

**DERBYSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

BARLBOROUGH

Gill Stroud
2003

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The assessment report

This assessment report forms part of the Extensive Urban Survey Programme, an English Heritage funded initiative to assist local planning authorities with the conservation of their urban archaeological resource. Barlborough is one of a series of small towns and large villages in Derbyshire selected for such assessment.

The report is a desk-based survey, the scope of which includes both above and below ground archaeological remains of all periods, using information from the County Sites and Monuments Record, local histories, early maps and plan form analysis, with the results presented as a series of maps generated by GIS. It forms the foundation for an archaeological management strategy which can be adopted by the local planning authority as supplementary planning guidance.

1.2 Overview of the town

Barlborough is situated some eight miles north-east of Chesterfield and twelve miles south-east of Sheffield, in the north-eastern corner of Derbyshire. For much of its history it has been an essentially agricultural village although it is likely that easily accessible coal seams on the wastes and commons would have been exploited from a relatively early date. The manor had a complex manorial history throughout the medieval period but by the 16th century it was dominated by two estates, Park Hall and Barlborough Hall. The location of Barlborough on the junction of the coal measures and the magnesian limestone allowed a range of industries and trades to develop during the post medieval period, including lime burning, presumably using coal as fuel, and malting. There is also reference to a pottery in the 19th century, presumably utilising local raw materials (Ainsworth n.d.).

The 19th century saw a major increase in the coal mining industry in the parish, accompanied by a growth in population, although Barlborough itself seems to have experienced little growth. The construction of the M1 in the 1960s led to major changes and the development of Barlborough as a dormitory town.

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Barlborough straddles the junction of the coal measures and the magnesian limestone. The northeastern (and oldest) part of the village lies on the limestone escarpment with the southern and western parts on the coal measures. The church stands at 150m AOD, with the ground dropping away relatively sharply to the south-west.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Barlborough was in Scarsdale Wapentake at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the late 1960s a report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England and Wales found that Barlborough should be removed from the Clowne Rural District and transferred to a new Sheffield and South Yorkshire unit of local government. Following a vigorous local campaign, which then received national exposure, the decision was made that Barlborough should remain in Derbyshire (Christian 1985). It is now in Bolsover District.

4. SOURCES

4.1 Primary Sources

Derbyshire Record Office (DRO) holds some documents and archives relating to Barlborough. These include glebe terriers of 1679 to 1851, parish records, including those of the overseers of the poor, the constable and the vestry, mainly 18th and 19th century, some estate records of the de Rodes family, mainly 18th to 20th century, and some title deeds of various dates.

There is also some material relating to Barlborough in Sheffield Archives. Several collections, including the Leader Collection and the Alderson & Dust Collection, include deeds, leases and conveyances for property in Barlborough, while the Fairbanks Collection includes some plans and surveys (see 4.3 below).

The National Register of Archives Report 3-267 records the existence of Barlborough Hall deeds and other documents being held at the Hall, with some of the deeds dating back to the mid-14th century. It is not known whether these documents are still there or have been deposited elsewhere.

4.2 Secondary Sources

There are few useful secondary sources for Barlborough and nothing that gives any coherent account of the post medieval and 19th century development of the village. A 'Draft Parish Account' by Philip Riden (n.d.) is available via the Victoria County History of Derbyshire website and deals in detail with the development of the medieval manor and its various subdivisions.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence

The earliest surviving map is of the lands belonging to John Rodes of Barlborough Hall dated 1723 and is in the Derbyshire Record Office. The map shows the detail of the buildings in the village, although it does not show plot boundaries, and covers an area very similar to that shown on the later Enclosure Map of 1798 and on the Tithe Map of 1839, both of which are also in the Record Office.

Sheffield Archives also has a number of maps relating to different parts of Barlborough parish, produced as part of the process of Parliamentary Enclosure. These were not consulted for this assessment.

4.4 Archaeological Evidence

There are 10 entries on the county Sites and Monuments Record for the area under consideration. There is no record of any archaeological excavations having been undertaken in Barlborough.

5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

5.1 Prehistoric

The only archaeological evidence of prehistoric date recorded from the centre of Barlborough is the tip of a bronze age spearhead (SMR 1140; see Figure 1). However, there is considerable evidence of prehistoric activity to the east on the magnesian limestone plateau, usually in the form of finds of flint tools and waste (SMR 1113,1121,1126). Two cropmark sites are listed to the north and east of the town. SMR 1125 appears to consist of two rectangular enclosures but there is no evidence of date. SMR 1120, to the east is an irregular enclosure in the interior of which flints and some 2nd century Roman pottery has been found.

