



An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment & Building Appraisal

Hawkshead Mill, Hawkshead Lane, Old Glossop, Derbyshire

Report: TJC 120602.1 (FINAL)

July 2012

The JESSOP Consultancy

Heritage, Historic Buildings and their Settings

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	2
3	SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	4
4	PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	6
5	METHODOLOGY	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
7	EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS	17
8	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	20
9	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22
10	REFERENCES CONSULTED AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
11	APPENDICES	26

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS ID:	thejesso1-129390
TJC Project Code:	TJC 120602
Project Type(s):	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment; Historic Building Appraisal
National Grid Reference:	SK 04285 95155 (centered)
Site Area:	0.8 ha
Parish:	Glossop (All Saints Church)
Local Authority:	High Peak, Derbyshire County Council
Client:	Philip Millson Associates
Planning Reference:	Not Applicable
Designation Status:	None
HER Record:	Derbyshire HER 33322 - MDR13181
Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MIfA
Reviewed by:	Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA
Date:	July 2012

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

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) has undertaken an historic environment desk-based assessment and historic buildings appraisal of the buildings and land comprising Hawkshead Mill (the Site), Hawkshead Lane, Old Glossop in Derbyshire; centered upon NGR SK 04285 95155. The report has been prepared on behalf of Philip Millson Associates in support of a planning application to redevelop the Site for residential use.

In accordance with planning guidance detailed within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the proposed development has taken account of the heritage value and associated significance of adjacent aspects of the Site. No designated heritage assets exist within the Site, although the former mill buildings are included on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER - No.33322) as one of the earliest cotton mills.

The Site is located on the northwest edge of Old Glossop and prior to the late 18th century appears to have been totally underdeveloped. In 1783, William Sheppard built the first recorded mill on the Site, making use of the Blackshaw Clough as a water supply. During the 18th century it was also known as Starkies', or Rolf's mill reflecting changes in ownership and tenancy. At its peak in the second quarter of the 19th century it comprised two mills, one powered by a 27hp steam engine and 18hp water wheel, and the other was powered by a smaller 12hp steam engine and a larger water wheel generating 30hp. In 1836 there was a workforce of 400, who operated 6,960 Throstle and 10,741 Mule spindles, and 495 looms. It underwent a period of decline in the latter years of the 19th century eventually becoming disused. In 1904/5 it was taken over by Isacc Jackson, who converted it from a cotton mill to a factory dedicated to the production of metal fastenings, nuts, bolts and parts for the automotive industry. Production finally ceased by the 1980s, since when, the condition of the buildings have fallen into an advanced state of disrepair.

The north and west parts of the Site have always been grassland. Until the late 20th century the north east boundary was however, demarked by a long millpond where the heritage potential is regarded as low. The complex of mill buildings are located to the south of the site, and represent a range of structures including offices, warehouses, north light weaving sheds and secondary processing areas dating from the 1830s through to the mid 20th century. It has not been possible to identify whether any of the original mill buildings survive, however there is potential for aspects of the former power systems to survive beneath the existing concrete floor slab, in the form of goyts, wheel pits, steam pipes, and bases for the steam engines.

The proposed development will involve the demolition of the majority of the standing buildings which are unsafe and derelict, however features associated with the water management and chimney will be retained. The scheme presents a considered design of architectural forms that are in keeping with the houses within the surrounding area forming Old Glossop, and also new recent housing development to the south of Hawkshead House and along Hope Street. Recommendations for further archaeological recording comprise detailed survey of the aspects of the historic building fabric, accompanied with targeted excavation trenches, and the preparation of an analytical report and site archive.

2 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) has undertaken an historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal of the land and buildings comprising Hawkshead Mill, Hawkshead Lane, Old Glossop (**Figure 1**) on behalf of Philip Millson Associates (PMA).

The purpose of the report is to provide supporting evidence for a proposed planning application to redevelop the Site for residential use. A total of 30 new residential units, comprising a variety of size and form, are currently being considered for the Site.

AIMS OF THE REPORT

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

The report will also make reference to the setting of the Site, and any aspects of the surrounding historic environment that may be affected, in either a negative or positive aspect, by the proposed development. Its purpose is to aid the decision making process in regards to the future use, or development, of the Site, ensuring that the historic environment is considered as a unified entity and not in isolation (Clark 2001, 9).

ARCHIVE

There is no formal project archive associated with this desk-based assessment and building appraisal, however a site specific record has been registered with the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) database; project ID: **thejesso1-129390**.

DISSEMINATION

Printed and bound copies of this report will be distributed to the Client and Derbyshire HER and uploaded to the OASIS online database in a digital format following approval has been obtained for wider dissemination.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Philip Millson has provided details of the proposed development and survey drawings of the Site. Historic mapping has been identified and prepared by Charles Lee. Gill Stroud of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), staff at Derbyshire Record Office and Local Studies Library in Matlock and Glossop are thanked for their help with locating appropriate historic material and records.

Mike Harding Brown of the Glossop Heritage Trust is thanked for providing useful background information on the Site and the development of early mills in Glossop. Ivan Bell of the Old Glossop website is thanked for permission to reproduce an early aerial photograph of Old Glossop that includes the Site.

3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

GLOSSOP

The town of Glossop is located in the north of Derbyshire, close to the border with Cheshire to the west, West Yorkshire to the north and South Yorkshire to the east. It falls within the hundred of the High-Peak, and forms a large parish comprising the township of Glossop, that includes the settlements of Hadfield, Padfield, Whitfield, Chunall, Dinting, Simondley, and Charlsworth. Glossop acquired borough status in 1866 but in 1974 it became part of a larger authority, the Borough of High Peak (Stroud 2001, 1).

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE

The proposed development Site is located to the northeast of Glossop (**Figure 1**), centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 04285 95155. The red line boundary is approximately triangular in plan, orientated northeast-southwest. It encompasses an area of approximately 0.8 hectares. The ground level falls across the southern part of the Site occupied by the standing buildings, being c.187m AOD at the entrance and gradually rising to c.191 AOD to the north. The Site is traversed by a stream, the Blackshaw Clough. At the far north of the Site is a weir c.200m AOD, which is linked to a reservoir beyond the red line boundary.

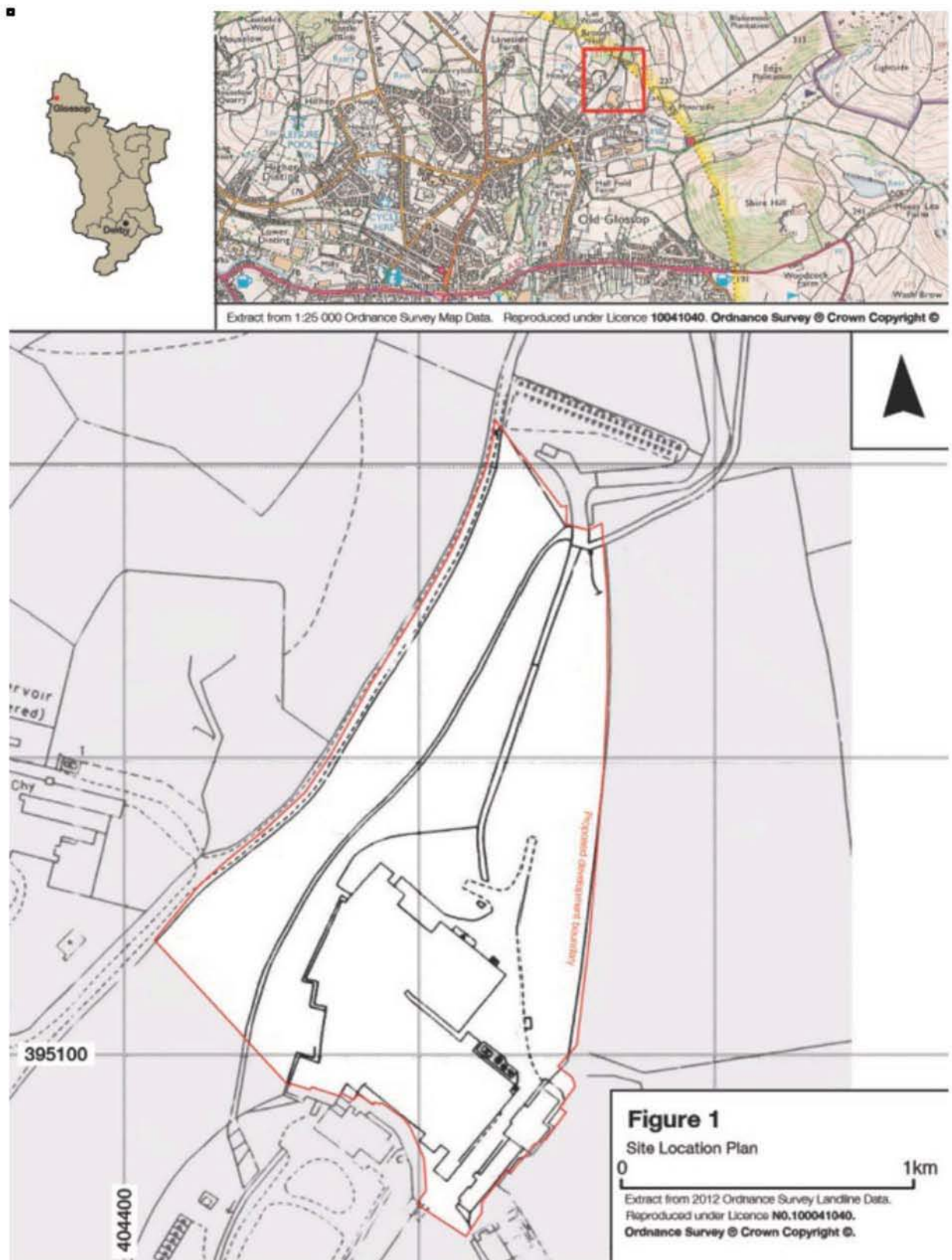
Access to the Site is from the north end of Hawkshead Lane at the junction with Hope Street (**Appendix 6.5**). There is track made with stone setts leading to the rear of the buildings (**Appendix 6.11**), and a concrete ramp along the south edge of the Site (**Appendix 6.8**).

