



# MILLTOWN, GLOSSOP, DERBYSHIRE

## Archaeological Building Assessment



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**Glossop Land Ltd**

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## SUMMARY

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Paul Butler Associates on behalf of Glossop Land Ltd requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake a programme of building assessment of the Howard Town Mill Complex at Milltown, Glossop, Derbyshire, in order to support an outline planning application by Glossop Land Ltd for the redevelopment of the site. The mill complex comprised several structures and is centred on SK 0382 9401. The programme comprised a rapid assessment of the extant structures to English Heritage (2006) Level I standard, and included a rapid desk-based assessment, which would provide an historical background and detail any changes in the development of the site. The building and desk-based assessments were completed in December 2006.

Howard Town Mill complex was established in 1824. Although there is virtually no documentary material for the development of the site, the cartographic sequence does chart its decline in the mid/late 20th century. The rapid survey determined that several elements of phasing evidence survive within the extant structures, which comprise the remains of a spinning mill and associated sheds and ancillary structures. This highlights the potential information that may be revealed elsewhere by more detailed recording, quite probably allowing an analysis of the development of the complex from the physical remains. Well-preserved *in situ* evidence for the development of the power transmission system within the complex was also revealed, most especially in the large spinning mill, Building 1. The original western elevation of the mill contains well-preserved remains of both footstep and top-steady bearings for the vertical power transmission. This system was replaced, prior to 1881, by an internal rope race, elements of which also survive *in situ*. Other examples of lineshafting for power transmission were also observed during the brief internal inspection of Buildings 1, 6 and 7.

The cartographic and photographic archive suggest that there is excellent potential for the buried remains of many of the structures demolished since the closure of the textile mill. These include the remains of an extension to the spinning mill, weaving sheds, warehousing, power systems, including engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys and associated flues, a gas works and a smithy, all of which are clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1881.

The report also includes an assessment of the significance of each structure within the proposed development area, and an assessment of the impact and significance of the proposal upon each building.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Paul Butler Associates for commissioning and supporting the project on behalf of Glossop Land Ltd. Particular thanks are expressed to Darryl Critchlow for assistance during the site visit, and to Mike Brown and the staff of the Glossop Heritage Centre.

Chris Ridings conducted the background documentary research. Chris Wild undertook the building assessment and wrote the report, whilst Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Glossop Land Ltd are undertaking an outline planning proposal for the demolition and redevelopment of buildings at Howard Town Mills, Milltown, Glossop, Derbyshire (centred at SK 0382 9401 (Fig 1)). In order to assist this proposal, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of building assessment in order to assess the significance and archaeological potential of the extant buildings. Historical research aimed at providing a better understanding of the development of the complex was also undertaken.
- 1.1.2 The site lies in the eastern part of Glossop town centre, bounded by High Street East to the north and Howard Town Mill to the west. The southern and eastern boundaries of the site are formed by the canalised Glossop Brook. The area measures approximately 480m by up to 220m, comprising slightly in excess of 5ha, all of which formed part of the Howard Town Mills complex.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Following instruction from Paul Butler Associates on behalf of Glossop Land Ltd, OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) to undertake the building assessment. This was accepted by the former, and OA North was subsequently commissioned to undertake both the building assessment and background research. This was carried out in December 2006.
- 2.1.2 The project comprised a Level I-type survey (English Heritage 2006) of all structures within the proposed development area. This consisted of rapid desk-based research and a basic descriptive and photographic record combined with locational details for each structure.

### 2.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of the textile mill complex was carried out in order to provide a general historical background for the buildings and identify any evidence that might date phases of building and expansion within the complex. This is not intended to be a comprehensive history, but is meant to provide a general context for the results of the building assessment and detailed information, where available, about the mill complex itself. In addition, this research was intended to inform a decision as to what sub-surface archaeological investigation might be required.
- 2.2.2 *Glossop Heritage Centre*: original sources and cartographic sources relating to the site were examined for any evidence of the mill complex, particularly to ascertain its structural development. Aerial photographs within the collection were also examined.
- 2.2.3 *Derbyshire Sites and Monument Record (Matlock)*: contact was made in order to establish that the Sites and Monument Record did not contain further information regarding the mill complex to that held within the Heritage Centre collection.

### 2.3 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 2.3.1 *Descriptive Record*: a rapid assessment of the proposed development area was undertaken in order to produce a descriptive gazetteer of all structures within the site. This was undertaken to English Heritage Level I standard, which is basically a visual record supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the buildings location, age, and type. Each structure was allocated a numeric identifier, shown on a plan of the site (Fig 2). Particular attention was paid to the relationship between parts of the buildings, especially those that would show their development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although basic interpretation is carried out on site as required.

2.3.2 **Site drawings:** this level of recording does not require any detailed drawn record of the structures. A modified existing site plan has been annotated with identifier numbers, allocated to each structure during the compilation of the descriptive gazetteer. The position of photographs is also marked on the site plan.

2.3.3 **Photographs:** a rapid photographic record of each structure within the proposed development area was compiled in digital format, utilising a standard digital camera. The photographic archive consists of both general shots of the buildings, the individual buildings, and shots of specific architectural and phasing details.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The original record archive of project will be deposited with Derbyshire Record Office.

2.4.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

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### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF GLOSSOP

- 3.1.1 The focus of the assessment centres on Howard Town Mill, which lay within the extensive parish of Glossop. Originally, Glossop was a village of the same name, which was situated c 1km to the north-east of the study area and which has since become known as Old Glossop. The development of Howard Town was directly linked to the burgeoning of the town's textile industry, which was established as a small-scale domestic industry from the 15th century onwards (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). By the mid-18th century this industry was undertaken in early power-driven mills such as the Brookside fulling mill built prior to 1760, and later Bridge End fulling mill, which was built in 1782. The growing prosperity in the textile industry encouraged some manufacturers to build the first cotton spinning mills in Glossop. One of the leading manufacturers of the period was William Sheppard, who in 1783-84 erected Rolfe's Mill which, although small, was one of the first mills to be built in the area. Unfortunately, the machinery of this mill was hand-powered (Hills 2003, 2) and, consequently, it faced stiff competition from those mills utilising the excellent water systems for their power, thus resulting in its closure by 1807.
- 3.1.2 Over the next few decades, water-powered cotton mills became commonplace, with eleven mills constructed on the Hurst and Shelf Brooks by 1820. The construction of further mills along Glossop Brook and the creation of a turnpike on the Manchester to Sheffield Road engendered a shift in settlement from Old Glossop to the north, to the area known as Howard Town where the north/south and east/west turnpike roads crossed. Originally, there was said to have only been a farmhouse, the Bridge End fulling mill and the house of the mill owner, George Burgess (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991) at this cross roads. However, Glossop would rapidly develop in a linear fashion with the two mills of Shepley and Cross Cliffe, approximately 1km apart, forming its western and eastern extents, whilst Wren's Nest Mill, built in 1815, formed an outlier to the west. Between the two mills at Shepley and Cross Cliffe was Bridge End fulling mill, the first of the Howard Town complex, whilst to the east, New Mill was built in 1803. Thus, by 1820 Glossop had the basis of a linear developing mill town running along the north of Glossop Brook and the east/west turnpike. The town population grew in response to the success and prosperity of the cotton industry. From a figure of just over 6,000 in 1821 there was an increase of over fifty percent every ten years, until by 1851 there were 19,587 people in the manor of Glossop, which was seven times the figure of fifty years earlier (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991).
- 3.1.3 During the 1830s, a new Town Hall was built by the Twelfth Duke of Norfolk close to the junction of the two turnpikes and facing the Howard Town site. The name Howard, incidentally, is itself derived from the Duke's own surname. Around the same time the main road junction shifted a short distance west to the present day location, replacing Smithy Fold as the main thoroughfare with Victoria Street, which led to the new Victoria Bridge, built in 1837. As Glossop prospered, a railway link to connect the town with Liverpool was opened and in the same year (1845) the Duke established the

town's gas supply. Within a decade, the Swineshaw reservoir had also been constructed through the Duke's patronage (Hills 2003).

- 3.1.4 This stability and prosperity was undermined by the onset of a cotton famine during the following decade. In early 1862, the majority of mills had been reduced to working shorter days, but this did little to improve the situation and by the summer of the same year, many of the mills were forced to close and their workforce was left unemployed (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991). The prosperity of the preceding decades had encouraged the population to grow, and the famine had the reverse effect. However, it would not appear to have had any lasting effect, as the census of 1871 shows that the population had virtually returned to its pre-famine standing.
- 3.1.5 Following this downturn in fortunes during the cotton famine, the town once again prospered, reaching its peak in the 1880s. A survey of the twenty mills in operation at this time revealed figures of 1,000,000 spindles and 15,000 looms, whilst the largest manufacturer in Glossop was John Wood and Brothers Limited, who themselves, had 204,000 spindles and 3,600 looms at Howard Town Mill (Hills 2003).
- 3.1.6 In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there was a gradual decline in the textile industry of Glossop and the family-run businesses of the nineteenth century began to disappear, the powerful Wood family selling their Howard Town mill in 1921. Glossop was not involved in the new mill-building boom of the early 20th century, the so called 'red brick' era because of the use of Accrington brick in the outside make-up of new mills, such as those in Oldham (Gurr & Hunt 1998).
- 3.1.7 A sequence of booms and slumps during the first few decades of the 20th century exacerbated the situation, with a slump in the late 1920s affecting both the local industry and town itself. This slow death continued throughout the early to mid twentieth century until the larger manufacturers vacated their premises. The Wren's Nest Mill was eventually closed in 1957 and the Howard Town Mills Complex, a few years later in 1960. Since then, a succession of small-scale industries or commercial units have used the mills as business premises.

