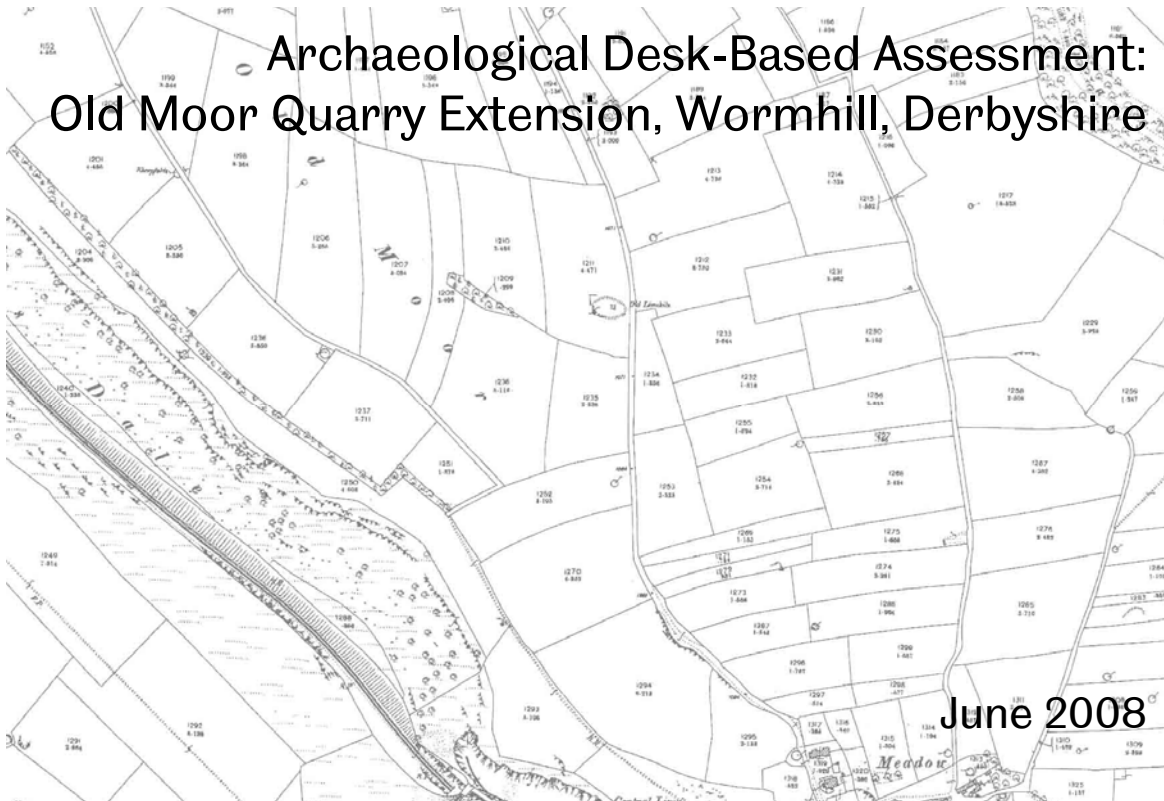




Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
Unit 6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park, Prospect Road
Sheffield, S2 3EN
Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Assessment Report 1177.2(1)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Old Moor Quarry Extension, Wormhill, Derbyshire



By Jeff Oliver

Prepared for:
Tarmac Limited
Millfields Road
Ettingshall
Wolverhampton
West Midlands, WV4 6JP

Old Moor Quarry Extension, Wormhill, Derbyshire

National Grid Reference: SK 11251 73445

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report 1177.2(1) © ARCUS 2008

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Jeff Oliver <i>Archaeologist</i>	Glyn Davies <i>Project Manager</i>

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	Arcus2-39464	
Project title	Archaeological desk-based assessment: Old Moor Quarry, Wormhill, Derbyshire	
Short description of the project	<p>ARCUS were commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment of land near Wormhill, Derbyshire, in relation to the extension of Old Moor Quarry. The land is located within an area primarily characterised by fields enclosed by dry stone walls of early 19th century date. Cartographic evidence and aerial photos indicate that these boundaries have fossilised elements of earlier medieval and post-medieval strip fields. Previously known archaeological finds are restricted to a Romano-British pot sherd and a circular beehive limekiln of post-medieval date. Other features revealed through documentary research and confirmed by a walkover survey relate to historic quarrying for limestone and lead mining. The area is known to have been under cultivation during the 20th century meaning that subsurface archaeology within the plough zone will likely be disturbed. However, as the area does not appear to have been extensively impacted beyond cultivation, land which remains in a virgin state may retain the potential for the survival of previously unknown archaeological deposits.</p>	
Project dates	February- June 2008	
Previous/future work	Yes	
Monument type and period	Enclosed field system (post-medieval), Limekiln (post-medieval)	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Romano-British pot sherd, post-medieval limekiln.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	Derbyshire/Wormhill	
Site address	Old Moor Quarry, Wormhill, Derbyshire	
Site co-ordinates	SK 11251 73445 (centred)	
Site area	41ha	
Height OD	327m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	Peak District National Park Authority	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Director/supervisor	Glyn Davies	
Project manager	Jeff Oliver	
Sponsor or funding body	Tarmac	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	N/a	N/a
Paper	Derbyshire HER/PDNPA	Report (text, illustrations, plates)
Digital	Derbyshire HER/PDNPA	Report (pdf copy)
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Old Moor Quarry, Wormhill, Derbyshire	
Report no	1177.2(1)	
Author	Jeff Oliver	
Date	June 2008	

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY FORM	2
CONTENTS	3
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	4
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	6
1 INTRODUCTION	7
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Aims.....	7
2.2 Data Collection.....	7
2.3 Site Visits.....	7
2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework.....	7
3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE	8
4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY	8
4.1 Prehistoric to Roman	8
4.2 Medieval.....	9
4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.....	9
4.4 Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.....	10
5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES.....	11
5.1 Old Moor Quarry, Development Area.....	11
5.2 Old Moor Quarry, Existing Working Faces.....	13
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL	13
7 CONCLUSIONS.....	14
8 COPYRIGHT	15
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	15
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	15
11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	17
12 APPENDIX 2: LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES	23
13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES.....	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations

- 1 Location map
- 2 Location of HER archaeological sites and find-spots
- 3 Site plan
- 4 1675 map showing common land
- 5 1849 Wormhill tithe plan
- 6 1880 OS map
- 7 1898 OS map
- 8 1921 OS map
- 9 1955 OS map
- 10 1972 OS map
- 11 Area of development showing walkover survey traverse and photograph locations
- 12 Area of development showing archaeological sites identified during walkover survey