The south section of the Site contains the former factory buildings, with areas of rough grass to the north and west (**Appendix 6.3**). There are two stream channels flowing across the site from the weir to the north (**Appendix 6.4**), one acts an overflow, the other is partially covered over the flows beneath the factory buildings.

GEOLOGY

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

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



4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

PLANNING CONTEXT

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

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

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

Prior to the publication of the NPPF, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), provided guidance for those tasked with making planning decisions, including property owners, developers and local authorities in regards to the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. Whilst PPS5 is still relevant to applications already within the planning system, all new applications are governed by NPPF. PPS5 may still be used as a point of reference, particularly in regards to its definitions of concepts such as:

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

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

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

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

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

Whilst the English Heritage Regional Research Framework (East Midlands) does not form part of the National planning guidance, it may however influence the assessment process when considering the significance of a site, or heritage asset within its regional context.

An extract from the current draft document that relates to former industrial districts such as Glossop is as follows:

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

5 METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

This historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011). It has been prepared following consultation with the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)/ Historic Environment Record (HER) to ensure that the baseline archaeological data of associated heritage assets with the Site are correct (see **Appendix 1.1**).

The assessment has comprised:

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

REVIEW OF DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE MATERIAL

The following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted:

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

The following sources were consulted:

- *Historic mapping*
- *Trade directories*
- *Aerial Photographs*
- *Historic Photographs*
- *Newspaper cuttings*
- *Internet Archives*

SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken on the 22nd June 2012 to establish the current condition of the Site (see photographs **Appendix 6.1-6.26**) and extant visible remains of any heritage assets that might materially affect the proposed planning application. The visit also examined the immediate setting of the Site and aspects of the Old Glossop Conservation Area that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. The site visit was undertaken in accordance with current Health and Safety Legislation (HSE 1992). Due care was taken during the Site visit and some parts of the interior could not be examined due to lack of safe access. The JESSOP Consultancy holds appropriate professional and public liability cover for undertaking archaeological fieldwork (IfA 2011, sections 3.3.9-3.3.11).

MEASURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance within this report is measured as follows:

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS

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

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the type, nature and date of archaeological finds, interventions and heritage assets within a 1km radius around Site - the 'study Area'. A total of **13** entries are included in the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (**Appendices 1.1-1.2**). The archaeological and historical background section of this report incorporates evidence gathered from primary and secondary sources, and is accompanied by a map regression exercise (**Appendices 2.1-2.6**).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

At the time of writing, no known archaeological work has previously been undertaken within the boundary of the proposed development Site, apart from a limited amount of historical research by the Glossop Heritage Trust.

DESIGNATED STATUS

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

- *The Site **does not** contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.*
- *The Site **does not** contain any Listed Buildings.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Park and Garden.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Battlefield.*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Conservation Area.*
- *The Site **does** form part of a group of historic mills within the Old Glossop Area and is included in the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments (SMR)/ Historic Environment Record (HER), as record **HER 33322 - MDR13181**.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

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

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

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

There are no recorded prehistoric remains, or features within a 1km radius of the Site (see **Appendix 1.1**). Within the wider area of Glossop evidence for burials from this date has been recorded (Stroud 2001, 3), such as an inverted collared urn with human remains (SMR 3617), identified during the construction of a bungalow in 1958.

ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)

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

SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1540)

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

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

The earliest extant evidence for human occupation during the Medieval period is the parish Church of All Saints (SMR 6126) and the surrounding network of narrow streets forming Old Glossop. To the east of the church is a small open area that contains a standing cross (SMR 6124). This demarks the location of a former market, which would have been the heart of the community prior to the later expansion of the current settlement of Glossop in the valley to the southwest. There is recorded evidence for medieval settlement or agricultural activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site, which appears to have been focused around the church.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD1540 TO PRESENT)

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

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

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

Many of the earliest mills were located to the northeast of Glossop, especially along existing water courses such as the Shelf Brook. These mills were linked to one another with a complex network of goyts, weirs and reservoirs that ensured a continuous power supply (Sharpe 2005, 73). As businesses, many of the early mills had a troubled existence, many changed owners, tenants and even stood idle often as a result of a lack of a suitably skilled workforce (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991, 97).

As cotton production grew during the 1820s and 1830s, the 13th Duke of Norfolk (Henry Charles Howard) benefited from increased rents, and in the 1840s spent some of this revenue upon creating a New Town, 'Howard Town', which forms the nucleus of the existing settlement of Glossop. A Market Hall was built in 1844, closely followed by the railway station in 1847 and a waterworks at Swineshaw in 1852. New mills continued to be built, which were accompanied by rows of terraced housing to accommodate the thousands of workers. During the late 18th and 19th centuries terraces became the norm, replacing smaller single-storey cottages.

Glossop, whilst prosperous, was still affected by external influences on the supply of cotton and at the end of the 1830s many people moved away. Then during the American Civil War (1861-1865), the resultant cotton famine left nearly the whole town without employment. Lord Howard provided funds to pay the unemployed and many more roads were built and further reservoirs were constructed. Production picked up again in the latter part of the 19th century, although further slumps in production occurred in the early years of the 20th century. After a boom period in the 1920s, production fell again and about 16% of the population had left the town by 1931. The Second World War brought a revival, but afterwards many of the mills ceased operation in the 1950s, with more people moving away in search of employment elsewhere.

EARLY MILL DEVELOPMENT IN OLD GLOSSOP

Between 1784 and 1791 the first mills were built on the periphery of Old Glossop, utilising marginal land that led up to the moors and fells to the north and northeast (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991,

80). The earliest mills were along the Shelf Brook, with Warth Mill and Shepley Mill. Further development on adjacent sites included the completion of Rolfe's Mill in 1785, and Thread Mill in Tanyard Meadow in 1789 (**Appendix 1.1, 1.2**).

HISTORY OF HAWKSHEAD MILL (INFORMATION PROVIDED BY GLOSSOP HERITAGE TRUST).

Historically, Hawkshead Mill has also been known as Starkies' or, Rolf's Mill, as it was common with a change of ownership, or tenancy, for Glossop mills to be renamed. William Sheppard built the first mill on the Site alongside the stream Blackshaw Clough, in 1783. By 1791, it was being worked by James Starkie a merchant from Manchester, who took out a lease on the 29th September.

The tenants in 1823 were Benjamin Rolfe and Mr Bubb, who were assessed for 9,336 spindles, valued at £121 10s. However, by the March of 1828 only Rolfe remained at the Site becoming sole owner, having also taken out a lease at Shepley Mill, 100m away to the southeast. In 1831, there was a new tenants, Benjamin Waterhouse and John Holland, who by the following year were operating 13,608 spindles and 128 looms that spun and wove cotton. At this date the Site contained two mills, one powered by a 27hp steam engine and 18hp water wheel; whilst the other was powered by a smaller 12hp steam engine and a larger water wheel generating 30hp. Before 1832, 150-200 people worked in the factory. In 1836 the output and number of machines had increased to 6,960 Throstle, 10,741 Mule spindles, and 495 looms, operated by a staff of 400 people and with a value of £275. Unfortunately, in 1837 the mill was engulfed by a fire and burnt down, but had been rebuilt within a year opening again on 22nd October 1838 under the ownership of Joseph Beresford and John Holland.

After their occupancy, Thomas Pattinson Sykes took it over. He is described in the directory as a cotton spinner and doubler. He had three sons: John, who died on the 27th April, 1865; and Thomas and Joshua who were the last occupiers of the cotton mill. Thomas Sykes died on the 14th January, 1875.

Isaac Jackson was a saddler from Hyde who moved to premises in Victoria Street Glossop in 1891 where he manufactured and sold saddles & harnesses, along with acting as a maker and dealer in India rubber and waterproof goods. Jackson was able to make use of his skills as a saddler when in 1884, he had founded the Glossop Belt Co.; the purpose of this new venture was to create a new method of fastening the connecting leather belts that powered all the machinery in the Glossop cotton mills. In 1885, along with a partner, Mr Williamson, they took out a patent for a tape fastener which proved to be poorly designed and was not successful. However, following the death of Mr Williamson in 1887, Jackson refined the fastener with a new concave and convex design patented in 1890, named as 'Jackson's Original Fasteners' and patented a series of designs between 1890 and 1903 (see **Appendices 4.2, 4.3**). Jackson subsequently was able to re-develop his Victoria Street premises as the Jackson Buildings, which involved the relocation of his factory to Norfolk Street. By 1901 he was employing 50 people, who in addition to the fasteners, were manufacturing nuts, bolts and tools.

