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Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment BNP Paribas Real Estate

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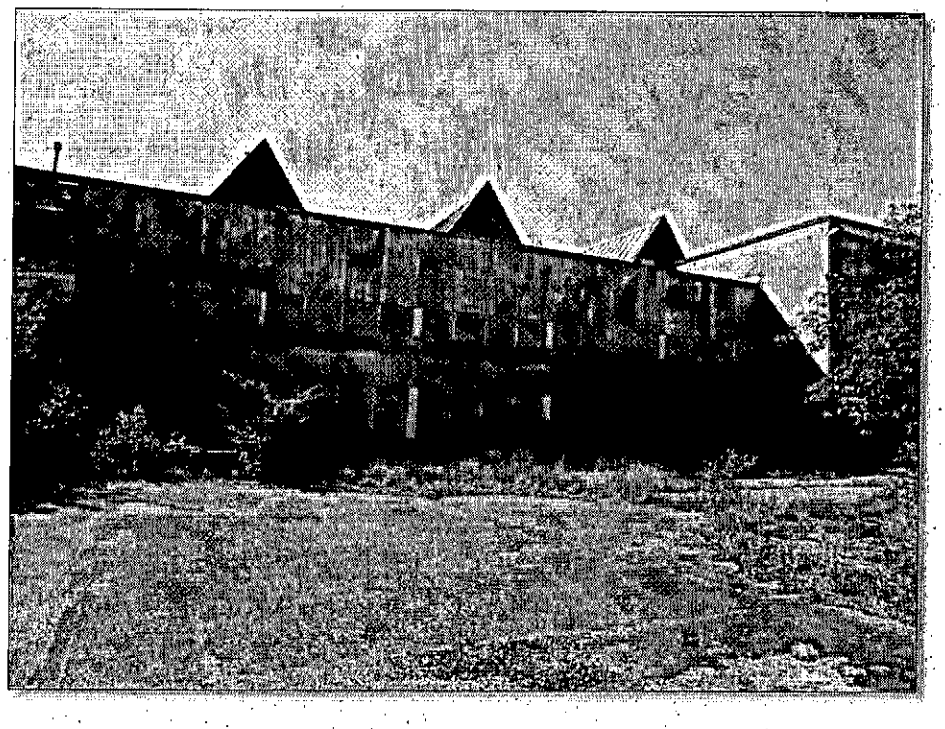

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June 2011

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Report to:	**BNP Paribas Real Estate**
Report Title:	**Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2011 ECUS ltd undertook an archaeological desk based assessment on behalf of BNP Paribas Real Estate. The assessment was required by the client due to the proximity of a Roman Fort known as Melandra Castle which survives as earthworks to the north of the development site. This fort is designated as a scheduled ancient monument (SM no 1004595). The area proposed for redevelopment is located 750m to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. There is a possibility that the line of the Roman Road between Buxton and Melandra castle ran through the site proposed for redevelopment, although as yet there is no physical evidence to pin point the exact line of this road.

The Desk Based Assessment revealed that although there are isolated find spots and archaeological sites within the 1km study area, dating from the Roman British Period and subsequent post medieval and industrial periods.

ECUS ltd has recommended that a small targeted programme of evaluation trenching, possibly preceded by geophysical survey of the Greenfield areas should be undertaken in order to ascertain the level of survival of Romano British archaeological remains (if any) and therefore help BNP Paribas to identify development options for the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 The development site is located on the edge of the settlement of Gamesley located to the north of Glossop in Derbyshire (SK 01186 94150). This archaeological desk based assessment was required in order to assess the potential impacts of future development on any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site. The purpose of this desk based assessment is to both inform the client and the county archaeologist on the significance of any surviving remains located within the site. The assessment also seeks to assess the archaeological potential of the site and put forward a preferred strategy for any further archaeological work if required.

2. Location, Land use and Geology

2.1 Location

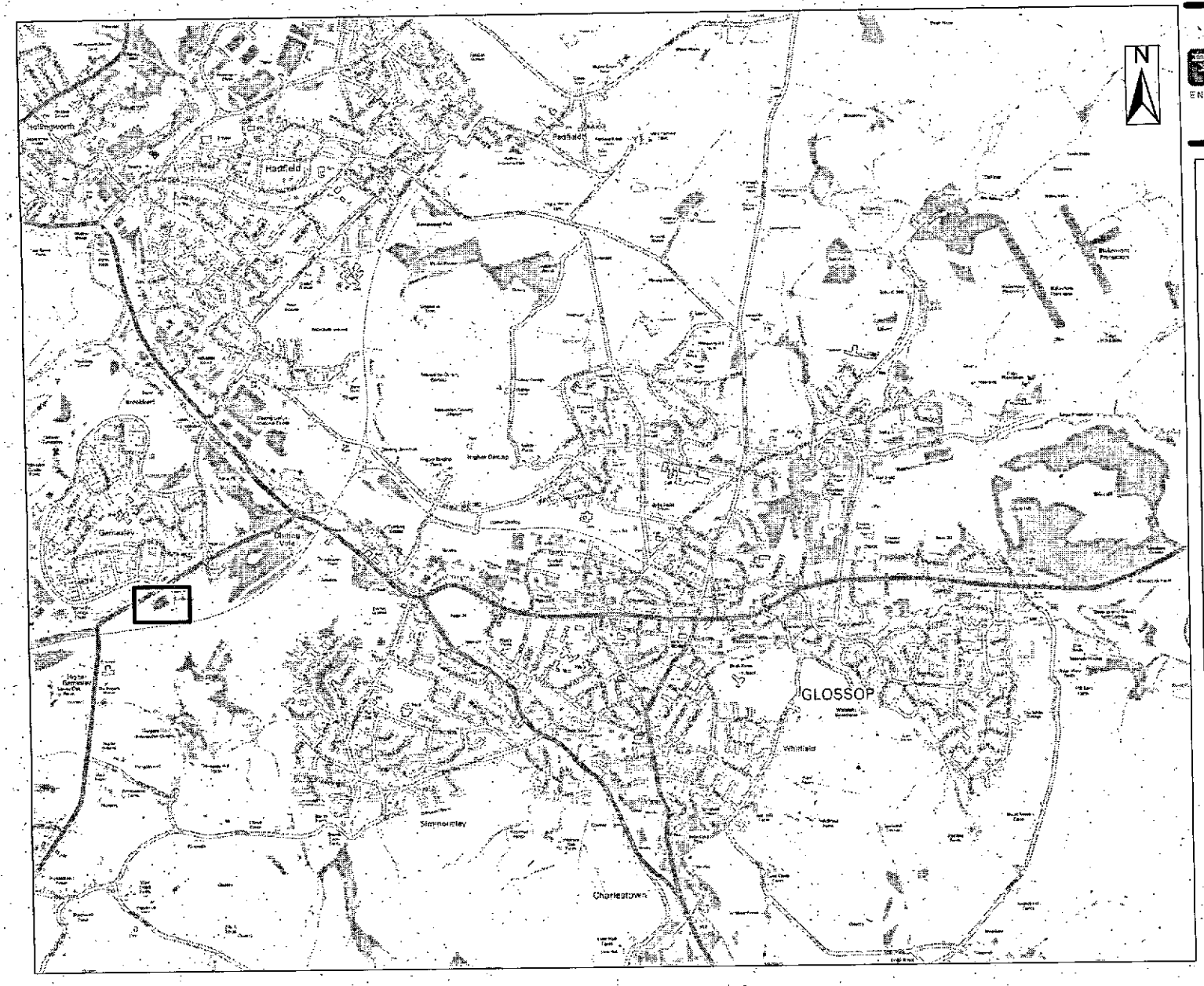
The site proposed for redevelopment is the land surrounding a former warehouse on the south side of the Glossop road in Gamelsey, Derbyshire. The area surrounding the warehouse site is mostly open fields to the south, west and east and historic mapping demonstrates this has been the case for the past 150 years. The site is centred at National Grid Reference SK 01186 94150. The area is surrounded by modern housing developments to the north and the 19th century settlement of Gamesley to the north east. The south of the site is delineated by the line of the railway.

2.2 Land use

The site has been in agricultural use for most of the Post Medieval period and as a result most likely heavily ploughed at some point.

