



**Archaeological
Research
Services Ltd**

Kinderlee Mill, Chisworth, Glossop

Desk-Based Assessment and Building Recording



ARS Ltd Report 2006/22
June 2006

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment and level 2 building recording of the Kinderlee former cotton mill, Chisworth, Derbyshire.

Kinderlee Mill was constructed in 1804, and underwent extension and conversion until some point before the first documented map of the area, the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition of 1878. At this point, barring minor alterations, the mill had a similar form to that which can be seen today. By the 1980's at the latest, though probably by the mid 20th century, the mill was used only for light industry and by 1997 had fallen derelict.

There is a lack of documentary evidence for Kinderlee Mill and very little about it can be discerned from the sources and resources consulted. The building survey recorded the remaining fabric of the mill and noted that it had undergone a number of extensions between its construction and the first recorded maps at the close of the 19th century.

1. Introduction

1.1 This document reports the findings of a desk-based assessment and building recording undertaken by James Brightman and Richard Chatterton of Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Balfour Homes Ltd. The work focused on the now derelict Kinderlee Mill site, a former cotton mill and later printworks outside Chisworth, Derbyshire.

2. Location, Land Use and Geology

2.1 Kinderlee Mill is located at SJ 9959 9228. It lies 150m north of Chisworth village in the valley formed by a brook that flows westwards into the River Etherow 1km north west of the mill.

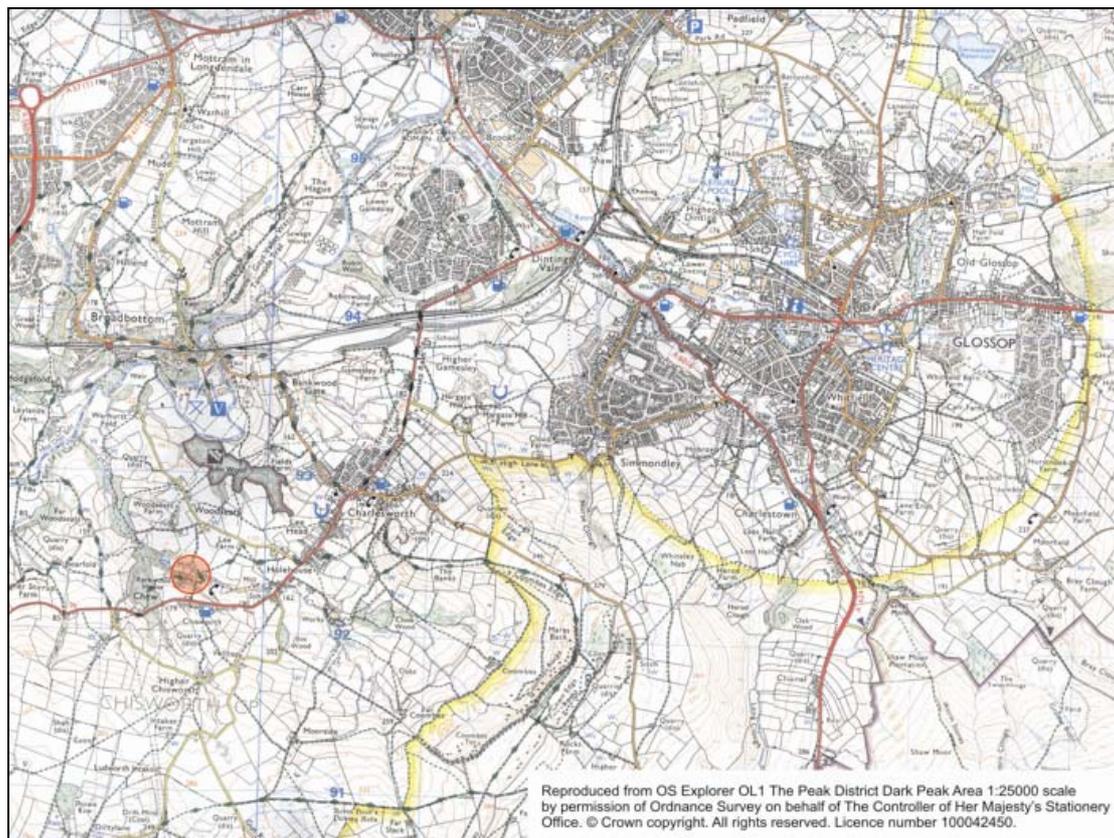


Fig. 1 Location of Kinderlee Mill site.

2.2 The Derbyshire County Council Historical Landscape Assessment categorises the site as 'industrial' landscape type, noting the name of Kinderlee Mill and that it is present by the late 19th century (see Appendix One), and also categorises the mill pond under the landscape type of 'reservoir'. The land to the north and the south surrounding the Kinderlee Mill site is noted as 'enclosure of unknown date – with irregular fields'. To the south, it is noted that the irregular enclosures were established before 1898 and that there has been small-scale subdivision of enclosures through the 20th century, probably as a part of housing development.

