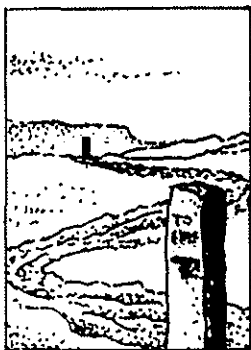
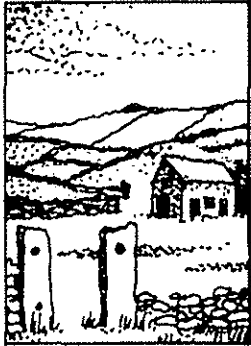


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Rev 1



Kinder Park Hall
(National Trust
High Peak Estate)
Hayfield
Derbyshire

Archaeological Survey

1999



Bill Bevan
Survey Archaeologist

Archaeology Service
PEAK
DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

AC/S

**KINDER AND PARK HALL
(NATIONAL TRUST HIGH PEAK ESTATE),
HAYFIELD, DERBYSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1999

BILL BEVAN

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The following archaeological report is the result of a field survey of the farm or land undertaken by a Peak District National Park Authority survey archaeologist. It is divided into nine major parts to allow easy access to different aspects of the information.

The Summary describes changes in land use over time and notes the main archaeological features.

Use this section for a brief overview of the survey area as an archaeological landscape.

The Introduction describes when the survey was conducted, for whom, its scale and scope.

Use this section for brief details of the date of survey and other technical details.

Part 1 is a concise description of the types and the date of archaeological features identified and also describes the field boundaries.

Use this section for an overview of the archaeological features within the survey area and an outline of the field boundaries.

Part 2 describes the character of the land and also discusses changes in land use over time, based on the features identified on the ground and from basic documentary work.

Use this section for an outline of the development through time of the survey area as an archaeological landscape and for an assessment of the archaeological character of different parts of the area surveyed.

Part 3 comprises the maps, showing all of the archaeological features recognised by the survey.

Use this section to find out the locations of sites within the survey area.

Part 4 is the catalogue, listing all the archaeological features discovered by the survey.

Use this section for a detailed description and an interpretation of each feature.

Part 5 is an assessment of the relative importance of the features surveyed.

Use this section as a guide to the importance of individual archaeological features in the survey area.

Part 6 is an outline guide to managing the archaeological features.

Use this section for general suggestions on how archaeology can be managed in the landscape without undue interference with usual land management practices.

Part 7 is a glossary.

Use this section for definitions of archaeological terms used in the report.

Part 8 is a bibliography of documents consulted in the writing of this report.

Use this section if more background or detailed information on the types of site found within the survey area is required.

In the Appendices is a description of all the archive material produced in conjunction with the survey, where it is kept, and a note of how the survey information was recorded.

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**KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRUST HIGH PEAK ESTATE),
HAYFIELD, DERBYSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1999

BILL BEVAN

SUMMARY

The archaeological survey of this area was carried out between August and October 1999 for the National Trust, the owner. A total of 164 archaeological features were identified, an increase of 140 features compared to those previously known and recorded in the Derbyshire County and National Trust Sites and Monuments Records. 27 features are of national or regional importance, including 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 Listed Buildings.

The earliest features are findspots of stone tools dating to the Mesolithic period, Kinder being an important locale for the understanding of Mesolithic landscapes. Other Prehistoric features include Neolithic/Bronze Age stone tools and pottery (feature 51), a burial barrow, a possible barrow and a settlement site which are isolated from each other. During the Medieval period the survey area was within the Royal Forest of the Peak and parts may have been within the monastic estates of Merivale and/or Basingwerk abbeys, while Park Hall may have been the location of Hayfield Park. The Hayfield to Edale packhorse route and Edale Cross are features which survive from the Medieval period.

Kinder Head and South Head farmsteads, much of the improved inbye land, and millstone/grindstone quarries at Cluther Rocks were in existence by 1640 and may all have Medieval origins. The Post-Medieval landscape is characterised by dispersed farmsteads within enclosed inbye. Further upslope are valley-side intakes, then on the lower moorland shelves large blocks of enclosed moorland, some of which have been semi-improved, while beyond this is open moorland. The moorland was originally common land but was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1836. It was used for grazing, stone quarrying, peat cutting, grouse shooting and recreational walking.

**KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRUST HIGH PEAK ESTATE),
HAYFIELD, DERBYSHIRE**

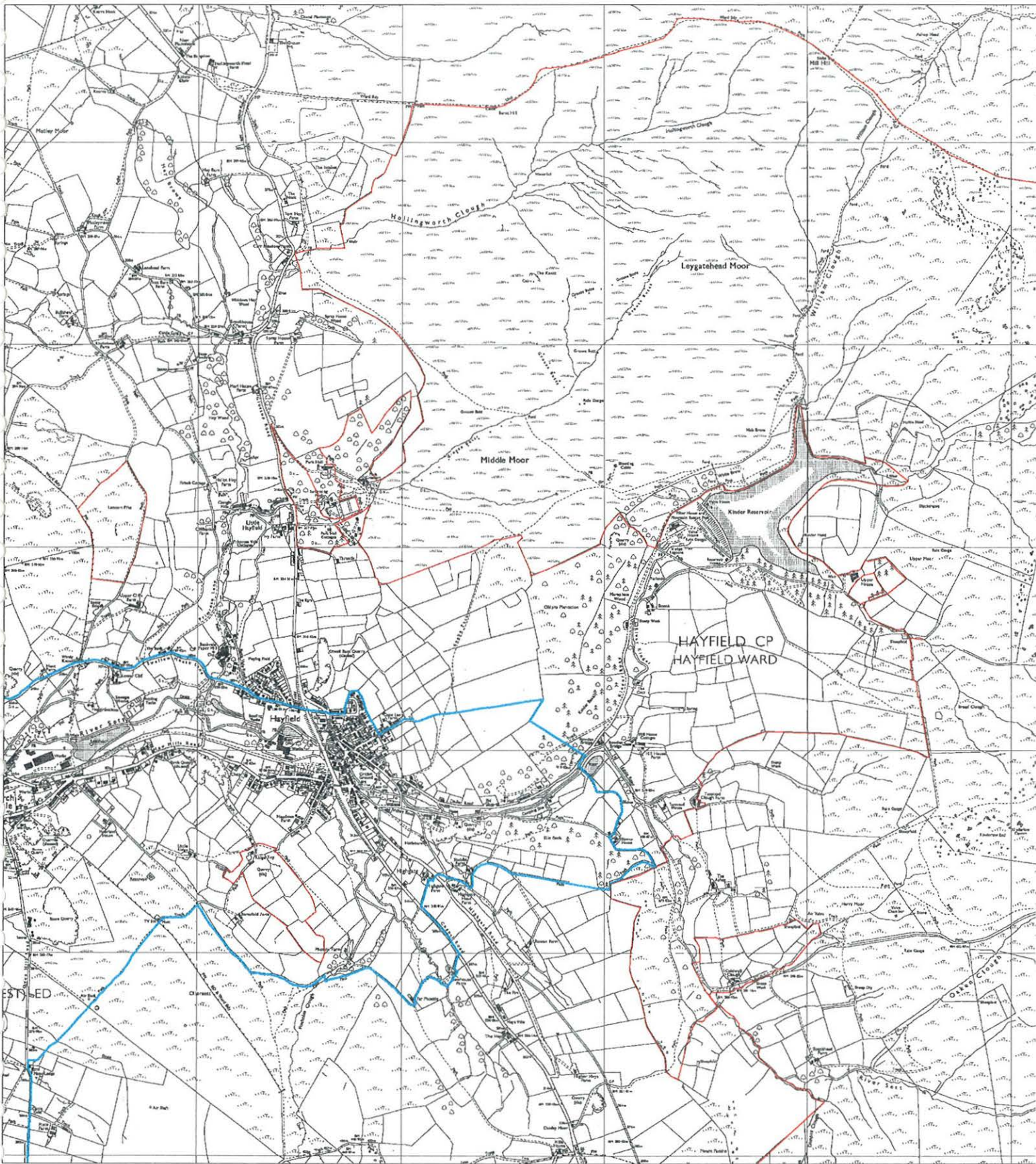
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1999


INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey of this area was carried out between August and October 1999 for the National Trust, the owner. The survey area comprised one large block of land comprising open moorland on the western flanks of the Kinder massif, three areas of valley-bottom inbye and valley-side intake land in the Kinder and Sett valleys associated with The Ashes and South Head farmsteads, and Park Hall situated on the eastern-side of a valley to the north of Hayfield village. In addition there were also two small isolated groups of inbye/intake fields at Lantern Pike and Ridge Top, both of which are ridges situated above the Sett Valley immediately to the west of Hayfield village (Illustration 1). To the west lies the remainder of the National Trust's High Peak Estate which has had archaeological surveys recently completed (Barnatt 1993; Bevan 1998).

The survey comprised a systematic walk-over search of the farmland and discoveries were sketch-plotted on Ordnance Survey base maps, at 1:2500 for enclosed inbye/intake land and 1:10,000 for open or semi-improved enclosed moorland (the Peak District National Park Authority's Phase 1 survey standard). Time did not allow an extensive archive search to be undertaken and this report should not be taken as a history of the farmland, but one that largely concentrates on the identified archaeology.

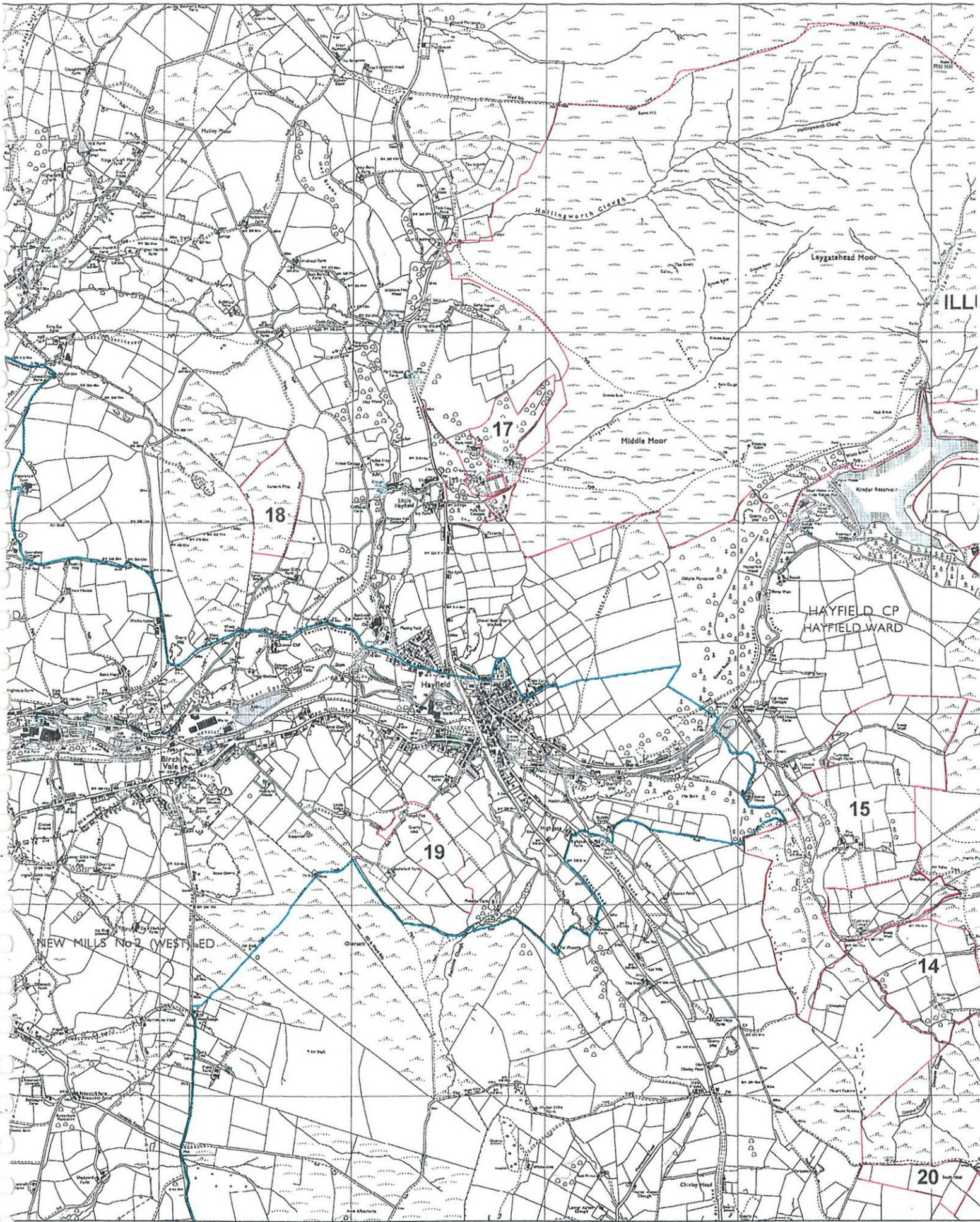
The glossary (Part 7) contains archaeological terms, and their meanings, used in the text.



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KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRU

Illustration 1. Boundary of 1999 Archaeological Survey shown in red. National Park Boundary shown in blue.



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Illustration 2. Location of Illustration Nos. 11-20

KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRU)

PART 1

KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The survey identified 164 archaeological features in 1999. Of these, 18 had been recorded previously in the Derbyshire County Sites and Monuments Record (Derbys. SMR), though 3 have been rejected as not being antiquities (see Table 1).

22 features had been recorded on the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR), though 3 have been rejected as not being antiquities (see Table 1). 16 of these were recorded on both the Derbyshire and the NT SMRs, 2 of these being rejects.

This represents a total increase in known archaeological features of 140 as a result of the survey.

27 features are of national or regional importance (see Table 2) and 2 are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (features 46, 64). 133 features are considered as of local importance. In addition 4 features are recorded in the Derbyshire or NT SMRs but have been rejected as a result of this present survey.

Of the above, 9 features are groups of standing buildings (features 61, 71, 79, 82, 101, 108, 140, 146, 154) 2 of which are designated as a Listed Building (features 101, 140).

13 of the features are the findspots of artefacts (features 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33, 51, 77), rather than physical structures.

FEATURE NUMBER	DERBYS SMR NUMBER	NT SMR NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
STRUCTURES			
1	7510	60568	Millstone/Grindstone Quarries
2	-	60658	Moorland Buildings
24	-	60693	Aircraft Wreckage
32	-	60694	Shooting Cabin
45	-	60659	Enclosure with Building
46	7513	60569	Kinderlow Round Barrow
53	-	60656	Sheepfold
64	5003	60573	Edale Cross
140	7352	-	Park Crescent
148	-	60580	Hayfield Park
154	-	60651	South Ridge Farmstead
157	-	60650	Quarry
FINDSPOTS			
5	7501	60751	<i>Findspot of Bronze Age Flint Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead</i>
6	8248	60667	<i>Findspot of Mesolithic Flint Implement</i>
13	8238	60583	<i>Findspot of Mesolithic Flint and Chert Implements and Waste Flakes</i>
15	7512	60576	<i>Findspot of Mesolithic Flint and Chert</i>
17	7516	60577	<i>Findspot of Mesolithic Flint Implements and Flakes</i>
22	7529	60685	<i>Findspot of Undated Flint Implement</i>
23	7518	60579	<i>Findspot of Neolithic Flint Arrowhead</i>
26	7526	60581	<i>Findspot of Undated Flint Flake</i>
27	7528	60582	<i>Findspot of Mesolithic Flints</i>
33	7527	60575	<i>Findspot of Undated Flints</i>
51	5004	60572	<i>Findspot of Neolithic/Bronze Age Pottery</i>
REJECTED			
11	7519	60578	Reputed Site of Mill Hill Round Barrow
12	8239	60706	Reputed Site of Ashop Head Round Barrow
52	5006	-	Alleged Rock Art (not an antiquity)

Table 1. Features Recorded in the Derbyshire County and National Trust Sites and Monuments Records

Features of National and Regional Importance

The nationally or regionally important archaeological features that survive on the estate are of a variety of dates.

There are a number of Prehistoric sites which occur as findspots of stone tools or pottery on the moorland. The majority of these are of Mesolithic stone tools (features 6, 13, 15, 17, 27), Kinder Scout being recognised as one of the nationally important landscapes for the identification of Mesolithic inhabitation and land-use. There are also Neolithic/Bronze Age stone tools (features 5, 23) and pottery (feature 51). Potential early features that survive as

earthworks are Kinder Low burial barrow (feature 46), The Ashes possible barrow (feature 115) and a settlement site (feature 105) which are isolated from each other. Within the improved inbye, Post-Medieval agricultural activity may have destroyed the surface evidence for other pre-Medieval structures.

The remaining nationally or regionally important features all date from the Post-Medieval period. These include the extensive quarry workings and associated buildings for the production of millstones and grindstones (features 1, 2/b), the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63), the associated Edale Cross (feature 64), and a range of agricultural and settlement features (features 79, 101, 125, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 140, 154). Most of these probably have Medieval origins, with the exception of feature 125 (Hollin Head Farmstead) which was built between 1640 and 1714.

Features of Local Importance

The majority of archaeological features of local importance within the survey area are of Post-Medieval date, though some may have Medieval origins. Most are features associated with agriculture or the use of the moorland: buildings (feature 3, 7, 32, 59, 61, 71, 82, 106, 108, 116, 146), isolated boundaries (features 8, 9, 48, 54, 73, 84, 85, 88, 89, 97, 99, 103, 114, 121, 122, 123, 128, 129, 158, 160, 161), enclosures (features 45), sheepfolds/washes (features 53, 58, 60, 62, 66, 93), inscribed/worked gateposts/rocks (features 65, 75, 76, 119), revetments (features 80), quarries (features 41, 94, 95, 104, 127, 130, 141, 142, 150, 155, 157, 163), peat cuts (feature 4, 29, 36, 49, 56), drains (features 16, 55, 83, 87, 96, 126), grouse-shooting butts (features 28, 40, 42, 47) and cairns (features 50, 110, 111). There is also the possible location of a Medieval park (feature 148), aircraft wreckage (feature 24) and a variety of miscellaneous or unidentifiable features (features 20, 21, 30, 92, 124, 143, 147, 149). There are Post-Medieval tracks which link settlements, fields and moorland (features 18, 19, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 57, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 81, 86, 91, 98, 102, 107, 112, 113, 117, 118, 120, 136, 137, 138, 144, 145, 151, 152, 156, 159), and associated bridges (features 90) and guideposts (feature 25). There are also the findspots of worked and unworked flint (features 14, 26, 33, 77).

Field Boundaries

Field boundaries are very much a part of the archaeological landscape but are not easily listed in a catalogue because of their large number and variety. Individually, they may seem to be of limited archaeological value, but together they are of crucial importance in understanding the development of the farmland. The current field boundaries, even those which have been abandoned and are now ruinous, are included in the catalogue of sites given below grouped into morphologically distinct field systems (features 10, 68, 78, 100, 135, 139, 153, 162, 164). They are also on the field boundaries plan (Illustration 3) where a distinction is made between those boundaries which are in current use and those which are ruined and which appear to have been abandoned, or where they are far from stockproof without supplementary fencing. In addition there may also be other boundaries, termed here as relict, which have been subsequently removed where footings or individual shrubs indicate that these were either walls or hedges.

Because of the archaeological importance of field boundaries in the landscape they are described, briefly, below.

The majority of current boundaries on the estate are drystone walls, and there are also a small number of hedges – most of which appear to be recent plantings. The walls are of similar construction and use the local gritstone. They are all roughly coursed, using naturally square blocks, and topped with coping stones.

There is a great deal of wall furniture built into the boundaries. Most common are stone gate posts and sheep throughs. Most of the gate posts are roughly or un-shaped gritstone pillars. However there are some gate posts which have either been dressed or inscribed with initials and these are listed in the catalogue of archaeological features (features 65, 76, 119). Other features include water run-off holes and a single square niche midway up a wall near to Ashes Farm.

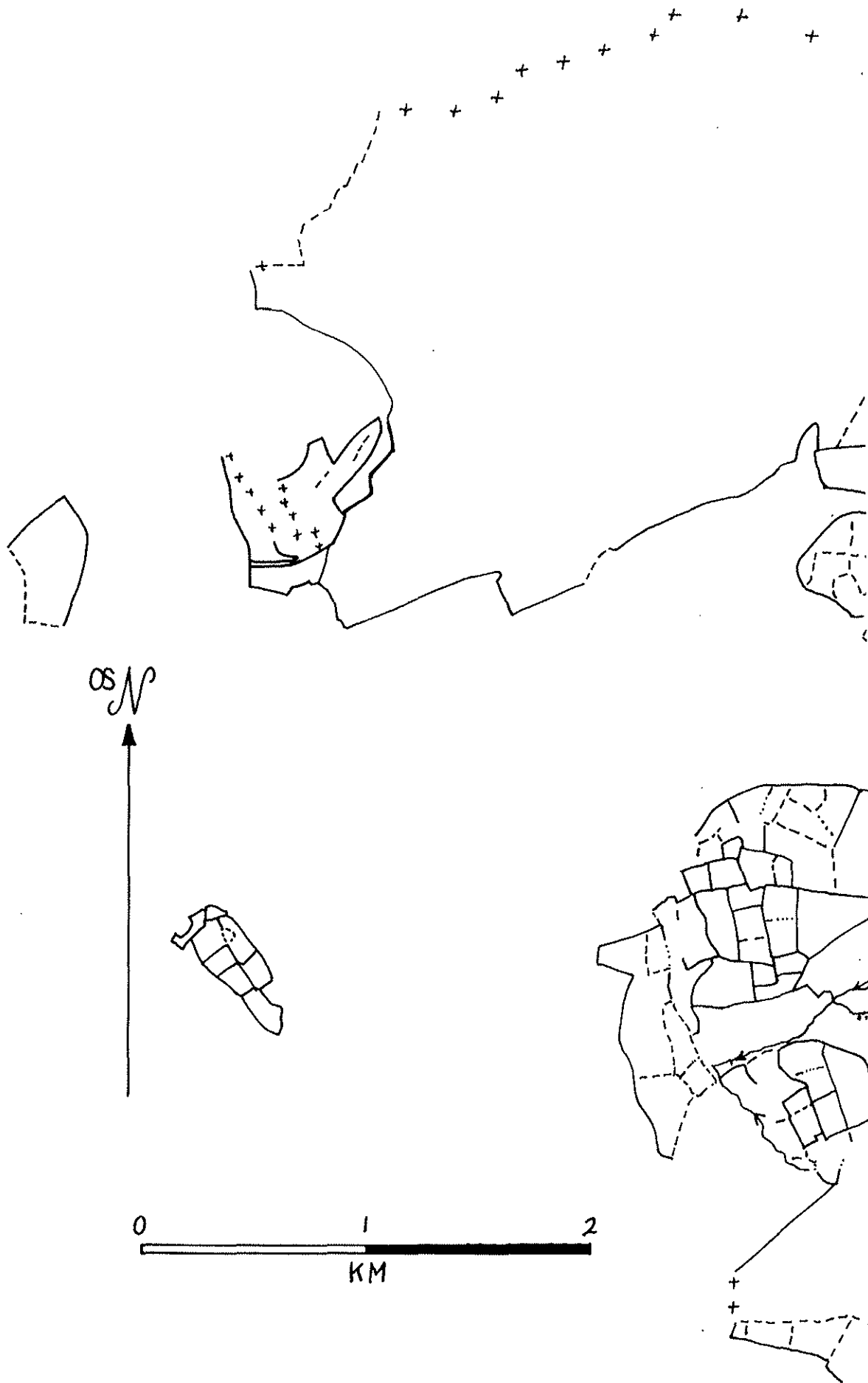
The existing field boundaries are the result of a sequence of enclosure dating from before the mid-19th century. For those areas covered by the 1640 plans the structure of the field systems were created by this date, probably originating in the Medieval period, though the plans do not depict the detail of the individual fields. This development through time is discussed in Part 2. Since the 19th century there has been no major new enclosure except for the addition of new boundaries to infill larger, earlier fields. Conversely, some boundaries have been removed in recent times to accommodate modern agricultural practices. Walls are constantly being repaired and sometimes rebuilt: consequently, in any field wall the most recent reconstruction work may well have been in this century, even though the line of the boundary may be much older. Often their footings, and other features such as wall furniture, date back to the original construction of the boundary.

Artefacts

The catalogue of Archaeological Features (Part 4) includes archaeological artefacts found previously in the area and recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. These are all Prehistoric stone tools and pottery (features 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33, 51, 77).

Kinder Scout is recognised as one of the nationally important locations for the identification of Mesolithic inhabitation because of the density and nature of stone tools which have been made across it over a number of years. Such tools represent the vast majority of evidence for Mesolithic land use and occupation in Britain.

All objects found in the soil tell us something about past use of the land, but it must be remembered that they mostly have been chance finds, or are known because operations such as ploughing or building have disturbed the soil and hence allowed finds to be made. It should not be assumed that artefacts are restricted to the known findspots; it may well be that further buried objects are common in quantities in other parts of the area and that scattered objects are likely to exist over the area as a whole. There is also the potential for the foundations of associated structures to survive within the peat or underlying mineralised soil.



PART 2

KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE: CHANGES IN LAND USE THROUGH TIME

Archaeology is the study of how humans have used and changed the landscape in the past. This is not restricted to obvious archaeological monuments, such as prehistoric burial barrows, ancient hillforts, churches and castles. It also includes many other forms of human activity which have taken place across the land through time and which survive above or below ground to the present day, whether 5,000 or 50 years old. This archaeological record includes the relics left by farmers, labourers, miners and quarryworkers, which are just as important as those built by the Church and landed gentry.

To help to identify changing land use through time, post-survey searches of published works, archival documents and maps have been undertaken. These have included a search of the previously-published archaeological literature, as well as unpublished material in the SMR and in the Peak District National Park Authority archaeological archive. Relevant texts are listed in the bibliography (Part 8).

A series of large-scale maps was also consulted to assist the dating of boundaries and other features. Those used were the 1640 plans of the wastes and commons of Hayfield (Hibbarte & Bartin 1640), the Hayfield tithe award plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps of 1880. These provide established key dates, that allow the development of boundaries and buildings to be assessed. Less-detailed maps, the Ordnance Survey 1-inch map of c. 1840, were sometimes found to be useful additional sources.

The maps enable the broad development of the enclosed landscape to be plotted for the area surveyed, from the mid-17th century onwards, and for projections back into the Medieval period to be made.

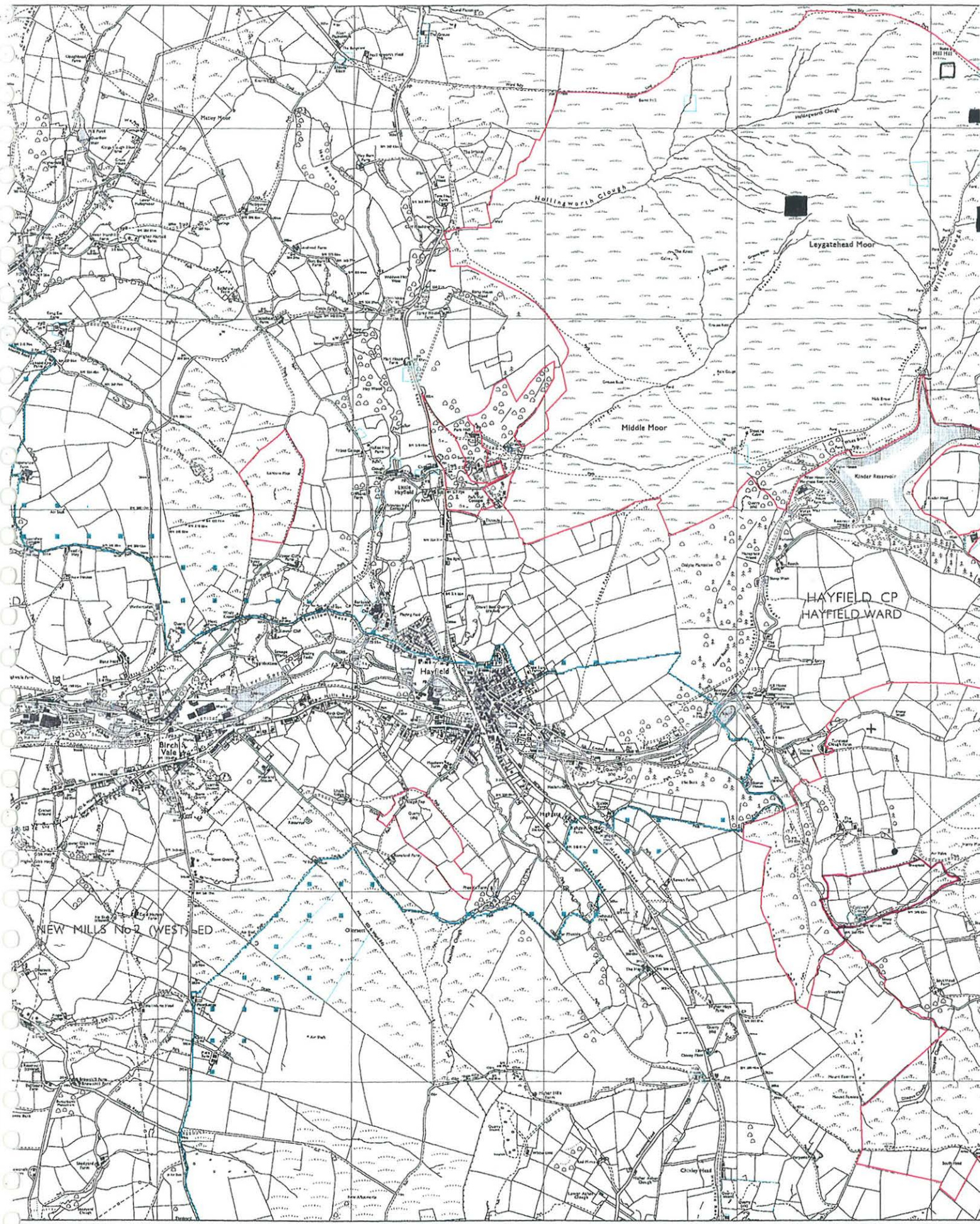
When looking at the development of the landscape, it should be noted that the level to which archaeological features survive is related to how long they have been subjected to subsequent human activity in the landscape. Older features are far less likely to survive than those which are more recent because the land is constantly being used and altered. Consequently, a lack of surviving archaeological remains from earlier periods does not necessarily mean that the area was little used but only that later farming is likely to have obliterated the surface evidence.