Plates

- 1 View from development boundary north towards working quarry face.
- 2 View facing southwest across strip field fossilized by 19th-century enclosure. An isolated deciduous copse is visible at left.
- 3 View from midpoint of deciduous plantation facing east.
- 4 View facing northeast, showing stone gateposts in the foreground and sycamore copse in the background.
- 5 View facing south to fossilized former country lane between the hamlet of Meadow and villages of Tunstead and Wormhill.
- 6 Plate 6 – View facing south across fossilized strip fields. In the background is a modern earthen bank built to screen future quarrying operations.
- 7 View facing west, showing improvised field opening with erosion hollows.
- 8 Tractor pulled harrow of 20th century date discovered immediately outside the western boundary of the development area.
- 9 View facing north, taken from the north boundary of the development. In the foreground is a shallow quarry (site 63) filled by stone from an enclosure wall. In the background is a blast shelter located inside Old Moor Quarry.
- 10 View facing east from north-south track way, showing enclosed area with two shallow quarries.
- 11 View facing north, showing quarried hollow (site 64).
- 12 View facing east, showing quarried hollow (site 81).

- 13 View facing south, showing quarried hollow filled with modern rubbish (site 77).
- 14 View facing west: in the foreground is a shallow quarried hollow (site 73) which has been cut by a later enclosure wall. The enclosure parallels the former country lane north from Meadow to Tunstead and Wormhill.
- 15 View facing west, showing limekiln (site 24) the foreground and limestone quarry in the background.
- 16 View facing south, crescent-shaped bank of limekiln (site 24).
- 17 View facing east, showing linear hollow associated with lead workings (site 76).
- 18 View facing west, showing lead workings (site 76) filled with limestone boulders and stone blocks from former enclosure walls.
- 19 View facing east showing turf covered spoil heaps associated with lead workings (site 76).
- 20 View facing west showing area of lead workings (site 76) partially filled by stone blocks from former enclosure walls.
- 21 View facing west, showing area of lead working (site 76) cut by parliamentary enclosure wall.
- 22 View of fast limestone cobbles (possibly ginging), which may represent the filled entrance to a former lead shaft (site 79). A void was observed beneath the stones.
- 23 View facing north, taken from the centre of a circular quarry (site 67) located within isolated sycamore copse.
- 24 View facing east, taken from the centre of a circular quarry (site 67) located within isolated sycamore copse.
- 25 View taken from the west side of enclosed sycamore copse showing a single rabbit smoot.
- 26 View facing west, showing a dewpond in the foreground.
- 27 Wooden post with carved graffiti (site 90) located in plantation along the southern development boundary.
- 28 View facing south of the working faces ('lifts' A-D) of Old Moor Quarry.
- 29 View facing southwest of lift 'A', Old Moor Quarry.
- 30 View facing south of lift 'A', Old Moor Quarry.
- 31 View facing east of lift 'B', Old Moor Quarry. At centre is a narrow sediment choked fault.
- 32 View facing east of lift 'D', Old Moor Quarry. At centre are a number of sediment choked faults.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ARCUS were commissioned by Tarmac to undertake a desk-based assessment of land within Wormhill Parish, Derbyshire, in relation to the planned extension of Old Moor Quarry (SK 11251 73445). This report covers the first and second stage of a two phase assessment; the first stage has included both documentary and cartographic research, while the second stage has involved a walkover survey.

The land is located within an area primarily characterised by fields enclosed by dry stone walls of early 19th-century date. Documentary research supplemented by a site visit indicates that these boundaries have fossilised elements of earlier medieval and post-medieval strip fields. Previously known archaeological finds within the proposed development site are restricted to a Romano-British pot sherd and a circular beehive limekiln of post-medieval date, although prehistoric artefacts have been recorded as chance finds within the surrounding 1km search area. Other features indicated by aerial photographs and observed during the walkover survey relate to historic limestone quarrying and lead mining. The area is known to have been impacted by cultivation, suggesting that buried archaeology in the plough zone may be disturbed. However, if virgin land remains outside of this area, it may retain the potential for the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of land within Wormhill Parish, between the hamlet of Meadow and the village of Wormhill, Derbyshire. ARCUS were commissioned by Tarmac to undertake the assessment in relation to the planned extension of Old Moor Quarry. The report documents both stages of a two phase assessment; the first stage discusses documentary and cartographic research on the development area in its broader landscape context, while the second stage has involved a walk-over survey of the site. Research for this project has been conducted by Dr Jeff Oliver.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to establish the archaeological and historical background of the site, to conduct a superficial survey of known and unknown surface features, including features exposed in the existing limestone faces of Old Moor Quarry, and to assess the potential for the survival of subsurface archaeological remains.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Derbyshire Record Office;
- Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA);
- Buxton Museum;
- secondary published sources;
- ARCUS archives.

2.3 Site Visits

A visit to Old Moor Quarry was made by the author on May 27th 2008. This involved an escorted jeep tour of the working quarry faces or 'lifts' to identify any subsurface caves or fissures of archaeological potential. On May 28th 2008, a walk-over survey of the development zone was undertaken by the author and Lindsey Büster to identify any above-ground archaeological features, as well as any areas of disturbance which may have affected the survival of sub-surface remains. Current land use was also noted.

2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework

The Peak District National Park Local Plan, adopted in 2001, contains policies for the protection of the historic and natural environments, covering issues such as listed buildings and conservation areas, development within sensitive areas, archaeological remains and ancient monuments. The policies are based on the government's

planning guidelines set down in PPG15 and PPG16.

In areas where there is the potential for survival of archaeological remains, assessment of the significance of deposits may be required by the local planning authority. Where remains of national significance are identified, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option, although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25). The local planning policies relevant to the proposed development are included in Appendix 2.

3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE

The proposal area (SK 11251 73445) is located near the village of Wormhill, approximately 5km to the east of Buxton and 3km to the northwest of Taddington, Derbyshire (**Illustration 1**). The site is located to the southwest of Wormhill and is bounded by the hamlet of Meadow to the south, Great Rocks Dale to the west, Old Moor Quarry to the northwest and Flag Dale to the east and northeast. The site currently comprises agricultural fields enclosed by dry stone walls (**Illustration 3**). There are no standing buildings within the proposed development area. The geology of the site is Carboniferous Limestone.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its immediate area. Historical maps and plans of the area from the 17th century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Secondary published works relating to the proposal area were also consulted. A list of sites and find-spots within 1km of the site was compiled from Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Buxton Museum. This is presented in Appendix 1 with the locations of the sites shown in **Illustration 2**.

4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

The HER search revealed one Romano-British find-spot within the proposal area. This was a single potsherd of weathered red-brown sandy paste (site 1), recovered from a field in the extreme south-west of the development area in 1977.

