public carriage way. It led from Whitfield over the commons called Little Moor. Whitfield Green Road (now the south-eastern branch of Hague Street) was also declared a public carriage way, and was laid out at 30 feet wide.

Whitfield is the only place in Glossopdale to have Parliamentary enclosure and reflects the number of independent freeholders. Eighteen claimants (probably descendants of the original freeholders) were entitled to a share of the Common at enclosure, which provides us with an indication of the size of the village at the turn of the 19th century. At the 1813 enclosure the Howard estate was granted over 50% of the main common and most of Little Moor, and this probably reflected its share of the former open fields and the land outside them, which had already been enclosed. One possible explanation of how this came about is that redundant Forest officials would have been given grants of land, which could have occurred in 1285 when the Abbot negotiated an opt-out from the forest laws, and again in the 16th century when the whole forest became defunct. Such grants would have been directly from the Crown and so would not form part of the estate when it was bought by the Talbots (pers. comm. Roger Hargreaves). The township therefore still came to be dominated by the estate, but not exclusively as in the other townships in the dale.



▲ Pl. 5 - 1879 Ordnance Survey map of Whitfield (1:500) - reproduced by permission GDHS



▲ Pl. 6 - 1951 Ordnance Survey map (reproduced by permission GDHS)

The pattern of settlement evolved from small sporadic clusters of dense development of the 17th and 18th centuries, of attached houses, then a few terraces of up to 6 adjoining cottages following the amalgamation of parcels of land during the first decades of the nineteenth century, to longer terraces in the mid to late 19th century of up to 10 houses.

The growth of Glossop led to persistent infill between Whitfield and the town centre and eventually in 1951 they were connected together with the development of an estate of houses, which breached the western side of Hague Street, and Whitfield Avenue was laid out. Since then there have been two cul-de-sacs of housing built within the village; King Charles Court (outside the conservation area) and Hob Hill Meadows, built inside the conservation area.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITY

The village is almost entirely built from warm, honey-coloured Millstone Grit, which is generally thinly-bedded, dressed rubble, brought to courses and this has a busy character and rich texture.

Datestones and initials carved over doorways are prevalent and reflect the independent spirit of the village and the large number of freehold owners, e.g. – 31 Hague Street inscribed 1773 J.D.R., Hob Hill Farmhouse, inscribed 1638 R.I., and 41-51 Cliffe Road inscribed A.D. 1824 Joel Bennett.



Stone and Slate

The village of Whitfield is characterised by its consistent use of Millstone Grit for building. The stone was largely won from the quarries which lie within the village itself, within the old crofts. Like many upland areas dominated by the Millstone Grit, chimney stacks are also stone. Generally the older properties were built with more thinly bedded gritstone in narrow courses, from the same source as the flagstones and roofing slate which were being produced by the quarries. The exclusive use of stone in the village has resulted in a uniform appearance. Some quarried details produced by the local quarries incorporate identical dressed standardised elements, such as plain squared corbels to hold gutters.



The local fissile stone is used for drystone boundary walls, graduated stone slate roofs & stone dressings



There is a marked contrast in the colour and texture of the stone within the village depending upon the age of the building. During the late 19th century the speculative housebuilders were importing gritstone from larger quarries where they could produce more stone more efficiently, in greater quantities, and the late 19th century terraces have consistently larger course heights.

Gritstone was on occasion built with “watershot” stone, where the upper face of each course is inclined outwards. This detail can be seen on Flatt Farm, outside the conservation area. There may be other unrecorded examples.



Water-tabling to gritstone chimneys (left) and thickstones to abutments (right) - local details

The local stone has a distinctive, fissile and uneven texture, and was ideal for roofing slate. This has led to a highly unified appearance and strong characteristic. However, there have been a number of replacements in artificial slate, which is particularly damaging where it interrupts the continuous roof of a terraced row. Thickstones, a name traditionally used for stone slate, but which has been used synonymously for staggered projecting stones in the gable wall, can be found on occasion where roofs abut one another, or at the base of a stone chimney stack (also known as water tabling). These were designed to shed water away from the abutment joint as stone slate roofs were usually mortared above and torched below, and these joints were vulnerable. Eaves are generally finished with traditional moulded timber “trows” fixed on metal brackets or stone or timber corbels, and occasional cast-iron gutters fixed to gutter brackets with long metal straps. The simple, squared stone corbels adopted in the late 18th century are a widely adopted detail.



Timber gutters (“trows”) are traditionally fixed on stone corbels (left) or metal brackets (right)



Narrow courses of walling stone with quoins or plain corners survive throughout the village

Welsh slate roofs

By the last decades of the 19th century and early 20th century, following the arrival of the railway in 1842, Welsh slate was beginning to replace stone slate for new housing, and there are several examples within the conservation area. Before this key date, the local roofing material was exclusively stone slate.



