

HARTMILL



HARTHILL

Situation and Terrain

Harthill is an ancient village at the South Eastern tip of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated twelve and a half miles from Sheffield and six and a half miles from the market town of Worksop. Threequarters of a mile from the Church is the Derbyshire Dyke, the Derbyshire boundary, and some four miles away the Nottinghamshire boundary between Netherthorpe and Shirvooaks.

The village is unique in that its surface is composed of three distinct types of soil :-

- (a) Red Sandstone (gritstone); in the Lerbly lane, Red Rat (ratchel) and Townside areas; roughly east of the village main street (Union Street). The red sandstone forms the surface which is at the surface here, dips down to 300 yards below the surface four miles away at Shirvooaks.
- (b) Loam on Clay, filling the rich valley between Harthill and Woodall roughly west of the village main street. The clay bed is many feet thick.
- (c) Limestone on the hoxcar Plateau. The limestone cap at the highest point here is practically soil-less.

The varieties of soil have had much to do with the history and social economy of the village, for here, within a small area were soils suitable to the growth of most crops indigenous to England. Hence Harthill was an important place in the Early and Middle Ages, an almost complete economic unit importing very little.

The Shield of Harthill

The shield as shown on the title page fully portrays the village of Harthill.

1. The shield is divided into four quarters by a cross, at the centre of which is a silver rose - the White Rose of York depicting the county of the district.
2. In the first quarter of the shield are a fighting cock and a pynot (magpie), recording the vital part played by men of this district in the Revolution of 1688. A man named Danby set out with a body of local men from Kewton Park to meet the Duke of Devonshire, and others at the "cock and Pynot" inn on ~~Whittington~~ Whittington Moor to plot the overthrow of King James II. A Harthill man Danby was one of the leaders (many say the foremost) in asking William Prince of Orange to come over and settle the affairs of the realm.
3. The second quarter shows a prancing hart, suitable tribute to the days when the area was part of the Great Forest of Sherwood and the hart roamed on Hart Hill, the Hertil of Barmesday Book.
4. The third quarter shows a garb (sheaf of grain) to record the long-established record of agriculture in Harthill. There are agriculture records for nearly a thousand years, and in fact Domesday Book shows that even in 1086 hundreds of acres of both arable and pasture land had been wrested from the forest.
5. The fourth quarter holds a picture of the famous tryesting tree on Harthill Walk, near Todwick, made famous and immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe*.
6. The castle of four towers surmounting the shield represents the now

A Key to the Roads of Harthill, from the map :- Harthills Road System
and its Larger Buildings

Each road on the map was given a number, in order to avoid confusion on the map itself. On some long and complex roads, the number which it has been given has been written several times along its course, so that there is no misunderstanding where roads stop and others start. In the following list the left hand column contains all the numbers used, and in the right hand column are all the names of the street. To find which street is represented by a number, the number is found in the left column and is traced across to the right hand column.

e.g. The number 1 represents Fivvale.

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Name of Street</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Fivvale |
| 2 | The Crescent |
| 3 | Wunney Hill |
| 4 | Union Street. |
| 5 | Doctor lane |
| 6 | Serby lane |
| 7 | Dushwell lane |
| 8 | Woodall Lane |
| 9 | De Warren Place |
| 10 | Osborne Croft. |
| 11 | Jackys lane |
| 12 | Thorp lane |
| 13 | Globe Avenue |
| 14 | Carron Drive |

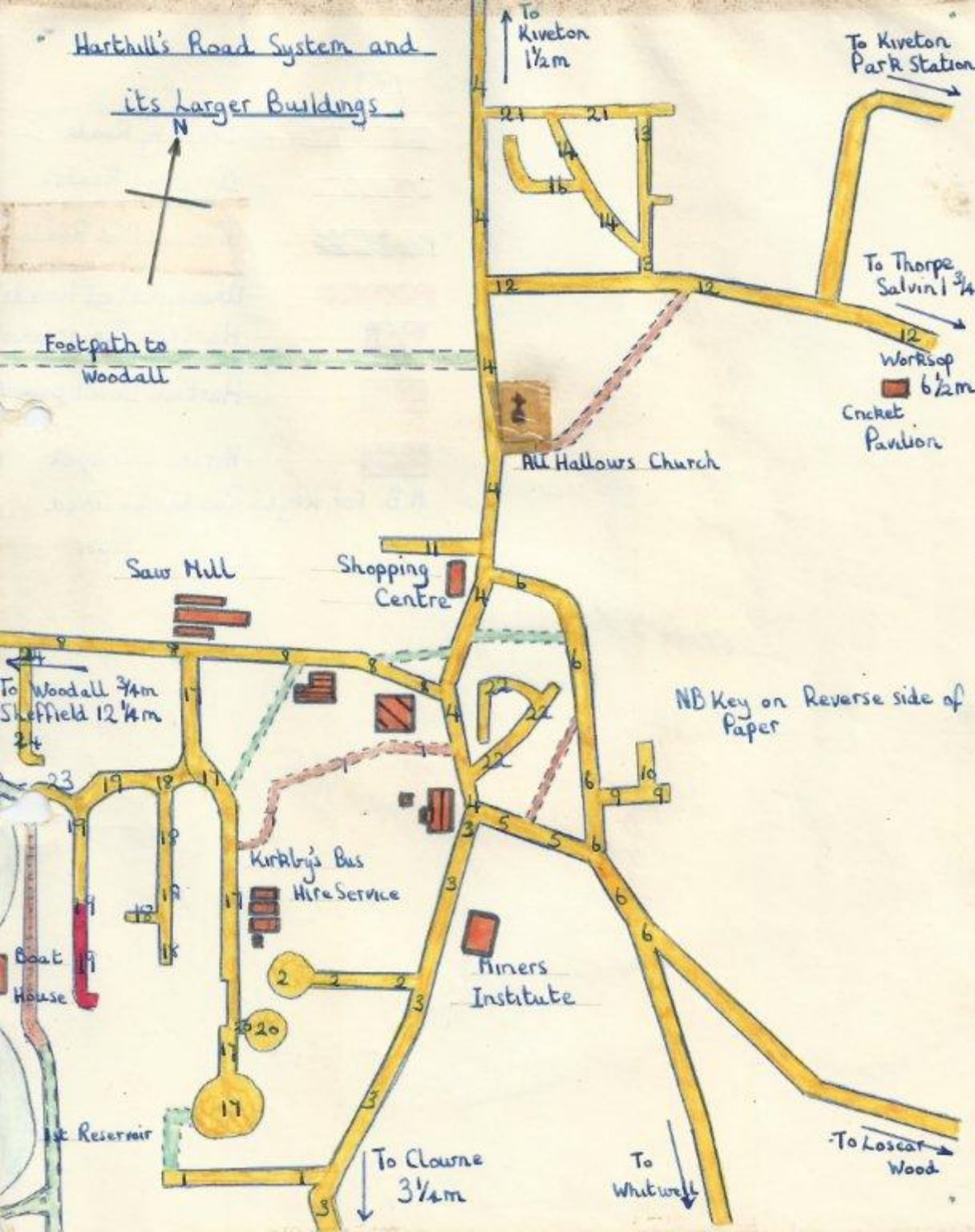
| <u>Number</u> | <u>Name of Street</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 16 | Hudson Close |
| 17 | Pryor Mede |
| 18 | De Sutton Place |
| 19 | Carver Close |
| 20 | Hewitt Place |
| 21 | Northlands |
| 22 | South Farm Avenue |
| 23 | Carver Way |
| 24 | Darley Close. |

HERRING'S ROAD — SYSTEM
 १३ १३३ — LARGER — BUA, DING

Harthill's Road System and its Larger Buildings



Footpath to Woodall



To Kiveton
1 1/2 m

To Kiveton
Park Station

To Thorpe
Salvin 3 1/4

Workshop
Cricket
Pavilion

All Hallows Church

Saw Mill

Shopping
Centre

NB Key on Reverse side of
Paper

To Woodall 7/4 m
Sheffield 12 1/4 m

Kirkby's Bus
Hire Service

Miners
Institute

Boat
House

Reservoir

To Cloune
3 1/2 m

To
Whitwell

To Losear
Wood

KEY



Ordinary Roads



Untarred Roads



Uncompleted Roads



Uncompleted Roads



Harthill Junior School

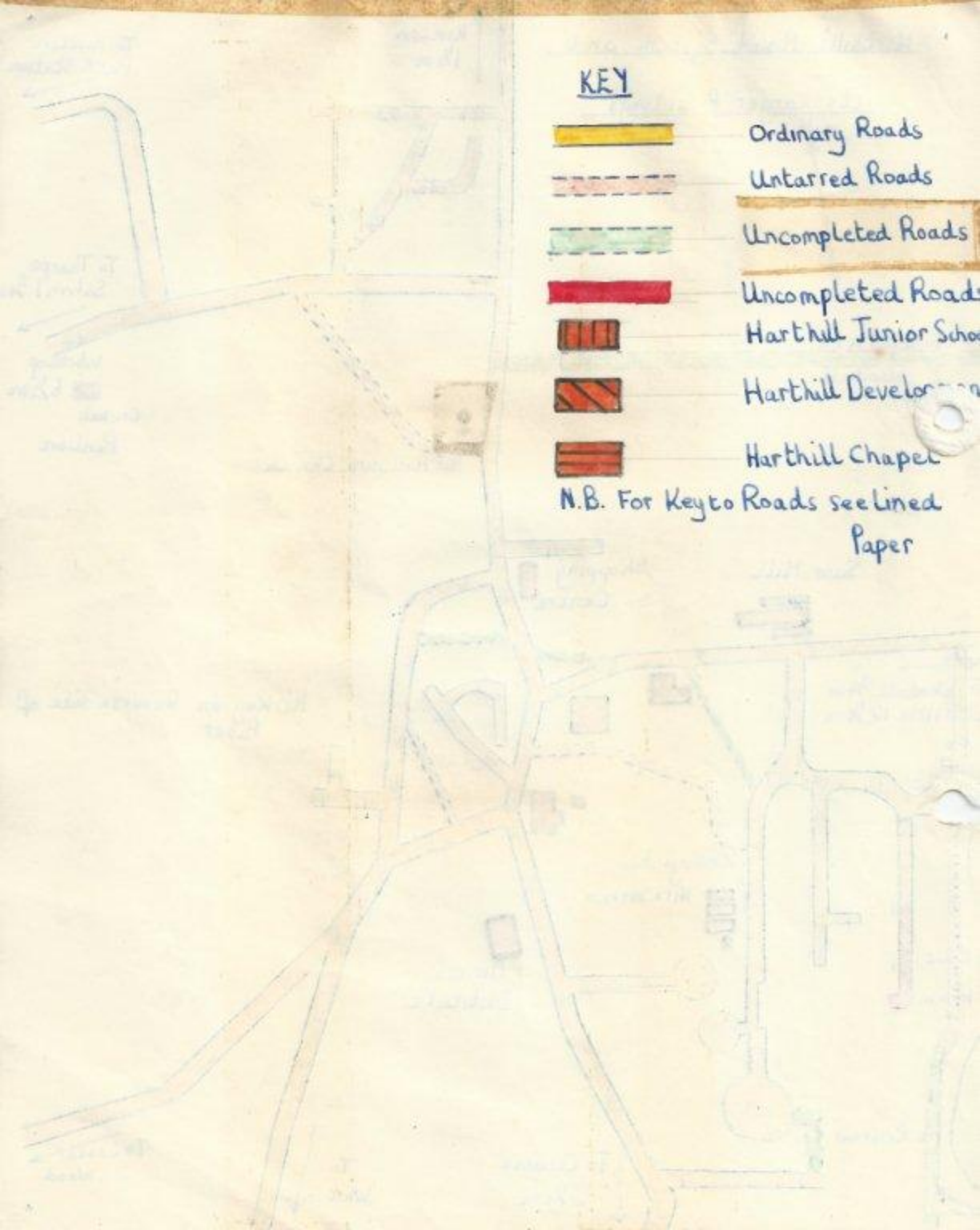


Harthill Development



Harthill Chapel

N.B. For Key to Roads see lined
Paper



ruined Thorpe Hall or Castle, built by a member of the Standford family. Later it was the home of the Leeds family, chief lords of the manor in the district for centuries.

