

# SMELTERS COTTAGE

## CALLOW, HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE



## Heritage Appraisal

September 2015

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Office contact details

**The JESSOP Consultancy**

The Old School House  
6 Broad Elms Lane  
Bents Green  
Sheffield  
South Yorkshire  
S11 9RQ

Tel: 0114 287 0323

**The JESSOP Consultancy**

12 West View  
Iffley  
Oxford  
Oxon  
OX4 4EX

Tel: 01865 364 543

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

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<b>County:</b>	Derbyshire
<b>District/Unitary Authority:</b>	Derbyshire Dales
<b>Parish:</b>	Hathersage
<b>Elevation (above sea level):</b>	c.302m
<b>Designation Status(s):</b>	Within the Peak District National Park
<b>HER Record No(s):</b>	None
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Oliver Jessop MCIfA Victoria Beauchamp Phd
<b>Reviewed by (internal):</b>	Karen E Walker MCIfA FSA
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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report is a heritage appraisal of the buildings that form a small upland farmstead at Smelters Cottage, Callow, in Hathersage, Derbyshire (SK 25004 81989). The building has no formal heritage designations, however does fall within the boundary of the Peak District National Park. This document has been prepared to provide supporting information for a planning application to repair structural damage to the buildings following the theft of the stone roof covering. These essential works will then enable it to be reinstated as an upland dwelling for use as an Accessible Holiday Let.*

*The earliest buildings at Smelters Cottage, or Callow Farm date from the 1720s. They were used as an upland farm, with a series of enclosed fields, forming one of a series of three farms in the valley – the others being at Overstones and Mitchell Field. To the north of the farm was the site of a lead smelting cupola, with a series of three large ponds to provide a head of water for powering the machinery. The farm buildings were in continuous occupation until 1967.*

*Five broad phases of structural development of the buildings have been identified, demonstrating a typical evolution of upland farms within the Peak District, where the building layout was often derived from piecemeal additions. The farmhouse included an attached barn with a series of small outbuildings for housing livestock. New bedrooms were added to the first floor in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, followed by the remodelling of the ground floor of the barn in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century to incorporate glazed bricks, presumably to adapt the building into a dairy or possibly a milking parlour.*

*The former farm buildings that comprise Smelters Cottage make an important contribution to the upland setting of Callow, being one of only three historic farmsteads in the valley. The current condition of the buildings is of some concern, and if the rapid decline of the structural elements is not halted then the visual impact to the vistas looking up, and down from Callow Bank will be significant and which can be considered as a material loss to the historic character of the National Park.*

*The proposed building works are intended to repair the extensive damage that has been caused to the buildings since the theft of the roof covering in the 1988. The interior will be remodeled to accommodate a new use of the buildings for those who have specialist mobility needs, and it is proposed to convert the buildings from an upland dwelling to an Accessible Holiday Let, thus ensuring the future preservation of this neglected 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead.*

*It is recommended that a detailed photographic record is made of the building, commensurate to a Historic England level 1/2 survey during future building works and further survey of the phased development of the buildings is undertaken.*

# I INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This document presents the results of a heritage appraisal of the site of Smelters Cottage, Callow to the east of the village of Hathersage in North Derbyshire (**Figure I**). It has been prepared to support a planning application for consent to undertake essential structural repairs, replace the roof covering and rear wall which has collapsed due to theft and vandalism and to reinstate the domestic interior of the building for use as an Accessible Holiday Let.

The buildings are not listed, nor within the boundary of the Hathersage Conservation Area, which is c.1km to the west. They do lie within the Peak District National Park.

## AIMS OF THE HERITAGE APPRAISAL

The aim of this report has been to research the historical development of the building and identify surviving features of archaeological and architectural significance. An assessment of the impact of the development proposals has been undertaken, making reference to the historic fabric that survives and which may be affected by the proposed alterations.

## PRINCIPAL DELIVERABLES DERIVING FROM THIS WORK:

- A** - A summary of the known historical development of the buildings;
- B** - A description of the surviving features of archaeological interest;
- C** – An assessment of the impact of the proposed works on the historic fabric;
- D** - Guidance to inform the proposed repairs to the standing structural fabric.

## DISSEMINATION

Printed and digital copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations) with the reference number: **thejesso1-222 196**.

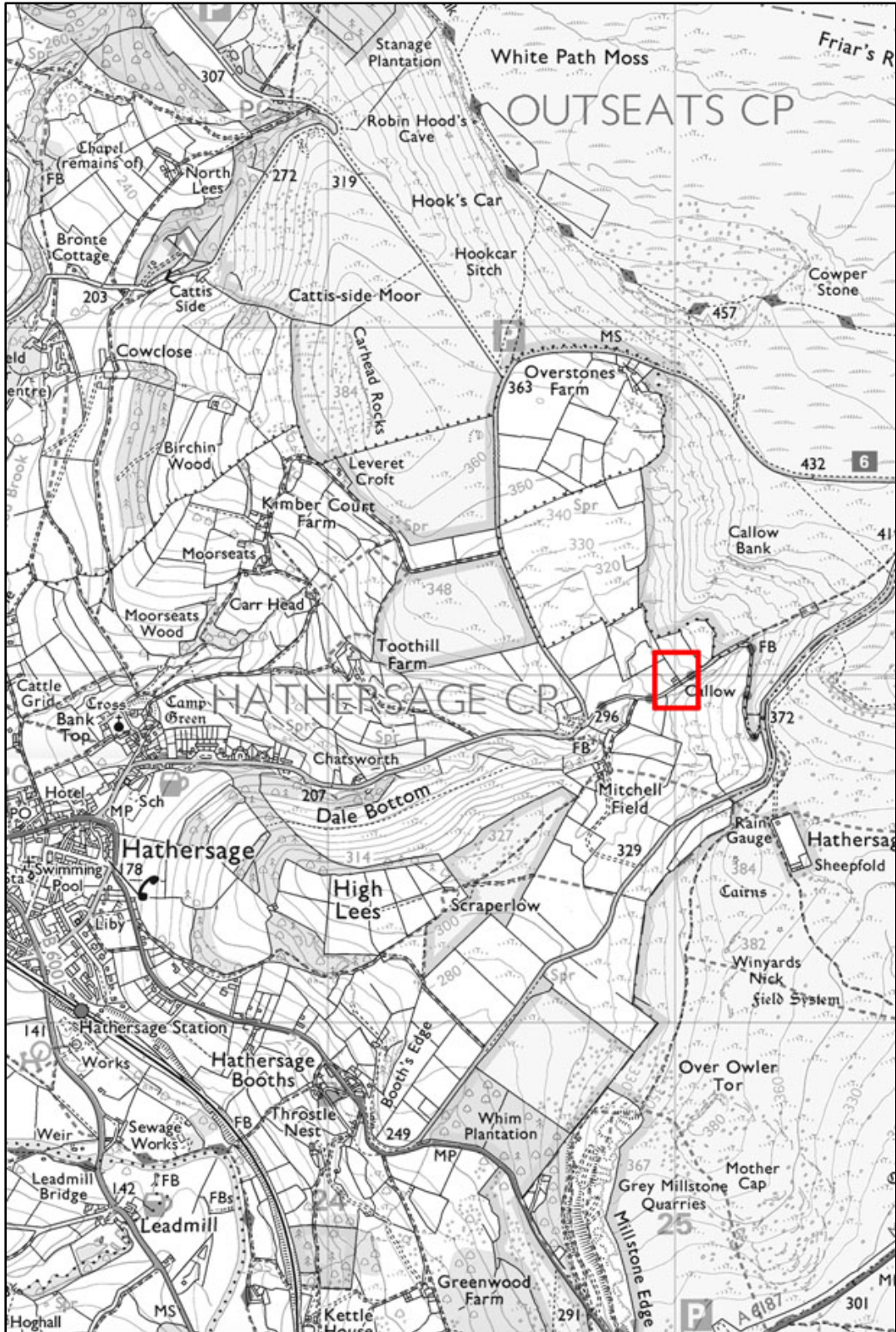


Figure 1: Location map of Smelters Cottage (marked with red rectangle)

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## 2 SITE LOCATION AND BASELINE CONDITION

### LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

Smelters Cottage, or Callow Farm (the Site) is located c.1.5km to the northeast of Hathersage in Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). It is positioned on the west side of a track known as Cupola Road, and is orientated west-east on a slight terrace (**Appendices 3.1, 3.2**). Stone walled fields fall away to the south and the rise towards the north (**Figure 2**). The immediate locality of the Site is known as 'Callow'.

The site is centred on NGR SK 25004 81989, and is c.302m above sea level.

### SITE LAYOUT

The Site comprises of a series of interconnected buildings, and associated yards (**Figure 2**). The principal structure is a cottage (**G1-G4**), with an attached extension against the west gable (**G5, G6**). To the southwest is a small two roomed animal byre/shipon (**G9, G10**). There is a partially enclosed yard to the south of the buildings (**Appendix 3.3**), with a covered yard (**G8**) between **G5** and **G9**. There is a small circular pond (**Appendix 3.24**) in the field to the south of the farm. This appears to have been connected to a small stream and was presumably intended for use by livestock.

Located c.200m to the north of Smelters Cottage are the earthwork remains of a series of ponds, associated with a former lead cupola furnace from which the site takes its name.

### ORIENTATION

The orientation of the building correlates with the cardinal points of the compass, with the principal elevations facing south.

### GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology beneath the Site is the Milstone Grit Group – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Digital data 2015).

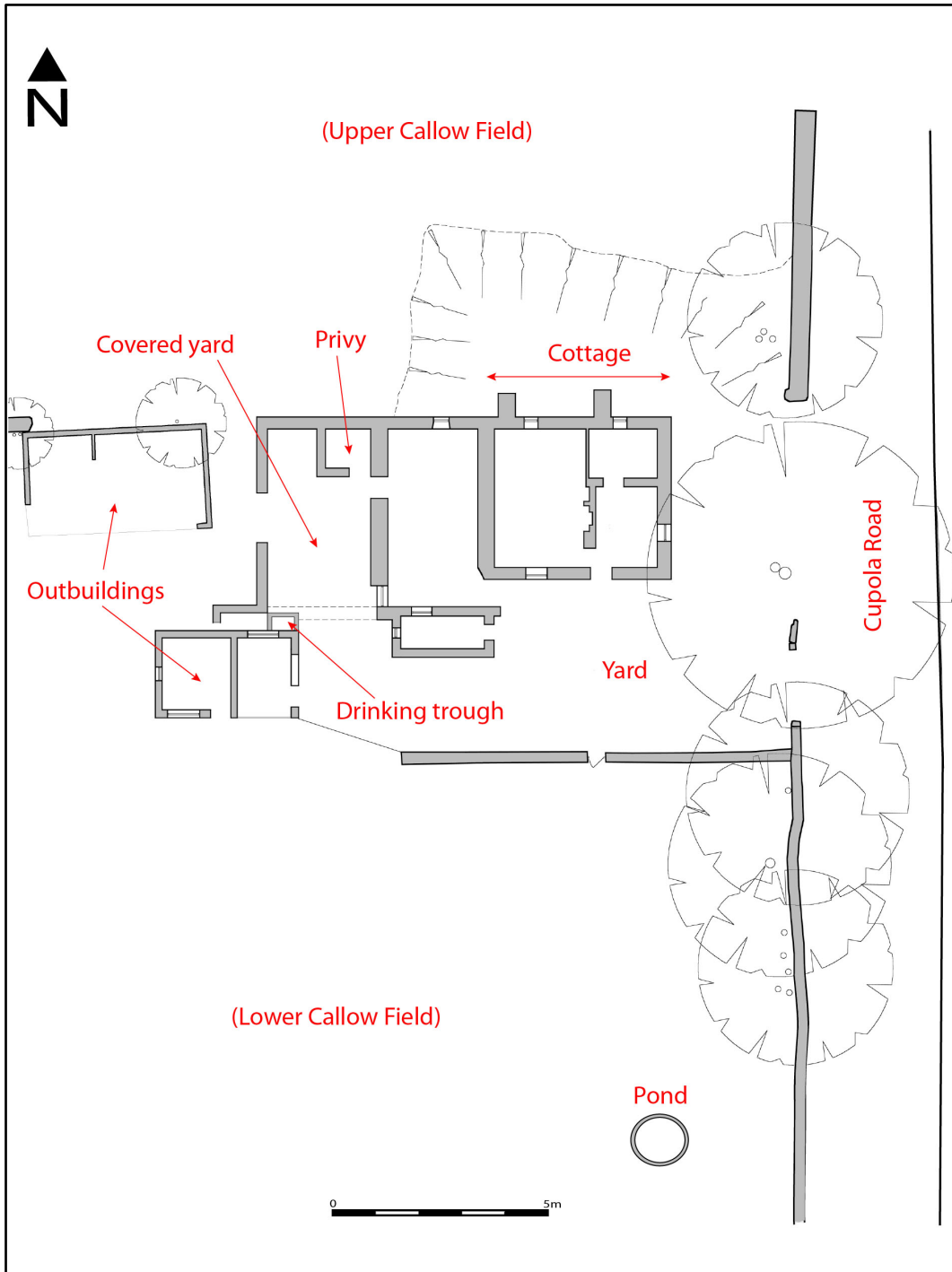


Figure 2: Site plan with key features.