## **3.2 JOHN WOOD AND SONS**

- 3.2.1 The early mills were disastrous enterprises for the majority of owners (Hanmer & Winterbottom 1991), due to a combination of mismanagement, a largely unskilled workforce, heavy turnpike tolls, and after 1806, a diminishing export market on the continent, as the Napoleonic Wars gathered momentum. Although some owners were able to succeed, as the Thornleys, Platts and Shepley families ultimately did, this was not only a result of their business acumen and knowledge of the cotton industry, but also a result of their greater financial reserves. These afforded them the opportunity to lose money, but still survive.
- 3.2.2 Despite this financial instability and uncertainty within the cotton industry, John Wood (1785-1854) would begin the radical transformation of the

Glossop cotton industry within five years of his arrival in the area. He was born in Marsden in Yorkshire, but little else is known of his early life, until he moved his young family to Glossop in 1815 at just 30 years of age. Although a local legend recounts that he arrived a pauper with a clog on one foot and a shoe on the other, he was evidently a man of substance already. In September of the same year, he rented two mills, Thread Mill and Lower Water Mill (later Waterloo Mill) at Shelf Brook, a house for his family, and fifteen cottages for his key spinners, from Robert Bennet at a total rent of £558 per year. Hamnett (1914) states that within two months of acquiring the building, yarn production was up and running, that his turnover was over £50,000 in the first year, that he had 22 firms as clients within that first year, and that his spinners were earning over £4 a fortnight. His success allowed him to expand his operations, and subsequently he rented Higher Water Mill (Barrack Mill) in 1818, and the following year, he purchased the first of the buildings that would later become 'Howard Town', an old fulling mill at Bridge End. This had originally been built as a fulling mill in 1781-2 when the lease was held by Robert Fielding, and the site was described as covering an area of forty-two perches situated in 'Bottoms'. The mill was being run by George Burgess in 1800, but he was, like many of his contemporaries, an unsuccessful businessman and was forced to sell to Wood for £1900. Following the sale, Wood renamed the mill, and the development of Howard Town began.

- 3.2.3 In order to provide accommodation for his growing workforce, in 1824, he acquired land totalling over 11,000 square yards bounded by the Chapel-en-le-Frith turnpike road (Smithy Fold) to the west and his mill to the south, and thereafter, began a piecemeal acquisition of the land to the east. It was evident that Howard Town was a long-term commitment as far as Wood was concerned and to this effect, he reduced operations in the mills at Shelf Brook and, by 1828, built a house to the north-east of Howard Town for his family. While all of this land lay to the north of the Glossop Brook, he did extend his operations south, in order to bring gas lighting to his mills.
- 3.2.4 By 1850, Wood was ready for retirement, and the management of his cotton empire at Howard Town, which by now employed 1200 workers, was passed to his three sons, John, Daniel and Samuel. Each of these was more than capable of following their father, having been given a solid education in not only the requisite management skills, but also the various processes in the production of cotton. Only four years later, Wood died aged 69.
- 3.2.5 However, the three brothers followed in their father's footsteps, and continued the steady expansion of the Howard Town Mills, also becoming leading and influential men in the administration of the new borough. Despite the sudden death of John in 1869, by 1875 John Wood and Brothers had become a limited company employing a 2,000-strong workforce, and housing 4,000 looms and 221,000 spindles. This marked the height of the firm's power, but it was not long before the fortunes of the company began to fade. The death of both Daniel and Samuel within months of each other in 1888, the disastrous economic conditions of the time, coupled with public school educations for the next generation of the Wood family were the contributing factors to this decline. Having been groomed for such a career, John Wood, the son of John Hill Wood, became a Member of Parliament for Stalybridge in 1900. A decade



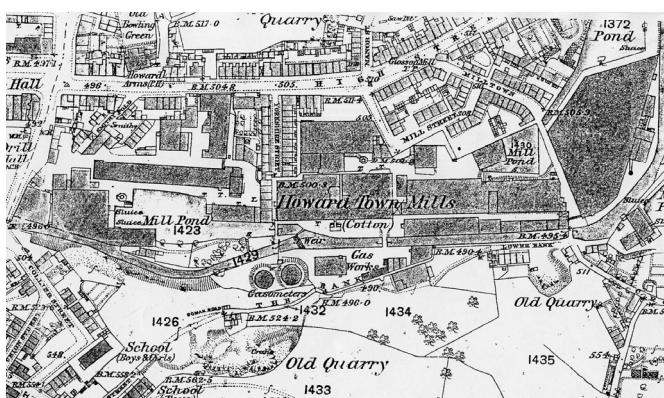
later, his cousin Samuel Hill Wood, the son of Samuel Wood, followed in his footsteps by becoming Member of Parliament for High Peak. During this time, the management of the Howard Town Mill had been placed in the capable hands of a succession of managers, Thomas Rawsthorne, Arthur Sidebottom, and William Sherwood, but Glossop was no longer central to the lives of this generation of the family and, subsequently, the Wood family sold the company in 1921, thus ending an association with Glossop which had lasted 116 years.

### 3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 In order to place the building assessment into an historical context, cartographic sources outlining the development of the site from the late nineteenth century through to the mid twentieth century were examined.

### 3.3.2 *Ordnance Survey 1881:*

by the late nineteenth century, Howard Town Mill was an expansive range of buildings, which stretched from the Old Fulling Mill on Victoria Street at the west extent of the site, to the Great Eastern Shed at Cross Cliff, and from High



Street at its north extent to *Extract from OS 25":1 mile map, published 1881* Glossop Brook at its southern boundary. Some of the structures within this nineteenth century mill complex survive amongst the extant buildings, and perhaps the most obvious of these is the distinctive, polygonal Great Eastern Shed (Buildings **6 - 13**) that is situated at the eastern extent of the mill. The building would appear to have had a chimney on its eastern elevation, thus confirming the presence of both a boiler and engine house amongst the small extensions depicted on the east elevation of the main shed. To the immediate west of this, there was a substantial rectangular building known as Bottom Mill (Mike Brown pers comm), which has since been truncated (Buildings **1, 1A** and **1B**), but in the late nineteenth century, was apparently substantially longer. A small square building immediately depicted to the north would appear to be a boiler house, suggested by the presence of a chimney, and this presumably fed a small engine house situated on the west elevation of Bottom Mill. In a similar manner to Bottom Mill, the present range of buildings marked **2 - 4** would appear to have originally extended further west, with a shed on the west elevation of Building **4**, increasing the length of the range by half. Towards the centre of the mill complex, there was a substantial weaving and spinning shed, known as Coronation Shed (Mike Brown pers comm), which appears to have survived in its entirety to the present day (Building **17**), whilst immediately to the north there was a trapezoidal-shaped structure, known as Broad Shed (Mike Brown pers comm), which has since been demolished. A further chimney suggests that one of the square buildings nestled between Coronation and Broad Sheds was a boiler house, whilst the



associated engine house may have been in the adjacent square building. Although only two of the mill ponds are now visible, all three were certainly in place by the late nineteenth century, as was a gas works and a pair of gasometers, which lay to the south of Glossop Brook. A road or pathway, marked as 'the Bank' runs south of the gas works and may overlie an earlier Roman road.

3.3.3 The immediate environs to the north of the mill, namely High Street and Mill Town were also heavily developed by this point with substantial terraced houses to provide adequate housing for the mill workforce. A further row of terracing, Yorkshire Street, also ran perpendicular from High Street through the centre of the mill complex, but this too has since been demolished.

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1894:** in the next two decades, there would appear to be minimal changes to the overall plan, and the mill would appear to be consistent with the preceding OS mapping.

3.3.5 **Aerial photograph, dated 1925:** an oblique view of the site, taken from the south, shows the majority of the complex, with the exception of the eastern and western extremities (Plate 1). The eastern part of the site appears externally similar to the plan of 1894, with the only visible structural alterations taking place in the centre of the complex. This comprised the incorporation of



*Detail of Yorkshire Street infilling from 1925 photograph* Yorkshire Street and of the rows of housing either side being removed and replaced with what appears to be a two storey structure with multiple span north-light roof. The chimney to the immediate west, within an open space, is probably shown on the 1894 map, although it could easily be misidentified.

3.3.6 The major change depicted on the photograph is the disuse of the gas works to the south of Glossop Brook. The following Ordnance Survey map of 1938 does appear to show the gasometers, but the photograph clearly shows that these have been demolished, and it is actually the footprint of the features retained as reservoirs that are depicted.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** by the mid twentieth century, some alterations had been made, although these did little to significantly change the plan of the mill. Bottom Shed (1, 1A, 1B) was extended on its north-west corner, in order to incorporate the previously free-standing boiler house into its main build, but the overall size of the shed remained consistent with the earlier mapping of 1881. Of more significance were the changes to Yorkshire Street, and its immediate environs. The terracing which lined the street would appear to have been demolished and the road itself truncated, in order to allow the building of an extension on to the Broad Shed (Mike Brown pers comm). To the south of

Glossop Brook, the two gasometers are no longer marked as such and would appear to have been demolished and infilled.

- 3.3.8. **Aerial photograph, dated 1949:** an oblique view of Milltown, taken from the south-east, shows the whole complex in relationship to the town of Glossop

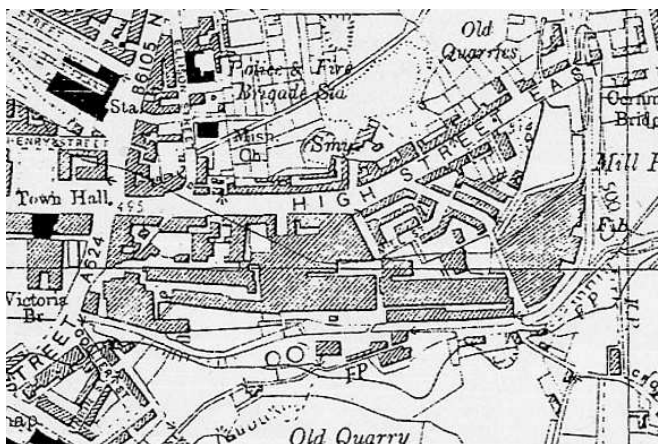


*Extract from aerial photograph, 1949*

(Plate 2). This is far more oblique, and hence less detailed, than that taken in 1925, but it does illustrate the size and importance of the complex in relation to the town and its other mills. Two features appear to differ from the earlier photograph, with the area formerly occupied by the gas works apparently derelict by this date. The chimney to the east of Yorkshire Street has also been reduced in height to that of the adjacent three storey buildings, suggesting significant alterations to the power plant around this date.

- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 1951:**

this edition highlights the difficulties of reliance upon map regression, as it appears to show an almost identical layout to that of the 1938 map. However, the 1949 photograph shows differences which are not readily shown in the mapping. Unlike earlier maps, the complex is not named, neither are any of the elements within. It is most probable that this map represents the maximum extent of the Howard Town Mills complex, very shortly before its rapid decline.



*Extract from OS 6":1 mile map, published 1951*

- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey 1967:** over the next two decades, a programme of demolition significantly reduced the number of buildings at the complex and left a site more representative of that which can be seen today. During this period, the western range of Bottom Shed, including the square boiler house to the north, had been razed leaving the building at its current dimensions (Buildings 1, 1A and 1B). Similarly, the narrower range of buildings directly to the south of Bottom Shed, was also curtailed on its western extent (Buildings 2 - 4). Although the Coronation Shed (Building 17) remained unchanged, Broad Shed immediately to the north, had by this point been leveled and a garage built in its stead, whilst a further garage is also depicted on High Street, situated to the west. A small rectangular building would also appear to have been built near the west elevation of the Coronation Shed, but

this building has been subsequently razed. In addition, the gas works to the south of Glossop Brook had been leveled by this point, although three of the buildings were retained and are here marked as Lower Bank Farm.

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## 4. GAZETTEER OF BUILDINGS

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### 4.1 BUILDINGS

- 4.1.1 **Building 1:** consists of a five storey, east/west aligned mill, in coursed and roughly dressed small yellow sandstone blocks (Plate 3). The structure comprises 20 bays in length and six in width, below a triple-span pitched roof, obscured from ground level by a projected parapet with sandstone copings. This rises at the western end of the southern elevation, where it formerly formed part of a pediment across an extension to the west. Each bay houses a vertical window, typically six-light, with a projecting, slightly sloped, sandstone sill, and a large flat plain sandstone lintel. Those in the top floor, which is shorter but open to the roof space, are much shorter, housing four-light square windows. The eastern gable is angled around its north-east corner, along the line of the road (Plate 4), and has a toilet tower and stair tower projecting to the south (Plate 5). A late gangway for ducting (Plate 5), at 1st floor level in the northern bay leads across the road into the warehouse opposite (Building 6). The bay to the south houses a loophole, with taking-in doors to each floor (Plate 4). The ground floor of this and the bay to the south are rebuilt with extruded mortar, with a pedestrian door below a loophole and a sliding door in a larger aperture to the south. The gable has external guttering at upper floor window head level, below the parapet wall, supported on flat projecting sandstone corbels (Plate 4). These also survive, although convex in profile, on the western gable. The original single bay privy tower has two-light windows to each floor, with dressed sandstone door surrounds internally, and with a twentieth century brick extension on its northern side, comprising red brick internally, and blue glazed brick externally. The earlier part has been converted into a lift shaft, with a projecting headgear tower above.
- 4.1.2 The northern four bays of the mill comprise an extension (Building 1A), with the original end wall retained between the two phases. This also retains projecting corbels for guttering with the roof space at 5th floor level. The eastern two bays of the extension housed an engine, with a large window from 1st to 3rd floor level, with a fanlight and dressed rusticated quoins (Plate 6). A hoist has been inserted into the bay to the west, at 3rd floor level, with projecting I-section RSJ cat head retaining an *in situ* block. The western bay differs at 3rd floor level, possibly indicating the position of an earlier hoist, with a shorter square, four-light window below an aperture with dressed sandstone surround, c 30cm wide, above taking-in doors with an iron swivelling crane jib *in situ*. The eastern bay of the extension was subsequently remodelled into a lift shaft following the removal of the engine, and was constructed in brick in English Garden Wall bond.
- 4.1.3 Internally, the mill has fireproof brick-vaulted ceilings to each floor, on a north/south alignment (Plate 7). Only the mortar scars of the flagstone flooring survives. The arches are supported on iron beams above two rows of slender cylindrical section cast iron columns. The northern row have lineshaft hangers on the northern side of the casting, aligned with a large footstep bearing, at ground floor level in the west gable of the original mill, which is supported on



a projecting pier of larger roughly dressed sandstone blocks (Plate 8). A corresponding top-steady bracket also survives *in situ* at fifth floor level in the original gable wall (Plate 9). The triple-span roof comprises king post trusses, the ends of which are supported by channel-section housings in the top of the upper floor columns (Plate 10). The rope race survives within the western bay of the mill, within the extension, and retains a sandstone block surround on the fifth floor, with associated attachment bolts. Areas of rebuilding in the external western gable appear to represent the position of drum axles within the rope race, and blocked doorways at the southern end of the elevation above 2nd floor level provided communication with the extension further to the west, the power for which appears to have been supplied through blocked bearing boxes also visible within the gable wall (Plate 11). This further extension has been replaced, presumably in the late 20th century, with a steel-framed corrugated sheeting shed (Building **1B** (Plate 11)).

- 4.1.4 **Building 2:** this apparent office block comprises an extension to the south of Building **1**, immediately south of, and projecting slightly beyond, the stair tower in the south-east corner (Plate 3). It is of three storeys, comprising three bays in length and two in width, with a north/south aligned pitched slate roof. The southern gable elevation is rebuilt in brick, in English Garden Wall bond, with cement render at floor levels, denoting when the building was reduced in length by one bay. The front, eastern elevation has four-light windows on the 1st and 2nd floors, similar to those in the stair tower to the north, except in the central bay on the 2nd floor, which has an overhead walkway to Building **6**. This comprises riveted metal sheets with an arched crown, on a metal sheet and plaster floor (Plate 12), supported on T-section iron beams. The metal sheets are painted black externally with "Volcrepe" painted in white lettering on the northern face. At ground floor level, an arch in the northern bay affords access to the courtyard of the complex to the west. On its western side this has a rounded arch, whilst on the external eastern face it has rusticated quoins forming the surround of a 1½ bay-wide opening with a flat I-section lintel (Plate 13). A doorway immediately to south, which provided pedestrian access into the complex, has deep chamfered dressed surrounds.
- 4.1.5 **Building 3:** this comprises a range of 1½ storey sheds on the northern bank of Glossop Brook (Plate 14), forming the southern boundary of the narrow courtyard along the south of Building **1**. The structure, which is of roughly coursed rubble with an east/west aligned pitched slate roof appears to be of at least three phases, although differentiation is unclear without a detailed examination. The eastern six bays appear to be part of the structure which replaced the southern bay of Building **2**, but only differ from the bays to the immediate west in that they have no windows in the south elevation and have projecting corbels at wall head height for guttering (Plate 15). They also have dressed stones at the wall base, but these may relate to a late repair, mainly using concrete, to protect the structure from the flow of the brook immediately to the south. The central section of nine bays appears to have a drystone foundation in the southern elevation, which is overlain by the dressed sandstone base of a six bay shed to the west, below a vertical butt joint between the two phases of construction (Plate 16). Both these phases contain windows in the south elevation, all brick blocked. Above the western window is a brick-sided platform, projecting over the brook. It is supported on

decorative iron corbels and fish-bellied beams, and presumably served as a hoist gantry into the upper floor (Plate 17). In the western and central section of the shed, the upper floor was also lit by small square two-light windows at wall head height in the central and western parts of the range. Doorways were present in the northern elevation, into the upper floor at either end of the range, with that at the eastern end being stone-blocked and having a wall-scar for a stair. Several ground floor apertures also existed, but all were blocked, with the exception of two covered with large steel sliding doors, and that in the western bay.

- 4.1.6 Internal inspection was only visible through the broken doorway in the western bay, which had a north/south aligned brick vault at ground floor level, supported by partition walls, and with a simple collared A-frame truss in the roof space. Skylights were provided in each bay on both pitches, a section of which had been replaced with corrugated asbestos sheeting. In the third bay from the western end of the structure, a galvanised flue projects through the southern skylight.
- 4.1.7 **Building 4:** this two-storey building is situated at the western end of the range of sheds (Building 3) opposite the extension to the western end of Building 1 (Building 1A). It comprises five bays in length, with ground floor windows in both north and south elevations and a doorway in the north elevation, all with sandstone surrounds (Plate 18). The ground floor has a ceiling comprising three east/west aligned fireproof brick arches, supported on cylindrical-section cast iron columns, with additional T-section cast iron bracing ties across the vaulting (Plate 19). There is no apparent light to the upper floor which has doorway in the west gable. A wall scar survives below for a double-span asymmetric north-light roof of a single storey shed. A blocked arch in the east gable, dressed with rusticated quoins, is partially overlain by the sheds to east (Building 3 (Plate 20)). A bearing projecting at the eastern end of the north elevation aligns with a box in the earlier phase of Building 1, suggesting that Building 4 pre-dates the extension Building 1A. It is of unclear function, but its fireproof construction and apparent power supply, suggest either preparatory work, or possibly bobbin storage, prior to transfer to the weaving sheds to the west, was undertaken.
- 4.1.8 **Building 5:** this building is the only element of the site surviving to the south of Glossop Brook, although the cottages along Lower Bank are certainly associated structures. It comprises a five bay two-storey shed, of similar stone block construction to the buildings to the north (Plate 21). It has a north/south aligned double span roof, with a flat-topped parapet with sandstone copings. A large central full height door in the western wall, provided access, and was flanked at ground floor level by vertical six-light windows in each bay, similar to those in Building 1. That immediately north of the doorway is brick blocked. Internally, a central north/south aligned dividing wall carries the roof valley, with a large-scantling timber beam carrying it over a large central, full-height opening. The eastern internal bay is curved around the south-east corner of the building, which was most probably a store. It is presently used as a workshop, with an upper-floor office inserted in the south-west corner.