7. The Latin motto on the scroll at the base "Consilio et Animo" meaning "By Wisdom and Courage" is in tribute to the men and women of the past who by their wisdom and courage have built a rural district which everyone may be proud of.

The Growth of the village and of its population

Harthill is ~~also~~ a Saxon name, and was so called on their arrival. Their name for the ~~deer~~ deer which used to be a common animal around Harthill, was heart or hent, and thus they called their settlement "Henthyll" or Hertel as written in the Domesday Book.

The Saxons built their dwellings with doorways and windows (without wind facing south), and took no account of the direction of the village street. Each dwelling had only one door, and the northern walls were without doors or windows. ~~The~~ ^{the} Where village streets runs north to south Saxon houses were all built with their ends to the street (see map of Village Growth). There are no known population figures for Harthill at this time, but it can be seen on the map that the area of land occupied was not very large, hence it would be expected that the population too would be very small. Harthill remained much the same size between the Saxons first naming Harthill and 1870, with the only notable addition being the building of the church in 1068, which was at first called All Saints Church. The population rose steadily up to 1801 but after this up until 1831 the population remained almost constant, with only a small variation in either direction. In 1870, there

was an addition to Harthill, this being the road called Fuvale. However this was not the case, for Fuvale when first built was independent from the rest of Harthill. The Duke of Leeds owned the whole of Harthill, and most of the surrounding area, but he did not own the land of Fuvale, instead this was owned by an enemy of the Duke who wanted to bring his downfall. Therefore he decided to build Fuvale, and furnish it with every "cut-throat" and rogue in the surrounding area. He then allowed these rogues to poach ~~and~~ the Dukes land, and also allowed them to go and rob houses in the Harthill heart of Harthill. Naturally Harthill ~~can~~ did not count Fuvale in the population figures, but still it continued to grow around the old Saxon Heart. A steep rise in population between 1870 and 1890 led to the building of two additional roads (each remain untamed today) one of which, Dushwell Lane ran through the village green. Council houses were at first 32 in number, now known as The Hillside (~~north~~^{south} end of Union Street, Winney Hill) and the Crescent. They were erected immediately after the 1914-18 war, this accounting for the large population at the time when they all were occupied. Between 1921-31 there was a tremendous drop in population which resulted in no further road or house building, probably due to ~~the~~ farmers leaving for the industries of the cities. Arnold Haver the timber merchant decided to take advantage of the large amount of felling taking place in the surrounding area, so in 1940 he set up a station at Harthill. Population began to look up when new council housing estates were built, but still it had a lot to make up to 1921 level. During the period 1949-1969

A Photograph of Harthull from the Football Field

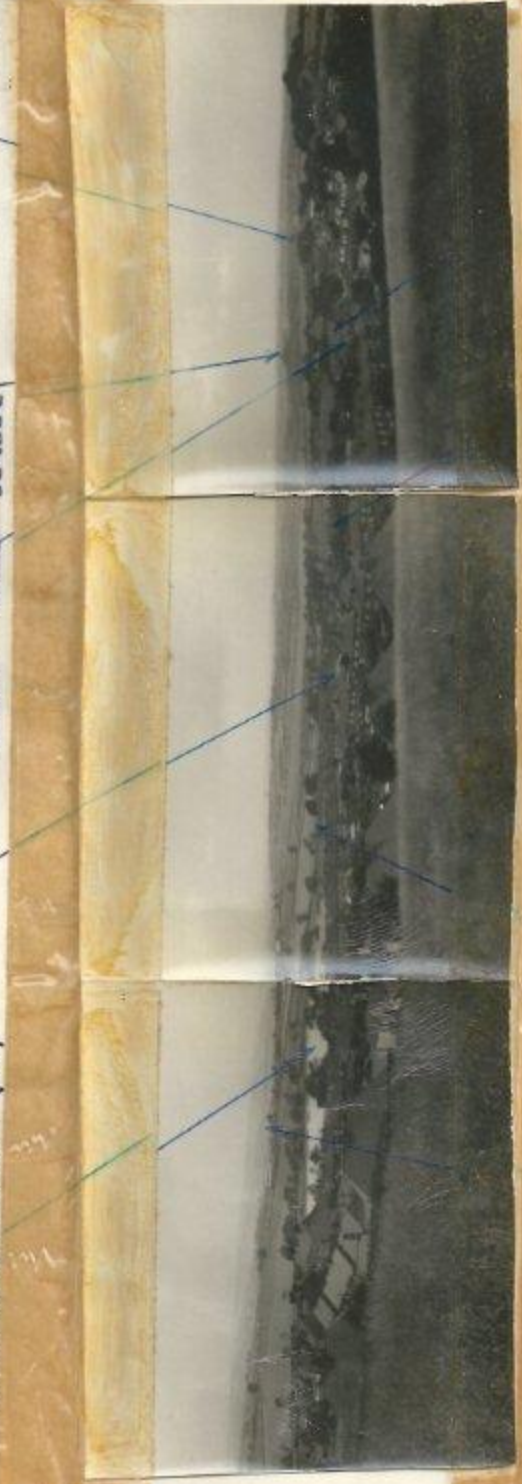
Kirkby's (Bus Hire Service)

Kiveton colliery slag heap

All Hallows Church

Harthull Junior School

Harthull Reservoir (1st)



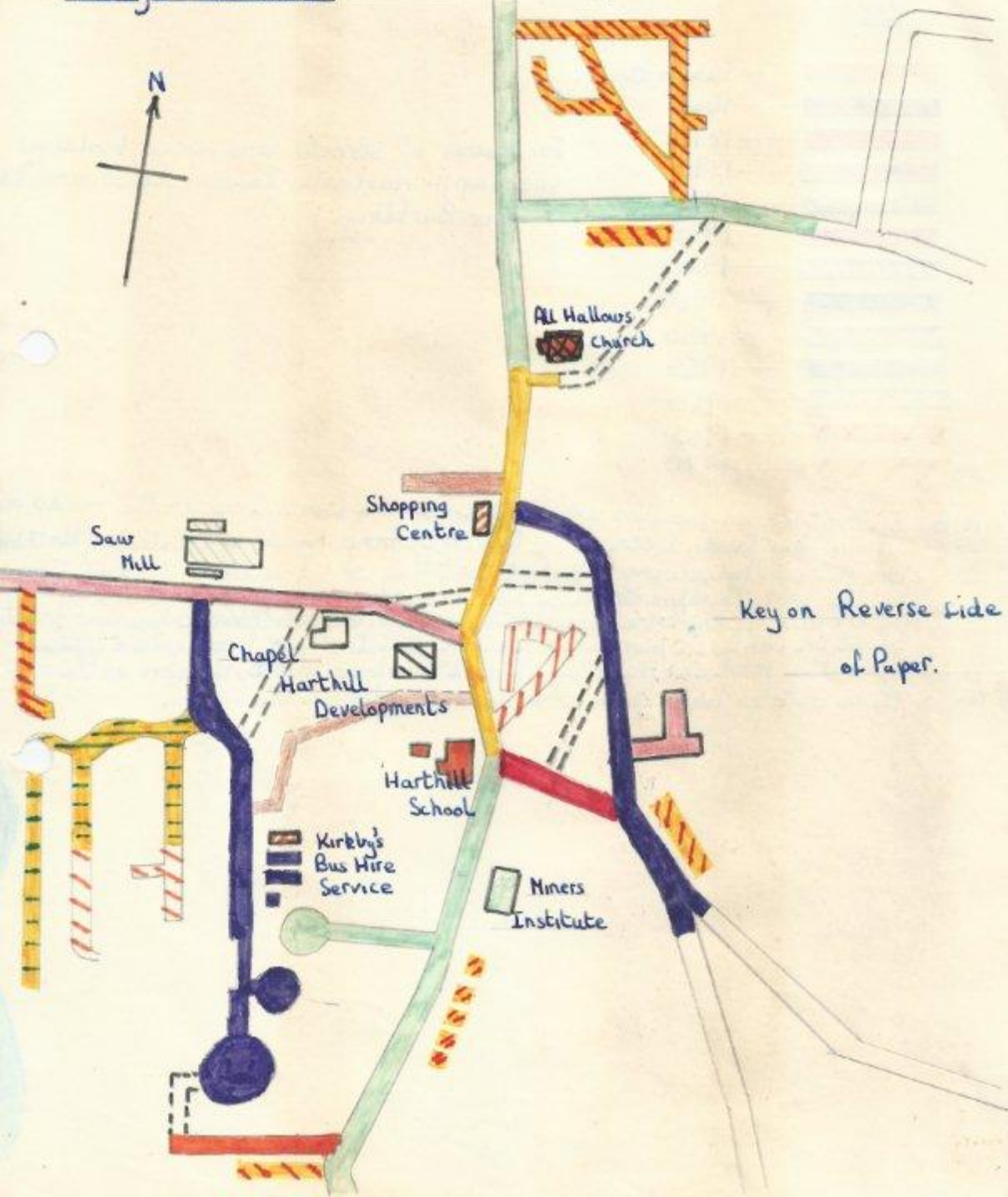
Woodall

Harvards (Haulage Contractors)

Harthull Saw-Mill

Harthull Developments

Village Growth



Saw Mill

Shopping Centre

Chapel

Harthill Developments

Harthill School

Kirkbys Bus Hire Service

Miners Institute

All Hallows Church

Key on Reverse side of Paper.

KEY

| | |
|---|--------------|
|  | Saxon Origin |
|  | 1868 |
|  | 1870 |
|  | 1890 |
|  | 1925 |
|  | 1935 |
|  | 1940 |
|  | 1945 |
|  | 1950 |
|  | 1955 |
|  | 1960 |
|  | 1965 |
|  | 1970 |

For Names of streets and larger buildings
See map:- Harthills Road System and its
Larger Buildings.

N.B. In most cases houses were built at the same time as the roads on which they stand. Because of this, on the map housing estates e.g. Northlands are not marked, owing to the fact that they were built at the same time as the road. Therefore when no houses are marked it means that they were built at the same time as their road. e.g. Northlands housing estate built in 1965. In four cases housing estates have been added ~~after~~ after the road on which they stand has been built, therefore on the map these estates have been coloured according to the Key.