The Archaeology of the Dark Peak

For a general overview of the archaeology of the Peak District, and one that gives the interpretative background, a good starting point is the recently published English Heritage guide to the archaeological landscapes of the region (Barnatt and Smith 1997). For a more summarised introduction see the introductory sections to each period in *Upper Derwent Archaeological Survey 1994-1997* (Bevan 1998). More detailed articles are often published in the annual Derbyshire Archaeological Journal which is available in major libraries and provided to members of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

The Character of the land around Kinder and Park Hall

The rivers Sett and Kinder both originate high up on the Kinder massif. They become progressively larger as they cut deep into the surrounding Millstone Grit to form steep-sided valleys fed by tributary cloughs. The Kinder feeds into the Sett at Bowden Bridge which continues westwards to join the River Goyt at New Mills. Soils are thin and in places on the



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Illustration 4. Prehistoric & romano-British Sites:

- Mesolithic Artefact Findspots
 - ▣ Iron Age/Roman Quern Stone
- Other Prehistoric Artefact Findspots
 - + Possible Prehistoric/Romano-British Settlement

KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRUST)

upper valley-sides and moorlands the underlying gritstone outcrops as edges and boulder-fields such as Kinder Low and Cluther Rocks. The two valleys have narrow bottoms where deeper soils lie. The numerous cloughs create a highly cleaved and undulating landscape on the higher moorland and upper reaches of the valleys. The survey area is dominated by the western flanks of the Kinder massif (which includes Kinder Scout, Upper Moor, Leygatehead Moor and Middle Moor), most of which is higher than 300 metres above Ordnance Datum (A.O.D.) and reaches 633 metres A.O.D. at Kinder Low.

Pollen analyses from various locations in the southern Pennines show that at the end of the last glaciation, approximately 10,000 years ago, vegetation in this general area comprised a mosaic of Late-glacial and montane species, such as dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), juniper (*Juniperus*), thrift (*Armeria maritima*) and buttercup (*Thalictrum*) growing on a thin humic soil (Tallis 1964a, 1991). This was replaced during the Mesolithic (early to mid-Flandrian period approximately 10,000 to 4,000 years ago) by an influx of other species which produced a more altitudinally-banded vegetation spectrum. Valley-bottom woodland was dominated by alder (*Alnus*), lime (*Tilia*) and possibly ash (*Fraxinus*), valley-side woodland dominated by pine (*Pinus*), oak (*Quercus*) and elm (*Ulmus*), with woodland on the upper valley-sides and lower moorland plateau dominated by birch (*Betula*), hazel (*Corylus*) and willow (*Salix*). High moorland situated above approximately 500 metres A.O.D. would have been a mix of birch and hazel scrub, and montane plant species (Tallis and Switsur 1990; Tallis 1991). This spectrum was 'upwardly mobile' with lowland species encroaching higher in altitude but with a relatively static upper treeline developing above which juniper and dwarf birch were the main tree species.

On flatter ground above circa 400 metres A.O.D. blanket peat replaced this post-glacial vegetation during the later Mesolithic (mid-Flandrian period approximately 8,000 and 4,000 years ago) (Tallis 1964a, 1964b, 1991). At the beginning of this period the extent of peat was negligible while at the end it was almost as widespread as it is today (Tallis 1991). During the relatively dry climate of the earlier Mesolithic (early-Flandrian approximately 10,000 to 8,000 years ago) peat formation began in water-collecting basins with large catchments. From about 7,500 years ago peat began to spread outwards from these basins during wetter conditions. Numerous tree stumps and fallen trunks have been preserved in this peat and can be discovered where peat has been eroded down to its basal layers. Peat has also been found on the bottom of Derwent Valley (Farey 1811-1813), though its lowland extent (presumably restricted) and formation processes are unknown. Peat formation continued to between 3,000 and 2,000 years ago.

Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupation

Mesolithic

The earliest evidence for human inhabitation of the area dates to the period called the Mesolithic by archaeologists (Illustration 4; see Glossary, Part 7). This immediately post-dates the last Ice Age and approximately covers 8,000 to 4,000 years BC. Evidence for this period comprises numerous flint and chert tools and waste from their production which have been found in eroding peat on the moorland and in the cloughs (features 6, 13, 15, 17, 27). Kinder Scout is a nationally important landscape for the study of the Mesolithic because of the number of such finds which have been made here and the extensive analysis of pollen cores which provide data to interpret the area's environmental history for the past 10,000 years (Tallis 1964a, 1964b, 1991; Tallis and Switsur 1990). However, because structures built during this period were comparatively ephemeral and due to a lack of archaeological excavations, finds of stone artefacts are the only evidence we currently have for this period within the survey area.

The scatters of Mesolithic lithics show that the moorlands of the area were occupied during that period. This contrasts greatly with the valleys where Mesolithic activity has not yet been identified. However, this is probably only due to the lack of fieldwalking in the areas of inbye

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION No: 5

TITLE:
PREHISTORIC BURIAL
BARROWS

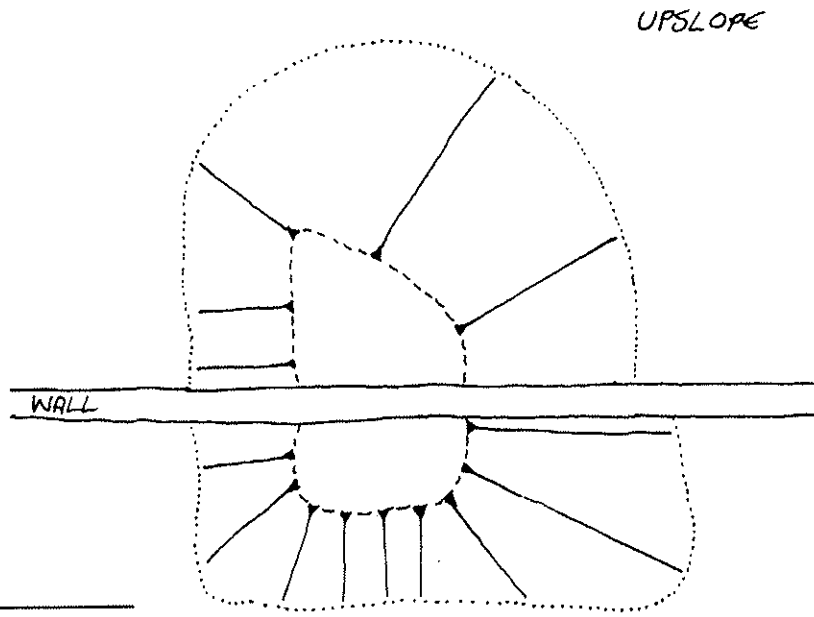
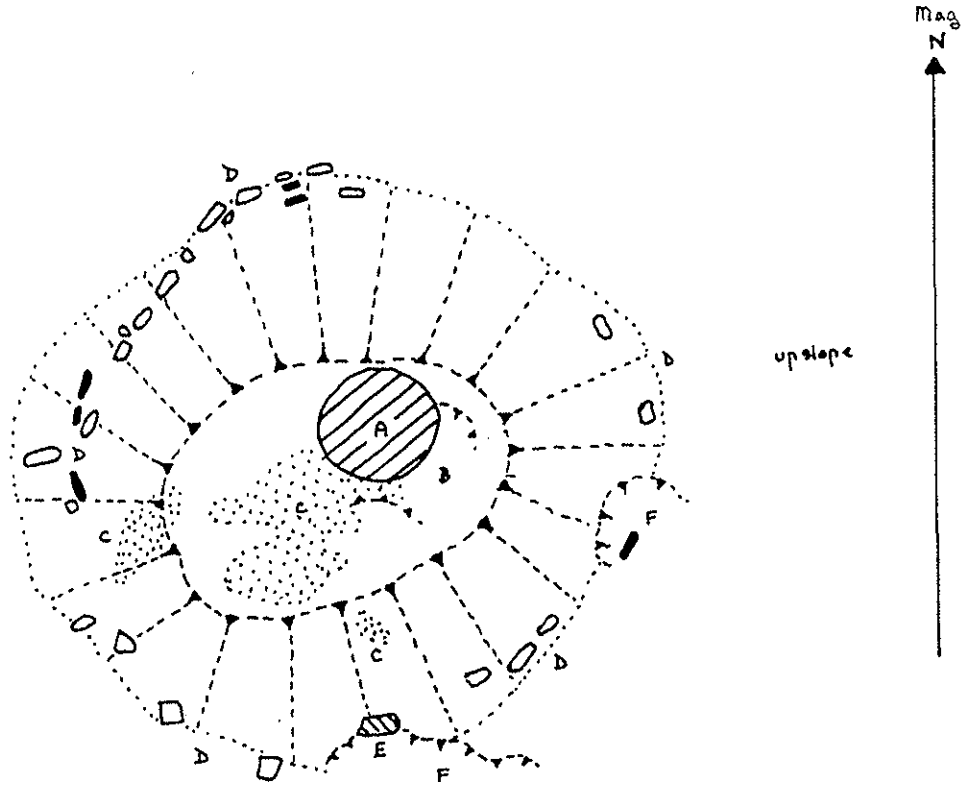
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OCT. 1999

DRAWING DATE: 9/3/2000
DRAFTSPERSON: JWB/WJB

KEY
Above: Kinder Low burial barrow (feature 46)
A: Modern cairn, B: Slight cairn, C: Erosion
caused by superficial robbing, D: Kerb,
E: Possible earthfast boulder, F: Peat erosion
Below: The Ashes possible burial barrow
(feature 115)



NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310



which have been ploughed. In areas with extensive fieldwalking of exposed soil in valleys, such as within the reservoirs of the Upper Derwent and Ashop valleys, finds of Mesolithic artefacts are extensive (Bevan 1998).

At present we know little of how people in the Mesolithic occupied their landscape, except that they were probably mobile and travelled as extended families following a seasonal round taking in a variety of topographical locations to allow access to different food resources. Settlement at any one location is therefore likely to have been temporary. It is unknown whether all settlements would be where all of the family were based or whether there were others occupied by selected members of the community on overnight (and longer) food procuring expeditions or other specialised occasions requiring distance from the family base at that time. The majority of the upland sites could represent the locations where food was processed in the open, or where temporary camps were occupied in the summer or during short-term hunting trips. Such movement across the landscape would have been based on a complex set of rights negotiated between different families and communities, perhaps invoking the activities of ancestors or memory to justify the occupation of specific locations at certain times. For the majority of the year it is likely that different families came into relatively little contact with each other, perhaps seeing other groups while hunting or coming across the remains of previous occupation. At times more formal meetings would occur where rights to the use of and movement over the landscape could be negotiated, reinforced or challenged.

Pollen samples suggest that during the Mesolithic period the vegetation of the area altered with upland woodland and post-glacial plant species decreasing while blanket peat spread extensively. It is thought that human activity during the Mesolithic, in tandem with the onset of a wetter climate approximately 7,500 to 7,000 years ago, is responsible for altering the vegetation of the area and contributing to peat formation (Tallis 1991). Peat was able to spread on the higher moorlands but would have been halted by woodland, especially the denser forest below about 500 metres, unless there were other pressures acting to diminish the tree cover. Repeated burning of vegetation and ground cover is suggested by the concentrated finds of carbon and charcoal in virtually every palaeoecological sample contemporary with the Mesolithic (Jacobi, Tallis and Mellars 1976). While it is impossible to distinguish between anthropogenic and natural fires this coincidence of charcoal, Mesolithic occupation and vegetational change is unlikely to be accidental. Forest management, burning vegetation to produce clearings, is recorded as a common practice of modern hunter-gather communities. Clearings can attract large game animals, such as deer, to more abundant vegetation and therefore facilitate hunting. While forest clearance was a sustainable strategy in lowland areas where woodland regenerated easily, this was not so in uplands such as the Dark Peak (Barnatt and Smith 1997). Such areas have high rainfall and once the tree cover is broken the nutrients in the soil are washed down the profile and eventually trapped under a hard iron-rich layer that forms under these conditions. The open areas eventually become waterlogged due to decreased transpiration of water, facilitating peat formation.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

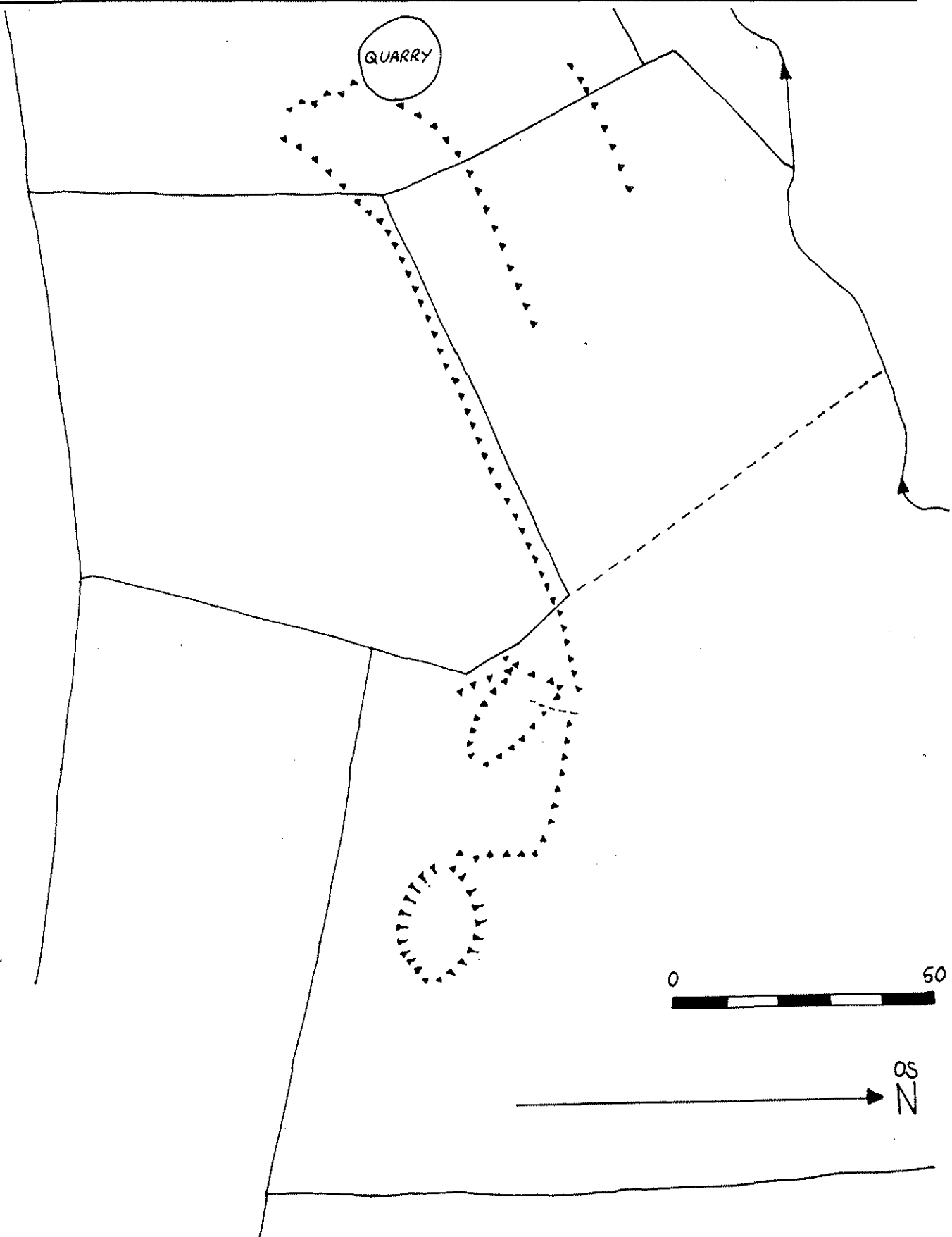
The earliest human-built structures to survive to the present within the survey area date to the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age, approximately 2500 to 1500 BC. During this period one definite and one possible burial barrow was built at Kinder Low (feature 46) and to the south of The Ashes (feature 115) (Illustration 5). Barrows of this type were built to bury the dead in the Peak District and the rest of Britain during prehistory and the early Medieval period.

The barrows make the locations of the burial(s) prominent features in the immediate landscape. However, from a distance the barrows would not be greatly visible in themselves though the locations they are built on are, near the crest of a ridge near Kinder Low and a false crest on the upper valley-side respectively. The deliberate and careful selection of

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION No: 6
TITLE:
TUNSTEAD CLOUGH
SETTLEMENT SITE
FIELDWORK DATE: AUG. –
OCT. 1999
DRAWING DATE: 9/3/2000
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB

KEY
▼▼▼▼ Earthwork
— Field Wall
---- Ruined Field Wall

PEAK DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310



these topographical sites makes the burial places of the dead, and from some locations the barrows themselves, highly visible from some of the surrounding area. Barrows such as these have been interpreted as helping to remind the living of their ancestry, of their kinship with their community and of their association with a geographic location.

The place-name element "Low ", as in Kinder Low, takes the second part of its name from the Anglo-Saxon *hlaw* meaning mound or hill (sometimes a burial mound) (Cameron 1959) a common landscape feature name in the Peak District.

Also securely dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age are sherds of pottery (feature 51) and flint tools (features 5, 23) which have been found eroding out of peat on the Kinder massif.

Other features which are possibly Prehistoric in date are the possible rock carving found on a boulder amongst Cluther Rocks (feature 75) and a settlement site/field system (feature 105). The carving is similar to Neolithic/Bronze Age rock art found elsewhere in the region (Barnatt and Reeder 1982). However, it is not definite that this formation is human-made. It may have been created by erosion, with either the boulder in this position or potentially previously in a horizontal position. The settlement comprises two oval platforms and associated boundary lynchets (Illustration 6). The platforms probably held buildings, either round buildings smaller than the overall platform size or oval/sub-rectangular buildings fitting closer to the size of the platforms. Round buildings are almost ubiquitous during the Bronze and Iron Ages in Britain and continued in use during the first two centuries of the Romano-British period (Cunliffe, 1991; Hingley 1989). During the second century AD rectangular and oval buildings began to be built also (Hingley 1989). In the Peak District, Prehistoric round buildings have been round at Mam Tor and on the Eastern Moors, while Romano-British round, oval and rectangular buildings have been identified at Roystone Grange and elsewhere (Barnatt and Smith 1997; Bevan forthcoming; Hart 1981). Other possible dates for the settlement could be early or late Medieval.

Iron Age to Romano-British

As well as the possible Romano-British date for the settlement discussed above (feature 105), the only other evidence for possible activity during the Romano-British period within the survey is the find of a corn-grinding quernstone, which could alternately be Iron Age, at Cluther Rocks (feature 1).

Hayfield parish in the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods

Pre-Conquest

During the Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval periods, the region may have been part of the domain belonging to a semi-autonomous group known as the *Pecsaetna* (The "Dwellers of the Peak") who were recorded in the 7th century AD (Roffe 1986). However, the exact borders of this group are unknown and it is unclear whether they would have incorporated the survey area. By the 11th century the region was part of a wapentake, a land administration area, called Hamenstan which was divided into four great estates centred on Bakewell, Hope, Ashbourne and Wirksworth. These had been held directly by the Crown but some may have been granted to lords, or thanes, by 1066. The area covered by the modern parish of Hayfield probably fell within the administrative area of Hope, and was probably still held by the King (ibid.). Twenty years later, the *Domesday* survey of 1086 records Hayfield and Kinder by name as parts of the, then Norman, King's own landholding (Morgan 1978).

Royal Forest of the Peak

After the Conquest the survey area formed part of the north-western extremes of the Royal Forest of the Peak, an area of land granted by William I to William Peveril in 1068. A Forest was an area of land reserved for hunting deer and other game and usually controlled by the

Crown, though some nobles also had their own private forests. While William Peveril held the land of the Peak Forest, the deer were the property of the king. The boundaries of the Forest were set forth in 1286 as encompassing:

'the south at the new place of the Goyt, and thence by the river Goyt as far as the river Etherow; and so by the river Etherow to Langley Croft at Longdenhead; thence by a certain footpath to the head of Derwent; and from the head of Derwent to a place called Mythomstede Bridge; and from Mythom Bridge to the river Bradwell; and from the river Bradwell as far as a certain place called Hucklow; and from the Hucklow to the great dell of Hazelbache; and from that dell as far as Little Hucklow; and from Hucklow to the brook of Tideswell, and so to the river Wye; and from the Wye ascending up to Buxton, and so on to the new place of Goyt.'

(Kerry 1893)

The term 'Forest' does not necessarily imply the existence of woodland and much of the Forest was not. Forests were formalised as royal hunting reserves by the Norman Kings (Anderson and Shimwell 1981, Cox 1905, Kerry 1893). The term 'Forest' and the related laws appear to be Norman imports (Rackham 1986). While the English kings and nobles did hunt, landowners exercised the sporting rights on their own land, with or without regard for tenanted land rather than setting aside designated areas where deer and other game were allowed to roam freely and given protection from 'poaching' (in reality hunting which was not Crown-regulated).

Peak Forest was therefore largely a moorland waste, with settlement and agricultural land in valleys and on the limestone plateau, with extensive tree cover existing only in some of the valleys. The Forest courts were held at Bowden (Chapel en le Frith), Tideswell and Castleton/Hope. Peveril Castle was the administrative centre and the Foresters' Chamber was at Peak Forest. The Forest was managed through courts at which offences against Forest Law were judged, fines imposed and inquisitions held. These included courts which covered the whole of the Forest, known as eyres, and smaller courts for specific areas, known as swainmotes. Offences included trespass, poaching deer and other game, damaging woods, enclosing land and constructing buildings. Both the enclosing of land and erection of buildings was illegal under Forest Law without the agreement of the forest administrators (Cox 1905). The regularity of court meetings varied over time. Only three courts were held during the 13th century while they were held twice a year during the reign of Henry VIII, 1509-1547. A number of officers were appointed who managed the Forest, including Verderers who received details of offences, Foresters who were responsible for the venison and who 'arrested' offenders, Woodwardes who were responsible for trees, Agisters who collected money for pasture rights and Rangers who saw that the Law was observed.

Forest management in practice often differed from the Law and could actually be susceptible to greater landscape change than land outside Forests (Rackham 1986). While grubbing out woodlands, enclosing land or building settlements was forbidden by Law it was often condoned in practice in return for an annual payment known as a fine. The opportunities for new settlement and enclosure within Forests were greater than outside because of the lower densities of existing settlement in large areas of Forests and the use of Forest Law as a convenient mechanism for generating revenue for the Crown. Throughout the whole of the Forest, twenty-two cases of illegally creating enclosed cultivated land were recorded in 1216 and one-hundred and thirty-one cases of illegal building were recorded in 1251. In both types of cases the enclosures and the buildings were usually allowed to remain, with the people concerned being fined, having to pay annual fees per acre and their heirs double rent for the first year after inheriting the land. While the locations of the buildings and enclosures listed in these cases are unknown, some settlement and enclosure did occur in the Derwent and Woodlands valleys in the Medieval period (see below), possibly in addition to pre-Forest settlement.

During the reign of Elizabeth I disputes over the respective rights of deer and livestock intensified. Encroachment throughout the Forest led to the building of a wall in 1579 to demarcate and attempt preservation of the last remnants of the Royal Forest reserved for deer (Anderson and Shimwell 1981). This area is equivalent with that of the present Peak Forest parish (anon. 1639). The remainder of the Forest, including Hayfield parish was still under Forest Law where deer were allowed to compete with livestock. This untenable position was resolved in 1674 when the Forest was finally disafforested.

Monastic Estate

As well as being within the Royal Forest, part of the survey area was reputedly part of a monastic estate during the Medieval period. Basingwerk Abbey had lands to the north and Merivale Abbey lands to the east (Kirke 1925), while the Edale Cross (feature 64) is claimed to have been a boundary marker for Merivale's estate (Gee 1985). However, it is not completely certain how much of the survey area was within either landholding because no records are available to the present survey which delimitate their boundaries. It is possibly more likely that Merivale Abbey had land on Kinder and in the Sett Valley because it is documented that they had land as close as Chinley, while Basingwerk's estate was centred on Glossop and Charlesworth.

Edale Cross

The only identifiable medieval feature dated with any certainty in the survey area is the Edale, or Champion, Cross (feature 64). This is a gritstone cross standing 1.6 metres high, 0.49 metres wide across the arms and 0.29 metres wide across the base. It has chamfered edges, traces of Saxon-style knotwork on its front and a raised band below the cross-arms. The knotwork could suggest a pre-Conquest date for its erection, however the chamfered edges imply a post-Conquest date. It is possible that it was originally made in the early Medieval period and re-worked later on. It is also inscribed with initials followed by a date in the centre of the front of the cross-arms. The initials are either 'IG' or 'HG' and the date is '1610'. This is likely to be John Gell, a 17th century road surveyor (Tudor 1934). The cross is now partly enclosed within a three-sided dry-stone enclosure which is open to the adjacent Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63).

According to one commentator it was erected as a boundary marker for Basingwerk Abbey's estate in this area (Gee, 1985). However other interpretations are that it is the boundary marker for the parishes of Hope and Glossop (Tudor 1934) and the point where three wards of the Royal Forest of the Peak met – Longdendale, Ashop & Edale and the Champion country (Cox *quoted in* Tudor 1934; Dodd & Dodd 1980). The Champion was the term for good land which referred to the southern ward of the Royal forest. It may also be a guidestone for the adjacent Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63) which dates to at least the 13th century (Dodd & Dodd 1980).

The Development of Medieval and Post-Medieval Farming and Enclosure

Farmsteads

The Medieval landscape was occupied by a number of farmsteads dispersed along the valleys and on the lower shelves above these valleys, with the small nucleated settlement of Hayfield providing the parish centre. Within the survey area there are only two farmsteads which are recorded on the 1640 plans of the waste and commons of Hayfield – South Head and Kinder Head (features 79, 134). Both may have originated in the Medieval period, though their actual dates of foundation are at present unknown.

Hollin Head (feature 125) was founded between 1640 and 1714 (Cameron 1959; Hibbarte & Barton 1640), and The Ashes (feature 101) was built during the early 19th century (Listed Building 178/2/112). Both of these appear as infilling between existing farmsteads and used

existing fields rather than being associated with initial land clearance and enclosure. In addition, it is unclear whether South Ridge farmstead (feature 154) is depicted on the 1640 plan so when it was first settled is unknown. A farmstead is shown in this approximate location but this could be one of a number of nearby settlements.

Enclosure (Illustrations 7-8)

There is no overall plan or regular order to the field layout in the survey area, rather it is characterised by small, irregularly-shaped fields which compartmentalise the valley-bottoms and sides. Higher up on the lower fringes of the moorland larger blocks of moorland were enclosed but it was still common land. The overall structure of the inbye in the Sett Valley (feature 100) and at Ridge Top (feature 162), and intakes around Kinder Head (feature 135) and in Dimpus Clough (feature 68) was all in place by 1640. The 1640 map was drawn up to help settle a dispute over rights on and ownership of the wastes and commons. It concentrates on showing the parts reserved by the king and those of the tenants. However, the lack of detail makes it difficult to identify whether the present pattern of fields was complete by then, which it was by 1851. The irregular nature of the inbye fields suggest that they were cleared, enclosed and improved piecemeal over time by agreement between farmers and landlord.