This expansion culminated in 1904/5 when he took out a tenancy for the disused Hawkshead Mill (**Appendix 2.3**), including rights to take water for its operation from Lord Howard of Glossop (D5162/19/8-9). By 1911, the labour force had grown to 150 and he was acting as an engineering consultant (Bench 2012, 7).

Repairs in 1914 to the Parish Church of All Saints in Glossop, included extensive rebuilding of the nave and roof and a temporary building was erected to enable services to continue. This was funded by Harriet Jackson, Issacs's wife. Once the repairs were complete, the temporary building was dismantled and relocated to Hawkshead Mill, where it was re-assembled in an empty plot along the east boundary and became the works canteen.

During the First World War (1914 to 1918), Jackson developed a reliable detonator for shells. The huge demand for shells, brought him greater wealth and at the end of the conflict he bought the Glossop Town Hall and market rights from Lord Howard, and presented them to Glossop Borough as a memorial to the men who had died. A stone plaque was also erected at Hawkshead Mill, which listed the twelve men from his workforce who had been killed (**Appendix 6.6**). In 1920 he was made a Freeman of the Borough of Glossop, which included an ornate presentation casket. Issac Jackson died in 1922.

Flooding of Blackshaw Clough periodically occurred causing varying amounts of destruction. In 1944, a very severe event resulted in Hawkshead House to the south of the factory being wrecked, resulting in the excavation of a bypass channel through the meadow to the north, which is still in operation today.

The family firm continued until the 1980s, when it was finally sold and the buildings leased out for small-scale warehousing and industrial usage. Since 2005, they have been largely unoccupied and subjected to vandalism, arson, theft of lead and copper and are in an advanced state of decay.

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC MAPPING

The earliest reliable depiction of the proposed development Site is the Poor Law Plan from 1857 (**Appendix 2.1**). The north and west part of the area comprises rectilinear fields, which are bisected by the meandering stream channel of Blackshaw Clough. Immediately to the south of the Site is a rectangular building, interpreted as Hawkshead House, with three narrow structures built alongside the stream. These buildings are likely to represent the earliest mills on the Site, ideally positioned to make use of the water as a power source for the machinery. Hawkshead Lane enters the Site from the south and splits to form a Y-shaped track. The west branch leads to the mill buildings, whilst the east section leads to a long tapering pond that continues to the rear of the Site. This water feature would have acted as a mill pond and there is a possible outflow channel and sluice to the southwest. A second outflow channel is positioned to the west of Hawkshead Lane beyond the Site boundary, which must flow underground and beneath the Site. Two buildings are illustrated on the east side of Hawkshead Lane, both of which survive today.

The works had increased dramatically by 1880 (**Appendix 2.2**), where two ranges of differing size had been construed at right-angles to Hawkshead Lane. They were separated from one another by an open yard, and the larger range to the south, was wider at its eastern end. Hawkshead House to the south had been extended (**Appendix 6.8**), as had the buildings along Blackshaw Clough. An ornamental garden with paths and trees has been laid out to the south of the house, which was now approached via a drive from Hawkshead Lane. The stream has a similar meander to 1857, with the long mill pond forming the northeast boundary. A second triangular shaped pond to the north has however been constructed, along with a network of weirs and sluices, clearly linked together to control the flow of water to the mill. A new building has been constructed over the southwest outflow channel from the mill pond, where a series of earthwork banks are illustrated. They terminate at a large meander in the stream, where a series of rectangular ponds, or tanks, with what is depicted as a glazed roof are located. The purpose of these features is unknown. There is a small building on the north side of the entrance to Hawkshead Lane, which latterly was used as a weigh house with an external weigh bridge (**Appendix 6.7**).

By 1898 (**Appendix 2.3**) a period of abandonment has occurred, with the mill being labeled as disused. The long millpond has partially silted up, with a narrow channel down the middle, with a series of angular alignments, perhaps indicating that its route has been deliberately dug out. The narrow northern range of the mill is no longer depicted as a roofed building, neither is the structure over the southwest outflow of the millpond. Interestingly, the water system beneath the triangular pond to the north of the Site is depicted as sluiced and stone lined weirs, although the channel itself is reduced in width, suggesting a lack of maintenance and use.

Following the move of Isaac Jackson to the Site in 1904/5, a period of expansion occurred (**Appendix 2.4**). The footprint of the mill buildings has been enlarged, and a chimney has been built at the northeast corner of the complex (**Appendix 6.9**). The millpond has been reinstated, along with the weirs and sluices at the north end of the Site, suggestive that water was still used as a power source within part of the complex, even though the chimney confirms the introduction of steam power.

Further alteration to the layout of the Site occurred between the 1920s (**Appendix 2.4**) and 1970s (**Appendix 2.5**). The millpond was in-filled, a new overflow drain was excavated to the northwest of the Site apparently as a result of flooding in 1944 and the route of Blackshaw Clough has been canalized. Additional structures have been built alongside the western edge of the Site and new sheds are built to the north of the 1920s factory, which appear to respect the former south edge of the in-filled millpond.

7 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS

THE SETTING

The setting of the Site is represented to the west by the 17th to 18th-century village comprising Old Glossop, which is a Conservation Area. Characteristic elements are the use of stone as a building material, for walling, window and door details and as a roof covering. The variety of building styles, represent a range of dates and are arranged around a network of narrow streets that rise and fall with the topography of the land. There has been a limited amount of infill development dating from the 20th century in gardens and open spaces, however this does not significantly detract from the Conservation Area as a whole (after Jessop 2012, 22).

THE STANDING BUILDINGS - INTRODUCTION

Within the red line boundary forming the development Site (**Figure 1**), a total of 24 individual building components have been identified (**Figure 2**). These structures were examined during a rapid inspection of the Site and some were inaccessible due to restricted access, or Health and Safety concerns. The buildings represent the gradual expansion of the former mills on the Site and later engineering works, many built as additions to one another as additional workshops or spaces were needed. The following description is intended to outline their phased development (**Appendix 5.1**) and basic structural characteristics; it should not be regarded as a detailed record of the standing structures. Individual buildings are described with the prefix **B**, thus **B8** represents building 8.

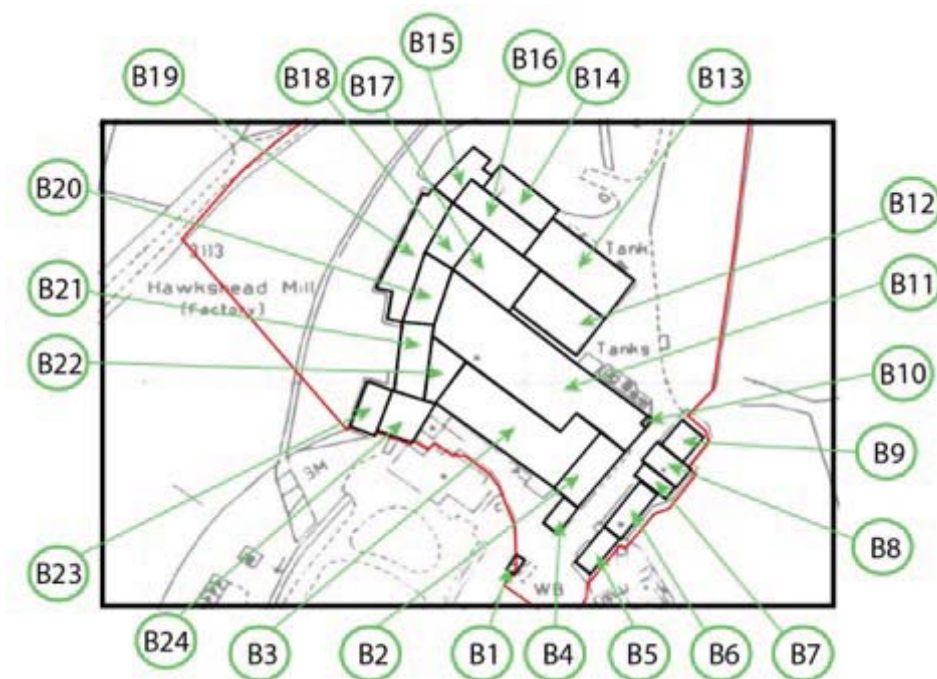


Figure 2: Location of Building Components

Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1992 map 1:2,500. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

THE STANDING BUILDINGS - DESCRIPTION

At the entrance to the Site on the north side of Hawkshead Lane, is a small stone building **B1** with pitched slate roof positioned on the north side of Hawkshead Lane (**Appendix 6.7**). This structure is directly associated with a metal weigh bridge, and is interpreted as the weigh house, and former gate lodge.

To the southeast of this is a roadway (**Appendix 6.5**) with buildings arranged along either side; access to their interior was not possible at the time of survey. These structures are on gently rising ground and overlook the larger factory buildings to the north. The earliest are along the south side of the road, **B5** and **B8** (**Appendices 6.10-6.12**), both of which are illustrated on the Poor Law Plan of 1857 (**Appendix 2.1**). They are built from locally quarried sandstone with pitched roofs, with **B8** having a gables that face onto the road and a rear chimney stack. Built between these structures are a series of buildings of dating to the early 20th century, **B6**, **B7** and **B9**, all with pitched roofs and made from brick, stone or wooden framing. The largest building **B6** (**Appendices 6.11, 6.12**), is interpreted as the works canteen that was formerly erected within the nave of All Saints Church during repairs undertaken in the 1910s.