The oldest house in
Hartill (standing on
Woodhall lane.)



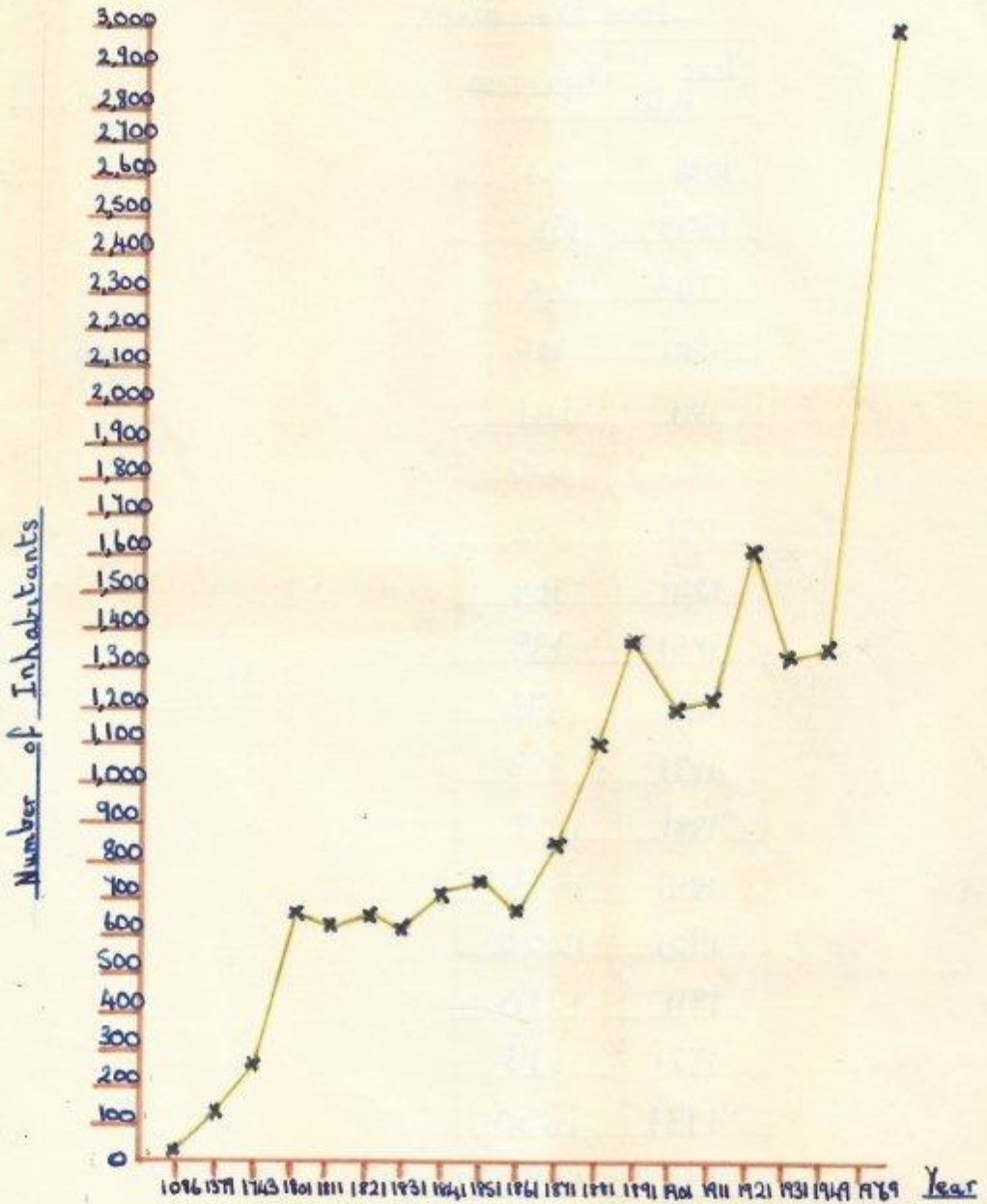
THE WHITE HOUSE, HARTILL.

Examples of Paxon houses
on Union Street (end of houses
facing the road, fronts facing
south).



AN INTRODUCTION to the charming village of Hartill
(3.7249)

Growth of Population.



A Chart of Hartkills Population
from the Graph.

| <u>Year</u> <u>A.D.</u> | <u>Population</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1086 | 24 |
| 1379 | 136 |
| 1743 | 105 |
| 1801 | 660 |
| 1811 | 641 |
| 1821 | 650 |
| 1831 | 632 |
| 1841 | 709 |
| 1851 | 739 |
| 1861 | 673 |
| 1871 | 883 |
| 1881 | 1109 |
| 1891 | 1396 |
| 1901 | 1200 |
| 1911 | 1210 |
| 1921 | 1613 |
| 1931 | 1350 |
| 1949 | 1395 |
| 1969 | approx 3,000 |

there was a tremendous increase in population until a total of 3,000 inhabitants approximately were recorded. The reason for this is that large numbers of private housing estates (especially between 1965-70) have been built to accommodate the commuter to Sheffield and Worksop. Gradually (see Types and Percentages of Different Occupations held by the Working Population) the non mining and steel industries have become a major part of the working population of Hartill, showing the increase in clerical workers of Hartill. For Population figures, see the chart of Hartill's growth of population.

A Study of Glebe Farm

Most farms have some arable land on which crops are grown. Crops are grown for two purposes (a) for sale off the farm, "cash crops"; and (b) for providing food for livestock on the farm. Most livestock farmers grow as much food as they can for their animals as this is the cheapest source, and many arable farmers keep some livestock to use up surpluses and by-products from their crops.

Hartill is a typical example of a village which has grown up based on farming. The main type of farming in Hartill is that of a combined arable and livestock, with a total number of four different farms practising this method, within the boundaries of Hartill (one just outside its boundaries). ^{All} Most of these farms are situated in northern Hartill (see map of Northern Hartill) owing to the availability of good farming land, and those such as South Farm which despite its name was in the centre of Hartill (now see South Farm Avenue on map of Hartill's road system and its larger buildings) have had to close, because of its position in relationship to farmland.

Farming only occupies about 2% of the working population of Harthill (see the chart showing the types and percentages of Different Occupations held by the working population of Harthill, this figure becoming ^{very} small by the closure of some farms, and also the entry of into Harthill of other clerical ~~officers~~ people who go to the city to work. There are now numerous poultry farms (see map of western and southern Harthill.) developing in Harthill, although they are fairly large they cannot as yet be regarded as an ~~serious~~ important method of farming in Harthill. The following is a detailed study of a typical farm in Harthill, that of Glebe Farm:-

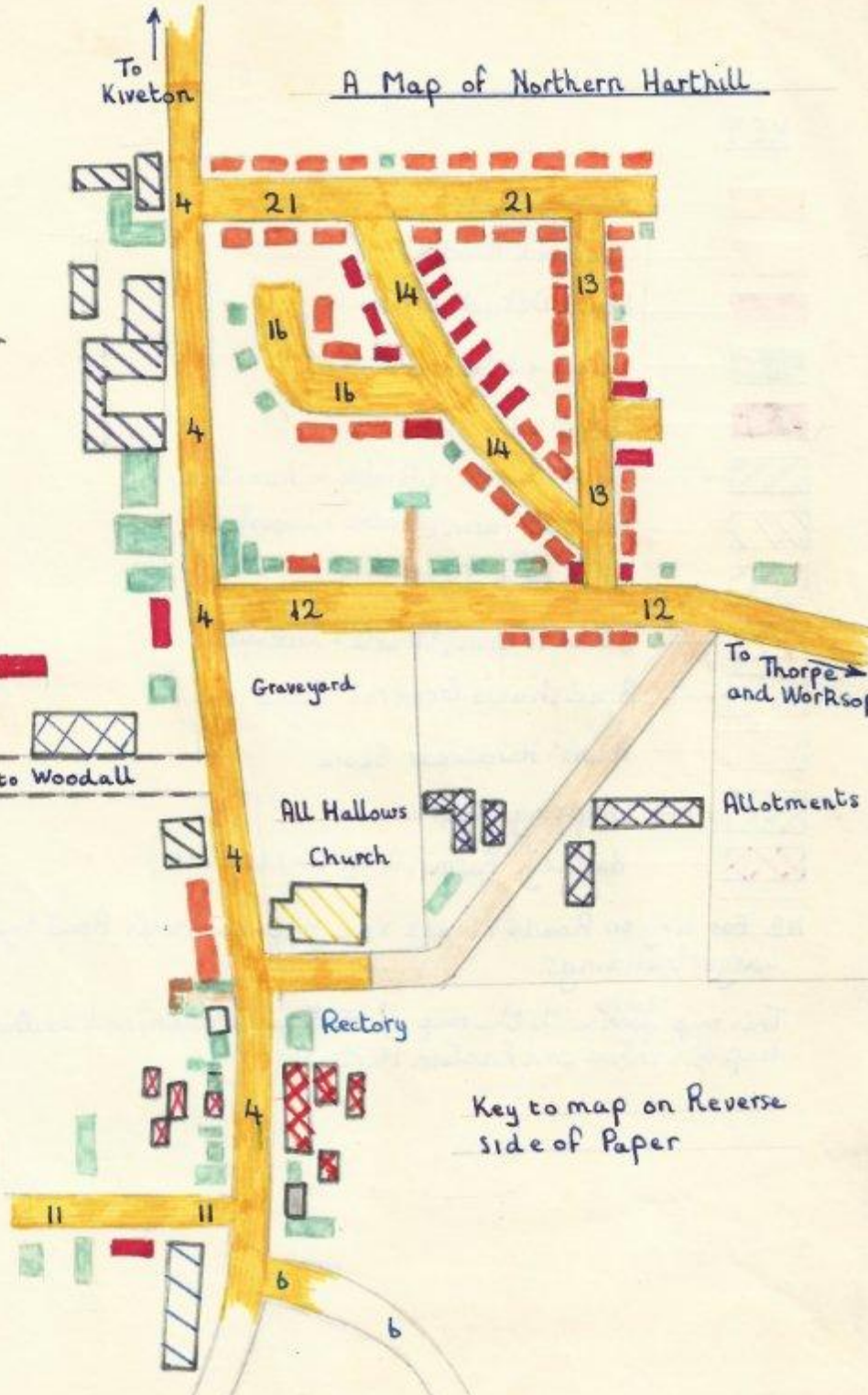
The growing of a crop consists of preparing the land by a sequence of cultivations, such as ploughing, cultivating, harrowing, providing plant food (manure and/or chemical fertilizers), putting in the seeds or plants, caring for the crop as it grows by providing more food if necessary as top-dressing, by cultivating and spraying to keep down weeds, pests and diseases, and finally securing the crop by harvesting and storing. This sounds straight-forward enough but in fact sound judgement and great skill is required at every stage. Every operation must be carried out with precision and done at the right time. Some of the work on Glebe farm is ^{done} out-of-doors for most of the year, and consists very largely of operating or working with machinery. There are, however, many jobs which are still done by hand, either because no machines have yet been produced to do them or because the farmer does not possess the necessary machinery - hoeing and singling of roots for example. Most of the agricultural machinery is stored in a large shed which is ~~easily accessible~~ ^{is} easily accessible, and is near to both the arable land, and the farm itself, a drawing of Glebe farm's agricultural

