

**DERBYSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

GLOSSOP

Gill Stroud
2001

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The assessment report

This assessment report forms part of the Extensive Urban Survey Programme, an English Heritage funded initiative to assist local planning authorities with the conservation of their urban archaeological resource. Glossop is one of a series of small towns and large villages in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire selected for such assessment, under the management of Nottinghamshire County Council.

The report is a desk-based survey, the scope of which includes both above and below ground archaeological remains of all periods, using information from the County Sites and Monuments Record, local histories, early maps and plan form analysis, with the results presented as a series of maps generated by GIS. It forms the foundation for an archaeological management strategy which can be adopted by the local planning authority as supplementary planning guidance.

Settlement at Glossop grew to such an extent over the course of the 20th century that it now reaches or encompasses the earlier nuclei of Whitfield, Dinting and Simmondley. The boundaries of this assessment have been drawn to exclude the historic cores of these villages although they do include some of the township of Whitfield. Although somewhat arbitrary in places, boundaries are based wherever possible on roads and buildings shown on the 1899 OS map.

1.2 Overview of the town

Glossop is situated in the extreme north-west corner of Derbyshire on the western flanks of the Pennines. The town lies on the A57, the main road between Manchester and Sheffield, and is approximately 13 miles from the former and 25 miles from the latter.

Although of some early importance as the centre of a considerable medieval parish, consisting of some twenty townships, and with a market granted in 1290, Glossop failed to develop substantially before the beginning of the 19th century. The first textile mills appeared in the 1780s, making use of the numerous streams in Glossopdale, and as a result Glossop began to develop as a centre for the cotton industry. While some of this development took place close to the old village, the main focus lay in the valley to the south, aided by the active promotion of succeeding Dukes of Norfolk. From the 1820s a new town was laid out, known initially as Howardtown, stretching along the Glossop Brook and the Manchester to Sheffield turnpike. By the 1880s Glossop, incorporating Howardtown, had acquired borough status and was a mill town of considerable importance, with three of the Glossop mills being among the biggest in the whole trade in terms of size, output, turnover and work force.

As a result of these two different foci of development, Glossop has two distinct areas of contrasting character. In the valley lie the remains of some of the large industrial mill complexes of the 19th century, together with the Town Hall, Market Hall, railway station and streets lined with 19th century terraces. A short distance to the north-east lies Old Glossop, on the site of the medieval village, with its old cross and a number of 17th and 18th century buildings.

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Glossop lies in Glossopdale, part of a larger valley system, within which the Shelf Brook runs from its source on Bleaklow until it meets the Hurst Brook, when it becomes the Glossop Brook. The valley system is surrounded by high ground, with moorland edges to the north and north-west and the foothills of Bleaklow and Kinder Scout to the east and south-east. On the west the hills are somewhat lower and as a result, Glossop's links have tended to be in that direction (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

The drift geology is boulder clay, with some alluvium in the valleys to the west. The underlying solid geology is Kinderscout Grit, part of the Carboniferous Millstone Grit Series.

Old Glossop lies on the north side of Glossopdale, at the junction of two streams, Shelf Brook and Blackshaw Clough, and at c.180m AOD. The industrial town developed closer to the valley bottom, on either side of Glossop Brook, with Howdowntown Mills being at c. 155m AOD and Wren Nest Mills, further west, at c. 138m AOD.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Glossop was in High Peak wapentake, although the earliest reference to this name is 1208, the wapentake possibly having been called *Hamenstan* in Domesday Book. A part or all of it may also have been known as *Aselakestou* wapentake in the 12th century (Roffe 1986). Glossop acquired borough status in 1866 but in 1974 it became part of a larger authority, the Borough of High Peak.

The ancient parish of Glossop was one of the most extensive in the north of England, comprising almost 50,000 acres and stretching 12 miles north to south and over 11 miles east to west. It was divided into twenty hamlets or townships. Prior to the Reformation it included three dependent chapelries, namely Mellor, Hayfield and Charlesworth. By the beginning of the 20th century eight additional parishes had been formed (Lawrance 1916).

4. SOURCES

4.1 Primary sources

Glossop belonged to Basingwerk Abbey in the medieval period. Unfortunately, however, the monastic records of Basingwerk have not survived.

In 1993 a large amount of archival material previously held at Glossop Library was deposited with Derbyshire Record Office. It includes records of Glossop Borough Council from 1866-1974, records of Littlemore Congregational Church, and material which had probably been in the Howard Estate Office until the sale of the estate in 1925. This included court rolls of 1695-1720, 17th century financial accounts, a number of deeds, rentals and other estate records. Apparently, however, the Howard Estate records are only a remnant of a once larger collection, most of which was destroyed on the sale of the estate in 1925. Some of the lost papers were used by R Hamnett in articles written for the *Glossop Chronicle* at the beginning of the 20th century (Birch 1959).

As a result of the ownership of Glossop by the Dukes of Norfolk, some documents relating to Glossop's history are in the Arundel collection at Sheffield (Smith 1970).

No primary records, other than maps, were consulted during the preparation of this assessment.

4.2 Secondary sources

Glossop has received attention from a number of local historians, for example Robert Hamnett, who lectured, wrote articles and published booklets, J D Doyle, who published in local magazines and Charles

Chambers, five bound volumes of whose notes, essays, maps and photographed documents were placed with Glossop Public Library. The town has had an active local history group since 1966 when the Glossop & District Historical Society was founded. The Society has published a number of items, including a town trail, and has also amassed a large collection of photographs (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). A large amount of other material has been recorded and collected, including the extraction and copying of all information on any mill up to 1860, and more selective extraction after that date (Smith 1970).

4.3 Cartographic evidence

There appear to be no early maps of Glossop, the only exception being a 16th century map in the Public Record Office showing the three divisions of the Peak Forest, with outline drawings of the main settlements, including Glossop (Cox 1907). The church is depicted, together with a row of houses and a number of scattered buildings but is probably schematic only, and consequently of little help in determining the layout and extent of the town at that time.

There is a Parliamentary Enclosure Plan and Tithe Map for Whitfield in the Derbyshire Record Office at Matlock. However, no such maps exist for Glossop and the main cartographic sources used for this assessment were the Ordnance Survey maps of 1880/1881 and 1898.

4.4 Archaeological evidence

There are thirteen entries on the county Sites and Monuments Record for the area under consideration in this assessment. No archaeological work has been carried out in the town despite the introduction of PPG 16 in 1990.

5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

5.1 Prehistoric

The area around Glossop is rich in evidence of prehistoric activity from all periods (see figure 1). Of particular importance is the evidence for Mesolithic occupation, represented by surface scatters of flints. These are sealed by later peat deposits and are only located following erosion of the peat. To the north-east of Glossop, chert and flint microliths, small blades and flint scrapers have been recovered from erosion areas around Smallden Clough (SMR 3623, 3624, 3625), while a Mesolithic scraper and two microliths were found on an erosion patch near Cock Hill (SMR 3666). In the same area, two leaf-shaped arrowheads were found in 1962 (SMR 3620, 3621), as were Mesolithic and Neolithic flints from Glossop Low (SMR 3622). Mesolithic flints, including waste flakes, blades, microliths, a graver and a scraper (SMR 6101) were also recovered from a site to the north-west of Glossop later occupied by a Roman fort (see below).

Flint artefacts ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age have been recovered from Whiteley Nab to the south-west of Glossop, and include a scraper, a slug knife and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (SMR 3601), while to the east of the town a curved flint knife of possible Bronze Age date was found with two waste flakes on Lordship Hill in 1972 (SMR 3642).

Several prehistoric burials are also known from the area. In 1958, during the building of a bungalow at the eastern edge of the town, an inverted collared urn was recovered containing the cremated remains of a female (SMR 3617). There was no evidence of a mound and no grave goods (Jackson 1968). There is said to have been a barrow at Mouselow, to the north of the town, where a male skeleton and a possible beaker were discovered some time before 1908 (SMR 6167). To the south-west, a much-disturbed gritstone cairn with a fragmentary retaining circle is present on Coombes Edge (SMR 3605). A description in 1932 of a barrow near Charlesworth in which human bones, urns, acorns and weapons were found is thought to be a reference to this monument.

5.2 Roman

Although there is no evidence of Roman settlement at Glossop itself, the town lies within a couple of miles of the Roman fort of Ardotalia, more commonly known as Melandra (SMR 6102; SAM 8; see figure 1). This fort was sited on elevated ground at the confluence of the Glossop Brook and the River Etherow, and guarded the roads from Manchester, Brough and Buxton. It has been excavated on numerous occasions from 1899 until very recently.

The fort was founded in the late 70s AD and was initially constructed of turf and timber, being rebuilt in stone, at least in part, early in the second century before apparently being abandoned around 140 AD (Hart 1981). A sizeable vicus developed outside the fort to the south and east, much of which was defended by a bank and ditch, although further buildings and a cemetery occurred beyond these defences. Activity in the vicus seems to have taken place entirely within the period 80-140 AD. A number of roads serving the civil settlement were identified, as well as two major roads, one running south probably towards Buxton, the other running south-east, probably towards the fort at Brough (Webster 1973). The line of the latter (SMR 3651) is thought to pass well to the south of Old Glossop, through the modern built up area around Whitfield.