2.3 Geology

The site is on superficial geological deposits of Devensian till over laying millstone grit group mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. (BGS online)



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Key

0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Kilometers

Client: BNP Paribas Real Estate UK

Project: 3225 Gamesley

Figure 1: Site location

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Date: 28/05/2011 | Scale: 1 cm = 240 m | Figure: 1

3. Methodology

3.1 Sources consulted

This desk based assessment has consulted the following sources:

- Derbyshire County Council Historic Environment Record
- National Monuments Record
- Derbyshire county archives
- Derby County Hall local studies library
- Glossop Library Local studies section
- Glossop Heritage Trust
- British Geological survey
- East Midlands Regional Research Framework
- Historic Landscape Characterisation data

4. Study Area

4.1 Sites recorded in the NMR

4.1.1 The NMR records 11 sites within 1km of the development area, these are summarised in the table below.

UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
1371904	SHEFFIELD ASHTON UNDER LYNE AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY	The Sheffield, Ashton under Lyne and Manchester Railway was built between 1837 and 1841. The route ran via Godley and the Woodhead Tunnel, then the longest in England at 3 miles and 24 yards. There were several branches authorised in 1844 and 1846.	411260.67941300000	399866.270152000000
1326356		Roman road running from Buxton to Melandra Roman fort at Glossop. A section of the feature is visible as a bank earthwork on air photographs. The feature does not appear to be extant on the the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 2005 photography accessed 18-AUG-2005	404947.52366300000	384057.089232000000
1326350	DOCTOR GATE	Roman road running from Brough to High Moor via Glossop.	404548.92080200000	394814.811673000000
306336	MANCHESTER CORPORATION WATER WORKS RAILWAY	Railway used during the building and maintenance of the Longendale Reservoirs. It was in use until the 1940s and is visible on the northern banks of the reservoirs running eastwards to Crowden.	403247.10342300000	397614.437290000000
1326494		A possible Roman road running from Stockport to Melandra fort (Glossop).	396137.27366000	393802.1147390000

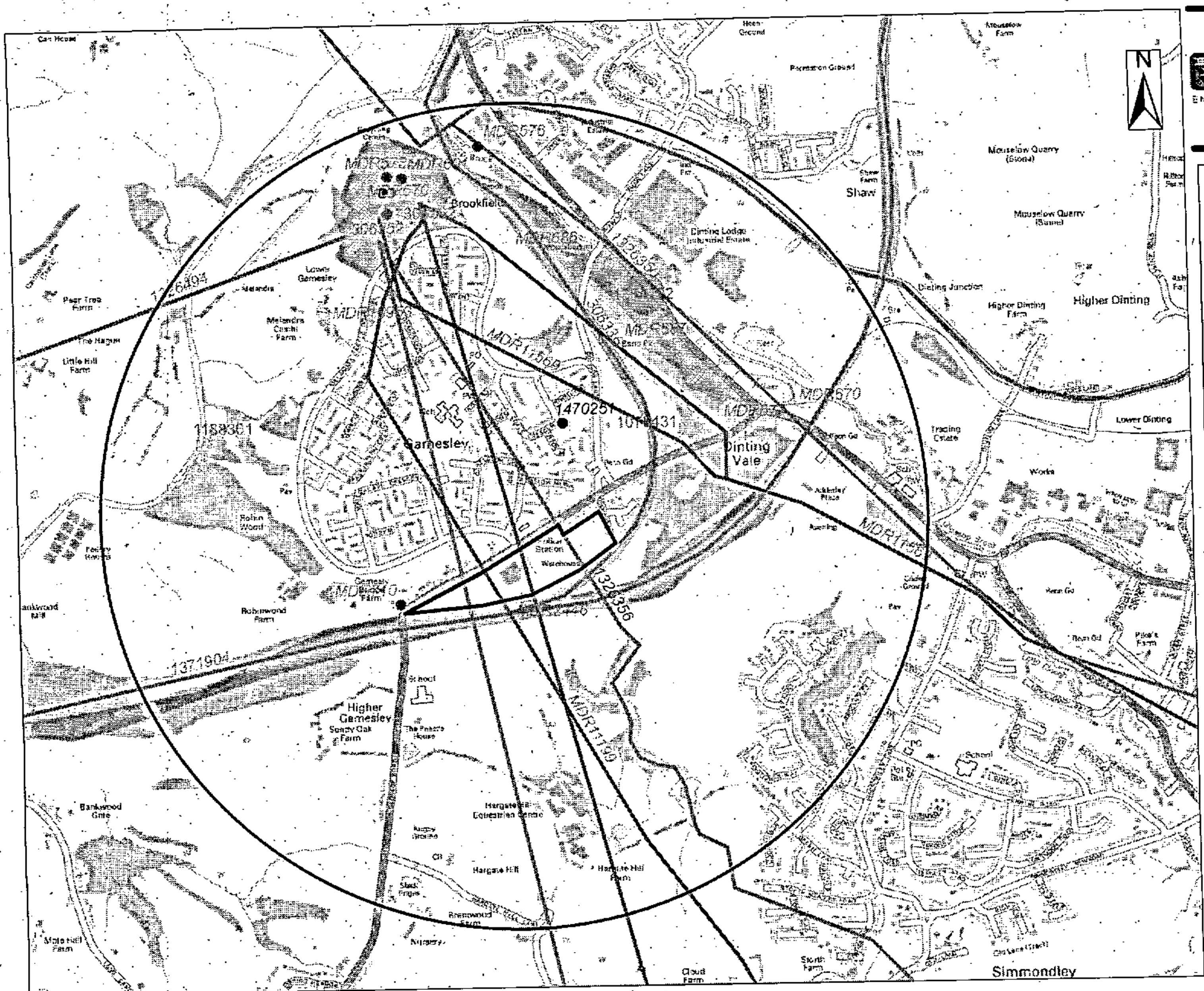
			000	0
306352		Me working site.	400900.0000000000	395000.000000000
306340	MELANDRA CASTLE	A Roman fort, originally timber-built in Flavian period, reconstructed in stone, abandoned in the first half of 2nd century, excavated several times since 1899, revealed bath house and possible mansio. The ramparts survive as earthworks up to 2.0m high	400910.0000000000	395050.000000000
1188361	PYMMS PARLOUR	A cave, described as a small hollow in the rocks above the River Etherow, about half a mile from Melandra Castle Roman Fort (SK 09 NW 6). In their gazetteer of Romano-British cave use, Branigan and Dearne record several Roman coins	400499.9999740000	394500.005900000
306362		A Roman stone coffin and a coin were found in 1841 during the cutting of a mill race at Brookfield.	400999.9999890000	394999.995700000
1078431	GREENFIELD MILL COMPANY LIMITED	World War I Cotton Waste Mill, described as an important supplier of cotton waste to the explosives industry during the Great War. The exact location of the mill is unknown.	401500.0000130000	394499.999100000
1364782	DINTING VALE PRINT WORKS	Large stone-built print works, built to an unusual linear plan, the site is historically significant. A very extensive printworks, retaining late-19th century buildings on both sides of the main Glossop Road, the main buildings are to the south-west	401500.0000000000	394800.000000000

4.2 Sites recorded in the HER

4.2.1 The HER records 14 sites within 1km of the development site. Most of these relate to the Roman fort at Melandra castle. These are summarised in the table below.

MONUID	NAME	MONTYPE	SUMMARY
MDR710	Stone head, Gamesley	FINDSPOT	A stone head was reported to be built into the end wall of terraced housing near the railway bridge on the A626
MDR573	Mesolithic flint and chert scatter, Melandra, Glossop	LITHIC SCATTER, LITHIC WORKING SITE?	A Mesolithic assemblage, including flint and chert microliths and waste, has been found on the hill later occupied by the Roman fort of Melandra
MDR601	Stone Head from	FINDSPOT	

	Melandra Roman Fort		
MDR576	Stone Coffin and Roman Coin, Brookfield, Dinting	COFFIN	Finds made in 1841 - precise findspot unknown
MDR11569	Roman road, Brough to Melandra	ROAD	Approximate route of the Roman road between Brough and Melandra, now mainly lost due either to erosion or burial under peat
MDR11569	Roman road, Brough to Melandra	ROAD	Approximate route of the Roman road between Brough and Melandra, now mainly lost due either to erosion or burial under peat
MDR11199	The Roman road between Buxton and Melandra	ROAD	Possible route of a road running between the Roman settlement (and fort?) at Buxton and the fort at Melandra
MDR673	Former toll house, junction of Glossop Road and the A57, Dinting Vale	TOLL HOUSE	19th century former toll house, extended in the early 20th century; the toll bar originally stretched across Glossop Road
MDR2446	Woodhead Railway (mainly dismantled)	RAILWAY	Originally the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne & Manchester Railway Company's Woodhead line, built 1836-1845
MDR10953	Cremation cemetery south of Melandra, Glossop	CREMATION CEMETERY	Approximate location of a group of five cremation burials found in 1967, possibly later 1st or earlier 2nd century AD
MDR570	Melandra Castle, Gamesley, Glossop	FORT, CARVED STONE, POTTERY KILN, BATH HOUSE	Site of Ardotalia Roman fort and vicus
MDR687	Dinting Vale Printworks, Dinting Vale, Glossop	DYE WORKS, MILL POND, WEIR	Originally a calico printing works thatwere established 1825. Now used by small businesses [1984]
MDR670	Dinting Railway Viaduct, Dinting Vale	VIADUCT	A railway viaduct that was built in 1845 across Dinting Vale.
MDR686	Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway, Dinting	RAILWAY	Crossing gates on the A625 mark the line of the former Great Central Railway Waterside branch.