Boundary walls, gates and railings

Along the narrow lanes and footpaths above the village, the drystone boundary walls are built from local, fissile gritstone, cleaved into thin stones. The copings are built from the same material, with stones laid on edge. This type of boundary wall occurs in pockets throughout the village, its roots firmly entrenched in a rural tradition. Most of the retaining walls are random rubble, laid dry. As quarrying processes changed and stone was being obtained from slightly further afield, we see a pattern of boundary walls in the late 19th century being of larger blocks of dressed stone, laid mortared, some rockfaced, such as the coping stones to Nos. 37-57 Whitfield Cross (pictured below right). Contemporary with these are some of the larger, dressed stone gatepiers (below left).



Stoops to gateways (left) and rock-faced even courses (right) shared by C19 cottages

Many of the smaller cottages with front gardens have narrow coursed stone boundary walls with a pair of gritstone stoops and a decorative, spear-topped,

wrought iron gate. The terrace Nos. 63-73 Cliffe Road share very interesting 19th century railings - curved cast iron pierced stanchions and round wrought iron railings - which have survived remarkably well (pictured below left).



Cast-iron stanchions combined with iron rails (above) and wrought iron gates (below)



Housing - Stone-built cottages with mullioned windows

The 18th century cottages in Whitfield share a number of architectural features, such as the thin, fissile stone mullions and stepped lintels. These are particular to this locality and are the result of the relatively thinly-bedded sedimentary gritstone. This stone was clearly hard as there are no signs that it was not adequate for the job. Additional strength was created by stepping the lintel, in combination with an economic thinner section of stone for the mullions.



Thinly-bedded narrow courses of gritstone were adopted in combination with large, rounded stone quoins throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

Weavers Cottages

The weaving of cloth was a long-established cottage industry in this village until the first decades of the 19th century but there is little obvious physical evidence of this industry in the surviving buildings. Following John Kay's invention of the flying shuttle in 1733 and the development of Hargreaves spinning jenny in 1764, loomshops started to become established in Glossopdale. Clothiers were controlling production, but even so, cloth was still generally woven in the home. There were exceptions and some clothiers were able to build large loomshops. The building behind Hob Hill House may have been one of these – it is larger in

scale than the normal domestic property in the village, at three storeys, with a deep plan and a large first floor and attic space, which may have contained multiple looms or it may have been designed to store large quantities of raw materials (pictured in Plate 3). This building was attached to the farmhouse in front but appears to have been adapted, by the time of the 1857 poor law map, into multiple dwellings. Another possible loomshop, or clothier's warehouse, is the combined buildings at 20 and 22 Hague Street, which contain a small house and attached larger building. This may have equally have been adapted from a farmbuilding.

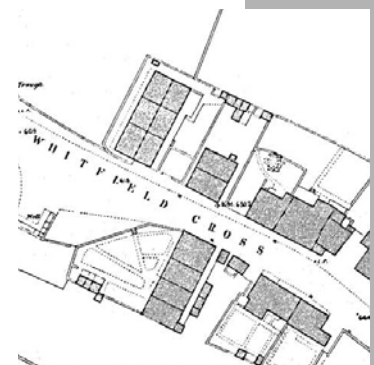
"Weavers cottages" are often distinguished in South Yorkshire and Lancashire, by long rows of attic windows, designed to shed light onto the looms. This was largely a convention of woollen-cloth producing areas. In Whitfield we do not find this pattern of building. Weavers cottages may have had slightly enlarged windows, or a larger attic room or perhaps a "taking-in" door in the gable end or front wall at high level for delivering raw materials. Otherwise, there are generally few visual distinctions from ordinary domestic dwellings of the period. There are a number of houses identified as "weavers cottages" within the list descriptions, such as Nos. 55, 57, 59 & 61 Hague Street but there is very little physical evidence that distinguishes these houses as weavers' cottages, and they would benefit from more detailed investigation. No. 52 Hague Street was known as the Seven Stars Public House, according to the list description, but this was built as a double-pile structure, with a narrow taking-in door (now blocked) in the gable-end and four-light windows at first floor level, with higher eaves (and attic headroom) than the adjoining cottages, all of which may indicate that it was in part-use for weaving. By the first decades of the 19th century, weaving was being carried out predominantly within factories, and domestic weaving was limited to the occasional outworker, or elderly member of the community.



The former Seven Stars with four-light mullioned windows at first floor, extended eaves and additional headroom, and taking-in door in the gable (right) was probably in use as a domestic loomshop for weaving

Back-to-backs

There is historic plan evidence for a number of back-to-back cottages, such as 23-27 Whitfield Cross (see inset right), but there may have been others; one candidate may be 40 Hague Street and No. 3 Hague Street was reputedly once split axially into two houses, so creating a back-to-back. The presence of back-to-back housing during the early 19th century supports evidence for a high demand for housing and limited opportunity for development.



Where there are large numbers of freehold owners this sporadic pattern of development is typical. Very typically, housing of the first decades of the 19th century often has a deep floor plan, as houses required more accommodation at ground floor level and integral kitchen / scullery and a separate parlour. Where we find semi-detached houses or short terraces during this period, they often have a deep footprint and wide gable end and share a more economic use of land. This contrasts with the earlier, generally narrower, gable-ends of 18th century housing and symmetrical frontages. Some of the deep house plans may also have started out as back-to-backs.