Not surprisingly, a number of Roman artefacts have been discovered in the area. To the south-west of the fort, a Roman bronze plate with an incised pattern, together with three Roman coins, were found before 1905 (SMR 6113), while just to the east a stone sarcophagus and a coin of Domitian were discovered in 1841 during the cutting of a goyt associated with Brookfield Mill (SMR 6112, SMR 6103). To the north of the fort, pottery described as 'a beautiful Roman sepulchral urn of red earthenware' (Hamnett 1899, 18) was found in c. 1800 by workmen digging foundations for a mill at Woolley Bridge (SMR 6111).

Closer to Glossop itself, several Roman finds have come from the Mouselow Castle and Padfield area. These include a small black glass bead found in the late 1970s by the junction of North Road and Cemetery Road, and provisionally dated to the late Romano-British or early Saxon period (SMR 6165), a Roman terret, found at Bettenhill Farm (SMR 6166) and a spearhead of possible Roman date which was unearthed at the turn of the century in a ploughed field in the Mouselow Castle area (SMR 6164). The findspot of the latter is not known, and it is therefore not marked on Figure 1. In addition, various Romano-British finds are said to have come from fields around Little Padfield farm (SMR 6155), including a Roman lead water-tank now supposedly in the British Museum. These finds may indicate a small settlement site.

At the easternmost edge of Glossop a coin of Constantine II was found in 1958 during the laying of a lawn near Shire Hill, close to the Bronze Age burial noted above, but not associated with it (SMR 3618).

In addition to the above material, some seventeen or more stone heads are entered on the SMR as having been recovered from the town and the surrounding area. Some, at least, are thought to be of Roman date, some are Celtic in style and yet others of probable medieval date. In view of this their findspots have not been marked on figure 1. It has been suggested that there may have been some form of cult centre or Romano-British shrine somewhere in the area.

5.3 Early Medieval

There is documentary evidence of Scandinavian penetration into the extreme north-west of Derbyshire in the form of the earliest recorded name of part or all of High Peak, namely *Aslakestou* wapentake. This is a hybrid compound of the Old Norse personal name *Aslacr*, Old Danish *Aslak* and Old English 'stow' meaning place of assembly. It is recorded in 1179 in the Pipe Rolls where it is associated with the land of the abbey of Basingwerk, and that abbey held land only in the area around Glossop and Hayfield (Cameron 1959).

It is clear from Domesday Book (see section 5.4.1 below) that there were settlements at both Glossop and Whitfield before the conquest. However, there is currently no known archaeological evidence dating to the early medieval period.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Domesday Book

In Domesday Book, Glossop and Whitfield are two of the 12 manors listed under Longdendale:

M. In Longdendale and 'Thornsett' Ligulf had 4 b. of land taxable; in Ludworth Brown 4 b. of land; in Charlesworth and Chisworth Swein 1 c. of land; Chunal Aelmer 4 b. of land; in Hadfield 4 b; in Padfield Leofing 1 c. of land; in Dinting Leofnoth 2 b. of land; in GLOSSOP Leofing 4 b. of land; in WHITFIELD 4 b. of land; in Hayfield Aelmer 4 b. of land; in Kinder Goric 2 b of land. Between them, 6 c. of land taxable and 12 manors. All Longdendale is waste; woodland, unpastured, fit for hunting. The whole 8 leagues long and 4 leagues wide. [Value] before 1066, 40s. (Domesday Book, Phillimore ed.)

5.4.2 The manor

At the time of the Domesday Survey both Glossop and Whitfield belonged to the crown as part of Longdendale. Glossop was granted by Henry I to William Peverel, but on the attainder of his grandson in 1154 it reverted to the crown. Three years later Henry II gave it to the Abbey of Basingwerk, in Flintshire, which had been founded in 1131 (Tilley 1892).

Little seems to be known of the history of Whitfield manor beyond the fact that at some point after the conquest it was held by Thomas Le Ragged, and was purchased in 1330 by Thomas Foljambe (Tilley 1892).

5.4.3 Communications

The track known as Doctor Gate (SMR 3636), was traditionally said to have been of Roman origin, but is now generally considered to be a medieval route, running from the Derwent across Coldharbour Moor and Shelf Moor to Glossop and on towards Manchester. It supposedly takes its name from Dr John Talbot, vicar of Glossop in the first half of the 16th century.

5.4.4 The settlement and its environs

Longdendale, within which Glossop lay, formed part of the Peak Forest and was subject to Forest Law. It is clear that new areas were being taken in from the forest by the 13th century, since a list of assarts for 1253 included 30 acres in Glossop, 32 in Simmondley, 6 in Dinting, 13 in Padfield, and 3 in Whitfield where a certain Matilda was fined for assarting and cropping (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). Much of this may have been instigated by the abbey, as part of their reclamation of the land on their estate, which was probably run as a grange. In 1285 it was found that the abbot had constructed a 'carpentered house' 100 feet long and 15 feet wide using timber felled on the Shelf; this may well have formed part of the grange buildings, although its location is unknown (SMR 3643). The abbot claimed that the abbey's lands at Glossop lay outside the forest with the result that, following a hearing, the manor was exempted from all individual forest laws except those in respect of venison. The boundaries of the manor are described in this document and it has been suggested that boundary markers, which probably included the monuments known today as the Abbot's Chair and Robin Hood's Picking Rods, were erected at that time (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

Although the land was best suited for pasture, some would have been used for arable, and it has been suggested that traces of an open field system survive around some of the villages in the Glossop area, including Chisworth and Charlesworth (Wightman 1961). Certainly there are some long narrow fields around Whitfield, some of the surviving field boundaries having the distinctive reverse-S shape typical of enclosure from open arable fields. Whether Glossop itself ever had an open field system is not known.

5.4.5 The Church of All Saints

No record exists of the foundation of the church. However, it is clear from the wording of a charter of 1157, giving the manor of Glossop to Basingwerk Abbey, that a church was in existence at that time, since the monks were granted £10 worth of land in Longdendale, known as Glossop, '*cum ecclesia quae ibi est ..*' (Kirke 1925).

5.4.6 Markets and fairs

The abbot and convent of Basingwerk were granted a market charter for Glossop on May 9 1290, the market day to be Wednesday and the annual fair between June 10 and June 12. However, a marginal note on the charter states that it was 'afterwards restored and cancelled and changed, and the market granted on Monday and the fair on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St Mary Magdalen', namely July 21-23. However, in 1328 the abbot and convent of Basingwerk were granted a market at Charlesworth, to be held on a Wednesday, together with an annual fair on July 21-23. It seems very unlikely that two fairs would have been held on the same dates in the same manor and, while it is possible that the purpose of the second charter was to secure a second market day, it is equally likely that the Glossop market and fair was, in fact, moved to Charlesworth. This latter interpretation seems to be supported by the *Placita de Quo Warranto* of 1330, which records those markets and fairs that were lawfully claimed, whether by charter or by prescription. While Charlesworth is mentioned as a market, Glossop is not (Coates 1965).

5.4.7 Trade and industry

The Cistercian order made a major contribution to wool production in medieval England, with the successful development of profitable sheep-runs, and the Glossop area would have been well suited for this purpose. Consequently the king may have seen the granting of the manor of Glossop to Basingwerk Abbey as the most efficient and organised way of running the area. This was probably followed or accompanied by the development of a domestic woollen industry in Glossopdale, which was apparently present from at least the 15th century (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

5.5 Post-medieval (c. 1500-1780)

5.5.1 The manor

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Glossop was granted to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. In the early 17th century it passed by marriage to the Howards, Earls of Arundel, later Dukes of Norfolk. At some point the manor of Whitfield had also been acquired as part of the same estate (Tilley 1892).

5.5.2 Communications

There is a reference in 1627 to 'Docto Talbotes Gate' (Hey 1980) indicating the continued use as a pack-horse road of the medieval (or earlier) route across the moors from the Derwent Valley to Glossop. The main highways and tracks largely avoided the valley of the Glossop brook except to bridge or ford it.

The main north-south road running to Chapel-en-le-Frith was probably an early drove road, as indicated by an inn called the Drovers Arms between Glossop and Hayfield (Hey 1980).

5.5.3 The settlement and its environs

Leases of mid-16th century date indicate that some enclosure was taking place in Glossopdale at that time, converting land to sheep pasture (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). Land holdings were generally small, but there were some substantial tenants, as well as a few freeholders, mainly in Whitfield (Birch 1959).

Some information regarding Glossop village is provided by the Hearth Tax assessments. Forty-nine households were liable for the tax in 1670, the majority of which would have been in the village, although

a few of the entries probably represent outlying farms. Edwards (1982) suggested that the hearth tax data could be used to provide a very rough classification of economic status or social structure as follows:

1 hearth	=	husbandmen, poorer families and individuals
2-3 hearths	=	most craftsmen, tradesmen, yeomen
4-7 hearths	=	wealthier craftsmen, tradesmen, yeomen + merchants
8+ hearths	=	gentry and nobility

At Glossop, 29 of the 49 chargeable entries (59%) were taxed for a single hearth, twelve (24%) for 2 hearths, four (8%) for 3 hearths and four (8%) for 4-7 hearths (Edwards 1982). Single hearth buildings included Glossop mill and the vicarage. Overall the figures for Glossop appear reasonably well balanced, although there are no very large houses. Edwards (1982) looked at the proportion of Derbyshire households in the 4-7 hearth category and found not only considerable differences from settlement to settlement but also between hundreds. In High Peak hundred, the overall average was 4.5%. Glossop, therefore, can be seen to have a higher than average number of hearths in that category, although not too much can be inferred from this in terms of status, given that only four households are concerned.