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Key

- Sites recorded in the HER
- Events recorded in the NMR
- Sites recorded in the NMR
- Sites recorded in the HER
- Sites recorded in the NMR
- Sites recorded in the HER
- Sites recorded in the NMR

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Kilometers

Client: BNP Paribas Real Estate UK

Project: 3225 Gamesley

Figure 2: HER and NMR data

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Date: 28/05/2011 | Scale: 1 cm = 133 m | Figure: 2

4.3 Listed buildings

There is only one listed buildings within 1km of the site proposed for redevelopment. This is the Grade II listed Holy Trinity church in Dinting Vale.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	NGR
193916	Holy Trinity Church	402118	394321	SK 02118 94321

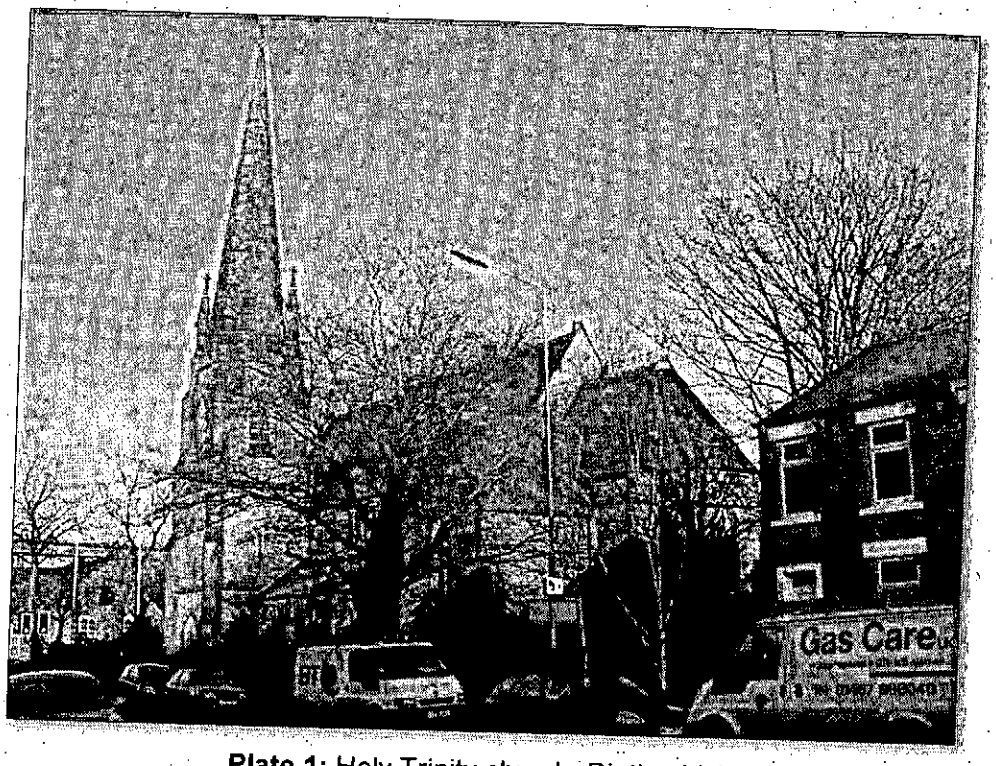


Plate 1: Holy Trinity church, Dinting Vale

4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The only scheduled ancient monument in the vicinity of the area proposed for redevelopment is the Roman fort of Melandra Castle

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	NGR
1004595	Melandra Castle Roman fort	400914	395027	SK 00935 95049

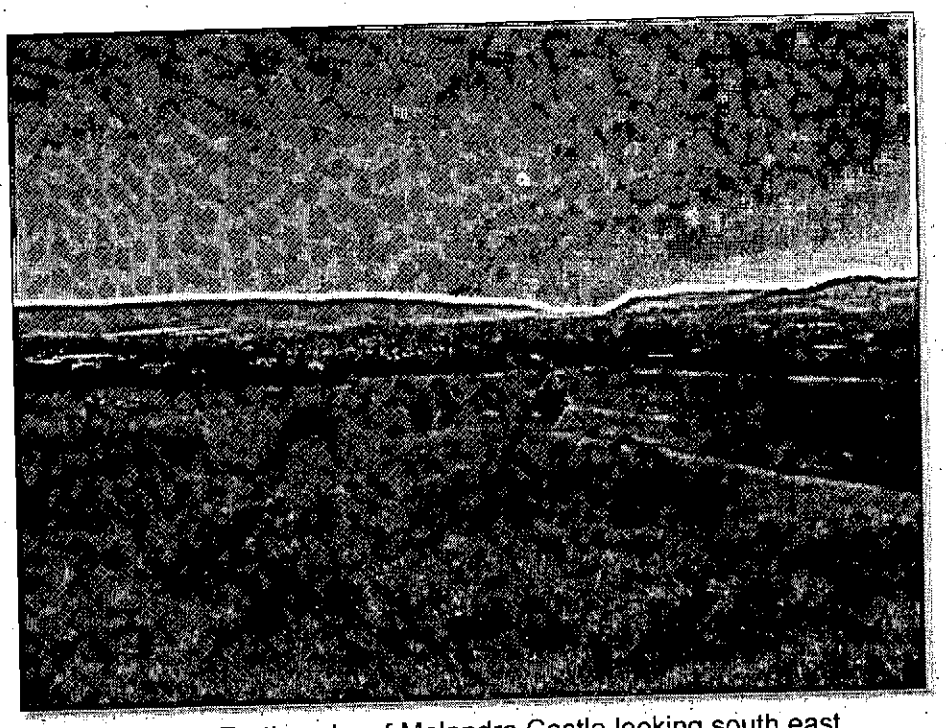


Plate 2: Earthworks of Melandra Castle looking south east.

4.5 Trade Directories

4.5.1 The following trade directories were consulted but contained no information relevant to the development site.

- Bagshaw's Directory 1848
- Kelly's Post Office directory; 1848; 1881; 1887; 1891; 1895
- White's Directory 1857
- Kelly's directory; 1899;1925; 1928; 1941

4.6 Additional sources

4.6.1 Consulting the Derbyshire archives at Matlock revealed a number of pre Ordnance survey maps covering the area of Glossop and Gamesley. However after visiting the archives to consult these maps it was discovered that the area of Gamesley was not specifically depicted and the environs of the development site were not visible. A full list of the maps consulted is included in the section 5.

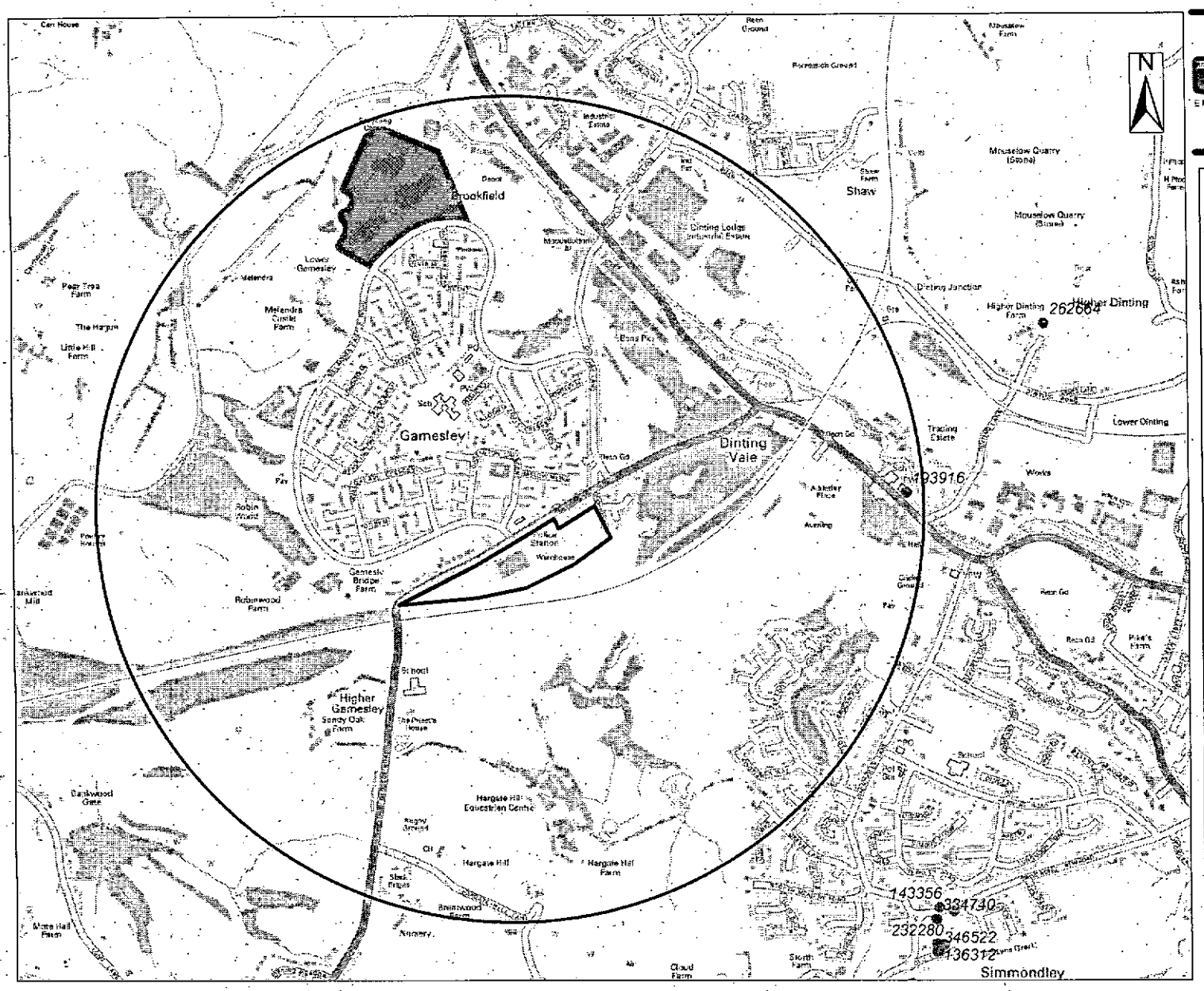
4.6.2 The Glossop Heritage Trust (GHT) were also consulted and discussion with Mike Harding Brown confirmed that there were no tithe, enclosure or estate maps pre dating the Ordnance Survey which covered the area. All pre ordnance survey maps for the area had been donated to the archives by the GHT upon closure of the Glossop Heritage Centre.

