

An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment & Building Appraisal
Proposed Residential Development at Shepley Street, Old Glossop, Derbyshire

Report: TJC 120401.1 (FINAL)
May 2012

The JESSOP Consultancy
Heritage, Historic Buildings and their Settings

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS ID:	Thejesso1-124306
TJC Project Code:	TJC 120401
Project Type(s):	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment; Rapid Historic Building Appraisal
National Grid Reference:	SK 043 948 (centered)
Site Area:	0.97 ha
Parish:	Glossop (All Saints Church)
Local Authority:	High Peak, Derbyshire County Council
Client:	Philip Millson Associates
Planning Reference:	Not Applicable
Designation Status:	None
HER/SMR Record:	Derbyshire 6149
Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MIfA
Reviewed by:	Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA
Date:	May 2012

Disclaimer This document has been prepared with the best data made available at the time of survey and research. It is, therefore, not possible to guarantee the accuracy of secondary data provided by another party, or source. The report has been prepared in good faith and in accordance with accepted guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists 2011.

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) has undertaken an historic environment desk-based assessment and rapid building appraisal of a plot of land (the Site) on Shepley Street, Old Glossop in Derbyshire; centered upon NGR SK 043 948. The report has been prepared on behalf of Philip Millson Associates in support of a planning application to demolish a redundant mid 20th-century factory building and to redevelop the Site for residential use.

In accordance with planning guidance detailed within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the proposed development has taken account of the heritage value and associated significance of adjacent aspects of the Site.

Prior to the late 18th century, the Site appears to have been undeveloped as marginal grassland. The earliest development within the proposed development area was a cotton mill, c.1785, and a row of workers' cottages along Shepley Street. To the rear of the cottages was a millpond which formed part of an water management system providing water for at least five mills within this part of Glossop. The pond was in-filled following the demolition of the cottages in the 1950s.

The northern part of the Site comprises rough grassland, bounded on two sides by largely 19th-century residential development, and to the east by a surviving millpond surrounded by a raised earthwork bank and steel fence. This area appears to have been maintained as open ground since the 18th century, although a small gasometer is depicted on the 1880 Edition Ordnance Survey Map in the centre of the Site.

No designated heritage assets exist within the Site, although immediately to the west is the Old Glossop Conservation Area. Within this is a converted (undesigned) nonconformist chapel on Wesley Street. The southern half of the Site is included within the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entry for Meadow Mills (no.6149), an adjacent mill complex which was extensively altered during the 20th century.

The heritage potential of the Site is regarded as low in the northern half under the area of open ground, but medium in the central area in the vicinity of the former gasometer. The standing structures forming the factory buildings and boundary fencing are regarded as having negligible significance, whilst the potential buried remains of the former Wrath Mill, millpond and cottages along Shepley Street are regarded as having medium significance. If subsurface remains do survive, they would be associated with one of the earliest mill communities within Glossop established at the end of the 18th century on the edge of the medieval settlement, however no remains survive above ground level and, thus, their overall historic integrity is diminished.

The proposed development presents a sensitive scheme that reinstates the character of the former cottages along Shepley Street, using a palette of materials that complements the adjacent Conservation Area, and makes reference to the former nonconformist chapel on Wesley Street by incorporating a landscaped open space against its eastern façade.

2 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) has undertaken an historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal of a plot of land on Shepley Street, Old Glossop (**Figure 1**) on behalf of Philip Millson Associates (PMA).

The purpose of the report is to provide supporting evidence for a proposed planning application to redevelop the Site for residential use. A total of 43 new residential units, comprising a variety of size and form, are currently being considered.

AIMS OF THE REPORT

The intention of this report is to provide a baseline understanding of the archaeological and built heritage assets that fall within the boundary of the proposed development (hereafter the Site). This includes an assessment of the likelihood for earlier features of archaeological significance to survive below ground. The impact of any development on the Site will be considered in relation to any heritage assets that are identified.

The report will also make reference to the setting of the Site, and any aspects of the surrounding historic environment that may be affected, in either a negative or positive aspect, by the proposed development.

Its purpose is to aid the decision making process in regards to the future use, or development, of the Site, ensuring that the historic environment is considered as a unified entity and not in isolation (Clark 2001, 9).

ARCHIVE

There is no formal project archive associated with this desk-based assessment and building appraisal, however a site specific record has been registered with the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) database; project ID: **Thejesso1-124306**.

DISSEMINATION

Printed and bound copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, Derbyshire HER and uploaded to the OASIS online database in a digital format.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been researched and prepared by Oliver Jessop MA MIfA, with editing undertaken by Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA.

Philip Millson has provided details of the proposed development and survey drawings of the Site. Historic mapping has been identified and prepared by Charles Lee, with Graham Deacon at the National Monuments Record (NMR) providing details of available aerial photographs. Gill Stroud of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), staff at Derbyshire Record Office and Local Studies Library in Matlock are thanked for their help with locating appropriate historic material and archive records. Site access was facilitated by Paul Booth of Firth Rixson.

Ivan Bell of the Old Glossop website has been very generous with his information regarding the early history of the Site and is thanked for permission to reproduce a selection of historic photographs from his archives. Mike Harding Brown of the Glossop Heritage Trust, and Roger Hargreaves of the Glossopdale and Longdendale Archaeological Society (GLAS), are thanked for providing useful background information on the Site and the development of early mills in Glossop.

3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

GLOSSOP

The town of Glossop is located in the north of Derbyshire, close to the border with Cheshire to the west, West Yorkshire to the north and South Yorkshire to the east. It falls within the hundred of the High-Peak, and forms a large parish comprising the township of Glossop, that includes the settlements of Hadfield, Padfield, Whitfield, Chunnall, Dinting, Simondley, and Charlsworth.

Glossop acquired borough status in 1866 but in 1974 it became part of a larger authority, the Borough of High Peak (Stroud 2001, 1).

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE

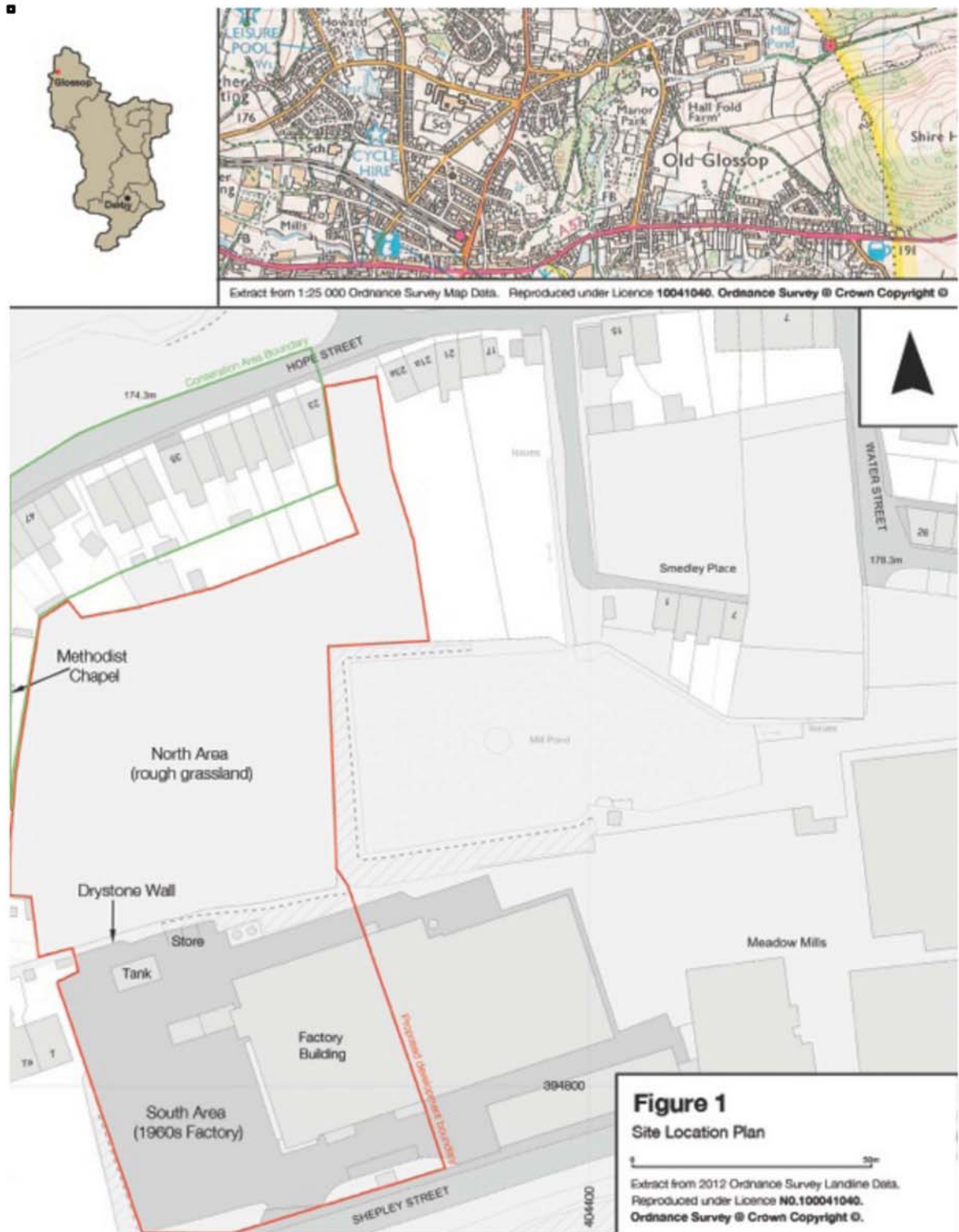
The proposed development Site is located to the northeast of Glossop (**Figure 1**), centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 043 948. The red line boundary is approximately rectilinear in plan, with an extension to the northeast. It encompasses an area of approximately 0.97 hectares. The ground level falls across the Site, being c.178m AOD to the north and c.169m AOD to the south.

The Site can be subdivided into two areas, which are separated by a steel fence. The southern section (0.43 hectares) falls within the boundary of a former cotton mill, 'Meadow Mills', which fronts on to Shepley Street (**Figure 1**). This street follows the alignment of a pre-existing water course 'the Shelf Brook'.