The housing within Whitfield was often built piecemeal, even where they were built in a terrace of consistent form and detail. There are often straight joints indicating a long period of construction. Perhaps the very nature that these houses were being built speculatively, by local people, rather than by the estate, led to this hesitant approach to building. Although there were some houses developed by the local millowners, there is limited evidence of these tied cottages in Whitfield.



The evolution of the C19 cottage - from thinly-coursed gritstone with stone wedge lintels and narrow door lintels and jambs, to squared lintels, to doors with arched stone lintels and fanlights

Farmbuildings

Despite the evidence for a large number of small farms within the village (there were 48 landowners within the village, including the Duke of Norfolk at the time of the Tithe award in 1852), there are very few actual surviving farm buildings within the village. Only Hob Hill Farm is named on the old maps but Whitfield Cross Farm and Flagfield Farm are obvious groups with a former hay barn attached. Flatt Farm lies some distance outside the conservation area, but is an important survival.

The Barn attached to No. 8 Hague Street is one surviving example, where the ventilation holes in the gable end reveal its earlier use. Another is 22 Hague Street which may have been a farmbuilding, adapted into a house in the 18th century.

There is widespread evidence for the redevelopment of farm buildings for housing both in the 18th century and the 20th century. These buildings can generally be distinguished by their slightly deeper footprint. Examples are; 53 & 55 Hague Street, 17 Hague Street, 20 and 22 Hague Street.

Given the large number of landowners, it seems most likely that many farmers would have been able to provide some protection and over-wintering for their cattle by building a field barn. Very small outbuildings close to the farmhouse may have provided sufficient room for a milking cow but these may have been rebuilt or converted into housing as demand for housing rose, smallholdings shrank and farms became generally larger. More recently, a number of the smaller outbuildings have been converted into garages.



Former barn at 20 Hague Street (left) and ventilation slots at 8 Hague Street

The pattern of development of house with attached barn, running parallel with the road, can be seen in several places such as 60-62 Hague Street (Flagfield Farm and attached barn) and 20 Hague Street (with former barn to the rear), and to a lesser extent at 8 Hague Street. This is a typical form of 18th century farmstead development, where a courtyard or “foldyard”, was sheltered and protected from the road behind a long low range. These farms can only have developed in this form following an amalgamation of crofts.

Key Buildings

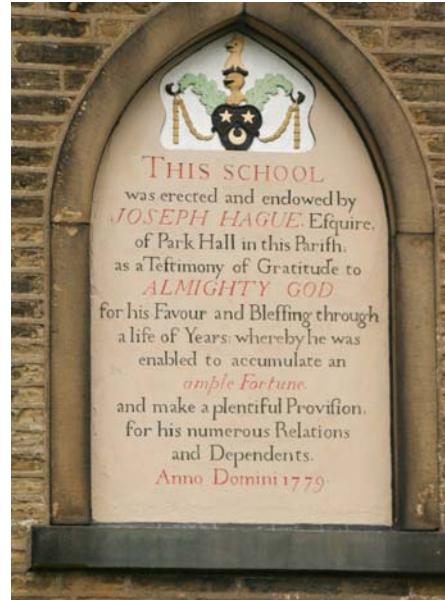
The conservation area is characterised by a unified character and there are few buildings that stand out. The key buildings are either prominent within the conservation area or distinctive architecturally;

1788 Joseph Hague School – the school was established by a self-made man and product of the industrial revolution – his beginnings were as a peddler in nearby Chunal but he went to London and made his money in importing raw cotton and eventually retired to Park Hall, Hayfield. He built and endowed the school at Whitfield as a bequest to be managed by the Hague Trust. The beehive carved over the entrance door was a moral device, designed to reinforce the message that industry led to reward. The building has a series of pointed arched window and door openings on both front and rear elevation, of Gothick style, although it has lost its original (cast-iron or leaded-light) windows. The three-storey attached cottage to the east would have been built at the same time as the school, as the home provided for the schoolmaster.





The presence of the school in the village from the late 18th century reflects its independent spirit and the ability to foster local philanthropy.



The Beehive Inn

The Beehive Inn is set back from the road and its paved forecourt sets it apart from other buildings within the street. It was named the Beehive Inn in the mid 19th century. The front part was added to an older 18th century property, creating a double-pile building. The front elevation has a simple character with stone slate roofs, stone wedge-lintels, typical of 1820-1840, and a narrow door lintel and jambs, typical of this area.



The Masonic Hall

Originally built as the Wesleyan Sunday School, the present building dates from 1885, with a 20th century canted projecting open porch bay at the southern end and a hipped slate roof. This prominent southern gable is now a focal point in views along Hague Street. The building is architecturally distinctive with rusticated quoins, raised storey bands and shaped lintels. There is a plaque on the eastern flank with the inscription "Wesleyan School Erected 1832 Re-built 1885". The building retains a set of good cast and wrought iron spear-headed railings to the boundary wall.