4.6.3 Consultation was also undertaken with Mike Harding Brown and John Reed from the GHT, who both worked on excavations of Roman remains during the construction of the 1960s housing estate at Gamesely. They both live in the vicinity of the proposed

development and have firsthand knowledge of the below ground survival of archaeological remains. Both confirmed that the development is sited well away from the know positions of the viccus and cemetery but on the approximate line of the Roman Road as discovered in the 1960s and 1970s (Brown *pers comm.*).

4.6.4 The County of Derby Victoria County History outlines some of the history of Melandra Castle (p 210) but does not add any significant knowledge to our understanding of the line of the Roman Road. It does record significant plough damage and investigation undertaken by the Manchester Classical Association in the 19th century.

4.6.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data obtained from the HER describes the development as an enclosure of unknown date. The surrounding area is described in the same way with the settlement of Gamesley described as a recent settlement.



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Key

- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Kilometers

Client: BNP Paribas Real Estate UK

Project: 3225 Gamesley

Figure 3: SAM and Listed Buildings within 1km

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Date: 28/05/2011 | Scale: 1 cm = 133 m | Figure: 3

5. Map Regression

5.1 1:2500 series Ordnance Survey maps (APPENDIX I)

5.1.1 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping shows that while the site was part of open agricultural fields throughout the 1800s. There is no evidence of substantial development in the vicinity. The major feature in the area is the branch line of the great eastern railway and Dinting good station immediately to the south of the site.

5.1.2 The only changes in the early OS edition are the growth and development of the settlement of Gamesley which shows limited growth until the 1960s when it is redeveloped as a housing estate and the warehouse is constructed.

5.1.3 There is no evidence of other surviving features of historic or archaeological interest prior to the construction of the 1960s warehouse.

5.1.4 The following pre ordnance survey maps and 19th century maps were also consulted but did not show the study area.

- **Glossop** Howard Estate, Dinting 1763 (D3705/18/3)
- **Glossop** Fulling Mill at Bridgend 1781 (D5162/23/1)
- **Glossop** Whitfield Parliamentary Enclosure Plan 1813 (Q/RI 101)
- **Glossop** Whitle Parliamentary Enclosure Plan 1828 (Q/RI 102)
- **Glossop** Whitle copy Parliamentary Enclosure Plan (1828)(D4996/6)
- **Glossop** Beard Tithe Map 1841 (D2360/13/15a)
- **Glossop** Beard copy Tithe Map (1841) (D4996/6/64)
- **Glossop** Whitfield Tithe Map c1849 (D2360/3/270A)
- **Glossop** Railway plans 19th cent (D666)
- **Glossop** Poor Law Union map 1857 (D6634)

6. Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Site Context

The site proposed for possible future development is located to the south of a developed settlement of Gamesley to the north of the Glossop in Derbyshire. There is little surviving above ground archaeology other than the earthwork remains of Melandra castle, a Roman Fort, 750m to the north.

6.2 Early Prehistory (c. 10,000 – 2500 BC)

6.2.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to early prehistoric activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the development area. However given what is known about prehistoric settlement in Derbyshire from the regional research framework (Cooper 2006) prominent location such as the escarpment to the north of Gamesley would have been an attractive vantage point for early prehistoric man. This is supported by finds of flintwork dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age found along the line of the railway situated to the south of the development site (Brown *Pers Comm.*) As a result of the location and existing evidence there is medium potential for further evidence from the early prehistoric period to be discovered on the site.

6.3 Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD43)

6.3.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Iron Age activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the vicinity of the development area. However given the situation of the escarpment as an easily defensible position with vistas over lower lying agricultural ground it is possible that this area was settled in the Iron Age as this kind of site would have been favoured during that period (Cooper 2006). It is also possible that there is a later Iron Age settlement near to the site of the Roman Fort of Melandra in the vicinity of the development as Roman forts and settlements sometimes developed next to or on top of Iron Age precursors. There is as yet no evidence to support this and there is low potential for further Iron Age archaeology.

6.4 Romano British period (c.AD 43 – AD 410)

6.4.1 Unsurprisingly given the proximity of the earthwork remains of Melandra Castle Roman fort the majority of known archaeological evidence in the area relates to the Romano British period. Melandra Castle was known as Ardotalia in Latin and was constructed by Cohorts Primae Frisiavonum—The First Cohort of Frisiavones around AD75. Evidence for the existence of this unit exists from the building stone found at the site during antiquarian excavation but also from various other Roman writings. This unit would have had around a thousand men, including the specialist craftsmen needed to undertake the building of the fort.

6.4.2 This unit was assisted in constructing the fort by the 3rd Cohort of Bracara Augustani. These men were probably Iberian Celts from Braga in Portugal, who were attached to the 20th legion in Chester. It is currently unknown which of these Cohorts actually manned the fort however it seems more likely that the 3rd Cohort of Bracara Augustani performed this duty, as they were from a mountainous region and so were more experienced in holding terrain such as that found around Glossop. The Frisiavones were from low-lying lands beyond the Rhine and so may have been divided between the lower terrain of Manchester and Northwich.

6.4.3 The fort continued in use until the late second century, as antiquarian excavation has recovered pottery of this period. Coins of the third and forth centuries AD have also been found, although there is no substantial evidence for later occupation.

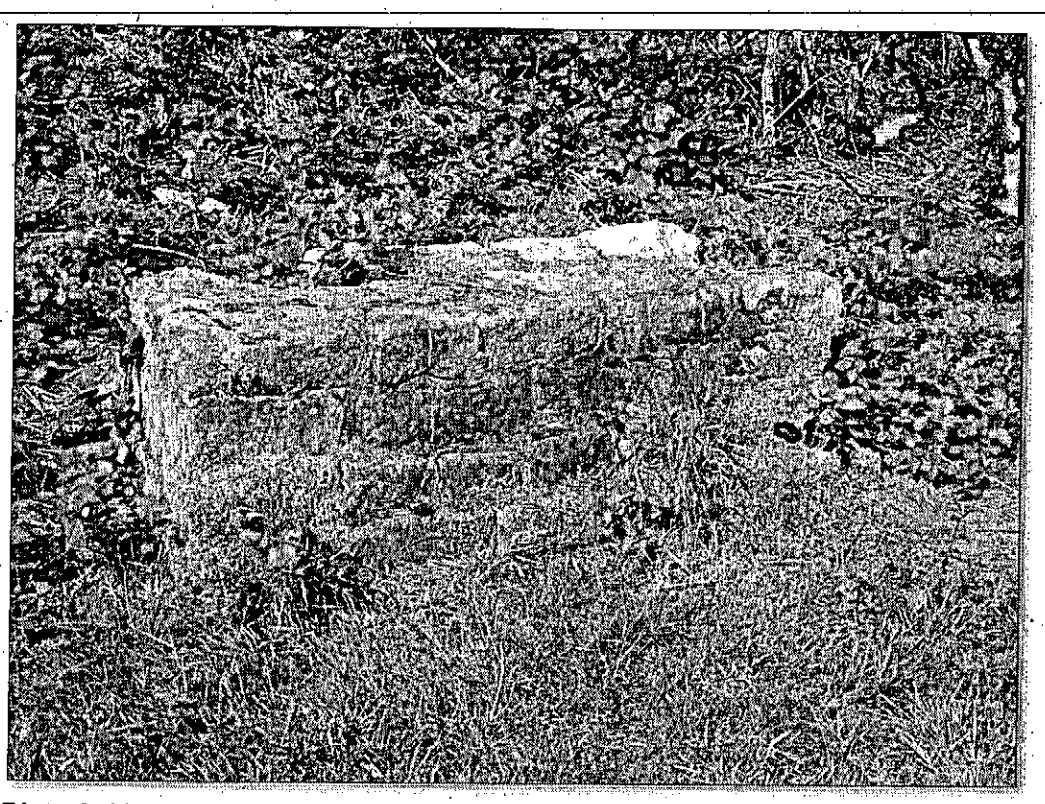

Plate 3: Upstanding stone walling in the bank at Melandra Castle. (North east corner of rampart).

