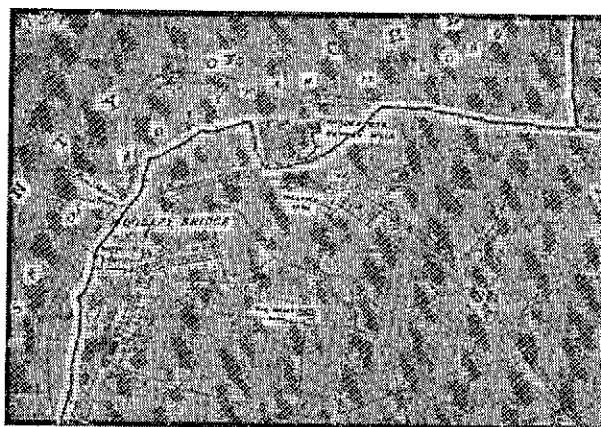


**An Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment of Land at The Panhandle,
Hadfield, Glossop, Derbyshire**



**1874 Linen map of the proposed parish of St Andrew
Hadfield (D5499/1)**

ARS Ltd Report 2013/107
November 2013

Compiled By:
Dr. Victoria Park

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Chris Scott MIFA
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657



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Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2013/107

November 2013



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Rossington Park Ltd

Date of compilation: November 2013

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Checked by: Chris Scott MifA

Planning Reference N/A

Local Authority: High Peak Council

*An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of Land at The Panhandle,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken ahead of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new housing development at The Panhandle, Hadfield, Glossop. The assessment identified one non-designated heritage asset within the proposed development area (PDA). Within a 250m buffer zone beyond the PDA one Listed Building was identified. Within a wider 1km buffer zone, one Scheduled Ancient Monument and forty one non-designated heritage assets were identified.

The heritage asset within the PDA is the remains of a railway line that once ran through the centre of the site. The railway line was dismantled in the mid 20th and the route now survives only in the form of a path. This heritage asset was identified as having low significance. Additionally, it was identified that there was a low potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains within the proposed development area due to later disturbance across the site. The adjacent 19th century Mersey Mill complex was found to lie outside the proposed development area, and therefore is unlikely to be directly impacted upon by any development. The scheduled monument of 'Melandra Castle' and the Grade II Listed Building 'Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo' are unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted due to their distance and the lack of inter-visibility from the PDA.

Due to extensive changes to the land within the proposed development area over the past two centuries, any development is unlikely to impact on any heritage assets that may have been present.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Rossington Park Ltd to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) of the area of land at The Panhandle, Hadfield, Glossop, Derbyshire. The assessment was undertaken ahead of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new housing development on the site.

1.2 Site description

The proposed development area as identified by the 'red line boundary' (hereafter the 'RLB') of the area under consideration is depicted as a red polygon on Figure 1. The site comprises an irregular rectangular area of c.1.2 ha in size, including an offshoot to the north providing an access road.

The proposed development area is bounded to the north-west by the River Etherow, and immediately across the river is an old industrial works. To the south-east, the site is bounded by Woolley Bridge Road, and to the south lies a row of houses. The site is bound by an industrial works to the south-west and north-east by industrial units and open wasteland. Access is gained via a road heading north, then north-east across the wasteland to join Graphite Way (Figure 1).

Along its length, the site slopes almost imperceptibly from c.124m above Mean Sea Level (MSL) at the south-western side, to c.127m MSL east to west; a drop of 3m. Across its width, the site drops in height in stages. From Woolley Edge Road (c.132m MSL) there is a steep, uneven drop to a gravelled path (c.125m MSL) which runs along the course of the old railway track. From this track, the ground slopes gently, then drops off more steeply down to the river. The drop down to the river from the track is more pronounced nearer the western side (close to the site of the Mersey Mill).

During the site walkover, it was identified that much of the site was overgrown with vegetation, particularly towards the river and along Woolley Bridge Road. A gravel footpath runs along the site of the old railway, through the centre of the proposed development area, parallel to the river.

The proposed development area lies in Derbyshire, and is bordered to the north by Greater Manchester. It should be noted that the area to the north was part of Cheshire up until 1974 when boundaries altered (Cheshire East Council, 2013). The River Etherow was a natural boundary between counties, although the exact location of the boundary has altered slightly over the years with the changes to the course of the river channel. At times it took a while for the county boundary to change to match the course of the river and many of the earlier maps put the site of the Mersey Mill, which is south of the river, as being in Cheshire. As a result, during the course of this assessment, Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, and Cheshire HERs were all contacted for information relating to the site.



1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Fletcher Bank Grit, a sedimentary bedrock sandstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of this assessment, as determined through discussion with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, are as follows:

- ♦ to collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the proposed development area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- ♦ to establish whether there is any undisturbed ground within the proposed development area, and the likelihood of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British remains within this;
- ♦ to undertake historic map regression to establish the development of built heritage features, notably the Mersey Mill and the railway within the proposed development area;
- ♦ to establish the potential for the remains of the Mersey Mill to survive;
- ♦ to provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

The DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (IfA, 2012) and, in particular, focused on map regression as specified in the Aims and Objectives (Section 2).

3.1 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment comprised the PDA together with a 1km buffer zone surrounding the PDA. Within this, a further 250m buffer zone was set for investigating historic buildings, due to their high concentration in the local area and in order to focus on those of particular relevance to the assessment. The extent of the 250m study area is



depicted by a purple polygon in Figure 1 and the extent of the 1km study area by a blue polygon.

3.2 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ♦ the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) and Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) for information regarding known archaeological remains, 'grey literature' reports of previous archaeological investigations, transcriptions of National Mapping Programme (NMP) data, and an extract from both the Derbyshire and Greater Manchester Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Cheshire HER was also contacted, but had no data relating to the study area;
- ♦ the online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by English Heritage for information regarding designated assets, as well as their downloadable GIS datasets of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Interest, Registered Battlefields, and World Heritage Sites;
- ♦ the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage Archives at Swindon for information regarding non-designated archaeological assets and investigations collated at a national level;
- ♦ Derbyshire Archives, and Glossop Local Studies Library for historic mapping, other historical documents, and additional books relevant to the study area;
- ♦ a Landmark Envirocheck Historic Map Report for historical Ordnance Survey mapping;
- ♦ the British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS);
- ♦ the Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250,000 Soil Map and Legend (SSEW 1983a; SSSEW 1983b);
- ♦ other relevant books and journals that are identified in the course of the data collection; and
- ♦ a site walkover to validate the results of the baseline data collection and to determine whether any hitherto unrecorded sites may survive within the proposed development area. This was undertaken on 8 November 2013.

4 POLICY AND GUIDANCE

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

This assessment was carried out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the



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planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30).