In 1729 the forerunner of Glossop Hall, generally called Royle Hall, was built by Ralph Standish Howard. However both he and his son died before they could occupy it, and it was used for a while as an occasional shooting lodge rather than as a residence. It was also later used as a residence by the Duke of Norfolk's agents (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

5.5.4 Population

It is always difficult to estimate population prior to the first census of 1801 and this is particularly true for Glossop, as the parish was enormous and included numerous other settlements. So, for example, the diocesan census of 1563 provided a figure of some 190 households in the parish of Glossop at that time, which suggests a population of perhaps between 750 and 950. However, this figure includes the townships of Charlesworth, Chunal, Dinting, Hadfield, Padfield, Simmondley and Whitfield in addition to Glossop itself, although it excludes the chapelries of Hayfield and Mellor (a further 195 households). If these were to be included, the estimated population would be some 1550-1925 individuals (Riden 1978).

Lawrance (1916) analysed burial figures from the parish registers and suggested a total population of around 1000 for the parish. The average number of burials recorded annually was about 27. There were a particularly high number of deaths in 1623 and 1636, with 67 and 66 burials respectively, possibly the result of an outbreak of plague.

Edwards (1982) analysed the Hearth Tax assessments of 1664 and the Compton census of 1676 in an attempt to calculate population in the second half of the 17th century. If the Compton census figure for Glossop parish represented individuals, an estimated population of just over 2000 was obtained; if on the other hand it represented potential communicants, then a total population figure for the parish of some 2750-2850 individuals was arrived at. Again, these figures are for the entire parish, including the chapelries of Hayfield and Mellor and cover 21 separate hearth-tax districts. The lower estimate is not dissimilar to that proposed by Riden for 1563 and, if roughly correct, would indicate relatively little growth over the course of 100 years. The higher estimate, on the other hand, would suggest a thriving and expanding population.

The only source which gives some indication of figures for Glossop alone is the Hearth Tax assessment. In 1664 there were 44 chargeable entries, or households, and three exempt, while in 1670 there were 49 chargeable entries, with no figure recorded for exemptions (Edwards 1982). This suggests a population of some 220-250 individuals.

5.5.5 Markets and fairs

As already noted in 5.4.6 above, Glossop's market may have ceased by the early 14th century, to be replaced by a market at Charlesworth. However, in 1558 Thomas Booth paid rent for 'a shoppe in the churchyard', which Hanmer & Winterbottom (1991) suggest may have been a market stall, since the rent was only 8d a year, while the Derbyshire Record Office has 5 Glossop Fair toll books for the years 1584-8, mainly relating to the sale of cows.

According to Lawrance (1916), the nearest market by the 17th century was at Tideswell, this being the place where Glossop marriage bans had to be called. Glossop is not listed as having either a market or a fair in William Owen's *Book of Fairs* of 1770 (Hey 1980).

5.5.6 Education

There is documentary evidence for the existence of a school by the mid-17th century, as a petition of 1651 requested the continued payment of a salary of £10, paid by the late Earl of Arundel, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach at the grammar school in Glossop. There is no evidence of a purpose-built school, however, and it was probably taught in the church (Lawrance 1916).

5.5.7 Trade and industry

For much of this period it is likely that the main occupation of the inhabitants of Glossop and the surrounding area would have been based predominantly upon agriculture. Within the village itself, a number of related trades and crafts would have been carried out, providing a service for the more dispersed farms and hamlets.

Textiles

The domestic woollen industry in Glossopdale was beginning to expand by the early 17th century; for example, wills and inventories show the presence of a linen webster at Whitfield in 1623, a clothier at Blackshaw in 1638, a webster at Charlesworth and a weaver at Padfield in 1640. The growth of the Manchester textile industry was an important influence, and families in Glossopdale were able to work for 'putters-out' from Manchester, who put out the raw materials and gathered in the final product. Local putters-out were present by the second half of the 18th century. The earliest known textile mill in Glossopdale was a water-powered fulling mill built in 1764 on the River Etherow which served the domestic woollen industry (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). It was another sixteen years before one was built at Glossop itself (see section 5.6.7 below).

Quarrying

Stone was quarried intermittently from Glossop Low Quarry (SMR 3638) from the 1760s. It was particularly suitable for paving slabs and roofing slates (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

5.6 Industrial (c. 1780-1900)

5.6.1 Communications

Roads

The road to Glossop from Chapel-en-le-Frith via Hayfield was turnpiked in 1792, improving north-south communications. Improvement of the east-west route came initially with the turnpiking in 1803 of the road from Marple Bridge to Glossop, but more particularly with the opening in 1821 of the Sheffield to Glossop turnpike road through the Snake Pass. The new road did not follow the old route on the western side of the Snake, however, but continued due west on Coldharbour Moor, descending via Holden Clough to pass to the south of Glossop village. This road was the last major project in north Derbyshire. It was never a financial success and its building and maintenance resulted in the largest debt in the county, which stood at nearly £107,000 in 1849 (Radley & Penny 1972).

Railways

The Sheffield-Manchester railway as first built passed no nearer to Glossop than Dinting Station. This was extremely disappointing for the Glossop mill-owners and for the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke therefore built the branch line from Dinting to Howardtownt at his own expense, it coming into use in 1845. The station was built in 1847. Both line and station were sold off to the railway company at a profit soon afterwards (Glossop Heritage Committee n.d.).

5.6.2 *The settlement and its environs*

Those areas of commons and waste which lay within the various townships of Glossop were enclosed in the early 19th century, with the exception of Glossop itself, already enclosed long before. Parliamentary Enclosure commenced with Whitfield, enclosed following an Act of 1810.

With the establishment of the cotton industry in Glossopdale (see section 5.6.7 below), Glossop began to expand. Initially growth was around the old village, associated with the development of several mills on Shelf Brook and Blackshaw Clough. The turnpiking of the Sheffield to Manchester road, which ran along the valley bottom, and the establishment of an increasing number of mills along Glossop Brook, led to a new focus of settlement from the 1820s, however, at the crossroads of the east-west and north-south turnpike roads. A new town began to grow, actively encouraged by the Duke of Norfolk. Old Glossop remained the administrative centre of both township and manor until 1838 when the Duke had a Town Hall built near the road junction, which had just been moved slightly to the west following the construction of a new bridge, Victoria Bridge, across Glossop Brook.

Progress continued to be rapid. A number of new roads were laid out in the 1840s and in 1842 Pigot's Directory described Glossop as being 'of great manufacturing consequence'. Various public improvements were made in the rapidly expanding town. Markets were established in the new town in 1845 (see 5.6.4 below), in 1845 the Gas Act was adopted and the Glossop Gas Company came into being, Glossop became a post town in 1848 and in 1852 the new town was provided with a piped supply of drinking water from waterworks at Swineshaw (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). In 1857 a burial board was formed and 6 acres of land at Allman's Heath were bought, with the result that Glossop cemetery opened in 1858 (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

As already noted, much of the development was at the instigation of the Dukes of Norfolk, and in 1851 the first member of the Howard family to actually live in Glossop built Glossop Hall on the site of the earlier Royle Hall. Millowners also invested in the town, in some cases by the construction of housing for their workers, in others by financing the construction of chapels and contributing to public buildings. To some extent the Glossop workforce was buffered from the effects of the cotton famine in the early 1860s as a result of this paternalism. Several completely new roads were made at that time, a couple of existing dirt roads were cobbled, and the waterworks were extended in attempts to provide work for otherwise unemployed cotton workers. Despite this, several thousands left the town in the early 1860s, although many returned after 1865.

In 1866 Glossop was granted a charter of incorporation, the new borough being divided into three wards. That same year, it was admirably described as follows:

'It is now a great centre of the cotton trade ... The town has an excellent market, a commodious Town-Hall and Market-House, a Temperance Hall, a Savings' Bank, Gas and Water Works, Grammar School, Mechanics' Institution and every other requisite public building for a large and rapidly increasing commercial community ..' (Black & Black 1866, 193).

5.6.3 *Population*

In 1789 there were 90 houses in the township of Glossop and 50 in Whitfield (Pilkington 1789).

The 10-yearly census, which commenced in 1801, provides figures for population and house numbers in Glossop. However, for some years the figures include Padfield, Hadfield, Dinting, Whitfield, Chunal, Simmondley and Charlesworth. For that reason, only the figures for 1821-1871 are given below:

Year	Population	Houses		
		Inhabited	Uninhab.	Being built
1821	1351	217	5	45
1831	2012	368	2	17
1841	3548	615	79	2
1851	5467	918	24	20
1861	6130	1184	71	18
1871	5943	1223	58	-

The 8 townships and hamlets of Glossopdale increased in population nearly ninefold during the 19th century, most of it taking place in the first half, mainly in the 1820s and 1830s, corresponding closely to the pattern of the cotton region as a whole. The cotton famine of the 1860s caused a 3% decline in population (Birch 1959). A further decline took place at the end of the 19th century, with a reduction in population between the census years of 1891 and 1901 (Scott *et al* 1973)

5.6.4 Markets and fairs

In 1844 the 13th Duke of Norfolk applied for a new Market Act to transfer the weekly market and annual fair from the traditional market place in Old Glossop to a new site in Howardtown where a Market Hall was built in the same year. Glossop's markets officially recommenced on July 19 1845 (Lawrance 1916). Market day was a Saturday, with fairs on May 6 and the first Wednesday after October 10 (Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, 1888). However, it appears that fairs, at least, were taking place before 1844, as Pigot's Directory of 1842 records the May 6 fair, although does not mention a market. In 1852 the people of Old Glossop tried to re-establish a fair there, but the attempt was a failure (Glossop Local History Study Group 1979).