The northern section (0.54 hectares) is accessed via a gap in the building line along Hope Street, between house numbers 23 and 23a. The northern area is bounded to the west by the rear of houses fronting Wesley Street, to the north by the rear of properties along Hope Street and to the east by a raised earthwork bank and steel fence defining a millpond that still holds a body of water. The northern area comprises an open area of rough grassland, with patches of scrub.

The southern area has a single storey factory building towards the east with an attached loading hoist. This structure dates to the 1960s and displays typical design elements that were common during the period. To the west of the built structures is an open expanse of tarmac and concrete continuing to the Site boundary.

The west boundary is formed by a metal chain-link fence and a row of evergreen trees and shrubs.



GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is formed from the Millstone Grit Group, comprising Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (1:50 000 solid edition geological map of Britain, Sheet 86, 1981). This sedimentary bedrock (Namurian) was formed approximately 316 to 327 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (Aitkenhead, *et al* 2002; and BGS online website 2012). The superficial deposits are River Terrace Deposits, comprising of sand and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period.

No Site specific geotechnical, or borehole data was available during the preparation of this report.

Adjacent to the southern boundary is Shelf Brook, where a series of geotechnical investigations were undertaken along the riverbanks in September 1992 for the National Rivers Authority (BGS borehole digital archive). However, the resultant borehole logs, provide no meaningful data relevant to this historic environment assessment.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

PLANNING CONTEXT

The wider planning legislation that underpins planning decisions in regards to archaeological sites and designated heritage assets, is detailed within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This legislation (relating to England) has been strengthened by the subsequent National Heritage Acts (1983; 2002).

Further legislation in the form of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, defines both a 'Listed Building' and a 'Conservation Area'. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development that affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (sect. 66.1).

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012. It replaces previous planning guidance as detailed in Annex 3, including Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), which formed the basis of planning matters relating to the Historic Environment.

NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The new emphasis states that planning requirements within the planning system must be **relevant, proportionate** and **necessary** to each individual application (Para. 1). This guidance includes 12 Core Planning Principles that include promoting the different roles and character of our main urban areas and protecting the Green Belts around them. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, is also important, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations (Para. 17).

NPPF encourages local planning authorities to identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (Para. 51), and make effective use of land that has previously been developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value (Para. 111).

Section 12 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', seeks to ensure that heritage assets at risk, through neglect or decay, should be conserved (Para. 126). The setting of any heritage asset needs to be described in a planning submission, with the level of detail proportionate to the assets' importance (Para. 128).

Where a proposed development will lead to **substantial harm** or **total loss** of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (Para. 133). Where a development proposal will lead to **less than substantial harm** to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (Para. 134).

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining an application, although a balanced judgment will need to be made in regards to the scale of harm, or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset (Para. 135).

NPPF does, however, encourage planning authorities to look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance (Para. 137).

Clear guidance is also given in regards to the requirements of developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence publically accessible (Para. 141).

NPPF tasks local planning authorities to have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and to use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment (Para. 169). Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared and integrated with an assessment of historic landscape character, especially where major expansion options are being considered in areas of landscape sensitivity (Para. 170).

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

Prior to the publication of the NPPF, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), provided guidance for those tasked with making planning decisions, including property owners, developers and local authorities in regards to the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

Whilst PPS5 is still relevant to applications already within the planning system, all new applications are governed by NPPF. PPS5 may still be used as a point of reference, particularly in regards to its definitions of concepts such as:

- **Heritage Assets:** *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.*
- **Designated Heritage Asset:** *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.*
- **Setting:** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounds evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance as neutral.*
- **Significance:** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (assets can have aesthetic, evidential, historic and communal values).*

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

The High Peak Local Plan (HPLP) was adopted in March 2005 and sets out the broad principles for development within the Glossop region. Following the Secretary of State's Direction of 31st March 2008, the HPLP was replaced by the Glossop Design & Place Making Strategy (GDPMS), was formally adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in March 2012.

Section 5.4 of the GDPMS describes Old Glossop as a special townscape and all existing historic buildings must be conserved to enhance and protect its unique character. All interventions in this townscape must respond to the sensitive historic context. Historic street character should be reinstated using traditional materials and techniques to create a high quality public realm and suitable backdrop for the architecture.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

Whilst the English Heritage Regional Research Framework (East Midlands) does not form part of the National planning guidance, it may however influence the assessment process when considering the significance of a site, or heritage asset within its regional context. An extract from the current draft document that relates to former industrial districts such as Glossop is as follows:

- *Research Objective 8F: Research further the development of east Midlands industry and its impact upon settlement morphology. This objective highlights a lack of understanding about the inter-relationship between settlement patterns in areas of industrial activity. Especially where processing of raw material such as cotton spinning, manufacture, in rural settlements, which required open space and location of workers' housing.*

5 METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

This historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011). It has been prepared following consultation with the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)/ Historic Environment Record (HER) to ensure that the baseline archaeological data of associated heritage assets with the Site are correct.

The assessment has comprised:

- *Consultation with the Client in regards to the details of the proposed development;*
- *A review of relevant archive and documentary material;*
- *A Site visit in the form of a walk-over survey;*
- *A consideration of the setting of the Site and identification of heritage assets;*
- *The preparation of this report.*

REVIEW OF DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE MATERIAL

The following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted:

- *Archaeological Data Service (ADS) - York*
- *British Library - London*
- *Derbyshire HER/SMR*
- *Derbyshire Historic Environment Record – Darley Dale*
- *Derbyshire Listed Building Lists*
- *Derbyshire Local Studies Library - Glossop*
- *Derbyshire Local Studies Library - Matlock*
- *Derbyshire Record Office – Matlock*
- *National Archives - Kew*
- *National Monuments Record (NMR) - Swindon*

The following sources were consulted:

- *Historic mapping*
- *Trade directories*
- *Census returns*
- *Aerial Photographs*
- *Historic Photographs*
- *Newspaper cuttings*

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

The Glossop Heritage Trust was consulted as part of the process of gathering relevant background data for understanding former human activity on the Site. It should be noted that whilst information provided by them has been incorporated within this document, they hold additional records, the inclusion of which is beyond the scope of this assessment.

SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken on the 12th April 2012 to establish the current condition of the ground surface of the Site (**Appendix 6.1-6.14**) and extant visible remains of heritage assets that might materially affect the proposed planning application. The visit also examined the immediate setting of the Site and aspects of the Old Glossop Conservation Area that would be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The site visit was undertaken in accordance with current Health and Safety Legislation (HSE 1992) and under the direction of the Firth Rixson Security Staff. The JESSOP Consultancy holds appropriate professional and public liability cover for undertaking archaeological fieldwork (IfA 2011, sections 3.3.9-3.3.11).

MEASURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance within this report is measured as follows:

- *Sites of Very High Value – usually World Heritage Sites, or sites of acknowledged International Importance*
- *Sites of High Value or National Importance – usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments*
- *Sites of Medium Value – regarded as Regional or County Importance*
- *Sites of Low Value, regarded as district, or Local Importance*
- *Sites of Negligible Value – little or no surviving archaeological interest*
- *Sites of Unknown Value*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS

Within this report the following archaeological time periods are used to describe sometimes broad, and unequal phases of past human activity.

- *Prehistoric – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)*
- *Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (2000BC – AD43)*
- *Roman (AD43 – AD450)*
- *Saxon/Medieval (AD450 – AD1540)*
- *Post Medieval and Modern (AD1540 to present)*

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the type, nature and date of archaeological finds, interventions and heritage assets within a 1km radius around Site - the 'study Area'. A total of 26 entries are included in the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (**Appendix 1.1**).

The archaeological and historical background section of this report incorporates evidence gathered from primary and secondary sources, and is accompanied by a map regression exercise.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

At the time of writing, no known archaeological work has previously been undertaken within the boundary of the proposed development Site.

DESIGNATED STATUS

The research undertaken in respect of the proposed development Site can confirm the following:

- *The Site **does not** contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.*
- *The Site **does not** contain any Listed Buildings.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Park and Garden.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Battlefield.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Conservation Area; however its western and northern boundary delineates the Old Glossop Conservation Area.*
- *The Site **does** form part of a group of historic mills along Shepley Street and is included in the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments (SMR)/ Historic Environment Record (HER), as record 6149 – MDR690.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC – PALEOLITHIC, MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC (PRE 30,000BC – 2000BC)

The area around Glossop is rich in evidence of prehistoric activity from all periods. Of particular importance is the evidence for Mesolithic occupation, represented by surface scatters of flints (Stroud 2001, 3). However, there is **no known evidence** for prehistoric activity with in the vicinity (1km) of the development Site.

PREHISTORIC – BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (2000BC – AD43)

Several prehistoric burials are also known from the area (Stroud 2001, 3), and in 1958, during the building of a bungalow c.1km to the southeast of the Site, an inverted collared urn was recovered containing the cremated remains of a female (SMR 3617).

A carved stone head found c.1km to the southwest of the Site (SMR 6152), one of a number found near Glossop, may be of late Iron Age/Romano-British date, although there is a variety of styles among the heads so far discovered.

ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)

There is no definitive evidence for an independent Roman settlement at Glossop, however the Roman fort of Ardotalia, more commonly known as Melandra (SMR 6102) lies c.3km to the west of the Site on elevated ground at the confluence of the Glossop Brook and the River Etherow. The fort was founded in the late 70s AD, and a sizeable vicus developed outside the fort to the south and east, with a number of roads serving the civil settlement.

A scatter of Roman artefacts has been discovered in Glossop, including coins, pottery and part of a sarcophagus. The closest findspot of Roman material was a coin (SMR 6104), discovered c.1km to the southwest of the Site.

SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1540)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded that the manor of Glossop formed part of the Lordship of Longendale (later Longdendale), with Lofing holding 4 bovates of land in 1086 (Morris 1978). The Domesday Book is the earliest reference to Glossop (Ekwall 1960, 199), and the name is interpreted as being derived from 'Glott's Hop, or valley'. Whilst this indicates that earlier settlement had occurred in the general area of Glossop, no evidence for early Medieval activity has been identified within 1km of the proposed development Site.