Section 12 of the NPPF deals with government policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment and its role in sustainable development.

Paragraph 126 states that Local Authorities must undertake to, “recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance”. In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- ♦ the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- ♦ the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- ♦ the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- ♦ opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 128 states that, “In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation” (DCLG 2012, 30).

Paragraph 129 states that, “Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal” (DCLG 2012, 30).

In determining planning applications, planning authorities should take account of:

- ♦ other relevant books and journals that are identified in the course of the data collection; and
- ♦ the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;



- ♦ the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- ♦ the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Paragraphs 132 – 141 provide guidance on the approach to be adopted by local authorities in weighing the impact of development against the conservation of heritage assets and their setting and significance (DCLG 2012, 31-32). Paragraph 132 states that *"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional"* (DCLG 2012, 31).

Paragraph 141 states the Government requirement for the planning process to contribute to public understanding of the historic environment. *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. This document provides guidance on the practical implementation of PPS 5 (now superseded by the NPPF, but still the only detailed extant Historic Environment guidance) and is consequently a much more in-depth document than the policy statement itself. This practice guide *"supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy"* (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 6). This document has been presented by English Heritage as a 'live' document, but is currently subject to the Taylor review of planning practice guidance.

The NPPF Paragraph 128 states that *"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. As defined in the PPS5 Practice Guide, setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34). Paragraphs 114-117 of the PPS5 practice guide (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34) consider setting extensively. In the document, Conservation Principles: Policy and Guidance (English Heritage 2008) it is noted that 'places where significance stems essentially from the coherent expression of their particular cultural heritage values can be harmed by interventions of a radically different nature' (English Heritage 2008, 58). English Heritage's guidance document, The Setting of Heritage Assets (2011) refers to the practice guide for PPS5 and, in particular, the statement: "All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral" (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34).*



4.2 High Peak Planning Authority Local Plan

The High Peak Council is currently preparing a new local plan to provide strategic planning guidance, with an anticipated adoption date of February 2015 (High Peak, 2013). Policies within the previous High Peak Local Plan were valid for three years from March 2005, however a number of these were saved beyond this three year period. The Saved Local Plan Policies are designed to be read in conjunction with the adopted Regional Plan and adopted Development plan as they are adopted. The saved policy relating to the historic environment is discussed in this section. It should be noted that the High Peak Council has had a policy of restricting development outside existing built up areas, and as such has defined a Built-up Area Boundary around towns, villages, and larger hamlets. The location of this study – Hadfield – falls within the Glossop Built-up area.

Policy 25 BC10 relates to archaeological and other heritage features. It states that *Planning Permission will not be granted for development which is likely to result in harm to a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important site, its setting or amenity value. Elsewhere, Planning Permission will be granted for development, provided that: there will not be a significant adverse effect upon other known archaeological or heritage features, including Buxton's area of archaeological interest as defined on the proposals map. Where proposals will affect a feature or an area of archaeological interest, they will, where appropriate, include an archaeological evaluation of the site and a statement demonstrating how it is intended to satisfactorily accommodate or preserve the archaeological or heritage features. Where Planning Permission is granted, conditions will be imposed, and/or planning obligations sought, to ensure that: archaeological or heritage features are recorded and retained intact in situ; or where this is impractical, archaeological or heritage features are appropriately excavated and recorded, prior to destruction by development.*

5 BASELINE DATA

5.1 Designated Assets

5.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)'s archaeological advisor, English Heritage, maintains a schedule of important historic sites and monuments which are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

NPPF paragraph 132 states that substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments, should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the proposed development area.



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Off-Site

There is one Scheduled Monument within the 1km buffer zone (Table 1). This site, Melandra Castle Roman Fort, lies 970m south-east of the proposed development area. Further details are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments within the 1km buffer zone.

Project ID	NRHE ID	Description
SM1	1004595	Melandra Castle Roman Fort: Site of <i>Ardotalia</i> Roman fort and <i>vicus</i> .

5.1.2 Listed Buildings

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for compiling a statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and English Heritage provides advice and maintains this list.

NPPF paragraph 132 states that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building should be 'exceptional' and should require 'clear and convincing justification'. Substantial harm to or loss of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Building should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Listed Buildings located within the proposed development area.

Off-Site

There is one Listed Building located within the 250m buffer zone requested for this type of designated asset. This site, the *Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo and attached Presbytery*, lies c.170m to the east of the proposed development area.

Table 2: Listed Buildings within the 250m buffer zone.

Project ID	NRHE ID	Description
LB1	1384309	Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo and attached Presbytery

5.1.3 Conservation Areas

Local authorities are afforded the power under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to designate as a Conservation Area any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' which is seen as worthy of protection or enhancement. Local authorities have extra powers in such areas as regards demolition, minor developments, and the protection of trees.

On-Site

There are no Conservation Areas located within the proposed development area.

Off-Site

There is one Conservation Area located within the 1km buffer zone. Hadfield Conservation Area covers c.3ha focusing around the town centre, and is depicted in blue on Figure 19. The area includes two listed buildings and six non-designated historic buildings.



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5.1.4 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (inserted by Section 33 of, and Paragraph 10 of Section 4, to the National Heritage Act 1983) to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.

NPPF paragraph 132 states that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II park or garden should be 'exceptional' and should require 'clear and convincing justification'. Substantial harm to or loss of Grade I and Grade II* parks and gardens should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Registered Parks or Gardens located within the proposed development area.

Off-Site

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km buffer zone.

5.1.5 Historic Battlefields

Since 1995, English Heritage has compiled the *Register of Historic Battlefields*. Although the Register is non-statutory, local authorities are required to take the historic importance of sites into consideration when considering planning applications. NPPF paragraph 132 states that substantial harm to or loss of Registered Battlefields should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Historic Battlefields located within the proposed development area.

Off-Site

There are no Historic Battlefields located within the 1km buffer zone.

5.1.6 World Heritage Sites

The Convention Concerning the World Cultural Heritage (1972), ratified by the UK Government, provides the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with the power to inscribe sites of international importance as World Heritage Sites. Local authorities and stakeholders are encouraged to protect these sites through the production of Management Plans which aim to manage the sites in a sustainable fashion. Furthermore, NPPF paragraph 134 states that substantial harm to or loss of World Heritage Sites should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no World Heritage Sites located within the proposed development area.



Off-Site

There are no World Heritage Sites located within the 1km buffer zone.