Moorland south of Oaken Clough (part feature 78) and intakes at South Head (feature 164) were enclosed between 1640 and 1840 (Hibbarte & Barton 1640; Ordnance Survey 1840). In 1836 the remaining open moorland common was enclosed, or privatised, by Act of Parliament and apportioned to the neighbouring landowners. Walls that appear to have been built as a result of this Act are depicted on the enclosure plan of 1840 (anon.). They are those which enclose Oaken Clough (part feature 78) and Upper Moor (features 10, 139), and which run up the moorland north-east of Hollin Head (feature 9).

Woodlands

There are very few woodlands within the survey area. Apart from those at Park Hall, the remainder are either small, isolated, plantations or naturally regenerated clough and valley-side scrub. Park Hall was planted by 1840 (Ordnance Survey). The small plantations along clough and river sides within inbye land at The Ashes and South Head farmsteads have been there since at least 1851 (anon.) and probably longer but earlier maps do not include such detail. The other plantations within inbye land and to the east of Kinder Reservoir post-date 1880 (Ordnance Survey).








While no archaeological evidence survives, there were reputedly two main woodland industries in the valley (Gee 1985). Charcoal was produced at The Ashes (feature 101), hence the name, for use in gunpowder manufacture while alder was extracted along the Sett Valley for clog production. Unfortunately no dates or sources are attributed to these statements.

Commons

Until the Parliamentary Act of Enclosure passed in 1836 much of the moorland was common land upon which tenants had land-use rights. These mainly included livestock pasturing, peat cutting and stone working. The Act was responsible for privatising the commons and as a result only a small number of new boundaries were built (see above). Prior to this date much of the fringes of the common had already been physically enclosed and apparently taken into private use through agreement between landholders. During the 19th century two other activities, often in conflict with each other, became popular recreational uses of the moorland – grouse shooting and rambling. A number of moorland buildings (features 2/a, 3, 7, 32, 45, 61, 62, 71) provided shelter for this range of activities.

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION NO. 7
TITLE: BOUNDARY
CHANGES 1640 TO 1851
(HAYFIELD)
FIELDWORK DATE: AUG.-
OCT. 1999
DRAWING DATE: FEB. 2000
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
REF.

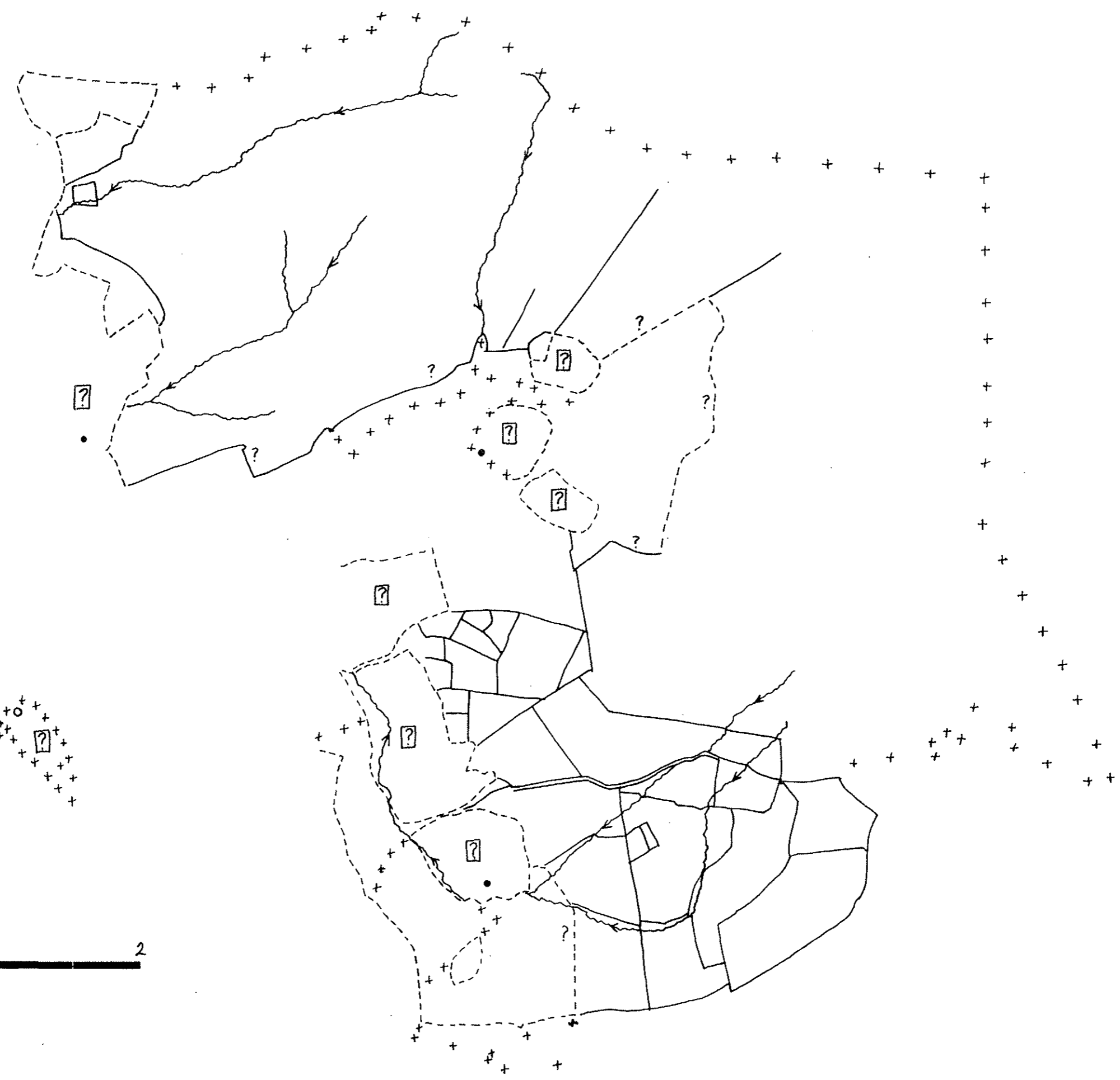
KEY

-  BOUNDARY SHOWN AS PRESENT IN 1640 & 1851
-  AREA OF FIELDS WITHOUT DETAIL DEPICTED IN 1640
-  BOUNDARY BUILT BETWEEN 1640 & 1851
-  LOWER CONFIDENCE IN INTERPRETATION OF 1640 MAPPING CONVENTIONS
-  BOUNDARY OF SURVEY AREA NOT DEPICTED IN 1640
-  FARMSTEAD PRESENT IN 1640
-  FARMSTEAD POSSIBLY PRESENT IN 1640

NB: THIS ONLY COVERS HAYFIELD PARISH WHICH WAS SURVEYD IN 1640 BY HIBBARTE & BARTON







NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310
Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org



PROJECT:
 KINDER AND PARK HALL
 ILLUSTRATION NO. 8
 TITLE: BOUNDARY
 CHANGES 1851 TO 1880
 (HAYFIELD), 1841 TO 1880
 (CHINLEY), 1839 TO 1880
 (EDALE)
 FIELDWORK DATE: AUG -
 OCT. 1999
 DRAWING DATE: FEB. 2000
 DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
 REF.

KEY

-  BOUNDARY SHOWN AS PRESENT IN DATE OF RESPECTIVE MID-19TH CENTURY MAP & 1880
-  BOUNDARY BUILT BETWEEN DATE OF RESPECTIVE MID-19TH CENTURY MAP & 1880
-  BOUNDARY REMOVED BETWEEN DATE OF RESPECTIVE MID-19TH CENTURY MAP & 1880
-  EDGE OF SURVEY AREA NOT DEFINED BY BOUNDARY

PEAK DISTRICT
 NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
 Archaeology Service
 Peak District National Park Authority
 Aldern House, Baslow Road
 Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
 Tel: 01629 816383
 Fax: 01629 816310
 Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org



Livestock Pasture

The moorlands were primarily used to pasture sheep, and some cattle on lower shelves and slopes. The many moorland boundaries would have aided the organisation of the pasture grounds and prevented cattle straying too high. Connected with sheep farming are a small number of dry-stone built sheepfolds and sheep-washes (features 53, 58, 60, 62, 66, 93). The sheep-washes are located in cloughs on the edge of the enclosed land, with the exception of one (feature 93).

Stone Working

Millstones, and possibly grindstones, were produced from the boulder field of Cluther Rocks (feature 1). Covering an extensive tract of open moorland to the north of Broad Clough is an area of quarrying which includes small quarry delves, abandoned domed and flat millstones and small shelters. The production of domed millstones started at least as early as the 14th century, reaching its peak in the 16th and 17th centuries and dying out by the 19th century (Radley 1964; Tucker 1985; Polak 1987). Prior to the 17th century many millstones were taken to the river port of Bawtry where merchants arranged the shipment to King's Lynn where there was a large February mart and large stocks of millstones were kept for year-round sale (Polak 1987). After the 17th century direct contact was made between the millstone makers and merchants at King's Lynn though the stones still appear to have been transported via Bawtry. It is unknown whether millstones were also sold direct to millowners. Production of millstones was under the control of the lord of the manor who could exploit the resource by leasing rights to make millstones or directly operate production under supervision of a steward. Millstone production was at its height between the late 16th and late 17th centuries when the importation of higher quality millstones from Cologne and northern France was disrupted due to political upheavals in northern Europe (Polak 1987). It is during this period that the millstone quarry-field is depicted on two maps, both dating to 1640 and seemingly one being a copy of the other, where it is referred to as Milne Stone Brook (Hibbarte & Barton 1640). This does not mean that this was the only period that the millstones were carved here, though the opportunistic exploitation of the gritstone during such a period would explain the presence of the quarries at this location.

Flat-edged and level, rather than domed, stones were used as either millstones or grindstones where the edge of the stone was the part of the stone to be used rather than the side (Radley 1964; Tucker 1985). Grindstones were manufactured primarily for use in the Sheffield cutlery industry, though would also have been used at farmsteads and blacksmiths for sharpening agricultural tools. The date of production of the grindstones is unknown, and probably occurred over a long time-span. The cutlery industry of Sheffield was at its height during the 19th century, however grindstone manufacture in the Peak District is recorded as early as 1637 (Radley 1964).

The Ordnance Survey of 1880 shows active and disused gravel extraction pits at two locations on Harry Moor (feature 41/a). By the time of Ordnance Survey of 1955 they are depicted as disused. The gravel was probably used in road construction and again shows the use of the geological resources of this area.

Peat Cutting

There are only a small number of definite archaeological remains of peat cutting in the survey area (features 29, 56). All of these cuts are defined by vertical edges and regular depressions cut into the peat. There are also some possible small peat cuts (features 4, 36, 49) and a number of extensive areas around the locations of the definite peat cuts where cutting has been interpreted from reputed vegetation and peat depth changes (Paul Ardron 1999). However, these height differences are not readily apparent though the full extent of peat cutting is likely to be much greater than that represented by the definite cuts themselves.

One of the edges of peat cuts on the plateau south of the River Sett (feature 56) defines one side of a wide, flat-bottomed ditch running downslope. It has a dry-stone wall built along the centre of it and the other side of the ditch is outside of the survey area. This feature is a drain and also acts as the parish boundary.

Bringing the peat down from the cuts was predominantly achieved on the backs of wooden sleds. These were led or ridden down to farmsteads via sledways gouged into the sloping valley-sides (features 34, 57). These can help to identify which peat cuts were used by which settlements. Peat cuts on Middle Moor (feature 29) were used by Hayfield village, those on west of Brown Knoll (feature 56) with farmsteads to the south and those to the east of Dimpus Clough (feature 56) with South Head farmstead (feature 79). Many of the other trackways leading on to the moors which would have been used for various purposes may have also been used by sleds or in the case of terraced trackways as carts.

For domestic fuel use, peat was most likely stored and dried at the farmstead. No likely peat storage huts or drying platforms have been identified on the moors. In the Peak District, peat was also used for fuelling lime kilns, boiling holly bark to produce bird lime, improving moorland quality by mixing with lime to produce *ess*, building construction and as an ingredient in the thermal baths at Buxton (Ardron 1999).

As part of the Royal Forest, peat cutting rights in the survey area date to at least the 13th century (Cox 1905). Peat cutting was also recorded in the 1068 Domesday at Holme near Holmfirth (Ardron 1999). It is unclear when exactly peat stopped being used as a fuel. It may have been replaced by coal in the 19th or 20th century. In the Upper Derwent the construction of the Grindelford to Penistone and Sheffield to Glossop turnpikes through the area in the 1771 and 1821 may have allowed the importation of cheap-coal (Bevan 1998). In Edale coal only replaced peat after the construction of the Sheffield-Dore to Chinley-Manchester Railway in 1893 (Barnatt 1993).

Grouse Shooting

Grouse shooting probably began during the 18th century, though the use of the area for game hunting dates to the Medieval period (see above). Active moorland management for game is evident as early as the late 18th century in a letter which refers to the burning of heather to improve the availability of food for game (anon. 1779). Heather burning in the Pennines is recorded as early as 1607 (Rackham 1986), though this was probably as much to improve pasture as for game habitats and burning for game may well have actually developed out of a longer tradition of burning for pasture.

The beating of grouse over prepared positions was reputedly introduced during the mid-19th century leading to the construction of grouse-shooting butts (Byford 1981). There are numerous lines of grouse-shooting butts strung across the moors, many of them still in use (features 28, 40, 42, 47). There is also a solitary butt (feature 2/a) adjacent to a shooting cabin (feature 2/a). Butts are either built of stone, turf or turf on stone.

Grouse-shooting was further enhanced by the construction of shooting cabins to provide shelter and storage for shooting parties (features 2/a, 3, 32, 47). The two cabins which survive are very different. One is dry-stone built with well-worked architectural fragments and a low-sink for processing the shot grouse (feature 2/a) while the other, which is still in use, comprises wooden walls built on stone foundations with adjacent earth closet and store (feature 32).

During the 19th century grouse shooting came to be seen by many landowners in Derbyshire as a more important and profitable use of the moors than livestock pasturing (Ward 1931).

Recreational Walking

The creation of grouse shooting moors by landowners and the increasing interest in recreational walking led to conflicts between gamekeepers and ramblers over the uses and perceptions of the upland commons.

During the late-19th century various social organisations felt the lives, health and minds of the urban working classes would benefit from country walking. Many rambling organisations, called Clarion Ramblers, were set up throughout the country during the 1890s and early-20th century to facilitate access to the countryside through the gathering together of walkers in groups (Prynn 1976). One of the most notable clarion groups was the Sheffield Clarion Ramblers founded by G.H.B. Ward, an engineer and advisor to the Ministry of Munitions, in 1900. Through the Sheffield Clarion Ramblers Handbook Ward was responsible for highlighting the abuses of walkers by gamekeepers and lobbying for greater access to the moorlands. Ward conducted much documentary research into the history of routeways, as well as the commons and settlements, in pursuit of justifying access to the moors.

A 20th century contemporary with the Clarion clubs was the Peak District and Northern Counties Footpath Society. They promoted access to the countryside including moorlands and began signposting rights of way in the 1920s so that they could be used by walkers. One of these signs is present in the survey area. It is undated and signs directions to Bleaklow, Hayfield, Edale and Snake Inn (feature 25).

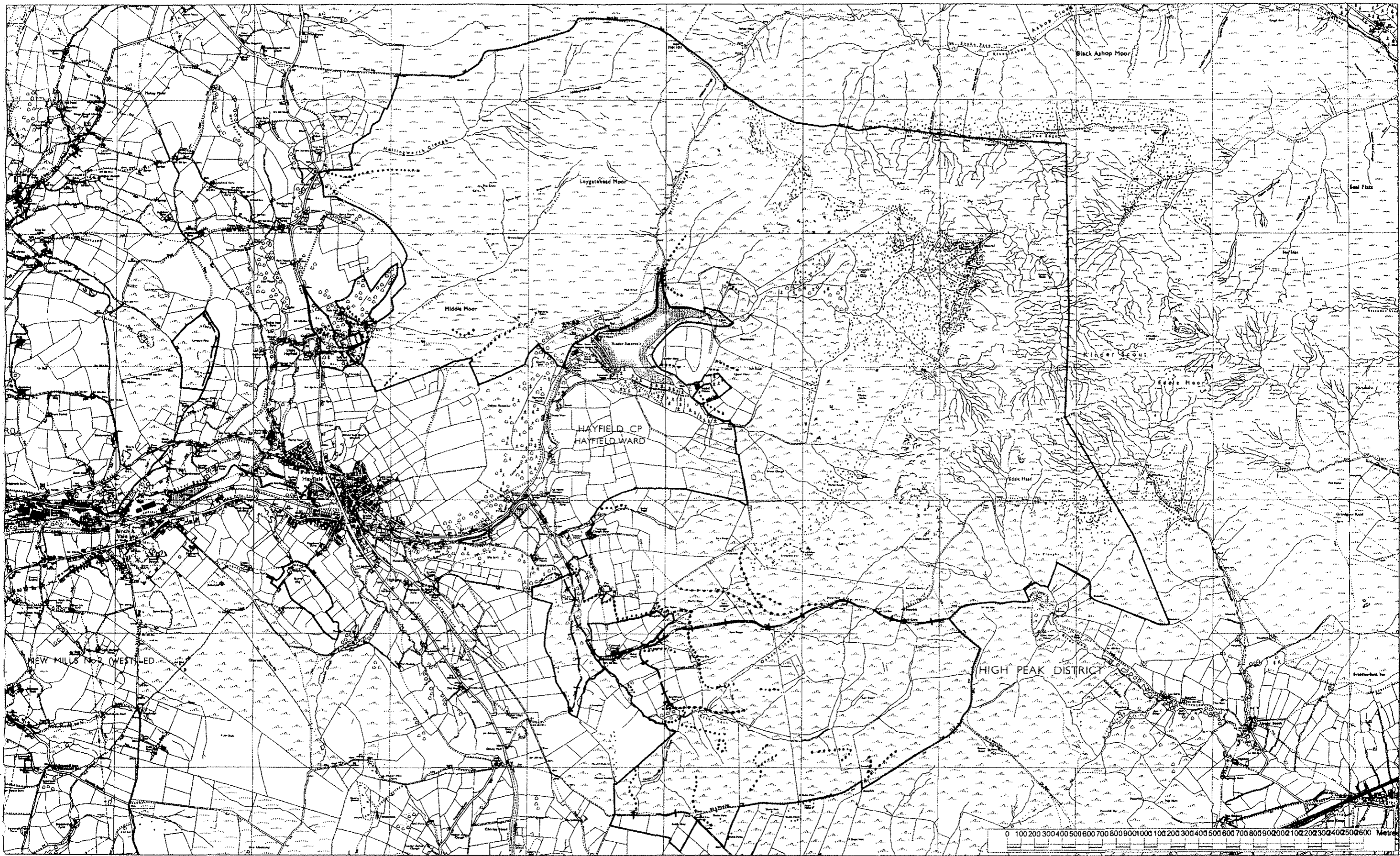
Action by ramblers led to a number of mass trespasses during the 1930s, the most famous being the attempted storming of Kinder Scout on 24th April 1939. Their lobbying led to the Access to Mountains Act being passed in Parliament in 1939 but for the Peak District the opening of many areas did not happen until after the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act was passed in 1949.

Communication Routes (Illustration 9)

Communication routes in the Peak District are known from the Roman period and through the Medieval. The principal Roman routes in the Peak were those which radiated from the fort at *Navio* (Brough), to Templeborough (near Rotherham), to *Melandra* (near Glossop), to *Aquae Arnemetiae* (Buxton) and southwards onto the limestone plateau (course unknown) (Hart 1981: 85). Another Roman road crossed the plateau from *Aquae Arnemetiae* towards Derby (Little Chester). None of these routes travelled across the area of survey, however the military route between Buxton and Melandra followed low-lying land to pass through Hayfield and Little Hayfield (Wroe 1982). Apart from the military roads described above, there would have also been many other lanes, tracks and routeways which survived into the Roman period of occupation from earlier periods. However, we are yet unable to identify such routes.

During the post-Roman and Early Medieval periods it is thought that communications relied on "Portway" tracks which linked areas of principal settlement. Again, none are known to cross the survey area though it is very likely that there were trackways from this period, some of which may still be in use.

Packhorse routes were a principal form of road transport from the early Middle Ages until the 17th century. Packhorse routes were still in use during the 19th century in the Peak District, especially for light transportation. Packhorses generally travelled in a "train" sometimes up to 40 or 50 in single file. Many packhorse routes were paved with large stone slabs to prevent erosion and improve traction in wet weather. These were often known as causeways with rivers negotiated via simple clapper bridges or narrow humped bridges which sometimes date back to the Medieval period (Dodd and Dodd 1980). On steep hillsides various routes often converge together on river crossings forming deep hollow-ways. There is one known packhorse route in the survey area. It connected Hayfield and Edale (feature 63) and was known as the Monks Road because it was reputedly used by the monks of either Merivale or



1:25000

KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRUST HIGH PEAK ESTATE), HAYFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

Illustration 9. Communication Routes. Key: — Boundary of Survey Area - - - Through Route Access Route

Basingwerk Abbeys who had been given land in the area (Dodd & Dodd 1980). The route is documented in 1290 when it is referred to as 'le Cauce' which implies that it was metalled or raised in places (ibid.). There is no evidence for Medieval embanking or metalling surviving today. It is a heavily used access trackway onto Kinder Scout so has probably been heavily repaired over the centuries.

The route is depicted on the 1640 map of the area (Hibbarte & Barton) but is shown to continue past South Head farmstead (feature 79) before turning upslope. This route would be impassable unless it kept to the north-side of Oaken Clough, but no archaeological evidence was identified during the present survey. That this probably was the line of the packhorse route in the 17th century is supported by the claim that packhorses were kept at South Head to distribute lime from the kilns at Bradwell to the neighbouring farms (Harris 1971). If this was the case, the route was moved to its present line between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey). It was an important route for the transport of materials between Edale and the limestone plateau in the south and Glossop, Longdendale and Holmfirth in the north prior to the construction of the modern road network from the late-18th century onwards.

Along much of its length the trackway is walled to delineate its line. On higher ground this walling was created before 1840 while lower down, within Oaken Clough, it was a product of the mid-19th century Parliamentary Enclosure of Kinder (anon. 1840). It is also associated with the Edale Cross (feature 64) which is decorated with pre-Conquest form knotwork.

Connecting the valley farmsteads with each other and the outside world is a trackway which runs along the lower valley-sides and valley bottom (feature 120). It was part of the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route and only ran as far along the valley-bottom as Coldwell Clough in 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). At this time Coldwell Clough was the furthest farmstead along the valley, South Head only being built after 1640.

In addition to these major long-distance routes there are numerous minor routes which were created to allow access to settlements, fields, woodlands and moorland (features 18, 19, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 57, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 81, 86, 91, 98, 102, 107, 112, 113, 118, 120/b, 137, 138, 144, 151, 152, 156, 159).




















Landscape Characterisation (see Illustration 10).

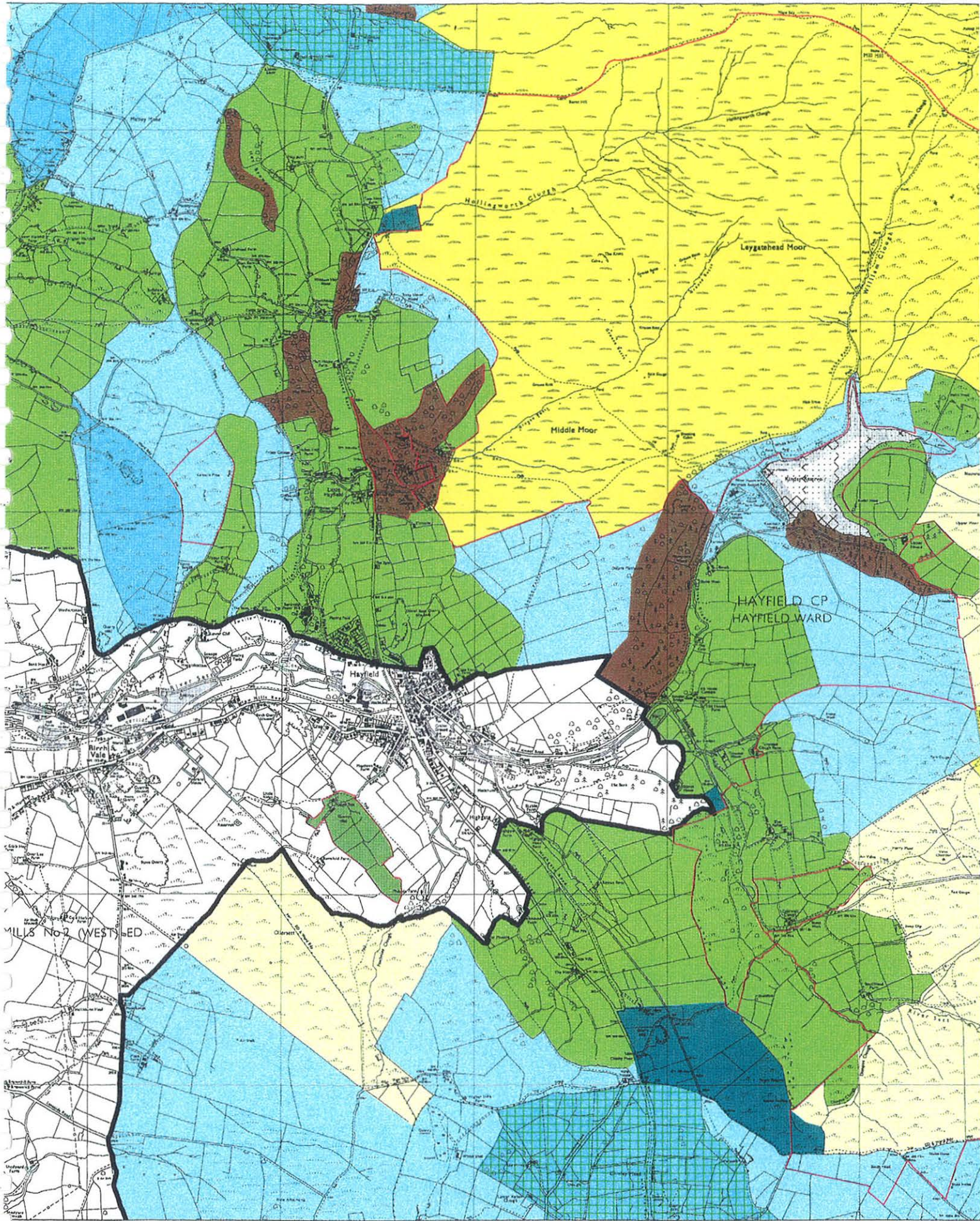
The analysis of land use through time allows the survey area to be divided into a number of zones which have different archaeological landscape characteristics (Illustration 10). Whilst change to the landscape is often inevitable and sometimes desirable, wherever possible the character of each area should be retained (or at least not destroyed thoughtlessly). Archaeological features which are not characteristic of such landscape zones are still regarded as valuable, even though they may be seen as untypical of activities normally associated with each zone.

Particularly important are those cases that are not characteristic because they are of great antiquity and thus reflect very different land use to that which has shaped the present archaeological landscape.

Zone A: Ancient Enclosure

The inbye land associated with South Head and The Ashes (feature 100), Kinder and Hollin Head (feature 139) and South Ridge (feature 162) was enclosed prior to 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). It comprises small, irregular fields, bounded primarily with walls but also with some hedges. The valley-side intakes west of The Ashes are also included within this zone because they were bounded by a wall before 1640. However, at this time they were still referred to as common and were not sub-divided with physical walls. Two small enclosures in Dimpus Clough were also enclosed by 1640 (feature 68).

	Pre-1650 Enclosure - fossilised open field strips
	Pre-1650 Enclosure - open field strips
	Pre-1650 Enclosure - rectangular and/or irregular fields
	Pre-1650 Enclosure - form unknown
	Post-1650 Enclosure - Parliamentary Enclosure Award
	Post-1650 Enclosure - formal private enclosure
	Post-1650 Enclosure - private enclosure
	Post-1650 Enclosure - form unknown
	Enclosure of Unknown Date (with blue background)
	Wastes and commons
	Enclosed wastes and commons
	Daleside enclosure
	Extensive industrial area
	Urban area
	Recreational area
	Parkland
	Plantation or well-established woodland
	Daleside scrub or open woodland
	Reservoir or lake



1:25000

KINDER AND PARK HALL (NATIONAL TRU

Illustration 10. Landscape Characterisation. For key to colours see previous page.

Zone B: Enclosed Moorland

Most of the lower moorland slopes are enclosed into large, regular, blocks by dry-stone walls (feature 78). This was undertaken in the mid-19th century through the 1836 Kinder Parliamentary Enclosure Act.

Zone C: Open Moorland

The higher land is all open unimproved peat moorland.

Zone D: Plantation Woodland

There are two areas of plantation woodland, one at Park Hall which probably replaced parkland and another one on the northern side of Red Brook within enclosed moorland.