- 4.1.9 **Building 6:** comprises a north/south aligned 11 x four bay, 3½ storey warehouse, in local dressed sandstone, similar to the other main structures within the complex (Plate 22). It has a gabled pitched slate roof with ridge lights along each pitch, supported by unusual composite trusses comprising iron bar king posts with timber bracing, with the timber collar supported by cast-iron raking queen struts, allowing maximum usage of the upper floor (Plate 23). Small two-light square windows, similar to those in Building 3, also provide light to the roof space within the long elevations in each bay, suggesting that the ridge lights were probably a later insertion. Bearing boxes for the roof space lineshaft also survive *in situ* (Plate 24). The internal ceilings are of timber construction, resting on transverse timber beams supported on a central row of cylindrical-section cast-iron columns.
- 4.1.10 On the eastern elevation a gabled stair tower projects above eaves level in the southern bay, with a further two-bay, slightly lower, gabled tower projecting immediately to the north. This probably formed an internal hoist between the warehouse and the large weaving shed to the north and east (Building 7). A ramped chute was located immediately to the west, within the warehouse, allowing easy transfer of materials between the 3rd floor and the roof space. A brick toilet tower projects from the southern gable (Plate 22), but has sandstone surrounds to the internal doorways, suggesting it replaced an earlier structure, with a projection shown in this position on the Ordnance Survey map of 1881. A door to the west at 2nd floor level, leads onto a projecting platform, supported on three surviving decorative iron corbels (Plate 22).
- 4.1.11 In the front, western elevation, the southern bay has no windows, but has a dressed aperture around the overhead walkway from Building 2. The ground floor below houses a large doorway, with rusticated quoined surround and channel-section cast iron lintel, similar to the doorway in Building 2 opposite (Plate 22). Smaller man doors were included immediately to the north and in the northern bay.
- 4.1.12 **Building 7:** this comprises a large single storey weaving shed to the north and east of Building 6, of similar sandstone construction and with a 12-span north-light roof (Plate 25) supported on cylindrical section cast-iron columns (Plate 26). At its southern end it curves around a trackway along the perimeter of the site, which leads to a series of structures butting the eastern side of the shed (Buildings 8-13). The shed appears intact, and retains *in situ* large cast-iron bearings for a lineshaft along the eastern side of the shed (Plate 27). A small brick tower added onto its north-eastern corner, appears to form a lookout tower possibly for the fire warden, but it also has windows in external facing elevations (Plate 28). A walkway over Glossop Brook leads from the north-western corner of the shed to Building 13. The perimeter wall of the shed has a raised flat, coped, parapet, and has a blocked doorway at the northern end of the eastern elevation.
- 4.1.13 **Building 8:** a small single storey, five bay stone shed, is located immediately to the north of an inserted concrete and steel-fronted, brick-lined loading passageway at the southern end of Building 7. The shed has a flat roof, but a missing quoin at the top of the north-east corner of the front wall suggests it may have been re-roofed. It has concrete-blocked vertical windows in each of the southern four bays, and a sliding metal door in the northern bay. Detailed

inspection was not possible, but it appears to have been constructed around the footprint of a large chimney (Building 8A (Plate 29)), having a triangular plan form, infilling the area between Building 7 and the perimeter trackway. It was presumably used as a store.

- 4.1.14 **Building 8A:** brick chimney, circular in plan, with tapering stack and flared head. It has no decoration, although the brickwork bonding is slightly unusual, comprising a variation on English Garden Wall bond, with the course of headers being replaced with alternating headers and stretchers. It is supported by 12 iron bands (Plate 30), nine above the height of the weaving shed (Building 7), with a further three below, supporting the base of the stack (Plate 29).
- 4.1.15 **Building 9:** between the boiler house (Building 10) and the chimney (Building 8A), is a three storey high hopper, of steel and corrugated sheet construction, and presumably of mid/late-20th century date (Plate 31). Its position suggests an association with coal for the boilers to the north, but there is no evidence for a crane or derrick to lift material into the hopper.
- 4.1.16 **Building 10:** comprises a two bay detached boiler house with double-span gabled roof with raised ridge louvre. Large rusticated quoined openings were observed in the south elevations, now closed with roller-shuttering, with corrugated sheeting between (Plate 32). Brick infill of valley to parapet, and concrete-blocked doorway in east elevation, precluding internal inspection. The size of the structure suggests that it housed two Lancashire boilers.
- 4.1.17 **Building 11:** is a two storey engine house to the north of the boilers (Building 10), with a hipped slate roof. As with a large number of such structures it has been remodelled following the removal of the engine, but retains many characteristic features. It retains four large vertical, flat-headed, windows in the north elevation, two of which retain early or original 119-light windows (Plate 33). Apertures have been inserted into the east gable wall for a hoist and a remodelled door has a window above containing two four-over-two-light windows with panelling above. The external east gable wall is continuous into the boiler house, and has a central six-light vertical window. It probably forms a passage access between the two structures, whilst providing a continuous external wall to the eastern side of the complex. A small single storey, grey brick addition on the northern side at the western end of the engine house, probably housed a late oil tank.
- 4.1.18 **Building 12:** comprises a three bay east/west aligned single storey shed with double-span pitched and gabled roof with skylights. No apertures were observed in the east elevation and no internal access afforded (Plate 34). It probably functioned as a storage facility.
- 4.1.19 **Building 12A:** a small, late, single storey brick built petroleum store immediately to the east of Building 12. It has a flat concrete roof and open doorways in the north and south elevations (Plate 33).
- 4.1.20 **Building 13:** is a two storey sandstone and brick structure, parallel to the eastern boundary of the mill complex, and butting the large weaving shed (Building 7 (Plate 35)). Originally, it was a single storey, in sandstone blocks, similar to the main mill structures, with a window in each of the five bays of



the eastern elevation. It is wedge shaped in plan, due to the disparate angle between the large weaving shed (Building 7) and the perimeter wall along Glossop Brook. This is most apparent in the added second storey, which has a single pitched corrugated asbestos/concrete sheet roof at the northern end, widening to a full gable at the south. Each bay has a three-light casement window in the eastern elevation, with external access afforded via an external metal stair in the northern elevation.

- 4.1.21 **Building 14:** comprises a domestic dwelling in the north-east corner of the mill complex, which appears to be either the manager's or owner's house. It is a fairly typical late regency detached large house, with projecting wings each two bays wide, either side of a large entrance hall (Plate 36). The northern wing has projecting bay windows. The facade is of ashlar block, whilst the remainder is in more roughly dressed sandstone, similar to the mills. A service range at the rear of the building has a single storey octagonal projection at its southern end, presumably a library or similar (Plate 37). No internal inspection was possible, although a large winding stair was observed at the rear of the central entrance hall.
- 4.1.22 **Building 15:** is probably the most ornate structure within the complex, built to the design of a regency stable block, with projecting wings and a hipped slate roof (Plate 38). It is associated with the large house to the north (Building 14), and was presumably used both as stables and as the main offices of the mill. A passage over Glossop Brook into the weaving sheds (Building 7) afforded access from both the house and the office into the mill complex.
- 4.1.23 **Building 16:** is a single storey, late 20th century structure, in 'stone-effect' concrete block with an east/west aligned, concrete-tiled pitched roof (Plate 39). It has windows to each bay in northern elevation, with an entrance in the north-east gable. An associated small shed to the rear (Building 16A) is of similar construction, but probably overlies an earlier boundary wall on the south side.
- 4.1.24 **Building 17:** comprises a large single storey weaving shed located in the central part of the site, to the west of the main spinning complex (Building 1). It is of a similar sandstone build to the main structures to the east, with an east/west aligned, seven-span north-light roof (Plate 40). The structure has been heavily remodelled on its northern and eastern sides, but the southern elevation retains 29 dressed stone bays (Plate 41), each originally with either a window or door, the former being the same style as those in the spinning mill (Building 1), and of full-height, and blocked with stone. The eastern two bays project higher than the remainder of the shed by half a storey to allow an entranceway, which has also been remodelled. The southern elevation continues beyond the shed, a butt joint on its western side suggesting that it was added to an earlier structure to the east, which has a blocked door and window embrasure as its only surviving features. A projecting single bay rectangular tower in the north-east corner of the shed represents the blocked remains of the original main entrance into the shed (Plate 42). The western 15 bays of the southern part of the shed are significantly fire damaged, whilst

further elements of the structure have been re-used for later industries. No internal access was possible.

- 4.1.25 **Building 18:** this structure comprises a multi-phase, single to three storey sandstone block-built building (Plate 43), at the western end of Building 17. The eastern part comprises a five bay, east/west aligned, two storey structure, retaining vertical three-light windows to each bay at 1st floor level in the south elevation. The eastern gable wall is butted by the southern elevation, originally forming part of a two storey structure of similar depth to the shed to the east (Building 17), and with a similar north-light roof. Part of the western elevation of this structure also survives to ground floor level, having been incorporated into a late 20th century shop frontage. An aerial photograph taken in 1925 (Plate 1), shows the southern elevation to only have three windows, demonstrating that the structure was subsequently rebuilt. This has a roughly keyed junction with a slightly higher bay, which projects further to the south and appears to have been an earlier extension to a three storey building to the west, only the eastern bay of which survives above ground floor level on the southern side, with two bays surviving at the rear. This has vertical windows, similar to those in Building 1, on each floor, with a doorway at ground floor level in the surviving western bay in the south elevation. The wall face where the building to the west has been removed is clad with corrugated metal sheeting, suggesting it was undertaken in the late 20th century.
- 4.1.26 **Building 19:** this comprises an 11 bay modern two storey structure, built in concrete blocks, similar to Building 16. It is of late 20th century construction, with a corrugated metal sheeting pitched roof and contains shops at ground floor level, with offices above (Plate 44).
- 4.1.27 **Building 20:** is a single storey temporary building of portacabin-type construction. It appears to comprise five north/south aligned cabins with a flat bitumen roof and metal stilts above a concrete platform (Plate 45).
- 4.1.28 **Building 21:** comprises a mid/late-20th century single to two storey, concrete-constructed leisure centre, with partial corrugated metal sheet cladding. It comprises two ranges, with that fronting High Street East having a flat roof (Plate 46), whilst the rear range, comprising the main sports hall has a higher, east/west aligned pitched roof.
- 4.1.29 **Building 22:** is an industrial unit fronting High Street East. The frontage is a single storey Kwik Fit garage, comprising a flat-roofed open workshop, with offices to the east (Plate 47). The range behind the workshop is terraced into the hillside, having two storeys on the southern side. It is of similar concrete construction to Building 19, except the southern elevation which is brick, and has a butt joint towards its eastern end, suggesting an extension since original construction in the late 20th century.
- 4.1.30 **Building 23:** comprises a single storey grey brick and cement block (similar to those used in Building 22) industrial unit. It comprises 14 x six bays, and has a very shallow east/west aligned corrugated metal sheeting pitched roof (Plate 48), and has a loading bay extension in the south-west corner. Again, it is of late 20th century date, and is currently occupied by Walker Ltd.