5.1.7 Historically Important Hedgerows

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows are afforded statutory protection should they qualify as being 'important' for, *inter alia*, historical or archaeological reasons. The historical and archaeological criteria include:

- ♦ hedgerows which mark pre-1850 parish boundaries;
- ♦ hedgerows which incorporate or are within Scheduled Monuments or sites listed on an SMR/HER;
- ♦ hedgerows which mark the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor; and
- ♦ hedgerows which are an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts (meaning an Enclosure Act mentioned in the Short Titles Act: the earliest of these was made in 1845).

The site walkover revealed no extant hedgerows within the proposed development area.

5.2 Non-Designated Assets

5.2.1 Archaeological Remains

Within the 1km buffer zone forty two non-designated historic assets were identified using the data sources listed in Section 3.2. These are depicted in brown on Figure 19, and full details reproduced from the GHER entries. Further details are provided within the Gazetteer of Archaeological Remains in Appendix 1.

On-Site

The study found one non-designated historic asset within the PDA:

The waterside branch of the Sheffield Ashton Under Lyne and Manchester Railway (AR40) ran directly through the middle, and along the length of, the PDA.

Table 3: Non-designated built heritage located within the proposed development area.

Project ID	NHLE ID	HER ID	Description
AR40	306336	MDR686	Waterside branch of the Sheffield, Ashton Under Lyne and Manchester Railway /Great Central Railway.

Off-Site

Forty one off-site non-designated historic assets were identified within the 1km buffer zone (Table 4).



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Table 4: Non-designated archaeological remains located within the wider study area.

Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Description
AR1	1326350		Doctor Gate. Roman road
AR2	306361	MDR575	Roman Sepulchral Urns, Woolley Bridge area, Glossop.
AR3		MGM1151	Samian Bowl (Roman) Find Spot
AR4		MGM1155	Stone Head, Hollingworth. Find Spot
AR5		MDR576	Stone Coffin and Roman Coin, Brookfield, Dinting.
AR6		MDR587	Stone springhead, Melandra, Glossop.
AR7		MGM9454	Pottery and Hearths
AR8		MGM9455	Cropmark Enclosure, Hollingworth
AR9		MGM9459	Cropmark (possible Roman Road)
AR10		MGM4258	Rectilinear Enclosure
AR11		MDR12471	Manchester to Salters Brook turnpike road
AR12		MGM16751	School, Wednesough Road (site of)
AR13		MGM16752	School, Cannon Street (site of)
AR14		MGM16753	Congregational Chapel (site of)
AR15		MGM4243	Rose Bank (2 structures) (site of)
AR16		MGM4244	Rose Bank (former grounds to)
AR17		MGM4248	Methodist Chapel (site of)
AR18		MGM4256	Fields (site of 4 structures)
AR19		MGM4270	Woolley Bridge Settlement
AR20		MGM4315	Longdendale Bleach Works
AR21		MGM4317	River Etherow Bleach Works
AR22		MGM4318	Arrowscroft Mill (Cardwell's Factory) (site of)
AR23		MGM4323	Bents Mill (site of)
AR24		MGM7387	Dog Kennel Mill (site of)
AR25		MDR10071/MGM9381	Woolley Mill, Tintwistle
AR26	1364763	MDR595	Waterside Mills (site of), Waterside, Hadfield
AR27	1364761	MDR13242 / MGM4316	Mersey Mill (site of)
AR28		MGM978	Etherow House and Icehouse (site of)
AR29		MDR606	Bridge Mill (site of), Tintwistle
AR30		MDR596	Station Mill (site of), Malvern Rise, Hadfield
AR31		MDR10072	Millbrook Mill (site of), Tintwistle
AR32		MDR12216	Primitive Methodist Chapel (site of), Woolley Bridge Road, Hadfield
AR33		MDR12219	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (site of), Bank Street,



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Description
			Hadfield
AR34		MDR12272	St Andrew's Mission and worker's cottages (site of)
AR35		MDR12704	Thornley Mill (site of), Bank Bottom, Hadfield
AR36		MDR12703	White Mill (site of), Hadfield
AR37		MDR2446	Woodhead Railway (mainly dismantled)
AR38		MDR13761	Woolley Bridge Mill (site of), A57, Woolley Bridge
AR39		MDR13762	Brookfield/ Shepley's Mill (site of), A57, Glossop
AR41	1435382		K7172. The possible crash site of aircraft K7172,
AR42	306336		Manchester Corporation Water Works Railway

5.2.2 Historic Buildings

Within the 250m buffer zone for historic buildings, no non-designated extant historic building were identified in the course of this assessment using the data sources listed in Section 3.2.

5.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

This section provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the PDA and 1km buffer zone and a discussion of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. There is a particular focus on the potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains, and the development of the Mersey Mill Complex as specified in the Aims and Objectives (Section 2). For sites within the 1km buffer zone, the project specific identification number provided in the gazetteers in the Appendices is referenced. Where heritage sites or findspots are discussed that are outside the 1km buffer zone, then the Derbyshire HER reference number (for non-designated assets) or the NHLE number (for designated assets) are referenced where available.

5.3.1 The Prehistoric Period

There is no direct evidence for Prehistoric activity within the 1km buffer zone, however Mouselow Hill Fort (DHER 6115) is located just to the south. The scheduling description notes that it is a ringwork, which includes an oval earthwork on the summit of the steep hill, and is enclosed on all but the south-west side by a ditch and substantial escarpment bank. The function of the ringwork is not known, however it has commanding views over the surrounding area and towards the confluence of Dinting Vale and the River Etherow. Its presence indicates late prehistoric activity in the area. Additional, albeit scarce, evidence for prehistoric activity in the surrounding area comes from occasional isolated finds made over the past couple of centuries (Scott *et al* 1973; Davies, 1999; Sharpe, 2000). Finds include flints found at the edge of the Longdendale Valley to the east of the 1km buffer zone; a Bronze Age burial urn at Shire Hill; and Torside Castle, which is thought to be a Bronze Age earthwork, or burial ground for Roman soldiers.



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5.3.2 The Roman Period

There is evidence for Roman activity in the wider geographic area, with Melandra Castle Roman Fort (SM1) situated on the south-west edge of the 1km buffer zone (shaded in pink on Figure 19). The fort was built in turf and wood around AD 79, during Agricola's campaign into northern England, and was partially rebuilt in stone, probably under Trajan. The fort was part of a network of Roman forts (including *Navio* at Brough), built to support the northern expansion. Melandra was abandoned in the 2nd Century AD, with excavations in 1969 suggesting that the fort was demolished, rather than destroyed in around AD 140 (Webster, 1969). The forts in this area were most likely abandoned due to troops being needed further north (Barnatt and Smith, 1997). In addition to the fort, there is evidence for a *vicus* which was partly excavated in 1966-69 and again in 1980 and 1982, when evidence of iron smelting, lead and glassworking was found (Grew, 1981; Frere, 1983).