A Map of Northern Harthill

To Kiveton ↑



← Footpath to Woodall



Key to map on Reverse side of Paper

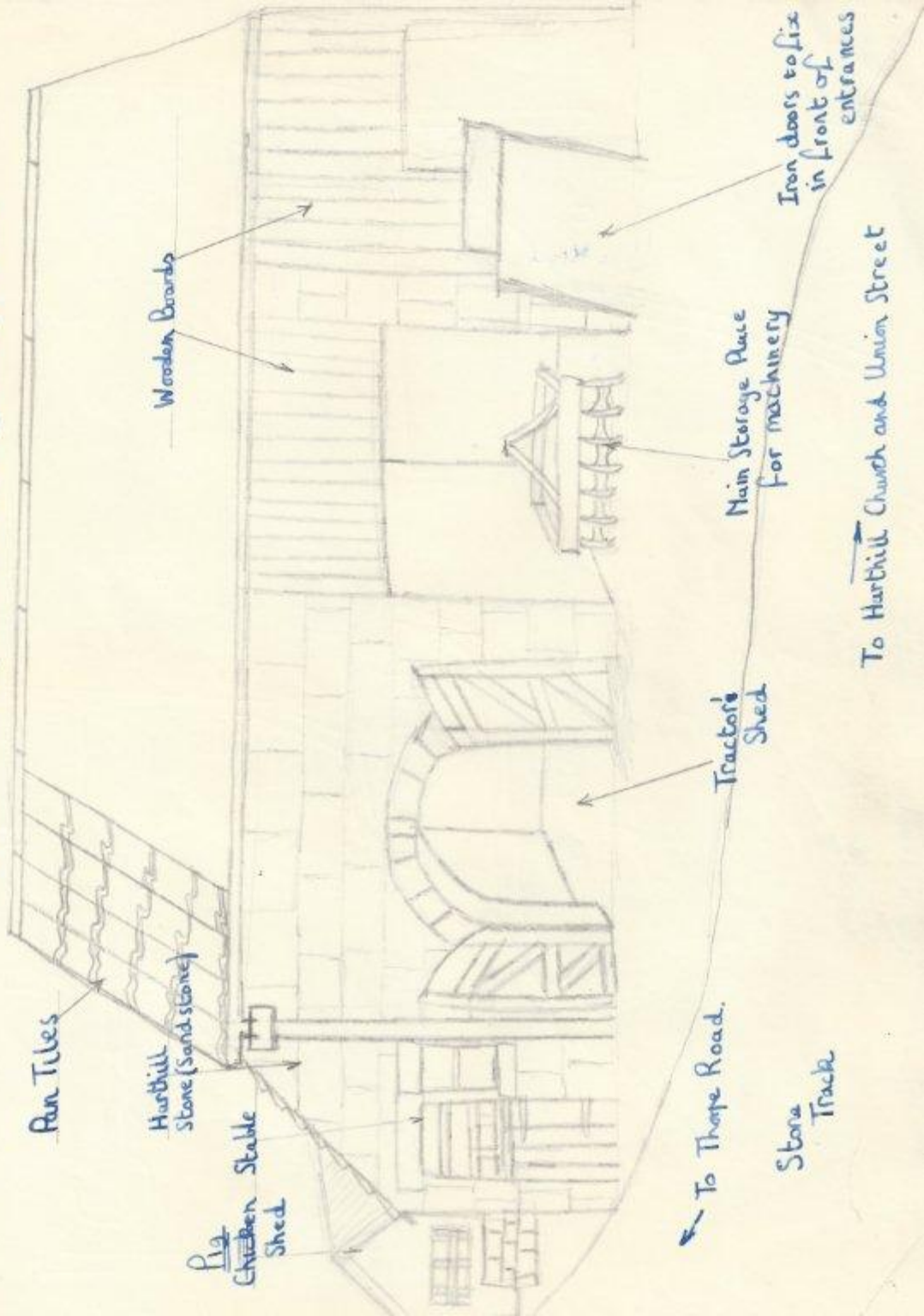
KEY

-  Ordinary Roads
-  Untarred Roads
-  Semi-Detached Houses
-  Detached Houses
-  Bungalows
-  North Farm (Arable + Livestock)
-  Drabble's Farm (Arable + Livestock)
-  Beehive Inn
-  Glebe Farm (Arable + Livestock)
-  Bradshaw's General Store
-  Pours' Hardware Store
-  Shopping Centre
-  Hartley's Farm (Arable + Livestock)

NB. For Key to Roads Please see Map-Harthill's Road System and its Larger buildings.

This map ~~goes~~ ^{links} with the map of ~~North~~ Western and Southern Harthill, and the map of Central and Eastern Harthill.

Globe Farm's Agricultural Machinery Storage Shed



Pan Tiles

Hartbill Stone (Sand-stones)

Wooden Branks

Pig
Chicken
Stable
Shed

Tractor's
Shed

Main Storage Place
for machinery

Iron doors to fix
in front of
entrances

← To Thorpe Road.

Stone
Track

To Hartbill Church and Union Street

machinery storing shed can be seen on the page opposite. Notice that most of the building products ~~are~~ originate from Hartull, or in the near area, indicating that the building has been used for the same purpose for many years, also on the end of the shed there is a stable, which would have been used to store a horse ~~which~~ which would have pulled all the machinery before the tractor was invented.

When the weather is too bad for work in the fields there is usually plenty of work for the farmer and his workers to do indoors, sorting crops in store, repairing equipment, and so on; and when there is no work to be done in the fields, then hedges, ditches, gates, fences and drains require their attention.

Cereals In this country the important cereal crops are wheat, barley and oats. Glebe farm grows them as cash crops, wheat for sale to the flour miller, barley for the maltmaster and oats for the breakfast cereal manufacturer. Only the best grain goes for human consumption in these three main ways. The rest is sold for feeding to livestock and that is the grain which is not required by themselves for feeding their own livestock. All three cereals are sown in the autumn and in fact most of the wheat goes in then. It resists frost well, benefits from a long growing period, and by putting it in in the autumn less work is left for the spring period, which in any case tends to be overcrowded. Barley and oats are sometimes planted in the spring.

Potatoes Potatoes do best on deep fertile soils, which is exactly what the soils around Hartull are. At Glebe farm they are planted in ~~early March~~ ^{late} February and harvested from May onwards. The main crop of

potatoes are planted in late March onwards, and harvesting starts in September and goes on through October. Potatoes respond well to generous feeding and so a heavy dressing of farmyard manure is ploughed in during the winter and as much as 10 c.w.t per acre of chemical fertilizer is applied at planting time. Much of the work with potatoes has been mechanized - planting, spraying and harvesting, but gangs of workers are still used to place the potatoes from the ground into bags. The potatoes are grown for human consumption, but those that are not suitable too small or damaged, are fed to the livestock.

Sugar Beet This is a root and cash crop grown under contract for the factories of the British Sugar Corporation. Like potatoes, sugar beet does best in deep fertile soils and requires heavy fertilizer dressings. It is drilled in March or April and harvested in October. Livestock are fed the tops of the beet, which are cut off by machine at harvest and also the pulp that is left over after extraction of the sugars.

Crops for livestock

(a) Root Crops These include mangolds, fodder beet, swedes and turnips. They are all grown in rows and this makes possible inter-row cultivations to kill off weeds and so they are often referred to as cleaning crops. They are grown for feeding to stock during the winter, mangolds for cattle, fodder beet for pigs and cattle, turnips and swedes mainly for sheep. After harvesting in the autumn they are stored in frost-proof clamps or buildings. The turnips and swedes are "folded" which saves lifting, that is they are eaten by the sheep as they are, in the ground. The sheep are penned in folds and moved on to fresh feeding as often as is

necessary.

(b) Forage Crops. The most important is Kale which is grown for cattle. It is fed from autumn onwards, as it stands, by means of an electric fence, or by cutting and carting to the cattle in yards.

Rape is a fast growing crop which is sown late in the summer, after harvesting the corn, and is available for grazing by sheep, in the autumn.

Lucerne is a deep rooting crop which yields heavily for about three years which is grazed, made into hay, dried and ground into meal or turned into silage.

(c) Grass. In agriculture the term grass is commonly used to mean a crop consisting of a mixture of different grasses and clovers.

Free grazing of a ley can be very wasteful. Cows will not eat grass fouled by their own dung and cannot graze grass flattened by their treading or lying down. Therefore all over Bebe Farm's fields, electric fences limit the amount made available to them each day, all of which they eat. The rest of the grass beyond the fence remains clean and untrampled.

For winter, feeding grass must be conserved and this ~~can be~~ ^{is} done in four main ways - by making hay, silage, dried grass or haylage. In haymaking the grass is cut and allowed to dry naturally. When dry it is ~~put loose into a stack~~ ^{or} baled in the field and then carted away and stored.

Silage is made from young grass cut at its most nutritional stage. After cutting, the grass is carted immediately. It is then packed into a silo, a tall tower equipped with mechanical conveyors for lifting it to the top. By carefully controlling the rate of filling the

activity of the bacteria in the grass is controlled, the temperature rises, acids are produced, all the organisms of putrefaction are killed and the result is sterile, pickled grass which will keep indefinitely if tightly sealed.

Dried grass is made by cutting the grass and drying it by artificial heat in large drying plants designed specially for the process.

Haylage is a new method at Glebe Farm, and comes between hay and silage in a sense. The grass is cut, allowed to dry partially and is then stored in tall silos.

Feeding the Crops

Farmyard manure supplies most of the plant nutrients, but in varying amounts and proportions depending mainly upon the method of making and the type of animal dung. Farmyard manure has many invaluable properties; it enriches the soil with humus, maintains a good loamy texture in the soil, makes heavy land easier to work and freer draining, binds light soils together and retains moisture in them.

Pests and Diseases

Every farmer faces the hazards of pests and diseases damaging or even destroying his crops, and an attack can come at any stage of growth. Weeds too reduce crop yields, and costly cultivation or sprays are necessary to get rid of them. The most effective method of spraying is by air, but most of Glebe Farm's fields are too small for this method, so the rather slow method of spraying by tractor is used.

Glebe Farm's Livestock

Of all the home-produced beef in Britain only about one quarter comes from cattle which have been reared and fattened for this specific purpose. The remainder comes from the surplus animals.

A Typical Farming scene at Globe Farm, during the months of
October and December
(ploughing)



The farmer obviously wants cattle which can be fattened to satisfy the butcher's requirements but expects much more than this of the breeder. He looks for animals which will grow quickly to maturity and use as little food as possible in the process. There are a number of different breeds which are favoured by the farmer at Glebe farm:-

The Aberdeen-Angus:- This produces a high proportion of best quality beef, matures rapidly, is hornless, placid and ideal for fattening in yards.
The Hereford:- white faced and red in body, produces excellent beef and fattens well on pasture.

These are the main two breeds of cattle reared on Glebe farm, ^{and} as the farmer does not really concentrate on rearing ~~best~~ cattle for butchers he keeps very small herds of each kind.