2.3 The site lies on boulder clay which overlies interbedded sandstones of the Lower Coal Measures (BGS 1993).

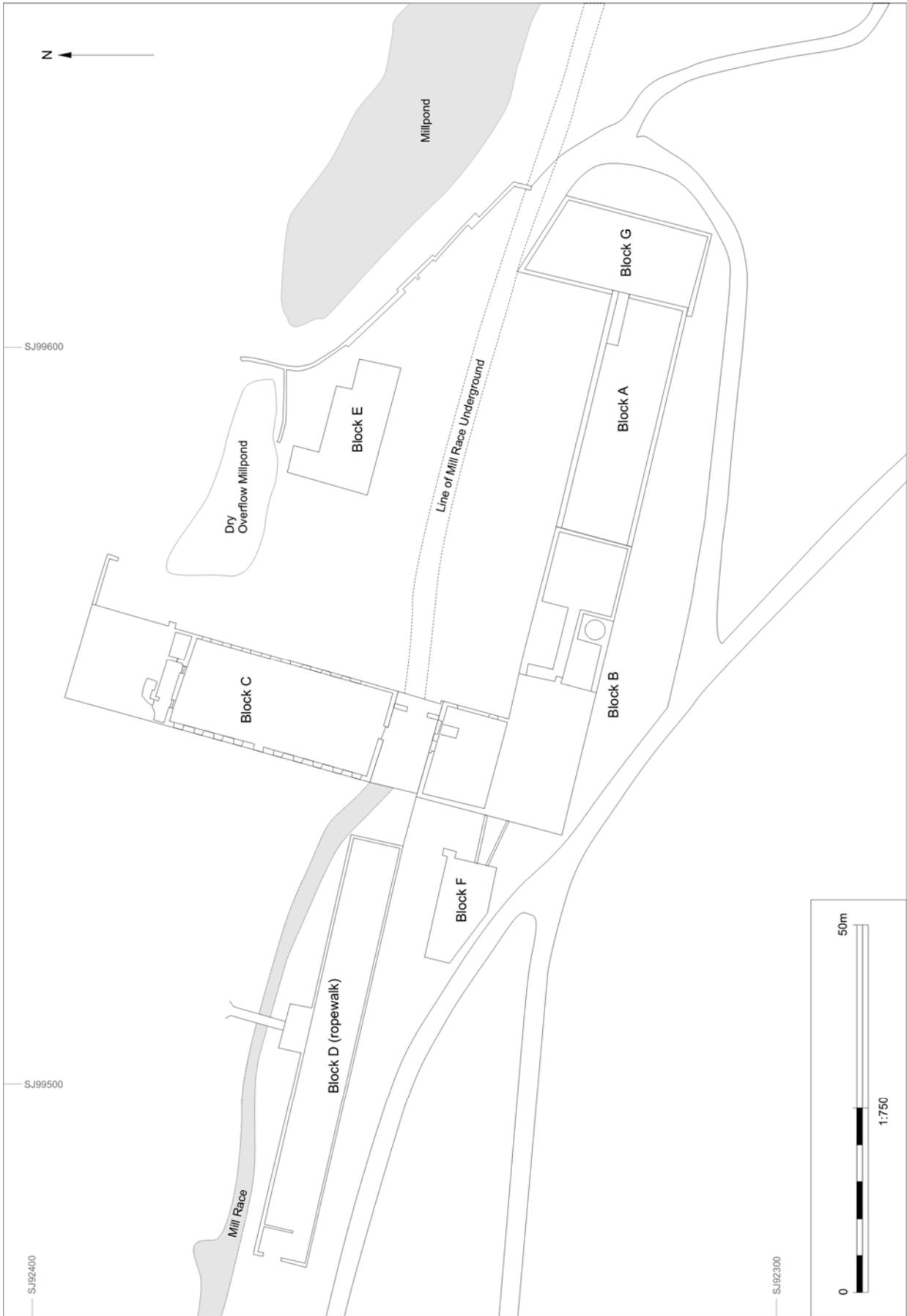


Fig. 2 Plan of Site

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of this desk-based assessment and building survey is to summarise and synthesise the available archaeological and historical resource available for the study area and assess the impact of development upon that resource.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The following is a list of sources and resources consulted for this desk-based assessment:
- Derbyshire SMR, and the NMR.
 - National Building Records.
 - Historic Landscape Character Information provided by the Derbyshire County Council.
 - Plans and maps of the site and its environs including Ordnance Survey maps up to the present day, and historical pictorial and surveyed maps.
 - Place name evidence.
 - Historical documents and photographs held by the Derbyshire County Records Office, Matlock, Glossop Library (Local History Section), and the Glossop Heritage Centre.
 - Relevant archaeological archive reports housed online in the OASIS database.
 - Archaeological and historical journals and books.
 - Trade and business directories.
 - Geotechnical data (none available).
- 4.6 The assessment of the archaeological and historical resource is undertaken in the following sections:
- Chronological assessment of the resource by period
 - Prehistoric (-AD43)
 - Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)
 - Early Medieval (AD410 – AD 1066)
 - Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)
 - Post-Medieval – Modern (AD 1539 – Present Day)
- 4.7 The relevant legal framework and planning context relating to this assessment is set out by the following documents:
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment)
 - Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)

5. Assessment Results

5.1 Historical Overview

5.1.1 Prehistoric

The prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c.650,000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10,500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c.2500BC), the Bronze Age (c.2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

Palaeolithic life and settlement was based on a hunter-gatherer society and seasonal adaptation to the climatic conditions of the last Ice Age. The presence of Palaeolithic peoples in the archaeological record is rare in Britain and their technology is defined by stone tools and bone or antler implements. Recent work at Cresswell Crags has revealed the first examples of Late Upper Palaeolithic cave art in the British Isles. The retreat of the Ice sheets 12,500 years ago and the warming of the climate is seen as the start of the Mesolithic period where Britain was transformed not only from a tundra landscape to one of rich deciduous woodland, but also from an extension of NW Europe to an island archipelago. This period is again characterised by a hunter-gatherer subsistence lifestyle, though there is evidence for exploitation of different types of plants and animals than before and limited land management. Recent work in Northumberland has shown that in some parts of Britain, the lifestyle of later Mesolithic peoples may have been more sedentary and less nomadic than previously thought (Waddington in press). In the North Derbyshire Dark Peak area, there are a number of Mesolithic sites known from the moorland between 220 and 550m OD (Hart 1984, 33).

The Neolithic period is traditionally seen as the period when agriculture and a more sedentary existence was adopted in the British Isles. The technology of the Neolithic is characterised by new types of stone tools including ground and polished stone axe heads and the introduction of ceramics.

The Bronze Age is characterised by the emergence of metalworking in Britain with copper and bronze artefacts found. Evidence for copper mining has been determined from a radiocarbon dating of a mining tool found at Ecton, Staffordshire (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.7). This period also sees the emergence of a more settled economy seemingly based on intensive arable production and formalized field systems, including widespread expansion, and later abandonment of the uplands.

The Iron Age is characterised in the archaeological record by the emergence of more elaborate metalworking and the introduction of iron artefacts, though no evidence for Iron Age activity exists around the Kinderlee Mill site (Hart 1984, 72).

5.1.2 Romano-British

The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. The north of Britain including the area of the Hope Valley was under Roman control by the end of the 70's AD and AD122 the northern boundary of the Roman Empire had been established by the building of Hadrian's Wall. The Roman period is characterised in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth and timber construction of the late prehistoric period. A short distance to the north of the mill site lies the Roman fort of Melandra Castle. Melandra Castle lies at an important strategic point, roughly equidistant from the fortlet at Castleshaw in Saddleworth and Roman Manchester to the north and west; and

also equidistant from the town of Buxton (*Aquae Arnemetiae*) and the fort at Brough (Navio) to the south and south-east (Frere 1978, 150). One of the key reasons for the Roman occupation of Derbyshire was the rich Derbyshire lead orefield, and the roads and forts (such as *Navio* and its vicus, and the fort at Melandra Castle) were part of the infrastructure for the lead industry. The Roman lead mining site of Lutadarum is known to exist in the Derbyshire orefield from inscribed lead ingots found across the Empire, but has never been satisfactorily located (Lane 1986, 97-99).

5.1.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval period began when the Romans withdrew. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The period covers the reimposition of native British kingdoms along the old tribal boundaries of pre-Roman Britain and the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from northern Europe and Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms founded by the invaders were in turn invaded by the Danes in the latter part of the Early Medieval period, and the Early Medieval comes to a close with the Norman Conquest and the defeat of the last Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings. The Early Medieval period saw the reintroduction of Christianity and the founding of the earliest churches date from this period. In Derbyshire, the withdrawal of the Romans did not affect the mining industry, and despite poor documentary evidence, we know that mining was widespread and well-established (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.7). Although there are no finds or sites relating to the early medieval period around the mill site, the villages of Chisworth and Charlesworth are both established by the time of the Domesday Book and are recorded as *Chisewrde* and *Cheueneswrde*, the celtic *wrde* element suggesting an early foundation for the settlements of possibly the 7th century (Hart 1984, 116).

5.1.4 Medieval

The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still there today. The majority of the medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground too. As well as the traces of agriculture, documentary and archaeological evidence shows the widespread continuation of lead mining. There was a great demand for lead in the Medieval period due to the boom in church and cathedral construction (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.9).

5.1.5 Post Medieval – Modern

The Post Medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the medieval period up until the present day and the majority of archaeological and historical sites and monuments are from this period. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18th and 19th centuries. The movement toward 'Enclosure' of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today but also

provided a number of maps and charts showing the Enclosures which are of use in tracing the evolution of a landscape. The modern period is generally acknowledged as beginning with the Industrial Revolution in the mid-late 18th century. This time saw the genesis of machine power and mass-production, and changed the face of Britain. The increase in demand for raw materials and agricultural produce to feed the engines and people, along with the advent of the railways and the boom in canal transport, shaped the North Derbyshire area into the landscape which is familiar today. In the area around the mill site, the dominant industry was the cotton and fabric industry and the majority of mills represent this. The first textile mill was the Derby Silk Mill opened in the early 18th century (Nixon 1969, 173), and this provided the impetus that was needed to start an industry that relied on readily available natural resources. The late 18th – early 19th century saw a huge boom in the construction of mills and this period of rapid growth in the cotton industry has been described as “the most dramatic proof of an industrial revolution” (Edwards 1967, ix). In the Glossop area in 1784 there was one mill, in c.1809 there were 54 cotton spinning mills in this region of the north-west, half of all the cotton mills in the country (Nixon 1969, 255). The Kinderlee Mill site was one of these ‘boom’ mills and was constructed in 1804, a period of fluctuating export due to the uncertainties of the war in Europe, but one which gave way to a period of high prosperity through exports to the newly independent America (Edwards 1967, 16; App. 4 Fig. b).