The north side of the roadway (**Appendices 6.5, 6.9**) comprises four structures **B4**, **B2**, **B10** and **B11** that represent the development of the Site from the second half of the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century (**Appendices 2.2 to 2.4**). In the center is a three-storey stone building **B2** with a pitched slate roof that is orientated with the road. It is built within the natural hillside, and is only two-storeys in height on the road elevation. This building is interpreted as the former offices and has an entrance door with a simple sandstone porch, and stone lintels and sills. Built against the north-west gable is a smaller stone building **B4**, with a pitched roof and high level windows to the northwest and south-west, being partially built into the hillside. Both **B2** and **B4** date to between 1857 and 1880. Built against the east gable of **B2**, is a large range **B11** that extends to the edge of Blackshaw Clough to the northeast (**Appendices 6.9, 6.24-6.26**). This building represents the main extension to the factory in 1904/5 when it was converted from a Mill to a light engineering and included the addition of a brick chimney **B10**. Its ground plan is three bays wide (**Appendix 6.24**) and appears to incorporate earlier walling with water-shed pointing from an earlier building. The wooden upper floor has under-slung tension rods (**Appendix 6.25**), that are supported upon rows of cast-iron columns that once supported the power transmission throughout the works (**Appendix 4.4**). The roof is a mansard design (**Appendix 6.26**) with extensive areas of continuous glazing, supported with wide kingpost trusses (**Appendix 6.25**).

The large building **B11** is built against an earlier range **B3**, that runs along the western edge to the Site (**Appendices 6.19, 6.20**). This building was constructed as a north-light weaving shed between 1857 and 1880 and has a characteristic saw-tooth roof profile supported upon two longitudinal rows of cast-iron columns (**Appendix 6.21**).

Along the north edge of the Site are a series of small rooms and workshops **B16 to B24** that represent multiple additions to the works, dating from the late 19th to mid 20th (**Appendices 6.17, 6.18 and 6.23**). Internal access to these buildings was not possible at the time of survey, however they are brick built, with a mixture of concrete, metal and wooden framed roof structures of differing designs. The east part of the building complex is represented as a series of interconnected structures **B12 to B16** that are accessed via a covered roadway, although it was originally unroofed (**Appendix 6.16**). Many of these have metal-framed roofs, with either brick walls or external cladding (**Appendices 6.13-6.15 and 6.22**).

EXISTING IMPACTS - ARCHAEOLOGY

Previous archaeological impacts upon the Site are concentrated in the southern half of the proposed development area where the mill buildings have historically been concentrated and the excavation of a millpond along the east boundary. The excavation of the stream channels, wheelpits and foundations for the buildings and machinery are all events, which have potentially impacted upon any pre-post-medieval buried deposits.

EXISTING IMPACTS - BUILT HERITAGE

The existing structures on the Site (**Appendix 6.1-6.26**), date from the 1830s to the 1960s and comprise stone walled buildings, north light weaving sheds, a large double height range supported upon rows of cast-iron columns, brick workshops with metal framed roof trusses and large portal framed sheds. The construction of subsequent phases of building and the more recent vandalism and structural decay have all contributed to the loss of historic fabric, especially from the earlier mill complex.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING IMPACTS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

Existing impacts identified during this study comprise the following:

- *The creation of a millpond along the east boundary, canalisation of the section of Blackshaw Clough as it passes through the Site, and excavation of a bypass channel for the water system will all have impacted upon the archaeological resource.*
- *The construction the buildings comprising Hawkshead Mill between the 1780s and 1970s, including foundations and any associated infra-structure will had a negative impact upon any underlying archaeological remains.*
- *The road network throughout the Site, comprising areas of concrete hard standing, tarmac and stone setts, are likely to have layers of hardcore and foundation deposits that will have no heritage value, but may have damaged pre-18th century features*
- *The neglect and lack of maintenance of the surviving buildings, in-conjunction with vandalism and theft have severely impacted upon the heritage value and significance of the Site.*

8 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

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

- *Demolition and removal of existing factory buildings;*
- *Alteration to historic water courses and mill races;*
- *Excavation, ground disturbance and compaction as a result of activities directly associated with the construction phase, and/or ground remediation works;*
- *Construction of new dwellings, roads and associated infrastructure, that will introduce a series of new built form into the existing landscape.*

These activities could result in:

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

ARCHAEOLOGY – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

The proposed development comprises a scheme of new houses arranged around a new road layout with access from Hawkshead Lane and Hope Street. A range of house forms are proposed that respect the Old Glossop Conservation Area and existing heritage assets within the local area. Direct physical impacts upon the archaeological resource may include the excavation of foundation trenches, associated services and sewage. The requirements for flood prevention may involve the raising of ground levels, which will reduce the impact upon any buried archaeological resource in this area.

The excavation of any intrusive trenches within the western part of the Site, are likely to encounter minimal archaeological features. The previous excavation of a millpond and outflow channels has already had a negative impact upon the eastern part of the Site, and earlier archaeological features are highly unlikely to survive.

Within the southern part of the Site that is currently occupied by standing buildings, the likelihood of pre-18th century archaeological features are considered to be negligible. The likelihood however, of features associated with the later 18th to 19th century usage is high. This would be in the form of evidence for the layout of earlier buildings and their associated infrastructure, especially the introduction or adaptation of motive power.

BUILT HERITAGE – VISUAL IMPACTS

The impact of the proposed development in regard to the standing buildings on the Site will be high. As a result of structural instability of the standing buildings, the proposed scheme will involve the demolition of the majority of the structures apart from specific features such as the chimney and water channels. This loss of historic fabric can however be mitigated by a comprehensive archaeological survey, that should involving both record photography and measured drawings to an agreed level of detail with the Local Authority.

The removal of the buildings will have a visual impact upon the Old Glossop Conservation Area, especially when viewed from the northeast (**Appendix 6.1**). However this is regarded as being medium, to low, as the new dwellings will adopt a style that imitates the local vernacular, they will also be of a scale and massing that respects existing buildings within Old Glossop. Views from the former Glossop Workhouse to the northwest of the Site (**Appendix 6.2**) will be also be impacted, however the removal of red brick boundary walling and the juxtaposition of differing roof pitches and architectural styles, with the introduction of a varied range of stone built dwellings, will enhance the visual character of the area. The retention of features such as the chimney will provide a link to the past and provide a focal point of visual interest.

The principal built heritage assets that will be impacted by the proposed development are along the east boundary of the Site. The retention of an element of the vista looking towards the chimney, the use of materials that are in keeping with the locally quarried stone and confined view with two, to three-storey structures are all key aspects of this part of the Site. The removal of the stone setted roadway leading from Hawkshead Lane (**Appendix 6.5**) will potentially be negative, and will impact upon the historic character of the former approach to the factory. This view includes the 1914-18 War memorial (**Appendix 6.1**), which should be regarded as an important heritage asset, and its appropriate relocation within the proposed development is important.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Site reflects aspects of the late 18th century expansion of Old Glossop, principally associated with the industrial revolution of the central Pennines and north Derbyshire. There are no recorded archaeological remains within the Site boundary, although within a 1km search area heritage assets from a Medieval and post-medieval date have been identified. The site is within 200m of the medieval core of Old Glossop, although no evidence has been identified to suggest that this settlement extended as far as the Site boundary.

The likelihood of late 18th to 19th-century remains is interpreted as being moderate to high. The archive records and map evidence demonstrate that a mill was built in the southern part of the proposed development Site in the 1780s, with an integrated network of water management features, comprising goyts, weirs, sluices and ponds. The continued use of the Site up to the 1980s will have impacted upon the preservation of earlier archaeological remains and buildings, although elements of the 19th century mill buildings and weaving sheds do survive in varying levels of preservation and structural condition.

CONCLUSION

The proposed residential development adjacent will remove the damaged and unsafe remains of the former Hawkshead Mill, to enable the construction of new dwellings that are an important aspect of the housing provision within the region. This new development will however, respect the existing vernacular architectural characteristics of Old Glossop and can be regarded as appositional contribution to the area.

In summary, the archaeological potential of the Site varies from the north to south. As a result of the proposed methodology for construction, there will be a requirement to adjust the existing ground levels, although the impact upon the buried archaeological resource will be minimal.

The potential for the survival of archaeological remains from all periods prior to the Post medieval is deemed to be **negligible**. The survival of remains from the Post medieval/Modern period in the south area of the Site associated with the former Hawkshead Mill is deemed to be **high** and to the north and east is deemed to be **negligible**.

FURTHER WORKS

The proposed development will involve the demolition of the majority of the standing buildings which are in an unsafe and derelict condition. It is recommended that a programme of targeted historic building recording and selective excavation trenches are undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, followed by the preparation of an analytical report and site archive.

