



Hoylandswaine Village

The name Hoylandswaine derives from the high ground belonging to Swain – one of the few Saxons allowed to keep their lands after the Norman Conquest.

It was a very industrious little village in the 18th and 19th centuries, perhaps even earlier. Farming has been carried on throughout the area from Domesday. Linen weaving and nail making were also well established by the late 1700s.

In the 1806 Militia Lists there were 17 weavers, 8 clothiers (weavers and salesmen of the finished cloth), 20 nailmakers and 11 farmers. In the 1841 Census, out of a population of 713, 67 gave their occupation as nailmakers, 54 as linen weavers, 15 miners and 27 farmers.

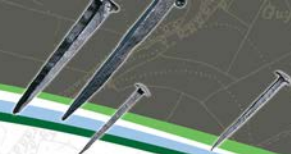
Hoylandswaine is now a commuter village, farming being the only surviving industry.

Very little physical evidence remains of the vanished industries which once provided a livelihood for the majority of villagers.

This walk is an attempt to keep alive the importance of these trades to people who lived in Hoylandswaine in years gone by.

Photos on these pages

Above: Hoylandswaine nail shops, c1901 - the Rose and Crown is on the far right. Back panel: detail of bellows at Mustard Hill nail forge. Front: Alf Chappell, the last nailmaker of Mustard Hill; Nail forge (current day); Primrose Mine



Hoylandswaine Industrial Heritage Trail

The walk will take you on a historical tour of the village and is about 5km/3 miles long, mostly on paved roads with some uphill stretches.

Allow around 2 hours.

It can be shortened by avoiding an uneven bridle path.

Limited on-street parking is available at the start on Barnsley Road adjacent to the Rose & Crown Inn, but please avoid the junction with Haigh Lane.

There are infrequent bus services to Hoylandswaine from Barnsley and Penistone. Contact South Yorkshire PTE Traveline 01709 515151 for details or find timetables online at www.travelsouthyorkshire.com.



Leaflet produced jointly by
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For more information please visit www.topforge.co.uk

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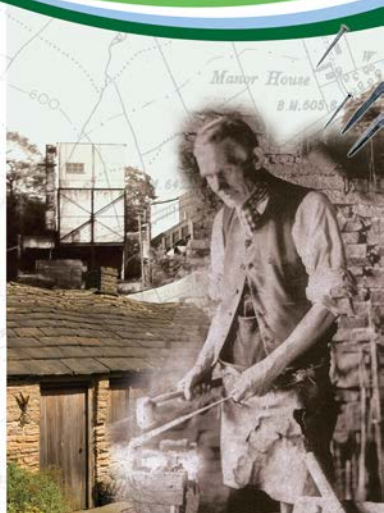


Hoylandswaine History Group and the
South Yorkshire Industrial History Society



Hoylandswaine

Industrial Heritage Trail



A historical tour of the village



1. Start at the Rose & Crown Inn. This is the oldest surviving hostelry in the village. Originally three cottages built in 1804 according to the date on the cornerstone. A list of Rules & Regulations for the inn suggests it was already in existence by 1815. In 1851 the owner appears to have been James Hawkesworth, one of the village's principal nailmakers.

Cross Haigh Lane and walk down what is now Barnsley Road, previously known as Stocks Lane and further down Mustard Hill, possibly indicating that this crop was grown here. Note Skin Pit Lane a turning to the right across the road.

2. The name Skin Pit Lane is an indication of the previous activities here. The Moxon family farmed here as early as 1680 and later became fellmongers (dealers in hides and leather) and butchers. The skin pit was the tank used to steep the hides during tanning. Near the top of the lane were the premises of nail manufacturer James Hawkesworth but nothing remains.

Continue down Barnsley Road/Mustard Hill.

3. A little further down on the left note the feature in the garden of no.355 representing large nails. This is situated in front of the 19th century Grade II listed nail forge now owned by the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society and this was the last working



Mustard Hill Nail Forge

nail forge in the village, still producing nails in the 1940s. Inside, the original features of hearth, bellows and chimney are still in situ together with the more modern stiddy (the nailmaker's block on

which he formed the nails). The forge is currently open to the public as part of the Heritage Open Days weekend in September. There were probably other nail shops on Mustard

Hill in the late 19th century but there is now no trace of them.

Continue down Barnsley Road, passing the Lord Nelson pub.

4. The original house was built in 1569, possibly as a farm house. One room was said to be haunted. It was later converted into three cottages, the left hand one still bearing the date 1723. All that remains of the old Lord Nelson is the frontage retained when the inn was refurbished and extended in the 1990s.

Turn left onto the bypass. Look across the road.



Nipping Row

5. The row of cottages is called Nipping Row. The origin of the name is unknown. The centre three of the terrace were almost certainly purpose-built as linen weavers' cottages. Linen needs a damp atmosphere and the basement workrooms of the cottages would have provided that. The other two cottages were added later and may also have been weavers' cottages.

Continue along the bypass until you reach Cooper Lane.

6. Across the bypass is Fell Lane Terrace. Beyond this is the site of a small colliery from the first half of the 20th century. Nothing remains now.

Turn left into Cooper Lane.



Ornate Metal Gate, Cooper Lane

7. In the fields immediately on the right, evidence was discovered of an Iron Age settlement. The circular ditches are difficult to see on the ground and would have continued onto the left side but all traces have been obliterated by 20th century open cast mining. If you follow the footpath adjacent to the ornate metal gate, you will see stones set into the wall indicating that the walls were established in 1809 as part of the Enclosures Act.

Walk down Cooper Lane.

8. Part way down on the right hand side the modern bungalow no. 44 was built on the site of two linen weavers' cottages. Hill Top House on the left has been much altered. Originally it had outbuildings which contained a malting shed. The malted



barley produced here would have been used by home brewers, beer houses and possibly the vinegar works in Penistone. The last building on the right side of Cooper Lane, down from Hill Top, was a nail forge now converted into a store house/garage.

Continue to Guyder Bottom.

9. Through a gateway, on the edge as you approach Guyder Bottom, you can see the remains of a stone loading platform where coal was loaded onto drays or wagons. All along Cooper Lane there has been mining activity. Early pits would have been day holes and most were accessed by adit or a short shaft since the coal was near the surface.



Stone Loading Platform

10. At the bend in the road, a track on the right leads to the site of Hoylandswaine's biggest coal mine, the Primrose Mine. This was a drift mine that was worked until 1969. At its peak it produced 10,000 to 12,000 tons of coal per annum and was a (continued overleaf)