Numerous sites dating between the earlier prehistoric and Romano-British period are located within the wider 1km search area, indicating a diversified use of the prehistoric and proto-historic landscape. These include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age stone tools made of flint and chert (sites 2-7), suggestive of activities such as hunting and the processing of animal carcasses. Bronze Age metalwork including a flanged axe and spearhead (sites 8-9) represent more complex forms of technology, and may also have served as markers of social distinction.

Further information on prehistoric finds has been sourced from Buxton Museum. In addition to the stone and metal artefacts mentioned above, Neolithic implements including three axes and a chisel, as well as Bronze Age artefacts including a spearhead and socket axe were discovered in the context of limestone quarrying at Tunstead c.1930. The spearhead may be a duplication of that mentioned above (site 9). While the provenance for these artefacts is not clear (see gazetteer), it is possible that they were discovered in a cave or fissure context, and may therefore be linked with activities such as burial.

Prehistoric architecture within the search area includes a possible Neolithic/Early Bronze Age hut feature (site 10) and a scheduled Bronze Age round barrow (Cow Low bowl barrow, site 11) indicating that the landscape was once a site for settlement and ceremonial purposes. A number of undated earthworks may also be of prehistoric date (sites 12-14). Notably, a circular earthwork 56ft in diameter with exposed stones and crossed by a field boundary, lies several hundred meters to the north of the proposed development at the head of Flag Dale (site 15).

During the Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the study area lay within the tribal territory of the Corieltauvi. The area was part of the northern extent of the Roman military zone during the early decades of the Roman conquest and was exploited heavily for its lead resources (Hart 1981, 106). Sites from this period include two Romano-British settlements associated with field systems (sites 16-17) and a Roman coin (site 18). The latter may be the same Aureus of Trajan found in association with Tunstead Quarry in 1933.

4.2 Medieval

There are no known medieval sites within the proposed development area, although enclosed fields appear to have fossilised medieval or post-medieval strip fields. Archaeological finds and historical documentation, however, sheds light on the surrounding 1km search area. According to a 7th-century document known as the Tribal Hideage, the Peak District was a client kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, which was later subsumed by the latter (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 56). It is very likely that a high status Anglian inhumation (site 19) found in the above mentioned Bronze Age round barrow of Cow Low, relates to this period.

Wormhill in Old English means 'Wyrma's Hill' (Hunter 1974) and the manor of Wormhill is referred to in the Domesday Survey (1085-87) as 'Wruenele'. The manor changed hands a number of times from William I to landed families including the de Ferrers, the Foljambes, the Plumptions and the Eyres until coming into the hands of the Bagshaws in 1646, who were lords of the manor for the next 300 years (Hart 1976, 8). The Royal Forest of the Peak was established during the Norman period as a large enclosed hunting area reserved for the Crown, and a number of the lords of Wormhill (which lay within the forest) served as forest rangers (Hunter 1974; Barnatt and Smith 2004, 93).

Archaeological features from this period include the 13th-century chapel of Wormhill (rebuilt in 1864) and an associated medieval cross (sites 20-21). A bank of earth to the west of the village (site 22) is possibly a township boundary, and may relate to taxation purposes after village nucleation. Southeast of the hamlet of Meadow in the Wye valley stands ephemeral remains of a mill complex (site 23). Although modified in the post-medieval period, it is thought to have medieval foundations.

4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

The HER lists only one probable archaeological site from this period. A circular beehive lime kiln (site 24), grassed over in the middle of the extraction area, is located in the centre of the proposed development, immediately north of a small copse of trees. While slag was once visible at the base in 1976, the site has recently been used as a tip and remains are no longer visible.

According to a 1675 map showing common land (**Illustration 4**), the development area, lying in a triangle between the settlements of Wormhill, Meadow and 'Nether Gittrix' (Nether Great Rocks), would appear to have been open. However, taking into

account the high proportion of fossilised strip fields visible in the present landscape, it can be assumed that at least some of this land was very likely already enclosed (see Barnatt and Smith 2004, 80). Indeed, landscape characterisation supplied by the Peak Park Authority suggests that much of this land represents 'ancient' enclosure, very likely of early post-medieval date. The same 1675 map indicates a 'forest wall' apparently following the contours of the edge of Great Rocks Dale and may relate to a wall commissioned by Elizabeth I to enclose the remnants of the royal deer herds, which had plummeted in number, probably due to poaching.

Other discernable features not recorded by the HER include evidence of small scale lead mining, indicated by an isolated mining shaft towards the centre of the south half of the proposed development. Lead mining data obtained from the Peak Park Authority suggests that a minor rake was worked at one time immediately north of the shaft, crosscutting the northern enclosure wall of the same field, suggesting a pre-enclosure date. These features may relate to the workings of miner/farmers who sought to supplement their income from agriculture by exploiting lead veins located on their land (Barnatt and Penny 2004, chapter 2.9).

Post-medieval sites lying outside of the development area include a collection of grade II listed limestone buildings of 17th- and 18th-century origins centred on the village of Wormhill. These include Wormhill Hall (dated 1697) and Old Hall Farm (an older manor house) (sites 25-26) as well as a number of farmhouses, barns and a vicarage (sites 27-33). The village is also the site of restored public disciplinary stocks which date to this period (site 34). A number of historic farmhouses from this period (sites 35-37) compose the hamlet of Meadow, immediately to the south of the proposed development. The former settlement of Lower Great Rocks, an L-shaped 18th-century farmhouse, was located near the edge of Great Rocks Dale, within the worked area of the present Old Moor Quarry (site 38) and no longer appearing on modern maps. Industrial sites in the study area include quarrying and smelting remains on the former surface of Old Moor Quarry (site 39), 2 lime kiln sites (sites 40-41) and evidence of lead mining (site 42). Agricultural features include 2 sheep washes (sites 43-44) and an undated lynchet (site 45), apparently forming two sides of a square or rectangle, which may also date from this period. The latter is situated to the east of the proposed development on the southwest edge of Flag Dale.

4.4 Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

No known archaeological sites from this period are located within the development area, although historic maps and aerial photos attest to a considerable realignment in the landscape. The last two hundred years is characterised by rapid enclosure of land followed by recent periods of field mergers.

Parliamentary enclosure for the area was obtained in 1803, although surveys took until 1822 to complete. In comparing the first tithe map for the area, dated 1849 (**Illustration 5**), with Ordnance Survey maps for the late 19th century and first three quarters of the 20th century (**Illustrations 6-10**), it would appear that field boundaries remained constant. One of the few measurable changes during this period was the establishment and development of a quarry known as the 'Central Lime Works' (established after 1849) where Great Rocks Dale meets the Wye Valley, west of the hamlet of Meadow. Only in very recent years have the enclosure boundaries established in 1803 begun to unravel. In assessing aerial photos taken between 1970 and 1984, a large number of enclosure walls have clearly been removed, as evidenced by faint lines where former boundaries stood. This is particularly the case where smaller fossilised strip fields have been merged into larger field units,

most probably a function of modern agricultural rationalisation. Other 'pockmark' like features within enclosed fields suggest minor episodes of quarrying, possibly for the construction of field walls, although they may also be of earlier post-medieval date.

