

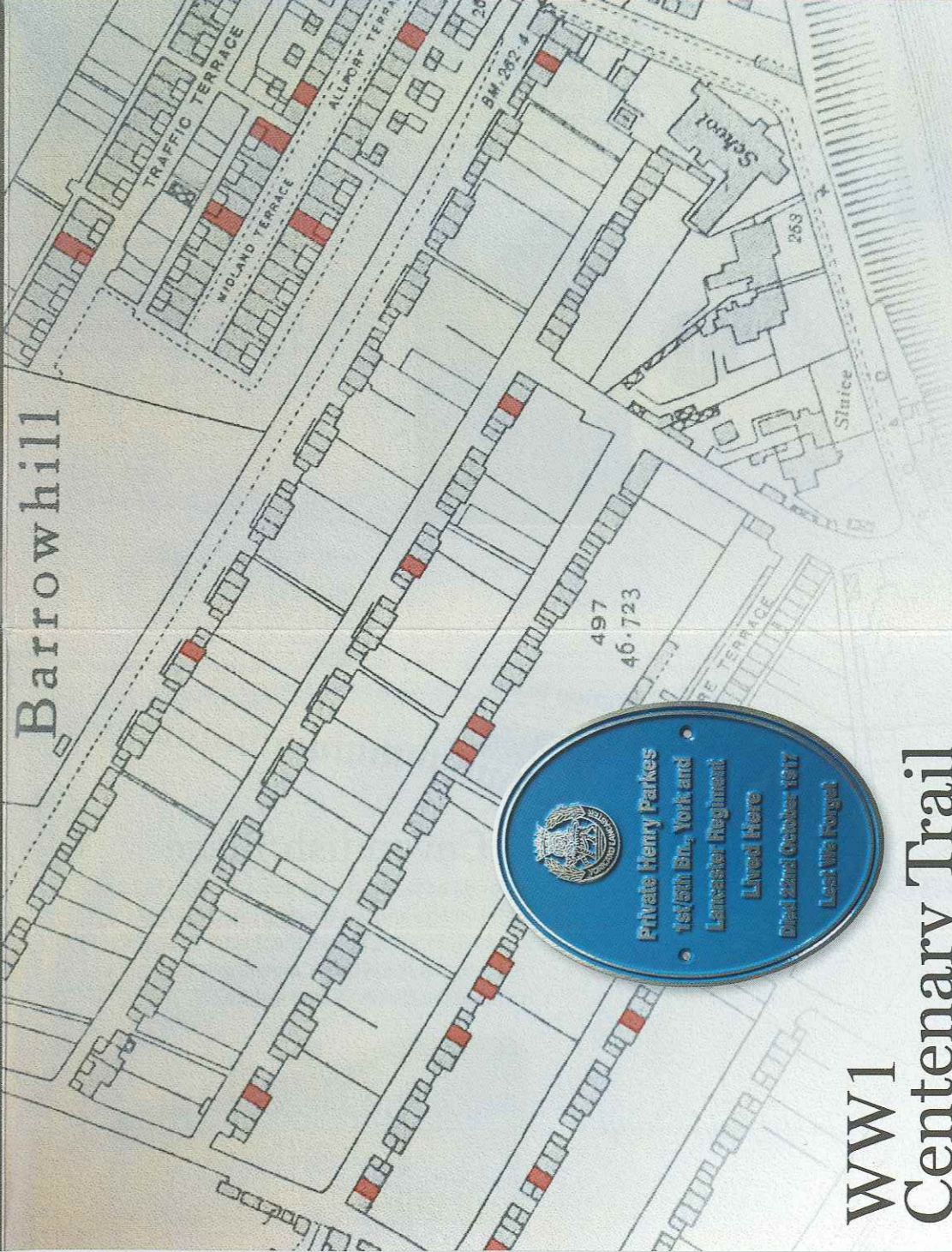


The Barrow Hill Heritage Trail has been researched and published by F.O.S.T.A., with the help of the pupils of Barrow Hill Primary School.

When the men of Barrow Hill went off to fight in the Great War, many of them never returned. There are blue plaques on some of the houses where they lived. **Can you find the house where Henry Parkes lived?**

Can you find the house where Henry Parkes lived?

WW1 Centenary Trail



CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL



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Barrow Hill Heritage Trail

Barrow Hill

What is now Barrow Hill was once part of a medieval deer park belonging to the Lords of the Manor of Staveley. The land beneath was rich in coal and iron and a forge and furnace had existed from at least 1652 when George Sitwell of Renishaw Hall leased it from Lord Frecheville. In 1681, the first Earl of Devonshire became the owner after purchasing the manor of Staveley from Lord Frecheville.