## **4.2 WATER COURSES**

- 4.2.1 Three mill ponds and associated water channels were incorporated into the mill complex, all fed by Glossop Brook, which flows along the southern boundary of the main complex. The western pond is infilled, and nothing survives at ground level for the associated leat/culvert. The eastern mill pond is heavily silted, but survives as a pond, although the leat to the central mill pond is heavily overgrown and almost dry. The central pond itself is empty, and is partly infilled with debris and vegetation. However, it retains several walls and evidence of a sluice gate (Plate 49), and associated water channels.
- 4.2.2 Glossop Brook itself has been canalised around the mill, with stone retaining walls defining the channel, which has a cobbled base for the majority of its length, to improve the flow (Plate 50).

## **4.3 OTHER FEATURES**

- 4.3.1 Several other features relating to the mill complex survive within the proposed development area. Evidence of cobbled streets and courtyards were observed across the site, and large sections of walling relating to demolished structures within the complex survive to varying degrees of preservation, most especially to the west of Building **16** (Plate 51), between Buildings **17** and **23** (Plate 52), and on the site of the former smithy to the south-west of Building **24**.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOWARD TOWN MILLS COMPLEX

- 5.1.1 **Documentary evidence:** the Howard Town Mill complex was begun in 1824, and by the production of the first detailed mapping of the site in 1881, was almost entirely complete. The subsequent cartographic sequence does show 20th century alterations to the complex, mainly charting its decline in the post-WWII period. During this rapid assessment of the readily available documentary sources, little archival material relating to the complex was revealed, again precluding analysis of the development of the complex. Local sources suggest that a large quantity of information relating to the Howard Town Mills was destroyed in a fire.
- 5.1.2 The aerial photographs of 1925 and 1949 are of great value in the interpretation of the complex, showing detail not shown in the block plans of the structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps. They also highlight the difficulties of reliance upon map regression, and plans in general, for analysis of the form and function of a mill complex. Significant alterations to the complex, for example, the demolition of the gas works and a reduction in height of a chimney, will not necessarily be shown on plans, if parts remain, or as in this case, if the footings are reused for an alternative purpose. The cartographic data for Milltown could easily be interpreted to suggest the gas works were extant until at least the 1950s, possibly suggesting its late use for lighting within the complex. However, the aerial photographs clearly show that it had become disused at a more typical time, prior to 1925.
- 5.1.3 **Physical evidence:** the lack of documentary evidence for the development of the site highlights the importance of the physical relationships between the extant structures. The OS map of 1881 does show divisions within the block plan of the site, but leaves many others unidentified, most strikingly perhaps the lack of distinction between Buildings 6 and 7. Furthermore, no indication of chronology is given within the mapping.
- 5.1.4 Several elements of phasing evidence were observed, even within the scope of such a brief visual survey, as undertaken during this project. Of most importance to the development of the complex, and highlighting the potential information that may be revealed elsewhere by more detailed recording, are those within the main extant mill structure, Building 1. Not only did the visual inspection reveal that the western part of the extant structure was an expansion of the original building, but also revealed good *in situ* evidence for the development of the power transmission system within the building. The original western elevation of the mill contains well-preserved remains of both footstep and top-steady bearings for the vertical power transmission. This system was replaced, prior to 1881, by an internal rope race, elements of which also survive *in situ*. Other examples of lineshafting for power transmission were also observed during the brief internal inspection of Buildings 1, 6 and 7.

## 5.2 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

- 5.2.1 Although the surviving elements of the Howard Town Mill complex represent only around 50% of its maximum extent, it is important that their significance is assessed. Whilst there is no suggestion that the remains at Milltown are worthy of scheduling as an ancient monument, the standard criteria for assessing the significance of archaeological remains is the *Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments* (DoE 1990). Eight criteria are included, and each will be applied to the mill complex below.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** the structures within the proposed development area date from the early 19th century to the late 20th century, demonstrating continuous use of the site throughout the period. It is likely that a chronological sequence for the majority of the structures could be established by further research.
- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** the 25 buildings and related features examined comprise several feature types. The modern, late-20th century structures, Buildings **1B**, **16**, **16A**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** and **23** have no rarity value. The remaining 19 structures all relate to the textile mill operation. Buildings **9** and **12A** are of late 20th century date, relating both relating to fuel supply for the complex, and are relatively rare, despite their late date.
- 5.2.4 Of the other structures, Building **1/1A** is probably the least rare; it is most commonly only the largest textile structures that survive the closure of mill complexes. That said, it contains internal elements, particularly those relating to power transmission, that are quite rare examples of such features. Glossop was a major centre for the textile industry in the 19th century, and the Howard Town Mills complex is the only large complex that has survived into the 21st century. The two main mill buildings (Buildings **1/1A** and **25**) are integral elements of the complex, and provide tangible monuments to the textile industry.
- 5.2.5 Buildings **7** and **17** are rare survivals of weaving sheds, with the former being a particularly well-preserved example. Such structures were once ubiquitous throughout the region, but few have survived to the present day. Whilst some have been re-used following the demise of the weaving industry, particularly as small industrial units (as with Building **17**), the vast majority have been demolished. Large open weaving sheds, such as Building **7**, are especially rare, and provide an insight into the scale and function of such structures.
- 5.2.6 Chimneys such as Building **8A** were similarly ubiquitous features within the local landscape. Those that remain are now acknowledged as important landmark features for the textile industry, and symbolise significant eras of history in the towns within which they survive. Buildings **10** and **11** are integrally linked with the chimney; being the boiler house which the chimney served, and the engine house which was served by the boilers. The size and layout of engine houses makes them suitable for re-use, so many survived the early post-textile period in the mid-20th century. However, they are becoming increasingly rare as many have been demolished during subsequent regeneration projects of the later 20th century. Boiler houses are becoming particularly rare, many having been destroyed to facilitate the removal of the boilers for scrap immediately following their disuse.



- 5.2.7 Whilst not especially rare as an early nineteenth century house, Building **14** has increased rarity value, as it can be directly attributed to the mill complex with which it was associated. The neighbouring associated grandiose stable block, Building **15**, is a relatively rare structure. These were not included in the vast majority of textile mill complexes, and those that were, comprise many different styles. Many are poorly preserved, or have been unsympathetically converted.
- 5.2.8 The remaining structures comprise small sheds and warehouses. It is unsurprising that the bulk of previous studies, both locally and nationally, have focused upon the larger structures representing the textile industry; the spinning mills and purpose-built large warehouses, as these form striking and impressive visual landmarks. More recent studies have tended to be focused on structures relating to the power that supplied these large mills, allowing an improved understanding of both working practices and the development of not only the technology, but also the complexes which they served. The number of investigations into their 'poorer cousins', the small warehouses, sheds, stores etc, however, has been preciously few. Indeed, it may be argued that smaller structures associated with any industry are commonly overlooked, both in terms of study and preservation. However, such buildings form an integral part of the industrial process, and an integral part of the industrial landscape. Although very different each building has its own particular architectural and historical merit. Together they form part of the picture of the development and decline of the complex.
- 5.2.9 **Documentation:** as discussed in Section 2, there is a general lack of documentary material for the Howard Town Mill complex. The cartographic sequence is very good for the decline of the site, but does not show its development. Further detail could undoubtedly be uncovered by a more detailed study of primary sources, including trade directories, census information and other primary records.
- 5.2.10 **Group value:** this is the most important criterion in assessing the significance of the mill complex, alongside the diversity of the surviving structures. Despite around 50% of the complex having been previously destroyed, most of the building types are represented by the surviving structures. All the structures, with the exception of Buildings **1B, 16, 16A, 19, 20, 21, 22** and **23**, are directly related to each other. Whilst many of the structures are of local significance, and some are of regional significance in their own right, their incorporation into a large integrated complex, which also retains water courses, mill ponds and a boundary wall, renders them far more significant as a group. The presence of associated workers housing and a stone quarry within the vicinity (although outside the proposed development area), further increases the group value of the extant structures. With the exception of the gas works and the smithy (a single elevation of which appears to survive), an example of every building type survives, allowing the physical charting of all the processes involved within such a large scale textile complex. Evidence for the quarries that provided the stone for construction, areas for processing and storing the raw cotton, spinning, weaving, warehousing, administration, power supply of varying dates, water storage, transport, and housing, both for the mill owner and the workers, can all be seen on site, making it a very rare and

important monument to the textile industry, not only within the Glossop area, and quite probably within the Pennine region.

- 5.2.11 **Survival/ condition:** the majority of the extant structures appear to be in relatively good condition, with the exception of parts of Building 17, which has areas of severe fire damage. Although many structures have been altered for re-use, many textile-related features and fabric survives *in situ*. Of most note is that relating to power transmission within Buildings 1 and 1A.
- 5.2.12 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** all the buildings within the complex are vulnerable, as they have no statutory protection. Those highlighted for demolition within the current planning proposal are obviously extremely vulnerable.
- 5.2.13 **Diversity:** whilst the diversity of a site is often interpreted as a diversity of usage or period (e.g. UMAU 2005), the guidelines clearly define diversity:

*‘some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute’ (DoE 1990).*

Thus the diversity of types of structure within a site is of equal validity in assessing its significance to those of usage and period. The fact that the Howard Town Mill complex is entirely related to the textile industry in the 19th and 20th centuries does not diminish its diversity value, given the wide range of monument types within it, as outlined in Section 4.2.10, above.

- 5.2.14 **Potential:** this criterion is usually applied to sub-surface remains, rather than upstanding monuments, but it is worth noting that most of the upstanding structures have good potential for re-use. In terms of sub-surface remains, the site has a very high potential to reveal evidence of former parts of the mill complex that have subsequently been demolished. An increasing body of archaeological evidence from excavation within textile mill complexes over recent years, strongly suggests that there is a great likelihood that well-preserved *in situ* remains of former structures relating to the complex, most especially those relating to engines, boilers and associated chimneys and flues, survive close to the present ground surface, and possibly to a considerable depth.