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MAPPING AND TOPOGRAPHIC DATA

- *Burdett's Map of Derbyshire, 1791*
- *Poor Law Union Map of Glossop, 1857*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1880-81, 1:500 County Series Town Plan*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1898, 1:2,500, Sur. 1898, Rev. 1898*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1921, 1:2,500, Sur. 1921, Rev. 1921*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1975, 1:1,250, Sur. 1974, Rev. 1974*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1975, 1:1,250*
- *Solid Edition Geological Map of Britain, 1981, 1:50 000, Sheet 86*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1994, 1:1,250*
- *Ordnance Survey Mastermap, 2012, 1:1,250*

DOCUMENTS IN DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

- **D5162/19/8-9** 1904 (*Yearly tenancy for rights over water supply to Hawshead Mill, Old Glossop, Lord Howard of Glossop to Isaac Jackson of Glossop*)
- **D5162/8/15-17** 1870-1906 (*Hawkshead Mill and premises, Glossop: Counterpart lease to Thomas Pattison Sykes of Glossop, cotton manufacturer, 20 Sep 1870; duplicate conveyance to Isaac Jackson of Glossop, belt manufacturer, 27 May 1904; supplemental grant of rights regarding water to Isaac Jackson, 15 Mar 1906*)
- **D2448 A/PZ3** 20th century (*Historical notes on Starkies, Rolfes or Hawkshead Mill*)

ARCHIVES CONSULTED

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

TRADE DIRECTORIES CONSULTED

- *Bulmer, T & Co (History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire)*
- *Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire*
- *Pigot Directory*
- *Baine's Directory of Derbyshire*
- *Glover's Directory*

INTERNET RESOURCES

- ADS: www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
- British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk
- British History Online: www.british-history.ac.uk
- British Library: www.catalogue.bl.uk
- Cortijada Los Gazquez: <http://www.losgazquez.com/blog/?cat=4&paged=2>
- Glossop Heritage Trust: www.glossopheritage.co.uk
- Government Legislation and Guidance: www.legislation.gov.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- High Peak Borough Council Adopted Local Plan:
<http://www.highpeak.gov.uk/hp/council-services/local-development>
- Images of England: www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- Mills Archive Trust: www.millsarchivetrust.org
- National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a
- Old Glossop: www.old-glossop.com

PLANNING AND LEGISLATION

- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979*
- *Glossop Design & Place Making Strategy, March 2012*
- *High Peak Borough Council Adopted Local Plan, 31st March 2005*
- *Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act, 1990*
- *National Heritage Act, 1983; superseded 2002*
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), March 2012*
- *Old Glossop Conservation Area Character Appraisal, Adopted March 2006*
- *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), March 2010*
- *Local Development Framework. 2009. Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy (March)*

11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

APPENDIX 2 – HISTORIC MAPPING

APPENDIX 3 – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 4 – ARCHIVE MATERIAL

APPENDIX 5 – ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC FABRIC

APPENDIX 6 – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix 1.1

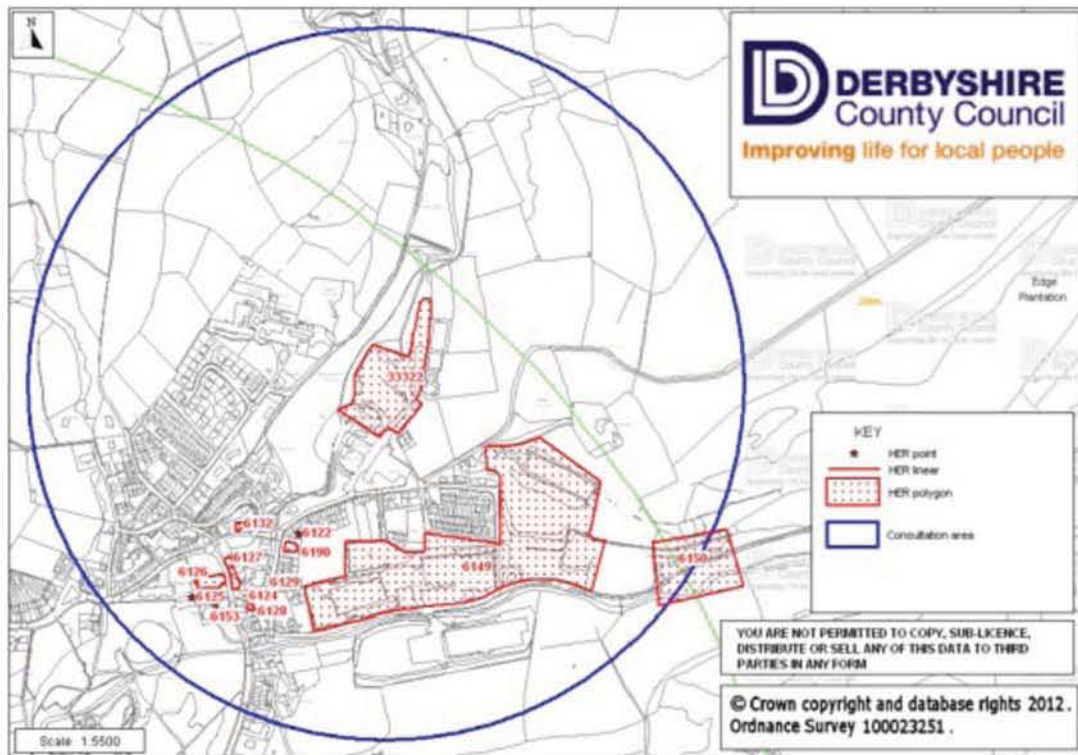
DERBYSHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD ENTRIES

HER No.	Site Name	Location	Monument Type	Date
Medieval				
6126 - MDR648	All Saints' Church, Church Street	SK 09 SW 8	CHURCH	
6125 - MDR647	All Saints, Churchyard Cross Base	SK 0413 9481	CHURCH YARD CROSS	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
6124 - MDR652	The Old Cross	SK 0420 9481	MARKET CROSS	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
6153 - MDR694	Stone carvings, Vicarage garden	SK 041 947	FINDSPOT	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
Post Medieval				
6129 - MDR679	No. 16 and 18 (Old Manor House) Old Cross	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1625 AD
6150 - MDR691	"The Tanyard"	SK 048 948	TANNERY?	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1800 AD
6122 - MDR675	Rolfe's Mill	SK 042 949	MILL	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
6132 - MDR682	Nos 12 and 14 Well Gate	SK 042 949	HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD
6128 - MDR678	No 14 Old Cross	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1725 AD
6127 - MDR677	28-36 Church Street	SK 042 948	HOUSE	Post Medieval to Unknown - 1638 AD
6149 - MDR690	Meadow Mills, Shepley Street	SK 044 949	COTTON MILL, MILL POND	Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1900 AD
33322 - MDR13181	Hawkshead Mill	SK 0439 9513	COTTON MILL, MILL POND	Post Medieval - 1791 AD to 1900 AD
6190 - MDR12240	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wesley Street	SK 0427 9488	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval - 1812 AD to 1813 AD

Data Supplied on 22nd June 2012.

Appendix 1.2

LOCATION OF HER SITES AS OF 22ND JUNE 2012. REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



Appendix 2.1

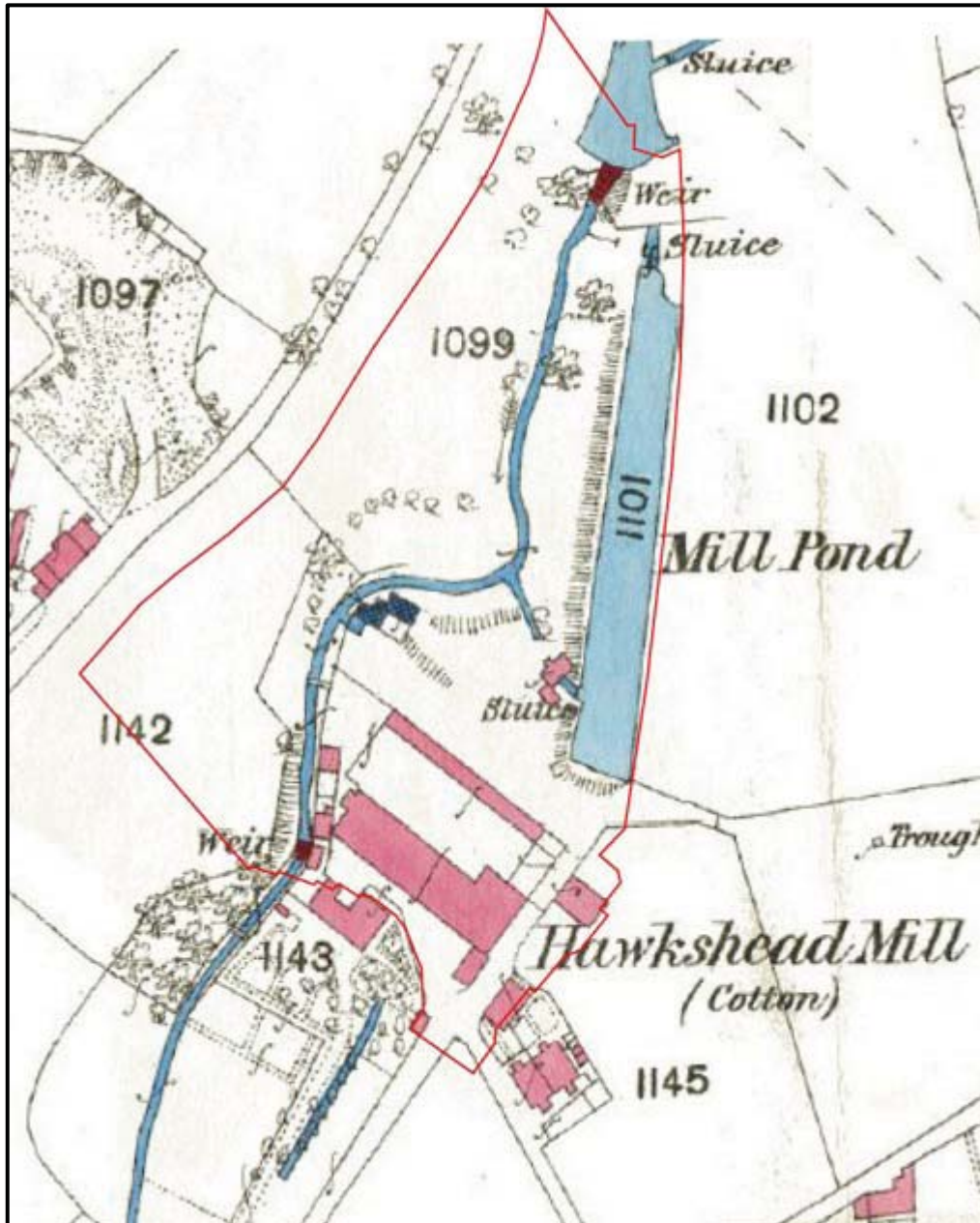
EXTRACT FROM POOR LAW UNION MAP OF GLOSSOP, c.1857