5.2 Roman

Several Roman coins are reported to have been found at Barlborough in the 18th century (SMR 1101). However, the findspots of these coins is unknown and therefore cannot be plotted on Figure 1. To the east of Barlborough a bronze coin of Constantine I is recorded as having been found in ploughsoil in

1977 (SMR 15188). As noted above, Roman pottery (SMR 1122) has been found within the interior of SMR 1120, an irregular cropmark showing on an aerial photograph. It is clear from evidence elsewhere that the magnesian limestone plateau was exploited in the Roman period – for example, scatters of Roman pottery are known from some locations, while earthwork enclosures producing Roman pottery are visible in Whitwell Wood to the east.

5.3 Early Medieval

At present, there is no known archaeological evidence for this period at Barlborough. There is, however, documentary evidence in the form of the will of Wulfric Spot dated 1002, where it is recorded as *Barleburh*, a placename that means the ‘fortification at Barley’ (Cameron 1959). Hart (1981) speculates that Barlborough together with Mosborough to the northwest were defensive sites along the northern boundary of Mercia. He also suggests that the cropmark enclosure referred to above (SMR 1120) might indicate the site of the fortification, noting that it

‘would have been a clear upstanding feature until recent times and could well have been utilized during the post-Roman period’ (Hart 1981, 116).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Domesday Book

In Domesday Book Barlborough is included in the lands held by Ralph son of Hubert. The entry links Barlborough and Whitwell, today separate parishes, as follows:

M. In Barlborough and Whitwell Leofnoth held 6c. of land taxable. Land for 8 ploughs. Now in Lordship 3 ploughs. 10 freemen, 10 villagers and 36 smallholders who have 8 ploughs. A priest and a church; 1 slave; 2 mills, 3s; meadow, 3 acres; woodland pasture 2 leagues long and 1 wide; underwood 1 league long and 1 wide. Value before and now £6. Robert holds it.

5.4.2 The Manor

At the time of Domesday both Barlborough and Whitwell were held by a named under-tenant of Ralph Fitzhubert. This under-tenant was Robert de Meynell, forbear of the family which was settled at Meynell-Langley by the 12th century (Turbutt 1999). The manor of Barlborough has a quite complex history, being split into three through marriage and inheritance in the medieval period, a division that survived until the 19th century (Riden n.d.).

5.4.3 The settlement and its environs

Medieval Barlborough was most probably a relatively compact nucleated settlement, surrounded by its open arable fields, of which three are known, namely West Field, North Field and Mill Field. In addition there were areas of commons and pasture, including Barlborough Common to the south. A 1630 survey of Barlborough records three parks in Barlborough, presumably one belonging to each of the three manors (Wade 1971). It is not clear when these were established but Bradley (1999) refers to a ‘gift of 1289’ that includes Barlborough Park. It is likely that the other two parks may also have been medieval in origin.

Virtually nothing is known of the settlement itself, however. A medieval cross of 14th century date stands at the junction of Church Street, High Street and Park Street. It is described as a village or market cross; however, there is no evidence that a market charter was ever granted to any of Barlborough’s lords.

It is not clear from the Domesday survey as to whether the church and priest listed in 1086 were at Barlborough or at Whitwell. For various reasons Cox (1875, 53) concluded that ‘Barlborough was evidently the more important place when the Survey was taken’ and therefore had the older church, although there is no fabric in the present church that is of 11th century date.

5.4.4 Trade and industry

Two mills are recorded in Domesday Book, presumably referring to a water-powered corn mill in each of the two settlements of Barlborough and Whitwell.

Although Barlborough's economy would have been essentially agricultural in the medieval period, it is possible that small scale mining was already taking place at that time on the exposed coalfield to the west of the village.

5.5 Post- Medieval (16th – 18th century)

5.5.1 *The Manor*

By the 16th century one of the three manors had descended to the Pole family who, in the 17th century, built or rebuilt a house now called Park Hall some 1.5 miles to the north west of the village. A second part had passed to the Pype family who reputedly had a house on the site of the Apollo Inn (Craven & Stanley 1991). The third part came into the hands of the Rhodes family and in 1583 Sir Francis Rhodes built Barlborough Hall to the north of the village (Wade 1971). The manor remained divided throughout the period with the Pole family finally dying out in the 1750s and Park Hall passing on to another branch of the family. The Rodes remained at Barlborough Hall until the end of the 19th century. According to Riden (n.d.) after a legal dispute in the early 17th century Sir John Rodes purchased the share of the manorial rights held by the Pype family and from then on the rights were shared with the Poles.

5.5.2 *Communications*

Roads

In the later 18th century two of the routes passing through Barlborough were turnpiked, one being the Sheffield to Mansfield road, the other the Chesterfield to Worksop road. The Universal Directory of 1793 noted that the Mansfield and Sheffield 'waggon' went through every Monday and Thursday, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays, while a waggon went from Manchester to Worksop every Monday, returning every Wednesday. With Parliamentary Enclosure towards the end of the 18th century, the routes of these roads were widened and straightened to some extent.