5.6.5 Religion

In common with other industrial towns, a considerable proportion of Glossop's population attended one or other of the various non-conformist chapels which became established during the 19th century, rather than attending the Anglican church. The earliest was Littlemoor Independent chapel, constructed in 1811, followed shortly afterwards by a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in Old Glossop in 1813, although in the case of the latter, services had been held in a garret near the Old Cross for some 25 years previously. Other congregations which became established, at least for a time, were the Wesleyan Reformers, the Primitive Methodists and the Unitarians.

In 1835-6 the 12th Duke of Norfolk built the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

5.6.6 Education

With the rapid increase in population experienced in Glossop, it was necessary to provide education. This was carried out to a considerable extent by schools associated with the various churches and chapels. In Old Glossop, a convent and Catholic School for Girls was established in 1847 and the Anglican grammar school was built in 1850-1, albeit by the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, the school then being named after him (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

In the new town, several non-conformist chapels built adjoining schools. In addition, the 1898 OS map shows schools on St Mary's Road and on Talbot Street.

5.6.7 Trade and industry

Textiles

The year 1780 saw the beginnings of a water-powered textile industry based on the numerous streams around Glossop. In the valley to the south of the village a fulling mill was built at Bridge End in 1780, Cross Cliffe mill was built further east near the confluence of Shelf Brook and Hurst Brook to the east of the bridge in 1782-3 and Shepley cotton mill was constructed further west on Glossop Brook in 1784. Closer to the village itself, Warth Mill, Shepley Mill and Rolfe's Mill were built in 1784-5 and Thread Mill was built in 1789. In that year it was noted that:

'The inhabitants of the parish of Glossop are supported by the manufacture of cotton and wool. In that part of it which borders upon Yorkshire, a considerable quantity of fine woollen cloth is manufactured. But in the southern and western side of the parish the principal employment is spinning and weaving cotton' (Pilkington 1789).

By 1820, eight mills had been built on and near Shelf Brook, three on Hurst Brook, seven on Gnat Hole Brook and eight on Glossop Brook. As business enterprises, the earliest mills were not always successful. The majority changed owners frequently, due in part to an inadequate and unskilled labour force, in part to the manufacturers' deficiencies, many of them having previously been putters-out, and in part to the general economic situation at the beginning of the 19th century. This situation began to alter from *c.* 1815, however, and several mills came into the hands of highly competent mill owners. Two families became particularly important, one being that of John Wood, who acquired several of the mills near Old Glossop in 1815 and whose acquisition of the Bridge End mill in 1819 was the start of his Howard Town Mills complex. The other was that of Francis Sumner who developed the Wren Nest Mills complex, having inherited the first Wren Nest mill in 1829.

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. Beneath them there was an array of smaller undertakings (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). Some of these are in evidence from 19th century directories. For example in 1842, in addition to the seventeen cotton spinners listed in Pigot's *Directory* for Howard Town, Glossop and Whitfield, there were also three cotton banding makers, a calico printer, a cotton doubler and a cotton waste dealer. There was also a silk manufacturer.

The development of the steam engine and the installation of power looms in the second quarter of the 19th century were factors which contributed to a constant trend towards fewer and larger mills. This trend was reinforced by the cotton famine of 1861-1864, when the supply of cotton from America dried up as a result of the Civil War. Many of the smaller undertakings either went under or were absorbed by the larger firms (Birch 1959). Further problems were encountered in the last decade of the 19th century, when Glossop mills were caught in a cycle of overproduction and cut-backs (Scott *et al* 1973).

Paper-making

Paper was being manufactured at Dinting paperworks, to the west of Glossop, by 1835, the mill having been built as a cotton spinning mill in the early 1800s. By the 1860s there were at least two more in the area (Schmoller 1994). Manufacture initially used rags, straw, jute and esparto (Anon 1936). A number of successive owners had gone bankrupt in the paper-making business; however, two empty paper mills at Whitfield were taken over by manufacturers from Bury to develop a new paper-making process. Experiments were successful and expansion began in 1882 to develop the large paper-making complex known as Turn Lee Mills (SMR 6146; Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

Quarrying

Hanmer & Winterbottom (1991) note that with the sudden expansion which took place following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, a considerable amount of building was necessary, so that the quarrying and stoneworking industry expanded also. Glossop Low Quarry (SMR 3638) out on the moors, with its thin seams ideal for roofing slabs, became increasingly important. Stone had been quarried there intermittently from the 1760s and in 1798 the Howards spent £28 in making up the road to Glossop Low. There were also subsidiary quarries at Blackshaw and Moorside, while quarries at Mouselow, Shire Hill and Lees Hall provided house-walling material. The stone slate quarries declined following the arrival of the railway in the 1840s, however, as Welsh slate could be brought in both cheaply and conveniently (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

General

Nineteenth century directories indicate the range of businesses and tradesmen attracted to Glossop and necessary to serve its expanding population. By the middle of the 19th century Howardtoun had developed into a substantial shopping centre. In Howardtoun, Glossop and Whitfield in 1842, for example, there were thirty grocers, six butchers, twelve boot and shoemakers, four drapers, nine blacksmiths, seven tailors, two dress-makers, three tinmen, three wheelwrights, three surgeons, two banks and six academies. Unsurprisingly, given the degree of expansion that was taking place, the building trades were also of considerable importance. While some agricultural activity was also carried out, farms appear to have been let on short leases by the Howards, and this may have been a deliberate policy to keep land free for industrial expansion if necessary.

5.7 20th century

Glossop's growth, so rapid over much of the 19th century, stalled in the early 20th century. Although the population remained steady, no significant further development took place until c. 1920. This period saw the closure of some of the mills in the area. A brief boom in 1920 was followed by a general slump, with Glossop, where almost 80% of the workforce were involved in some way with the cotton industry, being particularly badly hit. By 1931, 55.6% of the workforce was unemployed, and between 1929 and 1939 some 16% of the population moved away. The situation improved somewhat during and after the Second World War, to the extent that immigration was necessary in order to keep the mills running. Again, this was followed by further decline, both in the cotton industry and in population numbers, in the absence of any other large-scale industry taking its place. In the 1960s Glossop was identified as a suitable location for overspill population from Manchester, to the extent that in the late 1960s it was suggested that it should become part of the new Manchester authority. Although it remained in Derbyshire, Glossop is now largely a dormitory town, with people commuting mainly to the west (Scott *et al* 1973).

6. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLOSSOP

The town has been divided into plan elements, or components, based on map evidence and documentary sources. These plan elements have been subdivided below according to the earliest date of their assumed occurrence, although these divisions are tentative only, and need to be confirmed by further work. Subsequent major changes are briefly summarised, together with the degree of survival of early features to the present day.

6.1 Medieval components

Seven components have been tentatively identified as belonging to the medieval period and are shown on Figure 2.

Component 1 *All Saints Church and churchyard* (SMR 6126)

The extent of the churchyard in the medieval period is not known and consequently component 1 has been drawn using the boundaries shown on the OS map of 1881.

Documentary references indicate the existence of a church at Glossop by 1157, although no traces of that building survive. The present church is essentially of the 19th and 20th centuries. The earliest structural evidence includes a 14th century arch and some reused medieval masonry in the lower courses of the tower. According to Cox (1877), prior to its reconstruction the church consisted of nave and side aisles, chancel, with chapel on the north side communicating with the north aisle, and a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. It was described some time before 1822 as ‘a plain and lowly structure, and as little ornamented in the interior as it is without’. Application was made in 1823 for sanction to obtain a Brief for this church’s repair. The petition states that

‘the parish church is a very ancient structure, and is, by natural decay and length of time, so very ruinous and in so great danger of falling down as to render it very unsafe ... it has become necessary to take down the whole of the roof and walls and rebuild the same’.

The works were completed in 1831. The chancel was rebuilt some years later while the old tower and spire were taken down in 1853 and a new one erected (Cox 1877). The rebuilding of the nave in 1831 apparently did not provide any evidence for the existence of an earlier church and brought to light ‘few remains of archaeological importance’ (Lawrance 1917a).

The nave was remodelled in 1913 and a chancel added in 1924. The church is a grade II listed building. The gate piers and gates to the church, erected in 1837, are also grade II listed. Within the churchyard there is a pillar sundial set on 2 octagonal steps that may have been the base of the old churchyard cross (SMR 6125). Documentary evidence refers to the payment in 1558 of rent for ‘a shoppe in the churchyard’, although this may only have been a temporary structure, such as a market stall, since the rent was only 8d a year (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

Component 2 *Vicarage*

There was a vicar at Glossop by 1362 (Cox 1877) and this assessment makes the assumption that the medieval vicarage stood in the same approximate area as the 19th century vicarage. The house was described in 1635 as containing ‘two bays of building, one stable, one cowhouse ... the other piece of building and two little bays for hay, turf and the like’ (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). A terrier of about 1740 notes that ‘There is a poor piece of Building of about two Bays which they call ye Vicarage House. There is a garden, orchard and Fold yard, as to the Glebe there is none left ...’. The present vicarage was built in 1851.

Component 3 *Possible market place and adjacent buildings*

The extent of the medieval market place is unknown at present but it is assumed to have been around the Old Cross (SMR 6124), a grade II listed structure of probable 15th century date. The cross has been moved from an earlier position adjacent to no. 16 Church Street South. The component has been drawn to include this building, itself grade II listed and of probable early 17th century date, although whether the original market place was in fact larger than the present open space is not known.