5.2 Chronological Assessment of the Site

- 5.2.1 All remaining archaeology on the Kinderlee Mill site relates to the mill itself and the post-medieval and modern industry on the site. There are no records of the presence of archaeological remains dating to any earlier periods.
- 5.2.2 The first map recording Kinderlee Mill is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area in 1878 (Appendix One). This map illustrates the mill in an almost identical groundplan to that which remains today. The key differences in groundplan are that the north façade of Block B is built out to accommodate the workings of the furnace – the remains of which can be still be seen on the ground – and that Block A is absent, with a building of similar size standing immediately to the north of Block A’s current position. The 1878 Ordnance Survey map shows the mill as ‘Kinderlee Mill (Cotton)’.
- 5.2.3 On the 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Appendix One) Blocks A and B are wider than they appear now and Block G is smaller than at present as it does not butt onto the end of Block A.. On the Ordnance Survey Plan of 1898, the Mill is noted as manufacturing ‘cotton and rope’. The two Ordnance Survey plans of the site show that although there was minor development of the site around the period of the late 19th century and later, the layout was predominantly established by the 1878 map. Any major conversion work such as a change from water to furnace power took place pre-1878, as did all extensions and additions observed as part of the building survey.
- 5.2.4 There is a paucity of evidence relating to Kinderlee mill. The entry within the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (4105 – MDR62) draws all evidence from the two Ordnance Survey maps already discussed and a single entry in a Gazetteer of Industrial Archaeological sites in Derbyshire:

“A 3 storey gritstone cotton mill built 1804 in the deep valley of a tributary of the Etherow. Formerly owned by the Harrison family...and subsequently the Ratcliffes...and known as a cotton band manufactory. Now in light industrial use (printing)” (Fowkes 1984, 18).

- 5.2.5 The SMR entry is for three separate sites within the Kinderlee Mill complex. These are the mill itself, the ropewalk (Block D) and a ‘gas holder’ noted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.
- 5.2.6 By 1997, all industry at the mill had ceased and it had fallen derelict. In an article from the Glossop Chronicle (August 1997), a picture of the mill shows that, despite the derelict nature of the site, the vast majority of the windows in Block C still contained their wooden window frames which have since been removed. The original window frames were six-panelled on the ground, second and third floors, while the window frames in the first floor contained 24 panels each.
- 5.2.7 The ownership of the mill, as outlined above in the Gazetteer by Fowkes (1984, 18) can be roughly traced through the Derbyshire trade directories. The earliest recorded owner of the mill was Benjamin Harrison, with a ‘Harrison Wright’ recorded in Bagshaw’s 1846. After the Harrisons, the mill was controlled by the Ratcliffes in all further mentions in the Derbyshire trade directories. The trade directory evidence is tabulated in Appendix Two.

6. Results of Building Survey

6.1 Block A

- 6.1.1 Block A is a long single hall in which the first floor has collapsed in. Although the first floor has fallen, there are still many of the beams and partitions intact from the original first floor and it would seem likely that it was some sort of storeroom. Two furnace shaped openings in the southern wall are bricked up.



Fig. 3 General shot looking west along the interior of Block A. Remains of beams and partitions can be seen in the ‘attic’ first floor, while the two bricked up furnaces can be seen in the south wall (no scale as it was unsafe to enter Block A).

- 6.1.2 Where Block A adjoins Block B, there are two infilled windows and one partially infilled doorway which has been half covered by the construction of Block A. Therefore it is certain that Block A is a later extension onto the eastern end of Block B.



Fig. 4 Western end of Block A showing portion of north façade, and where Block A butts up to Block B (three storey building to the right with chimney) (scale = 2m).

6.2 **Block B**

- 6.2.1 Block B is one of the two significantly larger blocks which form the majority of the mill buildings and makes up the south side of the mill courtyard. Block B is a three storey gritstone building, which has a lower level housing the furnace workings. Within this report, the inaccessible lower level is referred to as the ground floor as it sits at the same height as the ground floor of Block C.



Fig. 5 Northern façade of Block B. The shadow of the furnace extension can be seen on the front of the building – clearly a later addition as it partially covers earlier 2nd floor windows.

6.2.2 Block B, more than any of the other mill buildings, has undergone much alteration and expansion through its working life. The oldest part of the building has been termed Block B Main and is indicated on the simplified phasing plan below. It is this section of Block B which faces north into the courtyard and houses the furnace and chimney. The remnants of the furnace extension to the northern face of the building can still be seen, along with two of the tunnels into the furnace. Extension One is the block which now forms the south west corner of the courtyard and provided the link to the house to the west (Block F). Although now disguised by the corner of the buildings from the exterior, it is possible to see the masonry join inside where extension one butted up to the original Block B (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6 Block B 3rd Floor – masonry joint between the main section of Block B and extension 1 (scale = 2m).

6.2.3 Extension two created an ‘L’ shape building as shown on the plan below. This is again recognisable through the masonry joint where it butts onto extension one, especially visible from the walkway between Blocks B and F.



Fig. 7 Masonry joint between extension one and extension two of Block B taken from walkway linking Blocks B and F (scale = 2m).

- 6.2.4 Extension three comprises the original piece of building which joined Block B to Block C, now visible from the ropewalk (Block D). Blocked up windows and a masonry join show where this building was inserted into the gap between the two larger buildings.



Fig. 8 Filled-in window in the wall between extension two and extension three this would have been the external side of the window before the construction of extension three

- 6.2.5 The final extension to Block B was the brick façade on the eastern face of extension three. This provided a narrow corridor on the eastern side of all extension three rooms and presumably therefore easier access between Blocks B and C.



Fig. 9 View along the corridor formed by the construction of extension four on the east face of extension three.

- 6.2.3 As with all the other mill buildings, almost all internal machinery and fittings have been stripped out of Block B. There are a few fittings and evidence of fittings remaining in the building however. In Block B there is a floor mounted winch – presumably fixed in place and unable to be removed.



Fig. 10 Winch mechanism remaining in the extension one of Block B (scale = 2m).

6.3 **Block C**

- 6.3.1 Block C is the second of the large buildings within the mill complex and is a much simpler construction than Block B. It appears that the entirety of Block C was constructed at one time and underwent only minor alterations through its life of use. Block C is certainly earlier than extension three of Block B, which makes it possibly contemporary or earlier than the early stages of Block B, and feasibly the earliest construction on the site, though this cannot be stated with any certainty.
- 6.3.2 Block C has evidence of minor alterations within its fabric. The most evident alterations are a brick chimney which has been added to the eastern façade, and the reconstruction of a portion of the west wall where a pipe has been run through Block C from the overflow millpond and which discharges into the mill brook. The northern end of the first floor contains both a toilet block and an air-raid shelter. The air raid shelter contains reinforced steel joists and a reinforced steel door.



Fig. 11 Interior of the converted air raid shelter facing west (scale = 2m).