More recent changes to the 19th- and 20th-century pattern relate to the establishment of Old Moor Quarry (itself an extension of Tunstead Quarry located west of Great Rocks Dale) and the rerouting of roads. Aerial photographic evidence from 1970 shows 'Upper Lane' as the principal route north from Meadow to the village of Tunstead. However, by 1984, the latter terminated south of Old Moor Quarry, which was established in 1980. Consequently, 'Lower Lane', formerly a track way terminating abruptly 300m north of the hamlet and providing access to enclosed fields, was redeveloped as the primary route by skirting the quarry development to the east. Additional changes include the establishment of a narrow strip of forestry plantation to the west side of the present road to Tunstead village, providing a screen to the proposed development on the eastern side.

Outside the proposed development area there is a range of 19th- and 20th-century sites. These include a number of grade II listed buildings (sites 46-49), including a school (site 50); three limekilns (sites 51-53); transportation related features such as a turnpike (site 54); and features related to the establishment of the London to Buxton Midland Railway line (sites 55-57). Finally, a site previously thought to be a burial mound, but more probably associated with recent agricultural practices may also date from this period (site 58).

5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES

5.1 Old Moor Quarry: Development Area

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 28th May 2008. Recording consisted of a n annotated plan and digital photography (**Illustration 11**). At the time of the walk-over survey, the quarry had already advanced into the most northerly fields of the area of investigation, having removed the cultural landscape down to bedrock (**plate 1**). The remainder of the area was observed to be largely under pasture, except for an isolated deciduous copse in the northwest (**plate 2**) and an area of immature deciduous plantation in the south (**plate 3**).

During the course of the walkover survey, a number of historic archaeological features were observed (**Illustration 11**). These consisted mainly of parliamentary enclosure walls of dry limestone construction and features associated with the mining of limestone and lead. A number of other features were also noted, in particular, the post-medieval limekiln which was also identified in the documentary stage of research (site 24). No further evidence was observed in relation to the previously discussed Romano-British pottery (site 1).

Dry stone walls of early 19th-century date continue to dominate the landscape providing a characteristic structure of sub-rectangular enclosed fields with entrance ways marked by stone gateposts (**plate 4**). Within this framework, enclosure walls were found to respect and preserve the former country lane which once led from the hamlet of Meadow to the villages of Tunstead and Wormhill to the north (**plate 5**). Overall dry stone walls were observed to be in a moderate to poor state of repair, with the walls in the south of the study area, fossilizing elements of medieval or early post-medieval strip fields, being little more than tumbled ruins (**plate 6**). In a number

of locations improvised field openings, created by removing short sections of walling were observed. These features were further marked by shallow erosion hollows (**plate 7**). In addition, the discovery of a rusting tractor-pulled harrow, located outside the western boundary of the quarry extension (**plate 8**), suggests the area has a history of 20th-century cultivation. Combined with the fact that a number of field walls have been removed towards the end of the last century, creating larger merged fields (as discussed in stage 1), evidence gathered from the walkover survey confirms a recent process of agricultural rationalization.

Mining and quarrying related features were observed throughout the study area in areas of pasture and woodland. Many of these were simple hollows and it is difficult to identify if they are small quarries or the filled in tops of mine shafts. However, examination of the features and their locations allows a qualified interpretation. The most numerous of this category of monument is probably associated with the quarrying of limestone for building purposes or for processing into agricultural lime. Such features were typically sub-circular to elliptical in shape with diameters between 5-20m and ranging between 0.25m-1.50m in depth generally with sloping profiles (sites 63-65, 67-75, 77-78, 80-89; **plates 9-12**). A number of these, particularly within the southern third of the study area, were filled in with modern building debris, agricultural waste and other rubbish including white goods, old car parts and animal remains (e.g. site 77; **plate 13**). In a few cases the hollows were seen to be cut by overlying dry stone enclosure walls, suggesting that such quarries pre-dated enclosure, although it is also likely that many were excavated as stone sources for wall construction (**plate 14**). The largest quarry, associated with the historically documented beehive limekiln, is located north of the copse of sycamore (site 24). Together these features represent the most striking area of earthworks within the development area (**plates 15-16**). The kiln, represented by a crescent shaped turf covered earthwork, measured approximately 8m in diameter and 1m above the surface, while the quarry was in the order of 20m in diameter and 2m deep, although much of this space was filled by modern rubbish.

While lead mining is not well represented from this area of the Peak District (Barnatt and Penny 2004), two probable sites associated with the prising of this mineral were observed during the survey. In close proximity to the eastern boundary of the development was a long linear series of pits and earth mounds approximately 70m in length, oriented east to west, suggesting the existence of mined lead rake (site 76; **plates 17-20**). Although the feature is first documented on the 1880 OS series, suggesting a post-enclosure date, the fact that a field wall abruptly cuts across it in a southeast direction (**plate 21**), at midpoint, suggests the rake was expended prior to enclosure. A second feature observed in the centre of a large enclosed field in the southern third of the development, also indicated by HER records, suggests the entrance to a possible lead shaft. Visible remains are evidenced by two limestone cobbles (possibly the remains of ginging), fast in the ground, but with the suggestion of a void beneath (site 79; **plate 22**).

In the northwest of the development area an enclosed linear copse of sycamore, oriented northwest-southeast, was observed. Appearing as a benign feature from a distance, closer examination indicated a range of evidence which suggests a more complex history. Within the copse and running along its axis a linear area of quarrying was discovered (site 67; **plates 23-24**). While possibly excavated for building stone (or for feeding the nearby kiln) a second possibility, judging by the fact that it is in reasonable alignment with the lead rake discussed above, is that it represents an extension of the rake. While spoil heaps from mining were not in evidence, such

features may have been exploited and thus destroyed by the nearby limekiln. By the early 19th-century, the quarry seems to have been enclosed and thus cut off from the surrounding pasture, except for the provision of a probable rabbit smoot (site 66; **plate 25**). The fact that ideograms of trees are already depicted within this space on the 1880 OS series (today evidenced by mature sycamores) suggests the area has been closed off and allowed to return to a natural state since enclosure in the early 19th century.

Other features observed in the course of the walkover survey included an enclosed dew pond (**plate 26**) immediately outside the western development boundary and a single incident of recent historic graffiti (site 90; **plate 27**) carved on a wooden post set in the area of plantation north of the hamlet of Meadow.

