

9 PLATES



Plate 1: Made ground embankment at north-east of site, looking west towards Woolley Bridge and Etherow Industrial Estate



Plate 2: Waterlogged hollow to rear of embankment, looking south-west



Plate 3: Possible remnant of 19th-century pond adjacent to former railway embankment



Plate 4: Higher ground level in eastern part of site, looking south-east



Plate 5: Centre-west of site, looking north



Plate 6: Site of 20th-century petrol station, looking west towards Woolley Bridge road



Plate 7: Construction materials at site of petrol station, looking north-east towards no.54 Woolley Bridge



Plate 8: Concrete foundations at site of petrol station, looking south-west

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Site locations shown on Figure 2.

Site no.	Description	NGR	Reference
1	Millbrook Mill (site of), Tintwistle. Originally built as a cotton mill by John Sidebottom in the late 18 th century. Shown on the 1882 OS map but demolished following a fire in the same year. The adjacent Millbrook House (the mill owner's house) was still named on the 1898 OS map.	SK 01025 96763	HER 14271
2	St Charles' Roman Catholic Church, The Carriage Drive, Hadfield. Grade II listed. A Roman Catholic church and attached presbytery built in 1858 by J G Weightman, M E Hadfield and George Goldie. The Lady Chapel was added in 1888. Further alterations in 1918-'22, with the north chancel chapel added in 1940. Built of coursed rock-faced millstone grit with ashlar dressings, Welsh slate roofs with coped gables, kneelers and cross finials. Built in Gothic Revival style. Inside, the church is plastered. Five-bay nave arcades, with round piers and cushion capitals with simple bases. Large chamfered chancel arch. The nave roof has paired rafters, with alternate arched braces resting on carved stone corbels. The chancel roof is ceiled. Fittings include a large freestone and marble reredos, with niches containing carved figures under crocketed and pinnacled canopies, and gilt angels to the extreme left and right. There is also a stone altar with marble columns and carved angels flanking the crown of thorns. There is a stone polygonal pulpit with carved scenes, on marble shafts, which dates to 1894. A stone font stands on a pedestal with claws. Many of the wooden fittings date from the 1930s and 1950s. Stained glass within the church includes the south aisle windows by Mayer & Co of Munich.	SK 0161 9618	HER 6177
3	Mersey Mill (site of), Woolley Bridge Road, Hollingworth. Mersey Mill was a large cotton mill on the south side of the River Etherow. Late 19 th -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.	SK 0115 9605	HER 33323
4	No.s 78 & 78a Hadfield Road, Hadfield. Seventeenth-century house of two storeys, in coursed stone with stone slate roof. One, two and three-light windows - the three-light window probably originally had mullions. Grade II listed.	SK 019 960	HER 6135
5	St Andrew's Mission and workers' cottages (site of), Lees Street, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield. Mr. Robert Lees, the owner of Woolley Bridge Mill and a row of cottages in Lees Street allowed the use of an upstairs room for the Mission. Later, the downstairs room was acquired and eventually the cottages were altered to make the final premises. When Hadfield became a separate parish in 1872, the Mission became associated with St. Andrew's Church. The Woolley Bridge Mission had been in existence for over 100 years when it closed in October 1964. The area has since been redeveloped for industrial and retail use as the Etherow Industrial Estate.	SK 0105 9576	HER 33305