Zone E: Post-1640 Private Enclosure

There are 6 areas of land which were enclosed after 1640 into comparatively small fields (features 10, 139, 153, 164). They comprise land of differing altitudes, improvement and topography, some currently being comparable to larger blocks of enclosed moorland. As well as a post-1640 date for their enclosure the attributes which they share are the use of dry-stone walls and their location upslope of pre-1640 inbye land.

Zone F: Parliamentary Enclosure

A tiny area in the south-west of the survey area was subject to the Ollersett & Phoside Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1829. However, it appears that no boundaries were built within the survey area as a result of the Act.

Basic Colour	Shades/Hues	Landscape Category
GREEN	Yellow-Green	ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (pre 1650) Rectangular and/or irregular fields
BLUE	Dark-Blue	POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (post-1650) Parliamentary Enclosure Award
	Mid-Blue	Formal private enclosure agreement
	Pale-Blue	Private enclosure - no details
BLUE/GREEN	Green hatching on Blue background	ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE
YELLOW	Bright Yellow	UNENCLOSED LAND Wastes and commons/moorland
	Pale Yellow	Open pasture/enclosed moorland
CRIMSON		RECREATION
PINK		PARKLAND
BROWN		WOODLAND Well-established woodland or plantation
	Brown	Daleside scrub or open woodland
	Brown stripe	
BLACK	Black hachuring	RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE

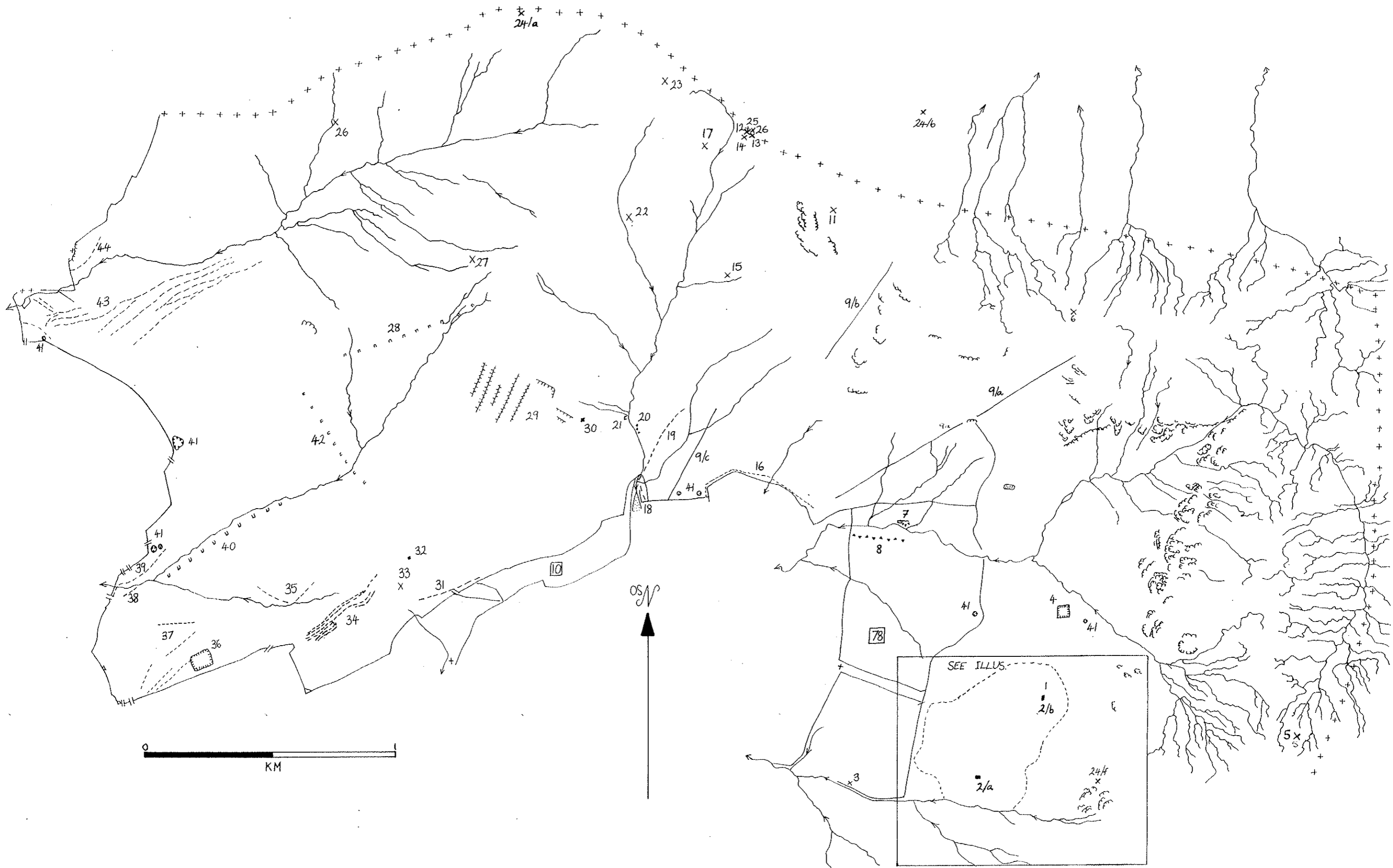
PART 3

KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The following archaeological features plans record all the archaeological sites identified on the estate during fieldwork in 1999. The location of each of the survey maps is given in Illustration 2. Each archaeological feature is identified by a number which corresponds with that used in the catalogue in Part 4 below.

















It should be noted that although the estate was surveyed systematically, this was done rapidly over a short period of time. There may well be some archaeological features which were missed, particularly if the earthworks are low to the ground. This is inevitable since some features are only visible under specific light conditions, for example, when the sun is low or at a particular angle. Vegetation also causes seasonal problems, for example, in summer and autumn fully grown bracken can completely hide even relatively extensive features. Old woody heather can also mask features. Surveying in woodland can be particularly problematic if the understorey is thick, or if the trees are young and low to the ground.

A further problem to note is that any archaeological feature visible at the surface may also have buried deposits beneath it. These include foundations, postholes, pits and artefacts. Pits in particular often contain deposits which tell us much about the people who dug them. Where surface earthworks have been levelled, often hundreds of years ago, the buried archaeology can often still remain. Thus, there may well be further important archaeological sites in the survey area that still remain undiscovered.



CONTINUED ON ILLUS. 13

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION NO. 11
TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FEATURES - KINDER
NORTH
FIELDWORK DATE: AUG.-
OCT. 1999
DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
REF.

- KEY
-  WALL
 -  GATE
 -  SHEEP THROUGH
 -  BANK
 -  DITCH/DRAIN
 -  LYNCHET
 -  UNMARKED SURVEY
EDGE
 -  TRADITIONAL BUILDING
 -  SITE OF BUILDING
 -  DISUSED TRACKWAY
 -  QUARRY
 -  PEAT CUT
 -  SITE OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FEATURE/FINDSPOT
 -  POOL
 -  WATERCOURSE
 -  CRAGS



NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310
Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org

PART 4

KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE: CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Kinder Scout (River Sett, Kinderlow, Leygatehead Moor, Middle Moor)

1. Millstone/Grindstone Quarries/Dog Stone (Derbys. SMR 7510, 7511; NT SMR 60568) (Illus. 11, 12).

Covering an extensive tract of open moorland to the north of Broad Clough is an area of quarrying which includes small quarry delves, abandoned millstones and small shelters. To make it easier to identify separate components of this quarrying area, it has been divided into the following: 1/a small quarry delves, 1/b dense area of quarry delves, 1/c domed millstones, 1/d flat millstones, 1/e barely worked millstones, 1/f shelters. The area is also associated with a small stone building (feature 2/a) which was a shooting cabin but may have previously been used as a quarryworkers' hut. During such quarrying it is common to find part-worked stone products in situ which have been abandoned due to a flaw in the stone or accidental breakage during carving. At this quarry only millstones were observed, suggesting that this was a specialist millstone production site. Altogether 13 millstones were identified during the present survey, however their small size, part covering with vegetation and wide distribution makes it likely that more could be identified during intensive survey of this area. Many of the millstones lie flat on the ground, however some have been positioned for easier working by propping against an outcrop or wedged at an angle with small boulders from below. At most millstones you can see why they were abandoned, with many either containing faults which fractured or chipped edges that would have made them useless. The feelings of the mason when discovering such a fault or causing a chip can be imagined.

1/a small quarry delves. These are small scoops in the ground which have largely been created by the removal of appropriate-sized boulders for the production of millstones. They are distributed across a large area of boulder-strewn open moorland that forms the gently sloping western flank of Kinder. This area lies immediately above the highest enclosed land. Adjacent to one of these delves is a small pile of building or walling stone which was presumably created ready for transportation.

1/b dense area of quarry delves. Within the quarrying is an area of densely packed quarry delves. They are much the same as the other delves, but are exceptionally close together. This could be the result of a number of possible factors:

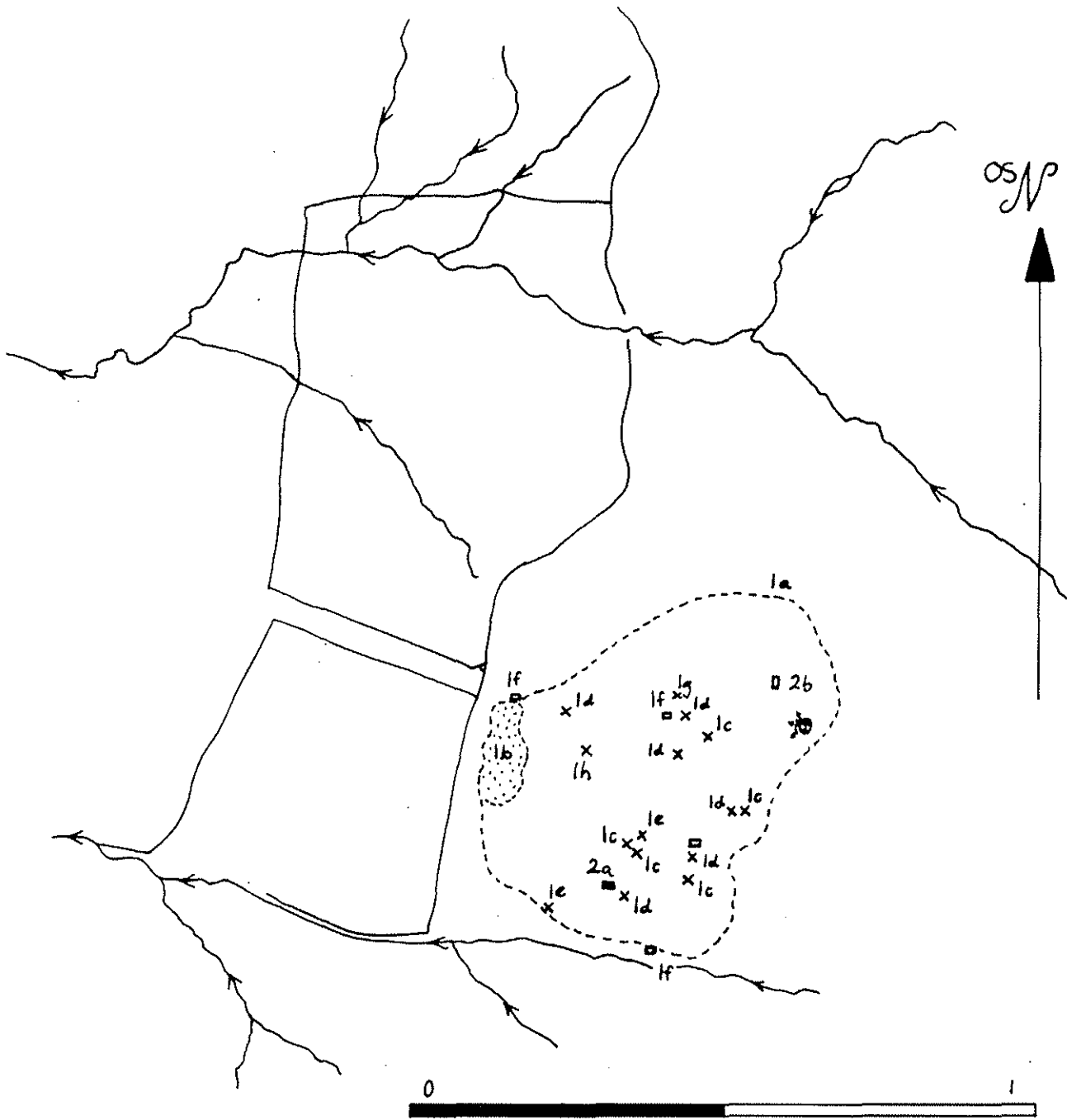
- the outcropping stone at this location may be of particular good quality for producing millstones,
- its position lower down the slope would make it slightly the most convenient location within the quarry area to reach from settlement in the Sett Valley,
- or it could be the result of dividing up the quarry rights between individuals.

1/c domed millstones. Five of the millstones are domed in shape. The bottom side is flat while the top side rises towards the middle to form a low dome. They are all between 1.6 and 1.7 metres in diameter and have rounded edges 0.2 to 0.3 metres thick, except for one which has flat edges.

1/d flat millstones/grindstones. Six of the stones have two flat edges. They are 1.3 to 1.6 metres in diameter and their edges are 0.2 to 0.4 metres thick. All but one of these has flat edges, and therefore could be grindstones instead of millstones, while the other has rounded edges similar to the domed millstones.

<p>PROJECT: KINDER AND PARK HALL</p> <p>ILLUSTRATION No: 12</p> <p>TITLE: FEATURE 1 (DETAIL)</p> <p>FIELDWORK DATE: AUG. – OCT. 1999</p> <p>DRAWING DATE: 15/2/2000</p> <p>DRAFTSPERSON: WJB</p>	<p>KEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Millstone/Grindstone □ Building Platform ○ Extent of quarries ● Dense concentration of quarries ⊗ Large quarry 	<p>PEAK DISTRICT</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY Archaeology Service Peak District National Park Authority Aldern House, Baslow Road Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE Tel: 01629 816383 Fax: 01629 816310</p>
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0 1
KM

1/e Roughly worked millstones. Two millstones which were working had barely started before being abandoned. They have the rough circular shape of the millstone but have not been completed to the extent where the final type of millstone can be ascertained.

1/f Shelters. Distributed through the quarry field are three small dry-stone shelters. These are very simple affairs, comprising a low dry-stone wall acting as a windbreak positioned on a small area of level ground.

The production of domed millstones started at least as early as the 14th century, reaching its peak in the 16th and 17th centuries and dying out by the 19th century (Radley 1964; Tucker 1985; Polak 1987). Millstones were transported great distances by a variety of methods: as pairs joined by a wooden axle, on waggons and by boat. Prior to the 17th century many millstones were taken to the river port of Bawtry where merchants arranged the shipment to King's Lynn where there was a large February mart and large stocks of millstones were kept for year-round sale (Polak 1987). After the 17th century direct contact was made between the millstone makers and merchants at King's Lynn though the stones still appear to have been transported via Bawtry. It is unknown whether millstones were also sold direct to milliners. Production of millstones was under the control of the lord of the manor who could exploit the resource by leasing rights to make millstones or directly operate production under supervision of a steward. Millstone production was at its height between the late 16th and late 17th centuries when the importation of higher quality millstones from Cologne and northern France was disrupted due to political upheavals in northern Europe (Polak 1987). It is during this period that the millstone quarry-field is depicted on two maps, both dating to 1640 and seemingly one being a copy of the other, where it is referred to as Milne Stone Brook (Hibbarte & Barton 1640). This does not mean that this was the only period that the millstones were carved here, though the opportunistic exploitation of the gritstone during such a period would explain the presence of the quarries at this location.

Peak millstones were more suited to grinding oats, barley and rye but not as good as foreign imports for grinding wheat. Demand for wheaten bread increased at the expense of other grains during the 18th century therefore demand for Peak millstones decreased during the 18th century when access to Continental millstones more suitable for grinding wheat was re-established.

Tucker has developed a typology of Peak District millstones which comprise two distinct types. These are a highly-domed, rounded-edged stone of between 1.65 and 2.10 metres in diameter which he believes dates from as early as the medieval period but dying-out during the late 18th century, and a slightly domed, flat-edged stone of between 1.35 and 2.10 metres in diameter which he believes date from the late 18th/early 19th centuries (Tucker 1985). Recent survey work on Gardom's Edge has identified another type comprising a slightly domed, round-edged stone of between 1.05 and 1.55 metres in diameter (Masser 1996).

These flat-edged stones were mostly used as grindstones where the edge of the stone was the part of the stone to be used rather than the side (Tucker 1985). It has also been suggested that they were a later form of millstone (Radley 1964). Grindstones were manufactured primarily for use in the Sheffield cutlery and edge-tool industries, though would also have been used at farmsteads and blacksmiths for sharpening agricultural tools. The date of production of the grindstones is unknown, and probably occurred over a long time-span. The cutlery industry of Sheffield was at its height during the 19th century, however grindstone manufacture in the Peak District is recorded as early as 1637 (Radley 1964).

Those found at Broad Clough are all low-domed but only the low-domed stones with the flat edge fit Tucker's typology well, suggesting a late 18th century or later date for its production. The other domed millstones are more similar to the type identified at Gardom's Edge by Masser than to the early type identified by Tucker. The flat stones with flat edges are either

grindstones or a later form of millstone, while the flat stone with rounded edges could only have been used as a millstone.

1/g An Iron Age or Roman corn-grinding quernstone is also recorded as being found within this area by the Derbyshire County SMR. This points towards the long history of production of corn milling stones at this location, and suggests that the rock outcropping here was of particular fine quality for this use.

1/h On one boulder within the area of quarrying in Cluther Rocks is an inscription in code accompanied by an arrow pointing east and the depiction of a dog. The code is reputedly that of the Freemason's and has been translated by Brian Robinson as follows:

SHE MAY BE
SMALL BUT SHE IS OF
THE BEST GREEN
STONE

The arrow also has the symbol for E (east) inscribed in its centre. There is no indication of when this might have been carved.

2. Moorland Buildings (NT SMR 60658) (Illus. 11).

There are two small, rectangular buildings surviving near to each other below Cluther Rocks.

2/a. One is a ruined rectangular building constructed from local gritstone with a slate roof partly overlain by a stone shooting butt. The building is located on a level area of ground forming part of the western flank of the Kinder massif. It is rectangular in floor plan, measuring approximately 8 metres by 6 metres. The walls are mortared and comprise roughly hewn blocks while features such as door jambs and lintels are more finely finished. Parts of the original walls still survive to a height of 1.7 metres. There is an internal bench/shallow sink with drainage hole presumably used for cleaning that day's kills. Roofing slates also survive amongst the walling debris. Adjacent to the south wall of the building is a horse-shoe shaped grouse-shooting butt standing to full height. It was obviously built from the ruins of the building after its abandonment.

The building was built between 1840 and 1851 (Ordnance Survey; anon.), and described as a 'shooters refectory'. The 1880 Ordnance Survey also shows it as a shooting cabin. Its proximity to the millstone quarries (feature 1) suggests that at some point it may also have been used as a quarryworkers' shelter, however these quarries may have been abandoned long before the cabin was erected.

2/b. The other survives as a rectangular building platform, measuring 8 by 6 metres, with low-standing ruined dry-stone walls and revetments. One boulder has two short linear tool marks carved into it which may be for a building fitting or the result of working gritstone products such as millstones, lintels, door steps or water troughs.

The 1840 Ordnance Survey and 1851 title map both show this building as an 'old smithy' which implies that it was abandoned prior to 1840. There is no evidence for metalworking at the building or nearby. Its topographical location is unusual for a blacksmith's shop, which were usually located near to settlements, or for an iron/lead smelting hearth because it does not utilise running water or an updraught for power. However, a smithy may have been present for resharpening quarryworkers' tools, which would suggest the presence of a lot of quarryworkers in this location.

3. Site of Shooting Cabin (Illus. 11).

The 1880 Ordnance Survey map shows a shooting cabin at this location, just situated above the clough-side, which appears to have been built between 1851 and 1880 (anon. 1851). This area is now a small tree plantation and no evidence of the cabin could be identified by the present survey. It was not identified by the NT estate survey of archaeological sites conducted in late 1980s (National Trust 1987), suggesting that any remains were not recognisable then either.

4. Possible Peat Cuts (Illus. 11).

On level ground to the south of Red Brook is an area of small rectangular and irregular shallow, flat-bottomed, depressions in the peat. These may be the remains of small-scale peat-cutting. Paul Ardron (1999) has identified peat cutting covering much of the shelf between Cluther Rocks and Upper Moor, though no visible archaeological evidence for this was identified during the present survey.

5. Findspot of Bronze Age Flint Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead (Derbys. SMR 7501; NT SMR 60751) (Illus. 11).

A barbed and tanged arrowhead made from flint was found at this location. The arrowhead dates from the Bronze Age and was probably lost during hunting for game such as deer or hare.

6. Findspot of Mesolithic Flint Implement (Derbys. SMR 8248; NT SMR 60667) (Illus. 11).

A blade made from flint was found at this location. The blade dates from the Mesolithic and is evidence for human activity in this area.

7. Building and Platform-Like Mound (Illus. 11).

The remains of a dry-stone-built gritstone building survive on a platform terraced into the sloping clough-side of the River Kinder. The platform is rectangular and approximately 14 metres long by 7 metres wide and appears to have been made from levelling an area of landslip. Immediately above the platform is a vertical cliff-face created by the loss of material from in front of it, which is obviously still falling away from the clough-side. The building is also approximately 14 metres long and 7 metres wide, standing to 0.3 metres high.

Adjacent to the building is a sub-circular platform-like mound of landslip lying within the clough-side of the River Kinder. This appears to be a natural mound, however there is the potential for such 'natural' features to have been utilised without being apparently altered. This is demonstrated in Howden Clough, Derwent Valley, where a clough-side landslip was used as the site for a lead hearth during the medieval period (Bevan 1998). That this mound may have been used is also suggested by its proximity to the building.

The building is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

8. Earthen Bank with Ditches (Illus. 11).

An earthen bank, slightly ditched either side, runs up the gently sloping shelf above Kinder Head and parallel to the River Kinder. It fades away at either end, its western end terminating at the top of the much steeper slope, which drops down to the River as it takes a sharp change of course. The ditches are very shallow and were probably only dug to create the bank rather than being significant in their own right.

The bank may be a boundary pre-dating or associated with the existing walls of enclosed moorland in this area. Alternately it may be a drainage feature, with the two ditches having

silted up since their initial excavation. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

9. Moorland Walls (Illus. 11).

Running up the valley side are three, now ruined, dry-stone walls which follow diverging lines as they climb upslope. The lines of the walls are ruler-straight even though they cross deeply incised cloughs, steep scarps and boulder fields.

9/a Downslope it ties in with a group of enclosures associated with Hollin Head farmstead (features 125, 135) while upslope it terminates within a boulder-strewn area on the Kinder plateau immediately above the valley side. It also forms the northern boundary to an area of enclosed moorland (feature 10) running along a gently sloping shelf above Kinder Head.

9/b This wall is not presently connected to the enclosed land further downslope. It is adjacent to a boulder-strewn area.

9/c Downslope this wall connects with the inbye land to the west of Hollin Head, while upslope it terminates in an area between two watercourses.

The walls would have defined use of the moorland common by different commoners as well as possibly helping to keep livestock away from the steep sides of the River Kinder. Its use would therefore have been social as well as functional. The walls do not appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey one-inch to the mile of 1840, either because the scale was too small to include them or they were only built after that date. They were constructed by 1851 (anon.), when they were both shown to connect with the enclosed land around Hollin Head farmstead (features 125, 135).

10. Post-1640 Enclosure (Illus. 10, 11, 13, 16).

There are three areas of fields adjacent to pre-1640 inbye land (see feature 135, illus. 10) around Kinder Reservoir which were enclosed between 1640 and 1840 (Hibbarte & Barton; Ordnance Survey). These were enclosed by private agreement and bounded with dry-stone walls. They are evidence that the expansion of cultivation and improvement of land, resulting in a more enclosed landscape, was an ongoing process which has happened relatively recently.

11. Reputed Site of Mill Hill Round Barrow (Derbys SMR 7519; NT SMR 60578) (Illus. 11).

A prehistoric round barrow is recorded at this location by the Ordnance Survey. Searches of this area during this present survey and for completion of the National Trust's archaeological survey in 1987 (National Trust 1987) have revealed no such barrow or similar structure. There is much erosion in this area but it is unlikely to have completely removed a barrow. Either the Ordnance Survey record is mistaken or erosion has indeed denuded the barrow to an unrecognisable state.

12. Reputed Site of Ashop Head Round Barrow (Derbys SMR 8239; NT SMR 60706) (Illus. 11).

A prehistoric round barrow is recorded at this location by the Ordnance Survey. Searches of this area during this present survey and for completion of the National Trust's archaeological survey in 1987 (National Trust 1987) have revealed no such barrow or similar structure. There is much erosion in this area but it is unlikely to have completely removed a barrow. Either the Ordnance Survey record is mistaken or erosion has indeed denuded the barrow to an unrecognisable state.

13. Findspot of Mesolithic Flint and Chert Implements and Waste Flakes (Derbys SMR 8238; NT SMR 60583) (Illus. 11).

Fifty-five pieces of flint and chert were found at this location by P. Shaw of Glossop. They included a rod microlith, suggesting a Mesolithic date for at least some of the assemblage, and numerous waste flakes from tool production. The assemblage is associated with a mound, which appears to be natural, but is possibly human-made.

The finds of these materials are evidence that people visited this area and stayed long enough to make the tools they needed during the Mesolithic and possibly other periods in Prehistory.

14. Findspot of Flints (Illus. 11).

A small group of worked and unworked flints found by Shane Bates (National Trust Warden) in exposed ground around the convergence of footpaths at Ashop Head.

15. Findspot of Mesolithic Flint and Chert (Derbys SMR 7512; NT SMR 60576) (Illus. 11).

Findspot of an unspecified number of pieces of flint and chert. The nature of the assemblage is unknown but is known to contain implements dated to the Mesolithic.

16. Drain (Illus. 11, 16).

A narrow open-ditch drain which circumnavigates the upslope sides of a small group of enclosures around Hollin Head farmstead (features 125, 135). The drain runs adjacent to the moorland side of the topmost wall of the enclosures. To the east it fades away as it approaches the River Kinder, while to the west it connects with an embanked boundary (feature 129) within the enclosures.

17. Findspot of Mesolithic Flint Implements and Flakes (Derbys SMR 7516; NT SMR 60577) (Illus. 11).

An assemblage of Mesolithic flints including microliths, cores, hammerstones and waste flakes from the production of implements. The assemblage was discovered in 1970 and 1971. The composition of the assemblage suggests that this location was a settlement site, probably a temporary camp, where Mesolithic people stopped long enough to manufacture flint tools.

18. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 11)

A terraced trackway which runs diagonally across the contour from the bottom of William Clough into the western side of the group of enclosures (feature 135) surrounding Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). The trackway fades away within the enclosures. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

19. Hollow-way (Illus. 11).

A hollow-way which runs directly up the side of William Clough to stop by a tributary of the clough. The route is currently in use and may be a modern creation. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

20. Platform-like Mound (Illus. 11).

A small sub-circular platform-like mound situated on the steep-sloping side of William Clough. The mound is probably an area of natural landslip. However the discovery of a Medieval lead hearth on a similar mound in Howden Clough, Bradfield, South Yorkshire

(Bevan 1997) shows that such natural-looking features have the potential for use and may contain archaeological deposits.

21. Stone Structure (Illus. 11).

A dry-stone built rectangular structure approximately 12 metres long and 3 metres wide, surviving up to 1 metre high and situated on a platform adjacent to William Clough and its confluence with a tributary. It is revetted along its upslope side. The structure could be the remains of a building or a sheepwash – it appears as a building on the Ordnance survey of 1840 and as an unidentifiable structure on the 1851 tithe (anon. 1851).

22. Findspot of Undated Flint Implement (Derbys SMR 7529; NT SMR 60685) (Illus. 11).

The findspot of a flint worked blade of unknown date, classified as either prehistoric or Roman by Derbyshire County SMR. It was found by P. Shaw of Glossop and is believed to be in the possession of the finder.

23. Findspot of Neolithic Flint Arrowhead (Derbys SMR 7518; NT SMR 60579) (Illus. 11).

The findspot of a flint sub-triangular arrowhead dated to the Neolithic. It was discovered by Mrs Nicholson in 1964.

24. Aircraft Wreckages (inc. NT SMR 60693) (Illus. 11, 13).

There are a number of aircraft wreckages located on the moorland, dating from World War 2 and after (Collier, 1990; Collier and Wilkinson 1979).

24/a (NT SMR 60693) The remains of wings and an engine as well as other unidentifiable pieces of bodywork of a USAAF 24 H Liberator bomber are dispersed within a number of gullies around Mill Hill. The aircraft crashed in 1945 and all the crew were killed.