5.2 Old Moor Quarry, Existing Working Faces

This element of the survey was designed to establish whether the advancing faces of Old Moor Quarry exhibited any evidence of subsurface cavities which might prove useful as an index of the potential for archaeology bearing caves or fissures within the extension area. A number of caves are known from the surrounding area including Pools Cavern in Buxton, and most notably, a 'bone cave' discovered at Dove Holes Quarry at the turn of the 20th century (Dawkins 1903). Moreover, as documentary research has shown, prehistoric artefacts have also been found in relation to Tunstead Quarry, although it is impossible to assess whether these were found in buried cavities.

Old Moor Quarry is itself an extension of Tarmac's older Tunstead Quarry and began operations within the Peak District National Park in the early 1980s. The northern boundaries of the quarry have been largely worked out and a restoration programme is now being implemented, however, along its southern edge, the quarry continues to advance south along a frontage of approximately 500m and so the site visit was focused on this area. The working edge is divided into five vertical working faces or 'lifts', organized in descending order from A to E, with A representing the upper limestone stratigraphy and E representing the lowest level of excavation (**plate 28**). As Old Moor Quarry is an active quarry, the survey was restricted to examining the rock face from the relative safety of a crew jeep operated by Jason South, the Quarry Manager and Tony Middleton, the Blasting Chief (**plates 29-30**).

No significant cavities were viewed during the jeep tour of lifts A-E, although two caves and a number of fissures were noted outside the study area. While the limestone stratigraphy was more heavily jointed near the surface, exhibiting many horizontal and particularly vertical fractures, it was overwhelmingly massively bedded or homogenous. Nevertheless, a number of faults were pointed out by Tony Middleton in lifts B and D which are believed to have had a surface or near surface expression during the earlier history of quarry operations (**plates 31-32**). Both features were choked with sediment, a greyish silt or clay. Assuming that such features were ever open to the surface, given the narrowness of their physical proportions, it is deemed unlikely that they functioned as significant sediment traps for archaeological or environmental remains.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL

Archaeological preservation within the proposal area consists principally of a range of historic agricultural and industrial features. The sole preserved feature located

through documentary research is the above mentioned post-medieval limekiln and associated quarry. In addition, although in moderate to poor condition, considerable parliamentary enclosure boundaries and associated features continues to provide the landscape with a characteristic structure. Other preserved features in the development area include shallow limestone quarries, a single worked lead rake and the entrance to a possible lead mining shaft.

Historic map evidence suggests very little change to the landscape after parliamentary enclosure, and no other structures or features, apart from modern water and feed troughs, are visible within the development area. The potential 'forest wall' evident on the 1675 map of open fields, which is roughly aligned with the western boundary of the proposed development close to the edge of Great Rocks Dale, was not observed on the walkover survey. If this feature did exist, any evidence has likely been erased by subsequent agricultural activity. The presence of an abandoned 20th - century harrow suggests that at least part of the extension has been under cultivation, meaning that near surface archaeology in these areas may well be disturbed. In areas outside the plough zone the existence of any buried archaeology can be expected to be in a reasonably good state of preservation since little sub-surface impact has occurred since post-medieval and later historic periods of enclosure. The number of prehistoric artefacts found within 1km of the search area indicates a **moderate** potential for the recovery of similar remains, with the potential for significant later deposits considered to be **low**.

Although documentary research and the walkover survey indicated only a narrow range of archaeological resources, they say little about potentially deeply buried archaeology, particularly remains trapped inside karstic voids, such as caves and fissures. Two recent studies on limestone caves and cave sediments in the region (Davies et al 2004; Holderness et al 2006) have highlighted the potential of such features to contain archaeology and related palaeoenvironmental evidence. In fact, a number of limestone caverns have been exposed in the area by late 19th- and early 20th century industrial scale quarrying operations: at Dove Holes north of Buxton (Dawson 1904), at Windy Knoll Quarry (Dawson 1875) and at Treak Cliff Quarry near Castleton (Armstrong 1926). Although sources are vague, Tunstead Quarry may also have exposed deeply buried archaeology. According to one account from 1930, a quarryman is believed to have 'found a bronze spearhead, of Middle Bronze Age date' (Hart 1976, 5), very likely that presently held by Buxton Museum. Although possibly discovered while 'barring' overburden, the find may also have derived from a style of prehistoric cave burial well documented in the region (Chamberlain and Williams 1999).

To assess the potential of archaeological caves and fissures the previously discussed quarry face survey along the southern face of Old Moor Quarry was undertaken. While a number of faults were observed, the overall homogenous character of the worked 'lifts' suggests little potential for buried near-surface cavities within the development area and therefore overall probability of deeply buried archaeology is considered to be **low**. However, deeply buried mining features related to the worked lead rake observed in the walkover survey could survive.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The desk based assessment indicates that the proposal area is located within an area dominated by post-medieval and parliamentary enclosure. Numerous prehistoric artefacts have been recorded within 1km of the site, however, documentary research

and a walkover survey have indicated that apart from agricultural realignments and mining/quarrying activity of post-medieval and 19th-century date, there is no superficial evidence of other outstanding features. At least part of the study area is believed to have been cultivated in the 20th century, meaning that any subsurface archaeology in these areas may well be disturbed. However, if areas of virgin ground survive, the existence of archaeological remains can be expected to be in a reasonably good state of preservation, although overall potential is considered to be low to moderate. In addition, a site visit to inspect the active faces of Old Moor Quarry revealed no indication of caves or fissures and a low potential for deeply buried archaeology within the development area, although features related to mining within this context may survive.

8 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For assistance with sources the author would like to thank Gill Stroud of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record office, Sarah Whiteley of the Peak District National Park Authority and Martha Lawrence of Buxton Museum. For support with archival research, Rowan May of ARCUS is also acknowledged.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

References

Armstrong, L. 1926. A Sepulchral Cave at Tray Cliff, Castleton, Derbyshire. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 53: 123-131.

Barnatt, J. and Penny, R. 2004. *The Lead Legacy: The Prospects for the Peak District's Lead Mining Heritage*. Peak District National Park Authority in partnership with English Heritage and English Nature.

Barnatt, J. and Smith, K. 2004. *Peak District Landscapes Through Time*. Batsford and English Heritage: London.

Chamberlain, A.T. & Williams, J.P. 1999. A Gazetteer of English Caves, Fissures and Rock Shelters Containing Human Remains. Revised Version June 2001. *Capra 1* available at <<http://capra.group.shef.ac.uk/1/caves.html>>

Davies, G., Badcock, A., Mills, N. and Smith, B. 2004. *Creswell Crags Limestone Heritage Area Management Action Plan*. Unpublished ARCUS report no 719b.1.