Dairy Cattle:

There are three main types of dairy cattle at Glebe farm, each with its own special qualities:-

The British Friesian has become the most popular dairy animal in recent years. It gives very high yields but the quality is low, with butter fat between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent, but breeders are improving the quality without loss of yield.

The Ayrshire gives good milk yields under comparatively poor feeding conditions. The milk is very suitable for cheesemaking.

The Guernsey The milk is yellow in colour with a high butter fat content.

Feeding the Dairy Cows

The feeding of a dairy cow calls for a high degree of skill. Her daily ration, when she is in milk, can be divided into two parts:

(a) the maintenance ration, which provides all the needs to

maintain health, weight and all body functions; and (b) the production ration, which contains enough nutrients to make possible the maximum production of milk. She can usually take in enough bulky food for maintenance plus one or two gallons of milk. For more milk less bulk must be fed and the difference made up with more concentrated foods. The cow's ration must be carefully balanced that is, contain all the necessary nutrients, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins in the correct proportions and fed in the correct proportions quantity. Too much would be wasted and too little would result in a lower milk yield.

Milking

Normally milking is carried out twice a day, between five and seven in the morning and four and six in the evening. The outstanding requirements are a fixed routine and the highest possible standards of cleanliness. At every stage of milking scrupulous cleanliness must be achieved and after milking all the utensils must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized. The milk is, of course, warm, and in warm milk the organisms multiply rapidly. Immediate cooling ^{is} therefore ~~is~~ carried out and the milk must then be kept cool until it is collected from the farm.

Pigs

Unlike cattle and sheep, pigs have a small stomach and a digestive system incapable of coping with large quantities of bulky foods. Their food ~~must~~ ^{is} finely ground to ensure mass utilization. They do not have a thick coat to protect them against wet and cold so they must be housed.

Pigs are fattened for pork (4-5 months) and for bacon (6 months).

They are suitable for intensive methods of production and so fattening is usually done indoors, with large numbers kept under one roof in evenly matched groups of ten. The fattening house is well designed to ensure warmth in winter, good ventilation, freedom from draughts and damp, and good facilities for cleaning out and feeding.

Young pigs are taken from their mothers (weaned) at about eight weeks and go straight into the fattening house. At first they are fed on a protein rich diet to promote growth. Breeding pigs are kept out of doors, but shelter is needed. The boars and sows ~~must be~~ kept fit, but not fat, and their feeding ~~must be~~ is carefully controlled. The sow is housed in suitable quarters a few days before farrowing and she remains there with her piglets until they are weaned. As the piglets grow they require more food than the sow can give in milk. They ~~must be~~ ^{are} given food of high nutritional value to supplement the sow's milk. This is kept in a separate part of the pen to which they alone have access.

The heavy concentration of pigs in fattening houses means that there is always a danger that disease can spread rapidly. Therefore the pigman at Globe Farm always ~~is~~ maintains a high standard of cleanliness in the house and is always on the watch for the first signs of trouble.

Farming through the year

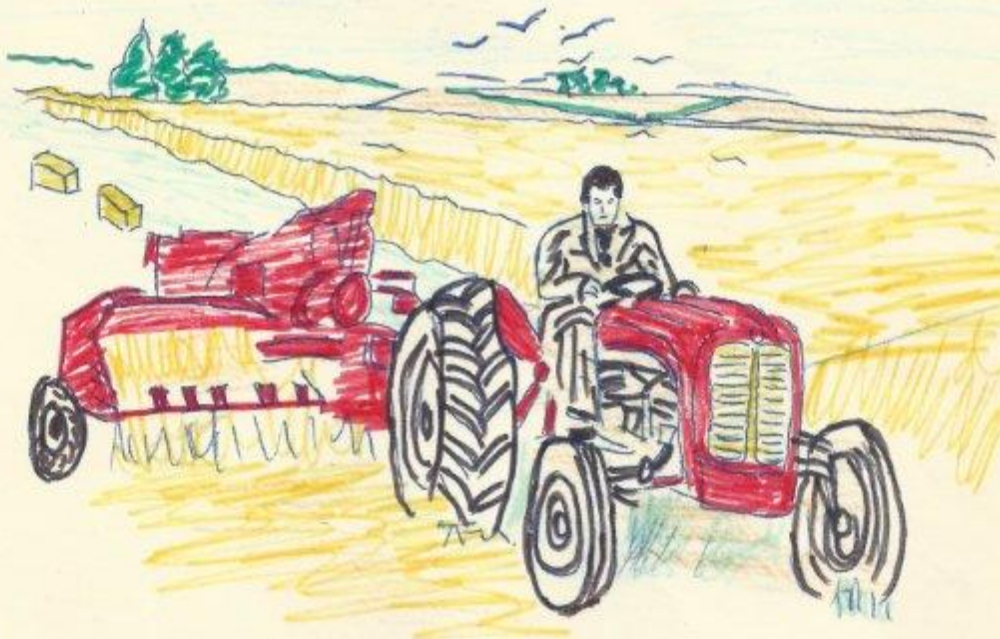
The following is a detailed day-by-day diary of the variety of activities, problems, setbacks and successes which occur in a typical farming year at Globe Farm.

January is a comparatively dead month with little happening out of doors. The grassland and the crops sown in the autumn lie dormant. The land is often either wet, or frozen hard, or under snow; in these conditions cultivation is impossible. This allows time for getting on with jobs which cannot be done during the very busy periods to come. Fences and gates are made sound, ditches cleaned, out-falls cleared and repaired, roads and tracks made good and hedges attended to. With the trees and hedgerows bare, there are excellent opportunities for reducing vermin such as rats, rabbits and pigeons. When the weather is too severe for work outside plenty can be done under cover - repairs and maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment, checking and sorting of crops in store etc.

Most of the livestock are housed and ~~must~~ ^{are} be carefully watched, as even under the best conditions they are more likely to be infected by parasites such as lice and ringworm. They have regular and careful grooming, and their feeding is given special care.

February, "fill-dyke" is an in-between month. Winter has not departed, but spring is on the way. The month is often dry and fill-dyke is an expression in the hope that ample rain will fall to build up water supplies. Any work on the land that can be done (and even some early sowing of cereals may be possible) reduces the pressure of the next few months. Grassland is harrowed and a sequence of top-dressings applied to ensure that the spring grazing will be continuous from the first early bite. March is usually a month of "drying out" and is often cold. The days

A Typical Farming Scene at Globe Farm, during the month
of September
(baling).



The tractor and automatic baler follow the harvester around the field, packing the newly cut straw into bails, which are left in the field, and are collected later separately later.

lengthen, the sun appears for longer periods, and life begins to stir ⁱⁿ the trees and fields. Work steps up apace outdoors and sowing or preparation for sowing is the rule of every suitable day. The grass starts to quicken and the fields intended for hay or silage are rolled and fertilizers applied. The cattle begin to sniff the air and anticipate the freedom and grazing to come. By law it is necessary to start treatment against warble fly, commencing on 15 March followed by monthly dressings until 30th June.

April The days are warmer and the promise of summer is in the air. Although there may be rain throughout the month it rarely falls heavily and the ground is seldom unfit for work to proceed. Potato planting continues, mangolds, kale and beet are sown. Rolling and harrowing to break of the winter crops is usually necessary - rolling to firm the roots of the young plants into the soil if the winter ~~surface~~ frosts have lifted the surface and loosened them, harrowing to break up any crusts on the surface formed by the wet of the winter followed by the drying of the March winds or to tear out seedlings of weeds which would later be much more difficult and costly to remove.

May is usually warm and sunny and all crops grow at a rapid rate. Weeds grow fast too and must be controlled by cultivations or by chemical sprays. Pests become more active, must be looked for and early and effective measures taken to eradicate them. Grass is at its highest production, silage and haymaking begin and the dairy cows give up to 5 gallons without additional food. Intensive cultivations, to control weeds, and moisture, are necessary in the roots and potatoes.

Although night frosts can occur until the end of the month, there is little risk of severe cold and all but the youngest cattle can stay out at night. This leaves their winter quarters empty an opportunity to clean and dis-infect them thoroughly.

June

rarely fails to live up to its reputation as the warmest and sunniest month. It is the most reliable holiday month but there can be no time off on the farm. Silage and haymaking are in full swing and often everyone is required to help. The roots require hoeing and singling and work between the potato rows continues. ~~The~~

The cattle receive their final dressing against warble fly.

July

is a much less reliable month as far as the weather is concerned. It can be very wet, and this may delay work on the crops and even effects them adversely. Thunderstorms are common and the heavy downpours may flatter wide areas of corn. The grassland is less productive and the quality of the barbage is poorer.

Potato blight makes its appearance in July. An attack is most likely on a warm humid day. The first spraying to prevent blight is made before the danger has reached the area.

All harvesting machinery and equipments is checked and got ready for the work which is to come.

August

is a wet month usually, and more often than not makes the corn harvest difficult and chancy. As the weather permits, the corn harvest goes ahead. Stubble cleaning is carried out as soon as possible as the fields are cleared in order to kill the accumulation of weeds and to encourage weed seeds to germinate so that they will be killed when turned under by the plough later on. The potatoes continue

to grow and are sprayed again to protect against blights. Grass mixtures sown now will be well established before the first autumn frosts arrive. Some ploughing is done, for example, grassland intended for cropping next season is ploughed now to control frit fly and leather jackets.

September

The last of the corn harvest clashes with the beginning of the harvesting of roots. There is much to be done, but the hours of daylight shorten rapidly and heavy dew lingers long into the day limiting the hours when harvesting can be done. September is usually dry and sunny which helps the lifting of the potatoes. The tubers come out easily dry and clean. The potatoes are moved off the field to a site near to the yards, as transports across wet fields later on will be difficult or near impossible. Grassland prepared for this time is grazed but pasture intended for the "early bite" next spring is shut to stock, is cleared up by cutting off coarse grass, is harrowed, limed if necessary and fertilizers are applied.

Cows due to calve in the early autumn receive careful attention. Their feeding is increased to meet demands being made upon them by the rapidly developing calf, and to build up reserves for the heavy demands that will suddenly be made upon them after calving when the milk production increases rapidly. If the grazing for the cows runs out a start can be made on feeding the kale which is done by letting them graze behind an electric fence.

October

rarely provides enough time for all the work that has to be done. Harvesting of potatoes continues. Sugar beet lifting is usually done as and when the factory can take delivery. If possible ploughing is carried out

on ground intended for spring farm corn next year, and the land intended for potatoes is best spread with farmyard manure and then ploughed deeply. Autumn calving keeps the farmer busy. He prefers to stand by at each calving, especially when it is a first calf ready to give assistance if the delivery is difficult. He has more and more milk to handle and careful attention to each cow's feeding is essential to ensure building up to maximum yields.

This is a good time to overhaul machinery and equipment which will not be needed during the winter, such as mowers, binders and combines.

November

can be wet and damp and hours of daylight very short. It is usually possible to continue work in the fields - ploughing, cultivating, manure spreading, liming and on grasslands, spreading basic slag. The cattle are taken off the fields because as the ground becomes wet there is a danger of "poaching", that is, damage to the grass by the churning of the hooves. Poached grassland will yield poorly in the following seasons. Everyone moves inside, unfortunately vermin have the same inclinations and every effort ~~should~~ be made to eradicate them. Rats are a particular menace since they carry many diseases, and they foul foods in store making them unfit for feeding to stock.