Reproduced with permission of Mike Harding Brown © GLAS

Appendix 2.2

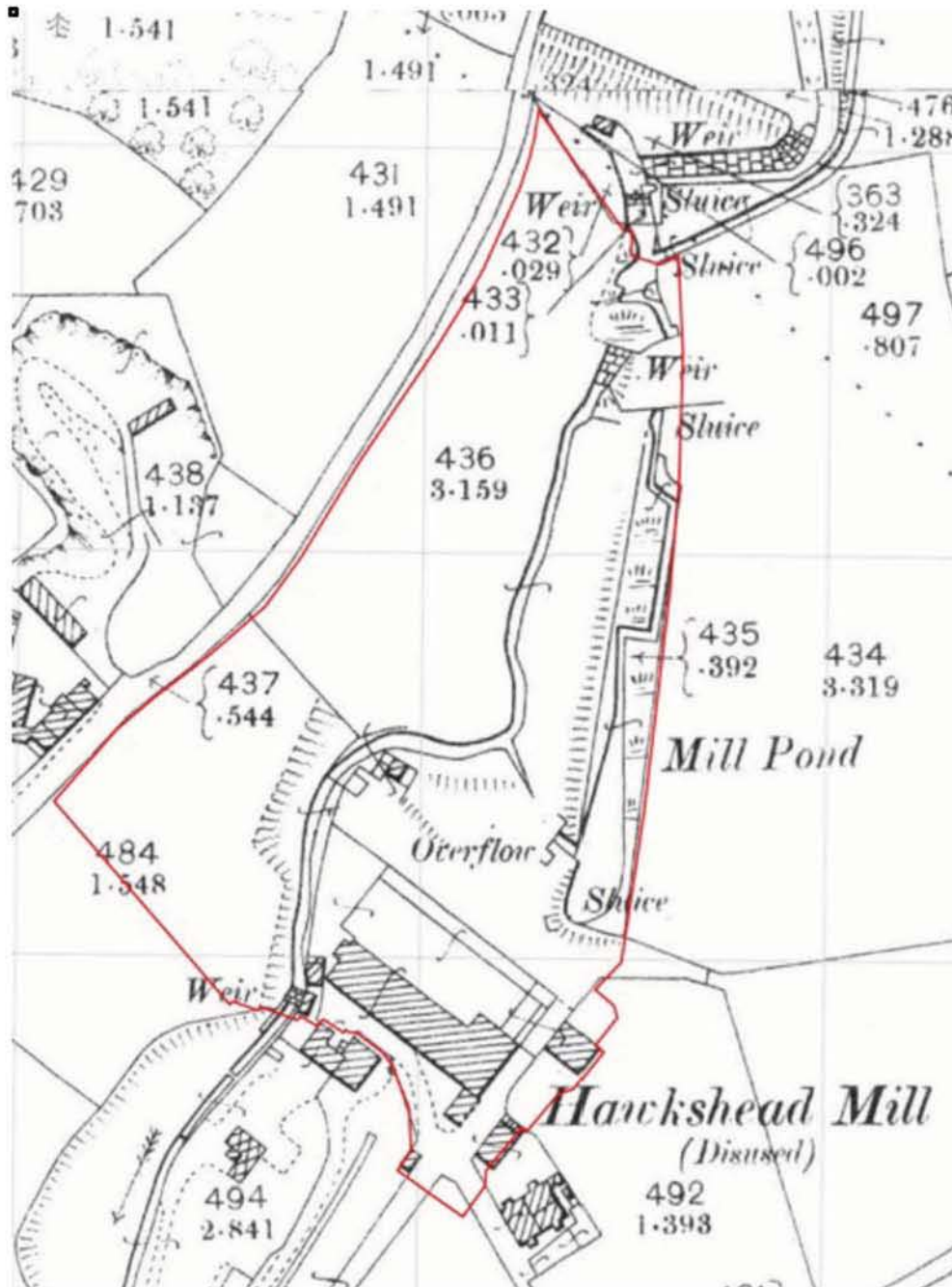
EXTRACT FROM 1880-81 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1880 Ordnance Survey map, 1:500 Country Series Town Plan.
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Appendix 2.3

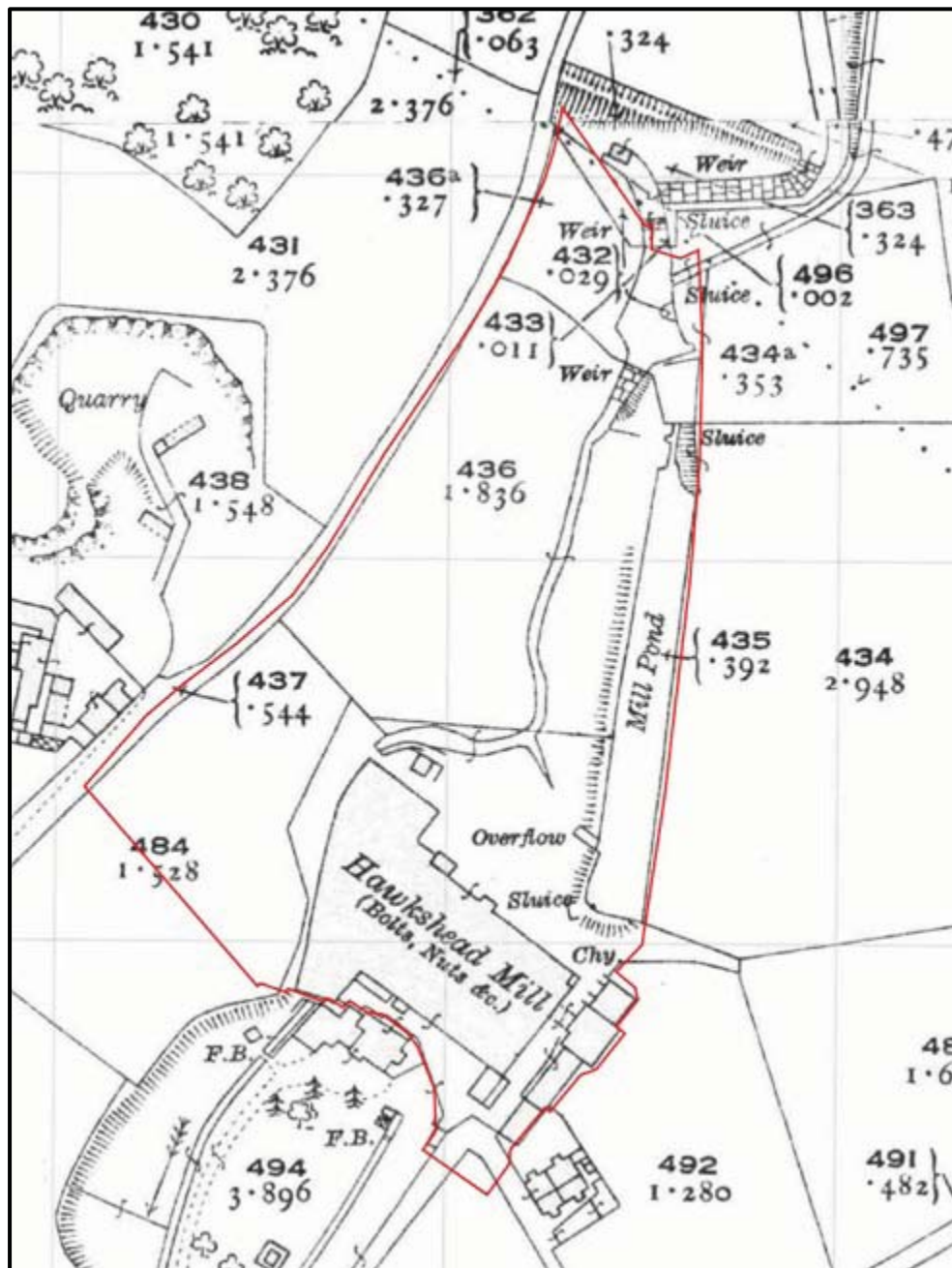
EXTRACT FROM 1898 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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Appendix 2.4