Base mapping provided by Smith & Roper Architects 2015

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### INTRODUCTION

This heritage appraisal has been prepared in accordance with a guidance prepared the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008, 2011) and accepted best practice. Consultation has been made with the records held by the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Derbyshire Record Office and the Heritage Gateway (online reference) to ensure that the baseline archaeological data of any associated heritage assets are correct.

#### LIMITATIONS

The scope of this report has been focused upon the assessment of features of significance within the immediate setting of the Site, and which form the historic fabric of the building and associated structures. It should be noted that due to the unsafe nature of the interior of the former cottage no internal survey was possible.

No geotechnical borehole, or trial pits logs, were available for consideration during this assessment.

The report is limited to the following:

- Consultation with Smith and Roper Architects in regards to the proposed alterations;
- A review of relevant archive and documentary material;
- A Site visit in the form of a walk-over inspection of the Site and surrounding area;
- A consideration of the setting of the Site and the identification of heritage assets;
- The preparation of this report.

#### NOMENCLATURE

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with the site and its surrounding area. Additional descriptions are based upon an assessment of the current and historic character of the site, however, it should be noted that future research may identify additional descriptions for these areas or spaces.

#### SITE SURVEY

The site was inspected by Oliver Jessop MCIFA in April and June 2015.

## SOURCES CONSULTED

The following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted during the preparation of this document:

- Aerial Photographs;
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) – York;
- Archives held by the Hathersage Historical Society;
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record;
- Derbyshire Record Office and Local Studies Library;
- Documentary sources, including archaeological publications where available;
- Geological Mapping;
- Heritage Gateway;
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Internet Archives;
- National Archives – Kew;
- The English Heritage Archive – Swindon;
- The National Heritage List for England – English Heritage.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS

Within this report the following archaeological time periods are used to describe sometimes broad, and unequal phases of past human activity.

- Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)
- Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (2000BC – AD43)
- Roman (AD43 – AD450)
- Saxon/Early Medieval (AD450 – AD1065)
- Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1540)
- Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1541 to present)

## 4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

### PLANNING CONTEXT

The wider planning legislation that underpins planning decisions in regards to archaeological sites and designated heritage assets, is detailed within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This legislation (relating to England) has been strengthened by the subsequent National Heritage Acts (1983; 2002).

Further legislation in the form of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, defines both a 'Listed Building' and a 'Conservation Area'. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development that affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest (sect. 66.1)

### NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012. It replaces previous planning guidance as detailed in Annex 3, including Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), which formed the basis of planning matters relating to the Historic Environment.

NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The new emphasis states that planning requirements within the planning system must be relevant, proportionate and necessary to each individual application (Para. 1). This guidance includes 12 Core Planning Principles that include promoting the different roles and character of our main urban areas and protecting the Green Belts around them. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is also important, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations (Para. 17).

NPPF encourages local planning authorities to identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (Para. 51), and make effective use of land that has previously been developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value (Para. 111). Section 12 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', seeks to ensure that heritage assets at risk, through neglect or decay, should be conserved (Para. 126). The setting of any heritage asset needs to be described in a planning submission, with the level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance (Para. 128).

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be



demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (Para. 133). Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (Para. 134).

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining an application, although a balanced judgment will need to be made in regards to the scale of harm, or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset (Para. 135).

NPPF does, however, encourage planning authorities to look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance (Para. 137). Clear guidance is also given in regards to the requirements of developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence publically accessible (Para. 141).

NPPF tasks local planning authorities to have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and to use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment (Para. 169). Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared and integrated with an assessment of historic landscape character, especially where major expansion options are being considered in areas of landscape sensitivity (Para. 170).

#### PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

The Core Strategy was formally adopted by the National Park Authority on the 7th October 2011. The Core Strategy DPD is the principal document of the Local Development Framework and sets out a vision, spatial strategy and core policies to guide development and change in the National Park up to 2026.

Part of the Core strategy incorporates a Design Guide that champions the following in relation to preserving the character and sustainability for the National Park:

- Local building traditions and craftsmanship; the importance of access and the space around buildings; blending contemporary with traditional; consideration for the neighbourhood.

It also sets the tone for the way forward - encouraging:

- Affordable housing to support communities; energy, water and waste efficiency; sustainable materials and re-using buildings; provision for wildlife.

## 5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents a summary history of the development, ownership and use of Smelters Cottage, also known as Callow Farm. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, which are presented as both a timeline and historical narrative in the following sections – the primary research was undertaken by Yvonne Whittaker.

### CALLOW BANK FARM, CALLOW BANK, HATHERSAGE

The remains of Callow Farm (not to be confused with Callow Farm near Highlow Hall to the south of Hathersage) lies to the north west of the Hathersage- Sheffield Road that passes via Fiddler's Elbow and Higger Tor and onto Ringinglow. Once on the old turnpike road, which by 1830 had been deemed too dangerous and from that point onward the road was regarded as a "private carriage and drift road called Cupola Road, 24 feet wide, from Sparrowpit Gate in its present course over the moors by the side of the inclosures called Callow Fields" (Enclosure Act 1830).

There is some evidence that 'Callow Farm' may have been related to the "Callow Fields Cupola" situated on the hillside above it. Willies states, "Houses were only occasionally provided for the Employees as for the agent at Bowers Mill and for the smelters at Callow Bank" (Willies 1983, 6). A reference in the account books of the Bagshaw collection shows that John Green, smelter, on the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1803 paid "Rent Out <sup>s</sup> of a House @ Callow 5s" (BagC 548). The cupola is believed to have been built by Bagshaw, Twigg and Barker in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Farey, 1811, suggests it was built sometime around 1737-1745 (quoted in Buxton 2008; 74). By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the properties appear to have been separated with the farm owned by M.M. Middleton of Leam and occupied by John Wilkins and the cupola owned and occupied by Thomas Birds (ACM D 86 and MB 238 Sheffield Archives).

Further evidence perhaps that the cupola and farm were once linked is suggested by the names that appear on Indentures for the Cupola dated 1764 signed between William Longsdon, a gentleman from Eyam and Jonathan Oxley, gentleman, Leam. Marmaduke Middleton Middleton (M.M. Middleton) had assumed the name Middleton rather than his patronymic, Carver, on his coming of age in 1792 and succeeded his father John Carver in 1807 as per the terms of Jonathon Oxley's Will. Marmaduke Middleton was also related William Longsdon of Eyam, through his paternal grandmother. Thomas Bird, recorded, as owning the cupola in c.1817 was also related to William Longsdon through his grandparents and thus to M.M. Middleton (Rotherhamweb.co.uk).

The indentures relating to the cupola between William Longsdon and Joseph Oxley for 1764 held in the Staffordshire Record Office however make no reference to the farm building only 'Callow cupola...with the furnaces, warehouses, ore-houses, yards and all and singular other the privileges and appurtenances thereto adjoining' and that according to a lease, also dated 1764, further structures were to be erected before the end of September 1765 including a 'wheel [...unclear], bellows and hearth and all other proper [...unclear] for the smelting of slags...for the purpose of making red lead and shot' (D1229/4/7/1&2 Staffs. Record Office). The rental for 6<sup>th</sup> June 1777 in the Bagshaw account confirms rent was paid for the cupola (*10 years rent of Callow Cupola 7<sup>th</sup> Dec 1767 to 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1777 - £200*) and 2 furnaces £30 (Bag 548; 136).

Willies states that it was not until c1735 that the use of cupolas was introduced into the area, the term in Derbyshire being used for the furnace and associated works (1983; 3 & 6). It is thought the cupola ceased to be used sometime in the 1820s as by the 1830s Enclosure it is referred to as the "old cupola" (Buxton 2008; 75). Even in 1819, a description of the plot of land on Callow Neb in Fairbank MB238 suggests the cupola was "old". The cupola is likely to have ceased production due to the cost of transporting coal and ore. In 1802 the Bagshaw account (548) show Mr. John Fisher was paid £11-12-0 for "Coal to Callow" and in 1803 Messrs. Marsden and Co were paid £3-4-0. One reference in 1783 in the Bagshaw Accounts (BagC548; 246) mentions that Benjamin Redfern carried ore from Brightside.

#### THE SITE

No documents have been located that identify the exact date of the building of Callow Farm but it seems likely it was built in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It appears to have had several variants of its name. The present owner refers to the buildings as Callow Cupola Smelter's Cottage, but it was known as Callow Bank Farm when the present owner's father bought it in 1967 and just Callow in the 1871 census and on earlier mapping (see **Appendix I**).

## MAPPING

The earliest map of the area is dated to 1722/1723 (**Appendix I.1**) according to the Hathersage Local History Society, but no archival reference has been identified during the preparation of this report. The map depicts the farm building as situated between the fields labeled Lower Callow Field and Upper Callow Field. Also mentioned are two Far Callow fields and the Callow Field Cupola, names that have been taken from Fairbanks' notes in the Sheffield Archives - most probably MB237 dated c.1810.

The earliest confirmed mapping which indicates the farm building is Burdett's 1791 map (**Appendix I.2**) (first surveyed in 1760), labeled as Cupola but due to its smaller scale the map offers very little in the way of detail although two structures are indicated. Mitchells Farm and Overstones are also depicted. The original turnpike road, constructed in 1758 (Hathersage CAA 2010, 9) is marked as running past the farm and followed the Old Dale track from Ringinglow to Hathersage. "The road is shown continuing NE along the course of what is now a public footpath before proceeding northwards along the line of the present road which skirts the western flanks of Higger Tor" (DCC 2012, 6). The route was changed by 1767 and rerouted on a longer but safer route past Overstones. Both routes can be clearly seen on Burdett's map running north and south of Callow Farm.

The most detailed early map is dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and drawn up as part of a survey of Hathersage dating to the period c.1810 (ACM/D/86 & Fairbank Hath 9S) (**Appendix I.5**) following the Enclosure Act of 1808. It clearly shows the separation of the cupola further up the hillside. The 'Farm', marked as plot 1354, is labeled as Calow Fields (note the use of one 'l'), the cupola numbered 1359 as Calow Fields Cupola. The farm building is shown as an L-shaped structure. The cupola is shown as a much larger structure/group of structures with associated dams. The Fairbank Field books that correspond to the survey show the surveyors notes for the farm and clearly show the farm building as consisting of three parts set back a little from the road. The full complexity of the cupola buildings is also shown, including the length of the flues terminating in a chimney (**Appendix I.3**).

There is another undated map found in the papers of Marmaduke Middleton Middleton in the Staffordshire Record Office (D1229/4/7/3) (**Appendix I.5**).

This map corresponds with the 1817 "Numerical survey of Hathersage comprising Derwent and Outseats Hamlet by W & J Fairbank" in the Arundel Castle Manuscripts (ACM D86; p77 Sheffield Archives) and is likely to have been a summary of that survey sent to M.M. Middleton who in the survey is recorded as the owner of plots 1352-1358 while the occupier was John Wilkin. Unfortunately no occupation is given for Mr. Wilkins.

The map shows the farmhouse (labeled as 1354, "Homestead" consisting of 17 perches). It is surrounded by Low Callow Fields, Far Callow Fields and Upper Callow Fields and totaled in area 11 acres, 3 roods and 2 perches. The land adjoining to the south is shown as belonging to the Vicar of Hathersage and the surrounding moorland by the Duke of Rutland.

The area of the cupola is shown as belonging to Thomas Bird and is confirmed by the 1817 Fairbank "Numerical Survey" where he is recorded as the owner and occupier of Callow Field Cupola; plot 1359 (ACM D86; p 78). His journal records visits there in 1808 (Staffordshire Record Office D1229/4/6/8) reporting for example that on Thursday May the 28th 1808 it was "a fine growing day, went to Callow Cupola in the afternoon. Cut a good deal of rhubarb". This map clearly shows Callow Farm to be located on 'Cupola Road'.

On the 1830's enclosure map (**Appendix 1.6**), like Burdett's map of 1791 (**Appendix 1.2**), very little information can be gathered about the farm buildings. The field pattern is un-altered from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century even if the field boundaries were less well defined. The cupola is mentioned as "the old cupola" in the Enclosure Award (D5846 Derbyshire Record Office). This map clearly shows the new route of the turnpike, labeled as the Sparrowpit Gate turnpike via Outseats with Cupola Road marked as linking Dale Road to the Sheffield Turnpike.

The 1880 OS 25" map (**Appendix 1.7**) clearly shows the area of farm divided into three separate parts, although the exact structures are less clear. There is also an associated well. It is marked as Callow. The area where the cupola once stood is marked as marshland. The field pattern remains the same as the early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps.

By 1898, the OS 25" map (**Appendix 1.8**) clearly shows that the boundary wall between the two Lower Callow fields had been removed. This map marks two clear buildings at the farm, still referred to as Callow and instead of a well a spring is marked. There is a small 'L' shaped wall indicated to the SW of the buildings. The arrangement of the buildings can be clearly seen on a late 19<sup>th</sup>/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century photograph (**Appendix 2.1**) of the farm with what appears to be a barn like structure furthest from the road, the farmhouse in the middle and a lean-to closest to the road. There also appears to be a structure to the north of the farm buildings, possibly a barn or cattle shed that is not shown on the maps.