Dawkins, W.B. 1903. On the Discovery of an Ossiferous Cavern of Pliocene Age at Doveholes, Buxton (Derbyshire). *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 59: 105–129.

Dawkins, W.B. 1875. The Mammalia Found at Windy Knoll. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, 31: 246-255.

Hart, C.R. 1981. *North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey*. North Derbyshire

Archaeological Trust: Chesterfield.

Hart, C. 1976. *Archaeological Survey of Wormhill: A Peakland Parish under Threat*. North Derbyshire Archaeological Committee.

Holderness, H., Davies, G., Chamberlain, A.T., and Donahue, R. 2006. A Conservation Audit of Archaeological Cave Resources in the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales. *Capra 7* available at <<http://capra.group.shef.ac.uk/7/743Research.pdf>>

Hunter, A.L. 1974. *Wormhill Wakes: The Story and Legend of a Village*. Published pamphlet.

Historic Maps

1675 map showing common land (Derbyshire Record Office [DRO] D504/45/1)

1803 Wormhill enclosure plan (DRO D1372/PZ1)

1849 Wormhill tithe map and schedule (DRO D2360/DL/138 a, b)

1880 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet.

1898 OS 6 inch: 1 mile map sheet.

1921 OS 1: 2500 map sheet

1955 OS 1: 10560 map sheet.

1972 OS 1: 2500 map sheet.

Aerial Photographs

1980 190-204 (Peak District Park Authority)

1980 190-239 (Peak District Park Authority)

1980 190-240 (Peak District Park Authority)

1974 285 70/424 (Peak District Park Authority)

11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Site locations shown on **Illustration 2**.

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
1	A Romano-British potsherd, in much weathered red-brown sandy paste, was recovered from a field c.1977. No further evidence of pottery or other surface finds were noted during the walkover survey, June 2008.	SK 113 732	15649
2	Mesolithic microlith found in 2005, now in Buxton Museum. Precise location of find spot is unknown.	SK 110 740	15937
3	Two Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes found in or before 1976. Precise location of find spot is unknown.	SK 1165 7410	15639
4	Tanged arrowhead picked up by schoolboy from ploughed field in December 1975.	SK 1235 7445	15640
5	Later Neolithic/ Bronze Age chert core found in ploughed field	SK 1255 7410	15627
6	Undated flint blade with retouch on one edge found in or before 1976.	SK 1110 7440	15631
7	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age brown chert blade found in cattle poaching at gateway in or before 1976.	SK 1087 7405	15637
8	Early Bronze Age flanged axe found during surface stripping between central lane works and Tunstead Quarry in or before 1977.	SK 1090 7295	15675
9	Bronze Age Looped socketed spearhead found in 1930, now in Buxton Museum. Precise location of findspot is unknown.	SK 10 73	15930
10	Round edged platform terraced into slope, possibly a Neolithic hut similar to Northumbrian examples.	SK 1149 7458	15664
11	Cow Low round barrow, opened by T. Bateman in 1846. The mound was crossed by field walls to north and south. Primary crouched skeleton (female) beneath large flat stone, resting on a layer of burnt bones. Bone pin, part of dog's skull and horse's teeth from this layer. Mass of bones of at least 5 individuals lay above primary. Above this, a small cist containing a crouched female skeleton and 2 jet necklaces. A hexagonal cist above this contained 2 crouched skeletons, jammed in, one above the other. The lower one was accompanied by a food vessel of type 3(II). The cremation was scattered above the latter cist. Near the surface was an intrusive Anglian burial (HER 6504).	SK 1027 7297	6503
12	Field enclosures showing as banks seen from half a mile away in low light.	SK 1149 7440	15665
13	Triangular platform on the edge of Flag Dale. There is a blocked path gate to the north. Site is noted on card as SK1118 7410 but sketch plot at coordinates given adjacent.	SK 1159 7408	15668
14	Chee Tor Bronze Age round cairn. A low mound, with a dished interior and a maximum rim height of 0.3m. It is sited on the crest of the Chee Tor ridge, and has several trees growing on its rim and interior, and also appears to have had stone removed over all but the rim, probably when the adjacent plantation wall was built. The site has all the appearances of a small but badly robbed barrow, but the possibility that it is a quarried natural knoll cannot be fully discounted.	SK 1245 7329	1713

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
15	Circular earthwork 56ft in diameter crossed by a field boundary. There are stones apparent through the grass covered bank. The area is sited prominently above Flag Dale. A smaller bank extends 20 yards to the east.	SK 1149 7398	15670
16	Chee Tor Romano-British settlement and field system excavated between 1979 and 1982 and in 1988. Visible components include clustered and ovoid buildings and building platform earthworks, walls and banks, lynchets, gateways, terraces, possible trackways and rectilinear, irregular and sub-circular enclosures. The dating evidence comes from the excavations of Harry Lane between 1979 and 1982 and Wildgoose's excavations in 1988, geophysical evidence from 1998 and a metric survey in 1990.	SK 126 732	1704
17	Cow Low, Romano-British settlement. Area 15ha. A large complex site on a shelf and valley slope above the River Wye. The site is a classic example of a Romano-British settlement with 'celtic' fields, with a central nucleus of houses or crofts and small enclosures surrounded by more regular fields. Flat and beehive querns have been recorded from this site, suggesting a possible origin for this settlement in the late Iron Age.	SK 102 728	6502
18	Roman coin. No further details.	SK 122 745	15925
19	An Anglian secondary inhumation in a Bronze Age Round Barrow (SMR 6503). A decayed skeleton accompanied by two 7 th -century gold pins, a glass bead, cloth bound wooden box with brass pins and fittings, a green-glass palm-cup, bone and ivory objects and a necklace of silver and glass.	SK 1027 7297	6504
20	Grade II* listed church. The 13 th -century chapel underwent rebuilding and enlargement in 1864 with transepts added in 1904-10. It is constructed of coursed rubble limestone with gritstone dressings and some tufa to tower.	SK 1244 7418	15682
21	Grade II listed medieval cross, now a sundial base dated 1670.	SK 1244 7416	15651
22	Possible medieval township boundary to the west side of Wormhill. Banks are still visible behind the buildings along the main road.	SK 1223 7440	15605
23	Blackwell Corn Mill, location recently rediscovered by T. Heatherington. It is disused and is now virtually disappeared.	SK 1134 7268	1709
24	Old limekiln c.1540-1879. Out of use by 1880. Circular beehive limekiln, grassed over in the centre of the extraction area. Some slag visible in the base in April 1976, when the area was being tipped on. Observed during walkover survey, May 2008. Kiln represented by a crescent shaped and turf covered earthwork. No slag visible at base – turf covered. The quarry to the west the kiln continues to be used as a rubbish tip.	SK 1113 7355	15663
25	Wormhill Hall. Grade II* listed small country house. Dated on rainwater heads '1697'. Irregular 'H' plan. Includes grade II listed early 18 th -century two-storey range attached and to the north-west of the hall, possibly accommodation for domestic servants. Also grade II listed mid-18 th -century gate piers and boundary walling, stables and cottage.	SK 12467408	15653
26	South facing 16 th - to 17 th -century building with gable to later road. Grade II listed. The building was probably the old manor house and subsequently became known as Old Hall Farm. Barns to west and north-west, The latter probably 18 th -century.	SK 1217 7454	15687