Site no.	Description	NGR	Reference
6	Roman Sepulchral Urn, Woolley Bridge area. A 'beautiful Roman sepulchral urn' was found in c.1800 while digging the foundations of Woolley Bridge Mill. Exact findspot unknown. Retained by the mill-owner, Henry Lees, and kept in the family for several decades until a 'careless servant' knocked it off a mantelpiece whilst cleaning and it 'was broken beyond repairing'. In 1899, another urn 'found on the site' was said to be in Warrington Museum. However, the Woolley Bridge urn was reported as an aside in a discussion of Melandra and the 'site' appears to refer to the fort rather than the mill. The urn in Warrington Museum is 2.5 inches high, 1.5 inches across the mouth and was indeed discovered at Melandra.	SK 009 958	HER 6111
7	Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway. Branch line opened in 1879 to serve the industrial sites, mainly cotton mills, on the River Etherow between Tintwistle and Woolley Bridge. Now dismantled. 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.	SK 010 951	HER 6142
8	<p>Former school, A57, Brookfield. Built in 1852 on grounds owned by Samuel Shepley. Associated with the Congregational Chapel at Brookfield, which at the time rented a chapel at Mottram for services. The school was part of the buildings of Old Brookfield Mill, which had been demolished some years previously. A library was added to the school in 1856, while the building was enlarged in 1858. The adjacent Congregational Chapel was built in 1883-'84. In 1967, it was decided to sell the adjacent chapel building and convert part of the adjacent schoolroom into a chapel. The original chapel was sold in 1971 and the newly-converted chapel was opened and dedicated in 1972. Soon after opening, it became part of the greater United Reform Church, which was formed by the union of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. The Brookfield Chapel (by now United Reform) was closed in June 1981 due to a largely decreasing congregation. By 2009, it was used as an Antiques Centre.</p> <p>Former Congregational Chapel, A57, Brookfield. In 1849, members of the Independent Churches at Glossop, Charlesworth and Tintwistle convened a meeting at the home of Samuel Shepley (owner of a mill at Brookfield). It was decided to rent the Chapel at Mottram. In 1852, the operations of Woolley Bridge Mission were also transferred to Brookfield. The adjacent school house was built in 1852 on grounds owned by Samuel Shepley. The foundation stone for the chapel was laid by his son, William Shepley, in November 1883. The relationship between the Shepley family and the chapel continued for over a century, ending only with the death of Mrs Harriet Cuthbert in 1960. In 1967, it was decided to sell the chapel building and convert part of the adjacent schoolroom into a chapel. This was opened in 1972. Original building sold in 1971 and was used as a retail DIY premises by 2009.</p>	<p>SK 0119 9522</p> <p>SK 0118 9525</p>	<p>HER 33300</p> <p>HER 6199</p>
9	Stone Coffin and Roman coin, Brookfield, Dinting. 'In 1841, Messrs. Shepley, of Brookfield, had occasion to make a 'race', 'goyt', or 'cut' as it is variously locally called, in connection with their mill dam, and discovered a stone coffin within a hundred yards to the east of the station [Melandra]. Amongst the debris was also a coin of Domitian, who was Emperor of Rome 81-96.'	SK 011 951	HER 6103

Site no.	Description	NGR	Reference
10	Stone springhead, Melandra, Glossop. A tricephalic stone well-head in Manchester Museum with three faces carried on the outer surface, forming a quarter circle. The flanking ones in profile bear rams-horns, the central face has 'water weeds' on either side. The central face is triangular and shows toolmarks, the side faces have prominent features and are smooth. According to a local historian, this stone is a carved springhead or wellhead and came from 'below Melandra Roman Fortress'. It was taken with a family to Eccles when they moved there from the Glossop area, as 'no-one thought it of any importance or interest.' No parallels or comparison pieces have been found so far. Link with Melandra appears more hopeful than proven.	SK 008 951	HER 6107
11	Stone Head from Melandra Roman Fort. A hardly distinguishable head, now in Buxton Museum but previously in Manchester Museum, is said to represent the 'Horned god of the Brigantes'. Pebbles may originally have been inserted in the eye sockets. The head was unearthed during excavations at Melandra. A local Glossop variant on 'Celtic' heads seems to be those sculpted in the 'death's head' tradition, of which some three or four are known. The Melandra head would fit into this category.	SK 0094 9508	HER 6159
12	Melandra Castle, Gamesley, Glossop. Scheduled Ancient Monument. An Agricolan earth and timber fort, rebuilt at least partially in stone, probably under Trajan. The fort has been excavated, very badly, on various occasions since 1899, notably in 1906-1907, by the Manchester Classical Association. Later excavation has taken place in the fort and in the civil settlement. Occupation evidence, mainly pottery, indicates an abandonment in the first half of the 2nd century. A few 3 rd -century potsherds and one or two later coins do not demonstrate re-occupation. Part of a female sandal, in one of the ditches, suggests a civilian presence but the civilian settlement or vicus was not found at that time. The excavation bath-house also was not identified which may, however, have been closer to the River Etherow. The name 'Melandra' is attributed to the Rev. John Watson (1772) but the site is identified by Richmond and Crawford as the '(Ze)rdotalia' (<i>Erdotalia</i> or <i>Ardotalia</i>) of the Ravenna Cosmography. This identification is not entirely certain. An earthen bank hides a stone rampart enclosing an area 110m x 100m, orientated NNE/SSW. The SW angle tower and HQ are exposed for visitors. The fort was abandoned c.AD 140. Little traces of an alignment of two or three defensive ditches around the ramparts. The quarry-tipping area, cliff area, is eroding away at the SW angle. The vicus and cemetery areas remain undisturbed. Re-surveyed at 1:2500. Buxton Museum hold an extensive collection of material from the site. In 1969, earthmoving operations for the Gamesley Overspill Scheme made possible renewed excavation by the DOE on the area of civil settlement adjacent to the Roman fort. An almost complete plan was revealed of the supposed <i>mansio</i> (160' x 60'), which had been partially excavated in 1966. This was constructed of timber, was fronted by a road to the west and backed by a rampart and ditch system. The excavations indicate demolition rather than destruction. Pottery evidence suggests a date for the demolition of c.AD 140. For a fort that did not occupy a key position in the overall strategy of the Northern Military Zone, it is remarkable that it had such a considerable civil population and so large a <i>mansio</i> .	SK 00940 95008	HER 6102 SAM 8 Derbyshire

Site no.	Description	NGR	Reference
12 cont.	<p>The bathhouse, of coursed sandstone slabs set in mortar, was discovered outside the north west corner of the fort by the Melandra Field Group in 1973. It proved to be of Reihen-type, with an apsidal hot room, a warm room and a cold room. The hypocaust <i>pilae</i> were of tile. Much of the masonry had slipped down the hillside. This first phase appears to be Flavian but additions were made early in the 2nd century (c.AD 120). A secondary wing of finely dressed gritstone on a base of sandstone slabs was located to the south of the cold room. This consisted of two rooms, one heated and one unheated. The <i>pilae</i> were of squared sandstone blocks and the flues of box tiles. Between AD 120-140, during a third phase of building, a possibly heated room, perhaps a dressing-room, was added to the east of the secondary wing. Between the baths and the fort wall there was a timber-lined drain, about 0.25m wide, which may have diverted surface water around the baths. A circuit road of pebbles, 2.5m wide and 20cms thick, lay along the outer lip of the fort ditch. The early phase of this road ante-dated the baths. Excavations in 1980 and 1982 continued work on the bath-house.</p> <p>In addition, part of the clay and cobble footings of the Trajanic fort wall were exposed to the east of the North Gate and an area of the vicus was examined. Considerable evidence for iron-smelting and lead and glass working came from the vicus. Excavated material suggests the presence of a pottery kiln in or near the civil settlement. The 'large iron ring' found in 1906 appears to be a pipe collar. This will either have supplied a distribution tank in the fort or the extra-mural bath-house outside its north wall. The pipeline probably dates from the Trajanic period, when the fort was rebuilt in stone. There is a report of four 4th-century coins being accidentally uncovered within the fort and in 1899, Hamnett reported that 'many coins of Domitian have been found in the area of the station but have got into private hands.'</p>	SK 00940 95008	HER 6102 SAM 8 Derbyshire
13	<p>Mesolithic flint and chert scatter, Melandra, Glossop. A Mesolithic site found on the gravel hill overlooking the River Etherow that was occupied subsequently by the Roman fort of Melandra. Finds of waste flakes and blades of brown flint, white patinated flint and dark chert; also four flint cores of class A1, one converted into a graver, a batterback microlith and part of a scraper, both of brown flint. Some isolated flints were found at the site in 1965 but no artefacts. The assemblage in Buxton Museum includes Black Derbyshire chert microliths and waste, typical of the Later Mesolithic (c.6700-3500 BC).</p>	SK 009 950	HER 6101
14	<p>Cremation cemetery south of Melandra, Glossop. A group of cremation burials was found in 1967, close to an excavated area of Roman road about 700ft south of Melandra Roman fort. Work in very poor weather conditions resulted in the recovery of five burials - better weather and more labour would probably have resulted in the recovery of a greater number. Four cremations had been deposited in urns placed in shallow pits. A fifth, also in an urn, had been placed inside a wooden box which survived as a stain in the subsoil. The shallowness of the pits into which all five burials had been placed was probably responsible for the damage all had suffered as a result of agricultural activity. The fragments that survive suggest burial in the later first or earlier second century.</p>	SK 00855 94775	HER 6170

Site no.	Description	NGR	Reference
15	<p>Dinting Vale Printworks, Dinting Vale, Glossop. Long, narrow gritstone buildings occupying a constricted site. Parts have been demolished, while others are in poor repair. Formerly the extensive calico printing works of Edmund Potter, which were established in 1825. Potter, grandfather of Beatrix Potter, arrived with his cousin in Glossop in 1825 looking for premises to start a calico printing business. He took over two pre-existing cottons mills, which had been built in the early 19th century by Joseph Lyne: Simmondley Mill, built c.1800, and Boggart Mill, at 'The Bottoms', built c.1817. The latter was advertised to let in the Manchester Guardian on December 27 1823 and, along with Simmondley Mill, was altered to suit Potter's purpose and became the Dinting Vale Printworks. The house by the entrance gates to the mill was built in 1827. A weir and a millpond were shown on the 1981 OS map. Occupied by small businesses in 1984.</p>	SK 015 946	HER 6143