King Henry I granted Glossop as part of the Royal Forest of the Peak to William Peverel, on the attainder of whose son it reverted to the crown. King Henry II gave the manor of Glossop, with the church and its other appurtenances, in the year 1157 to the abbey of Basingwerk. King Henry VIII gave this manor, in 1537, to George Earl of Shrewsbury.

The earliest extant evidence for human occupation during the Medieval period is the parish Church of All Saints (SMR 6126) and the surrounding network of narrow streets forming Old Glossop. To the east of the church is a small open area that contains a standing cross (SMR 6124). This demarks the location of a former market, which would have been the heart of the community prior to the later expansion of the current settlement of Glossop in the valley to the southwest. The area comprising the proposed development Site is only 120m from the church, however there is no evidence that the medieval settlement extended into this part of Old Glossop and it is highly unlikely that any burials would extend as far as the Site.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD1540 TO PRESENT)

The growth of the domestic woollen industry in Glossopdale appears to have begun by the early 17th century, with the earliest known textile mill in Glossopdale being a water-powered fulling mill built in 1764 on the River Etherow. The cotton spinning industry blossomed in the late-18th century, as Glossop was ideally placed to capitalise on the lapse of Arkwright's patents in 1785 with its established connections with the Manchester textile trade, the humidity necessary for the spinning of yarn under tension, and an abundant flow of soft water both for power and for the finishing processes of bleaching, dyeing and printing (after Stroud 2001, 21).

Mechanised, water-powered cotton production was pioneered in the North Midlands, especially along the River Derwent during the 1770s and 1780s, however it quickly spread to other areas of the country (Palmer *et al.* 2012, 185). After 1800 the industry came to be dominated by the large steam powered mills of Lancashire and its associated areas in north Derbyshire around Glossop and eastern Cheshire centred upon Congleton and Macclesfield. All the major manufacturers were spinning cotton, although not all were weaving it. They produced coarse grey calico cloth, for dyeing or printing and then mainly for export.

Soon after the construction of the early mills c.1782-86, the transportation of textile materials became difficult as the existing road network was totally inadequate for heavy traffic (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 123). The solution was a new turnpike that opened in 1793, running from Chapel-en-le-Frith to Enterclough Bridge, which became the main north-south route through the town. A subsidiary road essentially upgraded an existing trackway from Wimberry Hill through to Woolley Bridge and two tollgates at Charlestown Bar and Smithy Bar completed the improvements (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 123). Prior to this, there was no known settlement in the valley bottom.

Many of the earliest mills were located along the Shelf Brook, where a complex network of interconnected goyts, weirs and reservoirs were constructed to ensure a continuous power supply as required (Sharpe 2005, 73). As businesses, many of the early mills had a troubled existence, many changed owners, tenants and even stood idle often as a result of a lack of a suitably skilled workforce (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 97).

As cotton production grew during the 1820s and 1830s, the 13th Duke of Norfolk (Henry Charles Howard) benefited from increased rents and in the 1840s spent some of this revenue upon creating a New Town, 'Howard Town', which forms the nucleus of the existing settlement of Glossop. A Market Hall was built in 1844, closely followed by the railway station in 1847 and a waterworks at Swineshaw in 1852. New mills continued to be built, accompanied by rows of terrace housing to accommodate the thousands of workers. This pattern of workers' housing has many similarities to those in Greater Manchester, where cottages were frequently built in direct proximity to the various manufacturing works (Caffyn 1986, 18). During the late 18th and 19th centuries terraces became the norm, replacing smaller single storey cottages. The length of terrace gradually increased as the numbers of workers required for each new mill venture increased (Caffyn 1986, 45).

Glossop, whilst prosperous, was still affected by external influences on the supply of cotton and at the end of the 1830s many people moved away. Then during the American Civil War (1861-

1865), the resultant cotton famine left nearly the whole town without employment. Lord Howard provided funds to pay the unemployed and many more roads were built and further reservoirs were constructed. Production picked up again in the latter part of the 19th century, although further slumps in production occurred in the early years of the 20th century. After a boom period in the 1920s, production fell again and about 16% of the population had left the town by 1931. The Second World War brought a revival, but afterwards many of the mills ceased operation in the 1950s, with more people moving away in search of employment elsewhere.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT ALONG SHELF BROOK

Between 1784 and 1791 the first mills were built in this area (**Appendix 2.1**), on land which had previously been open meadow known as the Warth (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 80). Construction began with Warth Mill and Shepley Mill on the Shelf Brook. Further development on adjacent sites included the completion of Rolfe's Mill in 1785, and Thread Mill in Tanyard Meadow in 1789. Wesley Street and Shepley Street were created as a result of this new development on this marginal land at the edge of Old Glossop (**Appendix 2.2**).

The mills had varying levels of success. Rolfe's Mill was only ever marginally profitable and closed in 1806 (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). The building was converted to cottages, which still stand in Wesley Street today. In contrast, Thread Mill continued in use until 1845, Shepley Mill closed in the 1850s, Barrack Mill continued until c.1874 and Old Water Mill until 1880.

Shepley Mill was incorporated into a much larger concern following its closure in the 1850s, named Meadow Mills (SAM 6149). This was owned and operated by Samuel Rowbottom and his sons (Census 1891), who are listed in the Kelly's directory of 1900 as private residents of 7 Shepley Street. A new mill was built in 1852, and the complex included a rope walk and machinery that produced driving ropes, double looped cotton bands, round edged driving tape and perfect leather edged hair, or cotton belting (**Appendix 5.1**).

During the Second World War, the Site was requisitioned to produce munitions (Best & Russell 2007, 75), with the large weaving sheds and warehouses making ideal spaces for alternative production. During the second half of the 20th-century firms working the site included Pentoxide, London and Scandinavian Metallurgical, and Union Carbide. The existing office building along Shepley Street, was built for Union Carbide in the 1960s, following the demolition of the cottages along Shepley Street in the 1950s (**Appendix 4.6**) and the infilling of the millpond for Warth Mill (Best & Russell 2007, 75).

WARTH MILL, PLATT'S MILL, KNOTT'S MILL

On what is now the southern part of the proposed development Site, a water-powered mill was built in 1784 by Joseph Hallam, who named it Warth Mill. After only a few months trading, Hallam fell into financial trouble and the mill was mortgaged to Hannah Shuttleworth, who in turn sold the mortgage on to William Sheppard, the owner of Rolfe's Mill. In the early 1790s the mill appears to have been idle, and was sold to Jason Goodison and Jason Dixon. The fortunes of the mill were poor, and in 1800, Goodison and Dixon were bankrupt, selling the mill to Robert Bennett, with

John Knott as a tenant, and the mill became referred to as Knott's Mill (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 80; also notes provided by The Glossop Heritage Trust).

John Knott was still a tenant in 1814 where he was assessed £30 for the mill, although only eleven years later in 1825 it was being operated by Jason Platt. Platt had ceased operations by 1828, although the mill appears to have been renamed for a third time as Knott's Mill. In 1833 there was a new tenant, William Robinson, who was assessed for 3648 spindles, although this was short lived and in 1846 William Bramhall was the registered tenant (after notes provided by The Glossop Heritage Trust).

MAP REGRESSION AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The earliest reliable depiction of the proposed development Site is a plan produced in c.1840 for improvements to the water supply in Glossop (**Appendix 2.1**). There was at the time minimal development along Hope Street to the north, although the Methodist Chapel to the West built in 1813 is clearly illustrated. The northern part of the site is depicted as open land with a track running west-east across it. The south area contains an L-shaped structure orientated northwest-southeast, which represents the former Warth Mill. Shepley Street forms the southern boundary of the Site, adjacent to the Shelf Brook. A long narrow rectangular structure, comprising sixteen cottages, extends from the Mill building along Shepley Street, behind which is a rectilinear millpond connected to others extending further east up the valley.

The 1st edition OS map published in 1880 is the most detailed (**Appendix 2.2**) depiction of the 19th-century layout of the Site. The arrangement of buildings, and their associated spaces, is essentially the same as in 1840, although houses with rear yards have been built on the land on either side of the Methodist Chapel along Wesley Street and Hope Street. A large house adjacent to Warth Mill (beyond the development boundary) has a garden and entrance drive from Shepley Street to the south. However, the arrangement of outbuildings to the north and the path network indicates that it is likely to have been directly associated with the adjacent mill, presumably built for owner or manager.

The internal layout of buildings and yards that comprise Warth Mill (labeled as a cotton mill) is clearly drawn. The main structure oriented with the street has an L-shaped plan, with the long part of the L projecting along the west boundary of the proposed development site. The external west elevation of this building can be identified in a photograph (see **Appendix 3.1**) taken from the bridge over the Shelf Brook to the southwest of the Site. The building is four-storeys high, with a pitched roof containing skylights; indicative of an attic level. There is a covered cart passage from Shepley Street, which leads into a rectangular yard containing a square pond with a sluice leading into the mill building to the west. This presumably housed a water wheel. Opposite this pond is a smaller area of water connected to a millpond with a sluice that cuts through the retaining earth bank. Immediately to the north of this is a small reverse L-shaped building, with a weighing machine located adjacent to the southwest corner. In the centre of the mill is a second L-shaped building that connected with the north end of the main mill building, and comprised a series of linked rooms. This is labeled as a boiler house and would have provided additional motive power to the water wheel, possibly replacing it in the early-mid 19th century.

To the north of this, a narrow yard separates a second row of buildings, which can also be accessed from the north and east. The northeastern part of the mill complex, is demarked by a boundary wall that terminates in a curved section adjacent to the northwest corner of the millpond. Positioned in the northeast corner of the mill is a T-shaped structure, labeled as a chimney. This is likely to have been connected to the boiler house via an underground flue. The final feature of note is between the chimney and the northwest corner of the millpond. This is a circular structure, labeled as a gasometer. This would have held coal gas, presumably to light the mill and prolong the working day during the winter months.