24/b Dispersed across a huge area are the remains of two RAF Sabre 4 jetfighters which crashed into each other during exercises in July 1954. Both pilots died. Though the centre of the crash spot is recorded as to the north of the survey area, parts of the wreckage may have been spread by the impact into the survey area. Nothing of the aircraft was seen during the present survey.

24/c The fragmentary remains of a RAF Anson NL185 are scattered across moorland south of the Woolpacks. The aircraft crashed in November 1945 after taken the wrong compass bearing on its way from RAF Halton in Buckinghamshire to RAF Feltwell in Norfolk. The pilot was killed. An engine survived in situ in 1979, accompanied by a memorial to the pilot, though this was not observed during the present survey.

24/d The site where a Miles Hawk G-AJSF light trainer owned by Blackpool and Fylde Aero Club crashed into Kinder Low End in July 1957. The pilot died in the crash. The aircraft was reputedly buried near the crash site.

24/e The crash site of a Fleet Air Arm Harvard FT415 training aircraft which hit the ground below the Woolpacks in January 1952. The pilot was killed. Small fragments of the aircraft were visible during the late 1980s (Collier 1990), however nothing of the wreck was identified during the present survey.

24/f Just north of Kinder Low is where a RAF Hampden AE381 bomber crashed in 1942 after becoming lost after an abortive leaflet-dropping mission over France. The crew all died in the crash. Nothing of the wreck was identified during the present survey.

25. Guidepost (Illus. 11).

A wooden and metal guidepost erected by the Peak and Northern Counties Footpath Society. The sign comprises a squared wooden post with a metal plaque inserted into each of the four faces signposting walkers to Bleaklow, Hayfield, Edale and Snake Inn. There is no date of erection inscribed on the post.

26. Findspot of Undated Flint Flake (Derbys SMR 7526; NT SMR 60581) (Illus. 11).

A flint flake, produced as the waste product from tool-working, was found in a gully which forms a tributary of Hollingworth Clough. The date of the flake is unknown but prehistoric. It was found by P. Shaw of Glossop and is believed to be in the possession of the owner.

27. Findspot of Mesolithic Flints (Derbys SMR 7528; NT SMR 60582) (Illus. 11).

Two flint scrapers, probably dating from the Mesolithic, were found at the head of a gully by P. Shaw of Glossop. They are believed to be in the possession of the finder.

28. Grouse-Shooting Butts (Illus. 11).

A line of 10 dry-stone and turf grouse-shooting butts. They are oriented towards the north and run between two gullies. The ground in front of them slopes gently upwards. Grouse butts were first used during the mid-19th century when the beating of grouse over prepared positions was introduced (Byford 1981).

29. Peat Cuts (Illus. 11).

A series of baulks and vertical edges in the peat which have been created by the removal of peat down to mineral soil. They are the physical remains of peat cutting. A large peat cut is interpreted by Paul Ardron as extending over the whole of this shelf (Ardron 1999), however it is not so readily identifiable elsewhere.

30. Mound (Illus. 11).

A low, circular mound, approximately 5 metres diameter and 0.5 metres high. It may be simply an irregularity in the peat forming a mound-like feature or associated with peat-cutting. However there is bilberry growing on top which could signify that the mound is surrounding stone, either a natural boulder or a cairn.

31. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 11).

Running diagonally across the slope above the top intake wall is a short section of terraced trackway. Its line is used as a modern walkers path and the route it represents probably continues along the lines of these paths. The trackway is depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880.

32. Shooting Cabin (NT SMR 60694) (Illus. 11).

A shooting cabin constructed from gritstone foundations, wooden walls and stone slate roof. It has a gritstone chimney to the north and is built on a level platform. There are also outbuildings used as an earth closet and store. It is currently in use. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey which cover this area of moorland.

33. Findspot of Undated Flints (Derbys SMR 7527; NT SMR 60575) (Illus. 11).

The findspot of 3 flints, one of which has been worked into a possible knife. The flints are undated prehistoric. They were found by P. Shaw of Glossop and are believed to be in the possession of the finder.

34. Hollow-ways (Illus. 11).

A series of hollow-ways running parallel close to each other. The hollow-ways end abruptly to both east and west, however from their orientation it can be interpreted that they define a much-used route onto the moorland from Hayfield village in the valley to the west. They run towards a large peat cut (feature 29) so demonstrate that this area of moorland was Hayfield's turbary ground. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

35. Terraced Trackways (Illus. 11).

Two short terraced trackways run diagonally up a steep clough-side. They diverge upslope from the same fording point across the clough to run in different directions onto the plateau above. They would have provided local access. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

36. Possible Peat Cuts (Illus. 11).

There is a concentration of small, square and rectangular depressions in the peat. They are possibly the remains of small peat cuts, though could be the result of natural erosion.

37. Possible Hollow-ways/Drains (Illus. 11).

There is a series of narrow ditches which may either be hollow-ways or drains. One has been overlain by the top intake wall, so its construction pre-dates the building of the wall.

38. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 11).

A short terraced trackway which runs upslope parallel to a clough. It is the partial remains of a local access route on the moor. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

39. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 11).

A terraced trackway which enters the moorland from Park Hall's grounds then runs upslope parallel to a clough before fading out. It would have provided local access to this area of moorland from the Park Hall area. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

40. Grouse-Shooting Butts (Illus. 11).

A line of 10 dry-stone and turf grouse-shooting butts. They are oriented towards the south-east and lie parallel to a clough. The ground in front of them slopes gently upwards. Grouse butts were first used during the mid-19th century when the beating of grouse over prepared positions was introduced (Byford 1981).

41. Quarries (Illus. 11, 13).

There are a number of small quarry delves distributed across the moorland which would have probably provided stone for nearby walls, gateposts, door and window lintels and doorsteps.

There is a group of quarries on the north side of Broad Clough which were used for grindstone and millstone production (feature 1).

41/a Two groups of these delves on Harry Moor are depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1880 and 1955 as gravel pits. They were working in 1880 but disused by 1955. This shows that some of these small quarries may have been used for more than walling and building stone.

42. Grouse-Shooting Butts (Illus. 11).

A line of 9 dry-stone and turf grouse-shooting butts. They are oriented towards the south-west and cross a clough. The ground in front of them slopes gently downwards. Grouse butts were first used during the mid-19th century when the beating of grouse over prepared positions was introduced (Byford 1981).

43. Hollow-ways (Illus. 11).

An extensive series of hollow-ways running parallel to each other and to the line of Hollingworth Clough. The hollow-ways fade away to both east and west, however from their orientation it can be interpreted that they define a much-used route onto the moorland from Little Hayfield and farmsteads to the north. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

44. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 11).

A short terraced trackway which runs onto the moorland from enclosed land to the west. It is overlain by a field wall which suggests that it fell out of use prior to the enclosure of this area, however the ruinous state of the wall makes it difficult to identify the presence/absence of a gateway. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

45. Enclosure with Building (NT SMR 60659) (Illus. 13).

A sub-rectangular dry-stone built walled enclosure, approximately 43 metres by 30 metres in size. Entrance for humans only through a narrow footgate or a step-stile. Within the enclosure there is the remains of the brick floor and foundations of a rectangular building and a sub-circular stone-revetted hollow approximately 9 metres in diameter. There are also a number of burnt bricks scattered around the enclosure. The enclosure is situated on a shoulder of land above and to the south of Broad Clough. The enclosure and building appear to have been built between 1851 and 1880 (anon. 1851; Ordnance Survey 1880).

It has been suggested that the enclosure was the site of a limekiln (Potter 1987) because it is situated near to the Glossop to Chapel-en-le-Frith packhorse route. This is a possibility though highly unusual. Limestone is usually burnt at its point of origin and transported as lime, though it is possible that the stone could be carried onto moorland destined for improvement and burnt there. Also there is no significant change in vegetation between the interior and the exterior of the enclosure, which would be expected if heavy concentrations of lime were burnt or stored inside. Its use remains enigmatic, though the exclusion of livestock, the internal structures and the presence of burning are central to its further interpretation.

46. Kinderlow Round Barrow (Derbys SMR 7513; NT SMR 60569; SAM 23271) (Illus. 13).

A stone and earth round barrow standing 1.4 metres high and 17.5 metres long and 15 metres wide. It is slightly dished in the centre and has a kerb constructed from abutting vertically set slabs which is visible along its north-west edge. There is a modern walkers cairn situated on its top and walkers have created erosion along a narrow band which cuts into the barrow fabric.

It is a type of barrow built during the later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age, approximately 3500 to 4500 years ago, as a location for burying the dead. Many similar barrows in the Peak District were constructed containing cremations placed in urns or inhumations (Barnatt 1996). No burials have been found and no archaeological excavations have been recorded however a small sherd of prehistoric beaker pottery from this period was found near by (Potter 1987).

The barrow makes the location of the burial(s) a prominent feature in the landscape. This prominence is heightened by the barrow's positioning on the end of a ridge crest with land dropping away everywhere apart from to the north-west where the ground is flat. There are extensive views across valleys and hills to the south, east and north, including distant views over the foothills of the Pennines to the east. The deliberate and careful selection of this site makes the burial place of the dead, and from some locations the barrow itself, highly visible from surrounding hills and gives extensive views across the landscape from the site itself. Barrows such as this one have been interpreted as helping to remind the living of their ancestry, of their kinship with their community and of their association with a geographic location.

The barrow is an important site which forms part of the significant regional group of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age burials barrows in the Peak District (see Barnatt 1996??). It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM number 23271). Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2000).

47. Site of Shooting Cabin (Illus. 13).

The 1880 Ordnance Survey map shows a shooting cabin at this location, just situated above the clough-side. This area is open grass moorland but no evidence of the cabin could be identified by the present survey. It was not identified by the NT estate survey of archaeological sites conducted in the late 1980s (Potter 1987).

48. Walls/Revetments (Illus. 13).

There are a number of short sections of ruined dry-stone walls and revetments associated with one of the tributaries of the River Noe. Some are in the clough-bottom and run parallel to the clough, while two are situated on a small shelf perpendicular to the clough and parallel to each other. The walls which run parallel to the clough are shown by the Ordnance Survey of 1880 to join with the moorland wall which survives further up the clough to form a large moorland enclosure. The other two walls are also depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1880, but as the same size that they survive today. They are probably associated with management of the moorland common, and possibly with livestock control, but to what purposes are unclear.

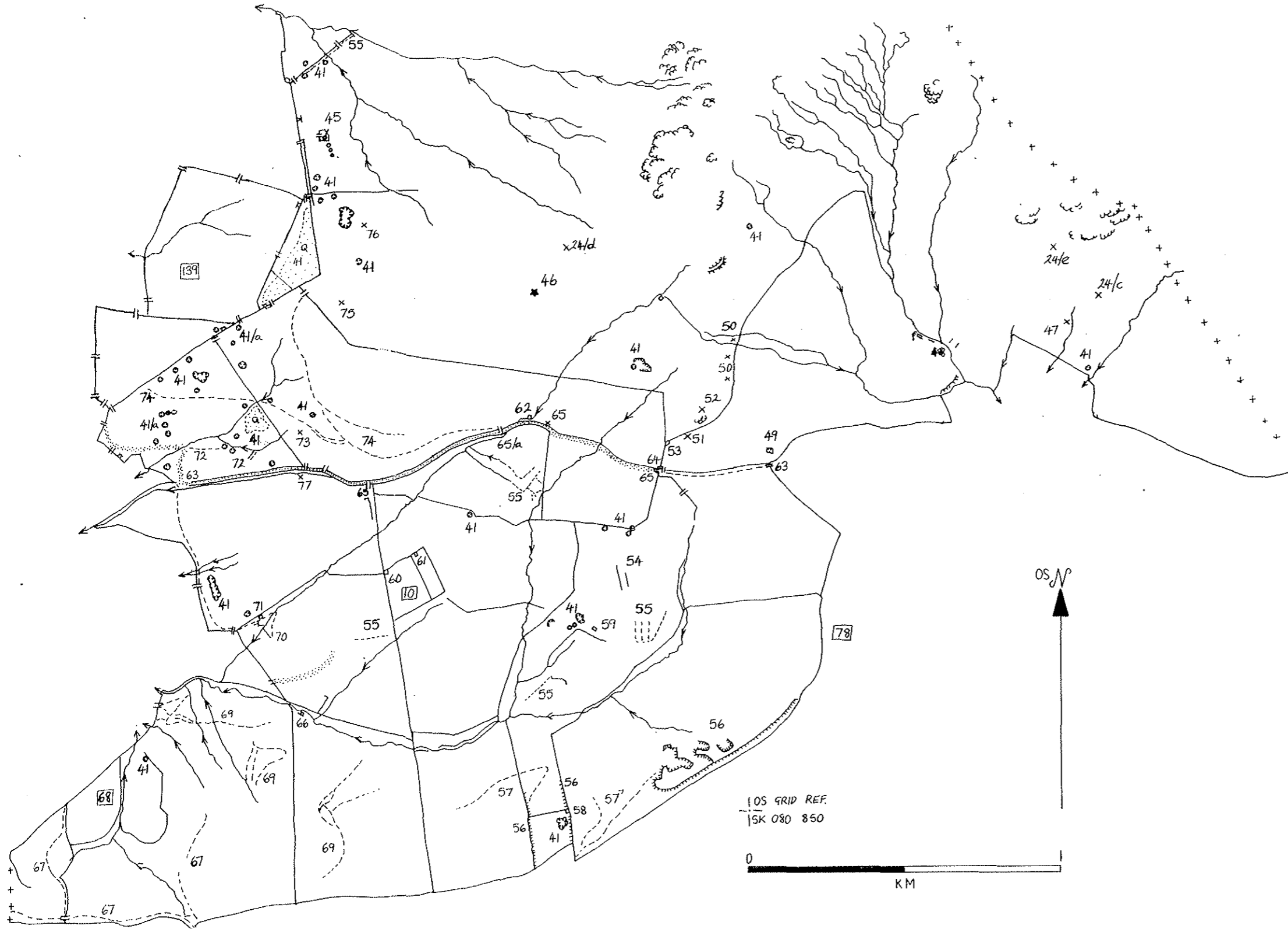
49. Possible Peat Cut (Illus. 13).

A small rectangular depression in the peat which may be a peat cut. However, it is situated a long distance from any other peat cuts and it is likely that any peat would have been used locally on the moor rather than transported to a farmstead from this location.

50. Modern Cairns (Illus. 13).

There are a series of three cairns, or piles of stone, created from the removal of a nearby dry-stone wall. They are not of any antiquity.

CONTINUED ON ILLUS. 11



PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION NO. 13
TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FEATURES - KINDER
SOUTH
FIELDWORK DATE: AUG.-
OCT. 1999
DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
REF.

- KEY
- WALL
 - |- GATE
 - |- BLOCKED GATE
 - |- SHEEP THROUGH
 - |- STILE
 - |- HEDGE
 - ▼▼▼ LYNCHET
 - +++ UNMARKED SURVEY
EDGE
 - ▭ TRADITIONAL BUILDING
 - - - TRACKWAY IN USE
 - - - DISUSED TRACKWAY
 - ⊙ QUARRY
 - ⊞ PEAT CUT
 - ▼ BURIAL BARROW
 - - - DRAIN
 - x SITE OF MISC.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FEATURE
 - ⌘ CRAGS
 - ~ WATERCOURSE



NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310
Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org

51. Findspot of Neolithic/Bronze Age Pottery (Derbys SMR 5004; NT SMR 60572) (Illus. 13).

The findspot of 10 small sherds of beaker pottery, fitting together to form one larger sherd, were found within a crevice under the south-facing edge of Swine's Back outcrop. The pottery dates from the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age and would be approximately contemporary with burial barrows in the region (see feature 46). They are not related to any obvious human-built archaeological features. The sherds were found by A. Miller on the 8th August 1957 and are now deposited in Sheffield City Museum.

52. Alleged Rock Art (Derbys SMR 5006) (Illus. 13).

An alleged prehistoric cup mark which is recorded in the Derbyshire SMR as not being an antiquity.

53. Sheepfold (NT SMR 60656) (Illus. 13).

A dry-stone built two compartment sheepfold situated at the junction of two moorland walls. It is mostly ruined and has been robbed for walling stone for elsewhere. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

54. Moorland Walls (Illus. 13).

A pair of dry-stone walls located parallel to each other approximately 20 metres apart on a sloping shelf situated above the River Sett. Though ruined, they appear to be intact and certainly end downslope at large terminal stones in situ. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

55. Land Drains (Illus. 13).

There are numerous open-ditch land drains situated on the open moorland, some of which are connected to natural watercourses. They would have been created at different times to aid drainage for peat cutting and pasture improvement.

56. Peat Cut/Ditch (Illus. 13).

Vertical edges excavated into the blanket peat which define the limits of peat cuts. Two of the edges run parallel to each other and are overlain by dry-stone walls. They survive in an irregular group and lie within a larger area reputed to have had peat extracted across it (Ardron 1999), though no further archaeological evidence could be identified during the present survey. The peat cut is associated with a hollow-way (feature 57) which suggests that the turbarry ground was associated with valley-side farmsteads between Hayfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

One of the edges of this feature defines one side of a wide, flat-bottomed ditch running downslope. It has a dry-stone wall built along the centre of it and the other side of the ditch is outside of the survey area. This feature is a drain and also acts as the parish boundary.

57. Hollow-ways/Terraced Trackways (Illus. 13).

Trackways providing access to peat cuts (feature 56). One definite hollow-way and a possible second route which run into the survey area from the south and are associated with a peat cut (feature 56). To the south they fade out before reaching the top intake wall of the Roych valley-side but the absence of a gate in the wall implies that the routes fell out of use before the wall was constructed, which was prior to the Ordnance Survey of 1840.

76. Gatepost (Illus. 13).

A worked gritstone gatepost lying near to the small quarry delve (feature 41) from where it was probably extracted.

77. Findspot of Flints and Cherts (Illus. 13).

A small group of unworked flints and cherts found by Shane Bates (National Trust Warden) in exposed ground.

78. Enclosed moorland (Illus. 13).

The ground above the enclosed improved and semi-improved farmland (feature 100, 139) is enclosed moorland. Today the land is unimproved, either through design or failed attempts at improvement, and divided into large blocks by straight field walls. This area falls into two blocks. One is an extensive series of enclosures incorporating the lower moorland between Kinderlow, Jacob's Ladder, South Head ridge and the inbye around South Head farmstead (feature 79). Within this are two small enclosures which have been characterised as post-1640 enclosure on their size and possibility that attempts were made to improve the land. The other area is a smaller group situated between Cluther Rocks and the inbye around Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). Most of the walls were built as a result of the Kinder Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1836 (anon.). However, walls south-east of the head of the River Sett appear to have been in place before the Act was carried out, being built between 1640 and 1840 (Hibbarte & Barton; Ordnance Survey). The south-west corner of the survey area was subject to the Ollersett and Phoside Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1829 (anon.), though no walls appear to have been built at this location as a result.

South Head Farm (Illus. 14).**79. South Head Farmstead.**

South Head farmstead comprises a small collection of buildings near the head of the Sett Valley. There is a single farmhouse comprising a gritstone building with 5 windows and a door to front, 2 gritstone chimneys, machine-cut slate roof, worked gritstone jambs and lintels. There is a large gritstone barn/workshop and two small gritstone outhouses, one of which is used as a National Trust information shelter. The buildings are arranged in a loose group around a yard which is a widening of the valley-long through-route (feature 120/a).

The farmstead is first documented in 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). The 1851 tithe plan and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 show all the buildings except the farmhouse in the locations they occupy today. The farmhouse however is shown to the south of its current position, situated opposite the barn, so presumably the current house was built after 1880. During the 17th century packhorses were reputedly kept at South Head farmstead for carrying lime from limekilns at Bradwell to neighbouring farms (Harris 1971).

80. Revetment.

Two short sections of stone revetment employed to stabilise part of the bank of the River Sett south of South Head farmstead (feature 79).

81. Terraced Trackways.

Intermittent sections of terraced trackway which run southwards from the yard of South Head farmstead (feature 79), cross the River Sett then branch towards the steep valley side and a field barn (feature 82). The part of the trackway to the north of the river has been modified by recent vehicle use. The route would have provided access from the farm to both the field

barn and to the area of moorland east of Dimpus Clough. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

82. Field Barn.

A stone-built field barn survives in a ruinous state adjacent to a field wall immediately south of the River Sett. The floors appear to survive in situ, as does the southern gable wall which is preserved in the field wall. The remainder of the walls are now large piles of stones while the stone slates of the roof are stacked against the field wall. The barn was originally 7 metres long and 4 metres wide. It is depicted on the tithe plan of 1851 (anon. 1851) and the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

83. Drains/Possible Hollow-ways.

Two intersecting linear ditches, both narrow and shallow, are situated to the south-west of South Head Farm. They are most likely open field drains but could possibly be hollow-ways defining the lines of former routes. One is aligned on the lane which leads east on to the moorland from the Farm and on a line depicted on a plan of 1640. However, the nature of this line is not identified.

84. Bank and Double Ditch.

Part of an otherwise walled field boundary survives as a broad earthen bank flanked either side by a shallow ditch. This may represent either a change in boundary construction for reasons such as drainage or the earlier form of boundary which elsewhere has been replaced by walls.

85. Bank and Ditch/Lynchet.

An earthen bank flanked by an adjacent ditch which runs along the top break of slope above the wooded steep section of the river bank of the River Sett. Towards one end the bank changes into a lynchet. There is a narrow break in the bank associated with a narrow terraced trackway (feature 86) which is the location of a footgate. The feature is the remains of a field hedge bounding one side of the plantation, which was created prior to 1840 (Ordnance Survey), with which it is probably contemporary.

86. Terraced Trackway.

A narrow terraced trackway running diagonally across a steep-sided section of the river bank of the River Sett. At the top of the river bank the trackway crosses an earthen bank and ditch (feature 85). It appears to give access to the plantation from the adjacent field. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

87. Drain.

A shallow ditched field drain which issues into the River Sett.

88. Lynchet.

A boundary lynchet running east to west across a field which preserves the line of a former boundary. Towards the eastern end the lynchet joins with a natural scarp. The boundary is not shown by the Ordnance Survey of 1880 and therefore was abandoned before that date.

89. Lynchets.

A series of boundary lynchets to the north-west of the farmstead's inbye land. They shadow existing field walls and probably represent the slight re-alignment of boundaries over time

which preserve the same approximate field pattern. Because the lynchets are so close to the field walls it is impossible to tell on historical maps which line is depicted.

90. Stone Bridge.

A small single span stone foot bridge crossing Coldwell Clough south-east of Coldwell Farm. South of the clough the bridge leads into an area at the bottom of a steep slope and would not be a convenient point for a valley through-route. More likely it simply provided access to this locality from Coldwell Clough farmstead.

91. Hollow-way.

A braided hollow-way which runs within inbye to the south of Coldwell Clough east of the road to South Head farmstead. Part of the hollow-way also runs parallel to the road. It is deeply incised and braided into numerous individual routes in places. It is overlain by surrounding field walls showing that it fell out of use during the enclosure of this particular area of inbye which was complete by 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). The hollow-way is one branch of a route which still survives as a right of way outside of the inbye.

The hollow-way was created by erosion caused by the regular use of this route which would have provided access from Coldwell Farm and other settlements along the valley bottom onto the eastern slopes of the Kinder massif.

92. Platform.

A sub-rectangular platform-like area cut into the steep slope of the side of Coldwell Clough. The area is approximately 12 metres by 6 metres in size. It is not level but follows the slope of the valley-side therefore it follows a similar gradient to that of the adjacent hollow-way (feature 91). This may be a human-made feature, possibly a stacking platform for materials transported along the hollow-way, or a natural landslip. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

93. Sheepfold.

The remains of a multi-compartment sheepfold survive as a series of low lynchets and a concrete floor. It is situated against the downslope side of the topmost field wall of the inbye near to a small clough. The lynchets suggest that the fold had four compartments, which would have been used for sorting sheep.

The fold was in use until recently and appears on the latest editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. It is described as a sheep dip as well as a fold. The fold was built after 1880 (Ordnance Survey) and was probably only recently abandoned as suggested by its inclusion on current Ordnance Survey maps.

94. Quarries.

There are a series of small, shallow stone-getting quarries within the inbye which would have been used to provide stone for wall building.

95. Quarry or Geological Fault.

A large, linear, steep-sided gash. It may have been a quarry or a natural geological fault.

96. Drain.

A shallow, narrow ditched drain which runs downslope on the valley-side above the River Sett. It would have drained part of the surrounding field.

97. Lynchet.

A lynchet which runs across slope and is immediately upslope of a trackway (feature 98). The lynchet may preserve the line of a boundary which has been removed or represent cutting-back of ground to prevent erosion blocking the trackway. The boundary appears on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880.

98. Trackway.

A trackway which leads onto the Kinder massif from South Head Farm, following a line parallel to the River Sett. Only the section between the farmstead and the watercourse immediately west of feature 95 is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880. No route is shown upslope of that watercourse.

99. Lynchet/Ruined Wall.

A small lynchet associated with a ruined field wall and the remains of a foot gate. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

100. Valley-Side Inbye Enclosure (Illus. 14, 15).

The enclosed inbye land associated with South Head and Ashes farmsteads (features 79, 101) comprise small sub-rectangular fields laid out in a semi-irregular pattern. They suggest enclosure occurring over a period of time and the layout/size of new fields being created in relation to existing land-use rights rather than being imposed from outside. This inbye was enclosed prior to 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton) and largely comprised the better land. At this date only the boundary encompassing the whole area is shown, the detail of the fields is omitted. The enclosed valley-side to the west of the River Sett was enclosed within an upper wall prior to 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). However, it is still referred to as common at this date and not sub-divided with physical boundaries though apportioned into a number of parcels. Sub-dividing walls were constructed between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey).

The Ashes (Illus. 15).**101. The Ashes Farmstead (Listed Building Grade II 178/2/112).**

The farmstead comprises two traditional gritstone buildings and a number of modern farmbuildings. The two-storey coursed gritstone-built farmhouse was originally two cottages which have been converted into one. It comprises stone gable end and ridge stacks, stone slate roof and flush surround doorcases with moulded capitals and lintels. To the front there are three-light stone mullion windows to either side of each door and four similar windows on the second storey. The other traditional building is a square outbuilding to the south-east of the farmhouse. There is the gable end of another building preserved in the field wall to the south-west of the farmhouse.

The 1851 tithe plan and the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880 show the farmhouse, built in the early 19th (Listed Building 178/2/112), in the same position and orientation as it occupies today. The farmstead does not appear to be included on either of the 1640 plans (Hibbarte & Barton 1640). Immediately to its north and approximately 60 metres to the east are other buildings depicted in the 19th century which now lie under modern agricultural buildings. The square outbuilding is also shown on the 19th century maps, but the most northerly building of the farmstead is not suggesting that it was built after 1880. All other agricultural buildings observed during the present survey at the farmstead are 20th century in date.

A terraced trackway which runs diagonally upslope on the valley-side above the River Sett. It appears to connect the peat cut with South Head farmstead (feature 79). It is overlain by a moorland wall which shows it was abandoned by the time this wall was constructed, which was prior to the Ordnance Survey of 1840.

58. Sheepfold (Illus. 13).

A small, single-compartment, dry-stone built sheepfold constructed at the junction of two moorland walls (feature 78). The fold would have been used for managing sheep pastured in this area.

59. Building (Illus. 13).

A small, square, ruined dry-stone building measuring approximately 4 metres by 4 metres and standing up to 1 metre high. It would have been used during activities on the moorland, possibly shepherding, quarrying or grouse shooting. There is a small group of quarry delves (feature 41) nearby.

60. Sheepfold (Illus. 13).

A single-compartment dry-stone built sheepfold situated at the junction of two walls within large moorland enclosure. There are two entrances in the sheepfold, one of them blocked with stone. It is depicted on the tithe map of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 while the wall it is attached too was shown on the 1840 Ordnance Survey, however that was at a scale of one-inch to the mile and internal details to fields/enclosures were often not comprehensively included.

61. Building (Illus. 13).

A mortared, square gritstone building, approximately 5 metres square and surviving up to 1.5 metres high. It is situated against a dry-stone wall which forms part of a large moorland enclosure. There is a possible doorway in the south-west corner. It is depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of both 1840 and 1880 and the tithe map of 1851.

62. Sheepfold (Illus. 13).

A square dry-stone sheepfold, approximately 6 metres square and surviving up to 0.2 metres high. It is situated adjacent to a tributary of Oaken Clough and near to the walled moorland access trackway (feature 63), so was probably used during sheepwashing. It is shown on the 1851 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

63. Hayfield to Edale Packhorse Route (Illus. 13).

A trackway which leads on to the moorland from the valley route along the Sett valley, near to Coldwell farmstead, and runs directly across the moorland via Edale Cross (feature 64) and Jacob's Ladder into Edale. It is walled and metalled in places and has numerous gates to allow access to adjoining moorland. It is also known as the Monks Road because it was reputedly used by the monks of Merivale or Basingwerk Abbeys who had been given land in the area (Dodd & Dodd 1980). The route is documented in 1290 when it is referred to as 'le Cauce' which implies that it was metalled or raised in places (ibid.). There is no evidence for Medieval embanking or metalling surviving today. It is a heavily used access trackway onto Kinder Scout so has probably been heavily repaired over the centuries. Along much of its length the trackway is walled to delineate its line and prevent livestock from wandering onto it. On higher ground this walling was created before 1840 while lower down, within Oaken Clough, it was a product of the mid-19th century Parliamentary Enclosure of Kinder (anon. 1840).