The 1922 OS 25" map (**Appendix 1.9**) shows the same arrangement but the small 'L' shaped wall has been removed. A postcard from 1929 confirms this (**Appendix 2.2**). This time the image is taken from the other side, looking towards Hathersage. A report relating to the 1929 'Handover Map' and Schedule and highway maintenance records stated "Callow Farm Road, which carries only agricultural traffic, leaves Dale Road above Mitchell Field Farm to continue in a NE direction to Callow Farm, beyond which points it deteriorates to bridle road standard" (DCC 2012, 8). At

the same time it was recommended a £10 contribution be made to repair the bridge over Dale Brook (DCC 2012, 9). Since the 1950s the route has been classified as a “cart or carriage road mainly used as a footpath” (DCC 2012, 9).

A painting called “View from the Cupola” by Stanley Royale in 1934 (<http://tinyurl.com/StanRoyCupola>) shows Callow farm nestled in the hillside. The small barn like structure seen in the turn of the century photograph is also portrayed, although there is some degree of artistic license for the farmhouse when compared to the photograph.

#### THE OCCUPANTS

It has not been possible to trace the occupants of the house at Callow before the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The account books in the Bagshaw collection show that John Green, who also received wages for a being one of the smelters at the Callow Cupola, as having paid rent in 1803 (see Timeline below).

The cupola has evidence from a much earlier period. It had been “occupied and worked by William Longsdon in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and by Joseph Storrs after him” (Buxton 2008, 74-5). Other references suggest that in 1802 Joseph Storr (also running Upper Cupola at Middleton) was paying wages and for bills for coal (Buxton 2008, 75). Buxton also makes reference to Thomas Bird owning the site in 1817. The names of the other smelters who used the cupola, listed when wages were paid or money for quantities of lead were paid in the account books found in the Bagshaw Collection (Bag 558 and 661/2 Derbyshire Record Office), include David Green and Robert Green, George Walker, George Andrew, Elizabeth Middleton, Thomas Andrew, Phil. Swift & Co, John Handley & Co, Matt Andrew, Thomas Green and William Cooke. No references have been found to any of them occupying the farm with the exception of John Green mentioned above.

The 1817 survey indicated that the occupier of the building was John Wilkins. In the 1841 Census Thomas Frost, 60, a labourer is recorded as the occupier of Callow Farm together with his wife Jane, aged 55 and family including Elias Frost, aged 30 also a labourer, Agnes, also 30, Lewis (5), Hannah (3) and George (1). The fact that Thomas Frost is recorded as a labourer suggests that the farm did not provide enough of a living at this time to be a ‘farmer’ on his own account.

In 1851 Joseph Barton aged 66 and a Game Keeper is recorded at Callow Farm together with his wife Mary (63) and daughter Ellen (24), unmarried with Domestic duties. Joseph is most likely to have been game keeper on the Longshaw estate. The Duke of Rutland purchased the moorland around Callow in 1820s for the purpose of grouse shooting. On the Middleton map c.1817 (**Appendix I.5**) his name is clearly shown owning the moorland above Callow Farm.

The 1861 census has less precise addresses but in a "private house – Callow" near to Scrapper Low, George Frost is recorded as a 29 year old Stone cutter living with his wife Elizabeth aged 32 and children Mary Ann (5) and Joseph aged 3.

By the end of the century the farm had become a going concern as is evidenced in the later censuses. In 1871 at 'Callow' are listed as a separate but unnamed reference between Overstones and Mitchell Fields. The head of the household is given as interestingly as Elizabeth Wilkin (perhaps a relation of the original John Wilkin listed in c.1817), Farmer, aged 71, Jonathan Hall, son in law, farmer and millstone maker, 50, born at Wadsley, Mary Hall, daughter (born in the pub, Hathersage) 37 and Mary Bateman, niece, dressmaker aged 23. The same occupants are there in 1881 (although the farm is unnamed at this date, the family appearing again between Overstones, occupied by the family of John Priestley, and Mitchell Fields, occupied by the family of Peter Priestley. In 1891 only Jonathan Hall (now described as an agricultural farmer, 81) and his wife Mary are still at "Callow Farm" (situated between Higger Lodge and Mitchell Field Farm).

In 1901 the Priestley family moved to 'Callow Farm'. The family consisted of Peter Priestley, Farmer, 38, Lucy, his wife, 23 and their children Ethel, 3, Millicent 2, Peter aged just 5 months and Ada Stubbs, Peter's sister in law, 26, a dressmaker. Peter was also employed as a shepherd on the Duke of Rutland's Longshaw estate, the family having helped establish the Longshaw Sheepdog trials in 1898. By 1911 the family had expanded and included Peter, aged 48, recorded as a farmer on his own account, Lucy his wife, 33, Ethel, 13, Millicent, 12, Peter, 10, Patty, 9, Victoria Ellen, 2 and Gladys, 1. A newspaper report in the Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1933 reported at Patty's wedding there was also another sister, Nellie, born at some point in the intervening period.

The family stayed at the farm until the 1945. Notes in the owner's folder state that the farm was owned by the Longshaw estate in 1927 but when the Duke was forced to sell the Estate to cover death duties (Hey 2014, 20) John Henry Rutland sold the farm to Lucy Priestley in 1928. Lucy sold the farm to C.M. Walker in 1945. The Seaton family then moved in as tenants until 1955/6.

Harry Ashton who used it as a holiday home then brought the property. Harry Ashton sold it to the father of the present owner, Gordon Whittaker.

## HISTORICAL TIMELINE

(Note: Entries in grey relate to associated activities or events relevant to the Site)

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
	Callow Prehistoric settlement and field system on Carr Head Moor – scheduled monument SM29796	Hathersage Conservation Area Appraisal 2010, 7
<b>Roman</b>		
	Possible Roman road runs to south east of site	HER 99064
<b>Medieval</b>		
	The area about Callow was under Cultivation in the Domesday Record and it appeared in the Litchfield Registers in 1101 when it was spelt Caldalowe, a Saxon word meaning “Cold Hill”	Poss. the Place names of Derbyshire by K Cameron
	Manors of Hathersage and Dore	Bevan 2006, Abstract
	Long Distance Pack Horse Routes	Bevan 2006, Abstract
	Millstone production	Bevan 2006, Abstract
<b>Post Medieval and Modern (AD 1540 to present)</b>		
1720	Callow Bank Farm built?	Cross 1987, 264
1737-45	Cupola built by Bagshaw, Twigg and Barker “½ mile east of Hathersage...on exposed slopes above Mitchell Farm.”	Hathersage in the Peak p74
1737-1745	Farey mentions Cupola established at Callow Field.	Buxton 2008, 74
	Occupied and worked by William Longsdon and later Joseph Storr	Buxton 2008, 74
1758	“The first turnpike road through the village, the Sparrowpit to Sheffield Turnpike was constructed in 1758...The turnpike originally followed the original track past Callow Field Farm towards Fiddlers’ Elbow, but this route was very exposed and the stretch found to be too dangerous for wagons and carriages. The turnpike was re-routed in 1767 to avoid this stretch, and instead followed a more gradual loop past Overstones. Both are clearly visible on Burdett’s 1791 map running to either side of the Cupola north of Mitchell’s field.”	Hathersage Conservation Plan 2011, 9; Cupola Road 3: mr250820



Date	Description/Event	Evidence
1764	An article of agreement was drawn up between William Longsdon of Eyam and Jonathan Oxley of Leam re co-partnership for ore burning and lead merchants at Callow Cupola.	Ulleyweb Genealogy
	<p>Jonathon Oxley of Leam, gentleman and William Longsdon of Eyam, gentleman.</p> <p>30<sup>th</sup> April "Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the yearly rent or rents"... "the said Jonathan Oxley hath demised, leased set and to...unto the said Wm. Longsdon all "that cupola commonly called or known by the name of Callow Cupola, situate, standing and being in the parish of Hathersage...with the furnaces, warehouses, ore-houses, yards and all and singular other the privileges and appurtenances thereto adjoining...to have and to hold...from the 25<sup>th</sup> day Dec now part for and during the full end of 21 years, yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year during the said term unto the said Jonathan Oxley the sum of £20 by two equal half yearly payments...and for so many years as two furnaces shall be worked and used at said Cupola for the smelting of ore...by the said William Longsdon...the further sum of £10 per year".</p>	Indenture D1229/4/7/1
	Agreement between William Longsdon...and Jonathan Oxley...shall and will on or before 29 <sup>th</sup> (?) day of September ...1765 erect and build ...another...building with wheel [unclear] bellows and hearth and all other proper [unclear] for the smelting of slags...for the purpose of making red lead and shot.	Lease D1229/4/7/1
	15 <sup>th</sup> may 1764 between William Longsdon and Jonathan Oxley to "enter into a partnership "in the business of ore burning and lead merchant .....and that the "growing rents of the said cupola shall be equally born and paid by the co-partners" "it is mutually agreed by and between the said parties shall take place and a new furnace shall be erected by the said William Longsdon...and that all the lead which shall be found under the bottom of the present furnace when the same shall be taken down to be repaired after the commencement of such co-partnership shall be and remain the sole proper use of William Longsdon and that [ he agrees] that it may be lawful to and for the said Jonathon Oxley to take to his and their own use of the lead which shall be found at the bottom of the present furnace ...when such furnace shall be first taken down and repaired and it shall be lawful for	Indenture from Staffordshire Record Office D1229/4/7/2

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	Jonathan Oxley...to smelt his present store of ore at the said said demised cupola at his and their will without paying rent".	
1767	Burdett's First Edition map of Derbyshire	
	Dec 1 <sup>st</sup> 1767 Slagg Lead at Callow 88pd 22p [bettam?]lead 113-18-3	Bag C 548, 136
1770	Chimney at Callow Cupola like Stoneedge near Chesterfield	<a href="http://www.aditnow.co.uk/Mines/Stonedge-Cupola-Lead-Smelter_10191/">http://www.aditnow.co.uk/Mines/Stonedge-Cupola-Lead-Smelter_10191/</a>
	Dec 14 <sup>th</sup> 1770 To Lead Callow 4s 1d	Bag C 548, 136
1772	To G Oldfield for sundries to be paid on account of making Dam at Callow £4-9-8 and to sundries paid by W on account of the dam £6-8-10	Bag C 548, 1362
1776	19 <sup>th</sup> November – letter to Longsdon from Joseph Turner a smelter at Callow Cupola	
1777	June 6 <sup>th</sup> By – 10 years rent of Callow Cupola 7 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1767-25 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1777 £200 (note at top of page says Thomas Oxley of Leam) Additional Rent of £10 per annum for the time 2 furnaces have been worked £30	Bag C 548, 136
1783	Oxley's son dies	
	Jan 6 <sup>th</sup> To cash paid to Rbt. How? for bill [rest of text unclear](note at top of page says bills to Callow Cupola)	Bag C 548
	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 1783 To cash paid Benjamin Redfern for carrying ore from Brightside to Callow Cupola 34-18-3 £10-9-8	Bag C 548, 240
	Jan 13 <sup>th</sup> Cash lent to.... At Callow Cupola Geo Slinn £2-2-0 Poss. also Wm. Thomas [unclear next] 5s	Bag C 548, 237
	Oct 28 <sup>th</sup> 1783 Smelted this ore 27-3 at Callow Cupola at 8 shafts which produced 52 pieces lead w 8l at Mi [unclear] £19-5-0 which is a great to Int pieces of 17 [unclear] £64-19-4 Deduct smelting charge of 8 shifts at 8/8 = 3-9-4, deduct carriage of 27/5 to Callow at 1/6 = £2-1-0 total deduction £5-10-4 [unclear] of the lead £59-9-0, amount of the ore	Bag C 548, 136

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	£52-13-8 leaves profit of £6-15-4 Wm. Barker to receive half the profits £3-7-8	
1789	A second smelter had been fitted with a flue at the Callow Cupola probably by Joseph Shaw	
1795	Oxley dies, his estate passes to Marmaduke Middleton Caver – has to change his name to Middleton to claim the estate.	Burke, J. 1837, 634
1801	Joseph Storr Dies	Buxton 2008, 75
1802	Joseph Storr (also running Upper Cupola Middleton in the Dale recorded as paying wages and bills for coal and coke ( but had died in 1801)	Bag 548; Buxton 2008, 75
1802	Shows William Longsdon (a relative of Thomas Bird's) as Callow Cupola occupant	(reference to Farley 1811;365)
	Jan 27 <sup>th</sup> 1802 Mr John Fisher for Coal to Callow to Nov 5 <sup>th</sup> 1801 11-12-0	BagC/548
	Feb 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1802 Smelters wages at Callow David Green 4-8-3, Rbt. Green 3-2-2, Wm. Cooke 3-11-4, John Handley 1-2-8 total £12-4-5	BagC/548
	Feb (March?) 6 <sup>th</sup> 1802 Charges on Trade John Hallam on account of lime to Callow £4	BagC/548
1803	Account books: note of loan for Callow Cupola	BagC/548
	Feb 18 <sup>th</sup> 1803 David Green what I paid him over an aprept(?) fra. Callow 4s John Green Rent of a house @ Callow 5s (note: the accounts indicate that there are payments made by two individuals called John Green) Charges on trade Smelters at Callow wages to Jan 22 <sup>nd</sup> David Green 2-4-4, Thos. Green 1-17-8, Jno. Handley's divid <sup>d</sup> 1-5-6, Wm. Cook 1-19-4 Total £7-6-10	BagC/548;
	Feb 26 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Lead acct <sup>t</sup> Callow. George Andrew 2 pieces W 2-2-5 @ 32 = £3-8-8 Thos. Handley 6 pieces W 8-2-2 @32 = £11-7-2 George Walker 6 pieces W 8-3-13 @32 = £11-	BagC/548