The individual footprints of each of the sixteen cottages along Shepley Street are clearly illustrated, some with outshuts and narrow yards to the rear. The external appearance of these buildings can be understood from a series of early–mid 19th-century photographs (see **Appendix 3.2-3.4**). The cottages are stone built with an offset window at ground and first floor, with a doorway positioned to the west with prominent stone jambs and a lintel. The windows have projecting stone and wooden framed sash windows. The cottages have pitched roof with a chimney stack against the east internal party wall, although it is not possible to discern whether the roof covering is stone tiles, or Welsh slate.

The 1880 OS map (**Appendix 2.2**) also illustrates the sub-rectangular millpond to the north of the cottages, which has a raised bank surrounding it to the west, south and east, and spillways and sluices connecting it to adjacent water courses. There is a fence line half way along the north side of the millpond, which continues northwards towards the millpond supplying Meadow Mills to the north.

The OS map from 1881 (**Appendix 2.3**), confirms the arrangement of features on the 1880 map, however it also details the surrounding area of the proposed development Site. This includes the road network, adjacent mills and workers' housing.

By 1898 (**Appendix 2.4**) the OS map labels the buildings comprising Wrath Mill as a 'saw mill', although this might only refer to a partial change of use. There is a footpath running approximately west-east across the centre of the Site and the gasometer appears to have been removed as is not illustrated. The only other feature is a rectangular tennis court in the centre of the northern area, which presumably is a grass court.

By 1921 (**Appendix 2.5**) additional houses have been built along the northern section of Hope Street, although there is still an open area providing access into the central area of open ground. The tennis court has been removed and a well is depicted against the chimney in the northeast corner of the mill yard.

The southern area of the Site has been totally changed by 1967 (**Appendix 2.6**), whilst the northern half appears to have undergone no additional development still being an area of open ground. The former millpond, row of cottages along Shepley Street and buildings comprising Warth Mill in the southwest section of the Site have been removed. They have been replaced by the factory buildings that survive today, with an area of open ground covered by tarmac/concrete

towards the west. The west-east footpath has been removed and a fixed boundary at this location is indicated by a solid line on the map.

The proceeding OS maps (**Appendix 2.7-2.8**) depict no major changes apart from the addition of an extension to the eastern end of the 1960s factory in the south part of the Site.

7 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS

THE SETTING

The setting of the Site is represented to the west by the 17th to 18th-century village comprising Old Glossop (**Appendix 2.3**), which is a Conservation Area. Characteristic elements are the use of stone as a building material, for walling, window and door details and as a roof covering. The varieties of building forms from differing dates, (**Appendix 6.4**), are arranged around a network of narrow streets that rise and fall with the topography of the land. A notable contrast to the built fabric of the Conservation Area, are a series of interconnected streams associated with the former mills, protected behind sandstone walls. There has been a limited amount of infill development dating from the 20th century in gardens and open spaces, however this does not significantly detract from the Conservation area as a whole.

To the east of the Site, the setting is dominated by large factory sheds, with a mixture of walling materials, and roof coverings. They incorporate elements of former 19th-century mill structures, notably the four-storey warehouse (**Appendix 6.1**) fronting Shepley Street, and surviving sections of stone boundary walling. Attached to the 19th-century mill building is a 1960s office block, which is four-storeys in height with glass walling and metal framed detailing. This later development offers a stark contrast to the adjacent Conservation Area.

Shepley Street is bounded to the south by the Shelf Brook (**Appendix 6.1**), with on-street parking being popular along the north side of the street adjacent to the metal fence (**Appendix 6.2**) of the proposed development Site.

The northern part of the Site is surrounded on two sides by industrial steel fencing, with the rear gardens of properties along Hope Street (**Appendix 6.6**) and Wesley Street (**Appendix 6.7-6.8**) to the north and west. Whilst these gardens are within the Conservation Area, the range of outbuildings and choice of fencing that defines them, is notably varied and clearly represents an individual choice of materials, rather than a unified scheme. These houses are two-storeys in height, however the former Methodist Chapel in Wesley Street (**Appendix 6.7**) and the Parish Church (**Appendix 6.8**) to the west are both historic elements of the surrounding landscape that can be viewed from within the Site.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Previous archaeological impacts upon the Site are largely concentrated in the southern half of the proposed development area. The former millpond, cottages along Shepley Street and the Mill complex representing Warth Mill with its associated network of water management features, gasometer and flues associated with the chimney and boiler house will have impacted upon any pre-post-medieval buried archaeological resource.

BUILT HERITAGE

The existing structures on the Site (**Appendix 6.9-6.13**), date to the 1960s and comprise a steel and concrete framed industrial building, with large panels of mass brick walling and concrete detailing around window and doorway openings. This structure has no relevance to the surrounding Conservation Area, or to the historic context of Old Glossop and the former mills along Shelf Brook. A drystone wall forming the north boundary to the 1960s factory (**Appendix 6.14**), appears to correlate with a boundary feature on the 1880 OS map (**Appendix 2.1**), and is interpreted as the only 18th-19th century fabric that still stands above ground.

The only built elements within the north part of the proposed development Site, consist of steel security fencing along the east and southern boundary. This makes no contribution to the historic setting of the adjacent Conservation Area.

The principal adjacent structures that form part of the western boundary and eastern boundary to the Site are the former Wesley Street Methodist Chapel (**Appendix 6.3**) and four-storey mill building (**Appendix 6.1**) now encased within the later expansion of the adjacent Meadow Mills to the east.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING IMPACTS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

Existing impacts identified during this study comprise the following:

- *The Site would appear to have been an area of unimproved marginal grassland on the edge of the moors to the east of Glossop prior to the 18th century. Elements of the formal road network that exists today may have been initially laid out prior to this as a series of tracks and lanes.*
- *The northern part of the Site appears to have been left as an area of unimproved grassland, although the central area was utilized as a grass tennis court in the mid 20th century.*
- *A gasometer was positioned towards the central area of the Site, and any associated structures, flues or plant would have had a negative impact upon earlier features, either as physical destruction or contamination during the life of the gasometer, including the leaching of waste products into ground.*
- *The existing buildings were built in the 1950-60s, covering a former millpond. This activity would have truncated the millpond, the original construction of which will have had a negative impact upon the earlier historic landscape.*
- *The adjacent area of tarmac correlates with the position of a former complex of industrial mill structures, and a row of cottages along the Shepley Street frontage. The construction of these structures will have involved the excavation of footings and associated services, which will have had a negative impact upon any earlier remains that may have; the footings themselves should be regarded as having minimal heritage value.*

8 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed re-development of the Site for residential use includes the following activities which may have impact upon the potential archaeological resource contained within the Site:

- *Demolition and removal of existing 1960s factory buildings;*
- *Excavation, ground disturbance and compaction as a result of activities directly associated with the construction or ground remediation works.*

These activities could result in:

- *Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit;*
- *Permanent or temporary loss of the physical, and or/visual integrity of a feature;*
- *Damage to the resources as a result of ground excavation;*
- *Damage to the resources as a result of compaction, desiccation, or water-logging;*
- *Damage to the resources as a result of ground vibration caused by the construction of the proposed development.*

ARCHAEOLOGY – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

The proposed development comprises a scheme of new houses arranged around a central access road from Shepley Street, with spurs leading off for parking and additional access. Direct physical impacts upon the archaeological resource may include the excavation of foundation trenches, associated services and sewage. The requirements for flood prevention in the southern part of the Site, which is lower than the northern area, may involve the raising of ground levels, which will reduce the impact upon any buried archaeological resource in this area.

If any foundation, or intrusive trenches are necessary they are likely to encounter minimal archaeological features from the 18th-20th century within the southern half of the Site. Footings, or associated infrastructure from the former cottages and structures associated with the operation of Warth Mill, may, however, be encountered.

It should be noted that the demolition and subsequent redevelopment of the Site in the 1960s (**Appendix 3.6**) will have had an unknown impact upon any such remains.

The impact of the proposed development upon the northern part of the Site, which has remained as open ground since the 18th century, will have minimal impact in regards to the 18th-20th century human activity. The likelihood of encountering archaeological remains from earlier periods is deemed to be low, as no features from earlier occupation or activities have been previously identified within the Site boundary.

BUILT HERITAGE – VISUAL IMPACTS

The impact of the proposed development upon the built heritage within the Site will be negligible. This is principally because no features of significance remain standing above the ground within the development boundary. The impact upon designated and undesignated heritage assets adjacent to the Site and in visual association with the Site, will, however be greater. The street frontage along Shepley Street overlooking the Shelf Brook (**Appendix 6.2**) will be totally different from the existing industrial style railings, however the proposed development will recreate the character of the former terrace of cottages in this location demolished in the 1950s (**Appendix 3.2-3.4**). This new frontage will provide a uniformity to the streetscape which is currently nondescript and will complement the appearance of the Old Glossop Conservation Area immediately to the west, especially in respect to Wesley Street.

The proposed development will form a direct visual link with the extant 19th-century mill structure within the Meadow Mill complex to the east. A sympathetic range of constructional materials will enhance the street scene and encourage improved visual permeability along Shepley Street (**Appendix 6.1**).

There will be negligible impact to the existing street frontage along Hope Street demarking the northern boundary to the proposed development Site. The access route between Nos.23 and 23a (**Appendix 6.5**), which is currently an area of waste ground with dumped building materials and unmanaged vegetation, will be transformed into a pedestrian footway with sympathetic planting providing a welcoming entrance and new access route through the Site to Shepley Street.

At present the principal built heritage assets that will be impacted by the proposed development are along the western boundary of the Site, which coincides with the eastern edge of the Old Glossop Conservation Area. There are occasional borrowed views from Wesley Street and Hope Street into the Site, which whilst giving the appearance of open space today, following development will be impacted upon by the massing of the new housing that is proposed. This impact will, however, be greatly minimized by the use of suitable materials that confirm to the character of the Conservation Area and thus provide a continuum of the existing appearance of buildings, rather than the present unsightly juxtaposition of architectural styles.

Views from within the proposed development Site towards the west and into the Conservation Area will also be impacted. The steeple of the Parish Church of All Saints (SMR 6126) (**Appendix 6.8**) and the view of the rear of the former Wesley Street Methodist Chapel (SMR 6190) (**Appendix 6.7**) will be affected. The positioning of the new houses with gardens of differing sizes, will, however, ensure that views through the Site to the Parish Church will still be maintained. The rear of the Chapel will be greatly enhanced, by the creation of a landscaped open area in this location; whilst it will be used for parking, it will form a new setting to the Chapel and integrate it into the proposed scheme.

Surrounding the millpond along the eastern boundary of the Site, is a metal security fence, which detracts from the historic setting of this feature. The proposed development will provide an

opportunity to enhance the setting, although the millpond itself is beyond the development boundary.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Site reflects aspects of the Post Medieval development of Old Glossop, principally associated with industrial expansion during the later part of the 18th century. There are no recorded archaeological remains within the Site boundary, although within a 1km search area find-spots of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval material have been identified, but their potential for surviving within the Site is Low.

The site is within 120m of the Church of All Saints and the medieval core of Old Glossop. Whilst this settlement may have extended to the east to incorporate the Site, no evidence has been identified to corroborate this possibility. The potential for Medieval remains is, therefore, deemed to be low.

The likelihood of later 18th to 19th-century remains is interpreted as being moderate to high. The archive records and map evidence demonstrate that a mill was built in the southern part of the proposed development Site in the 1780s, with an integrated infrastructure of water management features. The historic photographs and mapping also indicates that following their demolition in the 1950s, the ground appears to have been leveled and either covered with the existing hard standing of tarmac and concrete, or built upon by the existing single-storey factory building. The destructive nature of this demolition and construction activity should also be considered in regards to the truncation of any remains that may survive below ground level.

CONCLUSION

The proposed residential development adjacent to the eastern edge of the Old Glossop Conservation Area will remove an unsightly factory building (**Appendix 6.9-6.13**) and metal fence along Shepley street (**Appendix 6.2**), and recreate an element of the former 19th-century character of this former cotton manufacturing district.

The scale and massing of the proposed development will respect the surrounding buildings, although specific reference should be made to the treatment of access onto Hope Street to the north and Shepley Street to the South. The principal adjacent heritage assets are the remaining structures from the Meadow Mill complex to the east and the Methodist Chapel and Church Spire to the west. The proposed development enhances the rear setting of these structures and is likely to enhance their existing setting, enabling an appreciation of their significance to be understood and 'read' by a wider group within the local community than at present.

In summary, the archaeological potential of the Site varies from the north to south. As a result of the proposed methodology for construction of the proposed development, there will be a requirement to raise ground levels in places and cut into the ground in others. The impact upon the buried archaeological resource will therefore be relatively minimal.

The potential for the survival of archaeological remains from all periods prior to the Post medieval is deemed to be **negligible**. The survival of remains from the Post medieval/Modern period in the south area of the Site is deemed to be **high**; within the north area it is deemed to be **negligible**; and in the central area as **moderate**.

FURTHER WORKS

No further recording of the existing built structures dating to mid 20th century is deemed to be relevant to this application.

Whilst this study has identified the potential for sub-surface remains to be present in the southwest section of the site associated with the former Warth Mill and its associated workers cottages, including a gasometer and chimney, this has not been confirmed, as no geotechnical data is currently available. The archaeological monitoring of such works, should they be required should be in the form of an archaeological watching brief. Thus, it may be possible to confirm their levels of survival, and particular significance in regards to the wider development of Glossop.

If any features are identified, then it may be possible to incorporate them within the proposed scheme, thus to preserve them *in-situ* and to mitigate against the need to excavate, or record them in their entirety.

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- *Map of Lord Howard's reservoirs at Swinshaw, 1840s/50s*
- *Poor Law Map, 1857*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1880, 1:500 County Series Town Plan*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1881, 1:2,500, Sur. 1881, Rev. 1881*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1898, 1:2,500, Sur. 1898, Rev. 1898*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1898, 1:2,500, Sur. 1898, Rev. 1898*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1921, 1:2,500, Sur. 1921, Rev. 1921*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1967, 1:2,500, Sur. 1967, Rev. 1967*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1975, 1:1,250, Sur. 1974, Rev. 1974*
- *Solid Edition Geological Map of Britain, 1981, 1:50 000, Sheet 86*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1994, 1:1,250, Sur. 1994, Rev. 1994*
- *Ordnance Survey Mastermap, 2012, 1:1,250*

DOCUMENTS IN DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

- *D5162/16/8-15 1921-1925 (conveyances of farms and dwelling houses)*
- *D3705/117/1-17 1875-1930 (Miscellaneous correspondence, Shepley Spinning Co Ltd)*
- *D2448 A/PI 26/3 1928 (Copy conveyance)*

DIRECTORIES CONSULTED

- *Bulmer, T & Co (History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire): 1895*
- *Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire: 1881, 1887, 1891, 1908, 1912, 1928, 1936*

CENSUS RECORDS

- *Parish of Glossop, Municipal Ward of All Saints, 1871*
- *Parish of Glossop, Municipal Ward of All Saints, 1891*

INTERNET RESOURCES

- ADS: www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk
- British History Online: www.british-history.ac.uk
- British Library: www.catalogue.bl.uk
- East Midlands Regional Research Framework:
http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/tpa/research/project3/Post-Medieval_11-11-10.pdf
- Glossop Heritage Trust: www.glossopheritage.co.uk
- High Peak Borough Council Adopted Local Plan:
<http://www.highpeak.gov.uk/hp/council-services/local-development>
- Images of England: www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- Images of Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire:
www.picturethepast.org.uk
- Government Legislation and Guidance: www.legislation.gov.uk
- National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a
- Old Glossop: www.old-glossop.com

ARCHIVES CONSULTED

- Archaeology Data Service - York
- British Library - London
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record – Darley Dale
- Derbyshire Local Studies Library – Matlock
- Derbyshire Record Office – Matlock
- Glossop Local History Library
- National Archives - Kew
- National Monuments Record – Swindon

PLANNING AND LEGISLATION

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
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- Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), March 2010
- Local Development Framework. 2009. Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy (March)

11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

APPENDIX 2 – HISTORIC MAPPING

APPENDIX 3 – HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 4 – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 5 – ARCHIVE MATERIAL

APPENDIX 6 – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

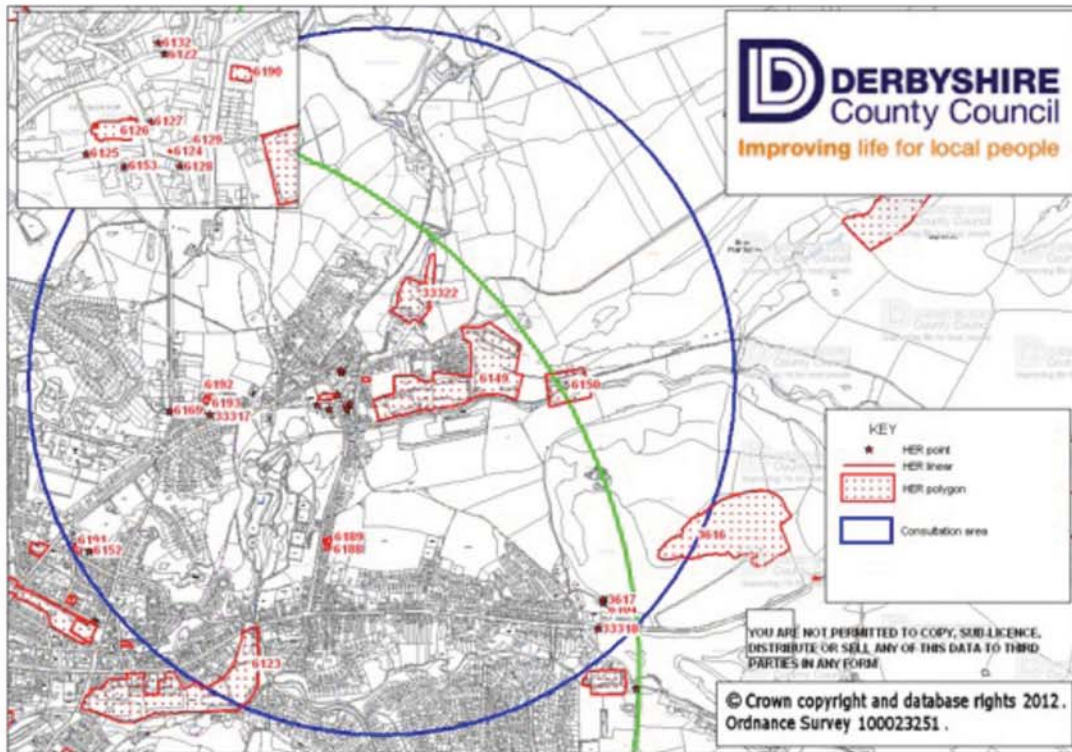
Appendix 1.1

DERBYSHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD ENTRIES

HER No.	Site Name	Location	Monument Type	Date
Prehistoric				
3617 - MDR654	Bronze Age cremation, Hurst Croft, Shire Hill	SK 0494 9426	CREMATION, URN	Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC
Roman				
6104 - MDR650	Roman Coin, Shire Hill	SK 0494 9425	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
Medieval				
6126 - MDR648	All Saints' Church, Church Street	SK 09 SW 8	CHURCH	
6125 - MDR647	All Saints, Churchyard Cross Base	SK 0413 9481	CHURCH YARD CROSS	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
6124 - MDR652	The Old Cross	SK 0420 9481	MARKET CROSS	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
6153 - MDR694	Stone carvings, Vicarage garden	SK 041 947	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
Post Medieval				
6129 - MDR679	No. 16 and 18 (Old Manor House) Old Cross	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1625 AD
6150 - MDR691	"The Tanyard"	SK 048 948	TANNERY?	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1800 AD
6122 - MDR675	Rolfe's Mill	SK 042 949	MILL	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
3616 - MDR704	Shire Hill Quarry	SK 052 944	QUARRY	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
6169 - MDR9170	Smithy Bar, former tollhouse	SK 03710 94794	TOLL HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
6132 - MDR682	Nos 12 and 14 Well Gate	SK 042 949	HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD
6128 - MDR678	No 14 Old Cross	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1725 AD
6127 - MDR677	28-36 Church Street	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Post Medieval to Unknown - 1638 AD
6149 - MDR690	Meadow Mills, Shepley Street	SK 044 949	COTTON MILL, MILL POND	Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1900 AD
33322 - MDR13181	Hawkshead Mill	SK 0439 9513	COTTON MILL, MILL POND	Post Medieval - 1791 AD to 1900 AD
33317 - MDR12808	Trough, Church Street	SK 0382 9478	TROUGH, WEL	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1900 AD
33318 - MDR12809	Trough (remains of), Sheffield Road	SK 0492 9417	TROUGH	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1900 AD
6190 - MDR12240	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wesley Street	SK 0427 9488	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval - 1812 AD to 1813 AD
6189 - MDR12239	Former Wesleyan Chapel, Manor Park Road	SK 0415 9442	SUNDAY SCHOOL, WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval - 1836 AD
6192 - MDR12259	All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Church Street	SK 0383 9483	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	Post Medieval - 1836 AD
6193 - MDR12260	Presbytery, Royle House, Church Street	SK 0381 9482	PRIESTS HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1836 AD
6123 - MDR676	Howardtown Mills, High Street	SK 03712 94050	FULLING MILL, MILL POND, WATERMILL, SPINNING, COTTON, STEAM MILL, WEAVING SHED	Post Medieval - 1850 AD
6188 - MDR12238	Former Chapel (Free United Methodist), Manor Park Road	SK 0415 9440	UNITED METHODIST FREE CHAPEL	Post Medieval - 1860 AD
6191 - MDR12255	Former Unitarian Chapel, Fitzalan Street	SK 0345 9440	UNITARIAN CHAPEL,	Post Medieval - 1874 AD to 1895 AD
Unknown Date				
6152 - MDR693	Celtic heads, Fitzalan Street	SK 034 943	FINDSPOT	Unknown date
Data Supplied on 18th April 2012.				

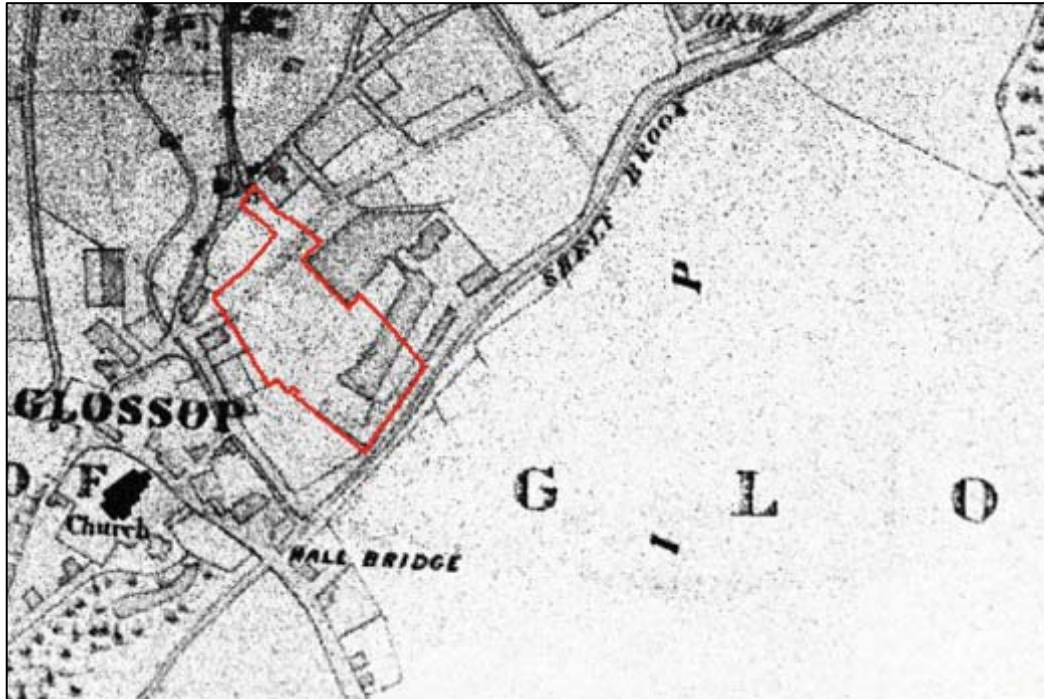
Appendix 1.2

LOCATION OF HER SITES AS OF 18TH APRIL 2012. REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



Appendix 2.1

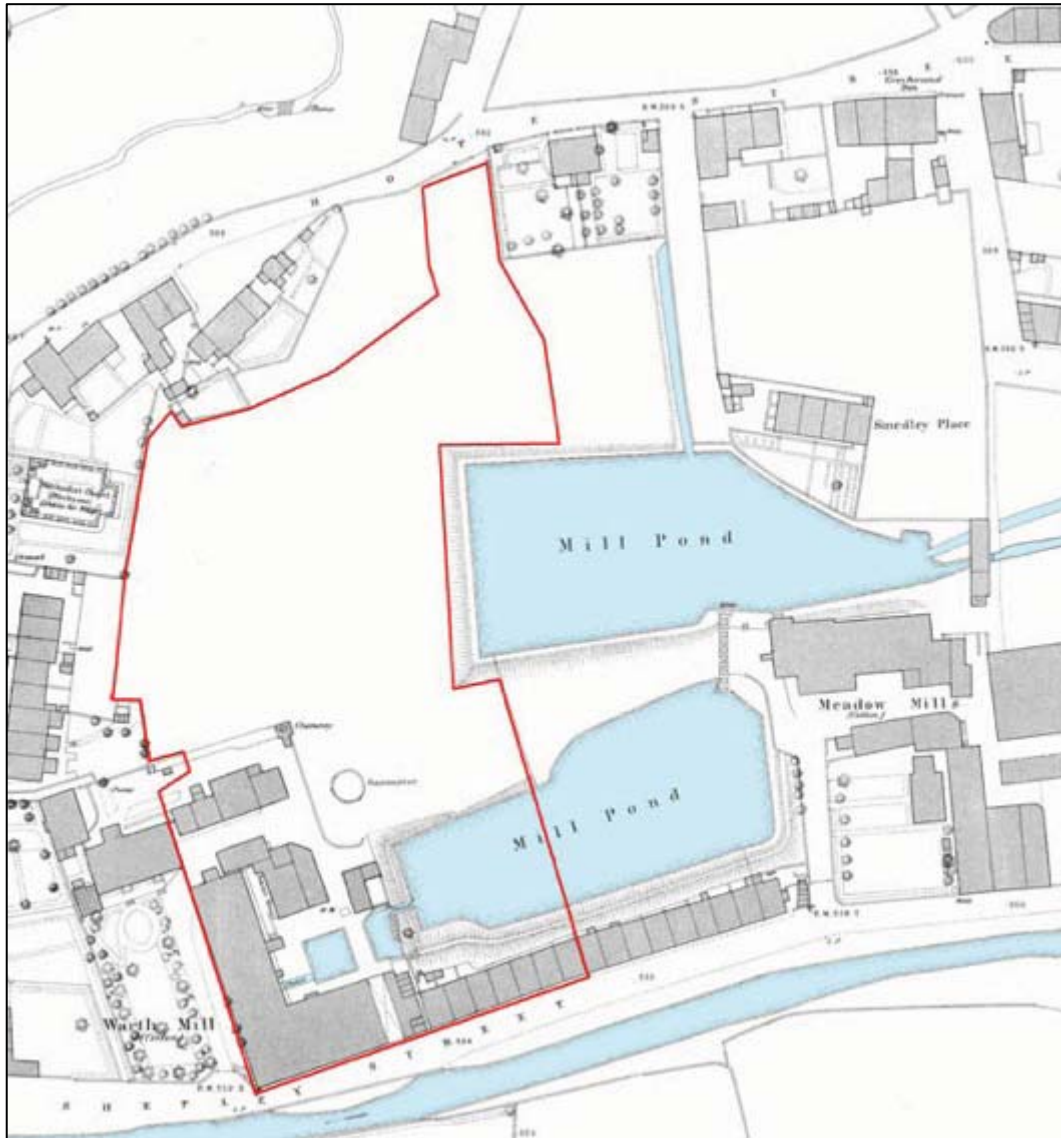
EXTRACT FROM C. 1840 WATERWORKS MAP



Extract from map drawn for waterworks implemented by Lord Howard at Swinshaw, c. 1840s. Reproduced with permission of Mike Harding Brown © GLAS

Appendix 2.2

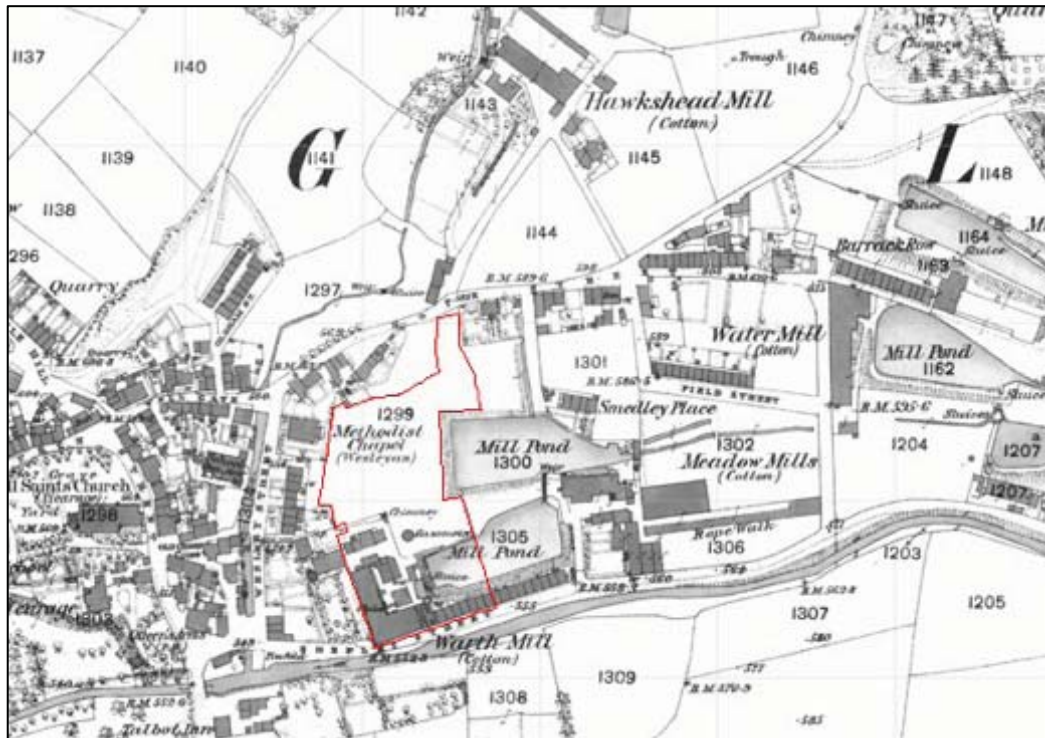
EXTRACT FROM 1880 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1880 Ordnance Survey map, 1:500 Country Series Town Plan. Blue colour added to aid interpretation.
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Appendix 2.3

