

PLATES



Plate 1: Natural gully and possible extraction hollows (feature 106), viewed facing northwest



Plate 2: Earthwork trackway (feature 114), viewed facing south



Plate 3: General view of Field B, viewed facing southeast



Plate 4: South edge of former reservoir (feature 102), showing cast-iron pipe, viewed facing southeast



Plate 5: Collapsed field wall (feature 101) with bank to left, viewed facing west



Plate 6: Pipeline (feature 113) crossing a gully, viewed facing south



Plate 7: Former pipeline and piled stone supports (feature 111), viewed facing southeast



Plate 8: Extraction hollow (feature 110), viewed facing east



Plate 9: Circular platform (feature 109), with slight linear bank running to the right of and parallel with the scale, viewed facing southwest



Plate 10: General view of gully within Field C, viewed facing southwest

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Asset no	Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
1	HER 99001	Route of the Cromford and High Peak Railway (see separate table for details of associated features within search area)	The Cromford and High Peak Railway was built in 1826-31, with later deviations to improve the route. It runs from the Cromford Canal to the Peak Forest Canal at Whaley Bridge, and was built primarily to carry limestone from quarries to the canals. At first the line was worked entirely by stationary engines and by horses, though steam locomotives were introduced by 1856. Abandonment of some sections had occurred by the late 19th century, but the main period of closure was the 1960s. Much of the route is now the High Peak Trail.	SK 0126 8133
2	HER 2862; 31120	Finds: hammerstone and polished stone axe	An undated sandstone hammerstone from the vicinity of Leek Road, showing signs of wear. A small Neolithic polished stone axe was found at an unknown location in Burbage in 1966.	SK 04 72
3	HER 31163	Primitive Methodist Chapel	A former 19th-century Primitive Methodist Chapel in the small village formerly known as Canholes, now Ladmanlow. It is now a private residence.	SK 0411 7196
4	HER 7144	Ladmanlow barrow, Terret Plantation	A barrow excavated by Thomas Bateman in 1851 and by an unknown team in 1928. It is located on the crest of a ridge with good visibility over lower land to the east within 5km. Bateman only recorded an empty rock-cut grave below the barrow, with flint knives, scrapers and flakes found in the 1928 excavation, probably discarded by Bateman.	SK 0372 7169
5	HER 31155	Site of Grin Works	Site of a 19th/20th-century quarry and lime works with associated railway. Operated and extended by Buxton Lime Company from 1855, but in existence prior to that date. There were five kilns in the large quarry in 1857 and 11 by 1866, and a branch railway from the lime works from the Cromford and High Peak Railway at Ladmanlow. Small scale barytes mining was also undertaken at in addition to limestone quarrying. Lime-burning ceased c.1952 and the kilns were demolished in 1980 when the site was landscaped by the council.	SK 04576 72107

Asset no	Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
6	HER 2896 EDR2991	Grin Low Lime kilns	A nationally important relict post-medieval lime burning landscape of earthen kilns and associated quarries. Lime burning at this location is documented from the mid-17th century and was probably operating much earlier. Coal was brought from nearby mines at Axe Edge and Goyts Moss. A simple but very poor form of housing was created by some of the quarrymen by hollowing out ancient lime-ash tips, and three of these dwellings were still recorded in 1851. Production of lime continued into the mid-19th century. Archaeological assessment and earthwork survey undertaken in advance of a multi-user trail.	SK 050 719
7	HER 31156	Lime burning site, Stanley Moor	Remains of at least eight lime kilns with associated quarries survive on Stanley Moor, forming part of the more extensive lime burning area that covered Grin Hill to the north and northeast. The Stanley Moor kilns may be relatively late in the sequence, probably post-dating 1837.	SK 04534 71488
8	HER 7182	Milepost, Stanley Moor	Post-medieval cast iron milepost on the east side of the Buxton to Leek Road. It is painted white with black lettering, and is on the 1765 Buxton to Leek turnpike, with distances to Leek (10 miles) and Buxton (2 miles).	SK 038 712
9	HER 7181	Milepost, Macclesfield Main Road	Post-medieval cast-iron milepost on the Macclesfield to Buxton 1821 turnpike. It is in the form of a circular drum on a circular post, and has distances to Buxton (2 miles) and Macclesfield (9 3/4 miles). The post is now mainly buried.	SK 033 720
10	HER 33237	Site of Goyt Colliery	The remains of a post-medieval colliery, in operation from at least 1690, working the Ringinglow and Yard coal seams. A road runs off the 1759 turnpike road to the mouth of a coal tunnel, with some paved stone that carried a narrow gauge plateway. The colliery was drained by a sough known as The Duke's Level, which was also used as a canal for the transport of the coal. The level exit was close to the River Wye, at the end of Level Lane.	SK 0324 7210
11	HER 7184	Coke ovens, Goyt Colliery	Coke ovens, in the vicinity of and associated with Goyt Colliery. There were originally four ovens, but only two now remain. They were used to produce coke for lime burning at Grin, and are the last upstanding remains of the extensive coal industry in this area.	SK 0331 7215