Chesterfield Canal

The Chesterfield Canal was built in the 1770s and although it lies approximately 1 mile to the north of Barlborough, it would have had an impact on the development of the coal mining industry in the parish.

5.5.3 *The settlement and its environs*

By the late 18th century parts of the three open arable fields still remained and a significant area of Barlborough Common remained unenclosed. These were finally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1798. Nevertheless extensive areas around the village had already been enclosed by private agreements (Fowkes *et al* 1976).

The Hearth Tax returns provide some idea, albeit limited, of the wealth and make-up of the village in the third quarter of the 17th century. Edwards (1982) proposed a very rough classification of status based on the number of hearths within each household. Figures for Barlborough in 1670 were as follows:

No. of hearths	Possible status	No. of households
1	husbandmen, poorer families and individuals	28
2-3	most craftsmen, tradesmen, yeomen	15
4-7	wealthier craftsmen, tradesmen, yeomen + merchants	7
8+	gentry and nobility	4

In considering what he termed 'small-to-moderate' villages, with between 25 and 100 households, Edwards noted that Barlborough represented a 'well-balanced' village, particularly when compared with other settlements that were made up almost exclusively of single hearth households. As he also pointed out, however, the returns of 1664, although combined with those of Whitwell, showed that there were almost as many exempt entries (93) as there were chargeable (100), suggesting a considerable number of poor householders who do not show up in the 1670 returns.

A number of buildings in Barlborough date to the post-medieval period. Park Street Farmhouse dates in part from the late 16th century and Barlborough Old Hall dates from 1618. Barlborough House, opposite the church is also 17th century in origin. The rectory was built at the end of the 18th century replacing a house built in 1700 (Bradley 1999). The Almshouses adjacent to the church were endowed in 1752 by the Misses Margaret and Mary Pole, with a weekly allowance for six widows or spinsters (Christian 1985).

5.5.4 Population

The diocesan census of 1563 provided a figure of 82 households in the parish of Barlborough at that time (Riden 1978). Using the multipliers of 4.5 and 5.0 to convert households into approximate lower and upper figures for individuals, a population of between 370 and 410 individuals is arrived at.

The Compton Census Returns for 1676 list 213 conformists along with 23 papists and no non-conformists. It is generally assumed that the Compton returns refer to persons of an age to receive communion, ie 16 years and over, although this may not always be the case. Edwards (1982) suggests using lower and upper limits of 1.4 and 1.7 respectively to account for non-communicants, which gives a population of c. 330-400 at Barlborough, not dissimilar to the estimate of 100 years earlier.

A census was conducted by the Rodes Family in 1792 which gives an idea of the size and range of occupations in the parish at the end of the 18th century. There were apparently 145 houses and 683 inhabitants (Bradley 1999).

5.5.5 Religion

Within a year of the Toleration Act of 1689 becoming law, a Quaker meeting-house was notified to the quarter sessions at Barlborough (Turbutt 1999).

5.5.6 Education

The Universal British Directory of 1793 noted that at Barlborough there was 'a very handsome charity school...'.

5.5.7 Trade and industry

General

Thirty five farmers were recorded in the 1792 census, emphasizing the extent to which agriculture continued to be important throughout the post-medieval period. In addition there were 46 labourers, presumably mostly engaged in agriculture. Other occupations included butcher, baker, carpenter, chairmaker, miller, weaver, shopkeeper, lacemaker and cobbler. In addition 6 colliers were recorded, underlining the importance of coal mining (see below), an industry which was to greatly expand in the 19th century. There was also a widow who listed herself as 'limeburner', while a maltster was recorded in 1732.

In 'A The Seventeenth Century Scarsdale Miscellany' (Derbyshire Record Society 1993) there is reference to one windmill, one water corn mill and one new furnace in Barlborough.

Agriculture

As noted above, agriculture formed the core of the economy of post-medieval Barlborough. An inventory dated 1676 of Robert Marples of Barlborough, who accounted for six hearths in the hearth tax assessment of 1670, gives a picture of a fairly typical small mixed farming unit at this date. His stock comprised six horses and mares, six oxen, five cows, a heifer, a bullock, six calves, a bull, 25 sheep, ten pigs, and crops of wheat, barley, peas, oats and hay. Three ploughs, three harrows and assorted farm carts, implements, saddlery and other gear were on the farm (Turbutt 1999).

Coal mining

Coal mining almost certainly grew in importance throughout the period but probably still mainly exploited surface outcrops and shallow seams. Ainsworth (n.d.) records references to small coal pits in Beighton Fields in 1693 and to pits in Barlborough Park in 1770. The 1723 map of the Rodes estate has several fields called 'Coalpit Close' lying within the park. Bradley (1999) quotes the yearly account for 1732 of John Norborn who exploited coal deposits on Nitticar Hill to the east of the village.

