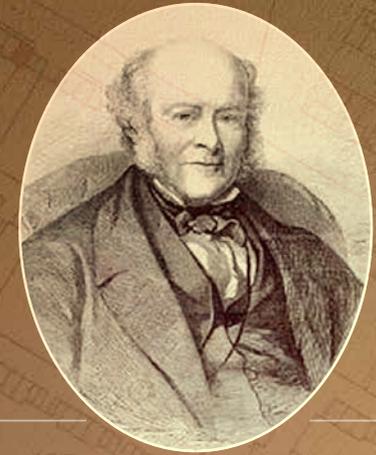


Barrowhill

Barrowhill



# Barrow Hill Heritage Trail



## WW1 Centenary Trail

When the men of Barrow Hill went off to fight in the Great War, many of them never returned. There are blue plaques on some of the houses where they lived.

**Can you find the house where Henry Parkes lived?**



The Barrow Hill Heritage Trail has been researched and published by F.O.S.T.A., the Friends of St Andrew's, and developed with the help of the pupils of Barrow Hill Primary School.

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# Barrow Hill

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



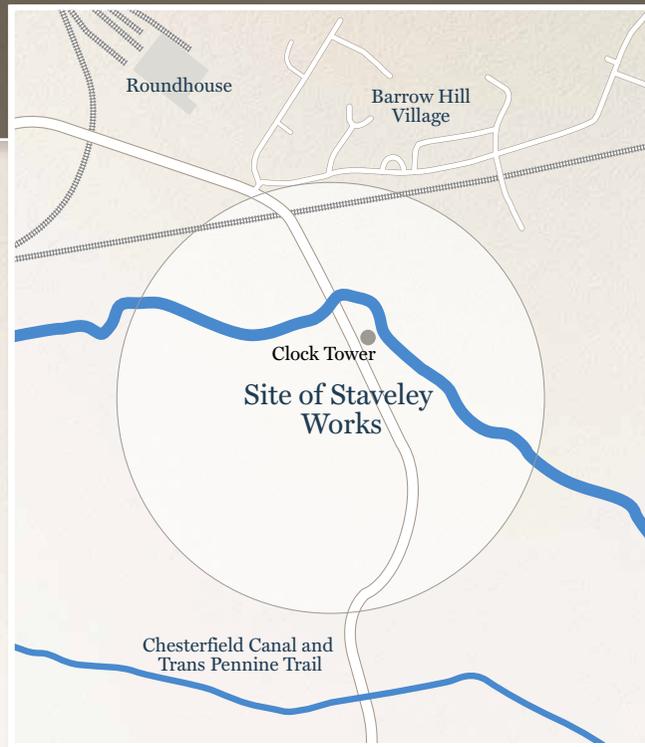
## The Chesterfield Canal

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

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

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

[www.chesterfield-canal-trust.org.uk](http://www.chesterfield-canal-trust.org.uk)



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

## Richard Barrow (1787-1865)



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

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

## The Clocktower

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



## The Roundhouse

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

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

[www.barrowhill.org.uk](http://www.barrowhill.org.uk)