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	19-9 Matt <sup>w</sup> Andrew 6 pieces W 8-3-12 @32 = £11-16-3 Total £38-11-10	
	Mar 11 <sup>th</sup> Smelters at Callow wages to 5 <sup>th</sup> March David Green £3-3-6, Thomas Green £1-18-10, John Handley £0-15-0, William Cook £3-2-0	BagC/548
	Mar 14 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Thomas Green on account for rent of House at Callow 5s	BagC/548
	26 <sup>th</sup> March 1803 Thos. Green lent on account of Smelters Wages at Callow £1-1-0	BagC/548
	26 <sup>th</sup> March 1803 William Eyre & Co 12 pieces W 16-3-10 @33 £23-2-4 Geo Andrew 4pw 5-3-4 @33 = £7-18-11 Eliz Middleton 2pw 3-2-8 @33 = £4-18-2 Matthew Andrew 6pw 9-0-12 @33 = £12-10-4 Geo Walker 3pw 5-0-6 @33 £6-19-0 John Andrew 15pw 23-0-10 @33 £31-15-0 Phil Swift & Co 4pw 5-3-22 @33 = £8-3-5 John Handley 4pw 6-1-9 @33 = £8-13-10 Mar 29 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Thos. Andrew 1pw 1-2-27 @33 = £2-7-10	BagC/548
	May 9 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Messrs Mardsen & Co on balance of their Coal Bill to Callow £3-4-0	BagC/548
	May 12 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Callow George Walker 3 p w 5-0-22@33 = £7-2-10 Jno Andrew 5 pw 8-0-1@33 = £11-0-3 Jno Howard 9 pw 15-0-24@33 = £20-14-10	BagC/548
	May 13 <sup>th</sup> 1803 Charges on Trade Jno. Anderson for carriage of Bell <sup>d</sup> to Callow 6-2 @ 8 = 4s 1d.	BagC/548
	May 28 <sup>th</sup> Smelters at Callow wages David Green £4-0-1, John Green £3-14-3, William Cook £3-0-1, Wm. Whiton? £3-15-8, John Handley £1-19-0,	BagC/548
	April 1 <sup>st</sup> 1803 Charges on Trade Smelters Wages at Callow Cupola David Green £4-1-1, Jon Green 1-13-2, William Cook 2-5-4 and Jno. Handley 1-9-4	BagC/548

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	<p>April 16<sup>th</sup> 1803 Wages paid            Geo Walker 5pw 7-0-23 @33 = £9-18-1            Geo Andrew 6pw 8-2-3 @33 = £11-14-6            Eliz Middleton 5pw 7-0-8 @33 = £9-14-6            Thomas Andrew 1pw 1-2-7 @33 = £2-2-9</p> <p>April 16<sup>th</sup> 1803 Wages paid            Phil Swift &amp; Co 5pw 7-1-10 @33 = £10-1-10            John Handley &amp; Co 6pw 8-2-20 @33 = £11-18-9            George Andrew 7pw 10-0-5 @33 = £13-6-3</p> <p>April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1803 Wages paid            Matt. Andrew 5pw 7-0-17 @33 = £9-16-7</p>	BagC/548
	25 <sup>th</sup> April 1803 Marsden Coals to Callow	BagC/548
1804	Note in Bagshaw Estate Accounts June 25 <sup>th</sup> "N.B. 32 ps of Callow Lead from Thargow (?) also March 30 <sup>th</sup> 1804 "at the same time 2 foot from Callow".	BagC661/2
1808	Enclosure Act passed	Bevan 2006, Abstract.
	Matthew Hall (9) is Longsdon Apprentice	
	MM Middleton is High Sheriff of Derbyshire	
	<p>Sat Jan 16<sup>th</sup> 1808 – A very severe frost and...?.. snow walked to Callow Cupola stopt at Leam and Meas<sup>d</sup> Milwards ..?.. next new piece of wall and agreed with Josh Slin to make wall under Ryley Nook Plant 5ft high @ 14d per rood, it is already made a bit a foot. Also agreed to Jno Palphryman to buy his allotment next nine at Over(?) Hall Kiln for £4 4 6 and me to pay 9 April to G Lean, and also further agreed ...?.. him to Pa?er Burn of ...?.. what land I have there at 7.7.0 ..?.. to include shifting of what stone I have on Gregs Piece to ...?.. roadside.</p> <p>Mon Jan 25<sup>th</sup> 1808 A stormy cold day ay Callow Cupola. Home by Leam Low Slin(?) all day and Jno Slin ½ day on wage agreed to P Hardy &amp; co to make the sough under Plonghead Piece on Ladywash side at 2/3d oer rood 2ft deep and Mr L to lay 'em down stone and they to fill it up again. P Hardy, Mr Slin, T Will &amp; Bob Blackey on wage in Titch? Slough.</p>	D1229/4/6/8 Thomas Bird's Journal 1809 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Archive Service: Staffordshire County Record Office

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	<p>Tues 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb Candlemas Day to Callow Cupola</p> <p>Tues 9<sup>th</sup> Feb A very serve frosty day to Callow Cupola by...Louie Moor bak J Wild assists to fill time on...?.. in S..t..h.. allotments</p> <p>Tues Feb 16<sup>th</sup> A very fine day, quite spring if snow off the ground – went to Callow Cupola, called at Leam paid job Smith 5 on ace of what I owe him for ...? Also pd Wm. Smith £1.13.3 for 10000 seedlings ...?...some of largest snow drifting I ever saw on Eyam common.</p> <p>Thurs May 28<sup>th</sup> 1808 A fine growing day went to Callow Cupola in afternoon cut a good deal of rhubarb [Callow Fields Allotments?]</p>	
1811	William Longsdon dies aged 75	
	Matthew Hall, apprentice assigned to Thomas Bird	
	New road made from Fiddler's Elbow over Booth's Edge to enter Hathersage form the south as the Overtones loop was abandoned as still considered unsuitable.	Dodd and Dodd quoted in Derbyshire County Council notes item 13 10 <sup>th</sup> December 2012, 6
1817	Thomas Birds owned Callow Field Cupola	Hathersage in the Peak, 75
	Numerical Survey of Hathersage 1817 by Wm Fairbank with plan found in Staffordfordshire Archives. M.M. Middleton owner and John Wilkins occupier.	ACM/D/86 Sheffield Archives
1820	<p>William Cooke held the cupola (smelter here since 1802)</p> <p>He "received a higher price for his lead than normally paid by Barker and Wyatt, a privilege only otherwise extended to the Birds at this time." May infer Cooke was smelting ay Callow in which case the cupola did not close until mid-twenties.</p>	Hathersage in the Peak, 75; SCL Bag 662.
	Duke of Rutland Acquires Moorlands in the 1820s	Bevan 2006, Abstract
1825	Lynn Willis Map shows smelting has stopped (but its still up and running)	
1829	Thomas Bird Dies	
1830	Enclosure Award described as 'Old Cupola' when Enclosure Commissions nominated a 'foot road' from Callow Cupola to Fiddlers Elbow	Hathersage in the Peak, 75

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
	<p>Enclosure Award Cupola Road 24 feet wide from Sparrowpit Gate Turnpike Road in its present course over the Moors by the side of the Enclosure called Callow Fields to the new Turnpike Road which leads from Burbage Bridge to Hathersage Brook we declare to be in township of Hathersage.</p> <p>Cupola Foot road, 6 feet wide, from the Cupola Road opposite Callow fields Old Cupola in its present direction over the Moors to the New Branch Turnpike Road from Hathersage Brook towards Sheffield we declare to be in township of Hathersage.</p> <p>No 44a Also the other piece of land on that part of the Moors called Cupola Bank no 44 containing 2 roods bounded easterly by Sheffield Turnpike Road, westerly and southerly by Cupola Road and northerly by Allotment 44 made to the Duke of Devonshire. To fence against said roads and we declare that the herbage growing and renewing in and upon the same shall be vested in the Duke of Devonshire.</p>	
1831	Smelting not listed in Glover 1831 at Callow Cupola	
1833	Wyatt is agent for M.M. Middleton Esq 1833-1844	Bag C/622 (Derbyshire Archives)
1841	Thomas Frost, 60 a labourer is recorded as the occupier of Callow Farm together with his wife Jane, aged 55 and family including Elias Frost, aged 30 also a labourer, Agnes, also 30, Lewis (5), Hannah (3) and George (1).	1841 Census
1851	Joseph Barton aged 66 and a Game Keeper is recorded at Callow Farm together with his wife Mary (63) and daughter Ellen (24) recorded as unmarried with Domestic duties.	1851 Census
1861	George Frost is recorded as a 29 year old Stone cutter living with his wife Elizabeth aged 32 and children Mary Ann (5) and Joseph aged 3.	1861 Census
1871	Elizabeth Wilkin (perhaps a relation of the original John Wilkin listed in c1817), Farmer 71, Jonathan Hall, son in law, farmer and millstone maker, 50, born at Wadsley, Mary Hall, daughter (born in the pub, Hathersage) 37 and Mary Bateman, niece, dressmaker aged 23.	1871 Census

Date	Description/Event	Evidence
1881	Census Elizabeth Wilkin, Farmer 81, Jonathan Hall, son in law, Farmer and Millstone Maker 60 born - Wadsley, Mary Hall, Daughter (born pub Hathersage) 47(?), Mary Bateman Niece, dressmaker, 23	1881 Census
1886	M.M. Middleton Dies	
1887	Site now owned by Duke of Rutland	
1891	Callow Farm Census Jonathan Hall 81 (born Wadlsey), agricultural Farmer, Mary Hall 67 (born Hathersage).	1891 Census
1901	Postcard of Man on Road outside Callow Bank	
1911 Census	Peter Priestley, farmer 48, Lucy Priestley wife 33, Children: Ethel, 13, Millicent, 12, Peter, 10, Pattie, 9, Victoria Ellen, 2, Gladys 1 – all born at Hathersage except Lucy who was born at Grindleford Bridge. (Signed by peter Priestly Callow Farm, Hathersage)	1911 Census registration district 439 sub dist 3 enumeration district 9.
1927	Now owned by Longshaw Lodge Estate	
1928	John Henry Rutland sells to Lucy Priestley	
1929	Photograph from back of house looking towards Hathersage	
Post 1939	View from the Cupola by Stanley Royle	Yorkshires Favourite Paintings
1945	Lucy Priestly sells to Mr C.M. Walker	
	Seaton Family move in as tenants at Callow Cupola	
1956	Mr C.M. Walker sells to Mr Henry Ashton	
1967	Mr Henry Ashton sells to G.P. Whittaker	
1987	Callow Bank Cupola: At the head of Dale bottom, near Callow Farm, there are the remains of a lead cupola. The present remains consist now of only two dams which lie immediately below Callow Bank. The higher of the two dams being larger, but both now well overgrown and silted up. The water supply came from springs in the Shales.	Trans. Hunter Arch. Soc. Vol. 14; 54.
1988	Original Stone Slate roof was stolen	
2012	Parish Council support local farmers to prevent route on Callow Bank above the Dale being surfaced to make it suitable for motor vehicles. Proposal for track to become a bridleway.	Hathersage Parish Council 2011/12 Annual report.

Table 1: Timeline of historic events.



## 6 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - ARCHAEOLOGY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents a summary of the archaeological context to Smelters Cottage. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, principally records held by the PDNPA and Derbyshire Historic Environment Record. A total of nine sites, or features of archaeological interest are recorded and each is referenced in the sections below as individual Heritage Asset (HA). There are listed in **Table I** and their positions plotted on **Figure 3**.

Callow sits within a landscape that has been used for thousands of years. The landscape of the East Moors is one of the best recorded upland areas in England and there is significant and well articulated evidence for human exploitation of the gritstone uplands from the Neolithic to the Post-Medieval period. Farming has been carried out in the area from at least the Bronze Age.

### PREHISTORIC – BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (2000BC – AD43)

Callow Prehistoric Settlement and Field System **HA1** consists of approximately 20 linear clearance, cairns, two house platforms and a number of lynchets of a Bronze age settlement that lie just 663m to the northwest of Callow Farm. The linear banks show that the cleared landscape was divided into fields, 'the larger enclosed areas of field banks are several sub-dividing banks showing that an intricate system of field enclosures attached to the dwellings'. A backed flint knife **HA2** has also been found nearby, within the proximity of Mitchel Fields.

### ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)

The Romans were attracted to the Peak District for its lead, and pigs of Lead found associated with Derbyshire are often stamped 'Socii Lutudarenses'. Two Roman smelting sites have been identified in south Derbyshire, one at Scarcliffe Park near Chesterfield and the other at Duffield (Willies 1990, 1). On the edge of Burbage Moor **HA3** T. Welsh reported an earthwork that suggested the course of a Roman road to the south of Callow Farm, although this has not been tested by excavation.

### SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1540)

There are no recorded remains from this period within a 1km radius of the Site.