December

is perhaps the month when the least work is done out of doors. The days are short and cold and the fields are usually too wet for any work to be done on them.

The long winter evenings ~~can be~~ ^{are} profitably used to review the past year, to bring records up to date and to work out the costings on each.

department. Changes in policy are considered and plans are made for the coming year

Harthill Developments.

This is one of the few industries which is carried out in Harthill, however desolate, the rather shabby appearance from the road, it is a very efficient industry, which exports its produce to the continent and America. The workers at the Developments come from all over the area, Dunnington, Arston, and Kiveton, however the greatest percentage ~~from~~ come from Harthill (see chart of Harthill's working population). The Developments are situated between Dushwell and Woodall Lane, and although the surrounding area has

already been built on, the management are planning for future expansion (see map of southern and western Harthill).

Occupational Jobs inside Harthill Developments.

Because the Developments do not specialize in any one particular product, there are numerous different jobs which have to be done. These consist of tool and cutter grinders, Milling, Turning, regrinding off-hand grinding, point grinding, cylindrical grinding and brazing. One of the main products of the Developments are centres for lathes, which vary ~~from~~ ^{between} 16 inches long three inches in diameter, and

one and a half inches long and three eighths in diameter. Another products are Corvide saws which are produced in the tool room, and drills, while in the brazing room, tips are brazed to the tools. There are two types of brazing carried out, the first is by touch, and is mainly used when dealing with the centres of big tools, and the second is done by machines, which are very costly to install and maintain. After the tool has been brazed it is boiled in hot water, and brushed with a wire brush before grinding. Conditions inside the developments have greatly improved, owing to it being re-built after a fire in 1963, it is now central heated with all the modern ~~amenities~~ facilities, that are now associated with modern industries.

Exports Every month a large lorry delivers blanks (pieces of ordinary metal) and these are stored in the storage shed outside the main building. Also there are large deliveries of ~~the~~ rolls of cardboard, and grease proof paper. The grease proof paper is used to wrap the tools in, and the boxes are used for transporting the tools. Most of the boxes are picked up by other firms from Harthill, therefore there is no need for a large fleet of lorries. Instead Harthill Developments have one small Ford Escort van, which is only used for small deliveries.

Exports The main place of export, of the products in Harthill, are the Frank Gyles, and Irvine White factories at Bradford, although some products are delivered as far as London. It has been known for a contract between Harthill and America for certain components of tools, and in certain instances

tools are exported to Europe.

Howard's Haulage Contractors

Howard's ~~Hau~~ is situated on Woodhall lane, on the extreme west boundary of Harthill (see map of western and southern Harthill).



It is only accessible by a small private road from Woodhall lane, which is constantly patrolled by Securixor guard dogs.

However it is accessible down one of the reservoir banks, (where the picture opposite was taken).

but only by foot. From the outside, the establishment looks rather small

and insignificant, but it does play a leading part in the affairs

of the area. As of yet there is no cover for the lorries, but there is a repair shed at the south end of the establishment, which is always in constant use. As can be seen in the diagram a lot of tyres accumulate, these are dumped, again at the south end of the establishment, until such a time as there are enough to warrant a special trip to the local dump by a lorry.

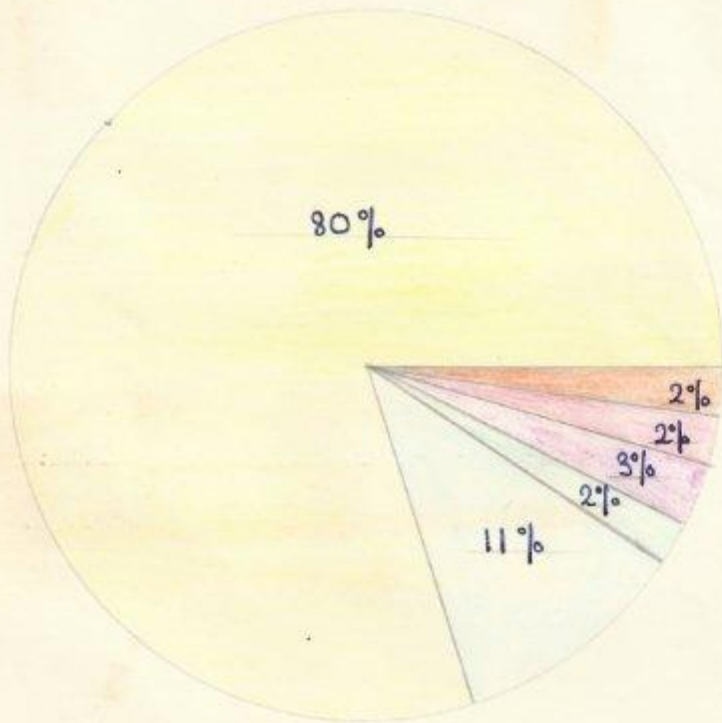
The workings inside the establishment

Howard's fleet of lorries consist of eleven articulated lorries (some of the latest ~~are~~ and largest in Britain), three modern coal lorries, and one breakdown truck. Howard's employ a total of







of thirty four men, two for each lorry, three mechanics, and three who do odd jobs around the establishment. It is the haulage part of the business which provides the greatest part of Howard's income, although the coal part of the ~~industry~~ business does provide a handsome profit. Howard's have contracts with most of the surrounding steel industries such as the Umbrako ~~or~~ ^{companies} Kiveton steel works, and ~~most~~ some of the steel ~~industries~~ in Sheffield. These contracts require steel to be transported over vast distances, in some cases even to Newcastle, this is one of the major reasons why wages payed by Howard's are high, with a usual wage of £25-£30 each week. Recently there has been a little trouble at Howard's, because Umbrako refused to renew their contracts with ~~Howard's~~ them, ~~however~~ and since the greatest part of business is given to the Umbrako contract, there was talk of redundancies. However both companies managed to sort out their differences, and the contract was saved.

On the coal side of the business, they have one lorry to carry ~~to~~ eight tons, and two to carry five tons. Each morning the lorries travel to the local colliery (Kiveton), and they fill up each of the three lorries. Because they buy such a vast amount, they are able to obtain it at a cheaper price, thus, they are able to sell it to the people at a cheaper price, than the coalboard, but yet are still able to obtain a profit. Each day the lorries travel around different areas, delivering the coal. The big advantage that Howard's have over the local Coalboard is that they deliver the coal in bags and tip it directly into the coal cellar, whereas the coalboard just

A Chart Showing the Types and Percentages of Different Occupations held by the ^{Working} Population of Harthill



Key to Chart
Type of Occupation

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
|  | Mining |  | Miscellaneous |
|  | Steel (Steel Works, Wire Works etc) | | |
|  | Farming | | |
|  | Clerical (Office, Teaching etc) | | |
|  | Factory workers, Shop assistants etc. | | |

dump the coal outside the house, and leave the tenants to get it in. This forces old age pensioners to buy Howard's coal, rather than hire someone to get the coal in. The coal is delivered in curt bags, and the new modern machinery makes it very easy to load the bags.

These two separate business operations have allowed Howard's to expand in size, and equip the business with new modern efficient machinery and vehicles. If the business continues to prosper at the present rate, then it is possible to predict that Howard's will become ~~one~~ the largest haulage contractor in the surrounding area.

Harthill's Saw Mill (Arnold Laver).

Harthill's saw mill, is situated on Woodall Lane, opposite Pryor Mede. (See map of western and southern Harthill), and is owned by



Arnold Laver, with the main office in Sheffield. Re-built in 1958 after a fire, the number of people working at the sawmill has gradually decreased until there are now only three under a manager. In spite of the low number of workers, the saw mill at Harthill, is a vital cog in the Arnold Laver network, for without it, as will be mentioned

in the ~~factories~~ ^{factories} later in the accounts, ~~the~~ ^{the} saw mill timber industry in Sheffield could not be carried out.

The Saw Mill



A diagram of the Saw Mill.

The main sawing operations are carried out inside the main sawing shed. In here is the large saw used for cutting the trees into usable sizes, and several small saws used for cutting wastewood into small blocks, suitable for use on a fire. In one end of the sawing shed, all the newly sawn wood is neatly stacked in a pile, so that it is easily obtainable by the lorries which take away the wood. The area where the trees are dumped before they are sawn is linked to the main sawing shed by means of an overhead girder and electric pulley system. This allows the wood to be taken from the area, directly to the main sawing shed, very quickly, and without a lot of effort. The pieces of wood which are sawn off the trees, and are no use as fire blocks, are taken across and dumped, and sold to farmers and local people for a very small amount of money. This pile of wastewood is cleared out each year by the local children, who are given the wood for their bonfires. At the side of the wastewood pile, there is a large seasoning shed. This is one of the

most important and well attended buildings in the whole of the establishment, for in here the most valuable timbers are allowed to lose their excess moisture. The timber is kept one year for each inch of thickness, e.g. 1" thick kept 1 year, naturally the thicker the board, the longer it has to stay, therefore it is put to the bottom of the stack. The shed must be very dry, because if not the timber if kept for a long period will rot, also the area must be well drained, because if not, the wood picks up moisture from the ground, and again it rots. There must be no vegetation around, for again if there was, the boards would pick up moisture, and again they would rot. To combat these, sides are laid to kill the plants, the roof is constantly tended against leaks, and naturally the area is well drained. The old sawing shed is no longer used for sawing purposes, but it is occasionally used as a storage shed, and a garage for the two bulldozers. On the extreme east of the establishment there is the managers office, although this is small, it is fully equipped with a telephone and heater, with toilets next door.

The workings of a saw mill

Without establishments like Harthill situated all around Sheffield, Arnold Haver could not exist, because it is onto these small stations that all the waste wood from Sheffield is dumped. Each week a load of waste wood is brought to Harthill from Sheffield, it is the saw mill's job to convert this into wooden blocks for burning, or other useful products, however that which cannot be converted is dumped in the usual spots for selling to farmers. Each month a large lorry delivers about ten complete trees to the saw mill. The mill converts these into planks and boards, and the more valuable ~~part~~ timbers into boards to be seasoned in the sheds. Every fortnight an empty lorry comes

from Sheffield and collects the converted timber and transports it to Sheffield, where it is sold. The people at the sawmill work between 8-00 am - 5-00 to get a weekly pay of around £17 for the sawers, and £21 for the manager. Recently the sawmill has been involved in a dispute about the widening of Woodall lane on which it stands, but the council were unable to force the sawmill to give up any land, hence the road had to remain the same width at this point. The sawmill is completely surrounded by vacant land, which will allow future development.