The Roman Road, known as 'Doctor Gate' (AR1), runs from Brough to High Moor via Glossop (identified as a brown line in Figure 19). Two parallel ditches c.10m apart (AR9), have been found aligned north-south, to the west of the proposed development area, and are thought to be the remains of the Roman road. A number of earthworks associated with the road have also been identified along its route. Two rectangular shaped enclosures (AR8, AR10) with trackways connecting them to the Roman road are present to the north of Melandra.

Besides the concentration of Roman remains found at Melandra, only a small number of isolated finds from the Roman period have been discovered over the last two centuries within the 1km buffer zone, and none within the proposed development area. A number of these finds were unearthed during the construction of mills and associated buildings in the 19th century. Hearths and coarseware pottery (AR7) have been found on the western bank of the River Etherow. A Samian Bowl (AR3) was found in the late 1880s near Woolley Bridge, and a Roman urn (AR2) was discovered c.430m to the south-west of the proposed development area in 1880, during the digging of the foundations for the mill at Woolley Bridge, although both are now reported as having been destroyed. Additionally, two carved stone heads have been found within the 1km buffer zone (AR4, AR6). While the stone heads are from undated contexts and may be unconnected, due to the fact that carved heads were thought of as having supernatural powers by the Romans, Ross (1967) suggests that the discovery of seven of them around the local area may suggest a cult centre in the area close to Glossop. The remains listed above would all appear to be associated with the Roman Fort, *vicus* and Roman road, rather than indicating any substantial Roman activity closer to the proposed development area.

5.3.3 The Medieval Period

Davies (1999; 4) reports that in "650 AD the Angles settled in the valley giving names such as Glossop and Hadfield". The town of Hadfield is referred to in the Domesday Book, as 'Hetfelt', and the *Placenames of Derbyshire* (Smith, 1959) records this name as meaning 'Heathy open land'. The area of Longdendale, to which Hadfield belonged at that time, is referred to in the Domesday book as being 'waste' and being worth 40 shillings. The evidence, or lack of, would suggest that although there was activity in the area, it was likely to be sparsely populated. Scott *et al.* (1973) suggest that there cannot have been more than four or five families in the largest settlement in the area (Padfield). As discussed in Section



5.3.4, the settlement of Hadfield was concentrated further to the south-east of the PDA, meaning that the land within the proposed development area was most likely to be open land, possibly used for grazing.

5.3.4 The Post-Medieval Period

In the early post-medieval period, the land within the PDA and immediately adjacent was likely to be open. Early maps, such as Burdett's map of 1771, and the Tithe map of the parish of Hollingworth, indicate that the land immediately to the west and north of the PDA (which later became the site of the Mersey Mill), were fields for mowing and pasture. These parcels of land, although south of the River Etherow, are associated with the small settlement of Hollingworth on the north bank of the river and were owned by John and Thomas Dalton. The Tithe map of Hadfield itself does not include the PDA, only the land to the south of what is now Woolley Bridge Road. As noted earlier, the River Etherow had a different course at the times these maps were created; it ran further south, through the middle of the eastern half of the PDA (e.g. Figure 5). As a result, much of the PDA would once have been river channel, and river bank.

The settlement of Hadfield which now surrounds and incorporates the PDA, was originally concentrated further to the east-south-east as shown on Burdett's map of 1786 (Figure 2). Hadfield Hall (MDR574) was built in 1646 in what was the centre of the village (Sharpe, 2000), and this is where the Hadfield Conservation Area focuses (Figure 19). In 1537 sheep farming was the main occupation in the area, with spinning and wool weaving the main cottage industries (Davies 1999).

Mills for the production of cotton began to be built in Glossop and the surrounding area from the late 18th Century, and by the 1880s the area including Hadfield was a key part of the cotton industry (Buxton 2005). The population of the area increased with the trade. Map regression shows the expansion of Hadfield in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The OS map of 1882 (Figure 6) shows only the occasional farm building dotted along the roads close to the PDA, with a school house and Roman Catholic Church (LB1) at the outskirts of Hadfield. The main concentration of the settlement was c.620m to the south-east of the proposed development area. This would appear to be the case until the very end of the 19th century when the 1898 OS map (Figure 8) shows rows of houses on either side of what is now Woolley Bridge Road, and Hadfield Road, presumably built to house the mill workers. It can therefore be assumed that the PDA was peripheral to the main settlement of Hadfield until its expansion with the growth of the cotton industry in the late 19th century. The cotton industry continued in the region into the 20th century, with a decline from the 1920s onwards. By the end of the 1930s Glossop is noted as having a 56% unemployment rate, while Hadfield had a 67% unemployment rate – making it the second most depressed area in the country (Davies, 1999, 16). More recent OS maps indicate that many mills in the region were demolished or changed use by the mid 20th century (i.e. Figures 13 to 17).

Development of the Mersey Mill and associated branch of the Great Central Railway

The Mersey Mill (AR27) lies on land immediately to the south-west of the PDA, within the smaller 250m buffer zone. The associated branch of the Grand Central Railway (the



'Waterside Branch') (AR40) ran through the middle of the PDA, with an off-shoot to the Mersey Mill complex (Figure 5).

The Mersey Mill was a cotton mill built in 1846 by Thomas Rhodes on the banks of the River Etherow and was owned by Thomas Rhodes & Sons from 1846 to 1928 (Quayle, 2006). Whilst most maps and documents name the site as *Mersey Mill (Cotton)*, it was also known as Rhodes' Bottom Mill, and the 1938–1950 OS map, lists it as *Rhodes' Mill (disused)*. The site is recorded by the NRHE as being a *large complex of weaving sheds and related buildings on a river side site*. The old building was two and a half acres in area, and the spinning mill was four storeys high (*ibid.* 2006).

Map regression from 1873 to the present, along with associated documents record several stages of the Mill's development. By 1873, the mill complex comprised an irregular rectangular-shaped building, with a smaller outbuilding, and an associated small square reservoir to the east (Figure 5). The 1899 OS Map shows that the building had by this point been developed so that it was more square at the north-west end (Figure 7). The associated reservoir had been infilled with the construction of the railway track, and smaller sheds appear at the north-west part of the Mersey Mill complex, at the river's edge. By 1911, the complex had increased in size by a third (Figure 9). New buildings, most likely weaving sheds, appear to the south-west, across the road from the existing mill buildings. The north-east part of the main mill building had also been extended. By 1924 the north-east and south-west parts of the mill complex had been expanded again (Figure 10).