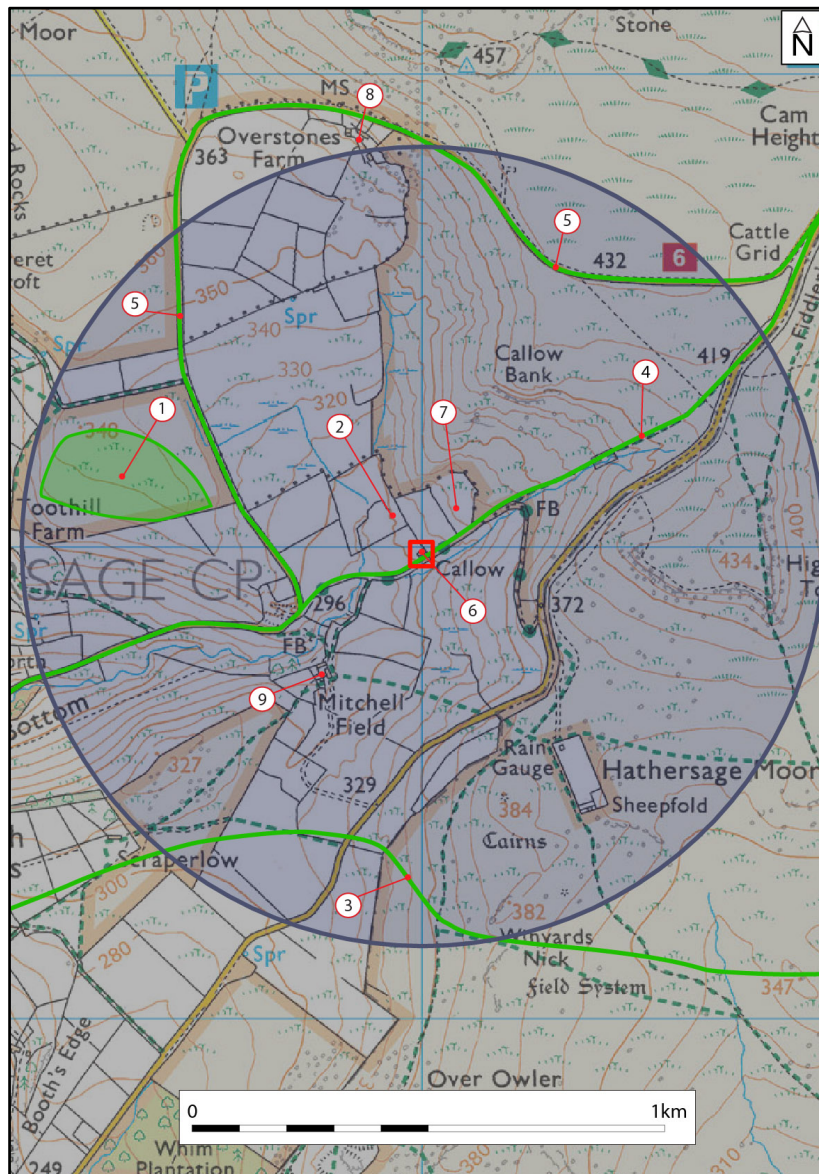


Figure 3: Location of Heritage Assets within a 1km radius of Smelters Cottage.

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#### POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD 1540-1912)

Callow Farm lies on the old turnpike from Chapel-le-Frith via Hathersage to Sheffield. The route **HA4** known as the Sparrowpit Gate Road (or Cupola Road) has an incline of 1:8, although acceptable for packhorses, was too steep for coaches and wagons to pass safely. It was modified in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century **HA5**, so that it passed via Overstones missing out the precipitous incline of Callow Bank. The Derbyshire Courier on the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1844 reported that an application was to be made to the Justice of the Peace at the Derby Quarter sessions “for an order for stopping up a certain Useless Highway, passing from the Sheffield and Chapel-le-Frith turnpike road to the Hathersage Dale Road...which has been declared by the Inhabitants of the said township...as unnecessary, in consequence of a new highway having been substituted in lieu thereof.”

Callow Farm, or Smelters Cottage **HA5** sits in a landscape that has been 'farmed' for centuries, although the surviving agricultural structures appear to be largely 18<sup>th</sup> century in date; including Overstones Farm **HA8** and Mitchell Field Farm **HA9**. Interestingly, Mitchell Field Farm is slightly earlier and has parts which date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although further additions were added in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1901 all three farms (Callow, Mitchell Field and Overstones) were occupied by the Priestley family.

#### *THE CUPOLA*

Although lead had been smelted in the Hathersage area before the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century by way of wind or bore furnaces the reverberatory cupola, which used coal rather than local wood, was not introduced to the area until c.1735 by the London Lead Company and the Company of the Quakers of Wales (Buxton 2008, 74; Willies 1990, 3).

The cupola **HA7** at Callow is thought to have been built between 1737 and 1745. Fairbank's sketch found in his fieldbook c.1809 (**Appendix I.3**) shows a rectilinear structure with additions at either end on opposing sides. From the building exit two flues, which after joining, extend along the hillside to a chimney. A barn is also clearly marked to the north of the cupola structure. The evidence for two flues confirming the evidence in the lease for two furnaces (D1229/4/7/1 Staffs. Record Office). It is depicted as being close to the field boundary of Upper Callow Field. The site would once have looked like Stonedge Cupola near Chesterfield where the chimney is still preserved and thought to be the oldest industrial chimney in Britain dating to c.1770 (Palmer and Neaverson 1994, 86).

Lead has a low melting point and was relatively easy to smelt however the Galena ore gave off large quantities of sulphur dioxide and vaporised lead that poisoned the countryside nearby. "Smelt mills were consequently built well away from settlements" (Palmer and Neaverson 1994, 85). With the cupola less than 300 m from the farm, the inhabitants must have hoped that the prevailing winds would drive the sulphur away from the house and during the 18<sup>th</sup> century the locality of Smelters Cottage would have resembled an industrial wasteland.

Willies' survey (1990, 4) of lead smelting cupolas in Derbyshire reveals that Wagg Wood, Olda, Barber Fields and Totley all operated in the same time period as the cupola at Callow. Olda was the earliest beginning operation in 1737, Callow, Eagg Wood and Totley suggested by Willies to be c.1760, the date Barber Fields commenced is unknown but it had finished in production by 1796 and Willies estimates production ceased at Callow in 1825. Like Callow the cupola at Totley (Olda) had been established by Richard Bagshaw (Willies 1990, 3).

HA	HER No.	Site Name	Location	Monument Type	Date
<b>Prehistoric – Bronze Age and iron Age (2000BC – AD43)</b>					
1	7424 & SM 1017506 (SMR 387)	Settlement and field system, northeast of Toothill Farm, Hathersage Bronze Age	SK 2437 8215 (centered)	Cairnfield; Field System; House Platform; Lynchet; Settlement	Bronze Age
2	7465	Backed flint knife and waste piece and worked chert implement. Found during field walking.	SK 2493 8206	Find Spot	Prehistoric n.d.
<b>Roman (AD43-450)</b>					
3	99064	Possible Roman Road (remains of), Burbage and Houndkirk Moors, Derbyshire Dales and South Yorkshire	SK 2571 8108 (centered)	Road	Roman?
<b>Post Medieval (AD1540- modern)</b>					
4	99017	Sparrowpit Gate Road, Sheffield to Chapel-en-le- Frith route, High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Set up by Act 31 George 11 c.62 1758. It has an incline of 1:8, which was passable by packhorses, but not coaches or waggons.	SK 19070 82708 (centered)	Turnpike Road	1758
5	7453	Modification to the Sparrowpit Gate turnpike road (see 2), Callow Bank, Outseats constructed in 1767 to cut out the precipitous incline of Callow Bank. (1)	SK 246 829 (centered)	Turnpike Road	1767
6	None	Callow Smelters Cottage (also known as Callow Farm)	SK 25002 82000	Farm Building	18th century
7	7450	The site of Callow lead-smelting cupola, which was worked in the early 1800s by the Birds family of Eyam.	SK 25151 82120	Cupola	Mid 18th century (c1735-1764) to c.1820.
8	LB81163	Overstones Farmhouse, Grade II listed.	SK 24843 82883	Farmhouse	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> C
9	LB81162	Mitchell Field Farmhouse, Grade II listed.	SK 24783 81752	Farmhouse	17 <sup>th</sup> C

Table 2: Heritage Assets within 1km of Smelters Cottage.

## 7 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – HISTORIC FABRIC

### INTRODUCTION

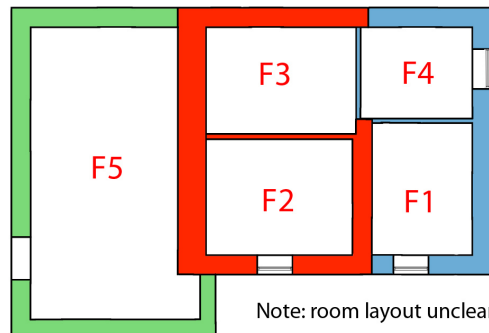
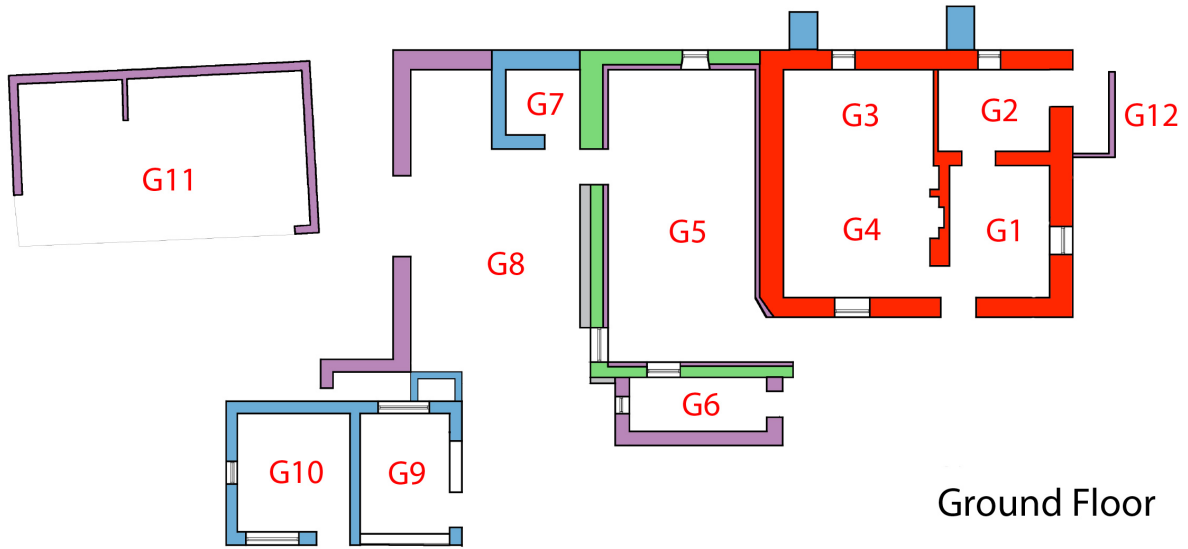
This section of the report presents the results of a rapid appraisal of the historic fabric that comprises Smelters Cottage and its associated outbuildings (see **Figure 4**). To accompany the written description a selection of digital photographs is included as **Appendix 3**. The buildings have a very simple layout, and represent the gradual development of an upland farmstead, or small holding on the edge of the marginal land that surrounds Burbage and the Eastern Moors to the east of Hathersage.

There was very restricted access to the interior of the building due to its advanced state of collapse (see **Appendices 3.5, 3.6**) and the following description provides a summary discussion of the principal structural elements that could be observed from safety. The rooms and individual buildings are referenced as follows: **G1, G2, F1**, etc (**G1** = ground floor room 1). There are 12 ground floor rooms, or spaces and five at first floor.

### SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The buildings fall into the following distinct elements, all representing a different stage in growth, and add to the existing vernacular character of the exterior elevations. A total of five broad phases of development have been located during this survey (**Figure 4**), being derived from field observation, analysis of historic sources (**Appendix 1**) and photographs (**Appendix 2**). It should be noted however, that if greater access to the historic fabric is obtained once the structure has been made safe and the interior cleared of fallen debris then the phasing is likely to be further refined.

<b>Phase 1:</b> Early 18 <sup>th</sup> C	Construction of farmhouse, two rooms on each floor <b>G2, G3, F2, F3</b> , with an outshut <b>G1, G4</b> to the east.
<b>Phase 2:</b> Mid -Late 18 <sup>th</sup> C	A two-storey barn <b>G5, F5</b> was attached to the west elevation.
<b>Phase 3:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> C	The farm was enlarged, to include the addition of first floor rooms above the ground floor outshut <b>F1, F4</b> , a privy <b>G7</b> was added and outbuildings as animal shelter sheds <b>G9, G10</b> .
<b>Phase 4:</b> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> C	A series of brick and stone additions were made to the farm. A brick porch <b>G12</b> was built against the northwest corner, the barn <b>G5, F5</b> was strengthened with brick, incorporating white glazed bricks on the ground floor, and an outshut was added to the south elevation <b>G6</b> . An enclosure wall (?) was built to the west forming a new yard <b>G8</b> , with access to a separate brick building, (a possible stable) <b>G11</b> .
<b>Phase 5:</b> Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C	Minor alterations were made, including concrete supports for a roof over <b>G8</b> .



Phased Development	
	<b>Phase 1: E 18th C</b>
	<b>Phase 2: M-L 18th C</b>
	<b>Phase 3: 19th C</b>
	<b>Phase 4: L 19th-20th C</b>
	<b>Phase 5: M 20th C</b>



Figure 4: Building layout plans with structural phasing.