Whitfield House

Named as Whitfield Lodge on the 1857 Poor Law map, the house was built c.1856 by John Hill-Wood, millowner of Howard Town Mills and other mills. The house is depicted on the Poor Law map of 1857, in the process of development. He was eldest son of John Wood who established his cotton spinning business in Glossop and was the earliest and most significant of the early mill entrepreneurs. The detached house was built in an austere Gothic style, with steep pitched roofs with stone-coped gables and stone finials, mullioned windows and clusters of stone chimneys.



SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Significant Views

In approaching Whitfield from one of the several public footpaths on the hillside to the east, the village is dominated by the rooftops of houses running parallel with the main street, and small outbuildings in the back gardens, which provides a largely unbroken foreground. The presence of so many roofs may indicate that some of the bedrock, which is close to the surface, was removed or quarried away to provide a more even platform for the terraces. From these footpaths there are panoramic views over the village to distant hills, within Glossopdale, and there is little sense of its urban setting. Where two public footpaths meet at Cliffe Road, the views are framed by the buildings on Cliffe Road and open out in an important vista.



There are occasional gaps in the linear street pattern where an open space breaks up the rhythm and creates a pocket with a surprising view, such as the gap between 56 and 58 Hague Street (pictured above) – this panoramic view leads towards Herod Cough and Whitely Nab.



Along the east side of Hague Street and Cliffe Road there are a series of glimpsed views between the terraces or blocks, at the junction of a footpath or a break in the terracing, providing either an immediate connection with the open, upland landscape or a glimpse of an interesting building in a rear yard.

The southern section of the conservation area is dominated by the narrowness of the street and the intimate scale of buildings. Views are intimate, picturesque, and unfold moving through the space in both directions north and south (pictured below). From the significant pinchpoint where 40 and 53 Hague Street meet, views are framed by the presence of buildings and walls abutting the edge of the lane.



Moving north through the main street, the Masonic Hall and the old corner shop at 57 Whitfield Cross (seen right) are prominent focal points at the junction of Whitfield Avenue and Whitfield Cross, with canted end walls and small hipped slate roofs.



Open Spaces



Whitfield Well is the only formal public open space within Whitfield (pictured left). Once a well-defined open space that everyone would pass through, it is now framed by modern housing to the south and west, and it is physically separated from the highway by a row of cast iron bollards and a raised kerb, so it has lost much of its presence as a public space.

There are several pockets where the linear, enclosed street frontage is broken by a garden. The most important of these is the garden to the north of 3 Hague Street. This contains a beech and Scots pine amongst other mature trees. The garden provides a soft natural contrast with the large expanse of retaining walls and highway.

Protected Trees

There is only one tree within the conservation area with a Tree Preservation Order. This is of particular value for its amenity value and is illustrated on Figure 1 Statutory Designations.

There are a large number of mature trees within the landscaped setting of Whitfield

House, which make a significant contribution to the landscape setting of that building. They also provide a distinct visual barrier and break between Whitfield House and the housing development and fire station, which were built within its former grounds during the 20th century. The presence of the later development is unobtrusive, ensured by the belt of trees around the northern and western perimeter of the garden.

Conservation Area designation provides all trees with a stem diameter of 75mm and above measured 1 metre above ground level with a measure of protection. No felling, lopping or topping of these trees is permitted without providing six weeks notice to the Council.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

The character of the village changes along its length. This has been described as a progression of views leading from south to north. The analysis of the townscape, the main views, focal points and important buildings are illustrated on the Spatial Analysis map, Figure 3. The omission of any particular building, feature, view or space within this appraisal should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

Guide to Map

The Spatial Analysis Map (Figure 3) is annotated with the following:

Panoramic Views - these views are limited to the best defining and most memorable views within Whitfield. They are generally broad and often panoramas, sometimes linking subjects in the middle distance and far horizon.

Glimpse Views - these views are confined by the presence of buildings or trees. They offer a glimpse of something interesting in the distance, often viewed down an alley, an open space between the trees or over the rooftops. It may be a glimpse of a landmark, or an interesting feature.

Focal Points - these are features within framed views, subjects to which the eye is drawn and framed by buildings or trees.

Positive Buildings. They are of special architectural or historic interest and make a strong contribution to the character of the conservation area. The local authority is likely to strongly resist proposals for the demolition of any **Positive Buildings**.

Neutral Buildings remain unhighlighted - these buildings are often 20th century buildings that are unobtrusive, and usually respect the topography, scale, materials and detail of the surrounding building form. Neutral buildings are also occasionally older properties that have been heavily altered and, for this reason, no longer preserve the character of the conservation area. A large number of the buildings within the conservation area are neutral.

There are no **negative buildings** within Whitfield Conservation Area, although there are a number beyond the boundary. Negative Buildings do not relate to the surrounding topography or building form and are usually situated in a prominent site.