The route is depicted on the 1640 map of the area (Hibbarte & Barton) but is shown to continue past South Head farmstead (feature 79) before turning upslope. This route would be impassable unless it kept to the north-side of Oaken Clough, but no archaeological evidence was identified during the present survey. That this probably was the line of the packhorse route in the 17th century is supported by the claim that packhorses were kept at South Head to distribute lime from the kilns at Bradwell to the neighbouring farms (Harris 1971). If this was the case, the route was moved to its present line between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey). It was an important route for the transport of materials between Edale and the limestone plateau in the south and Glossop, Longdendale and Holmfirth in the north prior to the construction of the modern road network from the late-18th century onwards.

64. Edale Cross (Derbys SMR 5003; NT SMR 60573; SAM 23342) (Illus. 13).

A gritstone cross standing 1.6 metres high, 0.49 metres wide across the arms and 0.29 metres wide across the base. It is called the 'Edale' or 'Champion' Cross. It has chamfered edges, traces of Saxon-style knotwork on its front and a raised band below the cross-arms. The knotwork could suggest a pre-Conquest date for its erection, however the chamfered edges imply a post-Conquest date. It is possible that it was originally made in the early Medieval period and re-worked later on. The initials are either 'IG' or 'HG' and the date is '1610'. This is likely to be John Gell, a 17th century road surveyor (Tudor 1934). The cross is now partly enclosed within a three-sided dry-stone enclosure which is open to the adjacent trackway (feature 63).

According to one commentator it was erected as a boundary marker for Merivale Abbey's estate in this area (Gee, 1985). However, other published interpretations are that it is the boundary marker for the parishes of Hope and Glossop (Tudor 1934) and the point where three wards of the Royal Forest of the Peak met – Longdendale, Ashop & Edale and the Champion country (Cox *quoted in* Tudor 1934; Dodd & Dodd 1980). The Champion was the term for good land which referred to the southern ward of the Royal forest. It may also be a guidestone for the adjacent Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63) which dates to at least the 13th century (Dodd & Dodd 1980).

65. Inscribed Gate Posts and Rock (Illus. 13).

Along the walls enclosing the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route are three inscribed gate posts and one rock (feature 65/a). All carved with the Ordnance Survey benchmark. The pair of gateposts adjacent to the Edale Cross (feature 64) have the benchmark on one and the initials 'IWB' on the other. These walls were built between 1851 and 1880 (anon. 1851; Ordnance Survey 1880).

66. Sheepwash (Illus. 13).

A dry-stone two-compartment sheepwash situated adjacent to Dimpus Clough.

It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

67. Hollow-ways/Terraced Trackway (Illus. 13).

A series of hollow-ways and terraced trackways situated on the upper valley side above the River Sett. They connect South Head farmstead and farms south of Hayfield with the moorland common, and also form part of a through-route between Hayfield and Peak Forest. The upper route is depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880.

68. Walled Enclosures (Illus. 13, 20).

Two con-joined walled enclosures on steep ground either side of Dimpus Clough. While they are ruined it appears from the lack of tumble and intermittent survival of coping stones that the walls were never higher than approximately 1 metre. Such walls can form an effective barrier to cattle but not to sheep which suggests that these may have been cow pastures. They appear on Hibbarte and Barton's plan of 1640 as a small enclosed plot ascribed as belonging to the 'collernell gent'.

69. Terraced Trackway/Hollow-ways (Illus. 13).

A series of terraced trackways and hollow-ways run across the south-side of Dimpus Clough. They would have connected farms in the Sett Valley with the moorland common and with the Hayfield to Peak Forest through-route (feature 67). They are not depicted on any of the maps available to the present survey.

70. Terraced Trackway (Illus. 13).

A terraced trackway which runs along the contour and crosses the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63), across Oaken Clough via a building (feature 71) then fades away. To the south of the packhorse route it is disused and preserved as a terraced trackway while to the north it is currently in use. It would have provided local access to the surrounding intakes and to the building. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

71. Building and Enclosure (Illus. 13).

A ruined dry-stone, three-roomed, building measuring approximately 12 metres by 5 metres and standing up to 2.5 metres high. The rear slope is revetted to prevent landslip and create a building platform. It is situated on a level area within a steeply sloping clough-side and is partly enclosed by a dry-stone wall which connects with the watercourse. It is also adjacent to a terraced trackway (feature 70). It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

72. Terraced Trackways (Illus. 13).

Short sections of terraced trackways, part of which connects with a currently used farm track which probably overlies the original line of the terraced trackway. They lead to small quarry delves (feature 41).

73. Boundary Stone (Illus. 13).

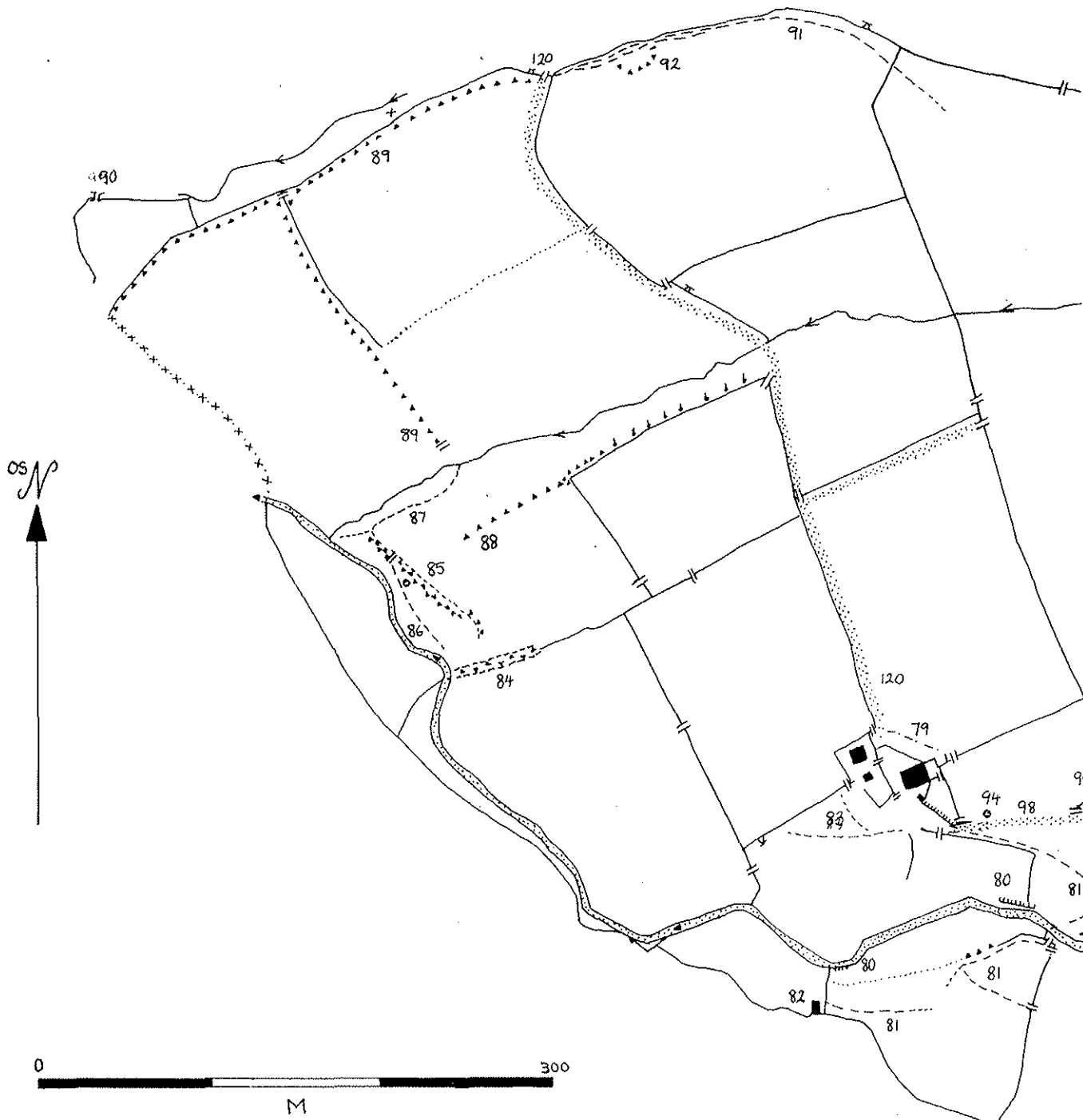
A small stone, 0.6 metres high, which is inscribed with H.R.D.C. BOUNDARY. This is a marker for the boundary of Hayfield Rural District Council.

74. Hollow-ways/Terraced Trackways (Illus. 13).

A series of inter-connecting hollow-ways and terraced trackways which connect farms in the Sett Valley, notably The Ashes, with the surrounding area of enclosed moorland and the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63).

75. Carved Rock (Illus. 13).

A shallow flat-bottomed circular depression, approximately 0.38 metres in diameter and 0.03 metres deep. It is situated on a raised area of a large angled boulder located within a boulder field. It is possibly carved, though may be a natural erosion hollow created when the boulder was flat. If carved its date is unknown but it is similar to prehistoric rock art known elsewhere in the region (Barnatt and Reeder 1982). A thorough search of the boulder field may discover more examples of possible rock carvings, but would in itself be very time-consuming.



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76. Gatepost (Illus. 13).

A worked gritstone gatepost lying near to the small quarry delve (feature 41) from where it was probably extracted.

77. Findspot of Flints and Cherts (Illus. 13).

A small group of unworked flints and cherts found by Shane Bates (National Trust Warden) in exposed ground.

78. Enclosed moorland (Illus. 13).

The ground above the enclosed improved and semi-improved farmland (feature 100, 139) is enclosed moorland. Today the land is unimproved, either through design or failed attempts at improvement, and divided into large blocks by straight field walls. This area falls into two blocks. One is an extensive series of enclosures incorporating the lower moorland between Kinderlow, Jacob's Ladder, South Head ridge and the inbye around South Head farmstead (feature 79). Within this are two small enclosures which have been characterised as post-1640 enclosure on their size and possibility that attempts were made to improve the land. The other area is a smaller group situated between Cluther Rocks and the inbye around Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). Most of the walls were built as a result of the Kinder Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1836 (anon.). However, walls south-east of the head of the River Sett appear to have been in place before the Act was carried out, being built between 1640 and 1840 (Hibbarte & Barton; Ordnance Survey). The south-west corner of the survey area was subject to the Ollersett and Phoside Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1829 (anon.), though no walls appear to have been built at this location as a result.

South Head Farm (Illus. 14).**79. South Head Farmstead.**

South Head farmstead comprises a small collection of buildings near the head of the Sett Valley. There is a single farmhouse comprising a gritstone building with 5 windows and a door to front, 2 gritstone chimneys, machine-cut slate roof, worked gritstone jambs and lintels. There is a large gritstone barn/workshop and two small gritstone outhouses, one of which is used as a National Trust information shelter. The buildings are arranged in a loose group around a yard which is a widening of the valley-long through-route (feature 120/a).

The farmstead is first documented in 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). The 1851 tithe plan and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 show all the buildings except the farmhouse in the locations they occupy today. The farmhouse however is shown to the south of its current position, situated opposite the barn, so presumably the current house was built after 1880. During the 17th century packhorses were reputedly kept at South Head farmstead for carrying lime from limekilns at Bradwell to neighbouring farms (Harris 1971).

80. Revetment.

Two short sections of stone revetment employed to stabilise part of the bank of the River Sett south of South Head farmstead (feature 79).

81. Terraced Trackways.

Intermittent sections of terraced trackway which run southwards from the yard of South Head farmstead (feature 79), cross the River Sett then branch towards the steep valley side and a field barn (feature 82). The part of the trackway to the north of the river has been modified by recent vehicle use. The route would have provided access from the farm to both the field

barn and to the area of moorland east of Dimpus Clough. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

82. Field Barn.

A stone-built field barn survives in a ruinous state adjacent to a field wall immediately south of the River Sett. The floors appear to survive in situ, as does the southern gable wall which is preserved in the field wall. The remainder of the walls are now large piles of stones while the stone slates of the roof are stacked against the field wall. The barn was originally 7 metres long and 4 metres wide. It is depicted on the tithe plan of 1851 (anon. 1851) and the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

83. Drains/Possible Hollow-ways.

Two intersecting linear ditches, both narrow and shallow, are situated to the south-west of South Head Farm. They are most likely open field drains but could possibly be hollow-ways defining the lines of former routes. One is aligned on the lane which leads east on to the moorland from the Farm and on a line depicted on a plan of 1640. However, the nature of this line is not identified.

84. Bank and Double Ditch.

Part of an otherwise walled field boundary survives as a broad earthen bank flanked either side by a shallow ditch. This may represent either a change in boundary construction for reasons such as drainage or the earlier form of boundary which elsewhere has been replaced by walls.

85. Bank and Ditch/Lynchet.

An earthen bank flanked by an adjacent ditch which runs along the top break of slope above the wooded steep section of the river bank of the River Sett. Towards one end the bank changes into a lynchet. There is a narrow break in the bank associated with a narrow terraced trackway (feature 86) which is the location of a footgate. The feature is the remains of a field hedge bounding one side of the plantation, which was created prior to 1840 (Ordnance Survey), with which it is probably contemporary.

86. Terraced Trackway.

A narrow terraced trackway running diagonally across a steep-sided section of the river bank of the River Sett. At the top of the river bank the trackway crosses an earthen bank and ditch (feature 85). It appears to give access to the plantation from the adjacent field. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

87. Drain.

A shallow ditched field drain which issues into the River Sett.

88. Lynchet.

A boundary lynchet running east to west across a field which preserves the line of a former boundary. Towards the eastern end the lynchet joins with a natural scarp. The boundary is not shown by the Ordnance Survey of 1880 and therefore was abandoned before that date.

89. Lynchets.

A series of boundary lynchets to the north-west of the farmstead's inbye land. They shadow existing field walls and probably represent the slight re-alignment of boundaries over time

which preserve the same approximate field pattern. Because the lynchets are so close to the field walls it is impossible to tell on historical maps which line is depicted.

90. Stone Bridge.

A small single span stone foot bridge crossing Coldwell Clough south-east of Coldwell Farm. South of the clough the bridge leads into an area at the bottom of a steep slope and would not be a convenient point for a valley through-route. More likely it simply provided access to this locality from Coldwell Clough farmstead.

91. Hollow-way.

A braided hollow-way which runs within inbye to the south of Coldwell Clough east of the road to South Head farmstead. Part of the hollow-way also runs parallel to the road. It is deeply incised and braided into numerous individual routes in places. It is overlain by surrounding field walls showing that it fell out of use during the enclosure of this particular area of inbye which was complete by 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). The hollow-way is one branch of a route which still survives as a right of way outside of the inbye.

The hollow-way was created by erosion caused by the regular use of this route which would have provided access from Coldwell Farm and other settlements along the valley bottom onto the eastern slopes of the Kinder massif.

92. Platform.

A sub-rectangular platform-like area cut into the steep slope of the side of Coldwell Clough. The area is approximately 12 metres by 6 metres in size. It is not level but follows the slope of the valley-side therefore it follows a similar gradient to that of the adjacent hollow-way (feature 91). This may be a human-made feature, possibly a stacking platform for materials transported along the hollow-way, or a natural landslip. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

93. Sheepfold.

The remains of a multi-compartment sheepfold survive as a series of low lynchets and a concrete floor. It is situated against the downslope side of the topmost field wall of the inbye near to a small clough. The lynchets suggest that the fold had four compartments, which would have been used for sorting sheep.

The fold was in use until recently and appears on the latest editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. It is described as a sheep dip as well as a fold. The fold was built after 1880 (Ordnance Survey) and was probably only recently abandoned as suggested by its inclusion on current Ordnance Survey maps.

94. Quarries.

There are a series of small, shallow stone-getting quarries within the inbye which would have been used to provide stone for wall building.

95. Quarry or Geological Fault.

A large, linear, steep-sided gash. It may have been a quarry or a natural geological fault.

96. Drain.

A shallow, narrow ditched drain which runs downslope on the valley-side above the River Sett. It would have drained part of the surrounding field.

97. Lynchet.

A lynchet which runs across slope and is immediately upslope of a trackway (feature 98). The lynchet may preserve the line of a boundary which has been removed or represent cutting-back of ground to prevent erosion blocking the trackway. The boundary appears on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880.

98. Trackway.

A trackway which leads onto the Kinder massif from South Head Farm, following a line parallel to the River Sett. Only the section between the farmstead and the watercourse immediately west of feature 95 is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880. No route is shown upslope of that watercourse.

99. Lynchet/Ruined Wall.

A small lynchet associated with a ruined field wall and the remains of a foot gate. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

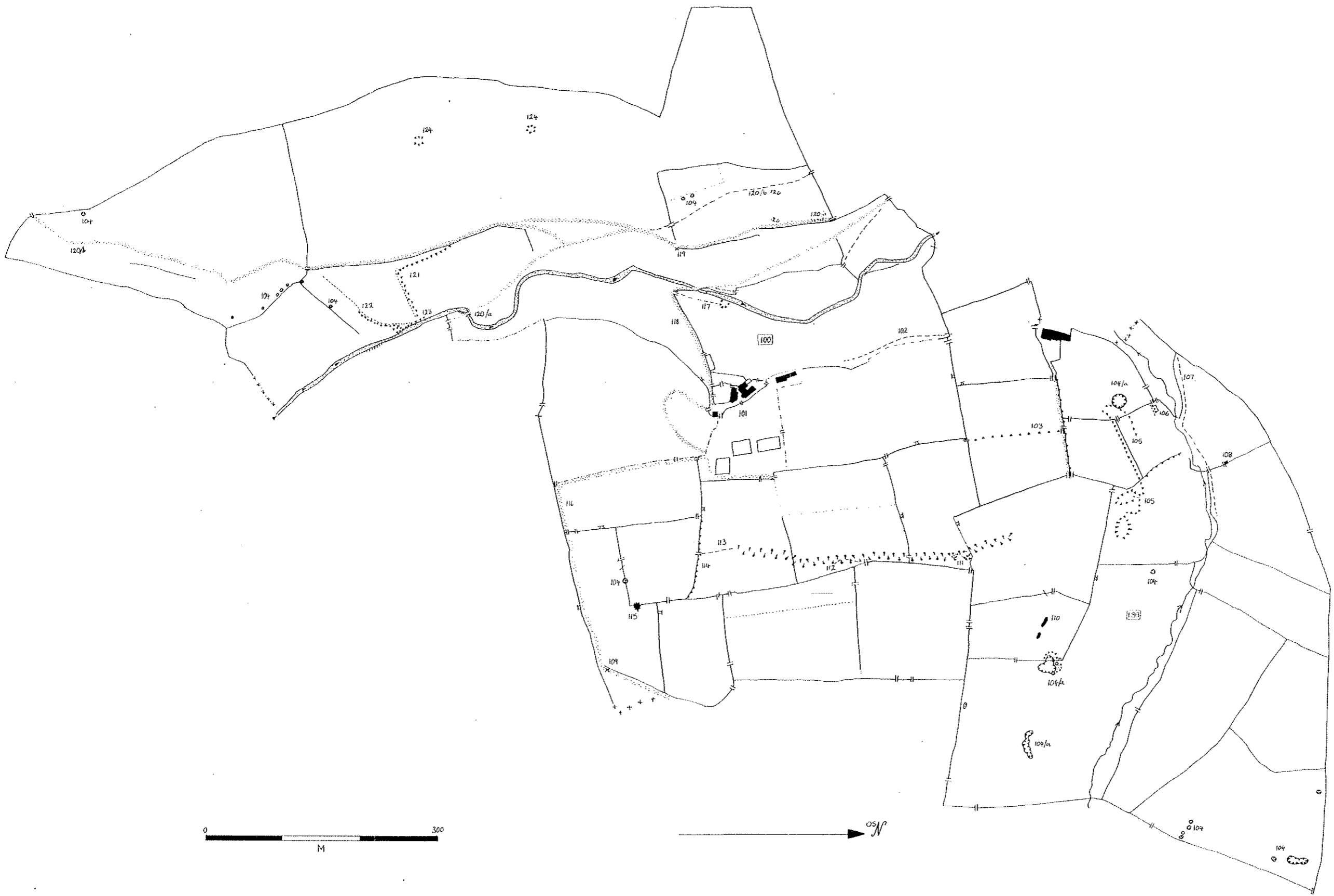
100. Valley-Side Inbye Enclosure (Illus. 14, 15).

The enclosed inbye land associated with South Head and Ashes farmsteads (features 79, 101) comprise small sub-rectangular fields laid out in a semi-irregular pattern. They suggest enclosure occurring over a period of time and the layout/size of new fields being created in relation to existing land-use rights rather than being imposed from outside. This inbye was enclosed prior to 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton) and largely comprised the better land. At this date only the boundary encompassing the whole area is shown, the detail of the fields is omitted. The enclosed valley-side to the west of the River Sett was enclosed within an upper wall prior to 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). However, it is still referred to as common at this date and not sub-divided with physical boundaries though apportioned into a number of parcels. Sub-dividing walls were constructed between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey).

The Ashes (Illus. 15).**101. The Ashes Farmstead (Listed Building Grade II 178/2/112).**

The farmstead comprises two traditional gritstone buildings and a number of modern farmbuildings. The two-storey coursed gritstone-built farmhouse was originally two cottages which have been converted into one. It comprises stone gable end and ridge stacks, stone slate roof and flush surround doorcases with moulded capitals and lintels. To the front there are three-light stone mullion windows to either side of each door and four similar windows on the second storey. The other traditional building is a square outbuilding to the south-east of the farmhouse. There is the gable end of another building preserved in the field wall to the south-west of the farmhouse.

The 1851 tithe plan and the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880 show the farmhouse, built in the early 19th (Listed Building 178/2/112), in the same position and orientation as it occupies today. The farmstead does not appear to be included on either of the 1640 plans (Hibbarte & Barton 1640). Immediately to its north and approximately 60 metres to the east are other buildings depicted in the 19th century which now lie under modern agricultural buildings. The square outbuilding is also shown on the 19th century maps, but the most northerly building of the farmstead is not suggesting that it was built after 1880. All other agricultural buildings observed during the present survey at the farmstead are 20th century in date.



PROJECT:
 KINDER AND PARK HALL
 ILLUSTRATION NO. 15
 TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 FEATURES - THE ASHES
 FARM
 FIELDWORK DATE: AUG -
 OCT. 1999
 DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
 DRAFTSPERSON: WJB

- REF.
- KEY
- WALL
 - |- GATE
 - |-| BLOCKED GATE
 - |-| SHEEP THROUGH
 - |-| STILE
 - |-| HEDGE
 - ▲▲▲ BANK AND DITCH
 - ▲▲▲ WALL ON BANK
 - ▼▼▼ LYNCHET
 - ▬▬▬ REVETMENT
 - SITE OF BOUNDARY
 - +++ UNMARKED SURVEY EDGE
 - +++ FENCE AT SURVEY EDGE
 - TRADITIONAL BUILDING
 - MODERN BUILDING
 - x SITE OF BUILDING
 - ▬▬▬ TRACKWAY IN USE
 - - - DISUSED TRACKWAY
 - ~ BRIDGE
 - QUARRY
 - ▲▲▲ QUARRY WASTE
 - CAIRNS
 - ▲▲▲ POSSIBLE PLATFORM
 - ~ WATERCOURSE
 - ||| NATURAL SCARP



NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
 Archaeology Service
 Peak District National Park Authority
 Aldern House, Baslow Road
 Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
 Tel: 01629 816383
 Fax: 01629 816310
 Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org

102. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway runs along the contour to the east of the Ashes (feature 101). To the east it ends abruptly at a field wall where there is a stile, while to the west it fades out. It is still used as a walker's footpath. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

103. Lynchet/Bank.

Two boundary lines preserved as a lynchets and a bank respectively. The lynchets runs across the middle of a field. It preserves the line of a boundary which has been removed, showing that this field was once two smaller fields. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880. The bank is oriented at right angles to the lynchets and is overlain by a field wall.

104. Quarries.

Distributed throughout the inbye and intakes are small, shallow quarries adjacent to field walls which would have been created to get stone for wall-building.

104/a. A series of three large field quarries situated immediately above the clough-side south of Tunstead Clough. The size of the quarries suggests that good sources of stone were found along the break of slope, which was possibly used to build nearby Tunstead Clough farmstead and surrounding field walls. They are not shown on any historical maps available to the present survey.

105. Tunstead Clough Settlement and Field System (illus. 6).

A series of lynchets and platforms, which appear to form the site of an ancient settlement with associated field system. The platforms are located at the break of slope above Tunstead Clough with the lynchets occupying the upper cloughside.

There are two oval level platforms situated adjacent to each other which have been cut into the sloping ground. Both platforms are approximately 20 metres by 10 metres in size. There is a possible short section of hollow-way leading upslope towards the western platform. This possible routeway runs between a break in the lynchets.

One lynchets runs between the two platforms, forming a right-angle corner which may represent the edge of a yard or settlement enclosure. Another lynchets runs diagonally downslope from the western platform parallel to the possible hollow-way. The remainder of the lynchets runs either along or down the slope of the clough-side to form what may be the fragmentary remains of a small-scale field system (the lynchets preserving the lines of field boundaries).

The settlement does not appear on any of the historic maps of the area available to the present survey. Parts of the lynchets are overlain by field walls in existence since at least 1851 (anon.) which show that the settlement was abandoned sometime before that date. A plan of 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton) shows this general area as enclosed and the walls were probably created before this date. Its form and location suggest that it dates from sometime in prehistory, the Romano-British or the early Medieval periods.

106. Terraced Trackway/Building Platform.

A rectangular building platform, approximately 8 metres by 5 metres, is cut into the break of slope between the clough-side and the more level land adjacent to Tunstead Clough. Immediately upslope of the platform there is a short section of terraced trackway which is approximately 12 metres long. It ends at a field wall to the west and abruptly ends to the east. The building platform is situated next to a gateway in the same field wall. It is probable that the building was associated with movement of livestock through this gateway or that the

building fell out of use before the gateway was created. It was built between 1851 and 1880 (anon., 1851; Ordnance Survey).

107. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway runs along the northern side of Tunstead Clough. As it follows the clough downstream it climbs diagonally up the clough-side then stops abruptly at a water services point by a field wall. This latter section is wider and appears to be still in use. The trackway may be a field access routeway which has largely been abandoned except for part of it used to access the water services. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

108. Field Barn.

A rectangular gritstone-built field barn attached to a clough-side field wall and oriented with its long axis across the slope. The barn has a gritstone slate roof, and ground floor door in its downslope end with a loft vent above and a loft door in its upslope end. All doors and windows have gritstone lintels and jambs. It was built between 1851 and 1880 (anon. 1851; Ordnance Survey 1880).

109. Field Barn.

A field barn is shown at this location on the tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880. It was presumably demolished during the construction of the trackway.

110. Clearance Cairns.

Two oval cairns of gritstones are situated adjacent to each other in one field. Their long axes are oriented along the same line and aligned on each other. They could be of any date, either pre-dating or contemporary with the surrounding fields. Particularly stoney ground needs clearing of stone to enable cultivation and improvement of pasture. Field walls themselves make good depositories of cleared stone during initial enclosure of an area though if there is too much stone to incorporate into typical walls sometimes extra-wide stone consumption walls or separate clearance cairns are created. Clearance cairns from earlier phases of cultivation may also survive within more recent fields.

111. Stone Heaps.

Two small dumps of stone, possibly recent, within a natural gully.

112. Terraced Trackways.

Two terraced trackways run diagonally upslope within a natural gully. The trackways would have facilitated access into and out of the gully. They are not depicted on any historical maps available to the present survey.

113. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway runs into a field from a gateway to stop near to the southern end of a natural gully. The trackway would have been a field access route. It is not depicted on any historical maps available to the present survey.

114. Lynchet.

A large boundary lynchet which preserves the line of a former field boundary. An existing field wall runs along the top of the lynchet and was probably built to replace the boundary against which the lynchet formed.

115. The Ashes Possible Burial Barrow/Cairn.

A sub-circular earth and stone mound measuring approximately 15 by 13 metres and 0.5 metres high. The mound gently slopes towards the ground except along its downslope side which is steeper, probably because of the greater drop in height and possible truncation due to ploughing. It is situated at the break of slope on the downslope lip of a more level shoulder of ground on the valley side. A field wall overlies the mound. There are shallow quarry slopes around the mound which are probably the source for some of the material in the mound. It is likely that if stone was quarried here for the later field wall that the mound would have been disturbed but there is no evidence for this.