6.4.4 The name Melandra is of unknown origin but may have been originated by the John Watson, Rector of Stockport, who visited the site c. 1771 when substantial stone remains existed (Hammer 1993).

6.4.5 There are several possible Roman roads linking the fort to other settlements and although no trace of these survives on the surface they have been seen elsewhere. The main road linking Melandra with the Roman settlement at Buxton may run through the site proposed for redevelopment, although it is likely truncated by ploughing and the development of the current warehouse. Other Roman roads ran from Melandra to Stockport and the Brough, although these are not proximal to the development site.

6.4.6 A Roman Coffin was found 900m to the north of the development site at Brookfield in 1841 and this is most likely related to the fort or the accompanying viccus settlement.

Several Roman coins have been found in a nearby cave known as Pymms parlour. This was recorded in Branigan and Deane's gazetteer of Romano British cave sites.

6.5 Early Medieval / Anglo Saxon period (c. AD 410 – 1066)

6.5.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Anglo Saxon activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the development area. There is little evidence available for Anglo Saxon settlement in this area however Glossop itself takes its name from the Anglo Saxon name of a local landowner Glott or Glot. Glossop takes its name from this land owner

and the Anglo Saxon word for valley; Hop; Glots-Hop; Glossop. So there is potential for wider Anglo Saxon settlement in the vicinity although no evidence has as yet been unearthered. There is the possibility of Anglo Saxon settlement in the vicinity of the Roman fort and road, as reusing existing Roman infrastructure was common in the early Saxon period, although there is currently no evidence for such reuse at this site. That said the long agricultural use of the site would have most likely destroyed the ephemeral remains of Anglo Saxon structures or features if present. There is low potential for Anglo Saxon Remains as a result.

6.6 Medieval period (1066 — c.1500)

6.6.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Medieval activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the development area. There is no recorded evidence for medieval settlement in the area of the development although it is likely that this area was either used as pasture or as part of the strip field system around Dinting. There is no recorded settlement at Gamesley in the medieval period and nothing to suggest otherwise from the available historic mapping. However there were medieval settlements at Glossop and Dinting (recorded in Domesday) and the development site may fall into the agricultural field systems surrounding these settlements. There is low potential for further medieval remains.

6.7 Post Medieval period (1500 – c.1900)

The area proposed for redevelopment was preserved as open fields until the modern warehouse was constructed in the mid 20th century. The area surrounding the development site changed substantially in the 19th and 20th centuries. The construction of the branch lines of the Great Eastern Railway, Dinting goods station to the south and further branch line to east of the site changed the character of the area. The available mapping shows that the site has been open fields throughout the 19th century and it is unlikely that any significant early post medieval structures exited at this location. There is low potential for any post medieval remains.

6.8 Modern period (1900 – present)

6.8.1 During the latter 20th century the area surrounding the development site has completely changed from open fields to developed council estate. The redevelopment of the Gamesley area in the 1960s as a council, housing estate, to house people from Manchester also had a significant impact on the historic character of the area.

6.9 Previous archaeological research and intervention

6.9.1 There has been antiquarian and subsequent archaeological investigation of the area of the Roman Fort. The HER records 9 excavations which investigated the immediate surroundings, ramparts and interior of the fort.

6.9.2 The HER also records one archaeological watching brief prior to housing development which identified no evidence of surviving archaeological remains.

UID	NAME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
1470251	GLOSSOP CARAVANS	WAT	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site. No archaeology was recorded.	401300.0000000 0000	394500.00000000000
6431	MELANDRA	EXC		400890.	395050.00

97	CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)			0000000 0000	000000000
643196	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
643202	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
883818	MELANDRA CASTLE (AROTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
643200	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
643201	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
643199	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
1064314	MELANDRA CASTLE (AROTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000
643198	MELANDRA CASTLE (ARDOTALIA)	EXC		400890.0000000000	395050.00000000000

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Assessment of potential

7.1.1 There is clearly some potential for below ground survival of archaeological deposits relating to the Roman Fort at Melandra Castle. Although well outside of the scheduled area and no known archaeological sites or find spots fall within the site boundary there is the potential for the site to fall on the line of the Roman Road from Melandra Castle to Buxton. However there is little or no evidence from either aerial photography or the historic mapping to pinpoint the line of the road for certain in the vicinity of the development site. As a result there is no way for development to avoid the road from surface evidence alone, and there is clearly potential to hit the line of the Roman Road somewhere within the wider Greenfield development site.

7.1.2 As demonstrated by the discovery of flint tools in the vicinity and the location of the site there is medium potential for further prehistoric features to survive in the vicinity of the development site. It is however possible that years of intensive agricultural use may have destroyed or truncated any surviving remains of these features

7.1.3 Ploughing also may have damaged the structure of the Roman Road especially if it was subject to steam ploughing in the 19th and 20th centuries. This will have slightly reduced the potential for in situ remains to be encountered.



Plate 4: Greenfield part of development site to east of warehouse, looking south.

7.1.4 The archaeological potential is significantly reduced within the footprint of the existing warehouse. It is likely that the depth of the foundations for this building will have completely disturbed or truncated any surviving archaeological remains within the site boundary. The areas outside of the current building footprint will have the best potential for surviving remains while there is low potential for surviving remains inside of the warehouse footprint.

7.1.5 Below is a table outlining the assessment of archaeological potential, by period based on the available evidence.

Period	Potential
Early Prehistoric	Medium
Iron Age	Low
Romano British	High
Early Medieval/Anglo Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low
Post medieval	Low
Modern disturbance	High

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The site proposed for development is proximal to a well known Roman Fort which survives above ground as earthworks, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. As a result there is some potential for further Roman remains to be preserved below ground in the surrounding Greenfield areas. Ploughing and development of the warehouse structure have reduced this potential slightly but as there is still medium potential for remains of a Roman Road to be preserved in situ within the development area. As a result of this it is likely that there will be a requirement of further archaeological work in advance of any development in order to evaluate below ground survival.

8. Recommendations

8.1 Further work

In order to avoid long delay to any future development project, it is recommended that a small targeted programme of evaluation trenching should be undertaken (subject to project design). This could comprise geophysical survey of the Greenfield areas either side of warehouse. This would allow targeted trenching to undertaken at a potentially reduced scale later on in order to ascertain the level of below ground survival of archaeological remains and the level of disturbance from medieval and later ploughing as well as the development of the warehouse. This strategy will allow suitable development options to be implemented.

9. Confidentiality and Publicity

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 ECUS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

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Bagshaw's Directory 1848

Kelly's Post Office directory; 1848; 1881; 1887; 1891; 1895

White's Directory 1857

Kelly's directory; 1899;1925; 1928; 1941

Maps in the Derbyshire Record Office:

Glossop Howard Estate, Dinting 1763 (D3705/18/3)

Glossop Fulling Mill at Bridgend 1781 (D5162/23/1)

Glossop Whitfield Parliamentary Enclosure Plan 1813 (Q/RI 101)

Glossop Whitle Parliamentary Enclosure Plan 1828 (Q/RI 102)

Glossop Whitle copy Parliamentary Enclosure Plan (1828)(D4996/6)

Glossop Beard Tithe Map 1841 (D2360/13/15a)

Glossop Beard copy Tithe Map (1841) (D4996/6/64)

Glossop Whitfield Tithe Map c1849 (D2360/3/270A)