Description

The southern section of the conservation area is densely developed and enclosed, dominated by the narrowness of the street and a series of unfolding, short, kinetic views north and south, of highly picturesque quality, framed by the unified, warm-coloured gritstone buildings fronting the street. There is physical evidence for considerable late 18th century development and there was clearly a demand for housing, with houses squeezed onto the smallest of plots.

To the east, the predominantly late 18th century buildings sit above and behind boundary walls or sit directly on the roadside, and run in a linear pattern alongside the road and facing the street, rather than with gable-ends. They share a regular rhythm of distinctive three-light mullioned windows. These are the result of roadside encroachment, and a shortage of space and limited opportunities for building. This creates a strong, enclosed framework, with tight-knit views around a sharp bend in the road. The tall, three-storey frontage of 61 Hague Street (formerly two houses) is a strong presence at the edge of the settlement.



To the west, the properties are generally smaller in scale and fall away from the road down the hillside, stepping in short terraces and blocks, creating pockets of U-shaped development with small forecourts and communal access yards. Several of these clusters create a jumble of interesting shapes and rooflines. One of these forecourts, leading to the back entrance (the tradesmen's entrance) to Whitfield House, is slightly larger and more formal and has been maintained as an open area and is particularly important as it is surrounded by well-preserved 18th and early 19th century buildings, which face onto the space. To the west, there are occasional, interspersed glimpses of the hills in the distance but these glimpses are infrequent, as a result of the gardens of both Whitfield House and the houses at the southern end of the village, which occupy long sections of former crofts, all of which have been heavily planted with deciduous trees and shrubs.



Moving north along Hague Street, the west side of the street loses its enclosed character, as the entrance to Whitfield Avenue creates an artificial break in the street. The east side of Hague Street, however, has a strong sense of enclosure, with a high retaining wall to the gardens of Hob Hill Farm, No. 3 Hague Street and to Hob Hill Meadows. The walls are composed of narrow, fissile gritstone, laid dry.

Whitfield House stands apart from the rest of the village. It is surrounded by trees and once established this was always the case, as the house was designed to make the most of the views over the valley to the west and turned its back on the

village. It is still surrounded by a belt of mature trees to the north and by a tall stone boundary wall to the south. The setting of Whitfield House changed during the 20th century with the removal of a large part of its lower parkland / garden incorporating ponds for new development, but it remains largely enshrouded in trees and without a public presence.

Tall fissile gritstone retaining walls now dominate the centre of the village and mask two large cul-de-sacs – Hob Hill Meadows (inside the Conservation Area) and King Charles Court (outside the Conservation Area). These late 20th century housing developments have largely infilled the earlier gaps in the street.

The Masonic Hall is the principal landmark in the village, made more imposing since the construction of Whitfield Avenue and it is a focal point in the street.

The slight undulations of Hague Street and occasional garden trees make the views more interesting.

No. 57 Whitfield Cross was a corner shop and was purpose-built to attract attention, as it still does today. Its canted elevation forms a focal point in views along Hague Street. From this point, at Cliffe Road, there is a slight change in character. Although the street is still linear, maintains the same elevation, and follows the medieval street pattern, the buildings are predominantly of one 19th century phase.



Views up and down Whitfield Cross

Whitfield Cross is now dominated by terraces and a late 19th century character, snaking up the hill. Its earlier 18th century and early 19th century character is disguised in part by the reconstruction of gable-ends fronting the street (e.g. 31 Whitfield Cross), perhaps carried out in association with road reconstruction or re-alignment. Older houses are largely west-facing, and placed above retaining walls to overcome the steep gradient, but their presence is subsumed by the strong character of continuous blocks of terraces, with continuous sloping eaves, and the rhythm of repeated unified details and robust and masculine stepped boundary walls. Here we find a pattern of development and redevelopment of key plots – here, groups of cottages were replaced by the present densely built terraced rows.

On the south side of Whitfield Cross, the terraces are distinguished by slightly more elaborate doorcases, some with moulded pilasters, and fanlights.

The most memorable building which breaks this pattern is No. 35, the grade II listed 18th century house which fronts the street (pictured right) – this has a much older traditional form than the datestone of 1773 and carved anvil(?) suggests, with an off-set central doorway, typical hall / parlour division and larger four-light windows to the hall, rather than three-light adopted everywhere else. It is quaintly old-fashioned for its time.



Nos. 18-24 Whitfield Cross were built in around 1830 and constructed in two phases. The back-to-back houses (now a row of three Nos. 23-27) were also built in the 1830s or 1840s. They too were built in two phases and this is a pattern we find throughout the village, as development is often piecemeal, without an overarching plan. This is shown on the phasing plan (Figure 2).

The western edge of the conservation area is marked by a complete change in character, where the street opens out at Whitfield Well. The large space and long bank of troughs may have been designed to provide watering facilities for livestock. This was once a space which people passed through and the road curved to taken it in but it is now slightly detached.