In 1924 the Mersey Mill was bought by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and was kept by them until 1934 (Quayle 2006). The mill is recorded as closing in 1935, and was at least partially demolished in the mid 1900s (Buxton 2005). Later OS maps indicate that it continued to be used for various industrial purposes, and by 1953 the site was split between a weavers, silk producers, and a bleaching and finishing works (Quayle 2006). The 1954 OS Map shows that the footprint had not altered, but that it had become known as the Longdendale Works (Figure 12). By 1971 the complex still had the same outline, but appears to consist of a building at the north-east end of the complex, an open area, then another building up to the dividing road, and further buildings to the south-west of this (Figure 13). The 1971 and 1979–1990 OS maps also indicate a change in the location of the weir, which moved from near the location of the north-east end of the mill complex to near the centre of the complex, close to the bridge to Hollingworth (Figures 13 and 14). By 2006 the southern portion of what was the mill complex had expanded again, with the footprint remaining the same at the north-east part (Figure 15). The findings here indicate that Mersey Mill did not cross into the proposed development area even at its peak, but instead expanded to the south-west:

There are newspaper reports of the mill flooding on several occasions, with a report in 1886 that,

"at Hadfield, yesterday morning, about 2am, the River Etherow rose to such an extent that the water overflowed in Mersey Mill...the basement of the building was flooded to a depth of 10 inches, and eventually the water gained access to a cellar where a lot of cloth was stored, which was submerged to the extent of two or three feet" (The Sheffield & Rotherham Independent 1886, 2).



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Additionally, one local history of the area (Sharpe 2000, 151) reports that in 1790 there was “a cloud burst, which altered the course of the Etherow where the Mersey Mill was built, and as a result, the county boundary was moved”. The River Etherow was used as the old boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire, and this report of its course changing explains the unusual boundary which runs around the mill, rather than following the course of the river, until the 2006 OS Map (Figures 3-16).

The Waterside Branch of the Great Central Railway was opened in 1879 by the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway (AR40). Its purpose was to serve the industrial sites, such as cotton mills, on the River Etherow between Tintwistle and Woolley Bridge. Old photographs of the railway line show it being located on an embankment, raised up from the river (Buxton 2006). This route is still visible, as the photographs in Appendix 3, and the site walkover demonstrated.

Plans of the proposed construction of the additional branches of the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railways made in 1873 (DRO QRP2/171/1), reveal that the route of the River Etherow was diverted further north in order to accommodate the railway line (Figure 5). Section drawings indicate that the ground along the route was levelled out. OS Maps record the existence of the branch up until 1954, and Sharpe (2000, 153) reports that the last train ran along the line on the 18th February 1964. The 1971 OS Map (Figure 13) shows the route, but labels it *dismantled railway*, indicating that it was completely removed, rather than merely being disused. The route of the dismantled railway section is present as a track on the 2013 OS Map (Figure 17), and was visible during the site walkover. The OS Maps from 1898 to 1954 indicate a probable bridge over the River Etherow mid-way along the length of the proposed development area. The route indicates that this may be a smaller branch of the railway connecting the Hollingworth Printworks (which later became the River Etherow Bleach Works) on the northern bank of the river, to the main branch.

The English Heritage Monument Report also lists this section of line as the Manchester Corporation Water Works Railway (AR42), noting that the railway was used during the building and maintenance of the Longdendale Reservoirs, and that it was in use until the 1940s.

5.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The ongoing country-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is being carried out under the auspices of English Heritage.

On-Site

There is one HLC type within the PDA, as tabulated below:

Table 5: HLC types Located within the proposed development area.

HLC ID	HLC broad type	HLC type	Date
9542	Industrial	Post-1880s Industrial Complex	Post 1880s



Off-Site

A total of nine broad character types of historic landscape units were identified within the 1km buffer zone on the Derbyshire side, comprising civic and commercial; fields and enclosed land; industrial; ornamental, parkland and recreational; settlement; transportation; unenclosed land; water and valley floor; and woodland. These were divided into 34 further different HLC Units. These broad types are mapped on Figure 20.

A total of eight broad character types of historic landscape units were identified within the 1km buffer zone on the Greater Manchester side, comprising commercial; enclosed land; extractive; industrial; institutional; ornamental, parkland and recreational; residential; and woodland. These were further divided into 132 different HLC Units. These broad types are mapped on Figure 20.

5.5 Geotechnical Investigations

Geotechnical investigations in 2005 by Eastwood & Partners at the proposed development area site revealed a layer of made ground across the whole site. The test pits and boreholes found up to 3m of made ground across the site, although the depth of the made ground varied. The made ground was found to consist of sandy clay, gravel and cobbles of brick and sandstone. The gravel was recorded as consisting mainly of demolition rubble of concrete and brick. The report also noted that the land to the north-east of the site, on the far side of the River Etherow, had been filled with up to five metres depth of imported material in the last 20 to 25 years, and therefore classifies as a closed landfill.

There are a number of possibilities as to when the made ground may have been placed. As noted in Section 5.3.4, part of the ground is likely to have been made when the railway branch was laid in the late 1870s in order to level out the slope down to the river and to in-fill the earlier channel. Alternatively, the stone blocks, bricks, lintels, floorboard found within the made ground may be the debris from the dismantling of some of the mill buildings and railway during the mid 20th Century. It is unclear whether the height of the present path is higher or lower than the original route of the railway, although from the site walkover and the location of the existing later buildings from the mill complex in relation to the path, it seems unlikely that there has been significant change. The land at the site is likely to have been disturbed again in order to create an embankment and level the ground for the construction of the houses immediately to the south of the proposed development area along Woolley Bridge Road, which during the site walkover were observed as being at a high level, with a steep drop in places to the site.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Significance of Heritage Assets within the Site

There are no designated heritage assets within the site.



The Derbyshire HER details the line of the Waterside Branch of the Great Central Railway, which runs through the centre of the site, as a non-designated heritage asset (MDR686), and therefore as having local significance. The branch of the railway was built in 1879 and was dismantled in 1964. The route of the railway is now a path which runs through the centre of the site, as identified on current maps of the area and during the site walkover.

During the course of the study, it was established that there is a low potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains on the site. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Melandra Roman Fort is located to the south-west edge of the PDA, with the associated Roman Road running northwest-southeast c.780m to the west of the PDA. Occasional isolated Roman remains have been found closer to the PDA, but nothing to suggest there was more intense activity at the site. Following the Roman period, the land at the PDA was most likely fields, and the River Etherow once ran through a large part of the north-eastern part of the PDA before its diversion. There is nothing to suggest that there are any additional significant heritage assets within the PDA.

6.2 Significance of Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area

Melandra Castle Roman Fort (SM1), at the south-west edge of the wider study area, is a designated Scheduled Monument. As a Scheduled Monument, the site has national significance.

Within the 250m buffer zone there is just one extant historic building. The Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo and attached Presbytery is a Grade II Listed Building, which the designation identifies as being of 'national importance and special significance' (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings>).

Within the wider 1km buffer zone there are numerous demolished mills and buildings identified in the Derbyshire and Greater Manchester HERs. Amongst these is the site of the Mersey Mill, which lies immediately to the south-west of the PDA. During the study it was found that the mill complex was not situated within the PDA, and had in fact expanded to the south-west. The demolished mills and buildings have been assessed as having local significance in the majority of cases. As noted, the wider area of Glossop was an important centre for cotton production during the 19th and early 20th centuries, and some of the mills may be considered as having a more regional importance.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Potential Impacts upon Heritage Assets within the Site

Any development proposals involving groundworks have the potential to directly impact upon surviving buried archaeological remains.

The site is now open/waste land, with a path which follows the route of the old railway running through the centre. The railway itself was dismantled and so remains of it are unlikely to be encountered within the PDA. It was established that there was low potential



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for Romano-British or prehistoric activity within the PDA due to later disturbance and much of the site having been an historic river bed, and that the majority of the area was likely to have been open land or fields prior to the construction of the railway branch.

The previous route of the River Etherow, its diversion and the construction of the railway, as well as the documented instances of flooding within the PDA are likely to have heavily truncated or removed any evidence of earlier activity that may have been present. As such there is considered limited potential for any buried archaeological remains to survive.

The map regression analysis found that the Mersey Mill complex of weaving sheds and associated buildings developed and expanded between 1857 and 1935. However, the majority of the expansion occurred to the south-west of the complex, and did not cross into the site. Much of the Mersey Mill complex has now been demolished, and while there is the potential for the foundations to survive, these are outside the PDA. As such, any development is unlikely to have any direct impact on remains of the Mersey Mill.

Any undisturbed ground that may exist within the site is likely to have been deeply buried by later re-profiling works, or the alteration of the course of the River Etherow. It is therefore considered that development within the site is equally unlikely to cause significant further impact when considered against these earlier interventions.

7.2 Potential Impacts upon Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area

Any development proposal involving the construction of new buildings has the potential to impact, positively or negatively, upon the setting of heritage assets in the surrounding area. The only scheduled monument within the area, at Melandra Castle (SM1), is c.1km to the south-west of the site. The proposed development area is not visible from the scheduled monument and is unlikely to impact on its setting. Likewise, the site is not visible from the Grade II listed Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo and attached Presbytery, and will not impact on its setting.

In conclusion, this assessment has found that the known heritage assets within the PDA are of low significance. It is also considered that there is low potential for unknown Prehistoric or Romano-British remains to survive on the site. This is due to extensive changes to the land within the PDA over the past two centuries. These changes mean it is unlikely that any new development will further impact upon heritage assets that may have been present.

8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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



8.2 Statement of Indemnity

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

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Project ID	NHLE/ NRHE ID	HER ID	Description	E	N
SM1	1004595	MDR570	Melandra Castle Roman fort. An Agricolan earth-wood fort rebuilt in stone, in part at least, probably under Trajan. The Fort has been excavated, on various occasions since 1899, notably in 1906-7, by the Classical Association. Later excavation has taken place in the fort and in the civil settlement	400914	395028
AR1	1326350		Doctor Gate. Roman road running from Brough to High Moor via Glossop	404549	394815
AR2	306361	MDR575	Roman Sepulchral Urns, Woolley Bridge area, Glossop. During the digging of foundations of a mill at Woolley Bridge in about 1800 a Roman cinerary urn was found, but is now destroyed. Another urn from the same site is now in Warrington Museum.	400914	395792
AR3		MGM1151	Samian Bowl (Roman) Find Spot. A complete (Roman) Samian bowl found during building on site, later Woolley Bridge Palace (late 1800s). Whereabouts unknown but suspected destroyed.	401440	396290
AR4		MGM1155	Stone Head, Hollingworth. Find Spot. Stone head "Old" pattern distinctive to Longdendale valley. Found King St. Hollingworth during demolition of field wall	401250	396910
AR5		MDR576	Stone Coffin and Roman Coin, Brookfield, Dinting. Finds made in 1841 - precise findspot unknown	401113	395138
AR6		MDR587	Stone springhead, Melandra, Glossop. Stone carving with three faces, possibly a wellhead or springhead, possibly originating from 'below Melandra' - actual findspot unknown	400864	395193
AR7		MGM9454	Pottery and Hearths. Hearths and coarseware pottery reported from the western bank of the River Etherow near Woolley, opposite Melandra Castle Roman fort. Possibly related to activity by the Manchester-Melandra road	400905	395505
AR8		MGM9455	Cropmark Enclosure, Hollingworth. Single-ditched square enclosure, c.50m by c.50m. Apparently attached to the possible Melandra-Gallow Clough Roman road by a short trackway	400500	395750
AR9		MGM9459	Cropmark (possible Roman Road). Two parallel ditches, c.10m apart, running NW from the top of the Etherow river plain, SK 0076 9550, for a distance of c.350m to SK 0045 9566. These appear to be a routeway, which if projected westwards would run along the old coach road to the north of Mottram Old Hall, meeting with the Werneth Low - Castleshaw road at Gallow Clough	400705	395505
AR10		MGM4258	Rectilinear Enclosure. Rectilinear enclosure, c.45 x 50m, linked by a trackway to a possible Roman road	400550	395770



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Project ID	NHLE/ NRHE ID	HER ID	Description	E	N
AR11		MDR12471	Manchester to Salters Brook turnpike road. Route of the original Manchester to Salters Brook turnpike road, authorised in 1732	403006	397621
AR12		MGM16751	School, Wednesough Road (site of). School marked on the 1882 map	400299	396093
AR13		MGM16752	School, Cannon Street (site of). School present on 1882 map	400328	396126
AR14		MGM16753	Congregational Chapel (site of). Chapel present on 1882 map	400643	395903
AR15		MGM4243	Rose Bank (2 structures) (site of). 2 structures are shown on this site on the 1845 map	400980	396352
AR16		MGM4244	Rose Bank (former grounds to).	401105	396405
AR17		MGM4248	Methodist Chapel (site of). This structure appears on the 1845 map	400910	396800
AR18		MGM4256	Fields (site of 4 structures). 4 structures appear on this site on the 1845 map. All have been demolished and site built over.	401230	397120
AR19		MGM4270	Woolley Bridge Settlement. Burdett's 18th century map shows the site of Woolley Bridge crossing the River Etherow and associated with a number of coal pits. The OS map shows a very small hamlet called Woolley just to the west of the bridge. History of Hollingworth.	401300	396150
AR20		MGM4315	Longendale Bleach Works. Marked on the map as a calico bleach works (1). A large, complex site. Probably several smaller mills later amalgamated under one company. Late C19 2-storey main building. Rustic stone build, of 39x2 bays. Slate roof. Tall large windows with stone lintels. Three weaving sheds. No.1: brick built, late C19, with 7 roof ridges. Italianate stonework. No.2: on the W side of the site. Stone built with a hipped slate roof. Late C19 engine house attached to the W end. No.3: stone built, with 6 roof ridges. The office block is late C19/mid C20, of 2 storeys and 3x2 bays. Williams, Mike. 1986. Tameside, Textile Mill Survey of Greater Manchester	401052	395988
AR21		MGM4317	River Etherow Bleach Works. Marked on the map as a bleach works. Later amalgamated with the Mersey Mills to form one large site. Water, later steam-powered textile print works on the N bank of the River Etherow. Converted to calico bleachworks. Started by Thomas Cardwell c.1790. Cardwell still in occupation in 1800, but by 1802 the land tax returns indicate that Thomas Dalton was in occupation, who began printing here in 1803. Occupied by the firm of Thomas & John Dalton in 1840 who had 5 printing machines and 30 block printing tables. Dalton family left some time between 1896 and 1902, for a 1902 directory indicates that the River Etherow Bleach Works Co. were in occupation. Associated mill owners' houses built by the Dalton family in the 1840s: Holly Grove House & Rosebank.	401070	396150
AR22		MGM4318	Arrowscroft Mill (Cardwell's Factory) (site of). Marked as cotton mill 1907. Steam-powered from	401120	396640



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AR23		MGM4323	1836. Closed 1896. Mill destroyed by fire c.1990, site now occupied by housing. Bents Mill (site of) . This mill appears on the 1882 map where it is described as a die cutting mill. The site has been built over.	400680	396610
AR24		MGM7387	Dog Kennel Mill (site of) . A cotton spinning mill from c.1786 until 1823	400910	397080
AR25		MDR10071/M GM9381	Woolley Mill, Tintwistle . The site is marked as "Woolley Mill (Gutta Percha) on the OS map of the 1880s. (1) The mill continued to be marked on later editions of OS maps, but these do not record what was being manufactured. Built before 1840 as a woollen mill, beside Arnfield Brook, two thirds of a mile from Tintwistle. By 1864, it was owned by William & John Robert as a gutta-percha factory. The mill manufactured cotton banding, gutta-percha cylinders, and printer's bowls for calico printing. Kelly's Directory for 1851, 1855 and 1865, gives the owner as Michael Joseph Dalton (possibly a relative of Thomas and John Dalton at Hollingworth Print)	401400	397500
AR26	1364763	MDR595	Waterside Mills (site of) , Waterside, Hadfield: Early 19th century gritstone mill buildings, some with cast iron window frames. Much demolition has taken place in recent years as the site has been developed as the Hadfield Industrial Estate. The extensive cotton spinning mills of the Sidebottom family, later Garside & Co. Waterside Mills built in 1777 by John Turner and John Thornley for cotton spinning and weaving, was originally named Brookside Mill, and was to eventually become the largest group of mills in the district. By 1828 Waterside had changed ownership and was owned by John and William Sidebottom. The mill, occupied by buildings alone, was 8 acres, and most of the mill buildings were five storeys high, employing 835 mill hands. A weir had been constructed across the whole width of the river Etherow with large sluices for the diversion of water to a goit, leading to a large waterwheel which powered the mill machinery. Waterside Mill also possessed an auxiliary water supply from Padfield Brook. Later, with the advent of steam power, the waterwheel was replaced by large turbines with steam raising and condensing facilities. In 1868, a fire of considerable magnitude occurred but, although it slowed down production, the mill continued working. By 1890, the mill employed over 2,000 employees, working 3,200 looms. On the death of James Sidebottom in 1895, all work ceased, through lack of business, and the mill was closed down. In 1916, a disused part of Waterside was taken over by Greenfield Mill Company Ltd, who described themselves as bleachers. During the First World War, part of the remaining mill building was used as a munitions factory, making gun cotton and other similar materials for armament purposes. The description of the premises as 'bleachers' was probably for security reasons. During the mill's	401900	396600



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Project ID	NHLE/ NRHE ID	HER ID	Description	E	N
AR27	1364761	MDR13242 / MGM4316	<p>history it had manufactured rayon, crepe di chine, fancy figured cloths, piques, poplins, pyjama cloths, rayon fabrics, shirtings, spun rayon and even typewriter cloth. There were 1,000 people employed at the mill during 1926, by 1953 this was down to 700 employees. In 1940 parts of Waterside Mill were taken over by Maconochie's Foodstuffs Ltd, who manufactured tinned and bottled foodstuffs. Demolition of the mills happened over a period of time, between 1941 and 1976. The site was eventually developed and named the Hadfield Trading Estate.</p> <p>Mersey Mill (site of), Woolley Bridge Road, Hollingworth. A large complex of weaving sheds and related buildings on a river-side site. The complex is bisected by the east - west access road from the main entrance. The site was probably mainly used for steam-powered weaving. Mersey Mill was a large cotton mill on the south side of the River Etherow. It lay in Cheshire in the 19th century but is now in Derbyshire. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show that it was linked to the Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway by a short stretch of railway line. In 1902 the mill was occupied by Thomas Rhodes & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers. Constructed in 1846 on the south bank of the River Etherow for cotton spinning and weaving, and owned by Thomas Rhodes & Sons Ltd. from 1846 to 1928. The old building was 2 and a half acres in area and the spinning mill was four storeys high, plus the basement. The mill included weaving sheds, a Ring Room, and a boiler house, with steam raising and condensing facilities. In 1928 the mill was purchased by Lancashire Cotton Corporation and retained by them until 1934. By 1953 the mill site was split between the following owners: J. G. Webbing Ltd. (weavers producing webbing and military equipment), Hadfield Silks Ltd. (producing silk and rayon fabrics and novelties), John Walton Ltd. (bleaching and finishing works).</p> <p>Quayle, T. 2006. The Cotton Industry in Longdendale and Glossopdale, p 111, illus p 112</p>	401108	396025
AR28		MGM978	Etherow House and Icehouse (site of). Etherow House was built in 1830. It is of stone with a stone slated roof and stone stack. Etherow Lodge was the main entrance to Etherow House. Although the house was demolished a number of years ago, the lodge still stands. There is a blue plaque on the outbuilding with the inscription "Bill Sowerbutts 1911-1900"	401204	396450
AR29		MDR606	Bridge Mill (site of), Tintwistle. Remains of an early 19th century cotton mill on the River Etherow. Now occupied by a modern factory, Vulcanised Fibre. Bridge Mill, originally a mill complex of considerable size covering an area of land from buildings alone of 8 acres, was owned by the Sidebottom family. Built in 1854 for cotton spinning and weaving, the mill was owned by	401947	396889



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Project ID	NHLE/ NRHE ID	HER ID	Description	E	N
AR30		MDR596	<p>Tom Harrop and James Sidebottom, and formally worked in connection with Waterside Mills [SMR 6144]. By 1899 Bridge Mill employed more than 1,000 workers. Bridge Mills extracted water from Padfield Brook. An auxiliary supply of water for condensing and steam raising was supplied from a pond on the north side of the mills. With the death of James in 1895, the mill changed ownership in 1897, to become Tom Harrop Sidebottom & Company Ltd. Tragedy struck the mill two years later, on Monday 5 June 1899 a great fire broke out on the top floor of the mill. The damaged caused amounted to approximately £45,000. By the end of the year all work had ceased. In 1909 the mill was bought by the British Vulcanised Fibre Company Ltd. for manufacturing fibre board sheets and cylinders. They occupied part of the old weaving section of the mill, which had been built in 1886. British Vulcanised Fibre Company Ltd. still occupied the mills in 1953 having built additional sheds to replace those lost in the fire.</p> <p>Quayle, T. 2006. The Cotton Industry in Longdendale and Glossopdale</p> <p>Station Mill (site of), Malvern Rise, Hadfield. In 1843, Thomas and Edward Platt built this cotton spinning mill. It was partly three storeys high, but mostly single-storey. The buildings alone occupied 1 and a half acres, and it also had the usual lodge for storing water. On the death of his father in 1870 Edward Platt Junior inherited the mill, and the mill changed its name to Edward Platt & Sons in 1876. The Platt family had owned Station Mill for sixty-eight years before selling out in 1923 to e. Willman & Sons, who changed manufacturing from cotton to silk noil spinning and manufacture, and were the last users of the mill prior to demolition. The mill closed in 1989.</p> <p>Quayle, T. 2006. The Cotton Industry in Longdendale and Glossopdale</p>	402515	396213
AR31		MDR10072	Millbrook Mill (site of) , Tintwistle. The original cotton mill was built by John Sidebottom in the late 18th century. Following a fire, the mill was demolished in 1882	401022	396749
AR32		MDR12216	Primitive Methodist Chapel (site of) , Woolley Bridge Road, Hadfield. A Primitive Methodist Chapel appears at this site on the 1st edition 25" OS map	401931	396412
AR33		MDR12219	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (site of) , Bank Street, Hadfield. There is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at this site on the 1st edition 25" OS map	402038	396213
AR34		MDR12272	St Andrew's Mission and worker's cottages (site of) , Lees Street, Wooley Bridge, Hadfield. St Andrew's Church appears on the 1st edition 25" OS map.	401058	395771
AR35		MDR12704	Thornley Mill (site of) , Bank Bottom, Hadfield. The 1st ed. 25" OS map of c. 1880 marks 'Thornley Mill (Cotton)' on the south side of the road. A mill pond is marked on the west side of the mill. By	402189	396495



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			the end of the century the mill had been demolished, although the mill pond survived into the 20 th century.		
AR36		MDR12703	White Mill (site of) , Hadfield. The 1st ed. 25" OS map of c. 1880 marks 'White Mill (Cotton)', although by the end of the 19th century the mill is marked as 'Disused'	402297	396356
AR37		MDR2446	Woodhead Railway (mainly dismantled) . The Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne & Manchester Railway Company's Woodhead line was built during the years 1836-1845. In 1847 the line passed into the hands of the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway, which in 1897 was renamed the Great Central Railway. Much of the line has been dismantled.	402842	396460
AR38		MDR13761	Woolley Bridge Mill (site of) , A57, Woolley Bridge. Woolley Bridge Mill, or Lees Mill was situated on the east bank of the River Etherow. It was built and owned in 1825 by Henry Lees for cotton spinning. The mill's name was changed to Henry Lees & Son when the son came into partnership with his father and 6 years later Robert Lees was the recorded mill owner. After 53 years ownership the Lees sold the Mill to George Fawcett in 1881, who changed it to basket and skip manufacture. In 1890 the mill became an ironworks, when it was purchased by Roberts Bros & Co. In 1903 it became a dye works. The curtain went up in 1908 when part of the mill became the Woolley Bridge Variety Palace. In 1912 it became a cinema before final closure in 1925. The mill had become mostly demolished in 1953, with only the chimney and one part of the mill remaining	400977	395744
AR39		MDR13762	Brookfield/ Shepley's Mill (site of) , A57, Glossop. Samuel Shepley built Brookfield Mill in 1818 for cotton spinning and weaving. The mill was bounded by the Hollingworth to Glossop Road, a fairly large mill of 1 acre, situated in the easterly angle of the confluence of the Glossop Brook and the River Etherow. When the mill goit channel was being reconstructed a stone coffin, in which a Roman Soldier was buried, one of a garrison at the adjoining Roman fort, was found [SMR 6103]. When Samuel died in 1858 his sons John and William continued the business. A large part of the mill was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1911-12. A Belgium firm refurbished the mill but production did not materialise. By 1940 Brookfield Mill had been demolished.	401110	395228
AR40	306336	MDR686	Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway , Dinting. The line of the former Great Central Railway, Waterside Branch, which served Dinting Vale Printworks and other industrial establishments in the vicinity. The branch diverged from the GCR main line at Dinting Goods Station. Crossing gates on the A625 survive.	403247	397614
AR41	143382		K7172 . The possible crash site of aircraft K7172, a British Bristol Blenheim Mark I bomber, which	400800	395700



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AR42			crashed at Woolley Bridge on 3rd December 1940. The aircraft belonged to 29 Squadron, Royal Air Force. Should aircraft wreckage be located, please note that a lice 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	397614
EV1	N/A	EDR1656	Watching Brief at Glossop Caravans, Glossop, by UMAU in 2003. SMR Doc. No. 644.	401179	395085
EV2	N/A	EDR2888	Desk-based assessment of Brookside Bungalow, Hadfield, by ArchHeritage in 2011. HER Doc. No 1374	402274	396379
EV3	N/A	EDR1884	Glossop Spur - Desk Based Assessment	401006	395615
EV4	N/A	EDR1885	Glossop Spur - Evaluation	400980	395600
EV5	N/A	EDR1885	Glossop Spur - Evaluation	400976	395571
EV6	N/A	EDR1885	Glossop Spur - Evaluation	401022	395565