5.6 19th century

5.6.1 Communications

Barlborough was never connected to the railway system although branch lines served a number of the collieries in the surrounding area, helping to expand the industry. The Midland Railway ran to the west of Barlborough and opened in 1840. Coaches ran daily to Eckington Station, as well as running to Retford and to Newark (Bagshaw's Directory, 1846). In 1898 the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway was constructed to link the west coast with the east coast in Lincolnshire. It ran to the south of Barlborough and serviced a number of the local pits connecting with the Midland Railway at Beighton (Bradley 1999:66-7).

5.6.2 The settlement and its environs

Glover (1833) noted that the village is 'pleasantly seated on a high ridge surrounded by limestone and coal land' and also that it was well supplied with water from 'a never-failing spring' and that the roads were excellent.

The village itself appears to have expanded relatively little in area during the 19th century, although the density of building increased in the centre. However, some new housing was built to the west, beyond the village, to house the increasing numbers moving into the parish to work in the iron and mining industries.

5.6.3 Population

The 10-yearly census, which commenced in 1801, provides the following figures for Barlborough parish:

Year	Population
1801	677
1811	609
1821	675
1831	713
1841	804
1851	933
1861	1170
1871	1452
1881	1678
1891	1900
1901	2056

As can be seen, the population remained relatively static through the first few decades of the 19th century. However, it began to rise in the 1830s, and more than doubled over the second half of the century. Much of this increase was due to the increasing importance of the mining and iron working industries which grew up in the area. This is also reflected in the clear evidence of increasing immigration into the area (Fowkes et al 1976).

5.6.4 Religion

Glover (1833) records a 'dissenting chapel' in the township. By the end of the 19th century there was a Methodist chapel to the north of High Street.

5.6.5 Education

New schools for boys and girls were built in 1866 by 'the late Mrs de Rodes' at around which time the old National School became an infants' school (Bulmer's Directory 1895).

5.6.6 Trade and Industry

Agriculture continued to be the predominant occupation with farmhouses still located in the village although the numbers of those engaged in it began to fall during the 19th century. Glover (1833) records that of the 136 families recorded in the parish in the 1821 census, 43 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 36 in trade and 57 in the collieries and handicraft or were 'independent'. The proportion of those working in the iron and coal mining industries increased greatly over the course of the 19th century. Bradley (1999:413) quotes an agreement to allow expansion of a colliery to the west of the settlement on the Chesterfield Road. The Cottam colliery was later established in the same area. The main colliery in the 19th century was the Barlborough No. 1 (or Oxcroft) pit, which was established to the southeast in 1873 and which by the 1890s was employing 550 men. It had been established on the site of a former pottery that manufactured 'brown wares' (Ainsworth n.d.).

Bagshaw's Directory of 1846 records 2 tile and brick makers, and lime burning was carried out to the east of the village.

A mill, almost certainly steam driven, was built to the south east off the Mansfield Road, possibly by 1841.

5.7 20th century

Agriculture remained important although the number of farms in the parish dropped to 16 in the 1970s. The second half of the 20th century saw significant changes to Barlborough. There was extensive open cast coal extraction to the east and south of the settlement, but perhaps the most significant development was the construction of the M1 motorway and associated junction immediately to the west in the early 1960s. As a result of Barlborough's proximity to the motorway, extensive areas of new housing and commercial development have been built, particularly to the south and west of the village.

The mining industry has completely disappeared with little to replace it and Barlborough now seems to function largely as a dormitory town for Chesterfield and Sheffield.

6. THE DEVELOPMENT OF BARLBOROUGH

The settlement has been divided into plan elements or components, based on map evidence and documentary sources. No early medieval elements could be recognized in the plan of Barlborough as seen on historic maps; consequently the earliest components relate to the medieval village, although earlier settlement is known to have existed. The plan elements are tentative and need to be confirmed by further work. Subsequent major changes are briefly summarized, together with the degree of survival of earlier features to the present day.

6.1 Medieval Components

Ten components are identified as being of medieval date and are identified on Figure 2.

Component 1 *Church of St James*

This component comprises the church and churchyard of St James. There is uncertainty as to whether the church referred to in the Domesday entry for Barlborough and Whitwell stood in the former settlement. Cox (1875) concluded that it probably did, although Turbutt (1999) inclined more towards Whitwell. Neither church contains work that can be definitely dated to the 11th century, however. At Barlborough, the earliest surviving fabric seems to date to c. 1200. The south arcade, north aisle and clerestory are all of 1894-9 (Pevsner 1979). It is a Grade II* listed building.

The extent of the churchyard in the medieval period is not known and this component is drawn to show its extent in the 18th century. Cox (1875) refers to the finding of a 'rude stone coffin' which he thought might be 11th century, and that had apparently been exposed at the foot of the tower about 150 years earlier. It was lifted and placed against the south side of the tower, although when Cox was writing it was on the north side.