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
27	Chapelsteads Farmhouse, Grade II listed, dating from the mid-18 th century.	SK 1252 7397	15678
28	Grade II listed house and stables which either dates from the 17 th -century or the early 19 th -century. Possibly reused triangular lintel over stables showing date 1614. It is possible that it originally faced south, but was reversed when the village was enclosed. 'R.L. - 1819' on rainwater downspout.	SK 1229 7449	15686
29	Farmhouse, formerly a barn, Grade II listed, dating from the late 18 th century. The building is two storeys, with ten bays, with a central full-height cart entrance with quoined surround, and segmental arch.	SK 1237 7427	15684
30	Probable early 18 th -century and later farmhouse with stone slate roof and stone stacks. One coped gable. Derelict.	SK 1151 7295	15690
31	Early 18 th -century stone farmhouse with a stone slate roof and two brick stacks. Now apparently demolished.	SK 1225 7421	15697
32	Bateman's farm. Probably 17 th -century with 19 th -century alterations. Stone with stone slated roof and stone stacks. Recently modernised.	SK 1223 7434	15698
33	Grade II listed vicarage, dating from the late 18 th century with mid-19 th -century additions and alterations.	SK 1244 7422	15681
34	Post medieval stocks dating from c.1729, restored. Double stocks with a bench seat. Situated on a grass verge.	SK 1228 7428	15912
35	Moseley Farm, 18 th -century building, built of stone, with a stone slate roof and stone stack.	SK 1146 7292	15691
36	Site of an 18 th -century farmhouse, now apparently demolished.	SK 1140 7300	15692
37	Farmhouse, probably 17 th -century with 19 th -century alterations. Built of stone with stone slate roof and stone stacks.	SK 1156 7298	15693
38	Site of Lower Great Rocks, L-shaped 18 th -century and later farmhouse, built of stone, part plastered, with stone slate roof and stone stacks. Over the fireplace is the date VG 1731. No evidence of the farmhouse on modern maps.	SK 1040 7438	15672
39	Wooded area containing quarries with large lumps of slag.	SK 106 739	15661
40	Post medieval limekiln which has partially collapsed. Precise location of kiln is unknown as it is not recorded on the map at this site.	SK 1178 7226	1723
41	Two post medieval lime kilns side-by-side, draw tunnel visible with squared lintel. Furnace chamber partially rubble filled and overgrown. A limekiln is recorded at this site on the 1st edition OS map as an 'Old Limekiln', suggesting it had fallen into disuse by 1880	SK 1188 7238	1724
42	Evidence of Post Medieval lead mining below the north facing bluff in Hall Green Wood, compartment three. Linear arrangement of filled-in shafts along the line of the vein. Lead workings start adjacent to a limekiln and run below the scarp to the west-south-west beyond the boundary of Blackwell Hall Farm. The vein is narrow and the workings comprise of small, oval hollows in the vein top and small spoil heaps. There is an open shaft in the plantation. The majority of the tips were removed to the west when new field access was built here in recent years.	SK 1240 7246	1718
43	Sheepwash on the Blackwell side of the River Wye, downstream of the footbridge, and still used in the 1940s.	SK 12876 73446	1726

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
44	Post medieval to modern sheepwash used in the 1940s. Precise location of wash is unknown.	SK 1233 7346	15922
45	Undated lynchet or earthen bank forming two sides of a rectangular feature.	SK 1181 7364	15669
46	Hassop Farm, early 19 th -century farmhouse, Grade II listed. Cottage adjacent once used as a joinery shop producing, amongst other things, coffins.	SK 1230 7395	15679
47	Post office. Early 19 th -century plastered building with stone walls.	SK 1228 7420	15680
48	Formerly Bagshaw Arms Inn, early 19 th -century, colour washed stone with slated roof, rusticated quoins, end stone stack. Traces of road in paddock to front heading for lych-gate to church.	SK 1235 7430	15683
49	Glebe Farmhouse, 19 th -century farmhouse, built in stone, with a stone slate roof with stone stacks.	SK 1223 7437	15699
50	School, 19 th -century stone-built with gothic end windows and square framed lateral windows. A house is located northeast of the school and dates from the early 19 th century.	SK 1227 7445	15685
51	Late 19 th -and early 20 th -century OS maps mark an 'Old Limekiln' at this approximate site. Its description as such on the 1st ed. 25" map indicates that it had already gone out of use by c. 1880. Recent aerial photographs indicate earthworks at the site of the limekiln.	SK 10499 72815	6511
52	Late 19 th -century OS maps mark an 'Old Limekiln' and nearby small quarry at this approximate site. Its description as such on the 1st ed. 25" map indicates that it had already gone out of use by c. 1880. Recent aerial photographs indicate earthworks at the site of the limekiln.	SK 10182 72939	6512
53	Perpetual-type lime kiln in Hall Green Wood. Built of limestone and built into a north facing limestone bluff. The kiln is of common type, being of sub-circular shape with a central hollow where the kiln was fed and a hollow on the down slope side where burnt lime was removed. The site is somewhat ruined, with little surface indication of retaining stonework. The quarry is adjacent. The kiln was certainly already in existence by 1825, when the estate map of this date shows a boundary wall that respects the kiln and its quarry. The enclosure wall runs close to two sides of the quarry, suggesting that there were no plans for expansion of the latter and thus that it was abandoned by this date. It may be that this kiln predates two other nearby kilns which are of more advanced design and known to be of early 19 th century date.	SK 1246 7246	1716
54	The route from Buxton to Ashford-in-the-Water (west of Bakewell) was turnpiked in 1810. The Fairbank family of Sheffield contributed to the turnpiking of this route.	SK 12826 71501	99037
55	Railway tunnel, 1860-1866. Western tunnel entrance of blue brick and masonry. Access is prevented by iron doors. The tunnel is part of the Monsal Dale Trail.	SK 11975 72800	1721
56	Blackwell Mill railway halt: 19 th -century roofed stone railway station, used for railway employees. It is accepted as having been the smallest in the country.	SK 110 725	1727
57	Blackwell railway cutting on the Midland Railway, Buxton to London line. Constructed c.1860. It is unclear which cutting this record is referring to on the map, therefore both have been marked.	SK 1115 7260	1728