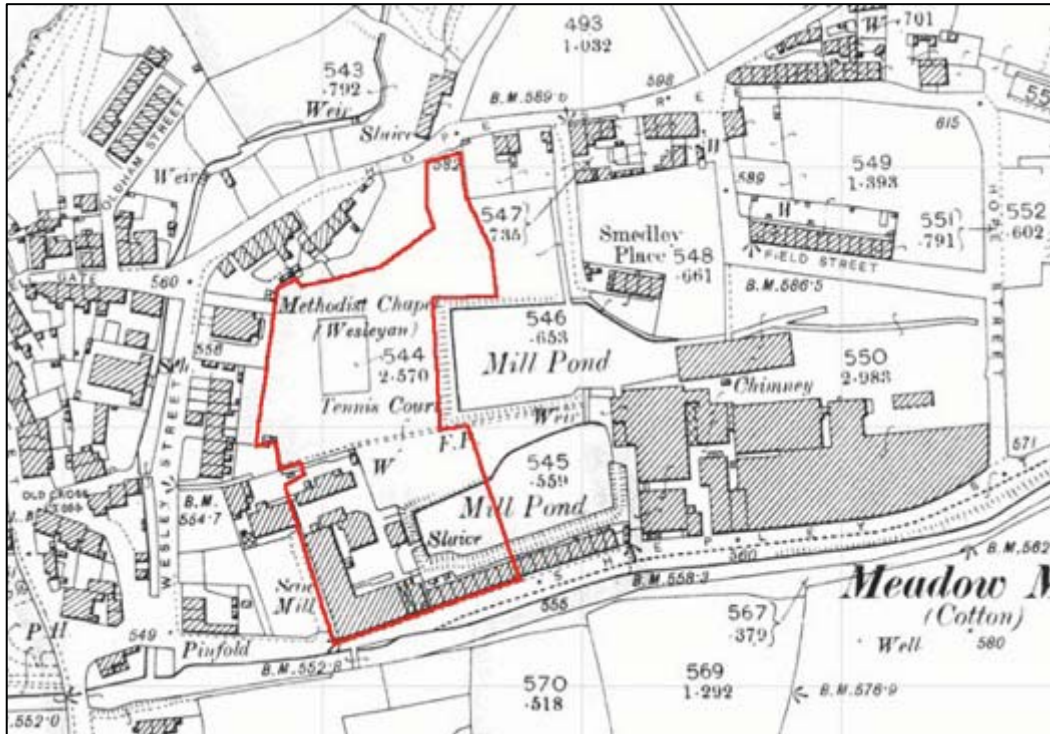
EXTRACT FROM 1881 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1881 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 2.4

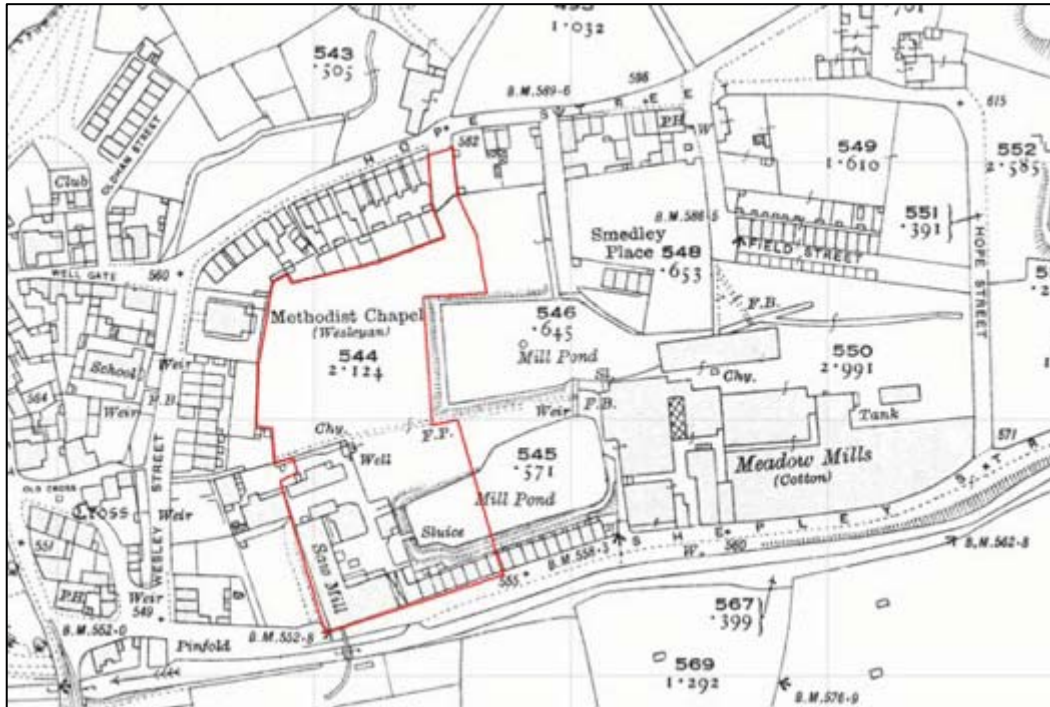
EXTRACT FROM 1889 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1889 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 2.5

EXTRACT FROM 1921 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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Appendix 2.6

EXTRACT FROM 1967 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1967 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 2.7

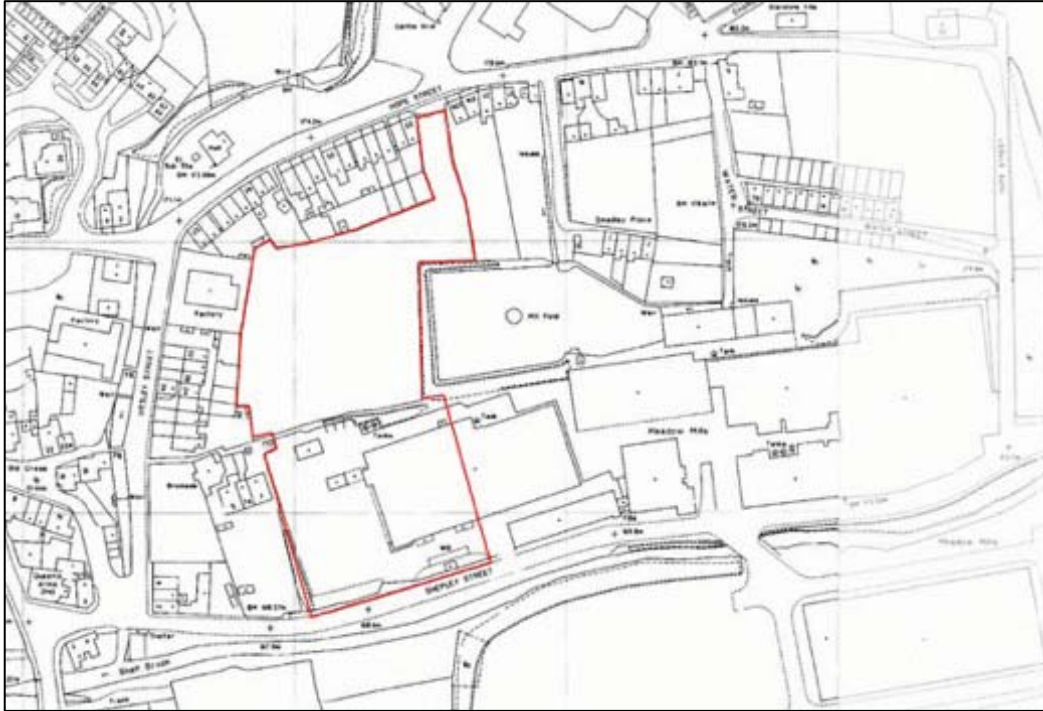
EXTRACT FROM 1975 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1975 Ordnance Survey map, 1:1,250. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 2.8

EXTRACT FROM 1992 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1992 Ordnance Survey map, 1:1,250. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 3.1

Early 20th century photograph looking northeast along Shelf Brook; note the four-storey range from Warth Mill on left hand side of stream.



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Appendix 3.2

Former cottages along Shepley Street in advanced state of decay, c.1940s.



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Appendix 3.3

View along Shepley Street, looking east towards Meadow Mills, c.1940s.



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Appendix 3.4

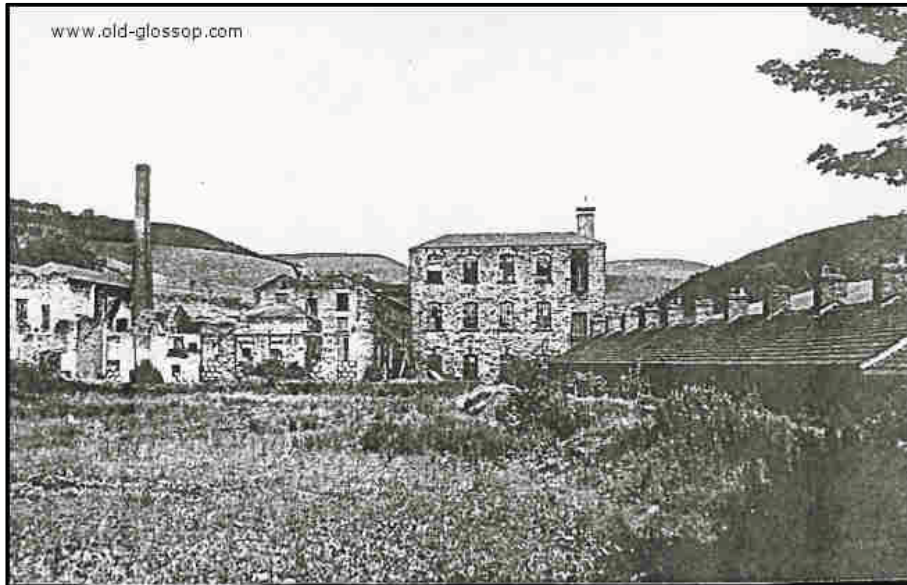
View along Shepley Street, looking east towards Meadow Mills prior to demolition.



Reproduced with permission of Ivan Bell © The Old Glossop Website

Appendix 3.5

View of across former millpond, looking east towards Meadow Mills.



Reproduced with permission of Ivan Bell © The Old Glossop Website

Appendix 3.6

Demolition of cottages and Wrath Mill, looking northeast, c.1950s.



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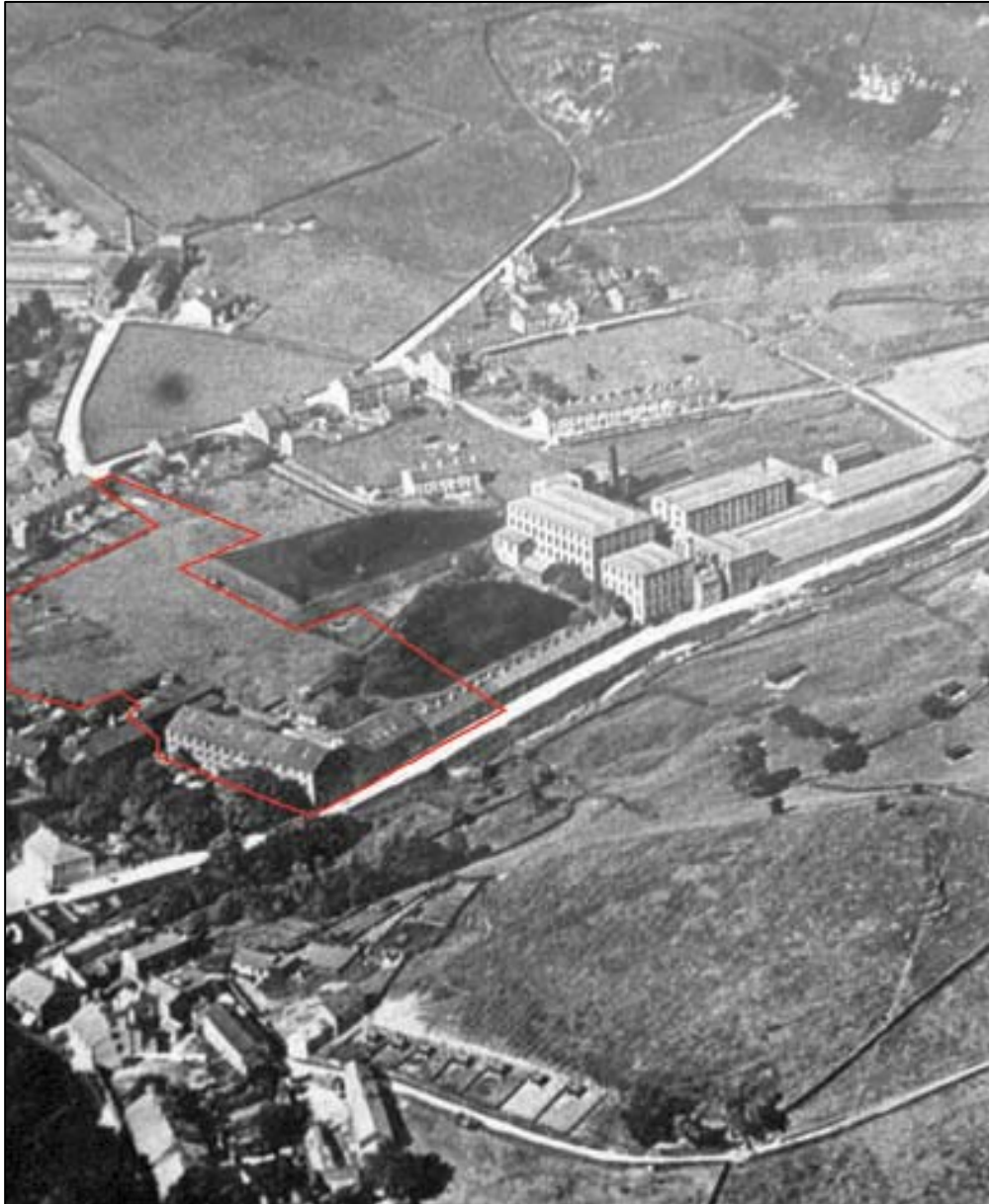
Appendix 4.1

ENGLISH HERITAGE NMR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE AS ON 20TH APRIL 2012.

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	168	P	SK 038 956	21	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	169	P	SK 044 956	21	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	243	P	SK 045 941	22	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	244	P	SK 037 941	22	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
OS/66172	9344	V	186	P	SK 039 950	20	21 JUL 1966	7500	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66172	9344	V	187	P	SK 045 950	20	21 JUL 1966	7500	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70379	9348	V	238	P	SK 042 949	12	23 SEP 1970	7000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/71463	11863	V	31	P	SK 045 950	3	05 SEP 1971	5000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/71463	11863	V	32	P	SK 041 950	3	05 SEP 1971	5000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91204	13876	VB	409	P	SK 043 948	12	30 AUG 1991	5900	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92319	14114	V	71	P	SK 043 947	6	18 MAY 1992	6400	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00038	23241	V	104	N	SK 044 948	5	30 MAR 2000	6000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
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Appendix 4.2

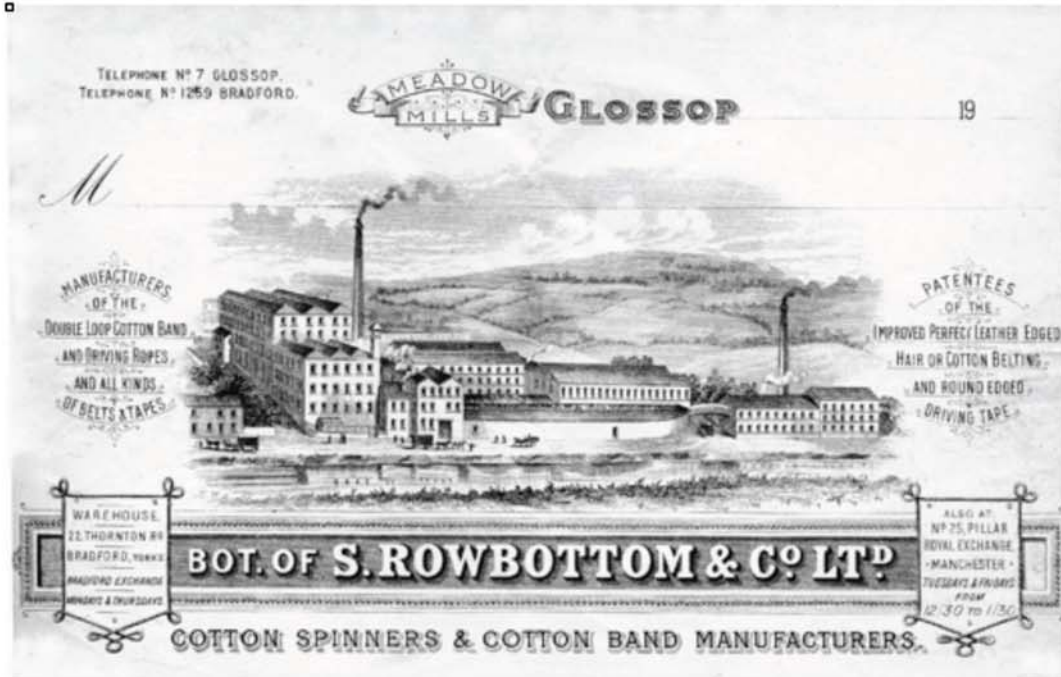
Aerial Photograph of Site, c.1900, (Proposed development marked in red).



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Appendix 5.1

LETTERHEAD FOR MEADOW MILLS, c. 1900



APPENDIX 5.1 – ARCHIVE MATERIAL, LETTERHEAD

Appendix 6.1

View looking southwest from Meadow Mills. Shepley Street and Shelf Brook to the left.



Appendix 6.2

View looking along Shepley Street from the south entrance to the Site.



Appendix 6.3

Wesley Street elevation of former Methodist Chapel looking east.



Appendix 6.4

View looking south across remaining millpond forming east boundary to Site.



Appendix 6.5

View looking north towards Site entrance at 23-23a Hope Street.



Appendix 6.6

View of rear of houses along Hope Street forming boundary to Conservation Area.



Appendix 6.7

View of rear of Chapel on Wesley Street, looking west across the north of the Site.



Appendix 6.8

View across northern area of Site looking west to Spire of All Saints Church.



Appendix 6.9

Detail of concrete hardstanding along Shepley Street entrance; Meadow Mills to the rear.



Appendix 6.10

View from Shepley Street Entrance looking north across site of former Warth Mill.



Appendix 6.11

Detail of hoist tower and loading rails in 1960s factory, with main factory to the rear.



Appendix 6.12

View of roadway forming northern edge of 1960s factory, looking east.



Appendix 6.13

Brick tanks and sheds along north boundary of 1960s factory Site.



Appendix 6.14

Surviving drystone wall from north boundary of demolished Wrath Mill, looking east.