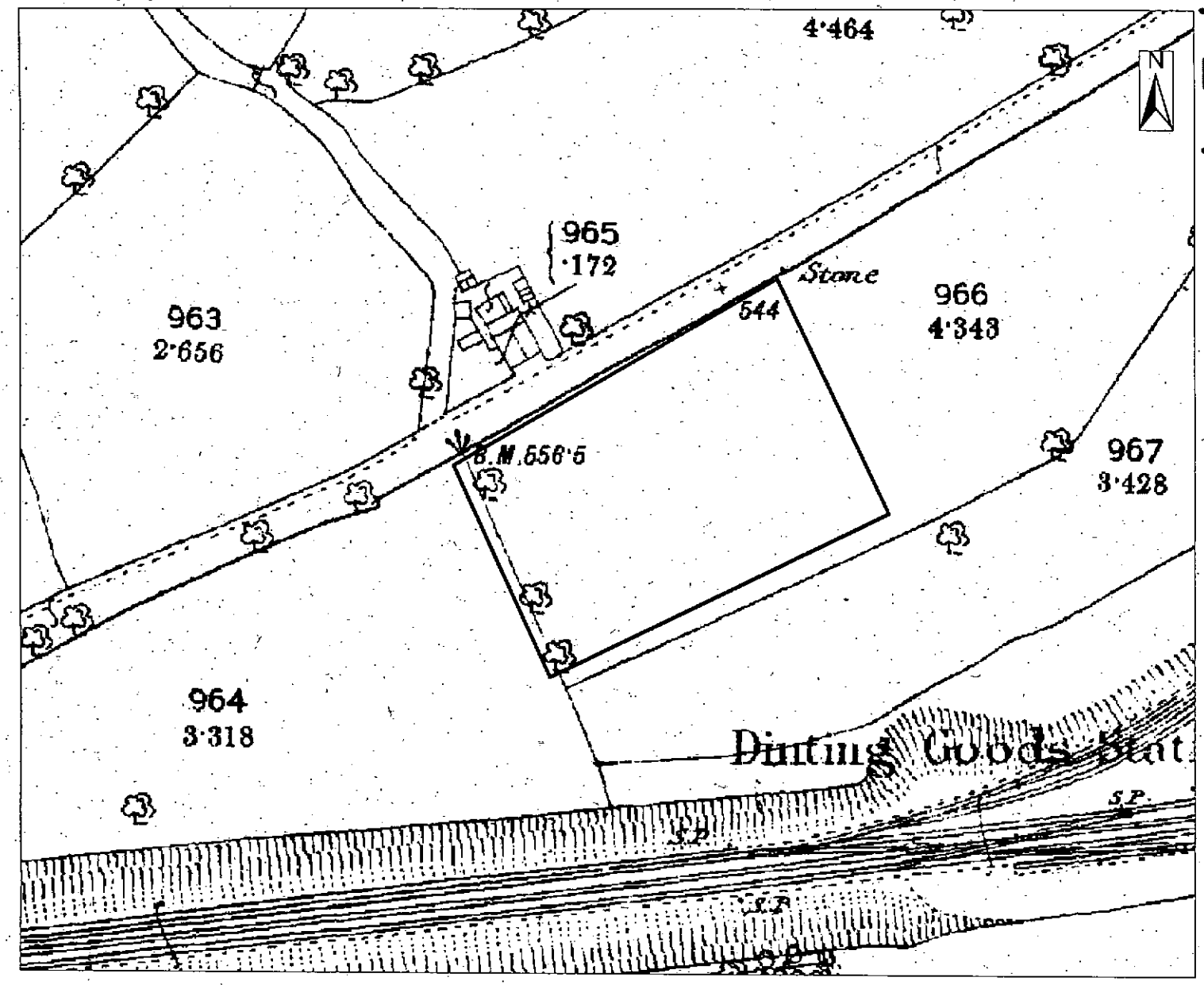
Glossop Railway plans 19th cent (D666)

Glossop Poor Law Union map 1857 (D6634)

Web Resources:

BGS online: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html

APPENDIX I – HISTORIC OS MAPPING



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0 20 40 60 80
Meters

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Project: 3225 Gamesley

Figure 4: 1st Edition OS mapping

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Date: 28/05/2011 | Scale: 1 cm = 15 m | Figure: 4

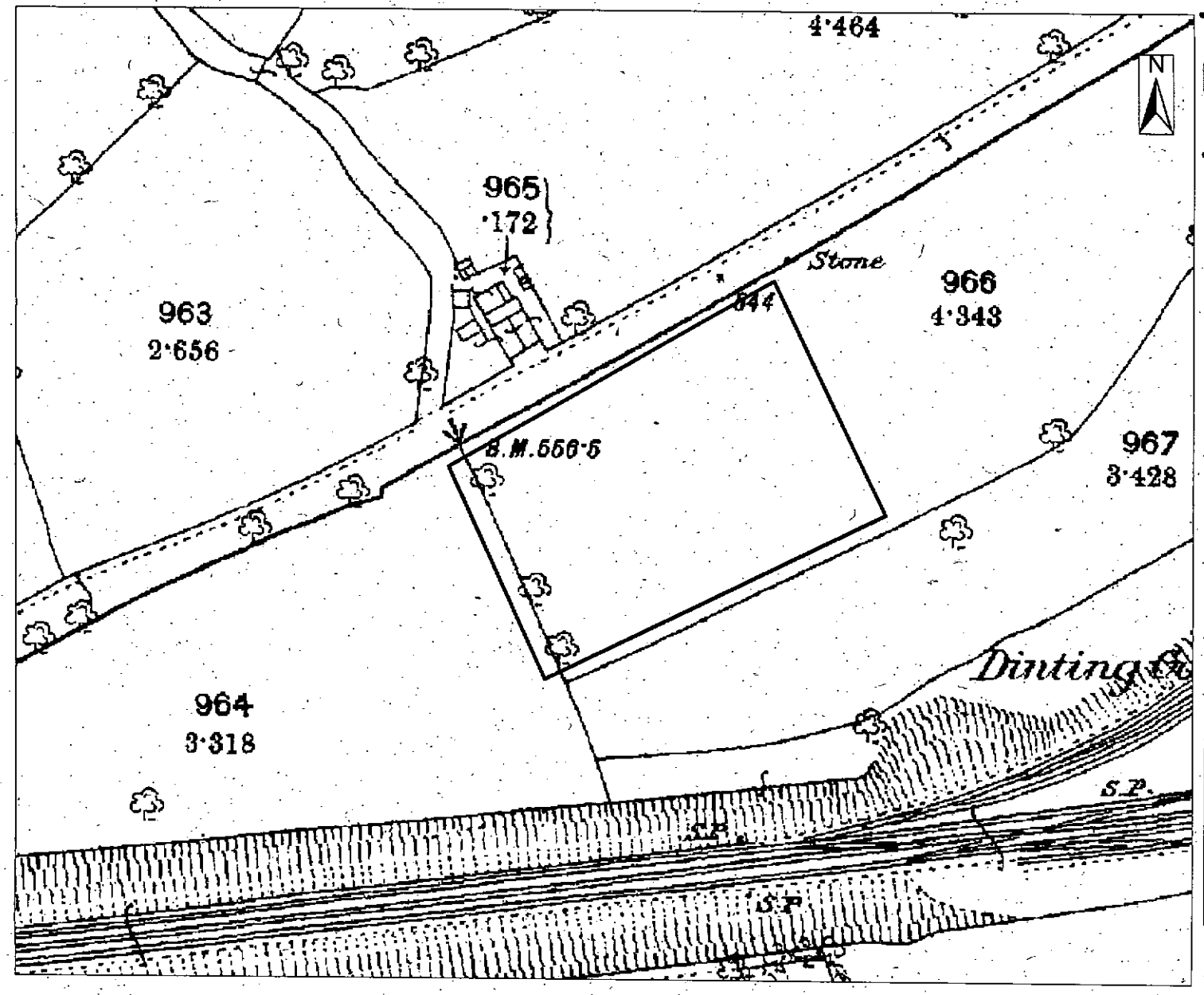

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Figure 5: 1st Revision OS mapping

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Date: 28/05/2011 | Scale: 1 cm = 15 m | Figure: 5

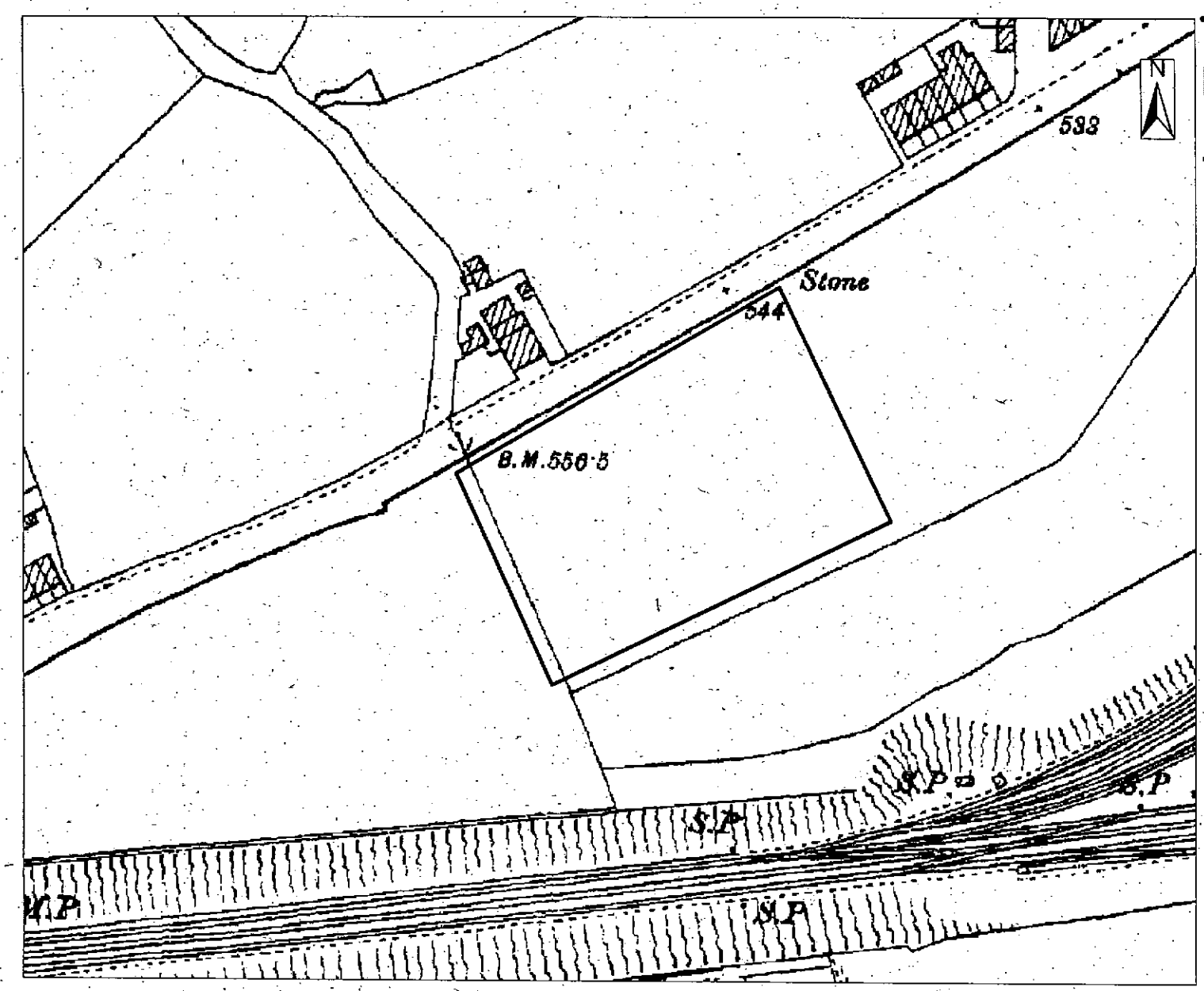

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Figure 6: 2nd Revision OS mapping

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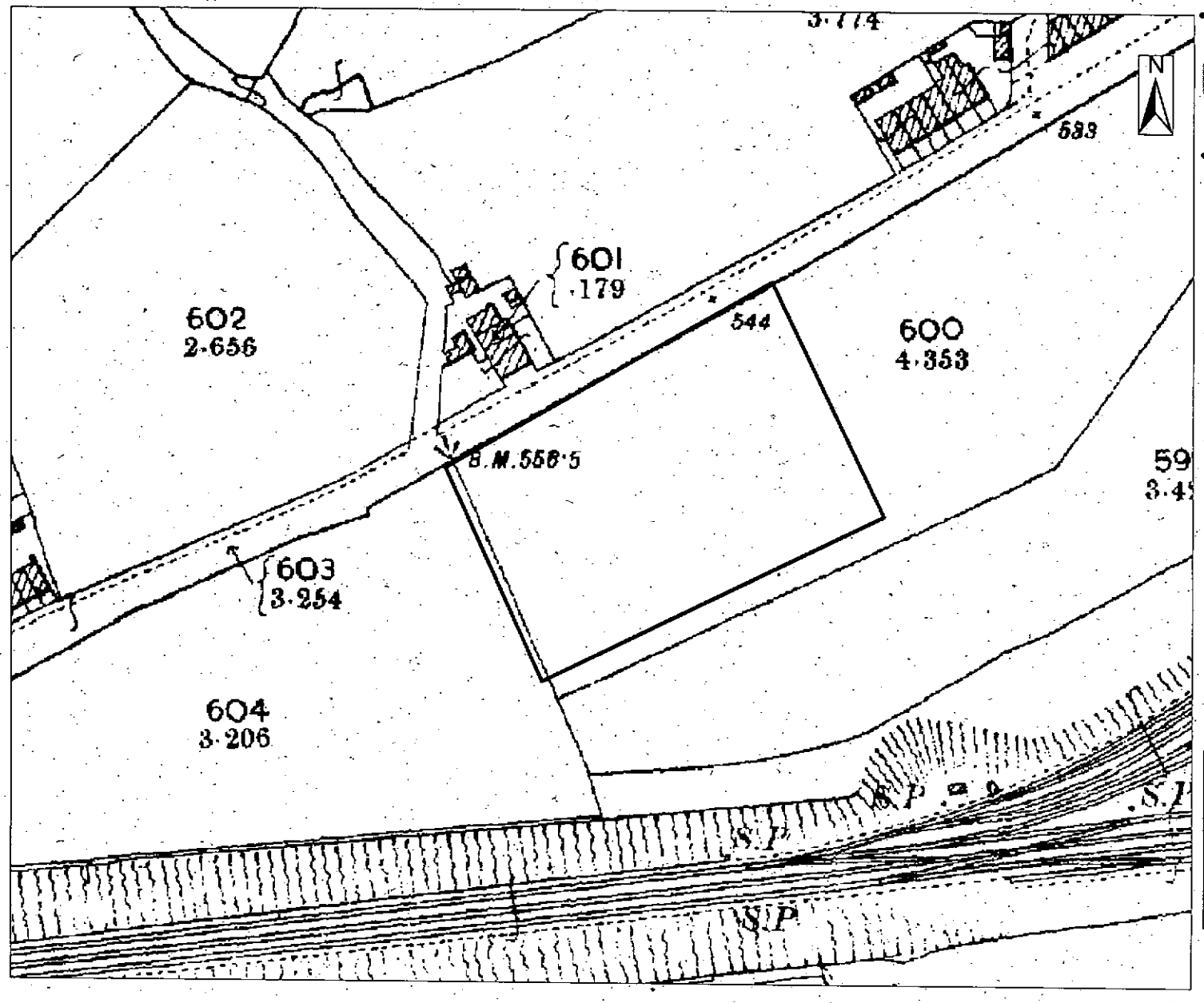

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Figure 7: 3rd Revision OS mapping

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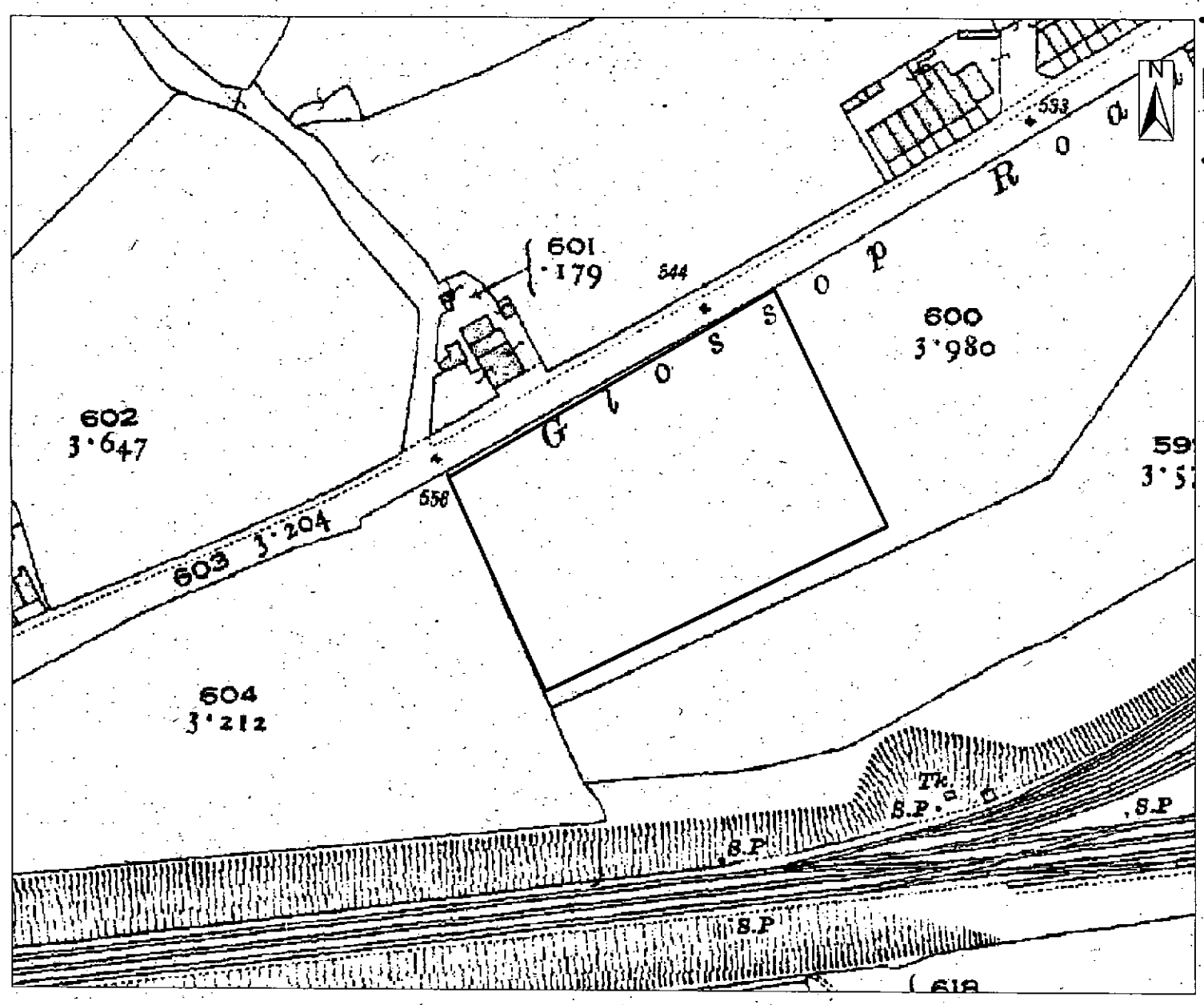