Components 4 & 5 *Settlement along the north side of Church Street and Well Gate*

A long row of buildings with short plots mostly cut back into the slope. Listed buildings include the Bull’s Head Public House which was originally a weaver’s house of c.1605, rebuilt and extended c.1783, with its Alehouse Recognition granted in 1787 (List Description), and nos. 12-14 Well Gate, also with 17th century origins, as well as the 18th century building, originally two cottages and a workshop, at the western end of the component. The two components are separated by Dunne Lane, while component 4 is bisected by a further small lane or path.

Component 6 *Settlement along the north-east side of Church Street South and the south side of Well Gate*

Buildings shown late 19th century maps fronting the south side of Well Gate and standing at the northernmost end of Church Street South were demolished in the 20th century to create an open space, part of which is a car park. Surviving buildings further south include a well preserved group of 17th century buildings (SMR 6127), one of which was once a farmhouse but is now three cottages. Fronting the market place are two mid-18th century weavers' cottages, now 2 houses, with a single storey rear wing that may have been a loomshop (List Description). Buildings fronting Church Street South may originally have had plots running back to the stream, but the latter has clearly been straightened at some point, and the plots built over. One of the buildings fronting the stream is the old Wesleyan school of 1824, rebuilt in 1876.

Component 7 *Settlement along the south-east side of Church Street South*

Few, if any, buildings in this component actually front Church Street South, raising the question of the original line of the main road in this area. Standing buildings include one listed building of 17th or early 18th century date.

6.2 Post-medieval components (c. 1500-1780)

Five components have been tentatively ascribed to the post-medieval period and are shown on Figure 3.

Component 8 *Development in the Thorpe Street/Castle Hill area*

Possibly originally an area of post-medieval encroachment along the north side of a peripheral green and extending to the north of the village along a valleyside. In the absence of any early maps, the extent of such development is difficult to know. The construction of 19th century housing may have been associated, at least in part, with the working of several quarries to the north of Glossop. Some 19th century and possibly earlier houses survive, although there has been considerable 20th century house construction.

Component 9 *Royle Hall/Glossop Hall*

The first hall, generally called Royle Hall, was built in 1729 and used as an occasional shooting lodge rather than as a residence. It is assumed here that its site was the same as, or close to, its successor, Glossop Hall. The first member of the Howard family to actually live in Glossop constructed the second hall in 1851. It was built of gritstone and had 60 rooms. When the estates were sold in 1925 the hall became a boarding school, Kingsmoor School. The hall became empty in 1956 and was demolished in 1960, some of its stonework being used to build the estate of bungalows that replaced it on the same site (Glossop Heritage Committee n.d.).

Component 10 *Development on the south side of Sheaf Brook*

Post-medieval settlement may have extended into this area, although it is also possible that the two public houses and associated buildings accompanied the industrial development within component 13.

Component 11 *Corn mill*

A mill is shown on this site on Burdett's map of 1767. The corn mill, with a mill pond immediately to the north, is shown as being in use on the OS map of 1921. However, it was demolished prior to 1928 (Sharpe 1994).

Component 12 *Bridge across Glossop Brook*

A bridge across Glossop Brook in this approximate area has been in existence since the 17th century and probably for much longer (Glossop Heritage Committee n.d.). The present structure, Victoria Bridge, was built in 1837.

6.3 Industrial components (c. 1780-1900)

Thirty-two components have been identified for the industrial period and are shown on Figure 4. Glossop underwent rapid expansion during this period, with the development of the cotton mills and of residential accommodation for the mill workers. It is not practical to define each factory or terrace of houses as a separate component, therefore relatively broad areas have been defined which often combine elements of both.

Component 13 *Development along Shelf Brook and Blackshaw Clough*

Between 1784 and 1791 the first mills were built in this area, on land which had previously been open meadow. Construction began with Warth Mill and Shepley Mill on the Shelf Brook. Rolfe's Mill was completed in 1785 and Thread Mill was built in Tanyard Meadow in 1789. With one exception, the mills were powered by means of goits taken from the two streams. The exception was Rolfe's Mill (SMR 6122), which appears never to have been water-powered and only employed ten people.

A second phase of mill building began in 1807 with what became known as the Old Water Mill on the west side of Tanyard Meadow and 13 cottages which became Barrack Row. Barrack Mill was added to the end of the cottages in 1811 and a further mill, the New Water Mill, was built in 1815 close to Warth Mill. The area developed rapidly following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, and between 1815 and 1820 several terraced rows were built to house millworkers. These were constructed along Wesley Street and Hope Street as well as closer to the mills along Shepley Street and Field Street (now Water Street). In addition a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built on Wesley Street in 1813.

The mills had varying success. Rolfe's Mill was only ever marginally profitable and closed in 1806. The building was converted to cottages, which still stand in Wesley Street (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). 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.

The 1881 OS map shows five mill ponds and names Warth Mill, Water Mill and Meadow Mills, all cotton. It also shows a gasometer near Warth Mill and a rope walk to the south of Meadow Mills. The 1898 map only names Meadow Mills, which had expanded considerably by that time to cover the earlier rope walk. At least part of the earlier Warth Mill is named as a saw mill. Little remains today of this extensive industrial complex of mills, mill ponds, chimneys, and housing shown on late 19th century maps. Two of the five mill ponds appear to survive, as does a short row of houses, Smedley Place. Further houses survive along Wesley Street and Hope Street. By 1984 the only survivor of the industrial complex was a 3-storey stone mill building swamped by the modern buildings of Glossop Super Alloys (SMR 6149).

Component 14 *Hawkshead Mill and millpond*

Hawkshead Mill was erected adjoining Blackshaw Clough in 1791. The 1880 OS map indicates that it was still in use as a cotton mill at that time; however, the 1898 map marks it as disused. By 1921 it was in use again for the manufacture of bolts and nuts. There has been some survival of industrial and other buildings in this area, including a brick chimney, although the mill pond has been filled in.

Component 15 *Quarry*

This quarry was in use by 1880 but is now disused.

Component 16 *Glossop Union Workhouse*

Glossop Workhouse was built in 1834. It now forms part of Shire Hill Hospital.

Component 17 *Quarries*

A quarry is shown in this area on the 1880 OS map. It was probably no longer being worked by 1898 as it is shown on the OS map of that date as 'Old Quarry'. The area was developed in the 20th century.

Component 18 *Development along the east side of Castle Hill*

Housing had been constructed in this area by 1880, the majority of which survives.

Component 19 *Development in the Blackshaw Road area*

A short street, Oldham Street, had been constructed in this area by 1880, lined with terraced housing, now demolished. Further buildings stood to the rear of component 5. The area has since been redeveloped.

Component 20 *Duke of Norfolk's School*

The Duke of Norfolk's School was built in 1850-1 and is now a grade II listed building. It is possible that earlier settlement could have existed along the street frontage in this area, in view of the probable early development on the north side of the road, although there is no evidence for this.

Component 21 *All Saints' School*

Shown on the 1880 OS map as St Mary's School, this school was built in 1854. It has since been extended.

Component 22 *Development at the north-west end of Church Street*

Buildings in this area include the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, built in 1836 for the 12th Duke of Norfolk, and Royle House, originally late 18th century but rebuilt as a presbytery adjoining the church in 1836. Both are grade II listed buildings. Buildings further west, immediately on the street frontage, may have their origins in post-medieval roadside encroachment near the junction of two roads.

Component 23 *Manor Park*

This area formed the grounds of Glossop Hall and of the later school. When the building was demolished, the gardens and land were acquired for a public park. Late 19th century maps shows landscaped grounds that included several fish ponds. Hall Meadow Road, in the north-western corner of this area, was made during the cotton famine as part of an attempt to provide work for unemployed cotton workers (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). Further roads were made within the earlier grounds in the 20th century, as part of redevelopment for housing. One of the 19th century ponds survives, as does an entrance lodge on Manor Park Road.

Component 24 *Pinfold*

A pinfold is shown at this site on late 19th century maps, although it may well have had earlier origins. It has been demolished, but traces of the base of the wall are still visible.

Component 25 *Development along the north-east side of Manor Park Road*

Development had taken place in this area by 1880. Many of the buildings shown on the OS map of that date appear to have survived.

Component 26 *Development north of the railway between Norfolk Street and Fauvel Road*

The upper part of Norfolk Street was part of the main north-south Chapel-en-le-Frith to Enterclough Bridge turnpike road, turnpiked in 1793. This originally ran along Ellison Street towards Glossop Brook. The lower part of Norfolk Street came into being in the 1830s, as the result of the straightening of the road down to the new Victoria Bridge, opened in 1837. New roads, including Charles Street and Howard Street, began to be laid out westwards from Norfolk Street in the 1840s. Fauvel Road and Talbot Street were made during the cotton famine of the early 1860s to provide work for the unemployed. A Unitarian Chapel was built on Fitzalan Street in 1875 but replaced by a new building in 1895 on a site immediately to the west of the original chapel. The Wesleyan Reformers built a chapel on the corner of Talbot Street and Howard Street in 1854. This was found to be unsafe in 1898 and the building was demolished, to be replaced by a new building on the same site, itself demolished in 1960 (Barton 1981). By the end of the century a school had been constructed on Talbot Street. Victoria Hall on Fauvel Road was built in 1887 and in 1899 work commenced on a Technical School on land adjoining the Victoria Hall. This opened in 1901, although the following year it became a Grammar School.

