

Barrow Hill Village

1. The Blocks

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



2. The Dining Hall

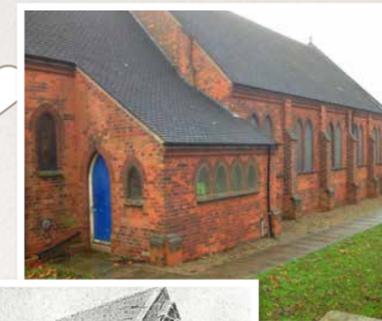
The building opened on Easter Monday, 1864, as a Dining Hall, where workers could get a good mid-day meal for less than 6d. It had a library and reading room. After the First World War, Charles Paxton Markham, the Managing Director of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, gave the building to the "inhabitants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



9. The Parish Church of St Andrew

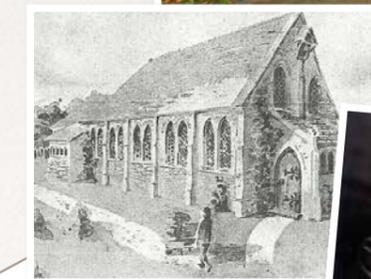
The Parish Church of St Andrew the Apostle is unique in that it was the first building ever to be designed by Sir Raymond Unwin, working as an architect, and the first building to be completed in partnership with Barry Parker. The building is highly regarded, nationally, as being of major architectural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

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



7. The School

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



3. The Terrace

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



6. Belle View

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



8. Infant School

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



4. Cavendish Place

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



5. Free Methodist Chapel

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