6.4 **Block D**

- 6.4.1 Block D consists of the ropewalk to the west of the main mill buildings. The ropewalk was a long covered walkway along which the strands were laid out before being woven into rope. The ropewalk also contains a concrete base – possibly to house some form of machinery associated with the ropewalk, a now demolished block of toilets, and a small footbridge over the mill brook.



Fig. 12 Looking west along the ropewalk with the mill brook flowing to the right of picture.

6.5 **Block E**

- 6.5.1 Block E is a medium-sized free-standing structure set in the centre of the main ‘courtyard’ area. It is divided into four ‘units’, with the fourth, most easterly unit being a later extension.



Fig. 13 Southern façade of Block E (scale = 2m).



Fig. 14 Close up of join in the masonry between Unit 3 (left) and unit 4 (right) facing north (scale = 2m).

6.5.2 Unit One

Unit one is the most westerly end of Block E and has, at least for the most recent history of use, been a residential cottage. As with the majority of Block E this is in an unsafe structural condition and so observation of the interior was from the front (south) entrance. The ground floor consists of a front room with fireplace, and an extended kitchen to the rear. Most of the first floor has collapsed in, but a second fireplace is visible above the ground floor fireplace in the east wall, shared with unit two. There is the outline of a doorway into unit two that has been filled in with brick.

6.5.3 Unit Two

In unit two only the ground floor remains. There are beam mortices in the walls at the level at which there used to be a first floor, though there is no debris as is the case in unit one. This would suggest that the first floor was removed before Block E fell derelict. The entrance to unit two, on the south side, was originally a large double door which came up to the level of the first floor. At a later point this was altered to its present smaller form, perhaps at the same time as the other modifications. In the centre of the ground floor is a small inspection pit which would suggest that this may have been a garage or something similar in its final stage of occupancy.



Fig. 15 Inspection pit in the centre of unit 2 in Block E facing north (scale = 2m).

6.5.4 Unit Three

Unit three is the most easterly of the original units, prior to the addition of unit four. As with unit one, the remains of the first floor and parts of the roof have collapsed in. Along the western wall are what appear to be a series of infilled windows or niches. On the eastern (originally exterior) wall there are a number of metal boxes – electrical controls or junction boxes – though most of the internal controls have been removed or rusted beyond recognition.

6.5.5 Unit Four

Unit four is a later extension on the eastern end of Block E. As with the rest of the block, there was at one point a first floor in unit four as shown by the debris in the ground floor and beam mortices around the wall. The exterior of the eastern wall facing the entrance to the courtyard appears to have been constructed in a haphazard manner compared to the neat and impressive façade of the block. The interior of unit four features a culvert or drain in the ground floor which appears as a large hole in the south-east corner and narrows as it runs along the eastern wall and turns west along the northern wall.



Fig. 16 Haphazard construction with irregular stones in the eastern wall of Block E.



Fig. 17 Drain/culvert in Block E unit 4 facing east (scale = 2m).

6.6 **Block F**

6.6.1 Block F is a small dwelling building to the far west of the mill complex above the ropewalk. Block F is connected to the mill after the construction of Block B extension one. The style of window construction is identical to that of Block C, and though this portion of the mill cannot be accurately dated in comparison to other parts, it seems reasonable to make a tentative suggestion that Blocks F and C were contemporary and Block F was connected to Block B at a later date. The only other later addition to the fabric of Block F is a red brick chimney added to the eastern end in a similar fashion of construction to the chimney added to Block C.



Fig. 18 Northern façade of Block F with a brick chimney added to the end, similar to that added to Block C (scale = 2m).

6.7 **Block G**

6.7.1 Block G lies in the south-east corner of the mill complex, and only the south and east walls remain standing. A portion of the west wall also remains as this is also the east end wall of block A.



Fig. 19 Eastern façade of Block A showing bricked-in doorway on the first floor (centre) and steel girder set into the infilling (scale = 2m).

- 6.7.2 Block G is a large open room with no evidence of internal walls. There are bricked-up doors and a central bricked-up fireplace in the east wall with a smaller bricked-up fireplace immediately to its south.
- 6.7.3 The roof in Block G was originally supported on iron girders, such as those which still protrude from the eastern wall of building A. The roof comprised of a series of offset ridges designed to allow rainwater to drain off easily, and incorporated a series of vents into the wall beneath.
- 6.7.4 Along the west and north sides of Block G, where there are no standing walls, there is a flight of four concrete steps which leads up to the floor level. Below this there is a small cellar which is now waterlogged and inaccessible. The cellar measures approximately 4.5 square metres and appears to be approximately 2m deep.



Fig. 20 Entrance to the small cellar beneath Block G facing east (scale = 2m).

- 6.7.5 The remaining south wall of block G abuts onto block A showing that block G was a later addition to the complex. It can also be seen that one of the support beams for Block G is built into a bricked-in doorway on the old first floor of block A.

6.8 The Millrace and Millpond

- 6.8.1 To the east of the mill complex, there is a large primary millpond, with a second smaller overflow pond (now dried out) in the mill complex in between Blocks E and C. It is likely that the secondary millpond is a later addition as it is connected with the piping that runs through Block C into the mill brook on the western end of the complex. Alongside the millpond, a mill race runs underground through the courtyard, and discharges at the west end alongside the ropewalk. The mill race is wide and shallow and if it once powered a water wheel would not have been able to provide much force. The mill race clearly respects the shape and construction of Block C and may have also provided the impetus for the first two extensions of Block B, in order to harness the power of a water wheel. If there was a water wheel sat in the base of what became Block B extension three, then it fell out of use at the time of construction of Block C as this appears to be when the two mills were joined and possibly became furnace-powered.



Fig. 21 View across the millpond looking west back towards the mill complex.



Fig. 22 Looking west along the mill race as it disappears underground towards the mill complex. It emerges at the western end of the complex underneath Block B extension three.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Although in a state of poor repair and very unsafe in places, Kinderlee Mill still retains much of the floor plan and fabric from its industrial heyday. Although it is possible to understand some of the constructional stratigraphy of the mill complex, it is impossible through survey to determine what form the original mill took.
- 7.2 The mill pond and millrace would suggest that it was originally water-powered. This would seem to be the logical conclusion from its position in the valley of a brook which has been harnessed in the way it has. The fact that the millrace respects the line of Block C suggests that this was potentially the earliest building on the site.
- 7.3 Block B is more problematic despite the fact that the development of the building can be more clearly gleaned. Block B was originally a much smaller building which was extended until it was joined to Block C. Blocks A and G were also added in that order though it is again impossible to tell whether they were before, contemporary with, or after the western extensions to Block B. The problems in interpretation come when considering the furnace. Block B was clearly constructed to incorporate a furnace as shown by the inclusion of the chimney into the fabric of the structure, and also the furnace workings evident on the first floor. However the actual housing of the furnace which was attached to the northern façade was a later extension as it covers over a number of bricked-up windows.
- 7.4 The simplified plan below shows a summary of what can be gleaned about the constructional development of the Kinderlee Mill site prior to the Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century.