Many of the 19th century buildings in this area survive, and much of Fitzalan Street is still setted. The technical school was converted to an Adult Education Centre and the Unitarian Church to two dwellings, while Victoria Hall now houses Glossop's library and concert hall. The northern two-thirds of this area lies within Norfolk Square Conservation Area, in character appraisal sub-areas 2, 3 and 4.

Component 27 *Railway*

The Glossop branch line of the Manchester-Sheffield Railway from Dinting to Howardtown was built by the Duke of Norfolk at his own expense and opened in 1845. The railway station was built in 1847, with a single-storeyed façade and Egyptian-style entrance over which is carved the Howard Lion (SMR 6118). The adjoining goods shed is now a Co-op store.

Component 28 *Development block bounded by the railway north, High Street West south, Norfolk Street east and Arundel Street west*

Mainly a residential and commercial area, with a grid of roads being laid out from the 1840s parallel to the railway and the high street. The Norfolk Arms Hotel, originally called the 'Tontine', was present by 1823 and was built as a coaching inn near the junction of two important turnpike roads. It forms the eastern side of Norfolk Square, which was laid out in 1837. Buildings in this area in 1880 included a Temperance Hall.

The majority of the 19th century terraces have survived along Surrey Street and the north side of Edward Street; however, those along the south side of Edward Street and along Bernard Street were demolished in the mid-1960s and the site turned into a car park. The eastern end of this area lies within Norfolk Square Conservation Area, in character appraisal sub-area 1.

Component 29 *Development to the west of Arundel Street*

A mixture of residential and industrial development, with terraces along High Street West, Surrey Street, Oak Street and the northern end of Shrewsbury Street. By 1880 there was a gasworks to the rear of buildings on the high street, a timber yard between Surrey Street and the railway, a cotton mill on Edward Street and a large iron foundry to the west of Shrewsbury Street. A chimney and saw pit lay to the south-west of the foundry. There was also a Primitive Methodist chapel on Shrewsbury Street, built in 1855, with a Sunday School immediately to the north, built in 1858. These two buildings are Grade II listed, as is the only survivor of the gas works, the Glossop Gas Works Company offices, built in 1845, the remainder of the gas works having been closed in 1957 and later demolished. A Kwik-Save store was built on the site in 1995. The iron foundry is now the Ferro Alloys works, while buildings associated with the cotton mill appear to be little used, possibly derelict.

Component 30 *Development along the north-west side of High Street West*

This component consists mainly of the massive 19th century Wren Nest Mills complex (SMR 6145), but also includes a short stretch of buildings between High Street West and Glossop Brook.

The first mill on the site was built in 1815 by the Howards' agent, Thomas Ellison, and was inherited in 1829 by Francis Sumner, an important figure in 19th century Glossop. A steam engine was installed and weaving began to be undertaken in addition to cotton spinning. One of the weaving sheds was built on the site of an earlier Primitive Methodist chapel of 1835 (Sharpe 1994). By 1884 expansion was such that the mill was employing 1300 workers on 120,000 spindles and 2700 looms. Late 19th century maps show that the 'mill lade' and mill pond were taken off the northern side of Glossop Brook. Buildings on the south side of the mill pond included a boiler house, gas works and three engine houses. A gasometer and other buildings stood on the north side of the mill pond, accessed by a footbridge. The mill continued to expand in the early 20th century, additions including outbuildings of 1916 and a chimney of 1919. Problems in the early 20th century resulted in the closure of the mills in 1957. Parts of the complex were taken over by small scale industrial users, but many buildings were not used and deteriorated to the extent that large parts have been demolished. Those buildings which survive are listed Grade II and the whole component lies within Wren Nest Mill Conservation Area.

Component 31 *Development along the south-western side of High Street East*

In this area, the land rises steeply behind the front line of development so that buildings have steep embankments to the rear. Rows of terraced housing were built for mill workers along the route of the A57, opening directly onto the footpath and with communal yards to the rear. There are some surviving examples of 'privies' to the rear of the buildings. These terraces are characteristically smaller in size than in some other parts of Glossop and would initially have included a number of back to back cottages. Many retain their original stone slate roofs.

Component 32 *Development block bounded by High Street West north, Glossop Brook south and west and Victoria Street east*

An area of mixed development, residential, commercial and industrial. The Town Hall was constructed at the eastern end of this area in 1838, with the Market Place and Market Hall of 1844 to the rear. Chapel Street was laid out running parallel to the high street and connected to it by several other roads lined with terraced housing. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built at the corner of Chapel Street and High Street West in 1844 and replaced by a new building on the same site in 1859 (Taylor 1874). It was demolished in 1965. At the southern end of George Street, adjoining Glossop Brook, was an iron foundry, while further west was Shepley Mill and mill pond. Shepley Mill was built in 1784 as a cotton spinning mill by the Shepleys of Charlesworth. By 1819 there were two buildings there. Successive mills on the site were burned down and rebuilt. The final mill was of the 1870s and ran intermittently until closure in 1937. It suffered partial collapse in 1954 and was finally demolished in the 1960s (Glossop Heritage Committee n.d.). Its site is now partly occupied by the Central Methodist Church.

The majority of the 19th century residential, commercial and public buildings in this area have survived, with the main loss being of industrial buildings. The eastern end of this area lies within Norfolk Square Conservation Area, in character appraisal sub-area 1.

Component 33 *Development along Pike's Lane and Queen Street*

The easternmost end of this area lies within St James Conservation Area. Queen Street did not run into High Street West in the 19th century, but appears to have been connected to it by an alley through the houses along the high street frontage. There has been good survival of 19th century terraced housing.

Component 34 *Development to the west of Victoria Street, south of Glossop Brook*

Development in this area includes St Mary's Roman Catholic church, built in 1887 under the will of Francis Sumner, a local mill owner, and a Congregational chapel built in 1868 on the corner of St Mary's

Road and Princess Street (now Mount Pleasant United Reform Church). A school was added in 1875. A Men's Institute was later built near the chapel (Barton 1981). Some streets and housing had been constructed before 1880, such as James Street, Hadfield Place and Hadfield Street, with further expansion having taken place by the end of the century. Much of this area lies within St James Conservation Area, although St James itself lies just to the south of the assessment area. As noted in the Conservation Area appraisal, the area contains a high density of two-storey terraced housing of the 19th century built of local gritstone with a mixture of blue slate and stone flag roofs (the latter on the earlier terraces, for example Hadfield Street).

Component 35 *Development east of and including Victoria Street, south of Glossop Brook*

Development in this area was well established by 1880, with a grid of streets laid out and at least partially lined with terraced housing, although some streets, such as Wood Street and Kershaw Street, were still largely undeveloped. Development was mainly residential, although the presence of a chimney marked on the 1880 1:500 map indicates some industrial use also. The component included Littlemoor Independent Chapel and burial ground. The chapel was an early foundation, being built in 1811. It was enlarged in 1845. A Sunday School was erected in 1840 and enlarged in 1852. It was replaced by a new day school, built in 1881 next to the burial ground (Barton 1981). A couple of other schools stood in Collier Street and Bank Street in 1880. A theatre had been built immediately to the south-east of Victoria Bridge by the end of the century, accessible from the market place as a short stretch of the brook had been culverted by then. It was later demolished and its site occupied by a telephone exchange. The Independent chapel and school buildings have survived, although no longer in use for their original purposes. The burial ground is now a car park – it is not clear whether the burials were removed.

Component 36 *Development immediately south of Howard Town Mills and Glossop Brook*

Buildings in this component on the southern side of the brook included Cross Cliffe cotton mill and mill pond at the eastern end and a gas works, part of Howard Town Mills, at the western end. There were also two old quarries. Cross Cliffe mill was built in c. 1783. It burnt down in 1868 and was rebuilt, but had gone out of use by 1880, being then demolished in 1902. Its site is now occupied by a new housing development called Croft Manor. The goit taken from the Hurst Brook to provide the mill's power was there until 1989 (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

Component 37 *Development along the south side of High Street East, west of Cornmill Bridge*

This component includes the 9½ acre site of Howard Town Mills (SMR 6123). This originated with the Bridge End fulling mill, built in 1780 and also includes the site of Mill Town New Mill, built in 1803. The Bridge End mill stood, adjoining the bridge, in what was later Leatherbarrow's yard. It was taken over by John Wood in 1819, who began to develop it into a much larger complex. By 1842 it extended as far as the confluence of Hurst Brook and Sheaf Brook. In 1880 the complex included, in addition to the spinning blocks and weaving sheds, at least 3 mill ponds and five engine houses, boiler houses and chimneys.

The original 1793 turnpike road ran along Smithy Fold at the western end of this component. Further east, Milltown and adjacent streets comprised rows of terraced housing mainly built in the 1830s and 1840s to house the mill workers, although there were also a couple of grander houses, Howardtown House and Easton. There was a toll house at the eastern corner of Mill Town and High Street East, with a bar across the high street still shown on the OS map of 1880.

Surviving mill buildings are used for various light industries. Two classical early C19 gatehouses survive on Victoria Street and are listed, as is the former mill owner's house, Howardtown House, on High Street East. Otherwise much of this area was demolished in the 1960s, the main exception being the High Street frontage.

Component 38 *Development along the south-east side of Norfolk Street and along Ellison Street*

Ellison Street was an earlier route of the 1793 turnpike road, which was then diverted down Norfolk Street in 1837. Station Street connected Ellison Street with the railway station. The Howard Arms, at the corner of Ellison Street and High Street East, was in existence by 1807 and may have been built on the site of an earlier building. To the rear in 1880 was the Old Bowling Green. A smithy stood just to the west of the Howard Arms, to the rear of the street frontage. There was a police station on the east side of Ellison Street in 1880 and a mission hall by the end of the century. The police station is still in use as such, while the mission hall is now an Elim Pentecostal church. Part of this component lies within Norfolk Square Conservation Area, in character appraisal sub-area 1, and includes a number of surviving 19th century buildings, one of which was originally a block of 8 back-to-backs, now converted to four dwellings.