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Figure 8: 4th Revision OS mapping

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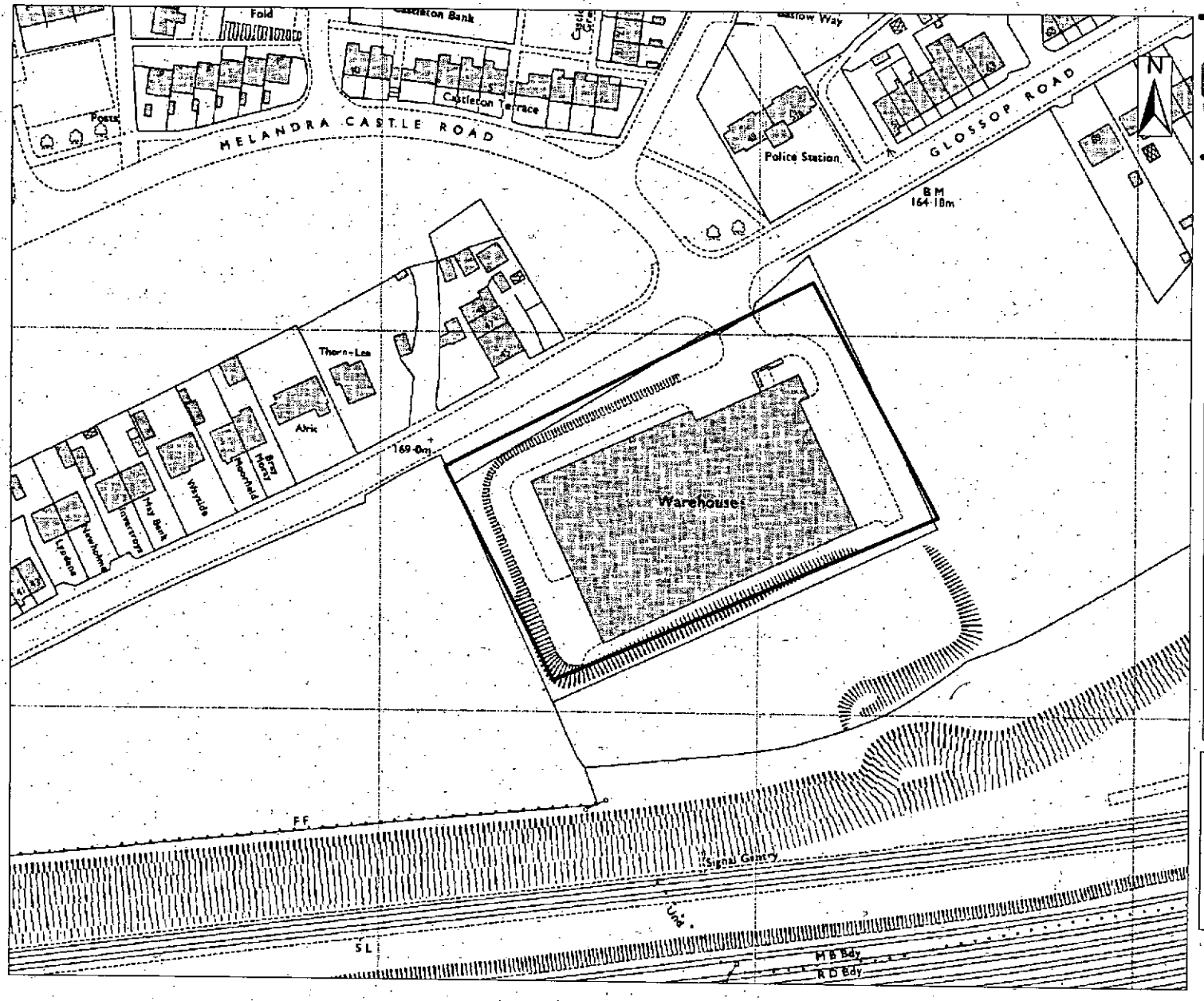

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Figure 9: 1st National Grid OS mapping (1960s)

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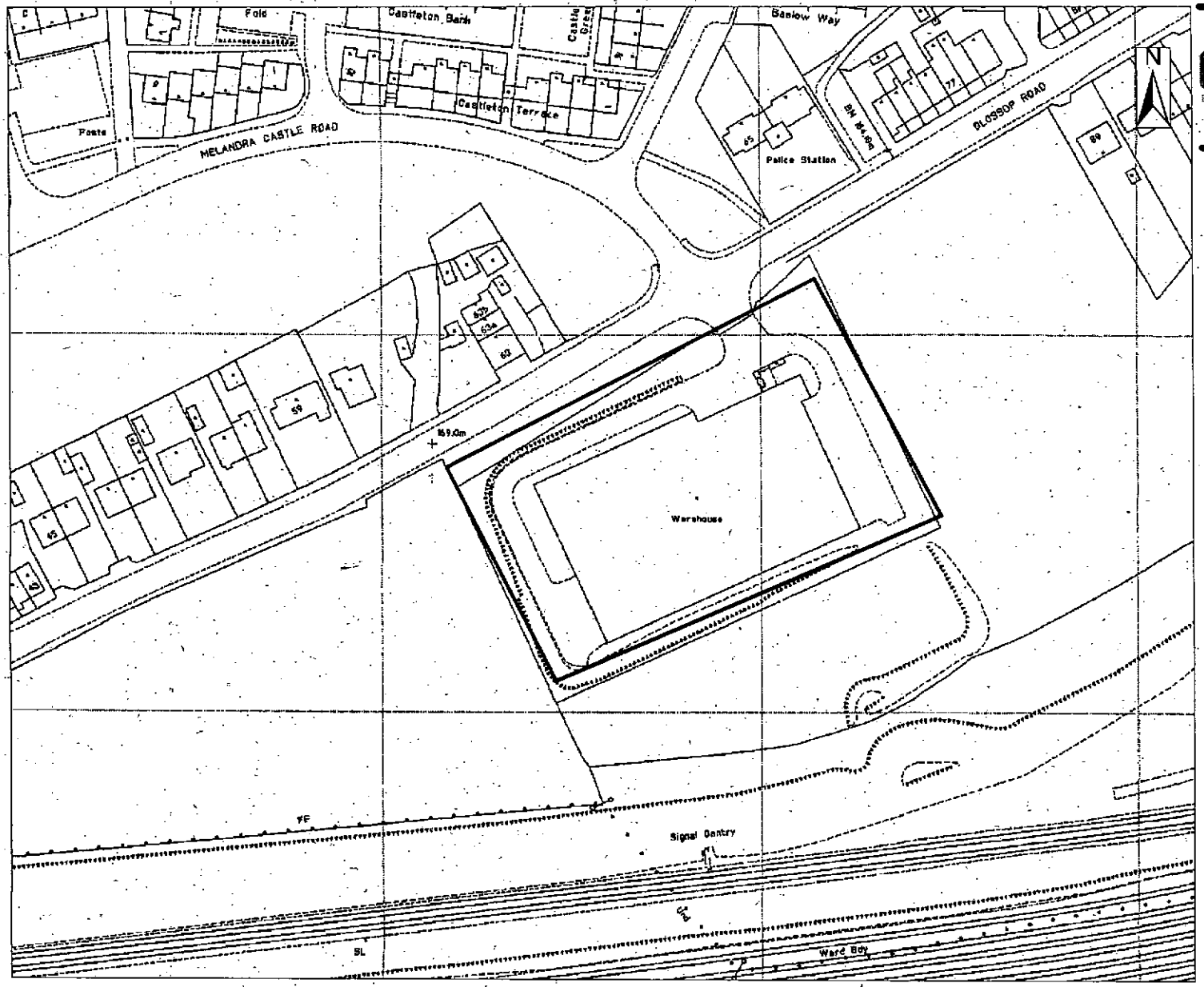

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Figure 10: Modern OS mapping (1990s)

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