### 5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 Table 1 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

| Importance      | Examples of Site Type   | Mitigation              |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| National        | Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings   | To be avoided           |
| Regional/County | Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Grade II Listed Buildings<br>Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record            | Avoidance recommended   |
| Local/Borough   | Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation<br>Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade | Avoidance not envisaged |
| Low Local       | Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation<br>Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade        | Avoidance not envisaged |
| Negligible      | Sites or features with no significant value or interest   | Avoidance unnecessary   |

*Table 1: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites*

5.3.2 Buildings **1, 1A, 7, 8A, 17** and **25** are considered to be of Regional/County importance, whilst Buildings **2, 6, 10, 11, 14** and **15** are considered to be of Local/Borough importance, along with the Mill ponds, water courses and boundary walls. Buildings **3-5, 8, 12, 13** and **18** are considered to be of Low Local importance, whilst the remainder (Buildings **1B, 9, 12A, 16, 16A** and **19-23**) are considered to be of Negligible importance.



## 6. LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

### 6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and *‘should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed’*. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from redevelopment;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 2.

| Scale of Impact | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| Substantial     | Significant change in environmental factors;<br>Complete destruction of the site or feature;<br>Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |
| Moderate        | Significant change in environmental factors;<br>Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.  |
| Slight          | Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.   |

| Scale of Impact | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| Negligible      | Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |

*Table 2: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact*

- 6.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 2) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 1) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 3:

| Resource Value (Importance) | Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site |                     |                      |            |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|------------|
|                             | Substantial                              | Moderate            | Slight               | Negligible |
| <b>National</b>             | Major                                    | Major               | Intermediate / Minor | Neutral    |
| <b>Regional/County</b>      | Major                                    | Major/ Intermediate | Minor                | Neutral    |
| <b>Local/Borough</b>        | Intermediate                             | Intermediate        | Minor                | Neutral    |
| <b>Local (low)</b>          | Intermediate/ Minor                      | Minor               | Minor/ Neutral       | Neutral    |
| <b>Negligible</b>           | Neutral                                  | Neutral             | Neutral              | Neutral    |

*Table 3: Impact Significance Matrix*

- 6.1.4 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. This is largely unattested, although it seems probable that the intensive 19<sup>th</sup>-century development will have had a substantial impact on any buried archaeological remains of earlier periods, and their potential is therefore considered to be low. Conversely, there is considerable potential for significant archaeological remains of the Industrial Period to survive, namely the buried remains of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' dwellings.

## 6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the cultural heritage and archaeological assets. The results are summarised in Table 4.

| <b>Building Number</b> | <b>Nature of Impact</b>               | <b>Importance</b> | <b>Impact</b> | <b>Significance of Impact</b> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>1/1A</b>            | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Regional/County   | Moderate      | Major/ Intermediate           |
| <b>1B</b>              | Demolition                            | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>2</b>               | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>3</b>               | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>4</b>               | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>5</b>               | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>6</b>               | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>7</b>               | Demolition                            | Regional/County   | Substantial   | Major                         |
| <b>8</b>               | Demolition                            | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>8A</b>              | Demolition of associated features     | Regional/County   | Moderate      | Major/ Intermediate           |
| <b>9</b>               | Demolition                            | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>10</b>              | Demolition                            | Local/Borough     | Substantial   | Intermediate                  |
| <b>11</b>              | Demolition                            | Local/Borough     | Substantial   | Intermediate                  |
| <b>12</b>              | Demolition                            | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>12A</b>             | Demolition                            | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>13</b>              | Demolition                            | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>14</b>              | None                                  | Local/Borough     | Slight        | Minor/ Neutral                |
| <b>15</b>              | Potential removal/obscuring of fabric | Local/Borough     | Moderate      | Intermediate                  |
| <b>16</b>              | Demolition                            | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>16A</b>             | Demolition                            | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>17</b>              | Demolition                            | Regional/County   | Substantial   | Major                         |

| <b>Building Number</b>      | <b>Nature of Impact</b>             | <b>Importance</b> | <b>Impact</b> | <b>Significance of Impact</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>18</b>                   | Demolition                          | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>19</b>                   | Demolition                          | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>20</b>                   | Demolition                          | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>21</b>                   |                                     | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>22</b>                   | Demolition                          | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>23</b>                   | Demolition                          | Negligible        | Substantial   | Neutral                       |
| <b>Water courses</b>        | Possible infilling                  | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>Other structures</b>     | Probable demolition                 | Low Local         | Substantial   | Intermediate/ Minor           |
| <b>Below ground remains</b> | Disturbance of below-ground remains | Local/Borough     | Substantial   | Intermediate                  |

*Table 4: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development*

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## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The following recommendations are based purely on archaeological criteria, as outlined in Sections 4 and 5, although it is realised that some of the recommendations are not practicable for either structural or economic reasons.
- 7.1.2 The Howard Town Mills complex represents a fine example of the culmination of the textile industry in the Pennine region in the late 19th Century. At its peak in the 1880s Glossop contained 20 mills, with Howard Town Mills the largest, containing over 200,000 spindles. However, the subsequent decline has seen most structures within the town demolished, including several elements of the Howard Town complex.
- 7.1.3 What remains, although fragmented by unsympathetic development in the late 20th century, is still an important archaeological resource, retaining significant detail about the history and development of the site. Many types of structure survive, affording increased group value and diversity to the complex, in comparison to many sites where only the larger spinning blocks survive. The assessment of significance of the structure in Section 5 has highlighted elements within the complex that are of Local, Borough and Regional levels of significance.

### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 7.2.1 This initial assessment, undertaken to English Heritage Level I, has provided a basic description of the upstanding remains within the complex, and has identified that well-preserved multi-phase elements survive *in situ*. Given the lack of early maps for the Glossop area, the first available detailed map, the Ordnance Survey edition of 1881, actually shows the complex at almost its maximum development. Therefore, any information pertaining to the development of the mills that can be ascertained from the surviving fabric, is of especial importance. Further work recommended is specified to either English Heritage Level II or Level III-type survey, the details of which are outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).
- 7.2.2 **Building 1/1A:** the remains of this large spinning mill are of possibly the greatest significance to the complex. The extension at the western end (Building 1A), chart some of the development both of size of the mill, but also the improved technology with the inclusion of a rope race. Both parts of the mill retain significant and diagnostic fabric, notably bearing boxes and other evidence of the power transmission systems.
- 7.2.3 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level III standard.

- 7.2.4 **Building 1B:** this modern shed extension at the western end of the spinning mill is unrelated to the use of the site as a textile mill, although it does document the continued use of the site. It is of little archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.5 **Building 2:** this office extension to the spinning mill again retains valuable phasing information. Smaller structures within mill complex are much rarer than the larger spinning blocks, as many have been demolished.
- 7.2.6 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.7 **Building 3:** this multi-phase range of sheds, forming the south range of the courtyard, retained significant detail about the development of the complex. Smaller structures within mill complex are much rarer than the larger spinning blocks, as many have been demolished.
- 7.2.8 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level III standard.
- 7.2.9 **Building 4:** initial investigation of this structure suggested that it may be a relatively early element of the complex. It also retains evidence of the power transmission system, and is currently of unknown function.
- 7.2.10 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level III standard.
- 7.2.11 **Building 5:** this structure comprises the only surviving element of the complex situated to the south of Glossop Brook, although it is unlikely to have been associated with the gas works.
- 7.2.12 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.13 **Building 6:** this small warehouse again retains valuable phasing information, and significant *in situ* features, notably the unusual trusses, and evidence of the power transmission system. Smaller structures within mill complex are much rarer than the larger spinning blocks, as many have been demolished.
- 7.2.14 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level III standard.
- 7.2.15 **Building 7:** the 'Great Eastern Shed' represents a rare intact survival of a large single storey weaving shed. Such structures are becoming increasingly rare, as they do not lend themselves easily to domestic conversion. However, the weaving sheds at Howard Town Mills form an integral part of the complex,

demonstrating that rather than just yarn production, the mills continued the process to produce cloth. The proposed development not only includes the demolition of the shed, but those buildings earmarked for retention do not reflect the weaving element of the complex.

- 7.2.16 Therefore it is recommended, purely on archaeological grounds, that every effort should be made to retain the building within the new development, with recording undertaken to English Heritage Level II standard. However, it is probable that other factors will lead to a requirement for demolition, and if this is the case, as envisaged, a more detailed recording programme, to English Heritage Level III standard, is recommended, in order to preserve, by record, the structure in greater detail.
- 7.2.17 **Building 8:** this small shed demonstrates the compactness of the complex, with every available space being utilised by the end of the 19th century. As such, it is of some archaeological significance, but has also been altered, with the insertion of a flat roof.
- 7.2.18 It is therefore recommended that, if the structure is not to be accommodated within the development scheme, it is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.19 **Building 8A:** the chimney is the only surviving example of its type within the complex, and although it is probably later than those serving engine houses originally to the west, is a significant local landmark. It has increased group value, as the associated boiler house and engine house survive intact, providing a rare example of a 19th century power generation plant, and giving additional relevance to the chimney. It is proposed that the chimney is retained within the development, and it is therefore recommended that it is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.20 **Building 9:** this late structure documents the final changes to the power system, and appears to demonstrate the late use of the boiler house. However, it detracts from the visual impact of the weaving shed and associated structures, and should, therefore, be removed. Prior to this, a minimal English Heritage Level II standard survey is recommended.
- 7.2.21 **Building 10:** this appears to be the only extant boiler house within the complex. Such structures were integral and few survive. They are often poorly understood, and can reveal important information regarding both the type and date of power transfer systems, allowing a more thorough understanding of the development of the complex as a whole. It has increased group value, as the associated engine house and chimney survive intact, providing a rare example of a 19th century power generation plant.
- 7.2.22 Therefore it is recommended, purely on archaeological grounds, that every effort should be made to retain the building within the new development, with recording undertaken to English Heritage Level II standard. However, it is probable that other factors will lead to a requirement for demolition, and if this is the case, as envisaged, a more detailed recording programme, to English Heritage Level III standard, is recommended, in order to preserve, by record, the structure in greater detail.
- 7.2.23 **Building 11:** although modified during the later phases of the textile use of the mill complex, this engine house retains significant in situ archaeological



information. It has increased group value, as the associated boiler house and chimney survive intact, providing a rare example of a 19th century power generation plant.