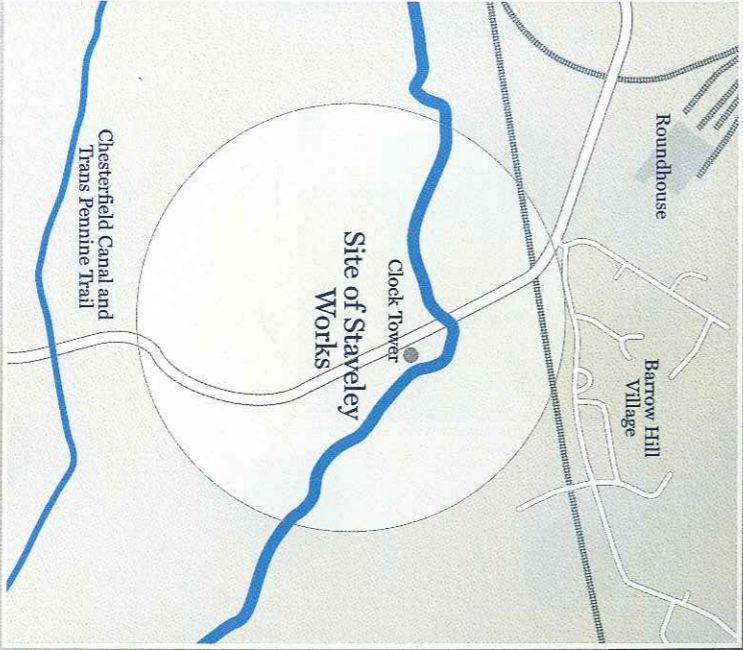
The Chesterfield Canal

The Chesterfield Canal opened in 1777 and ran 46 miles from Chesterfield to the River Trent at West Stockwith. It passed through the centre of the area, linking it to the growing national waterways system.

The Staveley Forge sent pig iron to ports along the east coast and the building of the canal gave the early ironmasters an opportunity to expand their business.

Today, the Chesterfield Canal is widely recognised as one of the most beautiful and varied waterways in England. It goes through tranquil countryside, with a wide variety of wildlife, and is hugely popular with walkers and cyclists. Visitors can walk on the towpath known as The Cuckoo Way, explore the trans-pennine trail which passes through the area, take a leisurely cruise on one of several trip boats or just relax at the cafe.

www.chesterfield-canal-trust.org.uk



The North Midland Railway line (later the Midland Railway) opened in 1840 and passed through the centre of the area.

Richard Barrow (1787-1865)

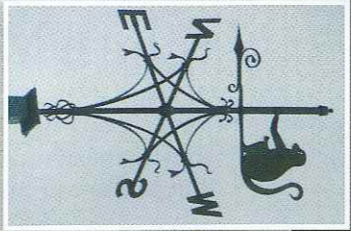


Richard Barrow took over the lease of the Staveley Forge from his brother, George, in 1843. It gave him control of all the mines and beds of coal and ironstone in the manor of Staveley.

Barrow expanded the business in the early 1840's, clearing away most of the plant, erecting two new furnaces and building the foundations of what would later become the Staveley Coal and Iron Company.

The Clocktower

Look for the brass monkey at the top of the tower. It was said that its tail pointed upwards when the Staveley Coal and Iron Company was in profit, and downwards if it made a loss.



The Roundhouse

By the 1860's, the Staveley Coal and Iron Company owned over 60 miles of internal railways and an agreement was reached with the Midland Railway to supply motive power to the works for 100 years. This development meant that a larger engine shed was needed and construction of the roundhouse began in July 1869.

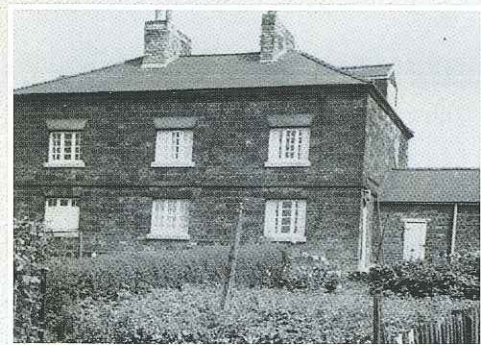
Restored in recent years, the Barrow Hill Roundhouse Railway Centre is a unique example of 19th century railway architecture and is the last surviving operational roundhouse engine shed in Great Britain.