Kirkby's Bus Hire Service

Kirkby's bus hire service is situated on Pryor Mede, and as the photograph below suggests, a great deal of developments is taking place within the establishment. From



the old single garage (now demolished), two separate garages were built, and as can be seen in the diagram, a third (building with girders) ~~is~~ in the process of being built (completed November 16th 1971). Originally Kirkby's developed at Hartthill owing to an overspill from the main garage at Anston, however gradually

as Kirkby's continued to expand in size by taking over other companies such as Andrews of Sheffield, it was found that

A Map of Western and Southern

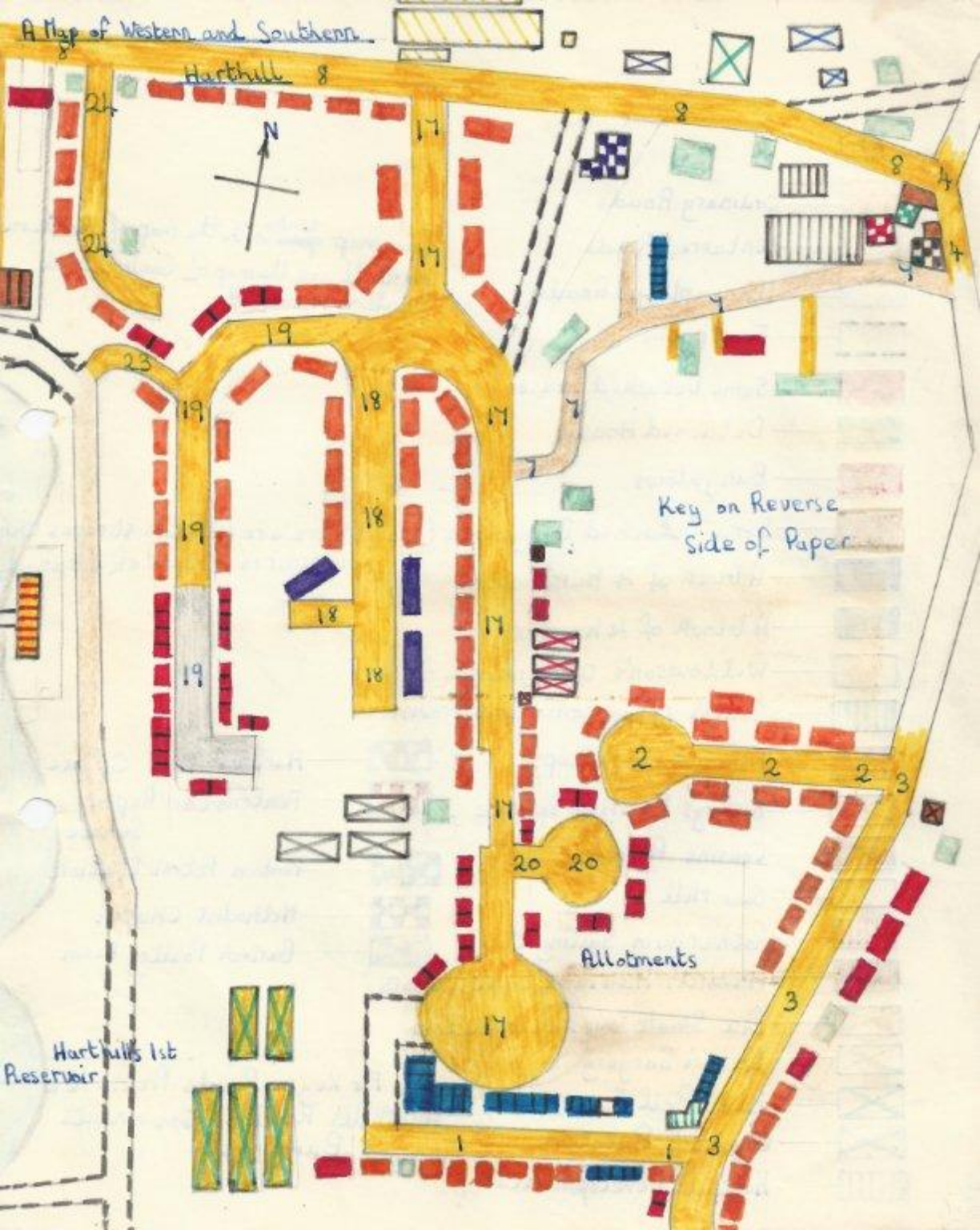
Hartshill 8



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Allotments






Hartshill's 1st Reservoir



KEY

-  Ordinary Roads
-  Untarred Roads
-  Uncompleted Roads
-  Footpaths
-  Semi Detached Houses
-  Detached Houses
-  Bungalows
-  Semi Detached Bungalows (When there are 4 black stripes this indicates a block of 4 bungalows)
-  A block of 4 Maisonettes
-  A block of 4 houses
-  Widdowson's Off-Licence
-  Smith's Off-Licence and Provisions
-  Fish and Chip Shop.
-  Kirkby's Bus Hire Service
-  Cousins Provisions
-  Saw Mill
-  Rotherham Sailing Club
-  Havard's Haulage Contractors
-  Dix ~~Small~~ Chicken breeding.
-  Doctor's Surgery
-  Blue Bell Inn.
-  Crosley's, Butchers
- Harthull Developments

This map ~~links~~ ^{links} with the map of Northern Harthull, and the map of Central and Eastern Harthull.

-  Harthill Post Office
-  Fenton's Car Repair Service
-  Fentons Petrol Station
-  Methodist Chapel
-  Barlow's Poultry Farm

N.B. For Key to Roads Please see Harthull's Road System and its Larger Buildings

it was also necessary to expand at Harthill. The sudden surge of activity around Kirkby's recently, is due to the announcements that all Andrews garages in Sheffield had been condemned, and the Andrews buses had to find other shelter. When looking at the map of western and southern Harthill, it can easily be seen why Harthill was chosen for the expansion, because of the vast amount of vacant land surrounding the original garage. Even after building the latest garage there still is enough room for another two to be built if future developments is necessary.

The work done at Kirkby's

At the garages at Harthill, before the arrival of the Andrews buses, there was a fleet of sixteen new buses, which demanded a number of sixteen drivers, and three mechanics. This does not include the managerial staff who work in a small office at the front of the establishment. During the summer months the whole fleet of buses are in action, taking people touring all around Britain and in some cases to Europe. However, during the winter, there is little demand for these trips, but because Kirkby's have a contract with Dunmington High School to transport pupils between Todwick and the school, they are able to maintain their full bus crew. Each week, a tanker delivers ^{diesel oil} petrol to the garage, and fills the garage petrol pump with ~~four star petrol~~. The daily routine at work at Kirkby's is routine, with the school contract between 8-00 and 4-00 and other general work between these times which include, washing, clearing out and maintaining the buses. This is the same throughout the year, although as previously mentioned more work is done between the school contract in summer than winter. Each night

after all the buses have arrived back at the depot, a fleet of cleaning women start at 11-00 to clean out the buses; they usually finish around 1-00 a.m. The cost of hiring a Kwikly's bus varies according to the distance, time and size of bus wanted, as a general price cannot be fixed, however an example of a price is:- 8 miles, 24 seater bus, 3,00 pm cost £4-00.

The influence of the M1 Motel at Woodall on Harthill

The motel is situated one mile away from Harthill, at a small hamlet called Woodall. Development was started in 1967, with most of the land



surrounding Woodall, being brought up. The "Fortes" motel has grown up to such a vast size, that it is now one of the largest motels in the north of England, with a large building on each side of the motorway linked by magnificent glass bridge (see photograph).

The development of such a complex as the "Fortes", had an immediate effect upon the

peoples of Harthill and Woodall, because such an establishment demanded a vast amount of local labour. As soon as the establishment became operational, the management advertised in all the local press for men and women to apply for jobs at the motel. These jobs varied from petrol attendants to rubbish cleaners and the removal of cardboard boxes. As can be imagined there was not much demand for

men to work at the motel, but the demand for women labour was tremendous. A special bus was ^{chartered} put on to carry the workers between Harthull and the motel, and other extra amenities were offered to lure labour to the motel. In many cases this was not necessary, for labour was more than willing to come to the motel, rather than stay at home doing the housework. Although the wages were not high many people prefer going out and meeting people, rather than staying at home, this ~~is~~ ^{is} one of the attractions of the motel.

Conditions of employment

The work at the Fortes consists of ~~two~~ ^{three} shifts, one from 8am - 4pm, 4pm - 12 midnight, and from midnight to 8am, and the pay is the same regardless of the time of the shift. The only ~~pay~~ difference in pay is between the different jobs, the harder and more difficult the job the higher the pay. The lowest wage is paid to the kitchen staff, who mostly have to rely on tips to keep their wages up to a certain standard, and the highest to the accounts clerks, etc. and other people who hold jobs of a high responsibility. ^{quite a number of} ~~Most~~ people from Harthull hold positions in the kitchen, with extra labour being employed ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~stock~~ during the school summer holidays to help with the collecting of rubbish.

Places of entertainment in Harthull

One of the most popular places of entertainment in ~~Harthull~~ ^{is} the reservoir at the extreme west of Harthull (see the map of eastern western and southern Harthull). This is popular not only for fishing but also for sailing, although this sport tends to be limited to people outside Harthull.

The Fishing Club at Harthull :- There are many different varieties of fish in Harthull's

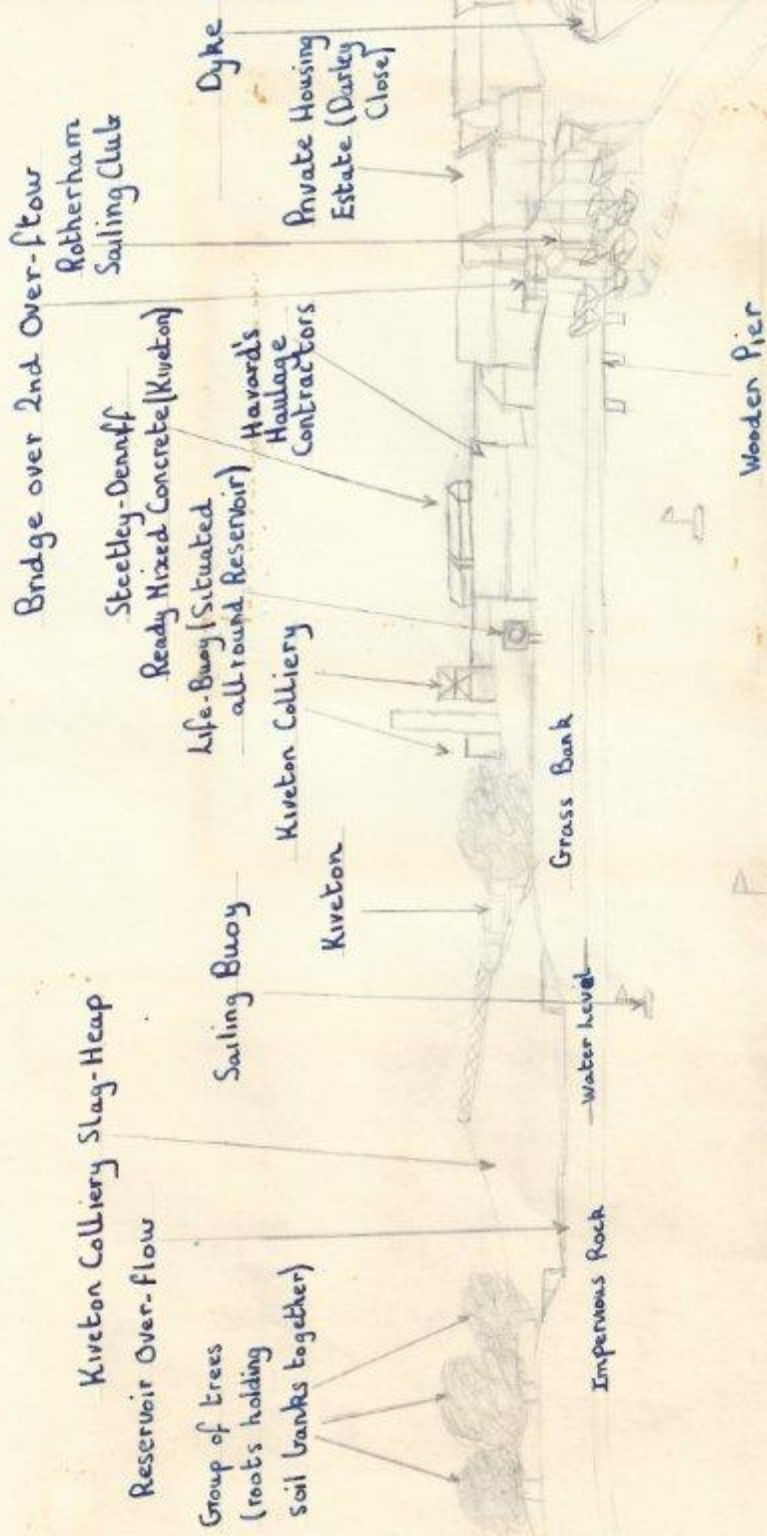


reservoir, including Roach, Pike, Tench, Bream, Perch and Carp. To be allowed to fish at Hartill, you have to pay a yearly licence fee, of 40p for people under fourteen, and £1 for people over fifteen, plus 25p for a river Trent licence. This fee is not limited. The fishing club is not reserved for Hartill people only, on the contrary there are members from