- 7.2.24 Therefore it is recommended, purely on archaeological grounds, that every effort should be made to retain the building within the new development, with recording undertaken to English Heritage Level II standard. However, it is probable that other factors will lead to a requirement for demolition, and if this is the case, as envisaged, a more detailed recording programme, to English Heritage Level III standard, is recommended, in order to preserve, by record, the structure in greater detail.
- 7.2.25 **Building 12:** this late structure documents the increased reliance on road transport by the final stages of the mill, with the need for a petroleum store. However, it detracts from the visual impact of the weaving shed and associated structures, and should, therefore, be removed. Prior to this, a minimal English Heritage Level II standard survey is recommended.
- 7.2.26 **Building 13:** this small shed demonstrates the compactness of the complex, with every available space being utilised by the end of the 19th century. As such, it is of some archaeological significance, but has also been altered, with the insertion of a flat roof.
- 7.2.27 It is therefore recommended that, if the structure is not to be accommodated within the development scheme, it is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.28 **Building 14:** this structure demonstrates the range of buildings within the complex and its completeness. It is becoming increasingly rare that large houses can still be associated with their factories, increasing the importance of the structure.
- 7.2.29 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, some alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.
- 7.2.30 **Building 15:** this structure also demonstrates the wide range of buildings within the complex and its completeness. It is the building which best reflects the architectural fashion of the period, whereas other structures are more functional. It also highlights the financial wealth of owners of such large factories.
- 7.2.31 Although the structure is to be retained within the proposed development, significant alteration is likely to be undertaken, and many features might potentially be removed or masked. It is therefore, recommended that the building is recorded to English Heritage Level III standard.
- 7.2.32 **Buildings 16 and 16A:** these two structures, of apparently late 20th century date, bear no relevance to the complex. It is of no archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.33 **Building 17:** although less well-preserved than Building 7, this structure also represents a rare intact survival of a large single storey weaving shed. Such structures are becoming increasingly rare, as they do not lend themselves easily to domestic conversion. However, the weaving sheds at Howard Town



Mills form an integral part of the complex, demonstrating that rather than just yarn production, the mills continued the process to produce cloth. The proposed development not only includes the demolition of the shed, but those buildings earmarked for retention do not reflect the weaving element of the complex.

- 7.2.34 Therefore it is recommended, purely on archaeological grounds, that every effort should be made to retain the building within the new development, with recording undertaken to English Heritage Level II standard. However, it is probable that other factors will lead to a requirement for demolition, and if this is the case, as envisaged, a more detailed recording programme, to English Heritage Level III standard, is recommended, in order to preserve, by record, the structure in greater detail.
- 7.2.35 **Building 18:** this complex small structure demonstrates the complexity of the complex, retaining fabric from several phases of construction within a very small space. Whilst this has the potential to reveal important information pertaining to the development of the complex, the resulting structure has little potential for future usage. Therefore it is recommended that the building should be recorded to English Heritage Level III standard, prior to demolition.
- 7.2.36 **Building 19:** this structure, of apparently late 20th century date, bears no relevance to the complex. It is of no archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.37 **Building 20:** this structure is of a temporary nature and bears no relevance to the complex. It is of no archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.38 **Building 21:** this structure, of 20th century date, bears no relevance to the complex. It is of no archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.39 **Building 22:** the majority of this structure, of apparently late 20th century date, bears no relevance to the complex. However, it is possible that the lower part of the southern wall retains fabric relating to the mill complex. It is therefore recommended that a detailed inspection of the south wall is undertaken. Any early fabric identified should be recorded to English Heritage Level II standard, prior to demolition.
- 7.2.40 **Building 23:** this structure, of 20th century date, bears no relevance to the complex. It is of no archaeological interest, and no further work is recommended.
- 7.2.41 **Water courses:** a detailed topographic survey of the extant, but partially infilled mill pond, to the north of Building 1, is recommended in order to identify and record it and any associated features.
- 7.2.42 **Other Structures:** evidence of cobbled streets and courtyards were observed across the site, and large sections of walling relating to demolished structures within the complex survive to varying degrees of preservation, most especially to the west of Building 16 and between Buildings 17 and 23. It is recommended that these are recorded to English Heritage Level II standard.

### **7.3 BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

- 7.3.1 One of the most significant archaeological resources is quite probably the sub-surface remains of structures no longer extant. The increasing evidence from excavation of similar mill sites within the region has demonstrated that well-preserved archaeological remains regularly survive at shallow depths below the present ground surface. These have great potential to allow better understanding of the development of the complex. Of particular interest are those structures relating to power production, notably the site of two former engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys and associated flues, and also the gas works, all of which are annotated on early 20th century mapping.
- 7.3.2 It is therefore recommended that an initial programme of targeted archaeological evaluation trenching is undertaken to determine the nature and preservation of this valuable resource.

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## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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## 9. ILLUSTRATIONS

### 9.1 FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Plan of proposed development area annotated with building gazetteer numbers
- Figure 3: Plan of site showing position and direction of photographs

### 9.2 PLATES

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- Plate 2: Aerial view of Howard Town Mills from south-east, 1949 (Glossop Heritage Centre)
- Plate 3: General view, Buildings **1**, **2** and **3**, from south-east
- Plate 4: Eastern gable, Building **1**
- Plate 5: Projecting towers, eastern gable, Building **1**
- Plate 6: Engine house window, Building **1**
- Plate 7: General view, ground floor, Building **1**
- Plate 8: Footstep bearing for vertical driveshaft, Building **1**
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- Plate 10: General view, 5th floor, Building **1**
- Plate 11: Western gable, Building **1** and Building **1A**
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- Plate 14: General view from south-west, Building **3**
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- Plate 18: General view from north-west, Building **4**
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- Plate 20: Blocked archway, eastern gable, Building **4**
- Plate 21: General view from north-west, Building **5**
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- Plate 23: Truss detail, second floor, Building **6**
- Plate 24: End-carrier bearing for lineshaft, second floor, Building **6**
- Plate 25: Multiple-span north-light roof, Building **7**

- Plate 26: General view or interior, Building **7**
- Plate 27: Lineshaft-carrier bearing, east elevation, Building **7**
- Plate 28: Projecting tower at north-east corner of Building **7**
- Plate 29: General view from north-east, Building **8**
- Plate 30: Detail of chimney **8A**
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- Plate 32: Dressed entrance to boiler house **10**
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- Plate 34: General view from east, Building **12**
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- Plate 38: General view from north, Building **15**
- Plate 39: General view from north-east, Building **16**
- Plate 40: Multiple-span north-light roof, Building **17**
- Plate 41: General view from south-east, Building **17**
- Plate 42: Projecting entrance tower, north-east corner, Building **17**
- Plate 43: General view from south-east, Building **18**
- Plate 44: General view from south, Building **19**
- Plate 45: General view from north-west, Building **20**
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- Plate 49: Remains of sluice gate, central mill pond
- Plate 50: Cobbled channel of Glossop Brook, immediately south of Building **3**
- Plate 51: Probable mill wall remnant, west of Buildings **16** and **16A**
- Plate 52: Probable mill wall remnant, between Buildings **17** and **23**



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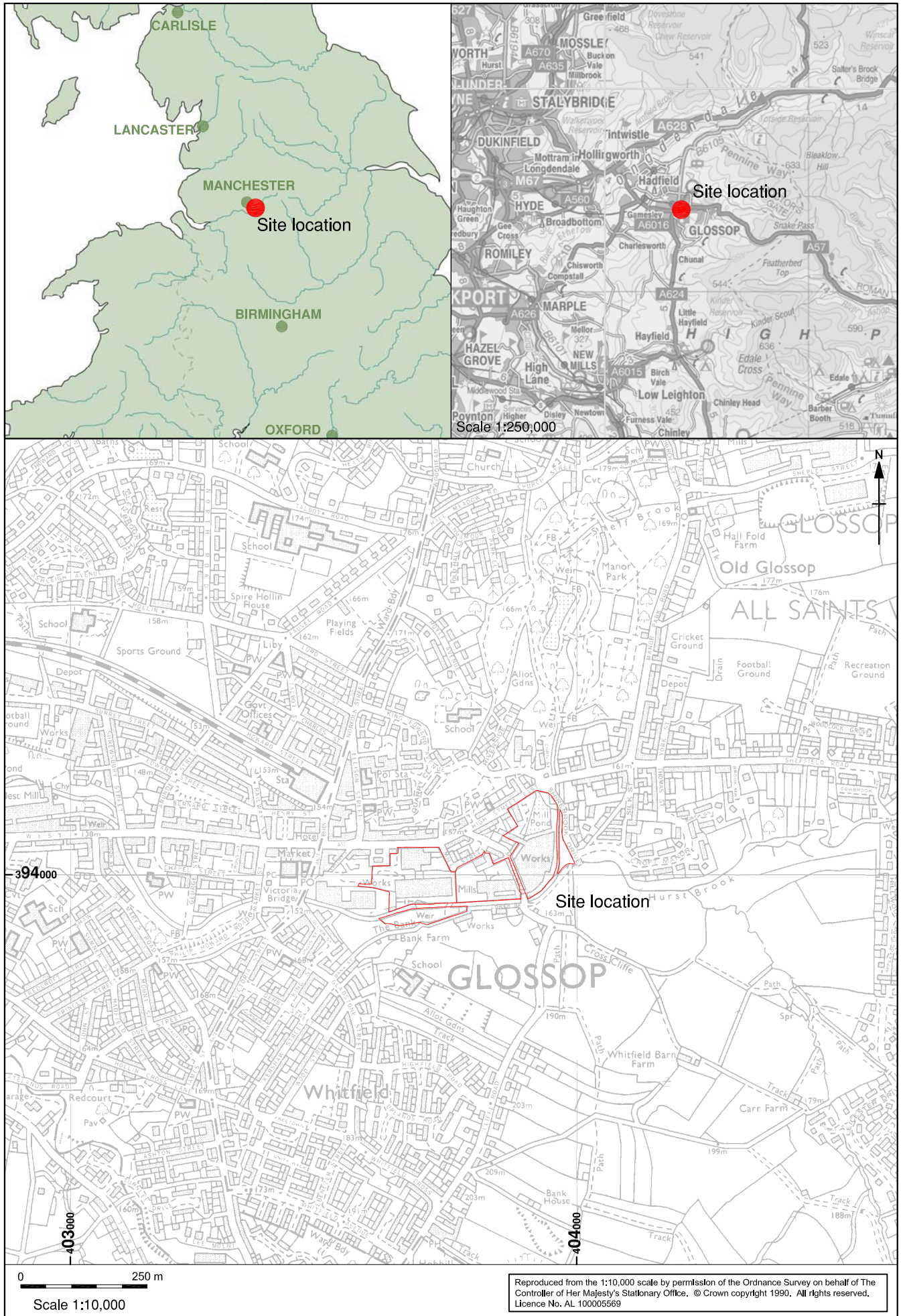