www.barrowhill.org.uk

Barrow Hill Village

1. The Blocks

Richard Barrow advertised for craftsmen to begin building the first 100 cottages for his workmen in 1853. The builder was Matthew Marriott of Staveley. There were 3 houses in each block and they all had large gardens. **Can you see how the houses have changed since they were built?**



2. The Dining Hall

The building opened on Easter Monday, 1864, as a Dining Hall, where workers could get a good mid-day meal for less than 6d. It had a library and reading room. After the First World War, Charles Paxton Markham, the Managing Director of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, gave the building to the "inhabitants of Barrow Hill" as a Peace Hall (Memorial Club). Funds raised by local people for a village cross were instead used to add extensions to the building, which included a room for women. If you look closely, clues show which parts of the building are original.

3. The Terrace

Three small villas were built for the managers and agents of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company in 1863. They cost £488 each to build but only one has survived.



6. Belle View

Barrow built 5 grand and spacious Manager's villas on the hillside looking over the river valley towards Staveley. They cost an average of £934 each to build and have since been subdivided. The road was originally called Belle Vue, but was later changed to South View and finally to Station Road. With 13 rooms, including a surgery, and with stables to the rear, this house was the home of the Works doctor.



7. The School

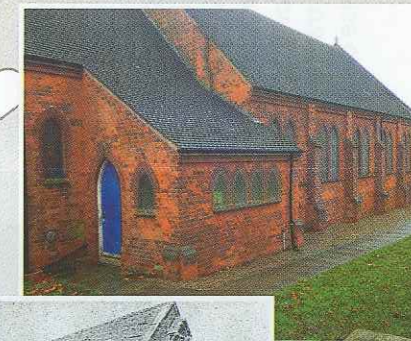
Richard Barrow's biggest, and most expensive project, was the iconic Church of England Mission Church and National School on the summit of the hill, which opened in 1856. It has a 76 foot spire, above a belfry. The main hall had two stained glass rose windows and it was furnished with a beautiful organ and choir gallery, as well as a portrait of Richard Barrow himself. When the school opened, children only attended until they were 9 years old, after which they went to work in the local mines and foundries. **Can you find the entrance to the girl's school?**



9. The Parish Church of St Andrew

The Parish Church of St Andrew the Apostle is unique in that it was the first building ever to be designed by Sir Raymond Unwin, working as an architect, and the first building to be completed in partnership with Barry Parker. The building is highly regarded, nationally, as being of major architectural significance and as an irreplaceable part of the country's cultural heritage.

This simple little church, in the Arts and Crafts style, opened in 1895 and has five stained glass windows by Shrigley and Hunt, and another window by William Morris and Co, as well as a magnificent, fully restored Holt pipe organ which was built for the original Church in the school in 1856. **Where do you think the bell came from?**



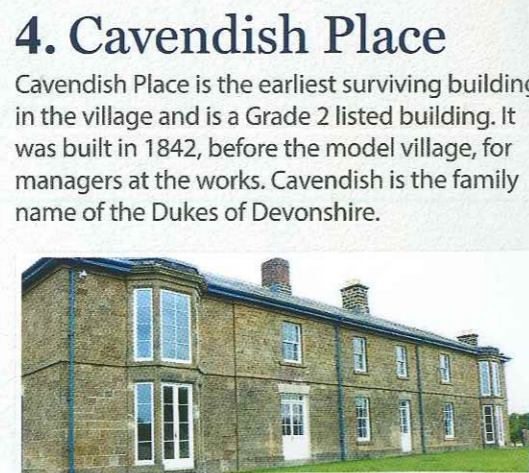
8. Infant School

The school leaving age had been raised a number of times over the years and more school places were needed. The Staveley Company built a new infant school in 1893. It was designed by the works team of draughtsmen which, at that time, included a young Raymond Unwin who later designed St. Andrew's Church. During WW2, air-raid shelters were built on the rear playground.



5. Free Methodist Chapel

Built by the same Matthew Marriott who had built the cottages, the Free Methodist Chapel opened in 1872. **Look at the plaque to see who opened the building. Where else can you find his name in the village?**



4. Cavendish Place

Cavendish Place is the earliest surviving building in the village and is a Grade 2 listed building. It was built in 1842, before the model village, for managers at the works. Cavendish is the family name of the Dukes of Devonshire.



Barrow Hill Roundhouse

Chesterfield Canal

Hotel

Station Road

Station

Cavendish Place

Campbell Drive

Midland Cottages

Avonside Close

Station Road