Component 39 *Site of quarry*

Part of this area was disused and part still in use as a quarry in the late 19th century, when it included a couple of buildings and a saw pit. It went completely out of use in the 20th century and has since been developed.

Component 40 *Development along the north side of High Street East, west of Cornmill Bridge*

Corn Street at the eastern end of this component, led to Glossop flour mill (component 11). High Street East was fully lined with buildings by the 1880s, with two short roads leading off to the north. Many of the 19th century buildings along the street frontage have survived.

Component 41 *Development along the north-east side of High Street East and the south-west side of Manor Park Road*

The construction of terraced housing in this area, including Jordan Street, had taken place by 1880.

Component 42 *Development along the north side of Sheffield Road and the south-east side of Manor Park Road*

Rows of houses had been built along Sheffield Road and Manor Park Road by 1880, presumably several decades earlier, since the original Tabernacle Chapel (Free United Methodist) opened in 1837. It was later used as a Sunday School when a new chapel was built next to it in 1860 (Taylor 1874). Both buildings survive, although no longer with their original uses, and are grade II listed.

Component 43 *Development along the south side of Sheffield Road and the south-east side of High Street East*

Many of the buildings lining Sheffield Road were already present by 1880, with further infilling and development along Silk Street by 1898.

Component 44 *Croft Mill and pond*

There is reference to the New Croft Mill of 1803, later known as the Silk Mill (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). By 1880 Croft Mill was a cotton mill with an extremely long narrow mill pond. The mill had gone out of use by the end of the 19th century. It was demolished in the 20th century and the site of both mill and pond now lie beneath a housing estate.

6.4 20th century development

Twentieth century development is represented by a single un-numbered component.

6.5 Discussion

Despite the ample evidence of prehistoric activity in the Glossop area and the existence of a Roman fort just a couple of miles away from the town, current knowledge suggests that the origins of the settlement, as 'Glott's valley', are to be found in the Anglo-Scandinavian period. Initial settlement was probably dispersed, as indeed much of it remained for centuries. At some point the nucleated village of Glossop became established on the western side of the junction of two streams, Shelf Brook and Blackshaw Clough. Domesday Book states that the 12 manors of Longdendale, of which Glossop was one, were waste in 1086, but to what extent the settlement needed to be re-established in these manors in the later 11th century or to what extent it had survived is not known at present.

The street layout is often the most durable part of a settlement plan and this may be true for Old Glossop also, where the post-medieval village remained relatively unscathed by 19th century industrial development. To what extent the modern street plan fossilises that of the medieval village is unclear, however, particularly since the line of at least one medieval route through Glossop, that later known as Doctor's Gate, is uncertain. No early maps exist for the settlement, the course of streams in the area have clearly been straightened and altered, while the creation of turnpikes may have altered earlier communication patterns and industrialisation altered foci. Nineteenth century map evidence, together with surviving early buildings, indicate settlement in the form of an 'L' or a 'T', lying along an east-west road that ran along the Glossop Valley well above the brook, and along a road running up to it from Whitfield to the south, via a crossing point in the valley. To what extent there was any reorganisation of the existing village plan to incorporate a market place on the acquisition of a market charter in 1290 is unknown. It is worth noting that buildings to the south of the market place (in component 7) do not generally front onto Church Street south, suggesting either possible reorganisation in this area, with a change of focus onto a newly created market place, or possibly that the present line of the road has been straightened and that the original line crossed the brook slightly further east.

Such post-medieval expansion as occurred is suggested to have taken the form of relatively irregular encroachments, mainly in the area to the north of Old Glossop. Virtually no pre-industrial settlement is thought to have been present in the valley bottom with the possible exception of a farmhouse or inn at the bridge across Glossop Brook. The situation began to change rapidly in the later 18th century, however, with the development of the water-powered cotton spinning industry. Glossopdale already had an established connection with the Manchester textile trade, it had the humidity necessary for the spinning of yarn under tension, and above all it had an abundant flow of soft water, both for power and for the finishing processes of bleaching, dyeing and printing (Birch 1959). In the 1780s the first mills began to appear along the various streams of the parish, and with the lapse of Arkwright's patents in 1785 Glossop was ideally placed for an expansion of the industry. There were two foci for industrial development in the immediate vicinity of the village. One lay in the valley to the south, where a fulling mill had been built at Bridge End in 1780, followed by the first cotton mill, Cross Cliffe mill, built to the east of the bridge in 1782-3. The north-south road which crossed Glossop Brook was turnpiked in 1793 and in 1803 another turnpike road was laid, from Marple Bridge to Glossop. Their intersection provided an ideal focal point for further growth, beginning with the building, or rebuilding, of the Howard Arms in 1807 to accommodate travellers. By 1815 there were five mills along Glossop Brook and Hurst Brook within the assessment area, as well as others beyond it, together with some cottages and an Independent chapel. At the same time, mills were being constructed at a second focus of development immediately to the east of Glossop village. The first was established in 1784 and by 1815 seven mills were in operation along Shelf Brook and Blackshaw Clough. Here, too, the necessary provision of housing, pubs and lodging-houses followed the construction of the mills, once labour requirements could not be met from the existing population.

These early mills were relatively small concerns and not always successful, with several owners going bankrupt. From the 1820s, however, the scale and character of the industry began to change. When the new Sheffield to Glossop turnpike road opened in 1821, it descended from the Snake Pass towards the mills in the valley rather than heading for the village, so greatly improving east-west communications. Development focussed on the crossroads, where the Howard Arms was already established, and began to spread in linear fashion along the roads. The Duke of Norfolk was particularly active in planning and financing the new town. By 1827 it had already become the most populous part of the township of Glossop, and was known as Howard Town, indicating the part played by the Duke in its promotion.

Through his agents he planned the streets, leased the plots, provided public buildings such as the Town Hall, partly rebuilt the parish church, and improved the water supply. Following his death in 1842, his son continued the development of the town, acquiring a new Market Act, establishing a Gas Company and, of particular importance, personally paying for a branch line to bring the railway right into the heart of the new town.

Development continued throughout the second half of the 19th century, even during the more difficult times. For example, Hall Meadow Road, Fauvel Road, Talbot Road, Dinting Road and North Road were all made during the cotton famine of 1861-1864 in attempts to provide work for unemployed cotton workers (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). Comparison of OS maps of 1880 and 1898 show the rapid expansion that continued to take place in the valley, although there was little further expansion in Old Glossop.

By the 1890s recession had begun to bite and by the mid-1930s Glossop had one of the highest unemployment rates in the country. After a brief revival during and after the 1939-45 war, the slide continued. By the late 1950s 'Glossop as a mill town had virtually disappeared'. Although there is still some industry in the town, it tends to serve more as a dormitory town for commuters, mainly to the west. However, its location on the fringe of the Peak District National Park has led to an increasing involvement in the tourist trade. In 1977 a Tourist Information Centre was established and in 1983 a District Tourist Association was formed to emphasise Glossop as a tourist town (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISSUES

7.1 Research questions

Although place-name evidence indicates settlement of the area in the early medieval period, archaeological evidence of such pre-conquest settlement has not been forthcoming. Where exactly was it, was it dispersed or was there some nucleation already evident at that time? Were settlements abandoned or destroyed at the time that Longdendale was described as waste? If so, at what point were they, and Glossop in particular, re-established?

The extent and form of medieval settlement at Glossop is not known. Other questions relating to this period include the success or otherwise of the market and its relationship with Charlesworth, the degree of investment in the settlement by Basingwerk Abbey beyond the acquisition of the market charter, the presence/absence of medieval open fields as opposed to early enclosure for pasture and lines of communication prior to the creation of the turnpike roads.

Similarly, the nature and extent of pre-industrial Glossop is currently unknown. Was there any expansion, or possibly even contraction, in relation to its medieval boundaries during the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries? Surviving buildings indicate a period of rebuilding in the 17th century - was this the result of agricultural wealth or the beginnings of the textile industry?

In the absence of any early 19th century maps, it would be useful if other sources, such as the 1841 census, could be used to map the extent of the new town at that time.

A survey should be made of surviving industrial buildings and related features, particularly of any smaller sites, workshops, mill leats etc. as these can be overlooked where there is also some survival of larger, more impressive industrial remains.

7.2 Archaeological potential

7.2.1 Existing protection

Conservation areas

The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990 required all Local Planning Authorities to determine which parts of their areas were of special architectural or historic interest and to designate them as conservation areas, in order to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. It is also their duty to review them from time to time, and to determine whether any further parts of their areas should also be designated as conservation areas.

There are four separate conservation areas within the boundaries of this assessment. The two earliest are Old Glossop conservation area and Norfolk Square, both designated in August 1970. Norfolk Square is now called Glossop Central, having been extended a couple of times, first in 1994 and again in 1996. Two additional conservation areas were designated in April 1994, namely St James (two separate areas) and Wren’s Nest. Their extents are shown on Figure 6.

Listed buildings

A listed building is one recognised by the government as being of special architectural or historic interest, as specified by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990. Listing is made at three levels of importance, Grade II, Grade II* and the most important, Grade I, and listed building consent is required, in addition to normal planning consent, before any alterations, extensions or demolitions can be made to a listed structure which might affect its character.