The mound could be interpreted in a number of ways. It is most possibly either a clearance cairn created from stone removed from surrounding land during cultivation or a prehistoric burial barrow. Barrows mark the location of the burial(s) in the landscape. They were commonly built during the later Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age (approximately 2500 to 1500 BC), though there are also some known from the early Medieval period. Visually the barrow itself is not very prominent. It is small in size and the shelf is wide and shallow, obscuring the barrow's view from most directions. The location itself, is highly visible from land to the west and gives extensive views across the landscape. Barrows such as this possible one have been interpreted as helping to remind the living of their ancestry, of their kinship with their community and their association with a geographic location.

It is not depicted on any historical maps available to the present survey.

116. Trackway.

116. A currently used trackway which connects the Ashes farmstead (feature 101) with Harry Moor on the western side of the Kinder massif. On Harry Moor it joins with a trackway (feature 70) running along the contour which connects with the Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 63). It is not shown on any historical maps available to the present survey.

117. Site of Fulling Mill (NT SMR 60673 or 60674).

A short open drain runs northwards from the trackway (feature 118) which connects The Ashes farmstead (feature 101) with the valley through-route (feature 120). The drain ends at a small circular depression which is adjacent to the River Sett and is open-sided towards the river. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

This is reputedly the site of a fulling mill (Gee 1985). Gee gives no dates for its operation.

118. Trackway.

A currently used trackway which connects the Ashes farmstead (feature 101) with the valley-long through-route (feature 120). It is shown on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880 and the tithe plan of 1851 as a walled lane.

119. Gate Post.

A roughly worked gritstone gatepost situated at the end of a ruined wall adjacent to a trackway (feature 120).

120. Terraced Trackways (Illus. 114).

A network of terraced trackways which cross across the east-facing slopes and valley bottom of the Sett Valley.

120/a The lowest trackways form the valley-long through-route which connects the various farmsteads in the valley with each other and with Hayfield village to the north-west. It ends at South Head farmstead (feature 79), beyond which a route (feature 98) continues on to the lower slopes of the Kinder massif.

120/b The higher trackways give access to the intakes on the valley-side and cross over the watershed westwards. Most of the trackways are currently in use.

They are all depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880 and the title plan of 1851. The through-route (feature 120/a) was part of the Edale to Hayfield packhorse route (see also feature 63). It is shown as far as Coldwell Clough farmstead in 1640 beyond which it turns to the east and continues to Edale (Hibbarte and Barton). The section between Coldwell Clough and South Head farmstead was added between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey).

121. Bank/Ditch/Lynchet.

An earthen bank and ditch runs upslope from the River Sett then turns to continue along the contour and changes into a lynchet as it does so. The feature appears to form part of an abandoned field boundary. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

122. Bank and Ditch.

An earthen bank and ditch which runs diagonally upslope from the River Sett. The ditch continues further upslope than the bank. It was either a field boundary or a drainage ditch. The upslope, ditched only, section of this feature is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

123. Lynchet.

A short lynchet which runs alongside the River Sett. It is immediately downslope of the terminals of two bank and ditches (features 121, 122) and is either the remains of a boundary or the edge of a terraced trackway. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

124. Possible Platforms.

Two possible sub-circular platforms cut into the steep sloping valley side at roughly the same contour. The southern platform is approximately 8 by 7 metres while the northern platform is 7 by 6 metres and more uneven. No charcoal was found on either platform. They may be platforms associated with woodland management or natural landslips, of which there are a number in this area. Charcoal production is recorded at The Ashes, though no dates are given (Gee 1985).

Hollin Head to Kinder Head (illus. 16).

125. Hollin Head Farmstead.

The farmstead comprises two ruined groups of traditional mortared gritstone buildings, made of roughly hewn blocks, linked by a trackway. To the east there is a three-room building measuring approximately 16 by 8 metres overall. Walls stand to 2 metres high and contain two doorways set in the opposing east and west facing walls. Within the building are the remains of roof timbers and a small rectangular gritstone structure in the north-east corner which may be the remains of a pantry or cupboard. To the west there are two adjacent buildings set on a platform. The main building contains three-rooms and measures 14 by 12 metres overall. Walls stand to 2 metres high and a possible door or window is evident, with lead fixings in the step/ledge. Across a narrow passage to the east of this is a small outbuilding measuring approximately 6 metres square.

PROJECT:
 KINDER AND PARK HALL
 ILLUSTRATION NO. 16
 TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 FEATURES – HOLLIN HEAD
 TO KINDER HEAD
 FIELDWORK DATE: AUG.-
 OCT. 1999
 DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
 DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
 REF.

- KEY
- WALL
 - |- GATE
 - ▲▲▲ BANK
 - ▲▲▲ BANK AND DITCH
 - ▼▼▼ LYNCHET
 - +++ UNMARKED SURVEY
EDGE
 - ++ FENCE AT SURVEY
EDGE
 - ▭ TRADITIONAL BUILDING
 - ◀▶ NARROW RIG
 - ⋯ TRACKWAY IN USE
 - - - DISUSED TRACKWAY
 - - - DRAIN
 - ⊙ QUARRY
 - ⊙ QUARRY WASTE
 - ~ WATERCOURSE



PEAK DISTRICT
 NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
 Archaeology Service
 Peak District National Park Authority
 Aldern House, Baslow Road
 Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
 Tel: 01629 816383
 Fax: 01629 816310
 Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org

A field wall and a natural scarp create an informal farmstead yard and between the two there is a terraced trackway which connects the two groups of buildings. This trackway continues beyond the farmstead to the west. Also within this area is a large flat slab, measuring 1.2 by 0.5 metres, set at ground level. It is situated approximately 7 metres from the eastern group of buildings and has engraved on it a cross within a circle.

The first documentary reference to Hollin Head is in 1714 (Cameron 1959). The estate map of 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton) shows no farmstead at this location, instead an enclosure called 'Inland' is depicted (see feature 135). It is therefore likely that Hollin Head was only settled between 1640 and 1714 and represents expansion of settlement into more marginal land. Even by 1880 (Ordnance Survey) the farmstead appears not to be serviced by a substantial trackway. The tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 both show these two groups of buildings.

126. Drain.

A shallow ditched drain runs eastwards from Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). The drain would have helped to drain part of the farmyard though its effectiveness has been reduced by silting and its apparent blocking by a field wall.

127. Quarries.

There are numerous small stone-getting quarries lying adjacent to field walls east of Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). They would have provided wall building stone. Three of the quarries are larger which would have possibly provided stone for a range of other uses as well as wall building.

128. Lynchets.

There are a series of boundary lynchets in the vicinity of Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125) which represent the lines of ruined field walls. In many cases traces of the walls themselves still survive alongside the lynchets. They all appear on the tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

129. Bank and Ditch/Ditch/Lynchet.

An earthen linear bank with an adjacent ditch runs across slope west of Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125). To the west it is overlain by a field wall and ends abruptly beyond the wall. To the east it branches in two, one branch running upslope as a ditch (feature 16) and the other running downslope as a lynchet, and follows closely the line of a field wall.

The feature may represent the remains of a boundary itself, such as a hedge, which has been partly replaced by a wall. The section of bank and ditch looks most like a former boundary. The ditch and lynchet may also preserve the line of a pre-wall boundary or alternately/additionally provided drainage.

It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

130. Quarries.

There is a dense concentration of small quarries situated in enclosed moorland (feature 78) on Upper Moor. Some quarries are small delves in the ground, while other are larger and associated with spoil. The quarries would have provided walling and building stone for Kinder Head farmstead (feature 134) and possibly other farmsteads in the area. They are associated with a series of hollow-ways (feature 138) which interconnect the individual quarries.

131. Lynchets/Banks/Ditches.

A series of lynchets, earthen banks and ditches which preserve the lines of removed boundaries, probably hedges. Many of these earthworks are associated with field walls which appear to have replaced the former boundaries. Elsewhere the earthworks show where boundaries were completely removed or their positions altered presumably as the pattern of fields was changed over time.

The area of the fields was in existence by 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton), though it is unclear whether individual parcels existed. The majority of the features preserve the lines of boundaries depicted on the 1851 tithe plan and the Ordnance Survey of 1880. The exceptions to this are:

131/a which may be an earlier boundary replaced by the ruined wall to its west or a land drain contemporary with the enclosed fields.

131/b which continues further west than shown by the 1880 Ordnance Survey.

132. Narrow Rig.

There are three areas of indistinct narrow rig. These are cultivation ridges which have been banked-up by plough or spade. The ridges are approximately 5 metres wide and are separated by furrows only 1 metre wide. They were probably created to improve cultivation by increasing the depth of soil. It is difficult to date such features. They are traditionally assigned to the late-18th/early-19th centuries and related to the needs to increase corn production during the Napoleonic Wars. However similar features have also been dated to prehistory, the medieval period and to the mid-20th century. They do follow the lines of boundaries which shows that enclosure pre-dates the making of the rig, it being in existence by 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton). Each area is very indistinct and the rig may continue beyond the limits of where it is plotted.

133. Terraced Trackway/Hollow-ways.

A trackway which runs through the centre of Kinder Head farmstead (feature 134) providing access from the farmstead to its surrounding fields. Where it runs along a contour it is a terraced trackway while where it runs downslope it forms a hollow-way. It also connects with a smaller hollow-way (feature 133/a). It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

134. Kinder Head Farmstead.

The farmstead comprises a ruined traditional mortared gritstone building, made of roughly hewn blocks and a small dry-stone enclosure. The building has two-rooms visible and measures 16 by 6 metres and is partly sunk into the sloping ground. Walls stand to 1.5 metres high and contain one doorway set in the south-facing wall. Within the building are the remains of roof timbers. Approximately 9 metres to the south of this is a small polygonal enclosure measuring approximately 18 by 13 metres and with a single entrance facing the building.

There are a number of lynchets and field walls which suggest part of a small farmyard, and a trackway (feature 133) associated with the farmstead.

The first documentary reference to Kinder Head is its depiction on a map of 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton) which shows the farmstead within its valley side enclosures (see feature 135) as freehold land belonging to John Kinder. This shows that the farmstead was in existence prior to 1640. The tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 shows three buildings, one on the site of the surviving ruined building, and another two within a yard to the west which are now within Kinder Reservoir.

135. Valley-Side Enclosure.

All of the Hollin Head to Kinder Head survey sub-area comprises valley-side enclosure (see illustration 10). The boundaries are all dry-stone walls, however the presence of lynchets, earthen banks and ditches shows that some of these may have replaced hedged or fenced boundaries. The boundaries divide the land into small sub-rectangular fields creating an irregular field pattern.

Most of the inbye is depicted on the map of 1640, though details of individual fields are missing due to the nature of the cartography (Hibbarte & Barton). It is therefore impossible to state how the fields were laid out at this time. The remainder of the fields were enclosed between 1640 and 1840 (Ordnance Survey – see feature 10, illus. 10). The tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 shows the field pattern much as it survives today, either as currently used field walls or lynchets (see feature 131).

136. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway which runs upslope into enclosures (feature 10) near to Hollin Head farmstead (feature 125) from William Clough. It provides access between the open moorland and the valley side intakes. It is not depicted on any historical maps available to the present survey.

137. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway which leads south-eastwards from Upper House. It fades away within inbye and would have provided access to fields as well as possibly a clough-bottom sheepfold and moorland beyond. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

138. Hollow-ways.

A group of hollow-ways which start at the wall separating enclosed fields (feature 135) at Kinder Head and enclosed moorland (feature 78) then continued upslope, fanning out as they do. They are associated with a series of small quarries (feature 130) and were probably used to transport stone from the quarries to Kinder Head farmstead (feature 134) and possibly other farmsteads in the area. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

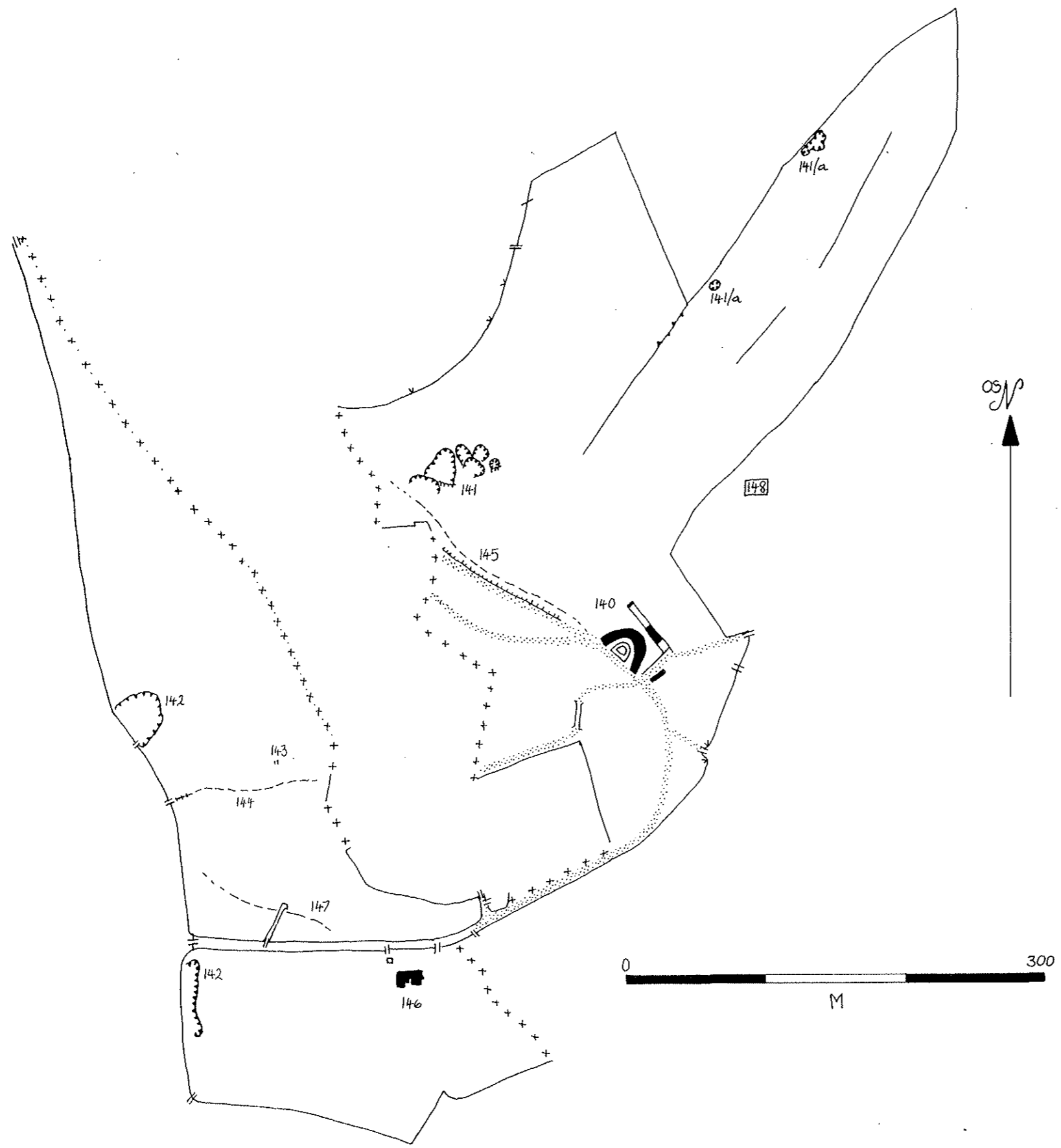
139. Post-1640 Moorland Enclosure.

The large fields immediately above The Ashes inbye (feature 100/a) were enclosed between 1640 and 1840 (Hibbarte & Barton; Ordnance Survey). These were enclosed by private agreement and bounded with dry-stone walls. They are evidence that the expansion of cultivation and improvement of land, resulting in a more enclosed landscape, was an ongoing process which has happened relatively recently.

The fields are semi-improved so distinguishing them from enclosed moorland further upslope (feature 78).

Park Hall (Illus. 17).**140. Park Crescent (Listed Building 178/1/117/1-4; Derbys. SMR 7352).**

Two-storey stableblock built in the early 19th century and converted to houses in the mid-20th century. Built from coursed squared gritstone with ashlar dressings and quoins (some rusticated). The roof is slate with lead ridges and pedimented gables. Central to this is a stone cupola with openings, louvres and topped with ball finial and weathervane. In the west



PROJECT:
 KINDER AND PARK HALL
 ILLUSTRATION NO. 17
 TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 FEATURES - PARK HALL
 FIELDWORK DATE: AUG.-
 OCT. 1999
 DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
 DRAFTSPERSON: WJB
 REF.

- KEY
- WALL
 - /— GATE
 - /— SHEEP THROUGH
 - /— STILE
 - /— WATER DRAINING HOLE
 - + + + UNMARKED SURVEY EDGE
 - + . + . + FENCE AT SURVEY EDGE
 - TRADITIONAL BUILDING
 - ⊙ TRACKWAY IN USE
 - ⋯ DISUSED TRACKWAY
 - ⊙ QUARRY
 - BRIDGE
 - WATERCOURSE

PEAK DISTRICT

NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
 Archaeology Service
 Peak District National Park Authority
 Aldern House, Baslow Road
 Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
 Tel: 01629 816383
 Fax: 01629 816310
 Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org

elevation are a pair of depressed arches now filled with 20th century bow windows. There is a continuous plain band at impost level.

141. Quarries.

A series of intercutting quarries cut into the sloping valley-side. They form a set of irregular terraces and delves measuring from approximately 100 to 400 square metres. They were most likely excavated to provide building stone for the nearby Park Hall which was originally constructed prior to 1679 then rebuilt in the early 19th century, or for nearby Park Crescent also built in the early 19th century (feature 140).

141/a There are also a number of small stone-getting quarries adjacent to field walls which would have provided walling stone.

142. Quarries.

Two large roadside quarries. The northern of the two is deep with vertical-sides and accessed from Glossop Road via a gate. The scale of the quarry suggests that it was operated on a commercial basis. It is depicted on the tithe plan of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880.

The southern of the two is shallower. There is no gateway in the roadside wall to allow access to the quarry suggesting that it was worked before the construction of the wall. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

143. Stone Structure.

A square stone-built structure approximately 1.3 metres wide and 0.2 metres high. This looks like the base of setting for a larger structure of unknown form and materials, possibly parkland 'furniture', and is not shown on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

144. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway which runs across Park Hall grounds between the Glossop Road and Park Hall's swimming pool. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

145. Terraced Trackway.

A terraced trackway which runs north-west upslope from near Park Crescent (feature 140). It fades near to a group of quarries (feature 141). It is immediately upslope of a stone revetment which appears to have been built to stabilise the steep-sloping ground from collapsing onto one of the roads to Park Hall. The date of the trackway is unknown, it could either preserve the line of a route pre-dating the construction of Park Hall or be associated with activities within the park. Its association with the quarries and Park Crescent could evidence for stone from them being used to build Park Crescent.

146. Park Hall Cottages.

Two semi-detached cottages which may be converted from a single farmhouse. The cottages are rendered and painted white, with 7 windows and 1 door to front and 4 chimneys.

The building appears on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880, and on the tithe plan of 1851. It was called 'The Cottage' in the 19th century and followed the same layout as it has today.

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL

ILLUSTRATION No: 18

TITLE:
LANTERN PIKE

FIELDWORK DATE: AUG. -
OCT. 1999

DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999

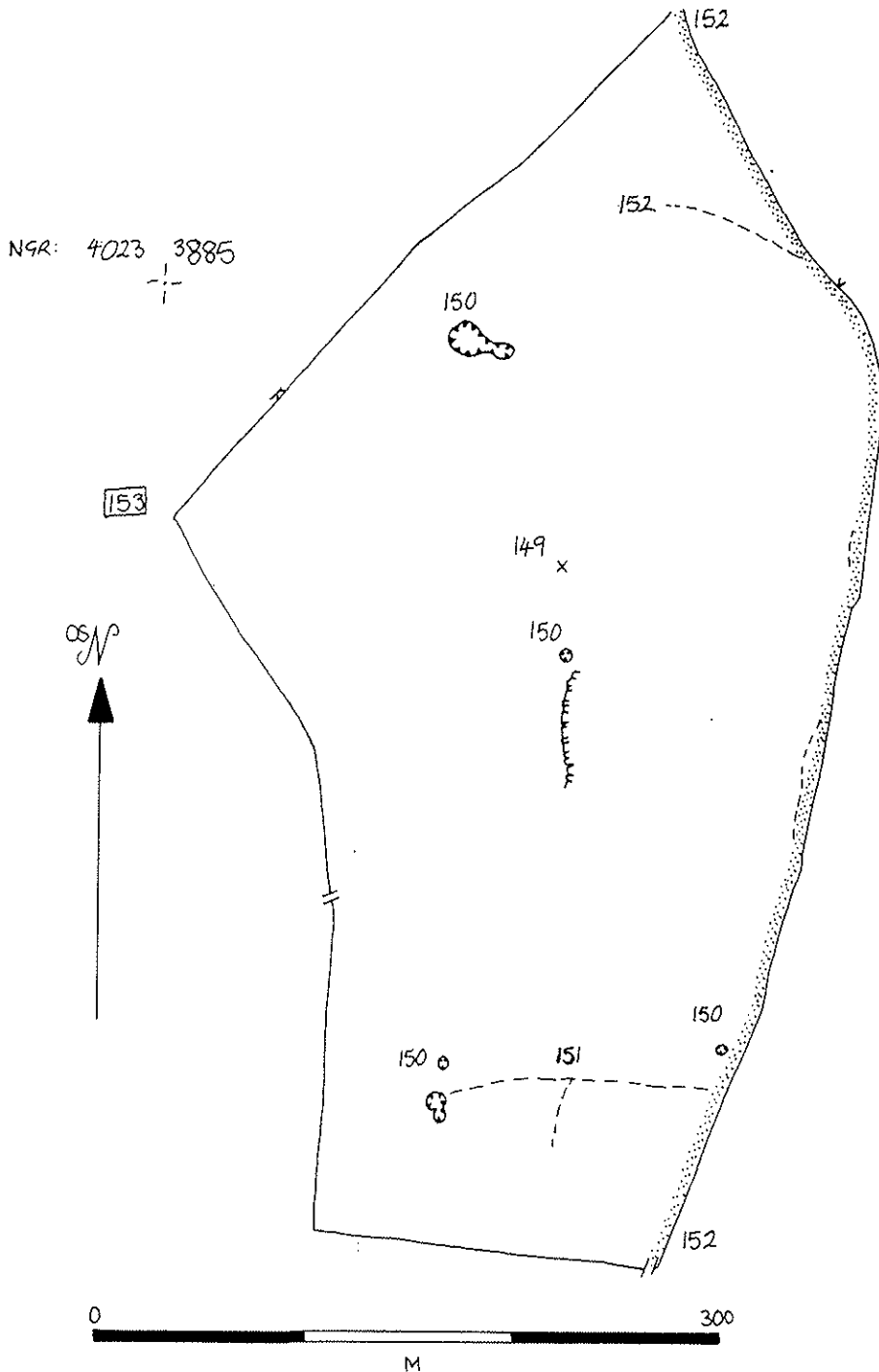
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB

KEY

- Field Wall
- |- Gateway
- ≡ Sheep through
- × Drainage hole
- ⋯ In-use trackway
- - - Disused trackway
- ⊕ Quarry



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Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310



147. Possible Stream Channel or Hollow-way.

A linear hollow which runs downslope within the Park Hall grounds. It begins upslope as a shallow, narrow ditch but then increases in size to over 5 metres deep. It runs approximately parallel to a stream which exits from the swimming pool. The feature appears to be a dried stream channel, however it is slightly possible that it may be a hollow-way. It is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

148. Hayfield Park (NT SMR 60580).

The setting of Park Hall is enclosed within a wall, which is substantial where it fronts the main road. It is now a small plantation woodland though may have once been parkland. It has been suggested that this is associated with Parco de Hayfield, a Medieval park, documented on the Assize Roll in 1330 (Cameron 1959). However the exact whereabouts of Hayfield Park is unknown (Potter 1987). The map of 1640 does not indicate a park, suggesting that its park status had been removed before then if its location fell within the area of Hayfield which was mapped at this date (Hibbarte & Barton).

Lantern Pike (Illus. 18).**149. Topascope Memorial.**

On the high point of Lantern Pike is a memorial to Edwin Royce, 1880 – 1946, who was a President of the Manchester Ramblers Federation. It is dedicated to the memory of his labour in the cause of securing the freedom of the hills. The Lantern Pike land parcel itself is the actual memorial to Royce, given to the National Trust in 1949 to this end. The memorial was originally erected in 1950, though the present one is a 1986 replacement. The memorial is a topascope which gives the names and directions of distant viewpoints including surrounding hills.

150. Quarries.

There are a series of small quarries situated along the ridge of Lantern Pike which vary from small delves to extended workings at a vertical face.

151. Terraced Trackway/Hollow-way.

Running along the contour to the east of Lantern Pike is a short length of terraced trackway which is associated with a hollow-way which runs directly upslope. The routes would have provided part of the access to this area, possibly associated with stone quarrying. They are not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

152. Hollow-way.

A hollow-way which runs along the contour east of Lantern Pike. It enters the survey area at the south as a continuation of the walled lane which leads onto the Pike from the valley bottom. To the north it fades away on the slope to the north of the Pike. It is depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880.

153. Enclosed Moorland.

Lantern Pike is a single rectangular block of enclosed moorland which encompasses the whole of the top of the Pike.

This area was enclosed prior to 1840 (Ordnance Survey). It is difficult to be certain whether this is included in or just on the edge of Hibbarte and Barton's map of 1640. The regular layout of the walls suggests a post-17th century date for enclosure.

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL

ILLUSTRATION No: 19

TITLE:
RIDGE TOP

FIELDWORK DATE: AUG. -
OCT. 1999

DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999

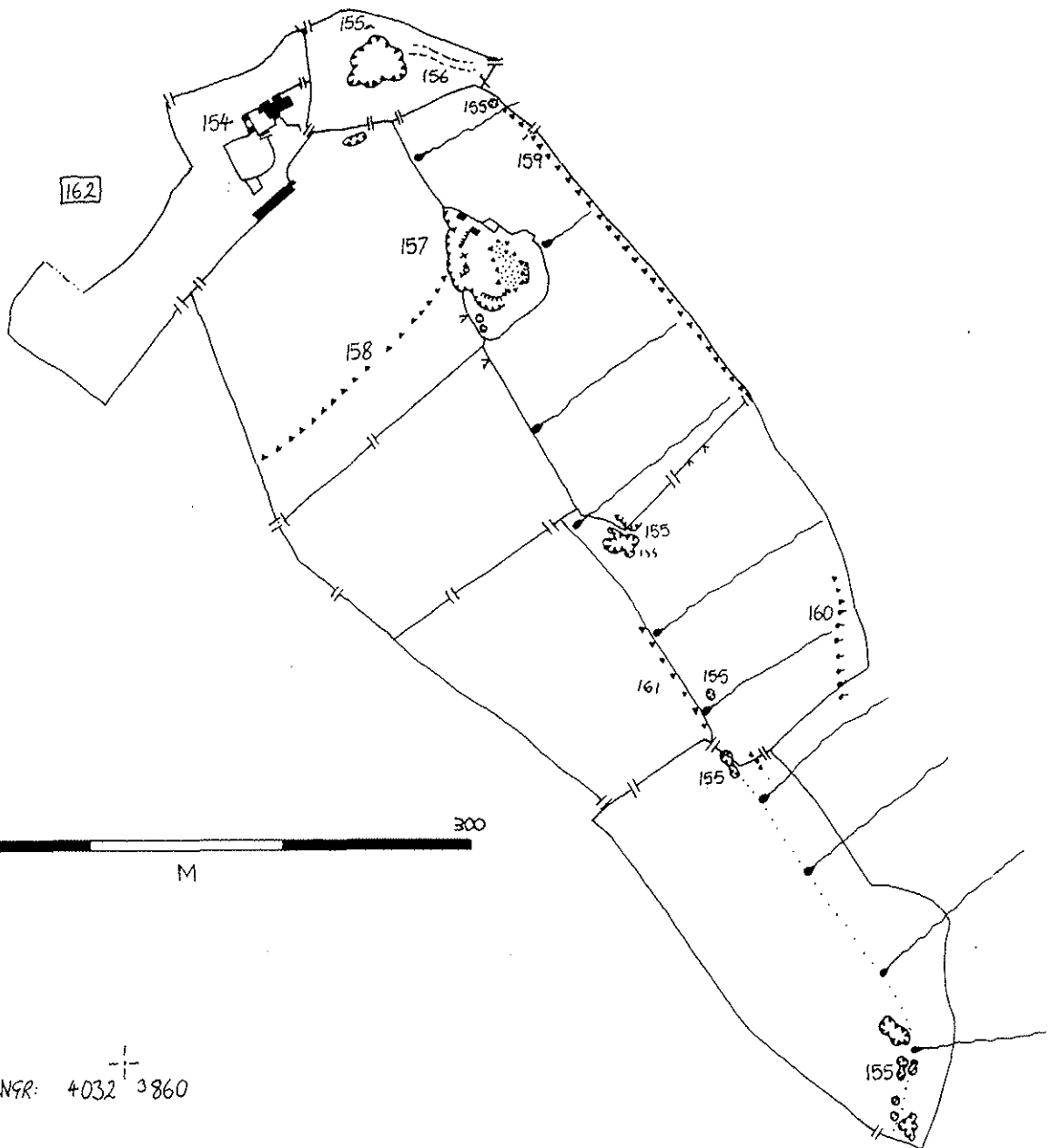
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB

KEY

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------|------------------|
| — | Field Wall | —/— | Gateway |
| —/— | Sheep through | × | Drainage hole |
| + | Stile | - - - | Disused trackway |
| ⊙ | Quarry | ⊙ | Quarry spoil |
| | Revetment | × | Slate Stack |
| ▣ | Traditional building | - - - | Hedge |
| ▼▼▼ | Lynchet | | Natural scarp |



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Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Baslow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310



Ridge Top (Illus. 19).**154. South Ridge Farmstead** (NT SMR 60651).