Asset no	Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
12	HER 33202	Thatch Marsh Colliery	A tight concentration of 13 coal mine shafts at the northern end of the Thatch Marsh Colliery. Three active shafts were shown on Burdett's 1767 map of Derbyshire. The mines worked the Ringinglow and Yard coal seams from at least 1690, mainly for the production of poor quality coal for lime burning.	SK 0284 7234
13	HER 7192	Turnpike road, Macclesfield to Buxton	A stretch of disused road built in 1773 as the original Buxton to Macclesfield turnpike, and forming a continuation of Macclesfield Old Road. It was built to gain access to the trade from the Goyt Moss coal mines to the limekilns at Grin Low, and was superseded by a new road in 1821-40, which took a longer route with a gentler gradient. It survives as a hardcore track with drystone walls to either side.	SK 02320 71886
14	HER 34009	WWI practice trenches, Burbage Edge	World War I practice trenches were identified on Burbage Edge from a LiDAR survey commissioned by the Coal Authority in 2014. There are two separate blocks of features, although there may in fact be more and the whole may be part of a larger complex.	SK 0327 7242
15	HER 33214	Braided hollow way, Goytsbridge	A shallow hollow way crossing Goyt's Moss, with the braids most extensive on the slope from the western ridgetop. It ran through Goytsclough Farm and continued east towards Buxton.	SK 0061 7301
16	HER 31123	Roman road	Possible route of a Roman road running from Buxton to Northwich.	SK 0249 7260
17	HER 31161	Milepost, Macclesfield Old Road	Milestone on the north side of the old Buxton to Macclesfield turnpike road. It was recorded as defaced on the 1899 OS map.	SK 04076 72644
18	NHLE 1259213	Limehouse, Grade II	Late 18th-century limehouse, a dwelling built into quarried lime refuse, with some remnants of stone walling. It is in the form of a simple rectangle, open to the front with an overhanging roof. It is a unique survival of the limehouses recorded at Buxton from the 1780s onwards. It is reputed to have been occupied in 1841.	SK 04150 72620
19	NHLE 1259180	Obelisk at Dog Hole Cottage, Grade II	A mid-19th century gritstone obelisk, on a limestone base. The carved figure on top shows the dog, Bob, commemorated by this monument. It is situated in the front garden of No.2 Dog Hole Cottage, which is not included in the listing.	SK 04129 72715

Asset no	Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
20	HER 31173 NHLE 1259182	Christ Church, Grade II	Christ Church, Burbage, built in 1860 as one of the buildings erected in connection with the 7th Duke of Devonshire's plan for the development of Buxton. It is described by Pevsner as 'atrociously ugly'.	SK 04383 72877
21	HER 31164	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	The site of a 19th-century Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Macclesfield Road, Burbage. A smaller building currently occupies the site.	SK 0449 7289
22	HER 31179 EDR2822	Possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic occupation site	Archaeological evaluation at Burbage Hall in 2005 revealed evidence of early prehistoric activity within the site, in the form of a small number of flint and chert artefacts. The assemblage appears to be from the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods. The majority are waste flakes, with tools being a straight end scraper and a broken borer/awl. The small quantity suggests only a short period of occupation.	SK 0456 7290
23	HER 2860	Possible Roman road	A piece of 'pitching' exposed in Green Lane near Sycamore Cottages in 1889, during pipe laying. It appeared to be of Roman date, and a coarse pottery jar was embedded alongside. The finds were reported by the workmen.	SK 0459 7275
24	HER 2827; 2828	Poole's Cavern and cave dwellings	A cave off Green Lane, reputedly occupied by an outlaw named Poole in the 16th century. Excavations in 1853 located three human skeletons, and four further skulls, in addition to horns, iron buckles, glass beads. Further excavations in 1981-1983 recovered a concentration of bronze artefacts, including brooches and pins, and a diverse collection of pottery, of Romano-British date. The site has been interpreted as a possible seasonal metalworking site, with an earlier Roman phase of use as a burial site. A series of pits dug above Poole's Cavern were used as dwellings in 1891.	SK 0498 7257
25	HER 31130; 31131 EDR1628, EDR1779, EDR3400	Archaeological investigations at Otterhole Farm	Archaeological desk-based assessment and contour survey at Otterhole Farm in 2001 identified at least 33 features of archaeological potential. Test-pitting and open area excavation in 2003 identified concentrations of flint and chert, suggesting two potential foci of Late Mesolithic activity. The worked flint and chert assemblage was regionally important. Most excavated features were of natural or recent origin. Geophysical survey in 2004 identified sub-surface dissolution features.	SK 04598 73237

