

# Old Moor Quarry, Wormhill, Derbyshire

National Grid Reference: SK 11251 73445

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
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## 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	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 19 <sup>th</sup> century date. Cartographic evidence and aerial photos indicate that these boundaries have fossilised elements of earlier medieval and post-medieval strip fields. Known archaeological finds are restricted to a Romano-British pot sherd, a circular beehive limekiln of post-medieval date and an undated lynchet apparently forming two sides of a square or rectangle. Other minor features are suggestive of historic quarrying for limestone and lead mining. This area does not appear to have been extensively impacted by past land use and may thus retain the potential for the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits.	
Project dates	February-March 2008	
Previous/future work	Yes	
Monument type and period	Enclosed field system (post-medieval), Lynchet (post-medieval), Limekiln (post-medieval)	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Romano-British pot sherd, post-medieval limekiln and an undated lynchet forming two sides of a square or rectangle.	
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	1177.1(1)	
Author	Jeff Oliver	
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## **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 stage of a two stage assessment; the first stage has included both documentary and cartographic research, while the second stage will involve a walkover survey.*

*The land is located within an area primarily characterised by fields enclosed by dry stone walls of early nineteenth century date. Cartographic evidence and aerial photos indicates that these boundaries have fossilised elements of earlier medieval and post-medieval strip fields. Known archaeological finds are restricted to a Romano-British pot sherd and a circular beehive limekiln of post-medieval date. Other minor features are suggestive of historic quarrying for limestone and lead mining. This area does not appear to have been extensively impacted by past land use and may thus 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. This desk-based component is the first stage of a two stage assessment for the development; the second stage will involve a walk-over survey of the site. Research for this project has been conducted by 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, and to assess the potential for the survival of subsurface archaeological features.

### 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 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 north-west 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 metal work 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, shed light on the surrounding 1km search area. According to a 7<sup>th</sup>-century document known as the Tribal Hideage, the Peak District was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 56). It is very likely that a high status Anglian inhumation (site 19) found in the above mentioned the 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 passed 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 1997, 93).

Archaeological features from this period include the 13<sup>th</sup>-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 (**Illustration 4**) showing common land, 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 1997, 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 post-medieval sites lying outside of the development area include a collection of grade II listed limestone buildings of 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-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 18<sup>th</sup>-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). Agriculture 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 19<sup>th</sup> century and first three quarters of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 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, chapter 2.9). Other 'pockmark' like features suggest minor episodes of quarrying, although they may also be of earlier post-medieval date.

More recent changes to the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL

Archaeological preservation within the proposal area consists of single Roman pot sherd and a post-medieval limekiln. In addition, considerable post-medieval and parliamentary enclosure continues to provide the landscape with a characteristic structure. Other features, including lead workings and quarrying sites, are ephemeral.

Historic map evidence suggests very little change to the landscape after parliamentary enclosure, and no other structures or features are visible within the development area. A possible exception to this is the '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. Later maps give no mention to this feature, and it may have been incorporated into later periods of enclosure. Walkover survey undertaken in the second stage of the assessment will determine whether this feature exists. As little sub-surface impact has occurred since post-medieval and later historic periods of enclosure, the existence of any buried archaeology can be expected to be in a reasonably good state of preservation. However, given the apparently limited history of cultural interventions, overall probability is considered to be **low**.

While cartographic sources and aerial photos suggest 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 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-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).

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The desk based assessment indicates that the proposal area is located within an area dominated by post-medieval and later historic dry stone enclosures. Historic map evidence and aerial photos suggest that apart from the above mentioned agricultural realignments and ephemeral industrial sites, there is little evidence of other outstanding features. Given the relatively light impact of these changes to subsurface deposits, any archaeology surviving beneath the surface can be expected to be in a

reasonable state of preservation. While surface indicators would suggest that the potential for shallow sub-surface archaeology is limited, the proposed walkover survey could help to resolve this. An examination of the quarry face and geological information associated with the quarry will also clarify the potential for limestone cavities.

## 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.

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### **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)

1898 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet.

1899 OS 6 inch: 1 mile map sheet.

1921 OS 1: 2500 map sheet

1955 OS 1: 10500 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 no.	Description	NGR	HER no.
1	A Romano-British potsherd, in much weathered red-brown sandy paste, was recovered from a field c.1977.	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 no.	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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> -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.	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 <sup>th</sup> -century two-storey range attached and to the north-west of the hall, possibly accommodation for domestic servants. Also grade II listed mid-18 <sup>th</sup> -century gate piers and boundary walling, stables and cottage.	SK 12467408	15653
26	South facing 16 <sup>th</sup> - to 17 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century.	SK 1217 7454	15687
27	Chapelsteads Farmhouse, Grade II listed, dating from the mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century.	SK 1252 7397	15678

Site no.	Description	NGR	HER no.
28	Grade II listed house and stables which either dates from the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century or the early 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> 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	Probably early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century and later farmhouse with stone slate roof and stone stacks. One coped gable. Derelict.	SK 1151 7295	15690
31	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century with 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> century with mid-19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century building, built of stone, with a stone slate roof and stone stack.	SK 1146 7292	15691
36	Site of an 18 <sup>th</sup> -century farmhouse, now apparently demolished.	SK 1140 7300	15692
37	Farmhouse, probably 17 <sup>th</sup> -century with 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -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
44	Post medieval to modern sheepwash used in the 1940s. Precise location of wash is unknown.	SK 1233 7346	15922

Site no.	Description	NGR	HER no.
45	Undated lynchet or earthen bank forming two sides of a rectangular feature.	SK 1181 7364	15669
46	Hassop Farm, early 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century plastered building with stone walls.	SK 1228 7420	15680
48	Formerly Bagshaw Arms Inn, early 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century farmhouse, built in stone, with a stone slate roof with stone stacks.	SK 1223 7437	15699
50	School, 19 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -century.	SK 1227 7445	15685
51	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -and early 20 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -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 <sup>th</sup> -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 no.	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
	<b>Buxton Museum finds</b>		<b>Record no.</b>
	Complete polished axe head made of tuff; slightly chipped and scratched. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		493
	Complete polished axe head made of tuff; dented and chipped. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		530
	Complete polished axe head made of tuff, epidotised (group VI, medium grain); scratched and chipped. Possibly found at Tunstead Quarry.		578
	Aureus of Trajan: Laureate head of Trajan facing right reverse – Germania seated left on shields holding olive branch. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		987
	Neolithic to Early Bronze age stone chisel made of light grey chert. Found at Tunstead Quarry.		1066
	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
	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

## 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