Figure 1: Site Location



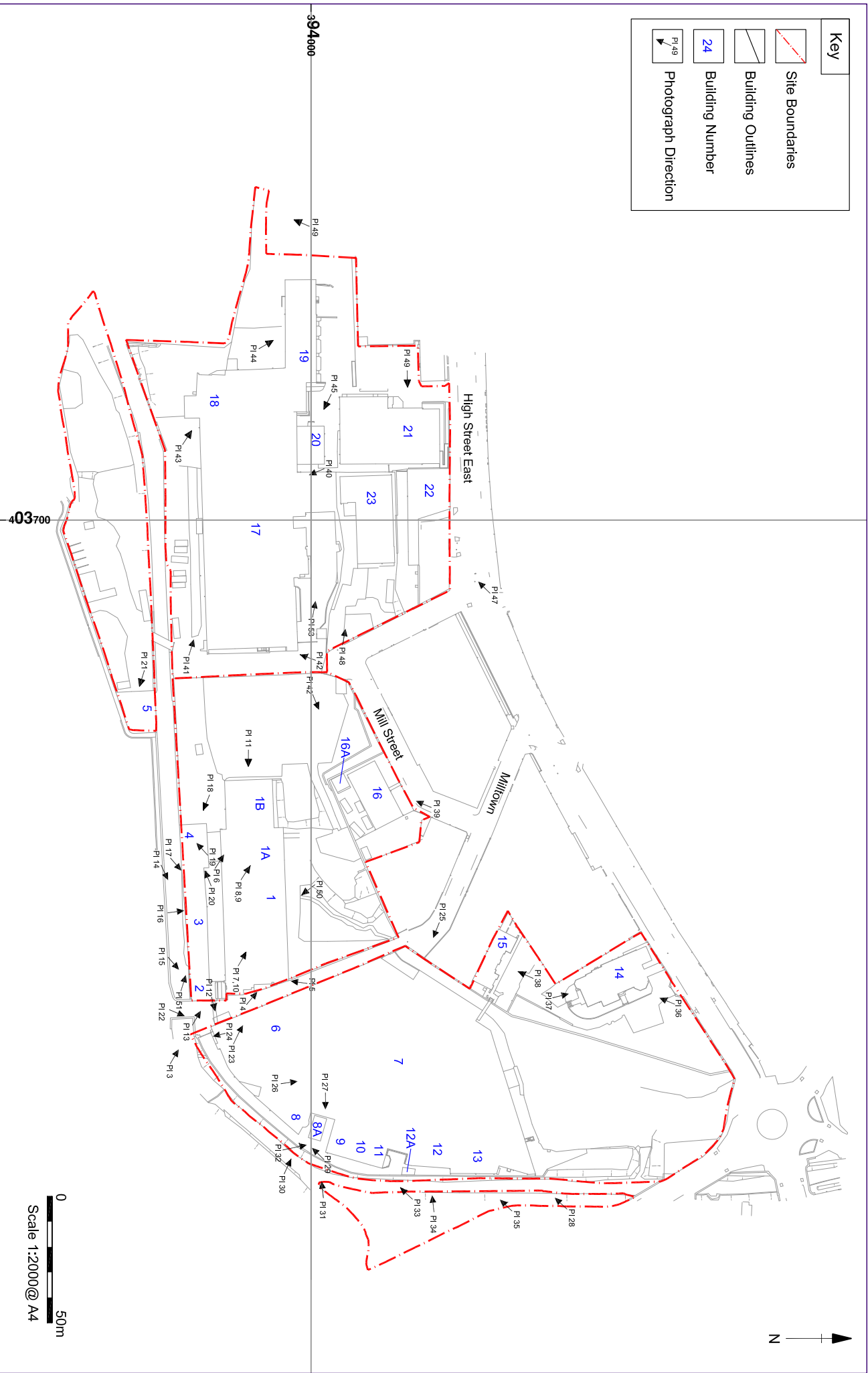


Figure 2: Plan showing building numbers and photograph locations

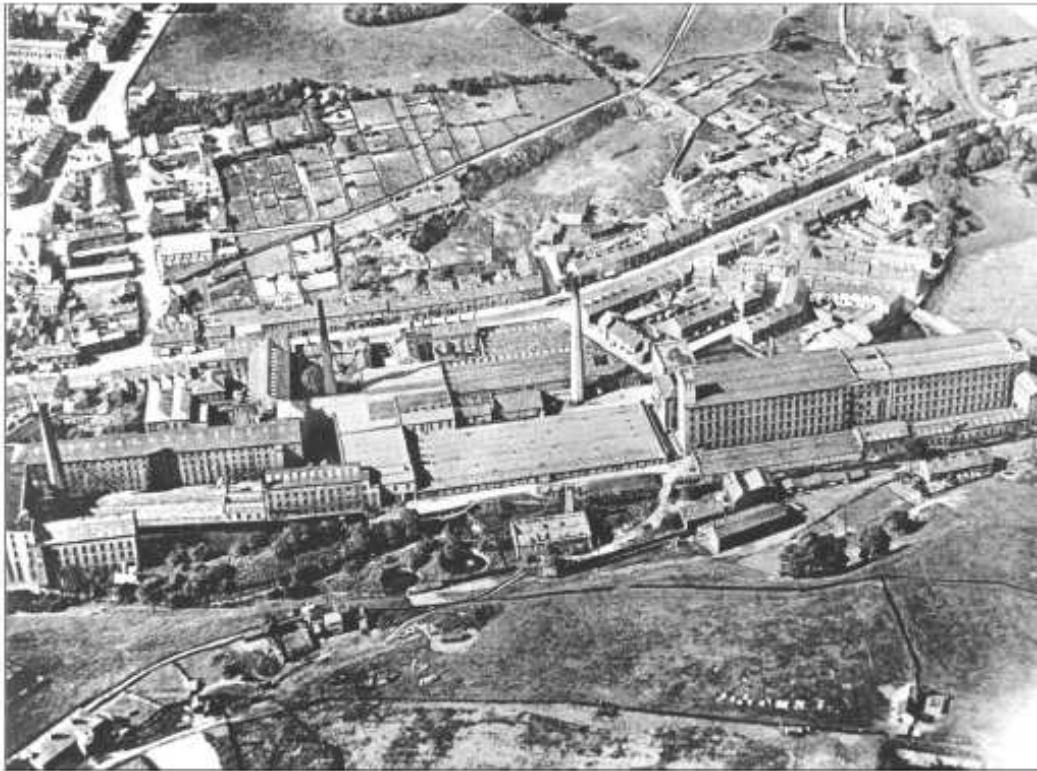


Plate 1: Aerial view of Howard Town Mills from south, 1925



Plate 2: Aerial view of Howard Town Mills from south-east, 1949





Plate 3: General view, Buildings 1, 2 and 3, from south-east



Plate 4: Eastern gable, Building 1



Plate 5: Projecting towers, gastern gable, Building 1



Plate 6: Engine house window, Building 1





Plate 7: General view, ground floor, Building 1



Plate 8: Footstep bearing for vertical driveshaft, Building 1





Plate 9: Top steady bearing for vertical driveshaft, Building 1



Plate 10: General view, 5th floor, Building 1





Plate 11: Western gable, Building 1 and Building 1A



Plate 12: Overhead walkway, Building 2





Plate 13: Ground floor entrances, Building 2



Plate 14: General view from south-west, Building 3





Plate 15: Detail of projecting corbels, Building 3



Plate 16: Butt joint between phases, Building 3





Plate 17: Gantry over Glossop Brook, Building 3



Plate 18: General view from north-west, Building 4





Plate 19: Fireproof ceiling, Building 4



Plate 20: Blocked archway, eastern gable, Building 4





Plate 21: General view from north-west, Building 5



Plate 22: General view from south-west, Building 6





Plate 23: Truss detail, second floor, Building 6



Plate 24: End-carrier bearing for lineshaft, second floor, Building 6





Plate 25: Multiple-span north-light roof, Building 7



Plate 26: General view or interior, Building 7





Plate 27: Lineshaft-carrier bearing, east elevation, Building 7



Plate 28: Projecting tower at north-east corner of Building 7





Plate 29: General view from north-east, Building 8



Plate 30: Detail of chimney 8A





Plate 31: General view from north-east, Building 9



Plate 32: Dressed entrance to boiler house 10





Plate 33: General view from north-east, Building 11



Plate 34: General view from east, Building 12





Plate 35: General view from north-east, Building 13



Plate 36: General view from north-east, Building 14





Plate 37: General view from south, Building 14



Plate 38: General view from north, Building 15





Plate 39: General view from north-east, Building 16



Plate 40: Multiple-span north-light roof, Building 17





Plate 41: General view from south-east, Building 17



Plate 42: Projecting entrance tower, north-east corner, Building 17





Plate 43: General view from south-east, Building 18



Plate 44: General view from south, Building 19



Plate 45: General view from north-west, Building 20



Plate 46: General view from west, Building 21





Plate 47: General view from north-east, Building 22



Plate 48: General view from south-east, Building 23



Plate 49: Building **25** under regeneration



Plate 50: Remains of sluice gate, central mill pond





Plate 51: Cobbled channel of Glossop Brook, immediately south of Building **3**



Plate 52: Probable mill wall remnant, west of Buildings **16** and **16A**



Plate 53: Probable mill wall remnant, between Buildings **17** and **23**