Asset no	Source ID	Name	Summary	NGR
26	EDR3759	Goyt Valley archaeological survey	An archaeological field survey of the Goyt Valley undertaken by the PDNPA in 1994.	SK 0120 7476
27		Caulk workings at Canholes, pre-1853	The 1855 terrier of the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Hartington records that this field (known as Intake) was 'much damaged by getting cauk'. Cauk or caulk was a local term for baryte, a mineral used in the paint industry and found in association with lead veins. (See Heathcote 2010 for details)	SK 0400 7207
28		Entrance to the Duke's Tunnel coal level	Site of the entrance to the Duke's Level, a tunnel used both as drainage for coal mine workings on the House Coal seam at Thatch Marsh and Goyts Collieries, and as a canal for underground transport of the coal. A small dock at the site connected to old Macclesfield to Buxton Turnpike via Level Lane. It was constructed around 1770, and was abandoned in 1919. (See Leach and Roberts 1985 for details)	SK 0372 7232

Details of Cromford and High Peak Railway features within the search area:

HER no	Description	NGR
7172	Site of Ladmanlow Goods Yard, a triangular yard with two houses, heavily altered.	SK 04033 71808
29025	Discarded stone sleeper blocks from the railway, concreted into a garden wall near Ladmanlow Wharf. The blocks are roughly square with a single hole, and would have been laid by 1831.	SK 041 717
31140	Drystone boundary wall, running through Bridgehouse Farm yard.	SK 03868 71971
31141	Drystone boundary wall, near Bridgehouse Farm. It also acts as a retaining wall for the embankment.	SK 03901 71959
31142	Railway embankment c.10m wide and from 8m up to 20m high, built on a natural slope. Much of Bridgehouse Farm yard is built on top of the embankment.	SK 03631 72127
31143	Remains of a former bridge carrying the railway over the A54. All that remains is a single large footing.	SK 03800 72048
31144	Drystone boundary wall near Goslin Bar Farm, very tumbled down.	SK 03533 72984
31145	Drystone boundary wall near Goslin Bar Farm.	SK 03541 73060
31147	Drystone boundary wall near Harpur Hill.	SK 04270 70933
31148	Drystone boundary wall near Harpur Hill, badly tumbled.	SK 04334 70845
31614	Industrial structure, Bridgehouse Farm: a large rectangular gritstone structure, possibly a loading dock or the footings of a water tower, at the site of Ladmanlow Colliery Junction.	SK 03658 72112
31615	Stone under-bridge near Bridgehouse Farm, set within the embankment (31142) and allowing a stream to pass under the railway.	SK 03505 72209
31616	A blocked-up tunnel and bridge. The other tunnel portal is not visible, so may have collapsed.	SK 03488 72315

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF PREHISTORIC FINDSPOTS

HER ID	Site name	Site type	Description	NGR
2801	Human bone and other artefacts, Silverlands	Casual find	A quantity of bones, thought to be human, accompanied by several bronze objects and a small unglazed vessel were found at a depth of circa 1ft 6 ins by workmen constructing a new road between Spring Gardens and Silverlands, Buxton, c.1898. The bronze objects included two bronze socketed axes and a broken leaf shaped spearhead, of Bronze Age date.	SK 061 733
2802	Flint flakes, Buxton Gardens	Casual find	Flint flakes were found in 1929 during excavations in Buxton Gardens. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 055 733
2803	Neolithic stone hammer, Silverlands	Casual find	A Neolithic perforated stone hammer was found in 1929 on Silverlands, Buxton.	SK 0615 7331
2804	Flanged palstave, Ashwood Dale	Casual find	Bronze Age flanged palstave with a well-marked stop-ridge and one loop found by workmen in March 1934 in a quarry in Ashwood Dale. The blade is of Burgess' Pickering Type 1. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 075 727
2807	Stone axe, Dale Road	Casual find	A Neolithic polished stone axe, found at Dale Road in 1895. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 061 731
2808	Stone axe, Buxton	Casual find	A Neolithic stone axe from Buxton, of Group VII stone. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 052 726
2825	Flint and animal bones, Lovers Leap, King Sterndale	Casual find	Two flint scrapers of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, flint flakes and animal bones were found in a fissure at Lovers' Leap, in or before 1990. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 072 727
2847	Stone axe, Silverlands School	Casual find	A polished stone axe, of Neolithic date, was found at Silverlands School, Buxton, in or before 1977. It is possibly of Great Langdale derivation. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 061 733
2848	Flint and chert, Silverlands	Casual find	Material at Buxton Museum described as "Flints found in the new road, Silverlands, Buxton". This comprises 11 waste flint flakes and a core of grey chert with long blades taken off. The exact findspot is unknown.	SK 0615 7325
2862	Hammerstone, Leek Road	Casual find	An undated sandstone hammerstone found near Leek Road.	SL 04 72
2864	Neolithic stone axe, Temple Road	Casual find	A polished granophyre stone axe of Neolithic date was found on Temple Meads Estate, Buxton, in 1970. The axe is of Group VII (Graig Llwyd) provenance. Exact findspot unknown.	SK 052 727
2865	Flint scraper, Brown Edge	Casual find	A mottled brown flint end scraper was recovered from Brown Edge Woods in 1964. It is thought to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.	SK 058 752
2871	Hammerstone, Little Gib Yard	Casual find	A perforated hammer of sandstone with a battered end, from Little Gib Yard, Buxton, is thought to be of Bronze Age date. The grid reference may be erroneous as it falls in allotment gardens.	SK 064 727