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
58	A low earthen mound, trenched c.1980 by members of the Hunter Archaeological Society without conclusive result. Originally thought to be a barrow but nothing was found to support this and a layer of burnt lime found argues strongly against this. It may be the result of far more recent agricultural activity.	SK 1262 7265	1707
	Buxton Museum finds		(Record no.)
56	Complete polished axe head made of tuff; slightly chipped and scratched. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		493
57	Complete polished axe head made of tuff; dented and chipped. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		530
58	Complete polished axe head made of tuff, epidotised (group VI, medium grain); scratched and chipped. Possibly found at Tunstead Quarry.		578
59	Aureus of Trajan: Laureate head of Trajan facing right reverse – Germania seated left on shields holding olive branch. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		987
60	Neolithic to Early Bronze age stone chisel made of light grey chert. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		1066
61	Late Bronze Age single-looped spear head. Found at great Rocks Dale Quarry. The presence of a single loop is very rare. Its light weight may suggest a forgery.		1545
62	Late Bronze Age socket axe (type VI Yorkshire): square mouth and section, two internal ribs, external decoration of three parallel ribs. Splayed curved cutting edge; beaded around mouth, with single horizontal rib below. Single loop on side. Remnant of label suggests it may have been found at Great Rocks Quarry.		2882
	Walkover Survey Finds		
63	Limestone quarry hollow, filled by stone blocks from a former enclosure wall.	SK 10794 73676	
64	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over.	SK 10922 73535	
65	2 limestone quarry hollows, each approximately 10m in diameter and 1 meter deep, grassed over.	SK 10894 73617	
66	Rabbit smoot; measuring 0.03m in height from lintel to ground surface and 0.01m wide. Located at western most edge of sycamore copse enclosure wall.		
67	Linear area of possible limestone quarrying, 70m in length, with at least two large quarried hollows. The area is enclosed and grown over with mature sycamore trees forming a copse.	SK 10971 73574	
68	Possible shallow quarried hollow.	SK 11092 73504	
69	3 limestone quarry hollows. Two measure 5m in diameter, with the third at 10m diameter.		
70	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 10m diameter, 0.5m deep, elliptical in shape.	SK11434 73612	
71	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 10m diameter, 0.5m deep.	SK 11438 73632	
72	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 5m diameter, 0.5m deep.	SK 11460 73620	

Site	Description	NGR	HER no.
73	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 10m diameter, 0.5m deep. Truncated on the west side by an enclosure wall and associated former lane which has been built up and over the hollow.	SK 11503 73616	
74	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 4m diameter, 1m deep.		
75	Large elliptical limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 20m length, 10m width, 1m deep.	SK 11572 73522	
76	Linear area of lead workings approximately 120m in length. This site is represented by a long linear irregular hollow, approximately 40m in length, followed by a linear area of mounds, interpreted as lead mining spoil, followed by a further area of quarrying and modern rubbish tipping approximately 20m in diameter.	Western edge: SK 11560 73482 Eastern edge: SK 11698 73494	
77	Limestone quarry hollow, filled with modern rubbish, measuring 9m diameter.	SK 11336 73282	
78	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 3m diameter, cut by enclosure wall.	SK 11405 73298	
79	Possible entrance to lead mining shaft. The site is defined by two earth fast limestone cobbles which seem to obscure a void below.	SK 11336 73368	
80	Limestone quarry hollow, filled by stone blocks from a former enclosure wall.	SK 11380 73273	
81	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over, measuring 10m diameter, 1m deep.	SK 11435 73262	
82	Large quarry hollow, filled with modern rubbish. Measuring 20m x 10m.	SK 11546 73277	
83	Large quarry hollow, filled with modern rubbish. Measuring 25m x 12 m.	SK 11582 73284	
84	Limestone quarry hollow, filled with modern rubbish.	SK 11399 73231	
85	Limestone quarry hollow, partly filled in with modern rubbish.	SK 1137073238	
86	Linear quarry, grassed over and tree covered, measuring 20m x 4m.	SK 11321 73101	
87	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over and tree covered, measuring 8m diameter, 0.75m deep.	SK 11402 73123	
88	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over and tree covered, measuring 10m x 4m, 0.5m deep. This feature is bound to the north by an enclosure wall which appears to be built up over exposed limestone head..	SK 11418 73156	
89	Limestone quarry hollow, grassed over and tree covered, measuring 5m diameter, 0.5m deep.	SK 11448 73150	
90	Graffiti carved into wooden post, probably late 20 th century.		

12 APPENDIX 2: LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

The Peak District National Park Local Plan (Adopted 2001), contains policies relating to the built heritage environment and archaeology, based on the guidelines set down in PPG 16. The relevant policies state:

LC15: Historic and cultural heritage sites and features

(a). When considering development proposals that could affect historic and cultural heritage sites and features, the following will be taken into account:

- i. their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;
- ii. the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their settings;
- iii. the need for the development to be on the site in question.

(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the preservation of any feature of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for public access and examination will be required wherever practicable, taking into account the importance of the site or feature.

LC16: Archaeological sites and features

(a) When considering development proposals that could affect archaeological sites or features, the following will be taken into account:

- i. their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;
- ii. the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their settings;
- iii. the need for the development to be on the site in question;
- iv. the need for an appropriate archaeological assessment of the nature and importance of the remains;

(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the following will be required:

- i. the implementation of an appropriate scheme for archaeological investigation prior to and during development;
- ii. wherever practicable, the preservation of any feature of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for future access and examination taking into account the importance of the site or feature.

Policy C10 also requires appropriate recording, safeguarding and enhancement of any features that are affected by development when it is permitted.

Policy LC5: Conservation Areas

(a) Applications for development in a Conservation Area, or for development that affects its setting or important views into or out of the area, should assess and clearly demonstrate how the existing character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be preserved and, where possible, enhanced. Outline applications for development will not be considered.

(b) Proposals for or involving demolition of existing buildings, walls or other structures which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance or historic interest of the

Conservation Area will not be permitted unless there is clear and convincing evidence that:

- i. the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;
- ii. the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;
(iii) the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;
- iii. all possible efforts have been made to continue the present use or find compatible alternative uses for the building, including putting the building on the market and seeking advice from relevant authorities and agencies;
- iv. the demolition is to remove an unsightly or otherwise inappropriate modern addition to the building.

(c) Where such demolition is acceptable, a record of the current building or structure may be required. Plans for re-use of an area where demolition is proposed must be agreed and a contract for redevelopment signed before the demolition is carried out.

13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES