

the majority of these features remained extant in 1910 but had been demolished by 1921. Brookside bungalow had been constructed by that date. Comparisons between the mill buildings that were depicted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and the position of the bungalow on the 1992 Ordnance Survey map suggest that Brookside was constructed directly over part of the former mill (Figure 8). The building appears to occupy the site of the loading and unloading bay that was shown at the west of the mill on the 1810 engraving (Plate 1).



Figure 8: Overlay of 1992 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps, showing location of Brookside bungalow in relation to White Mill

It is not clear to what extent the mill was demolished or if the bungalow incorporated any elements of the earlier structure. No obvious evidence of the former mill buildings were visible within the fabric of the bungalow during the site visit, although it is possible that parts of sub-surface features such as foundations or basement levels may be present. It is also possible that basement levels were infilled and the ground levelled-up to form a surface on which to construct the bungalow. In that case, sub-surface features relating to the cotton mill may survive beneath the present building. This may include the goit that channelled water to the mill from the pond at the south of the site; the goit was not visible on historic maps, which suggests that it was a sub-surface feature that ran beneath the mill. Within the footprint of

the bungalow, the archaeological potential associated with the former cotton mill is considered to be **moderate**.

Similarly, sub-surface features associated with the mill may be preserved within parts of the grounds around the bungalow. This may include foundations and basement levels relating to the structures that were located to the north, west and east of the mill on the historic maps, along with the wheel pit that held the mill's original waterwheel. This feature is likely to be situated on the north side of the bungalow, although its precise location is unknown. The wheelpit is likely to have been a large feature that was excavated to a substantial depth; it is likely to have been infilled rather than removed following its disuse and sub-surface deposits associated with this feature are likely to survive. The archaeological potential associated with the wheelpit is considered to be **good**.

The large lawn at the south of the development area was created following the infilling of the mill pond that occupied this part of the site and was visible on the 1810 engraving. The former depth of the pond is unknown and it is not clear to what extent it was lined with stonework or a simple clay cladding. A larger mill pond was present to the west of the road and the two bodies of water may have been connected by a sub-surface feature such as a goit. Structures associated with this feature may survive, along with those relating to the goit that is likely to have channelled water to the mill from the north side of the pond. The archaeological potential associated with the former mill pond is considered to be **moderate**.

The curvilinear, dry stone boundary wall around the south-west, south and south-east part of the site appears to be the remains of the boundary wall that was shown in this area on the 1810 engraving, while a linear wall that projects from this feature at the north of the lawn is likely to be the wall that was shown along the edge of the mill pond in 1810. These features have been damaged and reduced, however, and their archaeological, architectural and historic potential is considered to be **low**.

Brookside bungalow is an early 20th-century, brick-built building with a later 20th-century breeze block extension. The building is not deemed to be of key historic or architectural significance.

6.2 Conclusions

The development area is unlikely to have been the site of prehistoric or Roman activity and any medieval and early post-medieval activity within the site is likely to have been associated with low-level agricultural practices. The site appears to have remained undeveloped until the construction of Higher Mill during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Cotton mills typically possessed basement levels and any archaeological deposits from earlier periods are likely to have been destroyed in association with the mill's construction.

The date of the mill indicates that it would have utilised water-power; the position of the mill pond at the south of the site and an outfall to the north suggests that the waterwheel would have been located on the north side of the mill. The wheelpit is likely to have been infilled following the switch to steam-power and may survive as a sub-surface feature to the north of Brookside bungalow. The latter was constructed following the demolition of the mill between 1910 and 1921 and occupies the site of a loading and unloading bay, along with part of the principal mill building, that was shown on the 1810 engraving.

With the exception of sections of boundary and mill pond walling, no obvious traces of former mill structures appear to survive above ground. It is not clear to what extent elements of the former mill may survive as sub-surface features, however; such deposits may include foundations, basement levels and sections of the goit.

The proposed development envisages the demolition of the bungalow and the construction of three semi-detached buildings. Groundworks undertaken in association with the development are likely to impact sub-surface archaeological deposits within the footprint of the bungalow and the areas of the grounds to the north, west and south.

6.3 Recommendations

No detailed foundation and landscaping designs were available at the time of writing. In view of the potential for archaeological remains relating to Higher Mill to exist at the site, a programme of archaeological field investigation is recommended. If trial pits are to be excavated as part of any future ground investigations it is recommended that these are monitored by an archaeologist to gain further information on the make up of the ground and the presence of archaeological remains.

If archaeological monitoring of the ground investigations demonstrates that there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present then a series of trial trenches should be excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. The aim of the fieldwork should be to further characterise the extent and state of preservation of below ground archaeological remains and inform the requirement for archaeological mitigation in advance of construction. In order to locate the trial trenches such that they achieve their objectives, information on the location and extent of any ground works, landscaping or remediation for the proposed development should be reviewed when producing a Written Scheme of Investigation. Trenches should attempt to target the location of the former wheel pit and mill buildings. The requirement for and scope of any archaeological work should be agreed in advance with the development control archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

LIST OF SOURCES

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Historic maps

- 1767 Thomas Burdett map of Derbyshire
- 1795 John Aiken map of Derbyshire
- 1841 Ordnance Survey map
- 1849 Hadfield tithe map (DRO D2360/3/201a)

1874 Hadfield proposed parish map (DRO D5499)

1871-1882 Ordnance Survey map

1887 Ordnance Survey map

1898 Ordnance Survey map

1921 Ordnance Survey map

1934 Ordnance Survey map

1954 Ordnance Survey map

1968 Ordnance Survey map

1984 Ordnance Survey map

1992 Ordnance Survey map

2001 Ordnance Survey map

Trade Directories

1835 Pigott's

1846 Bagshawe's

1887, 1891, 1895 Kelly's

1899 Bulmer's

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites and Findspots

Location of sites shown on Figure 2.

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Bridge Mill (site of). Remains of an early 19 th -century cotton mill on the River Etherow. Now occupied by a modern factory	SK 019 969	HER 14239
2	Thornley Mill (site of). Cotton mill constructed by 1804 by Thornley family. Demolished by late 19 th century.1921.1	SK 0217 9648	HER 33311
3	Higher Mill, aka White Mill (site of). Cotton mill constructed between 1782-1803 by Thornley family. Taken over by Platt family between 1831 and 1834. Disused by 1898, demolished by 1921.1	SK 0227 9637	HER 33310
4	Station Mill (site of). 19 th -century cotton mill, now demolished.	SK 024 962	HER6147
5	Padfield Mill (site of). Site of 19 th -century cotton mill.	SK 02991 96091	HER 6172
6	Spearhead found in the 18th century in a ploughed field near Mouselow, reputedly on site of a 'Saxon' battle.	SK 02 95	HER 6164
7	Black glass bead. Possibly late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon.	SK 0301 9576	HER 6165