The northern part of the village, along Cliffe Road beyond Whitfield Cross, is distinguished by little clusters of terraced stone cottages with stone slate roofs. The earliest of these (Nos. 41-51), dated 1824 (pictured right), fronts the pavement and is a prominent and attractive point at which the northern part of the conservation area starts; it is typical of terraces of the 1820s; a relatively low eaves, stone wedge lintels, stone slate roofs and doorways with squared jambs and lintels of the same dimension. Later terraces (such as Bankview, Nos. 63-73 Cliffe Road) are set within small front gardens. The slightly later terraces share plain squared stone door jambs and lintels and squared lintels to windows. All originally had sash windows, but these have been lost over time. Terraces originally had timber “trows” on corbel brackets, some of which survive.



These linear forms of development reinforce the general linear character of the settlement.

The result of the persistent pattern of development is a village with some urban characteristics; terraced rows, boundary walls and pavements, striking enclosed streets with a formal, repeated rhythm of details and clusters of dense development established by the early 19th century.

Maps provide evidence of a continual process of development and redevelopment and we should be aware that some sites which are now open may have been previously developed. There is no evidence on the earliest map (1857) of development lining the road within the northern section of the village, beyond Whitfield Cross, but it is still possible that it was once a developed frontage, as the size and shaped of the plots suggest “croft and toft” enclosure, rather than open field enclosure.

NEGATIVE FACTORS

As part of the assessment of character, a number of negative factors have been identified. The conservation area designation was put in place to safeguard against further harmful development, so far as this could be achieved by the need for planning permission. By highlighting these issues, we can identify priorities for future enhancement.

Conversion

The redevelopment or conversion of agricultural buildings led to many being adapted with domestic details, mullioned windows being particularly popular and adopted both in the late 18th century and in recent times, with the consequential loss of agricultural character and detail.

Cleaning

A number of sandstone (Millstone Grit) terraced houses have been cleaned on an ad-hoc basis but sandstone is difficult to clean. A variety of cleaning methods are available and this results in different degrees of removal of soiling. This has on occasion fragmented the once unified character of the rows.

Loss of detail

There is a high concentration of unlisted buildings within Whitfield, some of 18th century origin, but many early 19th century. These do not have the level of protection of listed buildings and are vulnerable to loss of architectural details, mullions and stone slate roofs.

Most of the unlisted historic properties have lost their sash windows or early form of casements. Although stone chimneys are generally well-preserved, there are instances where these have been rendered or replaced with brick. There have been a number of replacements of traditional stone slate roofs in artificial slate, which has diluted the character of the village.



From left - artificial stone (concrete tiles) and rendered stacks covering original stonework

As slate roofs come to end of their useful lives, owners need to find suitable replacement materials. All materials have a finite life, although stone slate can last for centuries if properly maintained, as can be seen by the number of surviving examples.

Dormer windows

There is no local tradition for dormer windows and some of the dormer windows that have been introduced into roof slopes are particularly large and out of place.

**Boundary treatments**

In some instances, the boundary wall has been removed to provide a car parking space. This has damaged the character of rows of terraces, in particular. The loss of boundary walls and pedestrian gated entrances, which are an important part of the unified character of the village, should be actively discouraged.



In a few instances the introduction of a wide vehicular access, such as the shared access on Hague Street, adjoining Hob Hill Meadows, has fragmented the character of the street, by removing the retaining wall / original enclosure. Boundary walls have also on occasion been replaced with modern equivalents but these are infrequent.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE AREA**Buildings**

Overall, the condition of buildings in the conservation area is good. There are two vacant or under-used properties, Nos. 40 and 55 Hague Street, both of which require some repair, to joinery and masonry. These should be monitored to ensure that they do not deteriorate.

Public Realm

The public realm is generally adequately maintained but there are sections of the smaller adopted lanes and footpaths that have deteriorated where they have had multiple tarmac patch repairs and works by statutory undertakers. Reinstatement of gritstone channels should be considered long-term where these are known to survive underneath tarmac, to improve general drainage, and restore character.

Paving and Setts

Whitfield has a high number of setted dropped kerb entrances into the narrow alleys and cart tracks leading between buildings. Most of these are either on private land or unadopted highway. Although durable, and not exposed to great patterns of wear, these are generally in poor condition and unmaintained. The steepness of the terrain may have been the main contributory factor to the retention of these surfaces but they are important to the setting of the historic buildings and vulnerable long-term to losses, resurfacing or removal.

BOUNDARY

As part of the appraisal process a review of the boundary is undertaken and any opportunities for extensions are identified. The last boundary review of 1994 involved comprehensive extension of the village to take in all areas of the historic settlement pattern, which were developed by the early 20th century.

The boundary of Whitfield Conservation Area has been thoroughly re-evaluated and there are no identifiable areas for extension of the boundary, without taking in larger areas of modern housing of no value.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. MONITORING CHANGE

Photographic Record

A street-by-street photographic survey has been undertaken as part of the appraisal. This will require regular updating to make it an effective tool. It will need to be widely distributed within the local authority to ensure that alterations are effectively monitored.