There are 47 listed buildings in that part of Glossop under consideration in this assessment. The majority are shown on Figure 6. All are Grade II, and all can be broken down according to their earliest structural phase as follows:

Earliest structural phase	C16 or earlier	C17	C18	C19	C20
Number of structures	3	6	3	31	4

Planning Policy Guidance 15 allows the creation and maintenance of a list of buildings of local historic/architectural interest, although this does not confer a statutory obligation. There is currently no local list for Glossop.

7.2.2 Above ground remains

Glossop as visible today forms two contrasting settlements, the early village with its church of medieval origin and its surviving 17th and 18th century vernacular buildings on the hillside and the 19th century industrial town in the valley. To some degree, Manor Park maintains the separation between the two, although its extent is less than it was in the 19th century.

Street layout in the industrial town is often grid-like in appearance. To the north of Glossop Brook, streets within the assessment area are generally aligned along the A57 or along the railway. Those on the south side of the valley may in some cases reflect the earlier pattern of fields, as 19th century streets were often laid out down the centre of an existing field, along its long axis, its boundaries being used as the rear boundaries of the plots laid out along the street. However, in the case of Glossop the absence of detailed maps pre-1880 makes it difficult to know whether this is the case.

Within both the village and the town the great majority of the buildings are of locally quarried stone, with dressed gritstone, sometimes ornately carved, being used for window and door surrounds. The traditional roofing material is stone slates, again locally quarried, and some buildings in the town still retain these. However, with the arrival of the railway, Welsh blue slate began to be brought in as a cheaper alternative, and is now the most common roofing material to be seen in Glossop. Occasional whole gritstone setted streets survive, for example Fitzalan Street and Brook Street.

Glossop possesses an extensive stock of 19th century buildings, reflecting the period of the town's greatest prosperity and growth. Large areas of housing survive, ranging from large Victorian villas built by the factory owners, such as East View House standing in its own grounds, to the rows of terrace housing lining a grid of residential streets. These terraces show variations which reflect to some extent their period of construction, earlier blocks tending to be roofed with stone slates and to open directly onto the pavement, later ones being roofed with Welsh slate and having small front 'gardens'. Although no back-to-back housing has survived in its original form, a block of eight back-to-back houses still stands, having been converted into four dwellings.

The 19th century housing is accompanied by a range of other buildings of the same period, including Victorian schools, churches and chapels, commercial premises which in some cases retain their Victorian shopfronts and, most importantly, survivals of the textile industry which formed the basis of the town's expansion. These represent the changes both in location and in scale which took place over a period of some 70 years or so. Early buildings are to be found in Old Glossop, where a couple of examples of weavers' cottages survive and where the building known as Rolfe's Mill still stands. It was converted to cottages in the early 19th century, but is important in that it represents a transitional stage between the domestic and the factory systems. At the other end of the scale are the survivors of the massive Wren Nest and Howard Town Mills complexes in the valley.

7.2.3 Below ground remains

With no archaeological work having been carried out in Old Glossop, it is difficult to assess the degree of survival of any below ground remains, particularly in view of the location of the site on a slope, with the possible lowering of some areas and raising of others in order to form level platforms for buildings and roads. In addition, activities such as road surfacing and the insertion of services are likely to have caused damage to archaeological deposits.

The majority of existing buildings in the historic core of the town lie directly on the street frontage, as presumably did their predecessors; consequently the survival of earlier features here may depend on the existence or otherwise of cellars. Given the gritstone upon which Glossop stands, as indicated by the numerous quarries, cellars may not have been constructed, but equally there may be little in the way of survival of the foundations of earlier structures.

In both large and small medieval market towns one would expect the market area to be one of the more intensively occupied parts of the town. Plots in this area could contain sequences of commercial buildings along the market frontage, with outhouses, workshops and rubbish pits to the rear. In the case of medieval Glossop, however, it is possible that markets were only held for a relatively short time, perhaps little more than a couple of decades after the acquisition of the market charter in 1290, although they could have been taking place for a considerable length of time before that.

An important area of potential is that within and around the old parish church. Below ground structural remains could provide information about earlier phases of the church, although the extent to which there has been rebuilding may have affected the survival of such remains. In the churchyard, surviving skeletal remains could shed light on factors such as life expectancy and disease. If any of these could be shown to pre-date the industrial period, the results could form an interesting potential contrast with those from the 19th century churchyards which were established in the later town, including those of the Roman Catholic and Independent chapels.

Several streams run through the assessment area, although their original courses have almost certainly been modified to varying extents. In some cases they have clearly been straightened, as in that section of Blackshaw Clough which runs along Wesley Street, or dammed to create ornamental ponds, such as on a part of the Shelf Brook in Manor Park. The survival of any features relating to possible medieval or post-medieval use of the streams for industrial purposes, such as tanyards, dye-houses and early, undocumented fulling mills, appears slim, as does the potential for environmental work and the survival of organic remains.

8. REFERENCES

- Anon (1936) 'Some Derbyshire industries. XXI - Paper', *Derbyshire Countryside* **6**, 66.
- Barton, D A (1981) *Aspects of Nonconformity in Six Derbyshire Towns, 1850-1914. A Comparative Study of Derby, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Matlock, Glossop and Belper*. Unpublished MA Thesis, Department of Medieval and Modern History, University of Sheffield.
- Birch, A H (1959) *Small-town Politics*.
- Black, A & Black C (1866) *Black's Tourist Guide to Derbyshire*. Edinburgh: A & C Black.
- Buxton-Knott, M (1995) *Reflections of Glossop*. Stockport: Foxline Publishing.
- Chadwick, G F (1966) *The Park and the Town*. London: The Architectural Press.
- Coates, B E (1965) 'The origin and distribution of markets and fairs in medieval Derbyshire', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **85**, 92-111.
- Cox, J C (1877) *The Churches of Derbyshire*. Vol II. Chesterfield: Palmer & Edmunds.
- Cox, J C (1907) 'Plans of the Peak Forest', in J C Cox (ed), *Memorials of Old Derbyshire*, 281-306. London: Bemrose.
- Edwards, D G (1982) *Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-70*. Derbyshire Record Society Vol. VII. Chesterfield: Derbyshire Record Society.
- Glossop Heritage Committee (n.d.) *Glossop Heritage*. Glossop: Senior Publications.
- Glossop Local History Study Group (1979) *Glossop in 1851*. Glossop & District Historical Society.
- Hamnett, R (1899) 'Melandra Castle, Derbyshire', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **21**, 10-19.
- Hanmer, J & Winterbottom, D (1991) *The Book of Glossop*. Buckingham: Barracuda Books
- Hart, C R (1981) *The North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*.
- Hey, D (1980) *Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads*. Leicester: Leicester University Press.
- Jackson, J W (1968) 'A large cinerary urn and Roman coin found at Glossop', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **88**, 96-97.
- Kirke, H (1925) 'Monastic settlements in the Peak Forest', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **47**, 222-233
- Lawrance, H (1916) 'The registers of Glossop parish church, 1620-1731', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **38**, 159-182.
- Lawrance, H (1917a) 'The rebuilding of the nave of Glossop Church, 1914-15', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **39**, 81-89.
- Lawrance, H (1917b) 'The registers of Glossop parish church, 1732-1812', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **39**, 174-187

- Marsden, B M (1991) *Glossop Tramways*. Stockport: Foxline.
- Morris, W E (1954) *Historical Notes on Methodism in Glossop and District*.
- Pigot, James & Co (1842) *Pocket Topography & Gazetteer of England*
- Pilkington, J (1789) *View of the Present State of Derbyshire*. Vol 2. Derby.
- Radley, J & Penny, S R (1972) 'The turnpike roads of the Peak District', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **92**, 93-109
- Riden, P (1978) 'The population of Derbyshire in 1563', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **98**, 61-71.
- Roffe, D (1986) 'The origins of Derbyshire', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **106**, 102-122.
- Schmoller, T (1994) 'Some notes on Derbyshire paper mills', *Quarterly Review of British Association of Paper Historians*, nos. 9 & 10.
- Scott, J, Smith, J H & Winterbottom, D (1973) *Glossop Dale, Manor and Borough*. Glossop and District Historical Society.
- Sharpe, N T (1994) *A History of Saint James Church and Parish of Whitfield*.
- Smith, J H (1970) 'Group projects in local history: industrial history in Glossop', *Bulletin of Local History*. East Midlands Region. Vol V, 15-23.
- Smithard, W (1911) 'Notes on the Roman Roads called Batham Gate and Doctor Gate', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **33**, 95-100.
- Taylor, S (1874) *Echoes in Glossop Dale*. Glossop.
- Tilley, J (1892) *Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire*, Vol I. London.
- Tudor, T L (1934) 'Minor monuments and lesser antiquities of Derbyshire', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **54**, 64-76
- Tunley, A N (1970) 'A progress report on conservation areas in Derbyshire', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **90**, 72-93.
- Webster, P V (1973) 'Melandra Castle Roman fort: excavations in the civil settlement 1966-1969', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **91**, 58-118.
- Wightman, W E (1961) 'Open field agriculture in the Peak District', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* **81**, 111-125.

Maps and plans consulted

- 1880 OS 1st ed. 25", sheet II.16
- 1881 OS 1st ed. 25", sheet II.12
- 1898 OS 2nd ed. 25", sheets II.12 and II.16
- 1974 Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 86, 1:50 000, Solid and drift edition.

