

# Hoylandswaine Industrial Heritage Trail

major employer in the village. After closure the surface structures were demolished and the site levelled, so there is now little evidence of any workings, but a short detour along this track may be of interest.

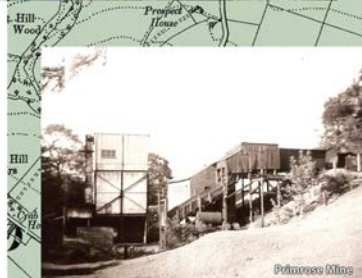
11. Guyder Bottom is thought to get its name from an early inhabitant - Thomas Gooder who was a linen weaver. Linen production needs water for retting (the process of separating the hemp fibre from the stem), damp conditions for weaving and open spaces for cloth bleaching. All these conditions are met at Guyder Bottom and there is evidence that hemp was grown locally in the 17th century.

*Climb up the hill passing Mount Pleasant Farm on the left, once the home of linen weavers in the 19th century. Turn left onto South Lane and onto Haigh Lane.*

12. The Village School dates from 1848, a time when industry in the village was expanding. Later, as the school grew, a new schoolmaster's house was built in 1897 across the road. This is the house with the plaque of Queen Victoria on the gable end.

13. Further on, St. John the Evangelist Church dates from 1867. The Stanhope family of Cannon Hall were major contributors to the building cost. The east window is by William Morris, commissioned by John Roddam Spencer Stanhope in memory of his sister. Stanhope also painted a mural around the window which is unfortunately no longer visible.

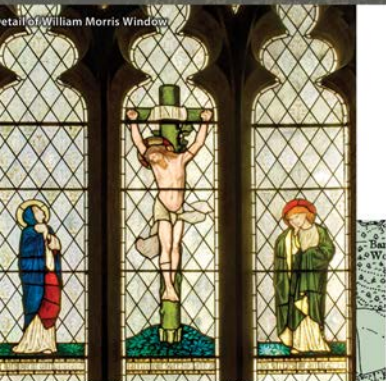
*Turn right at Haigh Head Road.*



Detail from 1850s map showing the farmway

Mustard Hill nail forge, present day

Detail of William Morris Window



Hall Lane nail forge, 1907

14. This area was the site of the largest group of nail forges, mostly worked by the Chappell family (Fred Chappell was the last nailmaker of Mustard Hill). The cottages lived in by the nailmakers survived until the 1950s.

*Return to Haigh Lane and continue into the village for about 100 yards until you reach Hamper Lane. This bridleyway was once the main highway from Penistone to Cawthorne. At this point you can shorten the walk by continuing straight along Haigh Lane (from point A on the map) back to Barnsley Road and your starting point at the Rose & Crown.*

15. If you are walking directly back to the start, you will pass the Methodist Chapel of 1807 on the left. It is unique in that the meeting room is on the upper floor whilst underneath is the caretaker's flat. It is also the only Methodist Chapel in the Barnsley area still meeting in its original building. You will also notice that, because of a misspelling by the stone mason, it is the only Beathel Chapel in the country.

*If you are following the full route turn right into Hamper Lane.*

16. The outhouse of the second cottage, Weavers Cottage, was also an old nail forge as well as being occupied by weavers. The name Hamper derives from the fact that the land was once gifted to the convent at Hampole, near Doncaster.

17. The bridleyway crosses Chappell Road and in winter, when the vegetation has died back, some of the old stone sets of the bridleyway can still be seen on the right hand side. Continue up towards Hoylandswaine Heights. From its highest point, it was said that you could see 15 churches.



Panoramic view from Hoylandswaine Heights

On a fine day, the view makes the climb worthwhile. Note the unevenness to the left of the path due to mining activity.

18. By the stile, about 150 yards before the end of the lane, look right. Two fields along, on the right hand side of Halifax Road, there was once a tramway which was used to transport coal from a small mine to the rear of Little Royd Farm (see inset, far left, taken from an 1850s Ordnance Survey map).

*Turn left over the stile towards the communications mast and follow the footpath over several stiles past the Cliffe Kennels and Cattery onto Barnsley Road. If you do not wish to cross the stiles, some of which may prove difficult, continue from point B to the end of Hamper Lane, turn left along Halifax Road, left again at the roundabout onto the bypass.*

19. When you reach the end of the footpath, look left and note the stone mile post of 1736. The inscription, now illegible, showed Barnsley on one side and Penistone on the other.

*Turn left again back towards the village.*

20. Note the first house on the left. This was once the Blacksmith's Arms, built in 1760. In the 1860s and 70s it was the venue for the Ancient Order of Free Gardeners, one of the village's Friendly Societies which continued well into the 20th century.

21. Just above your starting point at the Rose & Crown are the Alms Houses built in 1906 by George Senior, a previous Lord Mayor of Sheffield who also founded a successful steel firm at Ponds Forge. They were built in memory of his family on the site of the nail forges where his family worked.