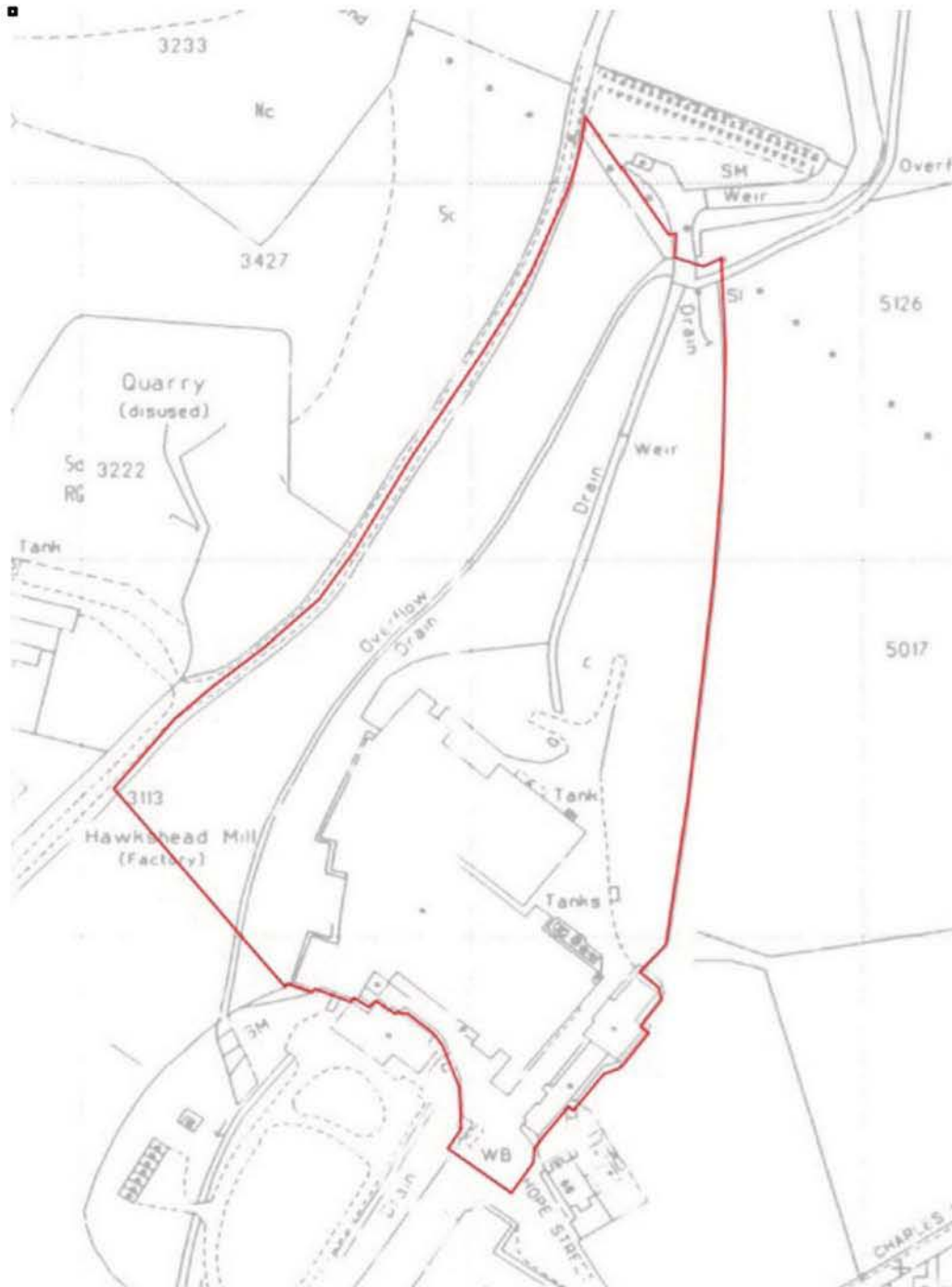
EXTRACT FROM 1921 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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Appendix 2.5

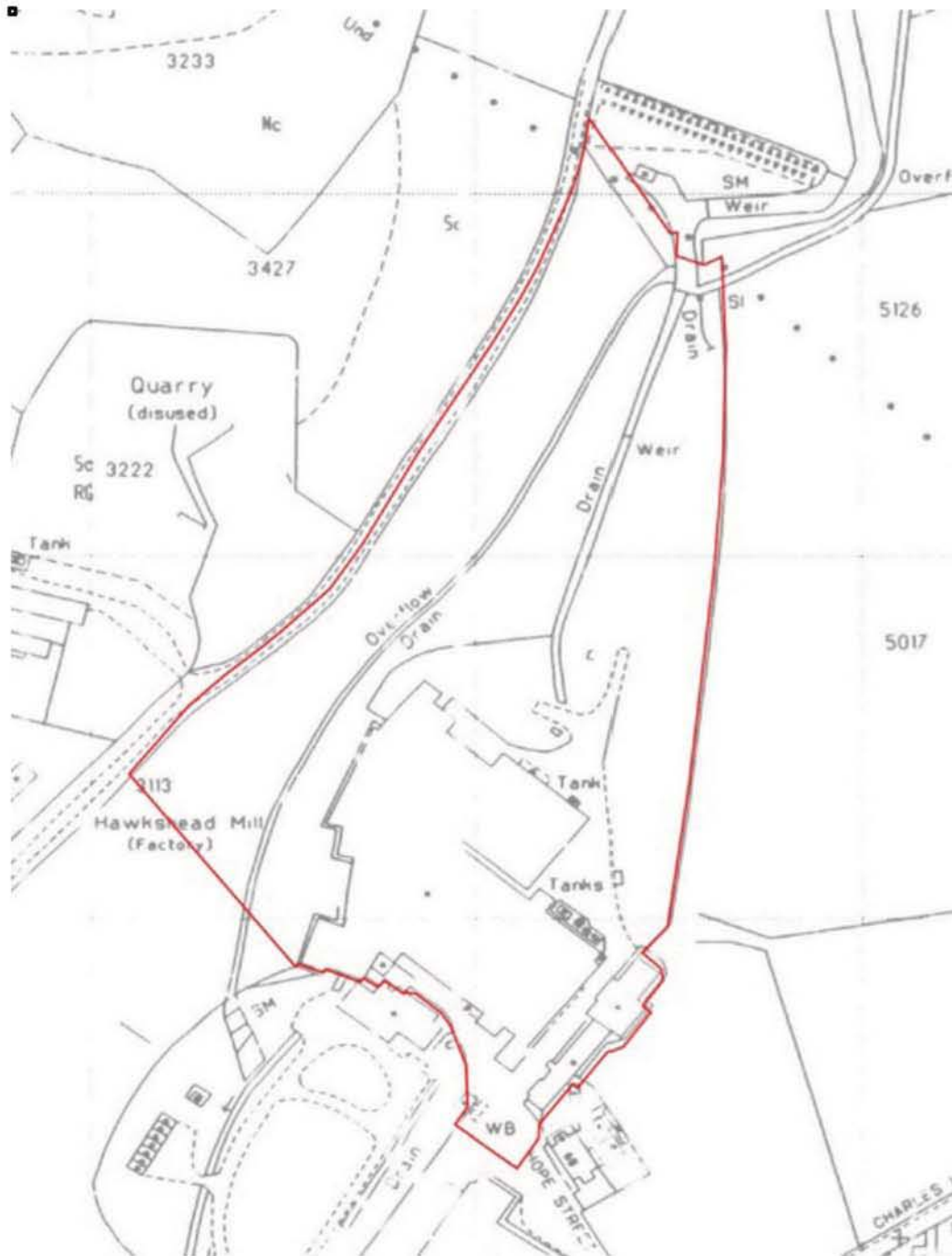
EXTRACT FROM 1975 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Extract from 1975 Ordnance Survey map, 1:1,250. Reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.
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Appendix 2.6

EXTRACT FROM 1992 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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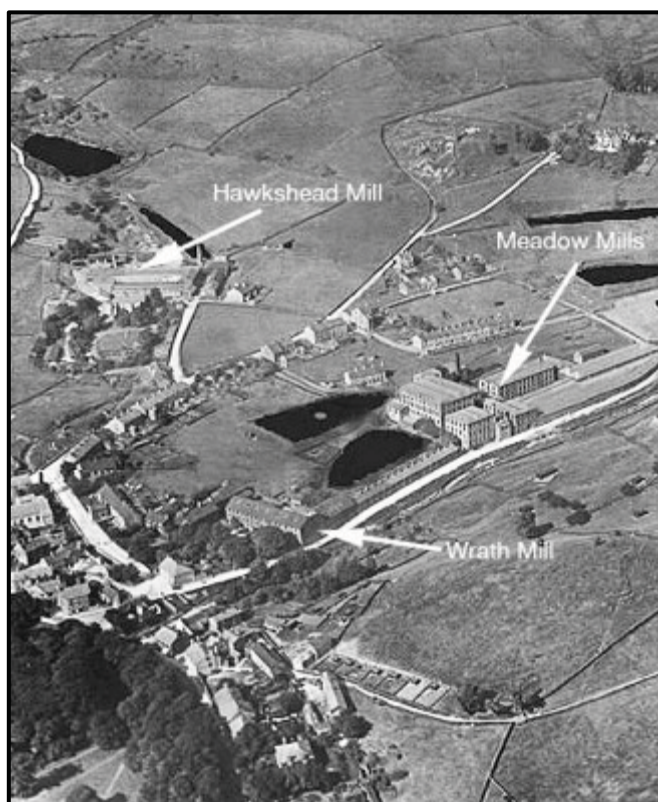
Appendix 3.1