2. RECOGNITION OF IMPORTANCE

Local Heritage Assets

The conservation area townscape appraisal map (Figure 3) shows buildings, which make a positive contribution to the conservation area. Many of these are traditional buildings, which retain a high proportion of traditional features. In addition to these, there are several buildings that are particularly distinctive on either historic or architectural grounds, or both, and merit inclusion on a Local List. Although identification in this list does not in its own right convey any additional control, the significance of buildings on a local register is recognized as part of National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the local planning authority would endeavour to retain and preserve the special character of all buildings that fall into this list.

The following buildings are recommended for inclusion within a local list of heritage assets;

- ... The Masonic Hall (former Sunday School of 1885), Hague Street
- ... The Beehive Inn, 35 Hague Street
- ... Whitfield House

3. CONTROL

Local planning authorities may consider making Article 4 directions in those exceptional circumstances where evidence suggests that the exercise of permitted development rights would harm local amenity or the proper planning of the area.

In deciding whether an Article 4 Direction would be appropriate, local planning authorities should identify clearly the potential harm that the direction is intended to address.

Whilst there are a large number of listed buildings, there are many buildings of 19th century origin, including terraces, which are not recognized for their architectural or historic importance. Although most of these buildings have lost their original windows, there are some with original doors and most still retain their traditional slate roofs. The loss of slate roofs (both stone slate and Welsh slate) and replacement with modern equivalents will harm the character of the conservation area long term.

It may be appropriate to protect Whitfield with an Article 4 Direction, at some point in the future.

USEFUL INFORMATION & CONTACT DETAILS

For advice about this appraisal or any further information please contact the following officer at High Peak Borough Council;

Joanne Brooks
Principal Design and Conservation Officer
Tel: 0845 129 7777
Email: Jobrooks@highpeak.gov.uk

Address: High Peak Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, Glossop, Derbyshire, SK13 8AF

National Organisations

English Heritage, East Midlands Region, tel: 01604 735400
www.english-heritage.org.uk

Leaflets

Leaflets on conservation areas and listed buildings are published by High Peak Borough Council and are available by request from the Council
email: conservation@highpeak.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Listed Buildings

Whitfield Well, Whitfield Cross	grade II
No. 35 Whitfield Cross	grade II
Nos. 3 and 5 Hague Street	grade II
Nos. 7, 29 and 31 Hague Street & stone perron with iron rail	grade II
Nos. 22, 24 & 28 Hague Street	grade II
No. 40 Hague Street	grade II
No. 45 Hobb Hill Cottage, Hague Street	grade II
Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Hague Street	grade II
No. 53 Hague Street	grade II
Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Hague Street	grade II
Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Hague Street	grade II
No. 61 Hague Street	grade II
The School House and Nos. 1 and 2 School Buildings	grade II

Appendix 2

Traditional Paving and Street Furniture

1. Stone setts to the carriage drop to the south of the Beehive Inn at grid ref. 403702, 393292



2. Yorkstone paving flags forming an apron to the immediate west of the Beehive Inn at grid ref. 403706, 393299



3. Raised stone pavement and cast iron railings in front of 29-31 Hague Street at grid ref. 403710, 393310 (also part of grade II listed building)

4. Stone setts to lane adjoining No. 29 Hague Street (Beehive Cottage) at grid ref. 403718, 393314
A strip of 6" – 8" (150mm – 200mm) gritstone setts forming a vehicle crossover and beyond this to the east, two separate bands of stone setts laid for cartwheel tracks



5. Large area of gritstone setts forming a wide apron to Whitfield Well, incorporating changes in level and surrounded by a gritstone kerb - grid ref. 403621, 393410
Horizontal courses of large gritstone setts, edged to the west with broad gritstone kerbs and defined to the north by a row of cast iron bollards



6. Section of stone setts forming pavement at Hob Hill Meadows, at grid ref. 403735, 393242
A 20th century 30-metre stretch of gritstone setts forming a pavement and edge to the adopted cul-de-sac Hob Hill Meadows



7. Gritstone kerb in front of Nos. 2-4 Padfield Gate and 61 Cliffe Road at grid ref. 403776, 393391
Long section (12 metres) of gritstone kerb laid to form a pavement edge and apron in front of cottages



8. Gritstone kerbs to edge of private driveway off Whitfield Cross, adjoining Whitfield Well, at grid ref. 403623, 393406
Linear section of gritstone kerbs to edges of driveway 10 metres in length



9. Band of granite and sandstone setts laid into a highway barrier along edge of Whitfield Cross and Hague Street at grid ref. 403720, 393345

Approximately 25 metres of small stone setts laid into concrete edged kerbs in front of Nos. 52-54 Whitfield Cross and 2 Hague Street. The setts are not native and appear to be a mixture of granite and limestone setts



10. Row of 8 cast-iron bollards parallel with the road at Whitfield Cross, grid ref. 403624, 393416
Series of painted cast-iron round knob-topped and collared bollards



11. 33 metres of stone kerb between the entrance to Whitfield Avenue and 20 Hague Street



12. 95-metres of gritstone kerb and 16 metres of gritstone channel between 40 and 62 Hague Street. The channel lies within the pavement in front of 58-62 Hague Street.



13. 10 metres of gritstone sett channel, made of squared stone and laid in four bands to a slightly dished shape leading from the Hague Street frontage adjoining 20 Hague Street towards 24 Hague Street



FIGURE 1

WHITFIELD - DESIGNATIONS

- listed buildings
- conservation area boundary
- 🌳 tree preservation order
- green belt & countryside
- countryside

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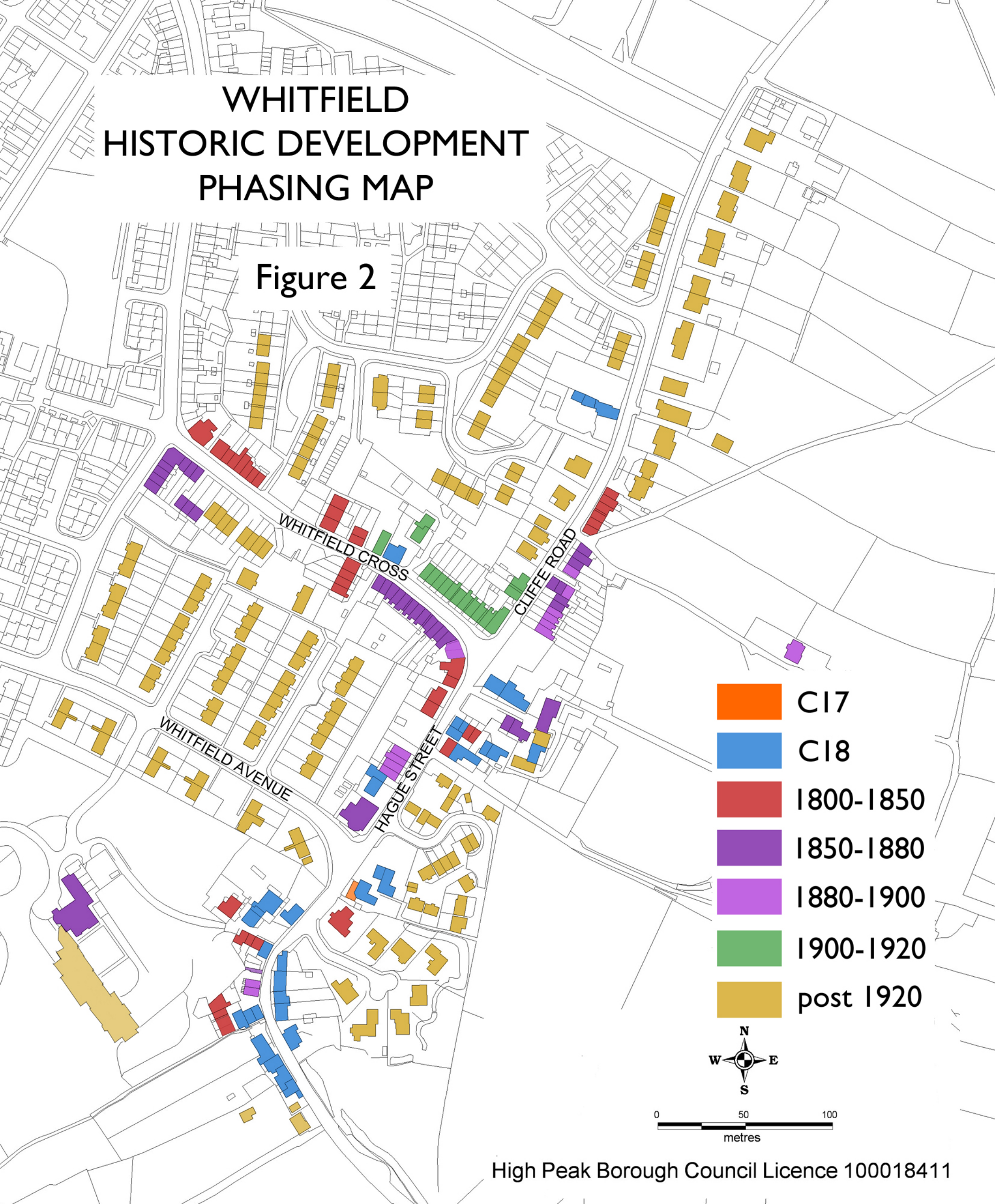









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WHITFIELD HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PHASING MAP

Figure 2



-  C17
-  C18
-  1800-1850
-  1850-1880
-  1880-1900
-  1900-1920
-  post 1920

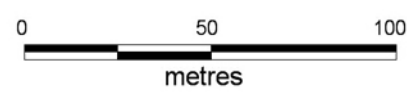
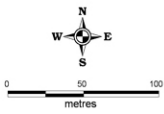


FIGURE 3

WHITFIELD - SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- listed buildings
- conservation area boundary
- positive buildings
- glimpse view
- △ panoramic view
- focal point

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