A two-storeyed gritstone-built farmhouse with 6 mullioned windows and a flat-topped gritstone porch to front, a stone slate roof and 2 chimneys. There are 3 small outbuildings, one attached to the western gable. To the south-east is a gritstone-built barn with hayloft and stone slate roof. The hayloft pitching eye has been blocked.

It is depicted on the Ordnance Surveys of 1840 and 1880, and the tithe map of 1851, following the same layout as it does today.

155. Quarries.

There are numerous small quarry hollows and delves distributed amongst the fields. Most are associated with field walls and would have provided walling stone. There is a concentration in the south of the survey area, situated at the break of slope between the Ridge Top plateau and the valley side. One dense group of delves (feature 155/a) is to the east of the farmhouse (feature 154) and may have also provided building stone.

156. Hollow-ways.

Running downslope from one group of quarries (feature 155/a) is a series of hollow-ways. They appear to be associated with the quarry because they stop before it and do not continue on the other side. These would have provided access to the quarries and allowed the removal of stone.

157. Quarry (NT SMR 60650).

A large vertical-sided quarry excavated into the sloping hillside of Ridge Top. Within the boundaries of the quarry are a number of features associated with stone extraction and managing the quarry. Dominating the centre of the quarry floor is a large waste heap. Parts of this heap and of loose rock by the quarry face are revetted with stone to stabilise them against rock falls. There are the foundations of two small gritstone-built buildings which would have been materials stores and quarrymen's shelters. One of these buildings is on the quarry floor while the other one is situated on a small shelf above the quarry face. Leading to the quarry floor from this higher building is a terraced inclined trackway which is revetted in stone. There is also a sub-rectangular platform associated with these buildings which may be the site of a further building or a stone working/stacking floor. The whole of the quarry is enclosed within a stone wall. To the quarry's downslope side this is a huge revetting wall which helps to stabilise the quarry and may have also 'consumed' waste stone. Also within the enclosing wall are three small through-holes which may have been rabbit traps or water drains.

The quarry is depicted on the tithe map of 1851 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880 with the enclosing wall and covered in plantation trees. This suggests that it had been abandoned by 1851.

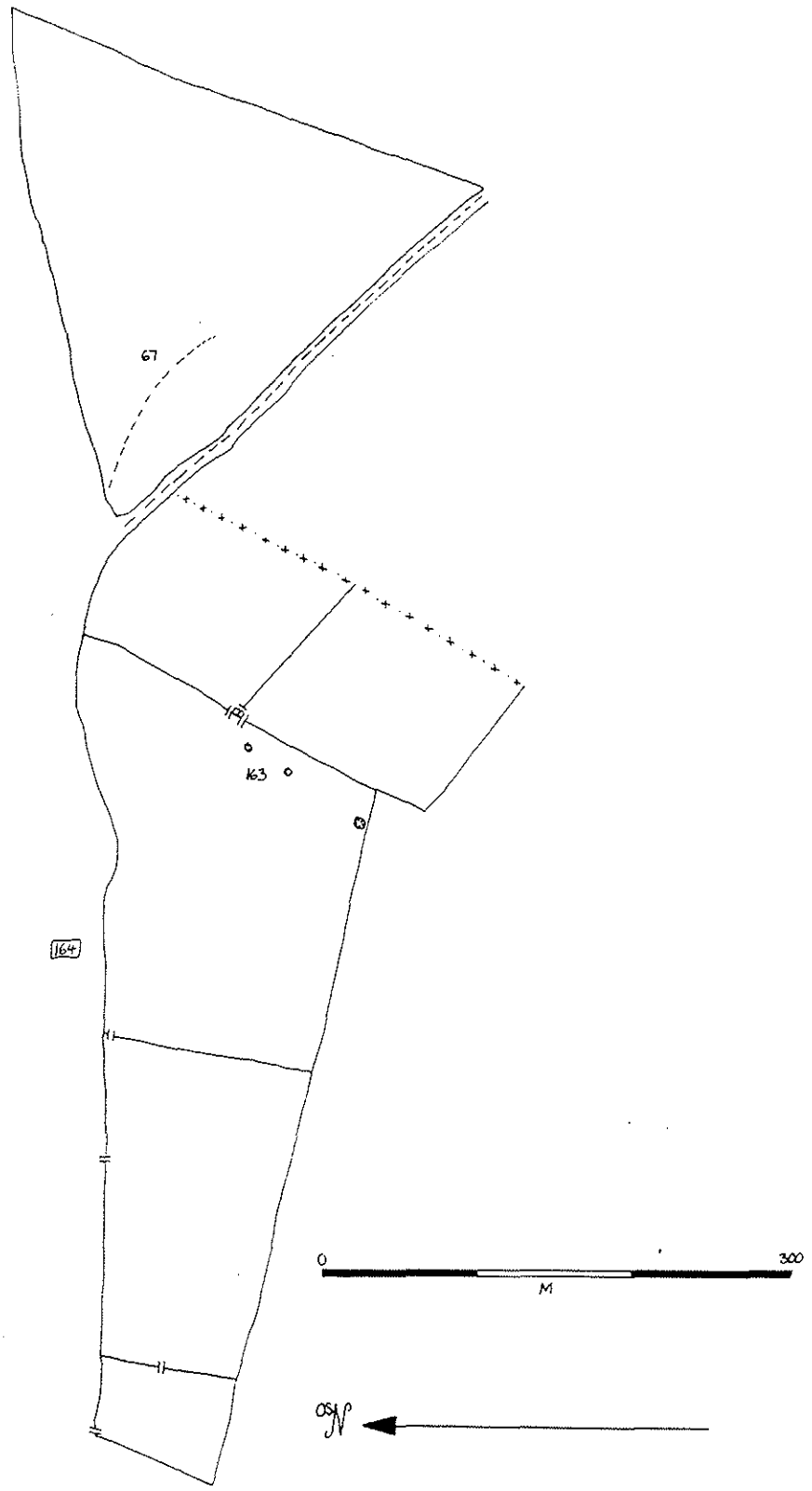
158. Lynchet.

A low boundary lynchet runs across one of the current fields west of the quarry (feature 157). It preserves the line of a former boundary which is not depicted on any of the historical maps available to the present survey.

PROJECT:
KINDER AND PARK HALL
ILLUSTRATION No: 20
TITLE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FEATURES – SOUTH HEAD
FIELDWORK DATE: AUG. –
OCT. 1999
DRAWING DATE: DEC. 1999
DRAFTSPERSON: WJB

KEY
/ WALL
-|- GATE
+ + + FENCE AT SURVEY EDGE
⊗ QUARRY

PEAK DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Archaeology Service
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House, Basiow Road
Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816383
Fax: 01629 816310
Email: archserv@peakdistrict.org



159. Lynchet/Terraced Trackway.

Running immediately adjacent to a field wall is a lynchet upon which there are the remains of a hedge and which is now overlain by the field wall. On the other side of the wall, outside of the survey area, is a trackway. The lynchet represents the hedged field boundary which bounded one edge of this trackway.

160. Lynchet/Natural Scarp.

There is a natural scarp which runs into the survey area from the south-east. Towards its northern end it appears to have been artificially steepened, either deliberately or as the result of another activity such as cultivation.

161. Lynchet.

A low, short section of boundary lynchet which runs immediately behind and parallel to an existing field wall. It would have formed through the build-up of soil behind this wall.

162. Enclosed Inbye.

The land which is associated with South Ridge incorporates small irregular and sub-rectangular fields bounded by dry-stone walls. This area was enclosed by 1640 (Hibbarte & Barton), however it is impossible to identify whether all of the current fields were in existence then or not. The detail of the fields is not shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1840, while the 1851 tithe map depicts the fields much as they appear today. The exception to this is the wall which forms the south-west boundary of the parcel, it was added between 1851 and 1880 (anon. 1851; Ordnance Survey 1880).

South Head (Illus. 20).**163. Possible Quarries/Shake Holes.**

There are a series of small, circular depressions within a rocky area near to a field wall. These are possibly small wall builders quarries, however could be natural shake holes which are common in this area.

164. Enclosed Intakes.

The fields at South Head lie in the parish of Chinley. They comprise small regular fields with ruler-straight dry-stone walls. The boundary which separates these fields from enclosed moorland to the north is the Chinley Wall which was constructed prior to 1687 to divide the parishes of Chinley and Hayfield (anon. 1687). The fields themselves were enclosed prior to 1840 (Ordnance Survey). The regularity of the field pattern suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date for this enclosure, possibly as a result of the 1824 Parliamentary Enclosure Act (anon. 1824 - the plan of which was unavailable to the present survey).

PART 5

**KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE:
ASSESSMENT OF RELATIVE SITE IMPORTANCE**

The following is an assessment of the relative importance of the archaeological features discovered within the survey area. It is made by the National Park Survey Archaeologists in the light of those archaeological features known throughout the region at the time of the survey.

Features of National or Regional Importance are all-important to the understanding of the archaeology of the Peak District and in many cases the wider area. All contain valuable information which ideally should be recorded in greater detail than the brief inspection notes made during the rapid survey described here. This would take the form of at least a more detailed survey. If at some future time a feature in this category comes under threat of damage or destruction, excavation may well be desirable if conservation measures cannot be negotiated. Some of the features in the Nationally or Regionally Important category in the Peak District have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are protected by government legislation. Scheduled sites in the survey area are Kinderlow Round Barrow (feature 46) and Edale Cross (feature 64).

Locally-important features are those which are important to the archaeology of the locality. Such features should not be regarded as of lesser value for they contribute to the development and character of the local landscape.

Standing buildings are listed separately because they present different management problems. In some cases, buildings have been designated as Listed Buildings because of their historical or architectural importance and are protected under government legislation. Listed buildings in the survey area are Ashes Farmstead (feature 101) and Park Crescent (feature 140). This separate listing does not mean that many buildings are any less important archaeologically than any of the archaeological features listed as being of National or Regional Importance.

<u>LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE</u>	<u>FEATURE CATALOGUE NUMBERS</u>
Archaeological Features of National or Regional Importance	1, 2, 5?, 6, 13, 15, 17, 23?, 27, 46, 51?, 63, 64, 105, 115, 125, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135
Archaeological Features of Local Importance	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164
Standing Buildings of National or Regional Importance	79, 101, 140, 154
Standing Buildings of Local Importance	59, 61, 71, 82, 108, 146

Table 2. Assessed Importance of Archaeological Features and Standing Buildings on Kinder and Park Hall estates

PART 6

SAFEGUARDING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE - WHAT YOU CAN DO

Introduction

Many archaeological features have survived for hundreds or thousands of years. Each feature is a unique record of past human activity, even though it may be similar to others. Once destroyed, it is gone forever.

Archaeology covers all the remains of past human activity, from ancient stone circles to tracks used by our grandparents. It not only includes relics such as churches and castles, but also the walls used by farmers, and the mines and quarries that provided wealth from the ground.

An individual archaeological feature is not only important in its own right. Sometimes it is the general archaeological character of a landscape, including its many features of "local importance" that is archaeologically valuable. The 'humps and bumps' identified as archaeology may be the "tip of an iceberg" where more extensive archaeological deposits of settlement or ritual activity are concealed below ground.

Not all archaeological features or landscapes can be conserved, nor is it desirable that the countryside becomes a 'cultural theme park' where everything is fossilised. However, many features can be safeguarded at little or no inconvenience to landowners or tenants.

Many archaeological features have been destroyed in the past due to lack of knowledge of either their nature or value. Once farmers and other land managers realise that collectively such features tell us much about our past, they are usually happy to safeguard them, particularly if there is no significant conflict of interest with the profitable management of the holding.

Only a small number of the most important features are protected by law against ground disturbance and are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments by the Department of National Heritage, advised by English Heritage. Other features can be conserved under schemes such as MAFF's Countryside Stewardship Scheme or the Peak District National Park Authority's Farm Conservation Scheme.

Surface Remains

After having survived for hundreds or thousands of years, the safeguarding of archaeological features is often easy - they are usually best left well alone, by continuing the management traditional to the field or moor where they are found. When locating new activities or buildings, conservation of archaeological features can usually be achieved by choosing alternative sites which are of little archaeological importance, but which are no less convenient, agriculturally. Leaving archaeological mounds and hollows, rather than creating flat fields, often has little effect on the way fields are managed or on their profitability. Such a positive approach may be rewarded by conservation payments.

Ploughing and rotovating may sometimes be necessary from a financial point of view, however, fields containing important archaeological features can sometimes be managed as permanent grass and other fields ploughed with equal profit. In some cases, rotovating or direct drilling cause little damage now, because shallow ploughing has taken place several

times over the last two centuries. In contrast, deep ploughing may damage intact burials and other deposits. This said, any ploughing will reduce the height of earthworks.

Livestock damage can be reduced by placing supplementary feeders and licks away from archaeological features, or by moving their locations regularly where remains are extensive, for example, in areas with ridge and furrow.

Tree planting should avoid archaeological features where possible. To avoid damage from pulling or digging out stumps, it is better to cut the trees close to the ground and then to poison the stump and leave it to rot. Trees can seriously damage features through root activity. When trees have to be felled, on or near archaeological features, it is necessary to consider in which direction they will fall, where the brash will be burnt, and the route vehicles will take when removing the timber. With large plantations, archaeological advice should ideally be sought in advance of new planting, replanting, thinning and clear felling. The deep ploughing which is often undertaken when preparing for new moorland planting destroys most archaeological features.

Tipping and dumping (some of which may need planning permission) should be avoided as much as possible as they bury archaeological features, making their recognition and interpretation impossible. If tipping has to take place, a detailed photographic or measured record of archaeological features may be desirable before such takes place.

Vehicles repeatedly crossing an area will quickly cause damage, especially when the ground is wet. If archaeological features cannot be avoided, different routes should be followed each time they are crossed.

Excavations undertaken for whatever reason, such as foundations of buildings or other structures, the cutting of roadways, etc. should only be carried out after consultation with this survey. If it appears that any works may disturb archaeological features or impinge on the findspots of artefacts then further advice should be taken before continuing.

Heather Burning

When correctly controlled heather burning does minimal damage to archaeological features and does not pose a serious threat to their survival. However, if the burn is fierce and does not travel across the ground quickly enough it begins to burn into the peat. This can cause serious damage to both visible and buried features and deposits initially through heat and subsequently through erosion of the exposed ground surface. The care that is required for heather burning should be given special attention across the whole of the moors and especially when in the vicinity of known archaeological features. People burning heather should also be made aware of known archaeological features in the area of any proposed burn. Old, woody heather can also mask archaeological features which may lie unrecorded until after the heather has been burnt. We would be grateful if we could be notified of any potential archaeological features revealed after a burn.

Field Boundaries

Walls and hedges are often on old boundary lines which go back hundreds of years, and have archaeological landscape value even when they have recently been rebuilt or replanted. Wall furniture, such as sheep troughs, field stiles, gate posts and water troughs should be retained when walls are rebuilt.

Buildings

A major exception to easy management of the archaeological resource is the care of standing buildings. Once these have become redundant they are expensive to maintain. If alternative uses or sources of repair grant cannot be found, then there is often little choice

but to let them decay or to demolish them. In the sad event of this happening, the Peak Park Survey Archaeologists would welcome the opportunity to do further recording, either by taking photographs, or exceptionally, by making measured drawings.

New buildings (some of which will need planning permission) should, wherever possible, be sited to avoid archaeological features.

Metal Detecting

Metal detecting can cause major damage to a feature and the important information it may contain and should not be allowed to take place on archaeological features. Such activities rarely produce anything of financial value and often the only finds that can date a feature are removed. Knowing that a find is from a feature is usually of little use unless its exact relationship to particular structures and layers is known.

Specialist Advice

The above notes present a few general guidelines on good practice which we hope will help safeguard the archaeology without causing serious inconvenience.

If there are any specific questions about management or planned development then please seek advice from the National Park Archaeology Service. Normally the archaeologists can be contacted through the Farm and Countryside Service advisers, or through Development Control caseworkers.

If buildings have to be demolished or earthworks levelled, then detailed archaeological recording work should ideally be undertaken. If several months notice is given, then this allows a considered course of action to be followed through, and work to be carried out with minimal inconvenience and delay to the landowner.

Ideally a holistic approach to management should be adopted that also includes ecological and landscape considerations. The Board's Farm and Countryside Service offers guidance on all such issues.

PART 7

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

- ANGLO-SAXON** The period of early-English history dominated by the settlement of Northern Europeans in the eastern counties of England. It dates from the collapse of the Roman economy during the early-5th century, to the Norman Conquest of 1066. It also includes influences from occupying Scandinavians during the 200 years before the Normans arrived. The early part of the Saxon period is sometimes known as the *Dark Ages* because of the lack of historical documentation for this period. In the Peak District, there is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon intrusion until the 7th century.
- BARROW** A burial site covered by a mound of earth or stone. The mounds are usually round and date from the Later Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age, from about 2500 to 1500 BC. They often contain several burials, some accompanied by simple objects; gold and silver objects are not found in prehistoric round barrows in the Peak District. A few small mounds were built by the ruling families during the Anglo-Saxon period between 600 to 700 AD, and contain the earliest Christian graves known in the region.
- BRONZE AGE** The prehistoric period which comes between the Neolithic and the Iron Age, dating roughly from 2000 to 800 BC. This was the time of the introduction of metals and more importantly of permanently laid out field systems used by sedentary farmers. In the first half of the period people continued to use ceremonial sites such as barrows and stone circles. Few if any monuments were built after about 1500 BC.
- BUILDING PLATFORM** When buildings are constructed, the ground is often levelled by cutting into a slope, or by building up one end, to create a level building platform or terrace. Often the sites of demolished timber or stone buildings can still be identified by a surviving building platform. Prehistoric examples are commonly circular, while from the Roman period onwards they tend to be rectangular.
- CLEARANCE CAIRN** A pile of stones gathered during the preparation of the adjacent ground for cultivation. In the Peak District the majority are of prehistoric date. However, later examples are known, including some made in the 20th century.
- EARLY MEDIEVAL** A term often used for the Anglo-Saxon period, i.e. from the collapse of the Roman occupation during the 5th century AD until the Norman Conquest. However, only the later Anglo-Saxon period can be strictly called "Medieval", a period distinguished by the development of towns, nucleated settlements and an organised agrarian landscape.
- EARLIER PREHISTORIC** A term used here to denote the time when humans subsisted by hunter-gathering, before the advent of farming around 6000 years ago. This covers both the Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic.
- ENCLOSURE AWARD** Between the mid-18th and late-19th centuries a large amount of waste and common land was enclosed in England and Wales. This enclosure movement was undertaken under the strong belief in the need for agricultural improvement amongst landowners at the time. To enclose

land the distribution of the newly enclosed fields had to be approved. This approval could be via an Act of Parliament, the central courts or private agreement between local landowners. In all legally ratified cases, and some privately agreed examples, an enclosure award setting down the agreed extent and layout of the enclosure in writing and a corresponding plan was drawn up. The level of accuracy and detail that allotment boundaries were planned to is usually good, but in many cases the subdivisions into individual fields were not shown. Their coverage therefore varies from one area to another. In the case of Parliamentary Awards these were often done on a parish by parish basis.

- FIELD SYSTEM** Fields can often be recognised as falling within distinct types and into discrete units; these are termed here field systems. In the Peak District early examples can be identified that date back 4000 years to the Bronze Age. Other examples are Romano-British, while much of the present farmed landscape comprises Medieval or Post-Medieval field systems.
- HOLLOW-WAY** The line of a trackway, usually disused, eroded into a gully during its use in the past. Some major routes may be extensive networks of braided tracks running parallel to and crossing over each other. They often pre-date turnpike roads and were used by packhorse and foot traffic, and in some cases by wagons.
- HUNDRED
IRON AGE** See Wapentake.
The prehistoric period which comes between the Bronze Age and the coming of the Romans, in the Peak District dating roughly from 800 BC to the 70s AD. This was a time of settled farming communities living in scattered farms and hamlets, overlooked by hillforts. In the Peak District, there is little direct evidence for Iron Age occupation.
- LATER
PREHISTORIC** A term used here to denote the last 1500 years of prehistory, covering the later Bronze Age and the Iron Age. A time when ceremonial monuments were abandoned and the landscape was largely inhabited by settled farmers. New areas were cultivated with the introduction of larger, stronger ploughs which could turn heavier soils. The new areas probably included valleys such as that of the Derwent. These may well have become more heavily settled at around the time farming was contracting from uplands, such as the gritstone eastern moors, contemporary with a deterioration in climate.
- LYNCHET** An artificial bank formed by a build up or loss of soil against a field boundary, or deliberately produced as the downslope edge of a cultivation terrace along a slope. Lynchets are usually found running along slopes and accumulate soil upslope from downward movement of soil after ploughing which is trapped by the boundary. They lose soil downslope where ploughing cuts into the slope. Where a boundary has later been removed, a lynchet is often the main evidence that a wall or hedge once existed. Those forming cultivation terraces often appear in groups and date from the Medieval period and once lay within open fields.
- MEDIEVAL** The period which dates from the Norman Conquest of 1066 AD to approximately 1500 AD. Also known as the Middle Ages.
- MESOLITHIC** The prehistoric period which comes between the Palaeolithic (Old Stone

Age) and the Neolithic (New Stone Age), dating from the end of the last Ice Age, roughly 10,000 years ago, to the advent of the first farming in about 4000 BC. This was a time when people lived as hunter/gatherers, moving seasonally round the Peak District landscape exploiting wild resources, eating both game and roots, nuts and berries.

- NEOLITHIC** The prehistoric period which comes between the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and the Bronze Age, dating roughly from 4000 to 2000 BC. This was the time of the adoption of the first agricultural practices, including cereal cultivation, but more importantly the rearing of domesticated animals, including herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. In the beginning, farmers moved around the landscape with their herds, much as they had in the Mesolithic (except they took animals with them rather than following wild game). It was only after more than a thousand years that they settled in permanent farms which they surrounded by hedged fields. They built impressive ceremonial monuments, often used to establish traditional right to the use of land, by burying the bones of the ancestors to overlook pastures.
- PALAEOLITHIC** The prehistoric period known as the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) covers the time from the earliest occupation by humans, through several radical changes in climate, to the end of the last Ice Age about 10,000 years ago (see Mesolithic). For the Peak District, little is known of these early hunter/gatherers.
- PARISH** The smallest unit of local government is the civil parish. In some areas this covers the same area as an ecclesiastical parish which is the area of jurisdiction covered by the parish church. Ecclesiastical parishes are almost always the remains of Medieval manors especially in rural areas and many have remained unaltered in their boundaries since the Medieval period. However, in the Peak District many parishes became defined by the boundaries of Townships.
- POST-MEDIEVAL** The period after the Medieval, beginning at approximately 1500 AD and continuing up to the present day. Distinct from the Medieval because of the change from a feudal to capitalist society and the rapid development of industrialisation.
- PREHISTORY** The period from the first human presence in the region, covering many thousand years, to the coming of the Romans and the first written documents just under two thousand years ago.
- RIDGE AND FURROW** In many fields that have not been ploughed in recent years, the land is corrugated by many parallel ridges, known as ridge and furrow. Earlier examples tend to be wider and more massive and have origins as Medieval cultivation strips (see Open Fields). In some instances they continued to be used and modified until as late as the 18th or 19th centuries. Narrow ridge and furrow tends to be 19th century in date (or from 1939-45), resulting from ploughing using a fixed mould-board plough. There are rare exceptions to these trends, including pre-Medieval ridge and furrow of various forms, wide but straight examples of relatively modern date and hand dug examples of various dates. All ridge and furrow tends to occur on heavier, thicker soils, but is rare on the thin soils of the limestone plateau.
- ROMAN** The period covering the occupation of the British Isles by the Roman Empire. In the Peak District beginning in the 70s AD and ending during

	the early-5th century (400s) AD.
ROMANO BRITISH	A term used to refer to native activity and settlement during the Roman occupation. Although the local farming people present when the Romans arrived adopted some Roman products, such as superior pottery, their way of life continued much as it had done in the Iron Age.
SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORDS	Lists of archaeological sites, and summaries of what is known about them, which (in the Peak District) are kept by County Archaeologists.
TOWNSHIP	A term given to a subdivision of a Medieval parish which have developed into civil parishes in many areas of the Peak District. Such divisions were usually given the name of the principal settlement therein but also included farmland and open pasture attached to that settlement.
TURNPIKE ROAD	The present road network was built in the 1700s and 1800s, often as toll roads known as turnpikes. These roads were a radical improvement on what went before and allowed the distribution of the commercial products of the industrial revolution. Their routes can still be recognised from their toll houses and distinctive milestones.
WALL FURNITURE	This term is used to cover such details found in drystone walls as gateposts, stiles, sheep troughs and water troughs.
WAPENTAKE	A political division which probably developed during the Anglo-Scandinavian period (see above) and which referred to a unit of land roughly equivalent in size to that of a modern district council. It is a term applied only to former Viking-controlled areas (such as Derbyshire). In English-controlled counties (such as Staffordshire) the same division was known as a Hundred.

PART 8

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APPENDICES

A: KINDER AND PARK HALL ESTATE: DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY ARCHIVE

Documents

This report.

Drawings (as included in this report)

Illustration 1	Location and extent of Kinder and Park Hall survey area
Illustration 2	Location of Illustration Nos. 11-20
Illustration 3	Field Boundaries Plan
Illustration 4	Findspots of Mesolithic Flint and Chert Artefacts Recorded in the Derbyshire County SMR
Illustration 5	Prehistoric Burial Barrows
Illustration 6	Tunstead Clough Settlement Site
Illustration 7	Boundary Changes 1640 to 1851 (Hayfield), at 1:25,000
Illustration 8	Boundary Changes 1851 to 1880 (Hayfield), 1841 to 1880 (Chinley), 1839 to 1880 (Edale), at 1:25,000
Illustration 9	Communication Routes, at 1:25,000
Illustration 10	Landscape Characterisation, at 1:25,000
Illustration 11	Kinder North, at 1:10,000
Illustration 12	Detail of Feature 1 (Millstone/Grindstone Quarries/Dog Stone)
Illustration 13	Kinder South, at 1:10,000
Illustration 14	South Head Farm, at 1:2,500
Illustration 15	The Ashes Farm, at 1:2,500
Illustration 16	Hollin Head to Kinder Head, at 1:2,500
Illustration 17	Park Hall, at 1:2,500
Illustration 18	Lantern Pike, at 1:2,500
Illustration 19	Ridge Top, at 1:2,500
Illustration 20	South Head, at 1:2,500

One file containing the photographic archive catalogue and cross reference to the PDNPA archaeological photograph collection (retained by the PDNPA - may be viewed on request).

One folder of field notes (retained by the PDNPA - may be viewed on request).

B: FEATURE RECORDING - SURVEY SPECIFICATION

The survey undertaken to produce this report comprised a systematic and rapid search of the estate. Every field or part of moorland was inspected from at least one vantage point and care was taken to avoid blind areas by taking in further vantage points. Every potential feature was inspected more closely to plot its extent, form and interpretation.

In enclosed land, and where large scale maps were available, discoveries were sketch-plotted on an OS 1:2500 base. This is the National Park's Phase 1 survey standard. The plotting of features under these conditions is relatively accurate because of the scale of the maps and by using nearby features, such as field boundaries, to gauge relative locations between known points. We believe that in these surveys, the normal error in plotting feature locations is limited to plus or minus 5 metres.

On moorland OS 1:10000 maps were used. The plotting of features is made less accurate by the lack of nearby reference points on such open landscapes. To an extent, this may be compensated by reference to vertical aerial photographs. We consider that on extensive moorlands, the average error of plotted feature locations is greater than plus or minus 5 metres. At worst, on the most featureless moorlands, up to 50m. errors are possible. However, in every case, the cumulative errors are in overall positioning. Each feature is plotted in relation to other archaeological and non-archaeological features in its vicinity and thus can be easily located on the ground.

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