Component 2 *Settlement along the south-east side of Church Street*

The Parliamentary Enclosure Map shows fairly regular plots in this area running back to a reasonably coherent common rear boundary. The component is bounded at one end by the churchyard and at the other by the road to Worksop. Surviving buildings include the Almshouses of 1752 and the De Rodes Arms at the road junction. Nos 7-9 and 11-13 Church Street are grade II listed 19th century estate cottages and no 15 is an 18th century stone house, also grade II listed. A building at the rear of the Almshouses is called the 'Old Malthouse'. Its date is unknown but it may lie on the site or incorporate elements of a malthouse shown on the 1723 map.

Component 3 *Settlement along the north-east side of Clowne Road*

This component extends from the Worksop road to what was, in the 18th century, the easternmost boundary of the village and the beginning of Mill Field. Until relatively recently there were still two working farms in this area (B Joyce, pers. comm.). Little now remains and there has been considerable 20th century development. However, one survival is Clowne Fields Farmhouse, a mid-18th century stone house which is listed grade II.

Component 4 *Settlement along the south-west side of Church Street and the north-west side of Clowne Road*

Buildings are shown along this frontage on the 1723 and 1798 maps, although it is difficult to define the full extent of their rear boundaries, as plots appear to have been of different lengths, possibly due at least in part to the fact that they run downslope. The component was bisected by the present Chesterfield Road before the end of the 18th century, almost certainly laid out as a result of the Parliamentary enclosure of the remaining open fields and commons. The earlier road to Chesterfield had left the village at the north-western end of this component. The crossroads formed when the new road was laid out was altered into a roundabout in the 20th century. There has been some redevelopment, particularly to the east of Chesterfield Road.

This component contains the rectory which stood in Glebe land opposite the church. Bradley (1999) refers to a document of 1679 in which the rector described the parsonage as being in a dilapidated condition. In 1698 a corn barn, a hay barn and a croft house were noted, presumably on the Glebe land. In 1700 a new rectory was built and this in turn was rebuilt as a fine Georgian house in 1792. It was sold as a private house in 1981. A new rectory was built to the east in 1981 between the original rectory and the Church Institute, which reputedly incorporates part of an earlier barn (Bradley 1999, 37-40). To the west of the rectory is Barlborough House, a grade II listed building with an associated coach house, also listed, and other outbuildings. Barlborough House dates from the 17th century.

Component 5 *Settlement along the north-west side of Church Street*

The Enclosure Map of 1798 shows a coherent block of regular plots in this area, with boundaries running back to a common rear boundary. The frontage includes no 2 Church Street, a grade II listed 18th century house.

Component 6 *Settlement along the south side of High Street*

This component is built up on the 1798 Enclosure Map and is characterised as having long, sometimes narrow plots running back to a common rear boundary. It was bisected by New Road at the end of the 18th century, as part of the diversion of the road entering Barlborough from Chesterfield. This area includes the Apollo Inn, close to which is said to have been the manor house of the Pype Family which was demolished in 1936 (Riden n.d.). The 1723 map indicates that there were buildings at the south-easternmost corner of this area, possibly encroachments at the side of the original Chesterfield Road before it was diverted. Most of the High Street frontage has been redeveloped and the back plots have been built over.

Component 7 *Settlement along the north side of High Street*

An area of generally long narrow plots characteristic of medieval settlement. It is bisected by Ward Lane, shown as a footpath on the Enclosure Map of 1798. The component has been much altered in the 20th century, with development of the earlier back plots and construction of access roads. One of the few surviving early buildings is the Royal Oak, built in 1724 (Wade 1971). The Primary School stands at the north-east corner of this area. It was constructed in 1870 and is a Grade II listed building. Much of the frontage is now taken up by open space and car parking for the Royal Oak. One of the open spaces is the memorial gardens, the ornamental gateway to which is grade II listed.

Component 8 *Settlement along the west side of Park Street*

Park Street leads to an entrance to Barlborough Park, within which is Barlborough Hall, half a mile to the north and outside the boundaries of this assessment. It is possible that Park Street represents the remnant of an early road entering Barlborough from Killamarsh to the north. Properties stand in relatively short plots, possibly originating as subdivisions of a long narrow plot running back from High Street. At the entrance to the park is a grade II listed mid 19th century lodge.

Component 9 *Settlement along the east side of Park Street and the north-east side of Church Street*

Much of this component consisted of relatively long plots through which a road ran in 1723, named on the Enclosure Map as Hall Orchard Road. It had either already gone out of use by that date or soon afterwards. This component contains Park Street Farmhouse, a grade II listed building, which dates originally from the late 16th century. The southern part of the component contains Barlborough Old Hall built in 1618, attributed to Robert Smythson and listed grade II*. It is possible that it occupies the site of the original medieval manor house (Riden n.d.). Adjacent to this are nos 1-3 Church Street, a row of Grade II listed 17th century cottages. The Old Hall had an orchard which was taken in part for the expansion of the churchyard in 1855 (component 13). The area behind the Old Hall has been developed for housing in recent years.

Component 10 *Village Green*

A triangular area at the original junction of the roads from Sheffield, Chesterfield and Mansfield. The ground slopes quite steeply from north-east to south-west and may be one reason why the Chesterfield road was diverted in the late 18th century. The map of 1723 appears to show a building on the green although the ink is faded and identification is uncertain.

6.2 **Post-Medieval Components**

A single component has been identified as being of post-medieval date and is shown on Figure 3.

Component 11 *Settlement on either side of West End*

This component is at the extreme west end of the settled area on the 18th century maps. Although it is possible that it was already developed in the medieval period, there is a discontinuity in plot boundaries, particularly on the north side of the road, and therefore the area has been tentatively assigned to the post medieval period. The area has been extensively developed for housing in the 20th century.

6.3 19th century components

Five components have been identified as being newly developed in the 19th century and are shown on Figure 4.

Component 12 *Settlement to the rear of component 7*

This area seems to have been developed in the later 19th century with rows of small cottages accessed by California Lane, presumably constructed as a result of the population increase associated with the development of coal mining in the parish. The buildings have been demolished and the area completely redeveloped.

Component 13 *Extension to the Churchyard*

The churchyard was extended twice in the 19th century, firstly in 1855 when it took in part of an orchard belonging to Barlborough Old Hall, and then again towards the end of the century.

Component 14 *Barlborough Mill to south east of village*

Barlborough Mill is shown on the OS maps of the later 19th century but not on the Tithe map of 1839. It was presumably steam-powered and appears to have gone out of use in the early 20th century.

Component 15 *Development on New Road*

A building is shown on New Road in this area on the OS map of 1898, with a couple of additional buildings to the rear.

Component 16 *Settlement at the west side of New Road near the junction with Chesterfield Road*

New Road was established at or around the time of the Enclosure award in 1798. The Enclosure Map shows no buildings in this area at that time, but by the time of Sanderson's map of 1835 a number of small buildings in small plots had been established. It is possible that they were, in fact, present at an earlier date, as encroachments at the margins of the commons. It is known from neighbouring Eckington that such squatter settlement was not necessarily depicted on the Enclosure Map. The area has been developed for housing in the later 20th century.

6.4 20th century development

Twentieth century development is represented by a single un-numbered component, as shown on Figure 5.

6.5 Discussion

The earliest reference to Barlborough is in the will of Wulfric Spot in 1002 and the place name implies the presence of a fortification in the Early Medieval period. In Domesday Book Barlborough is assessed along with Whitwell, but is thought by some (eg Cox 1875) to have been the more important of the two settlements at that time, possessing the church referred to in the survey. There is no firm evidence at present for the early medieval fortifications but there could well have been a settlement on the site of the later village. Barlborough sits on the edge of the magnesian limestone escarpment, with the ground dropping off to the west; this is particularly noticeable immediately to the west of the church. To the north-east of the village is a distinctive curving boundary and band of woodland, which runs from Park Street to the old route of the Worksop road, although there is no evidence of it continuing on the other side of the road. This is recorded on the Tithe Map and early editions of the

OS maps. It is tempting to see this as fossilising the line of a defensive earthwork enclosing an area containing the church on the very edge of the magnesian limestone escarpment. However, the feature is not depicted on the maps of 1723 and 1798, and it is concluded that it represents a shelter belt that was created in the early 19th century at the southern end of Barlborough Park, rather than in any way representing a defensive line.

The village developed around the junction of several roads that led in various directions: south-west to Chesterfield via Staveley, east to Worksop via Whitwell, north-west to Sheffield via Eckington and Mosborough, and south-east to Mansfield via Clowne. A further road probably entered Barlborough from Killamarsh and the north, but may have been diverted when the park around Barlborough Hall was created. A road skirts the eastern boundary of Barlborough Park, joining Church Street at the south eastern end of the village; another, Ward Lane, skirts the west side. It is possible that these routes replaced the original road through the Park at some point, the remnants of the latter being preserved in Park Street. The Chesterfield road originally entered Barlborough opposite the church, at a triangular 'green' still visible today. However, this junction went out of use as such at the end of the 18th century, when the Chesterfield road was made to bifurcate to the south-west of the village, one branch being diverted eastwards, to form a crossroads at the east end of Church Street, the other, aptly named New Street, being diverted northwards into High Street. At the same time, a road leading north-eastwards from Park Street, named in 1798 as Hall Orchard Road, was taken out of use and all the turnpike roads approaching the village were widened and straightened. Soon afterwards the southern boundary of Barlborough Park appears to have been altered and extended southwards, moving it closer to the village.

As far as can be judged from historic maps, the main axis of development is essentially east-west, along what became the Sheffield-Mansfield turnpike road (components 2 to 7). The church sits near the centre, at what would once have been an important junction where the road from Chesterfield entered the village from the south-west. Development would not have taken place along the latter road due to the topography, as the ground drops away quite sharply. It is possible that settlement once extended further north along Park Street, but that this was truncated with the development of the park. There is currently no evidence for this, however, beyond a couple of possible plot boundaries shown on the Enclosure Map.

The population grew steadily throughout the post medieval period, from *c.* 330 in 1676 to 677 in 1801. By 1901 this had risen to 2056 as a result of the expansion of the mining industry in the parish. Despite this, the size of the built up area expanded very little and it would appear that any population growth that took place within Barlborough itself, as opposed to elsewhere in the parish, could be accommodated within the existing boundaries of the village. The second half of the 20th century has seen the most dramatic changes. The mining industry has disappeared and the construction of the M1 and its associated junction and roads has radically altered the surrounding landscape. The proximity of Barlborough to the M1 has led to it becoming something of a dormitory town with large areas of new housing being built, particularly to the south and west of the village.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISSUES

7.1 Research Questions

With so little being known about Barlborough at present, the following are only a few of the possible questions that need to be answered:

1. Place name evidence has been used to suggest that Barlborough has its origins as a fortification near the northern boundary of Mercia. At present, however, the location of the fortification, assuming it existed, and its relationship both to the early medieval village and to the layout of the later settlement is not known at present.
2. Similarly little is known about the medieval village. What was its full extent? Is there any evidence for late 14th and 15th century population decline and shrinkage in settlement size? Did the fact that there were three medieval manors with property in the parish affect the development or layout of the village in any way? Is the identification of Barlborough as the more important settlement

within the conjoined manor of Barlborough and Whitwell, and its church as the Domesday church correct, and where was the mill mentioned at the same time?

3. Three parks are referred to in the 17th century, possibly all having medieval origins. However, their boundaries are as yet unidentified.

4. Post-medieval population figures, although difficult to estimate with any accuracy, suggest a general picture of growth over the period. However, virtually no post-medieval components have been identified. Has the extent of the medieval village been over-estimated in this assessment, or was it possible to accommodate virtually all population expansion within the bounds of the existing village?

5. The alterations to the road pattern made at the end of the 18th century meant that the centre of the village was by-passed by one of the two turnpike roads. Did this have any impact on Barlborough's economy?

7.2 Archaeological potential

7.2.1 Existing protection

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Certain nationally important archaeological sites and monuments enjoy special protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. This protection ensures that the case for preservation is fully considered should there be any proposals for development or other work which might damage the monument. Any such proposals are subject to Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent, administered directly by the Secretary of State. They include not only demolition, damage or removal, but also restorative works. There would normally be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of the monument.

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the area under consideration for this assessment, namely the standing cross at the junction of High Street, Church Street and Park Street.

Conservation areas

The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* required all Local Planning Authorities to determine which parts of their areas were of special architectural or historic interest and to designate them as conservation areas, in order to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. It is also their duty to review them from time to time, and to determine whether any further parts of their areas should also be designated as conservation areas.

The conservation area at Barlborough was first designated in 1972. It was extended in 1978 and again in 1992. It is partially shown on Figure 6 (it extends into Barlborough Park, beyond the boundaries of this assessment).

Listed buildings

A listed building is one recognised by the government as being of special architectural or historic interest, as specified by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Listing is made at three levels of importance, Grade II, Grade II* and the most important, Grade I, and listed building consent is required, in addition to normal planning consent, before any alterations, extensions or demolitions can be made to a listed structure which might affect its character.

There are 18 listed buildings in the area of Barlborough under consideration for this assessment (see Figure 6). Of these, 3 are Grade I or Grade II*, namely the parish Church of St James, Barlborough Old Hall and the village cross. The rest are Grade II, and all can be broken down according to their earliest structural phase as follows:

Earliest structural phase	C16 or earlier	C17	C18	C19	C20
---------------------------	-----------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Number of structures	3	3	5	7
----------------------	---	---	---	---

Planning Policy Guidance 15 allows the creation and maintenance of a list of buildings of local historic/architectural interest, although this does not confer a statutory obligation. There is no local list for Barlborough at present.

7.2.2 *Above ground remains*

The street layout is often the most durable part of a settlement plan and this is true of Barlborough, up to a point. Elements of the village's historic street plan are still visible today, with the main changes being the late 18th century creation of New Road and the diversion eastwards of the Chesterfield to Worksop road, so that it no longer entered Barlborough from the south-west opposite the church. Major changes occurred as a result of the construction of the M1 in the 1960s, and with the development of new housing estates; however, their impact was essentially around the periphery of the historic road layout. Within the medieval core of the village the early, probably medieval, pattern of long narrow crofts has now largely been obliterated by modern development, particularly in the back plots.

Beyond the historic centres of many villages and towns, 19th and early 20th century development often fossilises the pattern of earlier field boundaries in the lines of streets and back garden walls. Later 20th century development tends to impose new patterns on the landscape, based on curving roads and cul-de-sacs that bore no relation to what went before. Consequently at Barlborough the earlier pattern of field boundaries is fragmented and only occasionally visible, generally as discontinuous lines, mainly in the area to the south of West End and High Street.

The older buildings in Barlborough are constructed of sandstone with sandstone dressings, with bricks used for chimney stacks. Brick was in use by the later 18th century, although some of these continued to have sandstone dressings, such as several estate cottages and the village school, all listed buildings.

The creation of a belt of woodland at the southern end of the park in the early 19th century appears to have preserved small sections, in the form of earthworks, of two early routes that led out of the village to the north before the changes made to the road network in 1798.

7.2.3 *Below ground remains*

In the absence of any archaeological work in Barlborough, it is difficult to assess the potential of below ground remains. Although the basic street pattern at the core of the village is believed to have remained relatively unchanged since the medieval period, activities such as road surfacing and the insertion of services are likely to have caused damage to archaeological deposits relating to earlier street frontages. It is unlikely that deposits of any depth will have been formed and the more recent development of the rear plots and rebuilding of frontages are likely to have had a major impact on the survival of any deposits. It is quite possible, however, that truncated pits and ditches and wells could have survived and will have the potential to contain important archaeological information. In particular, much of the recent development is set back from the street frontage, whereas it is clear from historic maps that earlier housing at Barlborough lay much closer to the road.

An important area of potential is that within and around the church. Below ground structural remains could provide information about possible earlier phases of the church, and perhaps confirm Cox's suggestion of a pre-Conquest church at Barlborough. In addition, skeletal remains could shed light on the health of at least some of Barlborough's past population.

8. REFERENCES

Ainsworth, D (n.d.) *Barlborough, a part of History* (photocopy on file in Local Studies Library, Matlock)

- Beckett, J V & Polak, J P (eds) (1993) The Scarsdale Surveys of 1652-62. In *A Seventeenth Century Scarsdale Miscellany*, 3-72. Derbyshire Record Society Vol. XX. Chesterfield: Derbyshire Record Society.
- Bradley A S (1999) *An Historical Mosaic of Barlborough* (Photocopy on file in Local Studies Library, Matlock)
- Cameron, K (1959) *The Place-Names of Derbyshire*. English Place-Name Society, Vols. XXVII to XXIX. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Christian, R (1985) 'The Village of Barlborough', *Derbyshire Life and Countryside* **50**(3), 42-44
- Cox, J C (1875) *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*. Vol. 1. Chesterfield: Palmer and Edwards.
- Craven, M & Stanley M (1991) *The Derbyshire Country House*. Derby: Breedon Books
- Edwards, D G (1982) 'Population in Derbyshire in the reign of King Charles II: the use of hearth-tax assessments and the Compton census', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **102**, 106-117.
- Fowkes, D V (1981) 'Farming in Victorian Barlborough', *Derbyshire Miscellany* **9**
- Fowkes, D V, Linacre S R & Wade M R (1976) *A Short History of Victorian Barlborough* (Photocopy on file in Local Studies Library, Matlock)
- Glover, S, 1833 *The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby*
- Hart, C R (1981) *The North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*.
- Pevsner, N (1978) *The Buildings of England. Derbyshire*. 2nd edition. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Riden, P (1978) 'The population of Derbyshire in 1563', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **98**, 61-71.
- Riden, P (n.d.) Manors and Estates: the Tenancy in Chief of the Manor of Barlborough. Derbyshire VCH website www.derbyshirepast.net
- Turbutt, G (1999) *A History of Derbyshire*. 4 Vols. Cardiff: Merton Priory Press.
- Wade, M R (ed) (1971) *A History of Barlborough an Ancient Derbyshire Parish*. Barlborough Historical Society.

Maps and Plans Consulted

- 1723 A map of all the lands belonging to Sir John Rodes in his manor of Barlborough in the County of Derby: surveyed by Joseph Dickenson. DRO D505/72/8
- 1798 A Map of the Manor of Barlborough (Enclosure Map). Drawn by W Fairbanks. DRO Q/RI/12.
- 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Barlborough. DRO D2360/DL 133a
- 1898 2nd ed 25" OS map, sheet XIX.6
- 1923 3rd ed 25" OS map, sheet XIX.6