Base mapping provided by Smith & Roper Architects 2015

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC - EXTERIOR

The buildings that comprise the Site are principally constructed using traditional materials, with square and coursed sandstone blocks and large gritstone quoins. Machine pressed brick has been used for internal walling within **G6**, **F5** and **G12**; **G5** having facing bricks as an inner skin which are glazed white. Openings in the form of windows and doors have large gritstone lintels, sills and jambs of varying dimensions. The only surviving window frames are fragmentary and made from softwood.

The roofs (prior to being removed), were supported on timber trusses, with purlins and the majority having a pitched profile. The rear of **F3** and **F4** was a large catslide roof with a raised dormer over the stairwell (see **Appendix 2.2**), although this has now been lost (**Appendix 3.11**). Two substantial angled buttresses have been added against the north elevation (**Appendix 3.12**).

The external appearance of the buildings is typical of an upland agricultural settlement within the Central Pennines.

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC – THE FARMHOUSE

The farmhouse appears to have originally been constructed as a detached property with a rectangular footprint. There were four rooms on the ground floor **G1-G4**, with an off-center doorway in the south elevation and a rear door in the northeast corner. This corner of the building appears to have been set back from the alignment of the east gable (see **Appendices 1.3**, **1.4**), however it has not been possible to confirm this layout due to the unstable nature of the collapsed sections of walling. The eastern two rooms **G1** and **G2**, originally formed an outshut with no upper floor (see **Appendix 2.1**).

Room **G4** was the kitchen and the remains of a hearth and range are still *in-situ* (**Appendix 3.6**). There was a central spine ceiling beam with simple chamfers and mouldings, with a lath and plaster ceiling. The west wall was boarded with softwood planks, or match boarding (**Appendix 3.7**). Traces of a blue paint, or distemper were noted above the doorway between **G4** and **G1** (**Appendix 3.8**) and a fragment of a timber partition, or baffle survives to the south of the chimneybreast. The remaining rooms of the ground floor were inaccessible, however, it is suggested that there was a staircase to the first floor in **G3**. The remains of an external brick porch **G12** survive against the east elevation (**Appendix 3.9**).

There was no access to the upper floor, however it has been possible to establish that the layout originally comprised of two rooms **F2** and **F3**. Additional bedrooms **F1** and **F4** were built above the ground floor outshut in phase 3. The walls and ceilings were plastered (**Appendix 3.10**). There was a large fireplace with a stone surround in **F2** (**Appendix 3.7**).

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC – THE BARN

The barn is a two-storey structure that has been built against the west gable of the farmhouse, as evident by a mis-match in the stone coursing (**Appendix 3.13**) and the use of narrower stone blocks (**Appendix 3.14**) than on the farmhouse. The building had a pitched roof that corresponds with the profile of the farmhouse, presumably to offer maximum protection against the prevailing weather. Each floor **G5** and **F5** comprises of single open spaces (**Appendices 3.17, 3.18**). There are access doors in the southeast corner and in the west elevation. There are two windows in the southwest corner and a second high level widow in the north elevation which would have partially spanned the upper level possibly originally used as a pitching door to a hayloft. A possible first floor doorway was noted in the southwest corner, however this cannot be confirmed as the surrounding walling has collapsed (**Appendix 3.15**).

During phase 4 the interior of the barn was remodeled and strengthened by the addition of a brick skin (see **Appendices 3.17, 3.18**). The ground floor bricks were glazed, possibly to accommodate a dairy, or milking parlour where hygiene and cleanliness was of importance. The floor was replaced and steel RSJs inserted. There is no evidence that the upper floor was ever used for living accommodation.

## DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC – THE ANCILLARY BUILDINGS

Built against the northwest corner of **G5** was a small square outshut **G7**, with a single pitched roof (**Appendix 3.16**) and is interpreted as a privy. A second extension to **G5** was built against the south elevation as a narrow room **G6** (**Appendix 3.14**). This was accessed from a doorway in the east wall and there was a small high window in the west elevation.

A rectangular stone byre/shipon **G10** was built in phase 3 to the southwest of **G5** (**Appendix 3.20**). Attached to this was **G9**, which has wide openings in the south and west walls for fenestration (**Appendix 3.19**) and may have been built as a workshop. There was a stone trough adjacent to the northeast corner of **G9** (**Appendix 3.21**).

There is a brick built rectangular building **G11** (**Appendix 3.23**) to the west of the covered yard **G8** (**Appendix 3.22**). It is suggested that this may have functioned as a stable, or shelter shed and has been partially rebuilt with corrugated iron, presumably in phase 5.



## 8 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed scheme intends to ensure a sustainable future use for the building (as an Accessible Holiday Let), with the intention to display and retain as much historic fabric as possible. To achieve this, the interior layout will be re-modeled, new services introduced, along with modest openings into the external fabric for improved fenestration, although these will respect the existing vernacular character of the stone built structures.

### PREVIOUS IMPACTS UPON THE HISTORIC FABRIC

The principal impact has been the rapid loss of historic fabric since the theft of the roof slates in 1988. This has resulted in collapse of the timber roof structure above the farmhouse and barn, and the partial structural failure of the north and south elevations.

*The impact of the new proposals associated with this planning application could result in:*

- Permanent complete or partial loss of structural elements;
- Damage to the built fabric of the standing structures by the creation of new openings;
- Damage by the excavation of new service routes, or underpinning works.

### ARCHAEOLOGY – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

The proposed adaptation of the Site including the excavation of new services, or underpinning work to foundations has a low potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits from earlier periods.

### BUILT HERITAGE – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

The magnitude of impact of the proposed alterations in regard to the standing building will vary. Alterations to the principal façade that faces south will be minimal, apart from where damaged sections of stonework are repaired and lost fenestration is reinstated. The proposed insertion of a new glazed screen at the entrance to **G8** will create a usable internal space, and if recessed from the façade of the building, the roof line will still cast a shadow thus having a positive visual impact when viewed from the valley below.

Internal adaptations would involve the introduction of new partitions and associated services, the removal of sections of walling for new doorway openings, and the re-introduction of a staircase between the ground and first floors of the building. The majority of the internal layout has already been lost, however, surviving historic detailing will be retained, or replicated where possible.

## 9 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS AND IMPACTS

This heritage appraisal of Smelters Cottage has confirmed that the building dates to the first quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It incorporates a dwelling house and an attached barn, which was subsequently extended to create additional first floor bedrooms. The barn was also adapted and converted into a tiled dairy (?), or milking parlour (?).

The former farm buildings that comprise Smelters Cottage make an important contribution to the upland setting of Callow to the northwest of Hatherersage, being one of only three historic farmsteads in the valley. The current condition of the buildings is of considerable concern, and the continued decline of the structural stability of the buildings will result in continued collapse and loss of historic fabric. The impact of this will be a significant impact to the historic character of the National Park.

The proposed building works intend to repair the extensive damage that has been caused to the buildings since the theft of the roof covering in the 1988. The re-instatement and repair of the damaged external elevations will ensure the preservation of the buildings, and contribute to improving the current setting of Callow.

The remodeling of the interior will accommodate a greater use of the buildings for those who have specialist mobility needs, the proposals will therefore convert the buildings from an upland dwelling to an Accessible Holiday Let thus ensuring the future preservation of this neglected 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead.

The Site does lie within an archaeological landscape, however the likelihood of earlier archaeological features being impacted upon, or discovered during any proposed works to the building should be regarded as low

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In regards to a consideration of the proposed alterations, it is recommended that a detailed black & white photographic record is produced during building works, commensurate to a Historic England level 1/2 survey (English Heritage 2006, 14) and further analysis of the phased development of the buildings is undertaken.

## 10 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MClfA, with an assessment of the archive research being undertaken Victoria Beauchamp Ph.D. Editing has been provided by Karen E Walker MClfA, FSA. Primary archive research was undertaken by the owner Yvonne Whittaker, which has been used extensively during the preparation of this document.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Yvonne Whittaker and her Father are thanked for their patience, for arranging access and for discussing the proposed alterations and history of the buildings.

Gerry Smith and Sarah Morris of Smith and Roper architects have provided advice concerning the proposed restoration of the building and are thanked for providing reference drawings for use in this survey.

The staff at the Derbyshire, Sheffield and Staffordshire Archives have been incredibly helpful in identifying historical material relating to the site.

Nicola Manning at the Derbyshire Historic Record has provided access to their databases and reference material.

### SOURCES AND REFERENCES CONSULTED

#### *PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: MAPPING*

- Burdett's Map of Derbyshire 1791 (reprint 1975 Derbyshire Archaeological Society)
- British Geological Map of Britain (digital data), 2015
- Ordnance Survey Maps for 1880, 1899, 1922, 1986, 1994, 2014

#### *PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE*

- The Bagshaw Collection; (removed from Sheffield Archives 2013) Now D7676 followed by references below:
- BagC/548 –Account books of lead bought and smelted
- BagC/661/2 – Account Book
- D5846 Hathersage enclosure act and copy award 1830

*PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: STAFFORDSHIRE RECORD OFFICE*

- D1229/4/7/1 Lease: Oxley/Longsdon: 21 years: Callow Cupola, Hathersage: 30 April. 1764
- D1229/4/7/2 Articles of agreement between William Longsdon of Eyam and Jonathan Oxley of Leam re co-partnership for ore burning and lead merchants at Callow Cupola: 15 May. 1764
- D1229/4/7/3 n.d. Small plan, with inset terrier, Staffordshire Record Office (papers of Marmaduke Middleton Middleton)
- D1229/4/6/7-8 Thomas Birds' journal for 1809, "Gentleman's and Tradesman's Daily Journal"

*PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: SHEFFIELD RECORD OFFICE*

- ACM D86 "Numerical survey of Hathersage comprising Derwent and Outseats Hamlet by W & J Fairbank" 1817
- MB 237 Notes and drafts of Sale notices etc. by Fairbank for the Hathersage Enclosure c1819
- MB 238 – Fairbank's draft of the numerical survey
- FBI 19 Fairbank Fieldbook detailing survey of Callow Farm and Cupola c1809-1817
- Hath 13L 1830 Enclosure Map Hathersage

*PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: NEWSPAPERS*

- Derbyshire and Chesterfield Herald: 8/5/1886, 25/3/1893
- Derbyshire Courier: 24/2/1844

*PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: CENSUS*

- 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911.

*SECONDARY SOURCES: PUBLISHED WORKS AND GREY LITERATURE*

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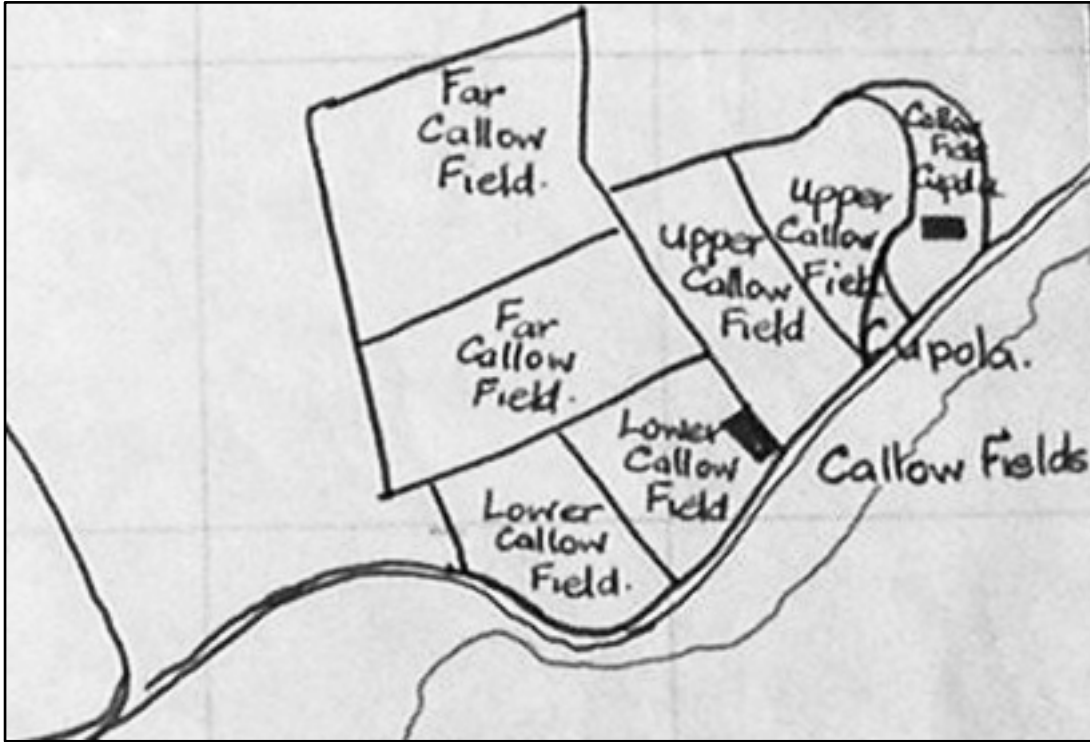
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- Willies, L. 1990. 'Derbyshire Lead Smelting in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries', in *Bulletin of the Peak District Mines Historical Society*, Vol.11, No.1, Summer

INTERNET RESOURCES

- AditNow: [www.aditnow.co.uk/Mines/Stonedge-Cupola-Lead-Smelter\\_10191/](http://www.aditnow.co.uk/Mines/Stonedge-Cupola-Lead-Smelter_10191/)
- ADS: [www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)
- BBC: [www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/view-from-the-cupola-derbyshire-72271](http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/view-from-the-cupola-derbyshire-72271)
- British Geological Survey: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)
- British Newspaper Archive: [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk)
- Free BDM: [www.freebmd.org.uk/](http://www.freebmd.org.uk/)
- Heritage Gateway: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)
- National Archives: [www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk)
- National Library of Scotland: [www.maps.nls.uk](http://www.maps.nls.uk)
- National Heritage List: [www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/)
- Picture the Past: [www.picturethepast.org.uk/](http://www.picturethepast.org.uk/)

**Appendix I:**  
Historic Mapping

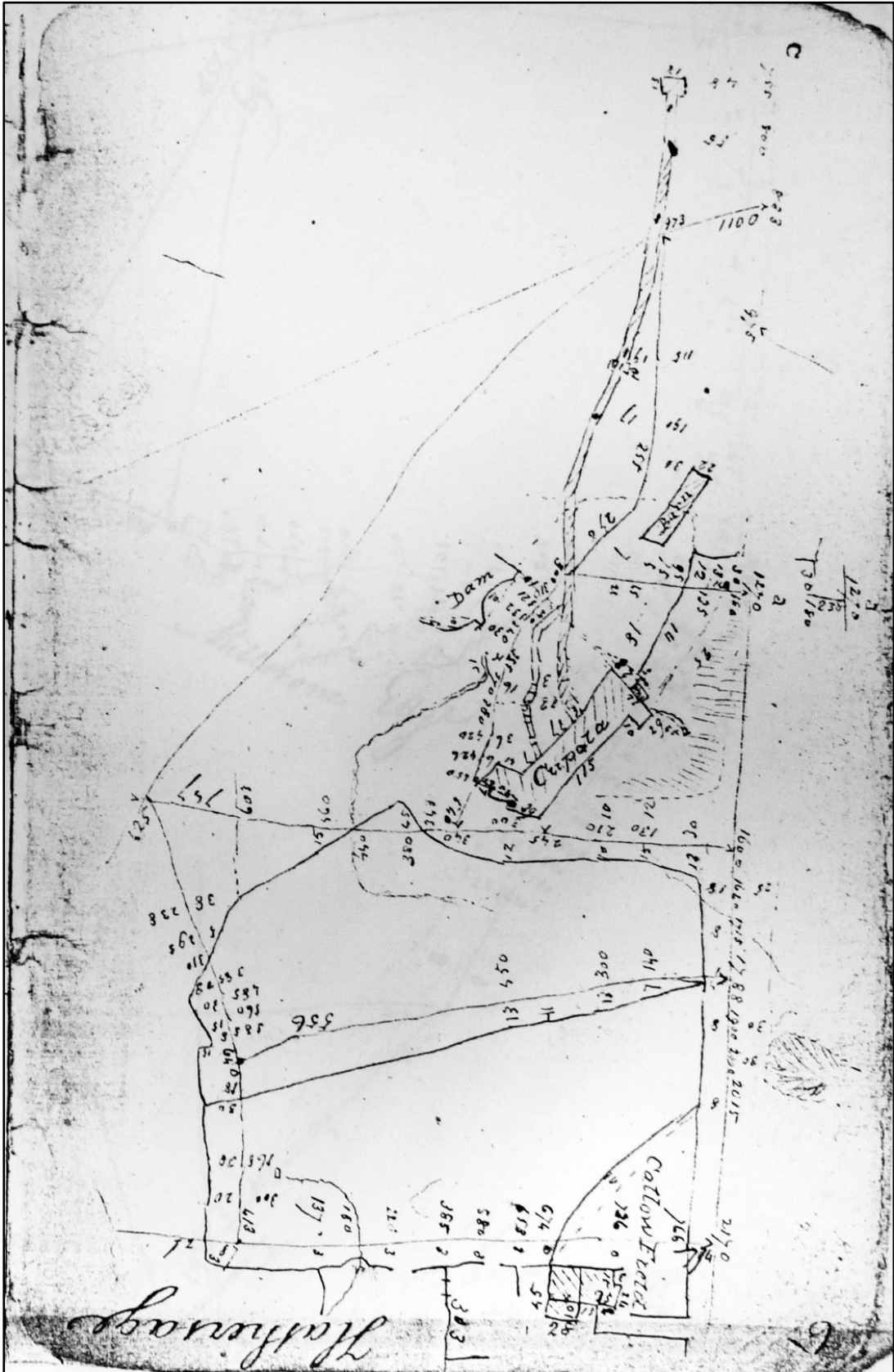


Appendix I.1: Copy of 1722/23 map of Hathersage redrawn by the Hathersage Historical Society – reproduced with permission



Appendix I.2: Extract from 1791 map of Derbyshire by Burdett (site marked with red circle)





Appendix I.3: Page from Fairbank notebooks in Sheffield Archives (FBI 19, 6), prepared for c.1810 survey

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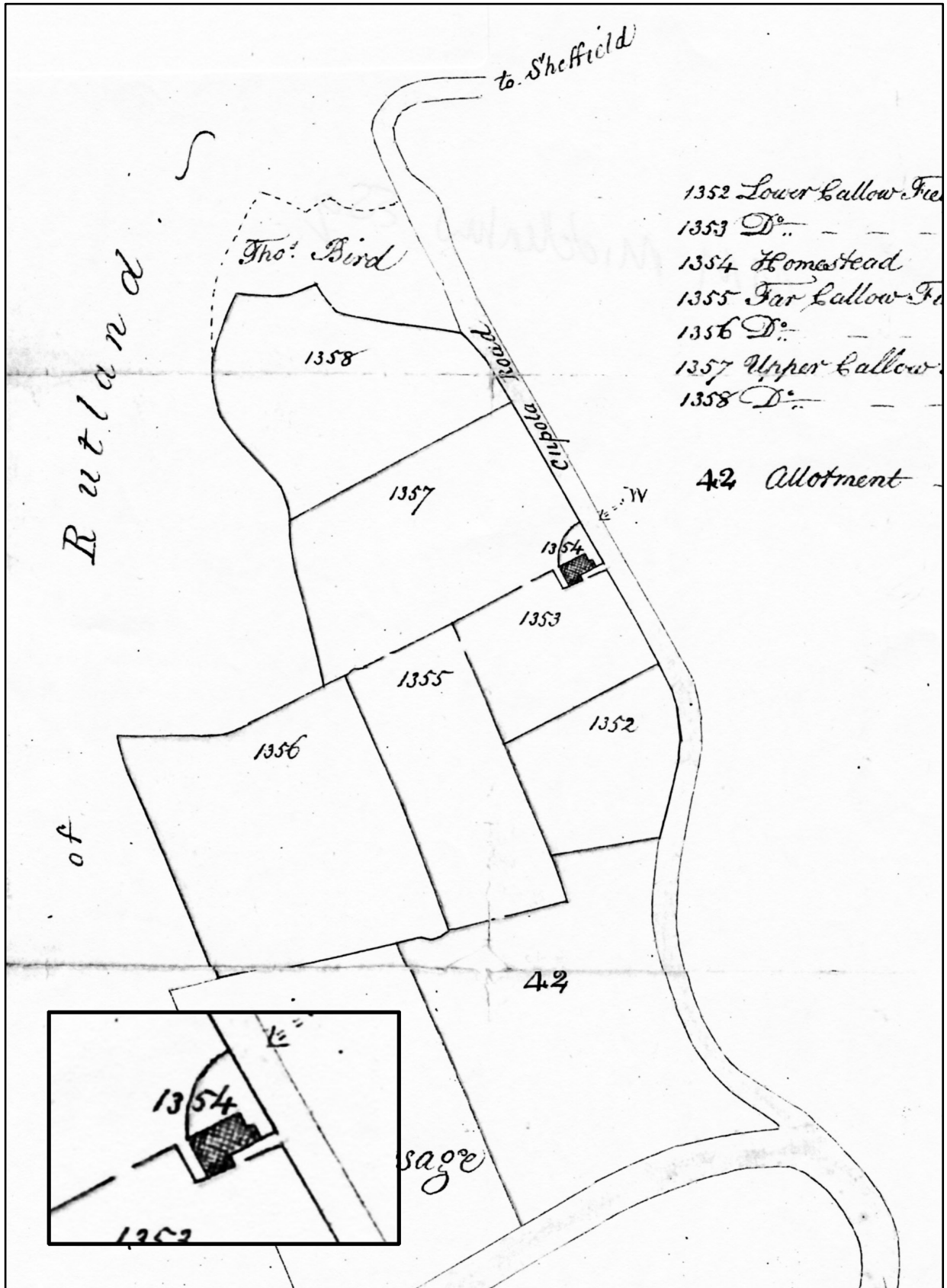




Appendix I.4: Extract from c.1810 Fairbank map of Hathersage (Hath95); insert picture is a detail of Smelters Cottage

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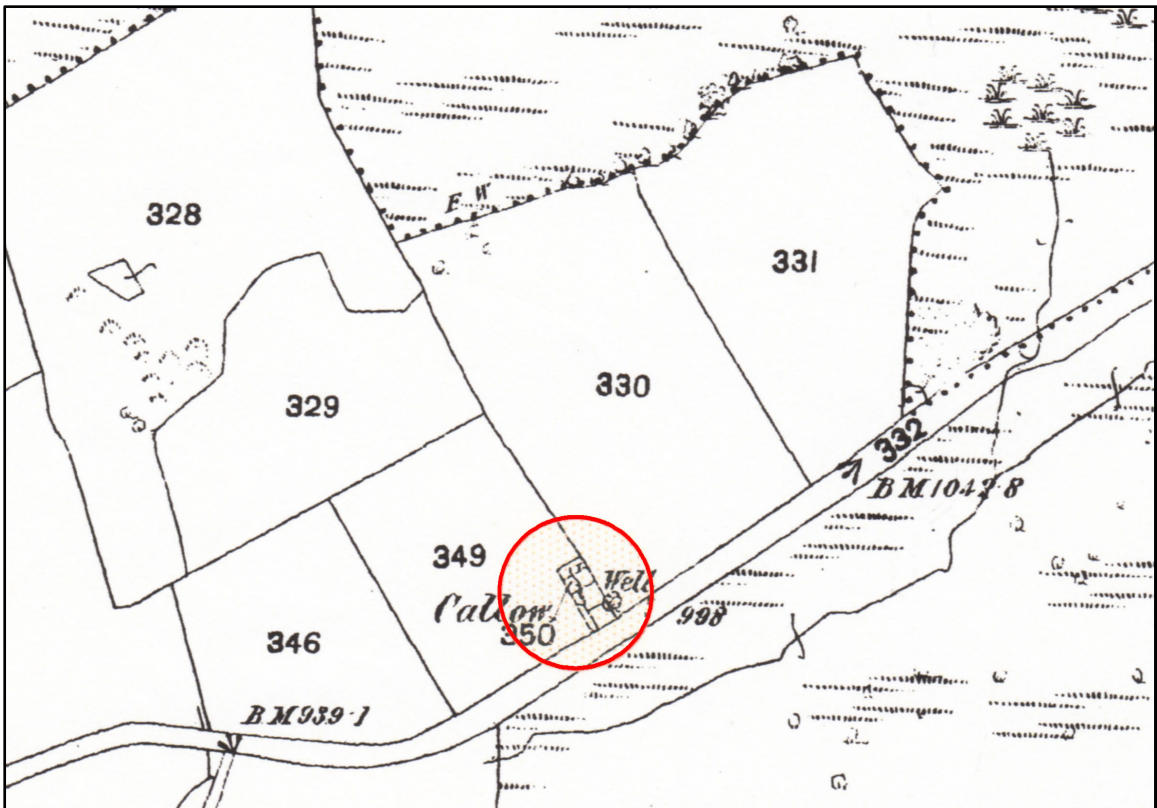




Appendix I.5: Extract from c.1817 M.M. Middleton map (D1229/4/7/3); insert picture is a detail of Smelters Cottage  
© Staffordshire Record Office, reproduced with permission

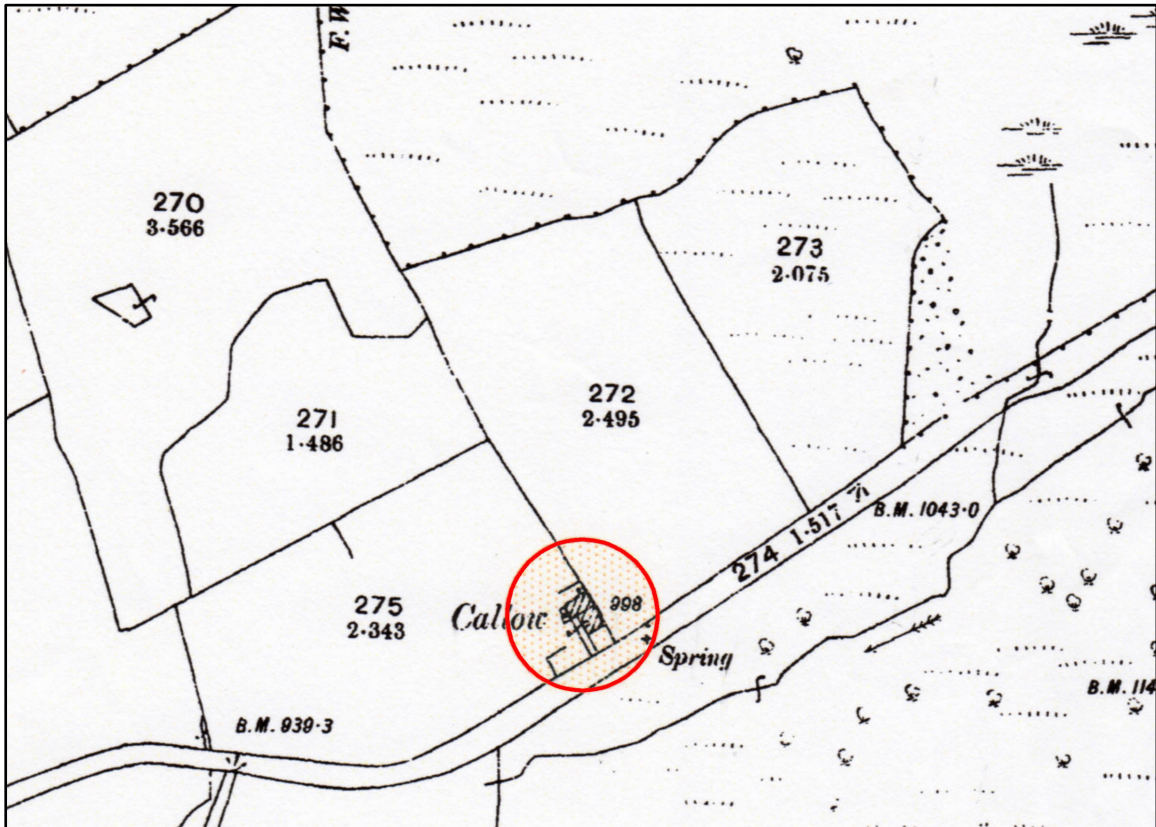


Appendix I.6: Extract from 1830 Enclosure Map of Hathersage by William Fairbank (Hath I3L); (site marked with red circle)  
© reproduced with permission Sheffield Archives

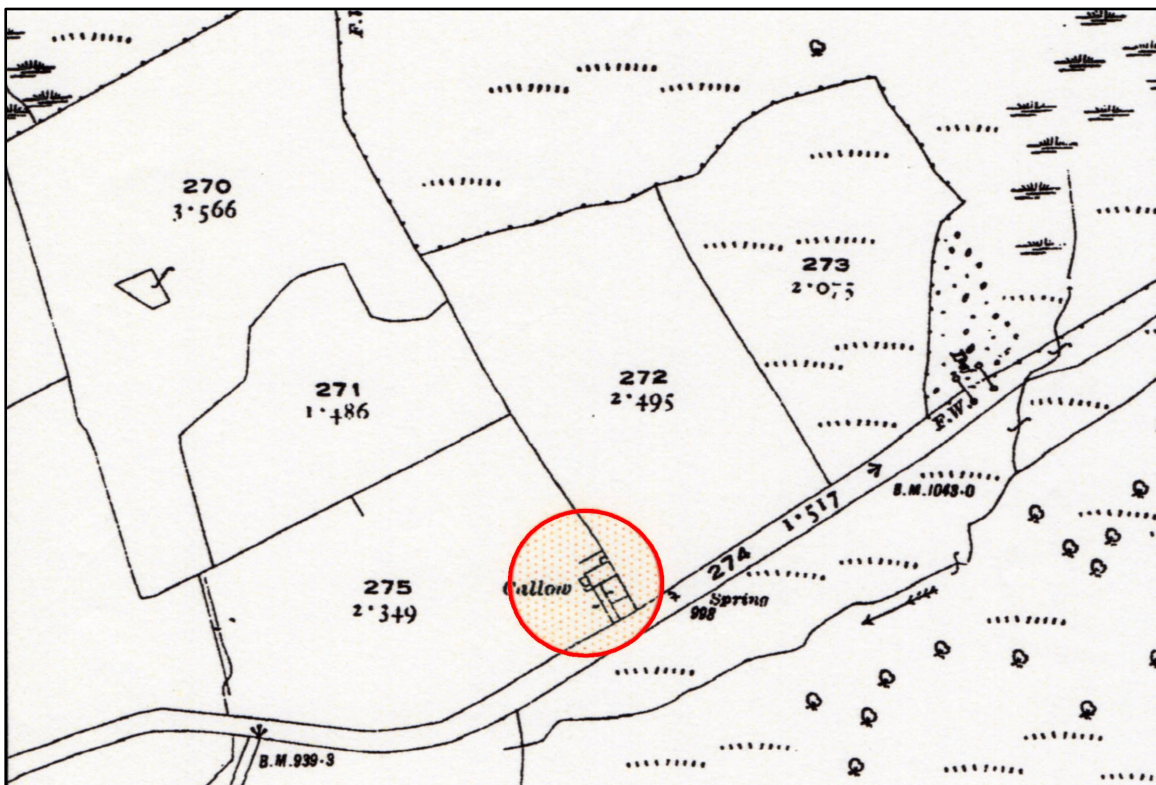


Appendix I.7: Extract from 1880 OS map (site marked with red circle)  
OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



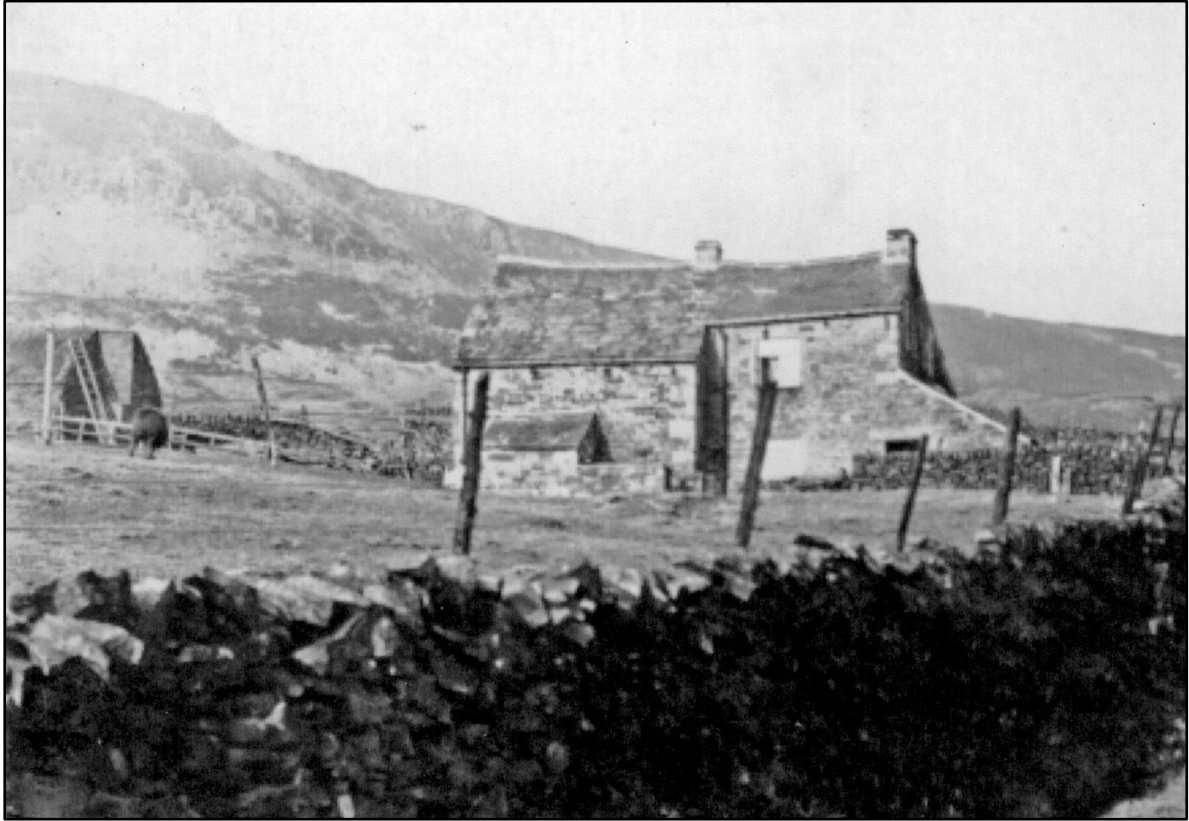


Appendix I.8: Extract from 1898 OS map (site marked with red circle)  
OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

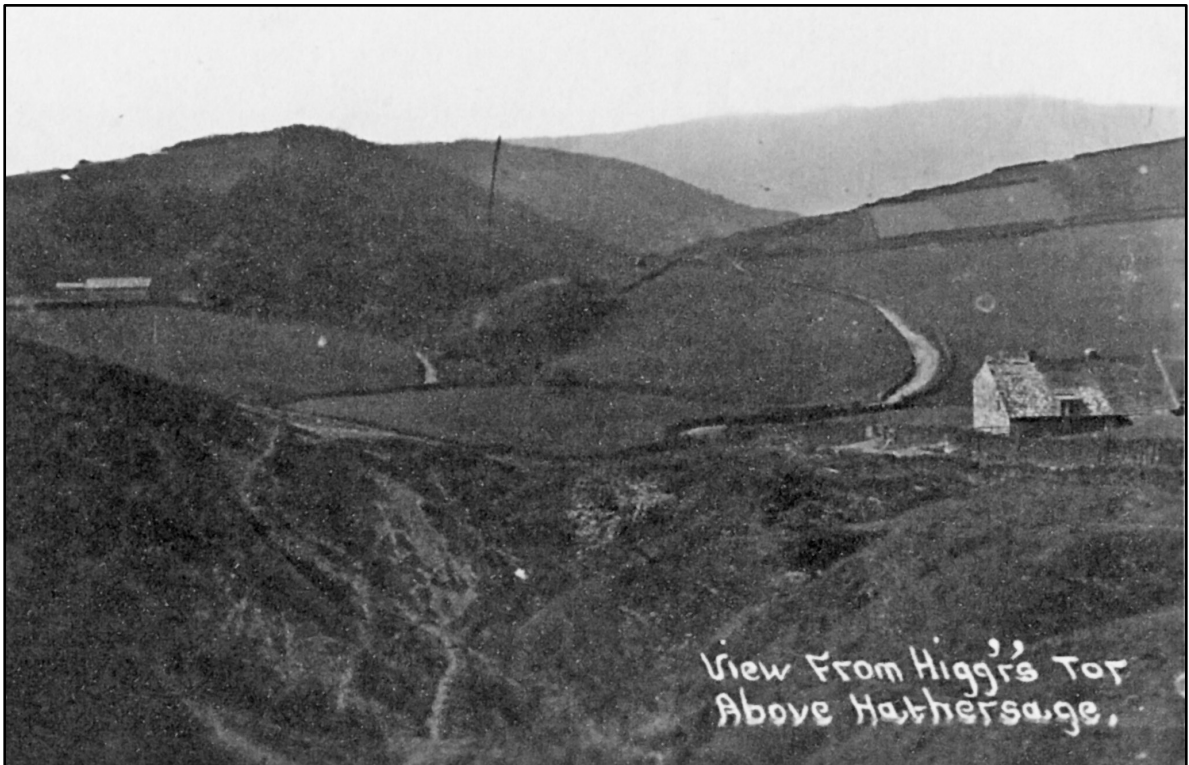


Appendix I.9: Extract from 1922 OS map (site marked with red circle)  
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**Appendix 2:**  
Historical Sources



Appendix 2.1: Photograph looking northeast towards Smelters Cottage, c.1900



Appendix 2.2: Photograph looking southwest towards Mitchell Field with Smelters Cottage in the foreground, c.1929

## **Appendix 3:**

### Site Photographs





**Appendix 3.1:** General looking south towards Mitchell Field, with Smelters Cottage in the center of the photograph.



**Appendix 3.2:** General view looking east towards Smelters Cottage; note stone field boundaries.





**Appendix 3.3:** General view looking west into yard along the south side of Smelters Cottage.



**Appendix 3.4:** South elevation of Smelters Cottage (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.5:** Detail of south elevation; note structural cracking (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.6:** Interior view of room G2, looking northeast; note fireplace and remains of baffle partition to doorway.





Appendix 3.7: Interior view of room **G2**, looking northwest; note matchboard paneling and upper floor fireplace.



Appendix 3.8: Detail of doorway between **G1** and **G2**; note surviving traces of blue.





Appendix 3.9: General view of east gable of rooms **G1, G2**, looking southwest (2m scale).



Appendix 3.10: General view looking into the interior of rooms **G3, G4** and **F3, F4**.





Appendix 3.11: General view of former north elevation of Smelters Cottage, looking south; note added buttresses (2m scale).



Appendix 3.12: Detail of upper floor room F2, looking southwest.





**Appendix 3.13:** Detail view of western extensions to Smelters Cottage, rooms **G5** and **G6** (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.14:** Detail of south elevation of extension **G5** and **F5**, with remains of secondary lean-to **G6** (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.15:** Detail of southwest corner of extension **G5** and **F5**, and lean-to **G6** (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.16:** Detail of toilet (privy) **G7** (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.17:** General view looking south of room **G5**; note RSJ and glazed tiles (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.18** General view looking north of room **G5**; note glazed tiles and high level window (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.19:** General view of extended out-building **G9**, looking west (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.20:** General view of out-building **G10**, with extension **G9** (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.21:** General view of northeast corner of out-building G9 and drinking trough; note secondary roof (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.22:** General view of covered yard G8, looking north (2m scale).





**Appendix 3.23:** General view of out-building **G11**, looking northeast (2m scale).



**Appendix 3.24:** Detail of 20<sup>th</sup>C garden pond to the south of Smelters Cottage in Lower Callow Field (1m scale).