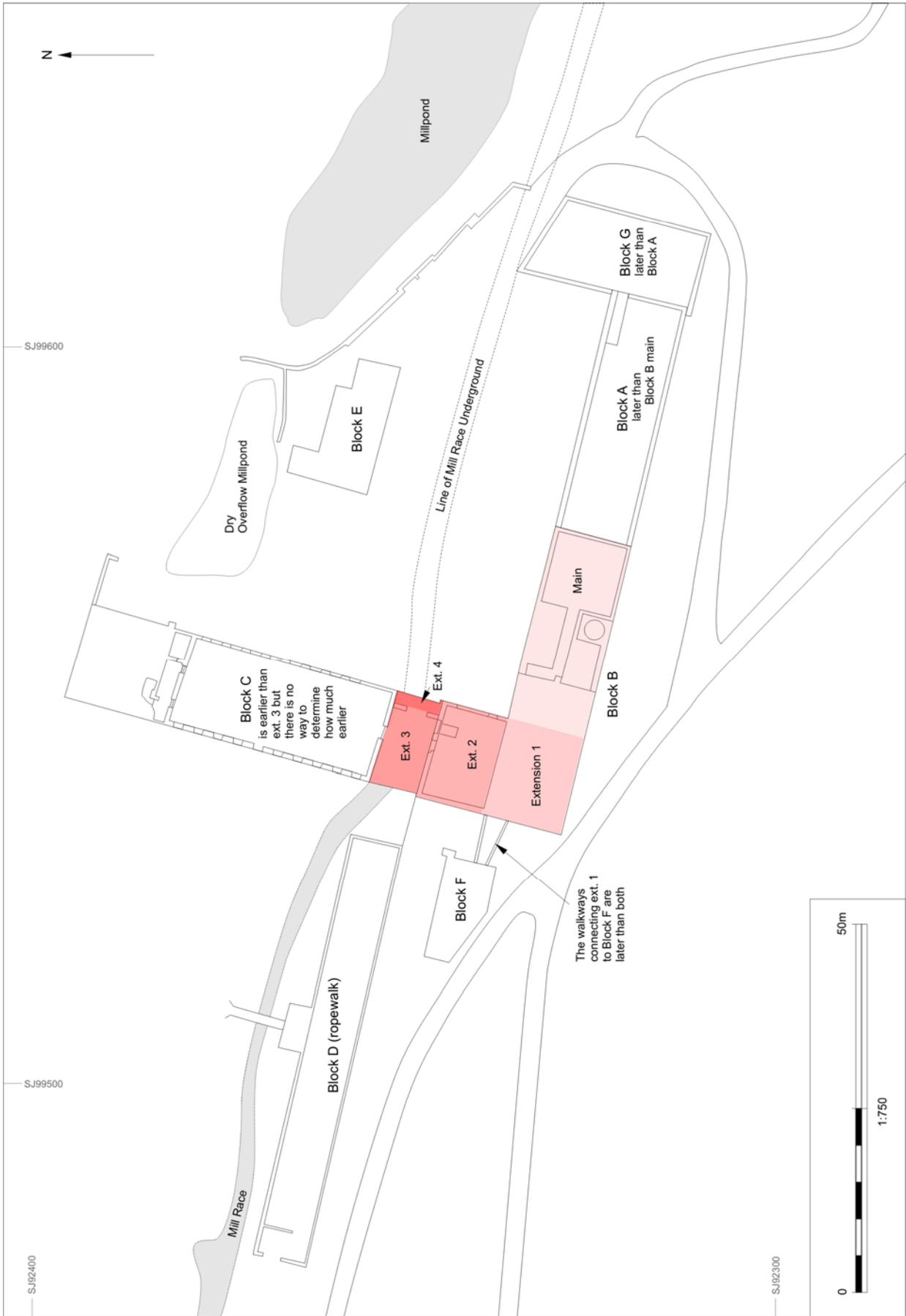


Fig. 23 Simplified plan of constructional phases in the mill buildings

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

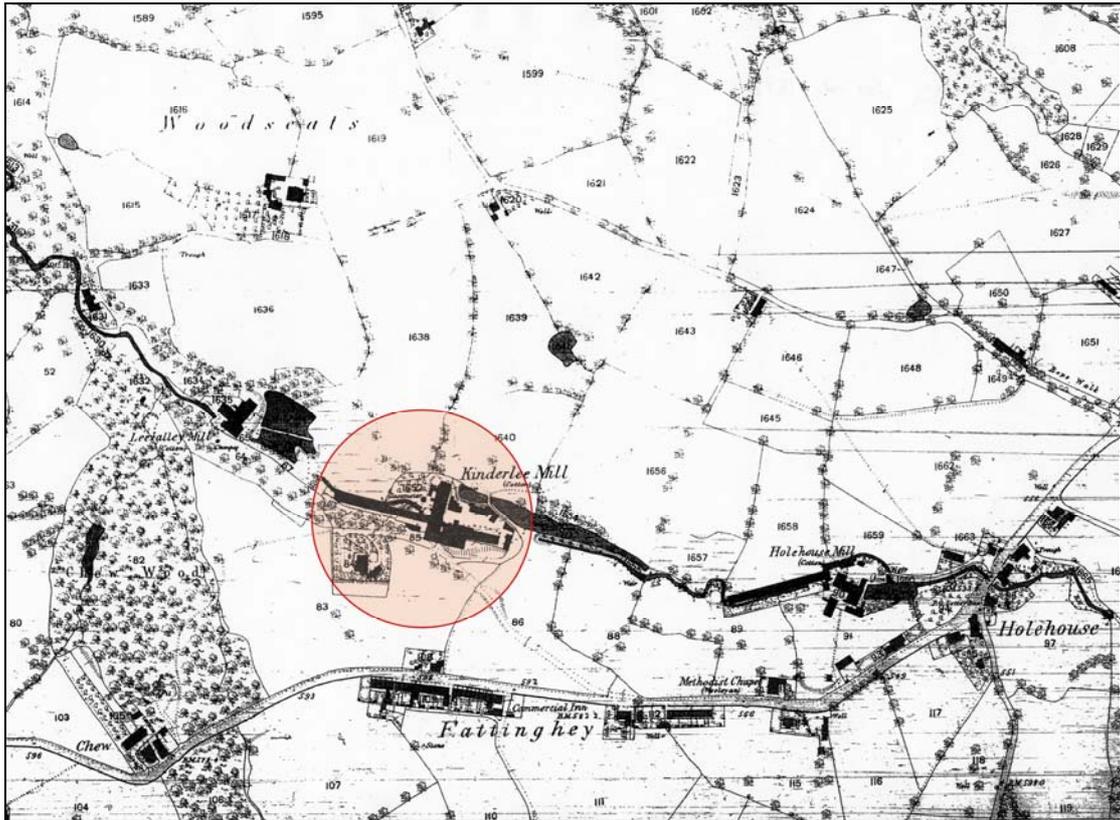
9. Statement of Indemnity

- 9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

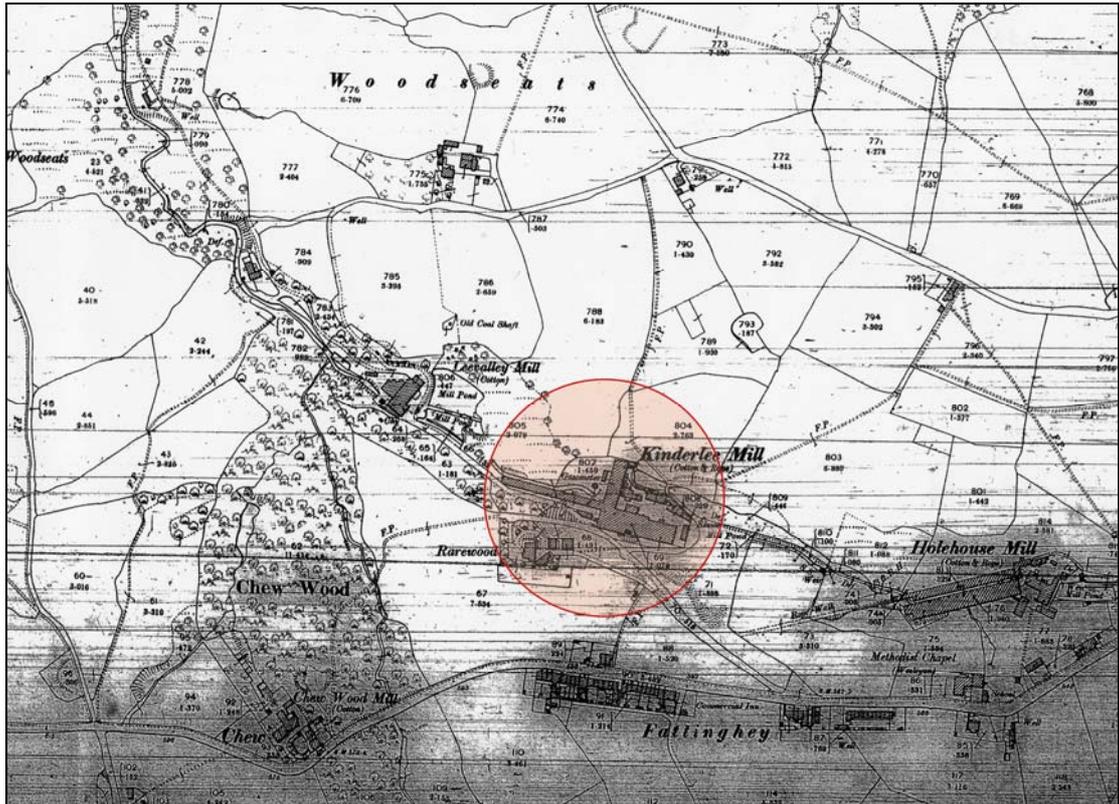
10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those who have provided information relating to the Kinderlee Mill site. In particular, Gill Stroud at Derbyshire County Council, Steve Brough of Westbridge Construction Limited and the staff of both the Derbyshire County Records Office, the Glossop Heritage Centre and Glossop Library.

Appendix One: Maps of the Site



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1878



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898

Appendix Two: Trade Directory Listings

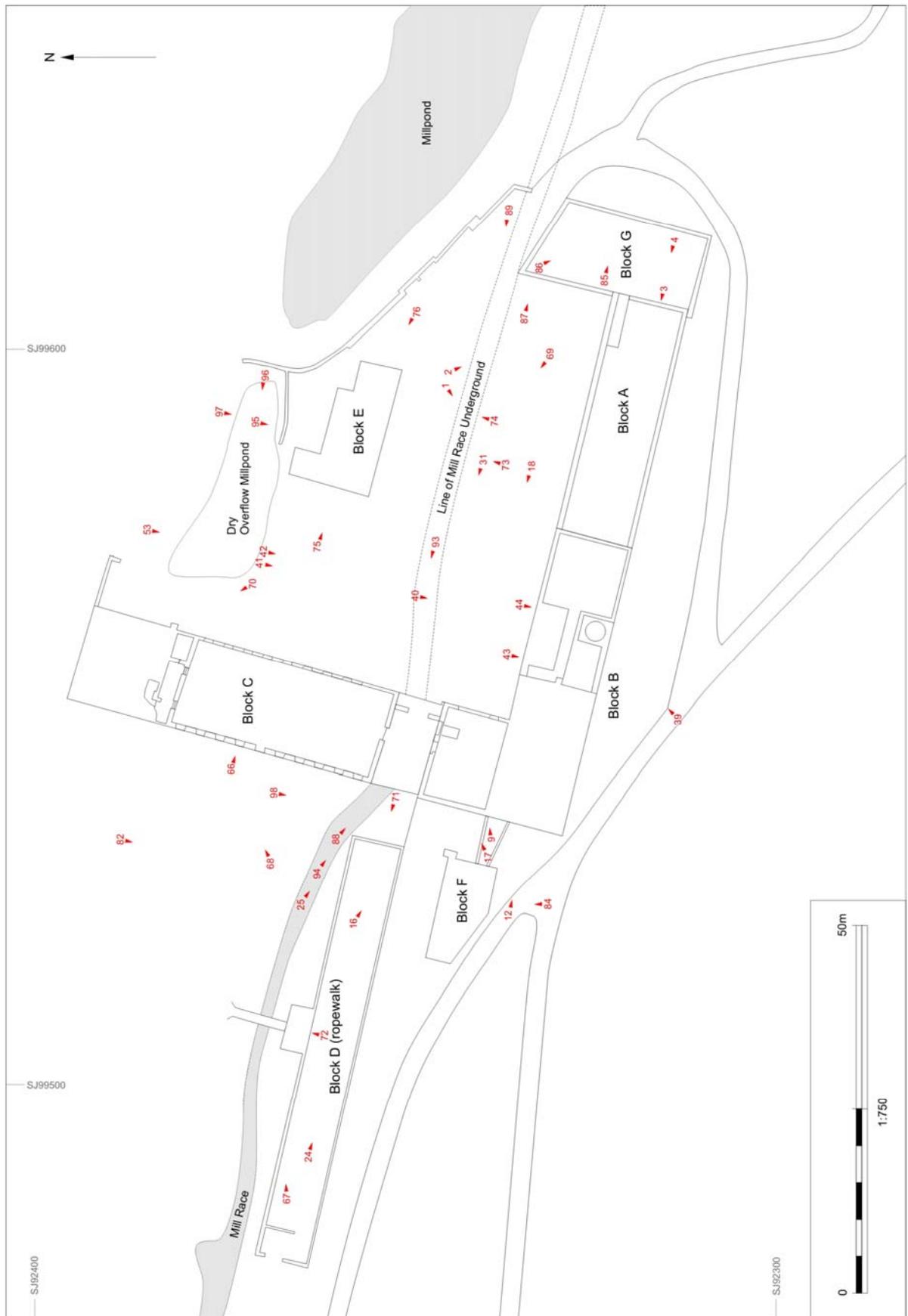
Trade directories consulted which held no mention of trade or industry at Kinderlee Mill: **Kelly's 1936, 1941.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| Pigot's 1835 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noted under 'cotton spinners' in the Charlesworth section – "Harrison, Benjamin, Kinder Lee". |
| Bagshaw's 1846 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the description of the Parish of Charlesworth – "other factories at the Coombs, Kinder Brook and at Kinder Lee"• In the Glossop Parish section under 'cotton spinners and manfrs' – "13 Harrison Wright Kinder Lee" |
| White's 1857 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Glossop directory under 'cotton spinners and manfrs' – "Ratcliffe Jno. H. Kinder Lee"• In the Charlesworth section under 'cotton spinners' – "Ratcliffe John Harrison, Kinder Lee Mill". |
| Harrison, Harrod & Co. 1860 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Ratcliffe, John, cotton spinner & c." |
| Kelly's 1887 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the Charlesworth section – "Ratcliffe John Harrison, cotton spinner & cotton band manufacturer, Kinderlee mills" |
| Kelly's 1891 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the Charlesworth section – "Ratcliffe John Harrison, cotton spinner & cotton band manufacturer, Kinderlee mills" |
| Bulmer & Co. 1895 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the heading of 'cotton spinner' in the Charlesworth parish – "Ratcliffe, Kinder Lee mills" |
| Kelly's 1908 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the Charlesworth section – "Ratcliffe John Harrison, cotton spinner & cotton band manufacturer, Kinderlee mills" |
| Kelly's 1928 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the 'Chisworth commercial' section – "Ratcliffe, J.H. & Co. (Kinderlee) Ltd. Cotton band manfrs. Kinderlee Mills." |

Appendix Three: Catalogue of Digital Photographs supplied on cd.

No.	Description	Scale
1	Block A northern facade western end joining to Block B Main	2m
2	Block A northern facade eastern end	2m
3	Block A general shot facing west	2m
4	Block A eastern facade	2m
5	Block B extension 1 2nd Floor blocked window in W wall	2m
6	Block B extension 1 2nd Floor Shute	2m
7	Block B extension 1 2nd Floor Winching gear	2m
8	Block B extension 1 2nd Floor Winching gear and window	2m
9	Block B extension 1 and 2 showing masonry join between the two	2m
10	Block B extension 1 and extension 2 3rd Floor Masonry Join	2m
11	Block B extension 1 and Main looking east	2m
12	Block B extension 1 west facade	2m
13	Block B extension. 2 Ground Floor bricked up window between extension 2 and 1	2m
14	Block B extension 2 Ground Floor in-filled openings between extension 3 and 2	2m
15	Block B extension 2 Ground Floor wooden lintel of in-filled window between ext 2 and 1	2m
16	Block B extension 2 western facade	2m
17	Block B extension 2 western facing exterior	2m
18	Block B extension 2 east facade	2m
19	Block B extension 3 1st Floor bricked up openings between extension 2 and 3	2m
20	Block B extension 3 1st Floor detail of bricked in window	2m
21	Block B extension 3 1st Floor Interface between Blocks B and C	2m
22	Block B extension 3 1st Floor showing wall between Extension 2 and 3	2m
23	Block B extension 3 1st Floor Signage on Wall	2m
24	Block B extension 3 western facade	2m
25	Block B extension 3 western facade and millrace discharge	2m
26	Block B extension 3 Ground Floor Facing south west interface between extension 2 and 3	2m
27	Block B extension 3 Ground Floor facing north west interface between Blocks B and C	2m
28	Block B extension 3 Interior facing west	2m
29	Block B extension 4 1st Floor facing north	2m
30	Block B extension 4 1st Floor Signage on Wall	2m
31	Block B extension 4 east facade	2m
32	Block B main 2nd Floor	2m
33	Block B main 2nd Floor Shute and Chimney housing	2m
34	Block B main 2nd Floor Window	2m
35	Block B main 2nd Floor Window with frame still in	2m
36	Block B main and extension 1 3rd Floor	2m
37	Block B main and extension 1 3rd Floor Elevator Shaft	2m
38	Block B main and extension 1 3rd Floor Masonry join south wall	2m
39	Block B main chimney in south facade showing construction of building around chimney	2m
40	Block B main detail of furnace area on exterior of north facade	2m
41	Block B main northern facade	2m
42	Block B main northern facade (2)	2m
43	Block B main Furnace tunnel	2m
44	Block B main Furnace Tunnel interior	2m
45	Block B main Ground floor behind north facing facade where furnace was constructed	2m
46	Block B main Ground Floor facing west	2m
47	Block B main Ground Floor facing north west rear of furnace workings	2m
48	Block B main Ground Floor facing south east around chimney base	2m
49	Block B main Ground Floor Staircase	2m
50	Block B main 3rd Floor Beam detail	2m
51	Block B main 3rd Floor facing west	2m
52	Block B main 3rd Floor Loading Slot	2m
53	Block B main top of chimney facing south	2m
54	Block C 1st Floor central facing south	2m
55	Block C 1st Floor North end facing west	2m
56	Block C 1st Floor North end Air Raid Shelter	2m

57	Block C 1st Floor North end Toilets	2m
58	Block C 1st Floor Signage on Wall	2m
59	Block C 2nd Floor central facing south	2m
60	Block C 2nd Floor North end facing west	2m
61	Block C 2nd Floor North end facing north	2m
62	Block C Ground Floor central facing north	2m
63	Block C Ground Floor central facing south	2m
64	Block C Ground Floor North End Storage	2m
65	Block C Ground Floor Window	2m
66	Block C Ground Floor window detail	2m
67	Block C western Facade	2m
68	Block C western facade, later brick infilling and tunnel coming from overflow pond	2m
69	Block C east facade	2m
70	Block C east facade later chimney	2m
71	Block D facing west	2m
72	Block D toilet block on the ropewalk	2m
73	Block E south facade	2m
74	Block E Masonry Join Between Units 3 and 4	2m
75	Block E western facade	2m
76	Block E rough masonry on eastern wall	2m
77	Block E Unit 2 Interior facing north	2m
78	Block E Unit 2 Interior Inspection Pit facing north	2m
79	Block E Unit 3 Interior western wall	2m
80	Block E Unit 3 Interior eastern Wall	2m
81	Block E Unit 4 Culvert facing east	2m
82	Block F northern facade	2m
83	Block F Interior facing west	2m
84	Block F Original south facade opening onto track	2m
85	Block G detail of in-filled features in east Wall	2m
86	Block G general shot facing south east	2m
87	Block G stairs and opening into the cellar level	2m
88	Detail of millrace showing curve of channel bringing the water to the brook	2m
89	General overview of the courtyard facing west	2m
90	Millpond facing west	2m
91	Millrace	2m
92	Millrace entering tunnel to the south of the mill, facing west	2m
93	Millrace visible beneath courtyard	2m
94	Western Facade of Block C and B extension 3 showing direction of millrace from the courtyard	2m
95	Overflow Pond detail of pipe facing south	2m
96	Overflow pond facing west	2m
97	Overflow Pond pipe taking excess through Block C and into the brook	2m
98	Two levels of Later walkways joining Block B extension 1 and Block F	2m

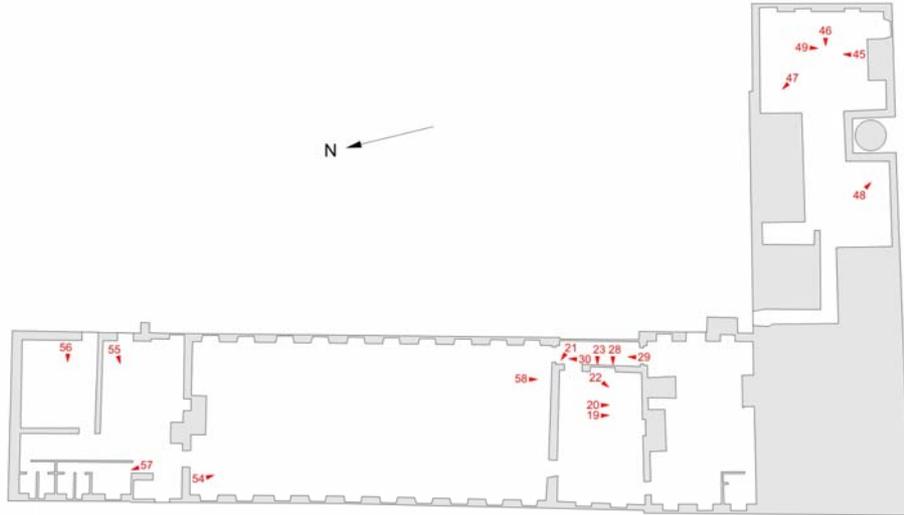
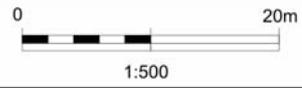