ENGLISH HERITAGE NMR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point Held	Run	Date	Scale 1 :	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by	
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	168	P	SK 038 956	21	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	169	P	SK 044 956	21	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	243	P	SK 045 941	22	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1094	1437	F22	244	P	SK 037 941	22	21 APR 1953	10000	20	B/W 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
OS/66172	9344	V	186	P	SK 039 950	20	21 JUL 1966	7500	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66172	9344	V	187	P	SK 045 950	20	21 JUL 1966	7500	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/70379	9348	V	238	P	SK 042 949	12	23 SEP 1970	7000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/71463	11863	V	31	P	SK 045 950	3	05 SEP 1971	5000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/71463	11863	V	32	P	SK 041 950	3	05 SEP 1971	5000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91204	13876	VB	409	P	SK 043 948	12	30 AUG 1991	5900	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92319	14114	V	71	P	SK 043 947	6	18 MAY 1992	6400	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00038	23241	V	104	N	SK 044 948	5	30 MAR 2000	6000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00038	23241	V	105	N	SK 040 948	5	30 MAR 2000	6000	12	B/W 9 x 9	NMR

Appendix 3.2

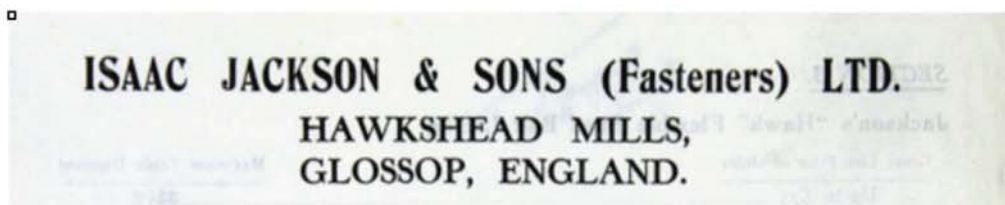
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SITE, C.1900.



Reproduced with permission of Ivan Bell © The Old Glossop Website.

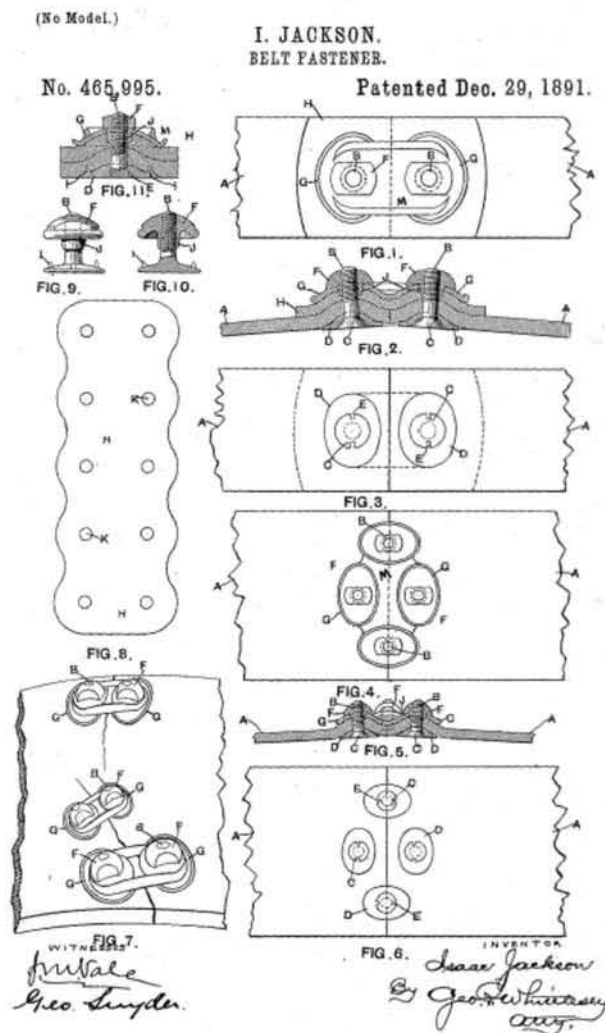
Appendix 4.1

LETTERHEAD FOR ISAAC JACKSON & SONS (FASTENERS) LTD,



Appendix 4.2

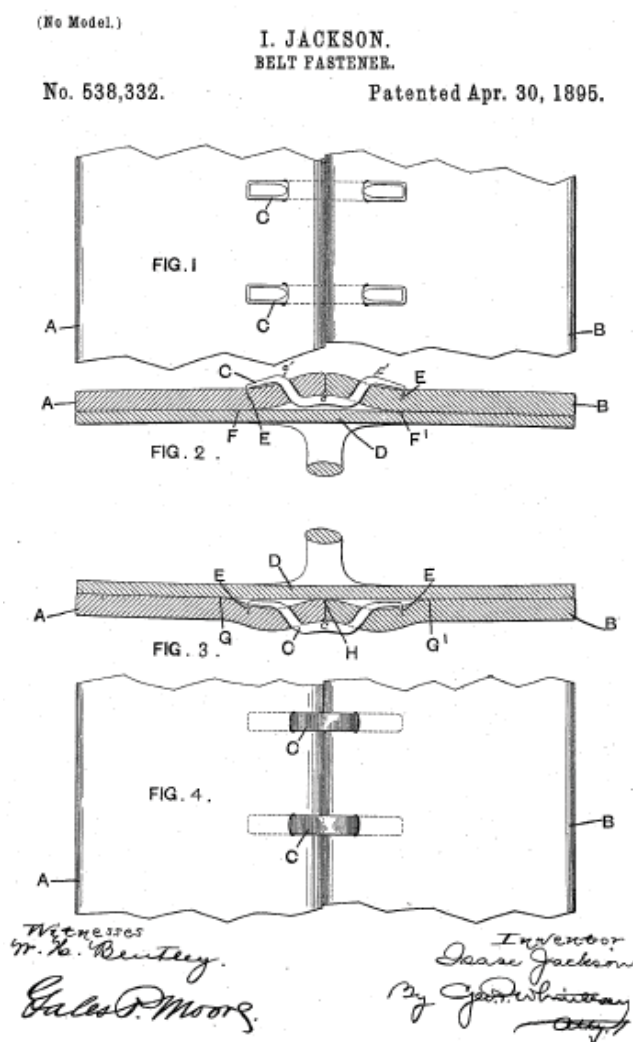
EXTRACT FROM PATENT GRANTED TO ISSAC JACKSON OF GLOSSOP ENGLAND ON 29 DECEMBER 1891
FOR A BELT-FASTENER – UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE



APPENDIX 4.2 – ARCHIVE MATERIAL, PATENT 1891

Appendix 4.3

EXTRACT FROM PATENT GRANTED TO ISSAC JACKSON OF GLOSSOP ENGLAND ON 30 APRIL 1895 FOR A
BELT-FASTENER – UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE



Appendix 4.4

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH C.1930, DEPICTING THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE MAIN WORKSHOPS **B11**; NOTE BELT DRIVEN MACHINERY AND ROWS OF CAST-IRON COLUMNS SUPPORTING UPPER LEVEL WALKWAY (COMPARE WITH APPENDIX 6.24)



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Appendix 5.1

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC FABRIC, PHASED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Phased development (based upon historic mapping)

	Built by 1857		Built by 1921
	Built by 1880		Built by 1940s
	Built by 1898 (disused)		Built by 1970s

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Appendix 6.1

View looking southwest down on to the site from adjacent hillside.



Appendix 6.2

View looking across the Site from the west.



Appendix 6.3

General view of north part of site, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.4

Detail of canalised millrace, in north part of Site, looking south.



Appendix 6.5

General view of south approach to Site, looking northeast; buildings **B2**, **B4** and **B5**.



Appendix 6.6

Detail of War Memorial on west elevation of former mill building **B4**.



Appendix 6.7

General view of former weigh-house **B1** at south entrance to site; note weighbridge plate.



Appendix 6.8

View of Hawkshead House adjacent to south boundary, looking southeast.



Appendix 6.9

View of chimney base **B10** and buildings **B2** and **B11**, looking south.



Appendix 6.10

View looking down entrance road and building **B9** in east part of Site, looking southwest.



Appendix 6.11

General view of former mill buildings **B5-B8** along eastern boundary, looking northeast.



Appendix 6.12

General view of rear of mill buildings **B6- B9** along eastern boundary, looking west.



Appendix 6.13

Modern portal framed shed **B13** in central part of site, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.14

Interior of modern portal framed shed **B13**, looking southeast.



Appendix 6.15

Interior of early 20th-century workshop building **B12**, looking southeast.



Appendix 6.16

General view of access road within factory complex, covered over in late 20th century.



Appendix 6.17

General view of interior of early 20th-century workshop **B12**, looking southeast.



Appendix 6.18

General view of interior of early 20th-century workshop **B20**, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.19

View along south boundary of Site, looking northwest; note exterior wall of north-light shed **B3**.



Appendix 6.20

View along south boundary of Site, looking east; note exterior wall of north-light shed **B3**.



Appendix 6.21

Interior view of north-light shed **B3** in southwest section of factory, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.22

Interior view of mono-pitch extension **B21** along west edge of Site, looking north.



Appendix 6.23

Interior view of north-light **B18** shed in northwest part of Site, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.24

Interior of main factory building **B11** in center of Site, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.25

View of upper floor of main factory building **B11** in center of Site, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.26

General view of roof structure of main factory **B11** building, looking southwest.



APPENDIX 6.25; 6.26 – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS