

EREWASH



Criteria for Local Heritage Designations **Guidance Notes**

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January 2011

Age and Rarity

Does the building, landscape or area possess qualities of age and rarity?

Population Growth

During the Victorian era, the United Kingdom experienced unprecedented population growth and urban immigration. The statutory criteria identifies 1840 as a watershed after which a “greatly increased number of buildings [were] erected”.

These national trends can be seen locally. Urban centres experienced dramatic population growth, whilst the population of villages tended to remain steady or decline slightly.

Parliamentary Enclosure

The transfer of open fields into private ownership took place nationally through a series of Enclosure Acts during the period c.1760-1820.

Locally, enclosure did not tend to act as a spur to new development. The exception to this rule is **Ilkeston**, where land to the north of the town soon became subject to speculative development. The extent of this development can be seen by comparing the Enclosure Award Map (1798) with Sanderson’s Map (1835).

Mass Transportation

The canals that opened in the late eighteenth century possess qualities of age and rarity, but they do not seem to have stimulated the development of the settlements they passed through. The exception appears to be the **Nutbrook Canal** (1796), which provided some stimulus to the development of Ilkeston¹.

The **Midland Counties Railway** (1840) and the subsequent **Erewash Valley Line** (1847) are important early transportation routes. Both routes are depicted on Sanderson’s map (1835) as the *Line of the Proposed Midland Counties Railway*, although the routes were altered before their construction. A branch line from Derby to Little Eaton was opened in 1856.

¹ See e.g. Stevenson P (ed) – **The Midland Counties Railway**. Railway & Canal Historical Society, 1989. Page 10.

Parish	Population Growth in C19 ⁴	Transportation Links	Other Watersheds
Breadsall		No railway station until 1878	
Breaston		Railway station 1839 ²	
Dale Abbey			
Draycott & Church Wilne		Railway station 1852	
Ilkeston	Steady growth, but at a higher rate after 1851	Nutbrook Canal 1796 Erewash Valley Line 1847	Enclosure 1798
Kirk Hallam			
Little Eaton		Railway station 1856	
Long Eaton	Exponential growth after 1851	Erewash Valley Line 1847 ³	
Morley			
Ockbrook & Borrowwash	No exponential growth until 1871	Railway station 1839	
Sandiacre	No exponential growth until 1871	Railway station 1847	
Sawley & Wilsthorpe		No railway station until 1888 ³	
Stanley			
Stanton by Dale			
West Hallam		No railway station until 1878	

² The station at Breaston was named Sawley to avoid confusion with Beeston. The station at Sawley Junction (now called Long Eaton) did not open until 1888.

³ A station was provided on Meadow Lane in 1839. The station was some distance from the town and had limited influence on its development.

⁴ Parishes with a population of less than 2000 people in 1901 have not been assessed.

Architectural Interest

Does the building, landscape or area possess special architectural interest?

In general, buildings will be considered to possess special architectural interest if they are featured in the following architectural gazetteers:

Pevsner N, Rev Williamson E – **The Buildings of England: Derbyshire**. Second Edition (1978).

The Builder (periodical, 1866 to 1942).

Important Architects

Is the building the work of a nationally or locally important architect or engineer?

In general, architects will be considered to be of national importance if they appear in the following book:

Curl, James Stevens – **Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture**. Second Edition (2006)⁵.

Judged according to our basic assessment criteria, the following architects are considered to be of local importance:

Architect	Listed buildings per year in practice	Grade I and II* listed buildings
Stevens, Henry Isaac	1.5	3
Fothergill, Watson	1	
Gorman & Ross	0.75	
Widdows, George Henry	0.5	1
Brewill & Baily	0.3	
Currey & Thompson	0.25	1
Evans & Jolley	0.25	
Vignoles, Charles Blacker	0.25	
Sutton, Richard Charles	0.2	
Bromley, Albert Nelson	0.2	
Knight, William	0.15	1

⁵ Reference may also be made to Brodie A – **Dictionary of British Architects 1834 to 1914** (2001).

Historic Interest

Does the building, landscape or area possess special historic interest?

In general, buildings will be considered to possess special historic interest if they are featured in any of the following county histories and archaeological journals:

Page W – **The Victoria History of the County of Derby.**
Volume 2 (1907).

Mee A – **The King's England: Derbyshire** (1937).

Derbyshire Archaeological Society - **Derbyshire
Archaeological Journal** (periodical, 1879 to present).

If the building is a non-conformist **chapel**, it will be considered to possess special historic interest if it is featured in the following gazetteer:

Stell C - **Non-Conformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in
Central England** (1986).

Interest to Economic History

Does the building, landscape or area illustrate an important aspect of local economic history?

Buildings will be considered to illustrate an important aspect of local **industrial** history if they appear in one of the following selective gazetteers⁶:

Smith D – **Industrial Archaeology of the East Midlands.** David & Charles (1965).

Nixon F – **Industrial Archaeology of Derbyshire.** David & Charles (1969).

Palmer M & Neaverson P – **Industrial Landscapes of the East Midlands.** Phillimore (1992).

⁶ With regard to **agricultural** history, reference may also be made to Martins SW – **The English Model Farm 1700 to 1914** (2002).

The following exhaustive gazetteers may also be used for research purposes. However, the inclusion of a building in either of these gazetteers may not necessarily indicate that the building is of special historic interest.

Fowkes D – **Industrial Archaeology Gazetteer: Borough of Erewash**. Derbyshire Archaeological Society (2005).

Mason S – **Nottingham Lace 1760's to 1950's**. Alan Sutton Publishing (1994).

Historic Association

Does the building have a close historic association with a locally important person, company or organisation?

A person will be considered locally important if they are featured in the following resource:

The **Oxford Dictionary of National Biography**.

Note that Derbyshire library members can access the dictionary for free at **www.oxforddnb.com**.