Hartill's Est. Reservoir as far as Leeds.

The Reservoir :- On the next page is a transect across Hartill's 1st Reservoir. As can be seen on the north bank there is the reservoir overflow, this leads to a dyke, which passes through Woodall, before reaching Kettleton. This overflow has never been needed, for never has the water risen to such a dangerous level. Recently a leak developed in the north bank, which threatened to break up the whole bank. Therefore the water in the reservoir was drained, and the hole was patched up with concrete. During this time, no fishing was allowed, and the number of boats allowed to sail were limited. Hidden behind the boat house in the transect is the reservoir's 2nd overflow, this is in use every year during the winter months. This overflow has been designed that even during the months when the water is at its highest, no fish are washed away to the dyke. The banks all around the

A Transect Across Harthills 1st Reservoir



reservoir have been grassed, and at various intervals around the banks, trees have been planted to hold the soil together and prevent it from falling into the water. Around the banks, also are numerous life buoys held in small wooden boxes, these were installed after a series of deaths due to drowning. Situated all around the reservoir are small dykes, which continuously keep the water level very high. The ~~the~~ first and second reservoirs are separated by another bank, with a pumping station near-by which is used for the pumping of water from the second to the first of vice-versa, according to the amount of water in each.

Harthull Reservoir ~~is~~ the base of a sailing club.

Harthull is the home of the Rotherham Sailing Club, and as can be seen from the transect, it has sailing buoys situated all around the pond, and a large car park on the eastern bank. However, in spite of it being based in Harthull there are no members from inside Harthull, therefore really it cannot be regarded as a place of entertainment, although each year they do have a gala so which all Harthull people are invited. In the respect that each Sunday the boats provide a beautiful view, in the respect, the club provides a place for on-lookers.




YACHTS IN 'DRY DOCK' waiting for the weekend sailors at Harthull reservoir. (8724)

Sporting Facilities in Harthill

As already mentioned, the Harthill Fishing Club, provides about five matches at home and away (at Kings Lynn and on the river Trent) each year.

At these fishing matches men and boys battle for cups and money prizes for individual events, and after each fishing year, an evening dance and dinner ^{is} held at which people collect the cups that they have won.

There is also a cricket club in Harthill which is based at the extreme north east boundary of Harthill (see map of Harthill's road system). As can be seen in



The photograph this club is not very big, it just consists of the single pavilion, with a few seats scattered around the perimeter. There are two clubs in Harthill, the under 18, and the over 18. Both teams use the A ground and practice area, and have games each Wednesday and Saturday, which are attended by quite large crowds. Each year a match is held for charity between the senior team, and an "all star team". This year (1974) the opposition was a "Sheffield Wednesday football team".

Unlike the cricket club, the Harthill Football club has few facilities. It has no changing rooms, and has ~~to use~~ the Miner's Institute which is quite a distance from the field, (see map of central and Eastern Harthill) has to be used for this purpose. In spite of the lack of

A Map of Central and Eastern Harthill



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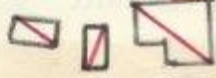
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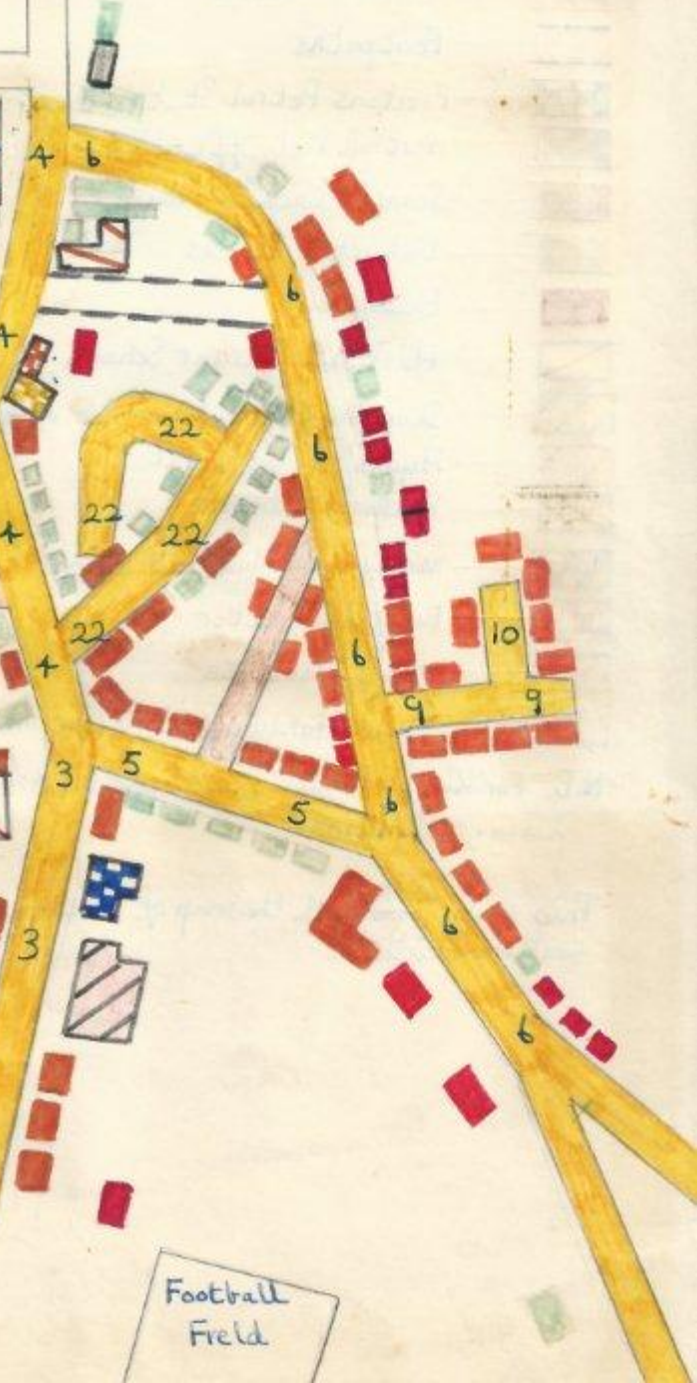
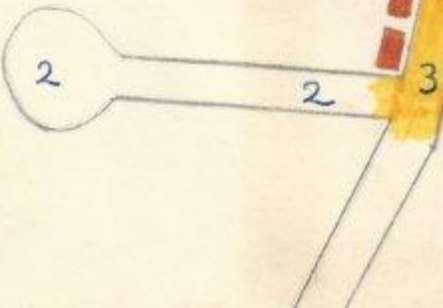
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













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Football Field



KEY

-  Ordinary Roads
-  Untarred Roads
-  Footpaths
-  Fentons Petrol Station (See map of Western and Southern Harthill)
-  Harthill Post Office (See map of Western and Southern Harthill)
-  Semi Detached Houses
-  Detached Houses
-  Bungalows
-  Harthill Junior School.
-  Shopping Centre (See map of Northern Harthill).
-  Hydes' News Agent.
-  Walkers, Butchers
-  Worktop and Mansfield Co-op.
-  Funeral Director
-  Miners' Institute
-  Pours' Hardware Store (See map of Northern Harthill).

N.B. For key to Roads Please see Map :- Harthill's Road System and its Larger Buildings

This map ~~goes~~ ^{links} with the map of Northern Harthill, and the map of western and southern Harthill.

facilities, there are three separate football teams in Harthill which use the same sloping pitch at the extreme east of Harthill. These teams are the seniors, reserves, and juniors ~~Harthill Athletics~~. The matches are played each Sunday morning, and again each team enjoys a large amount of support. However, because of the poor facilities and ground, Harthill is not re-known for its football.

Each Monday and Friday evening at the Miner's Institute, there is a Youth Club (see map of central and eastern Harthill) for the young people of Harthill. It costs 5p to gain entrance, and inside there are a number of different activities which you can participate in if you so desire. These vary from darts, table-tennis and shuttles to dancing. Certain Wednesdays there is held, again at the Institute, a discotheque, with people from the surrounding area ^{are} allowed to attend.

Entertainment for the over-sixty age group.

There is very little entertainment for this age group, except for a fortnightly Wednesday meeting, where a tea is ~~provided~~ and a small show is ~~also~~ provided. Every year, there is a special Christmas dinner held for the old folk at the miner's Institute, and also each year there is an outing to a seaside resort. Each week before the holiday, the pensioners pay a small sum until the cost for the holiday has been covered, by these means the cost of a holiday is not too severe. The committee for the old people have also installed a system of alarms at each of the old people's homes at Hewitts Place, Pryor Mede (Bungalow) Conner Close, these are linked to a warden's house. This allows the old people to ~~be in~~ keep in touch with the warden in the case of an accident.

Shopping in Harthill

(See ~~at~~ the maps of Central, Eastern, northern, southern and western Harthill) For a village the size of Harthill the shopping facilities in ~~Harthill~~ are quite good, especially since the building of the shopping centre on Union

Street (see photograph). This shopping centre has a supermarket, bakery, hair-dresser, ~~and~~ fruiter, and has two shops still vacant. This shopping centre has the majority of trade in Hartthill, especially from north Hartthill, who only have ~~the~~ Bradshaw General Store in the near area. The greater majority of single shops are in central Hartthill with a petrol ~~store~~ newsagent, post office, ~~and~~ two butchers, and the local co-operative

store. These shops are within easy reach of the large housing estates of Hartthill such as Pryor Mole, Carver Close, Serlby Lane etc. The decline in population in southern Hartthill has also led to a decline in the number of shops. The only two remaining shops in this area are both off-licences, with Smith's serving as a grocer as well.