Plan of site showing position and direction of photos listed in Appendix Three

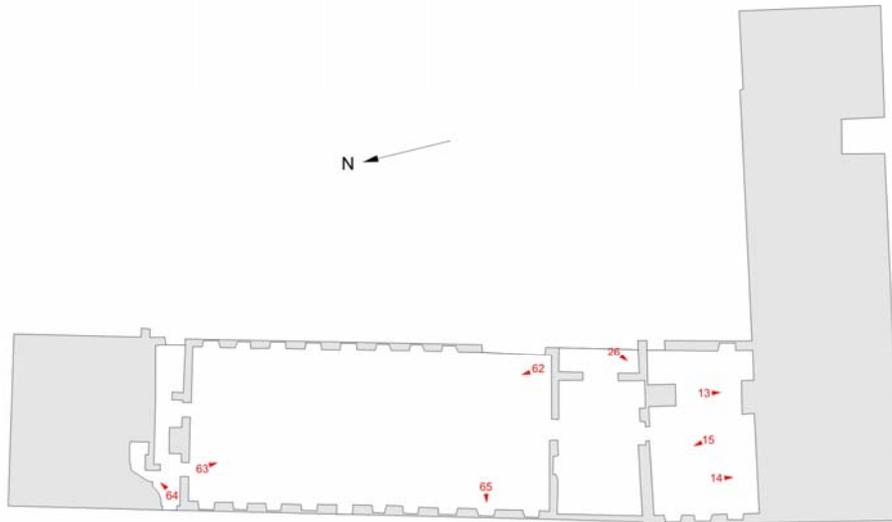


Blocks B and C Floor Plans
Showing direction and position of photos taken

On behalf of
Balfour Homes



Blocks B and C First Floor

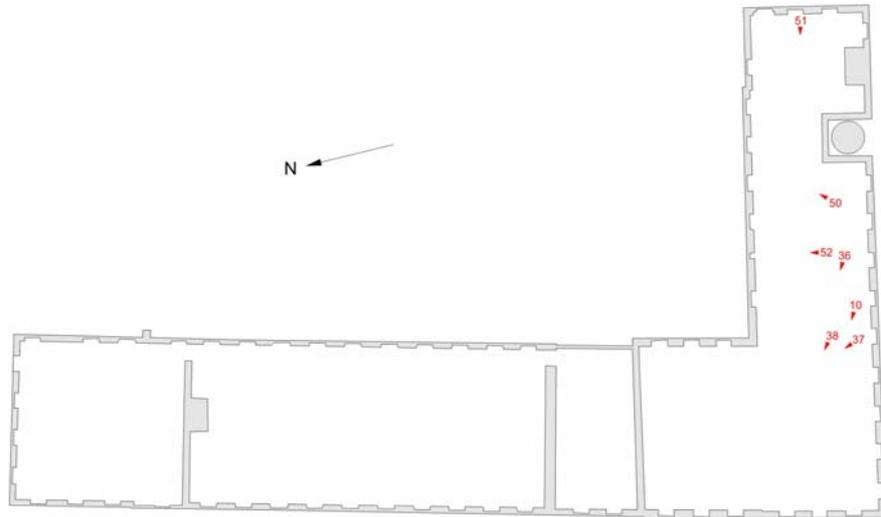
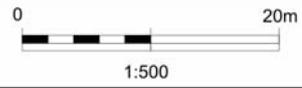


Blocks B and C Ground Floor

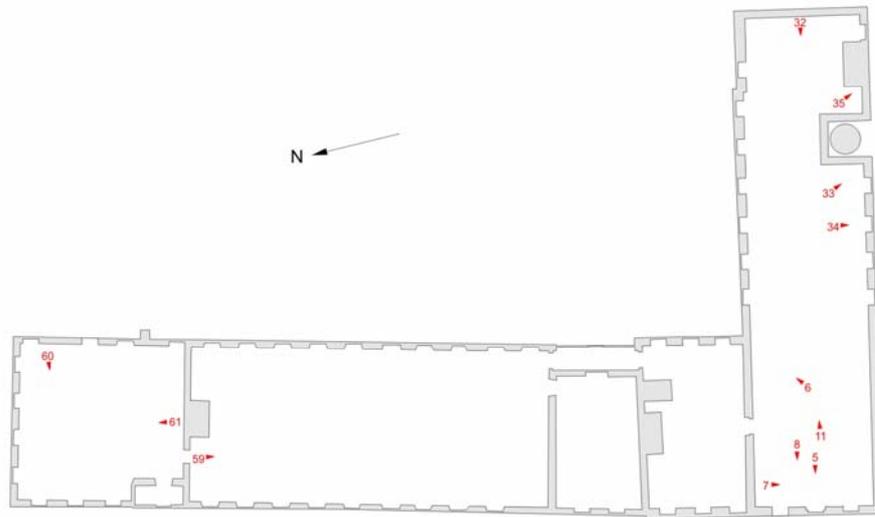


Blocks B and C Floor Plans
Showing direction and position of photos taken

On behalf of
Balfour Homes



Blocks B and C Third Floor

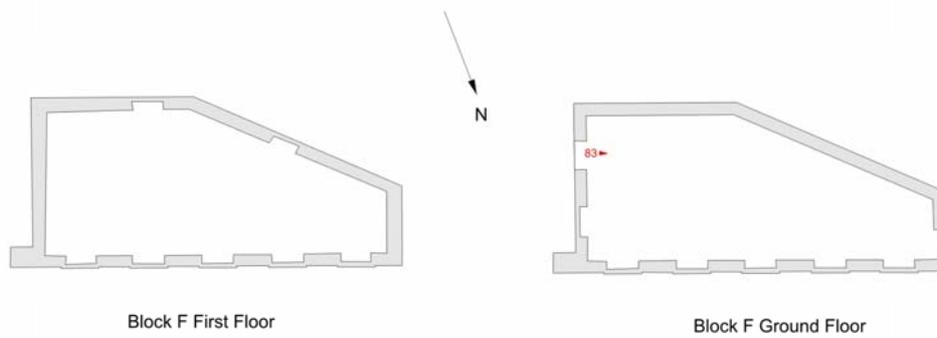
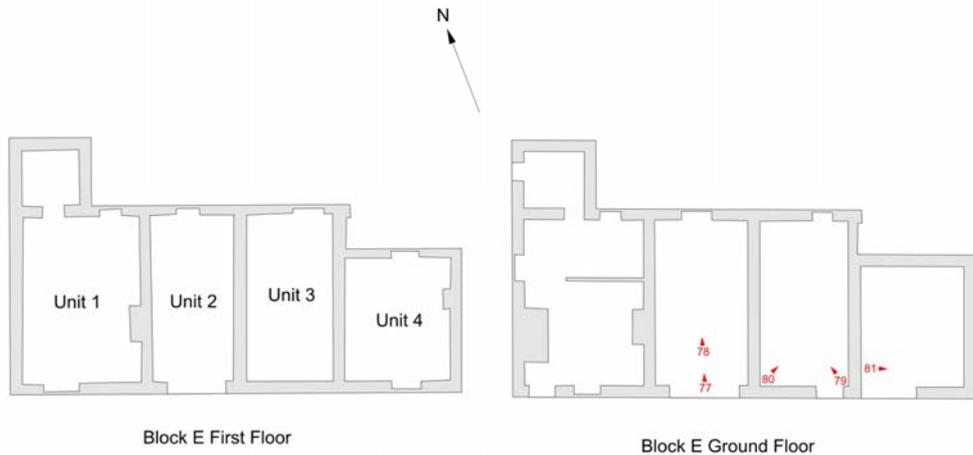
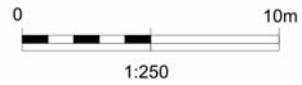


Blocks B and C Second Floor



Blocks E and F Floor Plans
Showing direction and position of photos taken

On behalf of
Balfour Homes



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