HER ID	Site name	Site type	Description	NGR
2881	Flint and chert, Staden Low, Buxton	Casual find	Undated flints, including a chert blade and a crude denticulated scraper were found upon Staden Low hill to the east of a barrow, during excavation of a water main trench.	SK 073 722
2898	Lismore Fields: Neolithic settlement	Excavation	Neolithic chambered longhouses with hearths and lithic scatters, excavated in 1984-6. Various features, rectilinear and circular were uncovered. One of the rectangular features was divided into compartments, each of which contained a hearth. They may have been separate structures or an extension of one initial structure.	SK 050 731
2899	Lismore Fields: Mesolithic Settlement	Excavation	Later Mesolithic flint knapping debris and a possible structure were also excavated. A review of the radiocarbon evidence suggests that the semi-circular slot-trench structures are much later, and that any charcoal is residual.	SK 0510 7315
6515	Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, Waterswallows Lane	Excavation	Archaeological evaluation on land at Waterswallows Lane identified two main phases of activity. The first was dated to the Late Mesolithic and comprised lithic artefacts and occasional cut features. One concentration of lithics was interpreted as a probable knapping floor. The second major phase of activity was dated to the Early Neolithic. Two groups of cut features were identified, and carbonised cereal grains and hazelnut shells were recovered. A probable Neolithic building was identified at the north end of the site; this appeared to be a longhouse with a hearth or fire pit. At the southern end of the site was a possible small post-built enclosure.	SK 079 753
8804	Stone axe, Cow Dale Quarry, King Sterndale	Casual find	A stone axe found in or before 1974, of Group VI medium type and probable Middle or Later Neolithic date. It was found at Cowdale Quarry, King Sterndale.	SK 07 72
8805	Stone axe, Deepdale	Casual find	A Neolithic polished stone axe, Group IX, was found in or before 1974 at Deepdale. The exact location of the findspot is unknown.	SK 097 714
8824	Stone axe, west of Cowdale Hall	Casual find	A Neolithic polished stone axe of greenish stone from King Sterndale was found in August 1976. The exact location of the findspot is unknown.	SK 080 720
8825	Socketed spearhead, southeast of Cowdale Hall	Casual find	A Bronze Age socketed spearhead "from Cowdale nr. Buxton", found c.1977. The exact location of the findspot is unknown.	SK 082 719
8831	Stone axe, north of Sterndale Green	Casual find	A Neolithic polished stone axe was found at this approximate location about 80 years ago.	SK 097 723
8842	Stone axe, Cowdale	Casual find	Neolithic polished stone axe head, probably of Great Langdale Greenstone, found at Rock Head Cottage, Cowdale in 1985.	SK 082 721

HER ID	Site name	Site type	Description	NGR
31120	Polished Stone Axe, Burbage, Buxton	Findspot	A small, polished, Neolithic axe was found at Burbage in 1966. Exact location of findspot unknown.	SK 04 72
31130	Late Mesolithic flint scatter, Otterhole Farm	Excavation	Excavation of test pits and an open area identified an extensive but relatively low density background scatter of Later Mesolithic flintwork. Within this scatter it was possible to isolate two distinct concentrations just 50m apart. From the whole project 296 worked pieces of flint and chert were recovered, and only one piece is thought to be more recent than the Late Mesolithic. No associated features were found.	SK 046 732
31131	Bronze Age flint scraper, Otterhole Farm	Excavation	A probable Early Bronze Age 'thumbnail' scraper was recovered during the test pitting.	SK 047 733
31159	Two flint finds, Silverlands	Excavation	Three pieces of flint were found in one trial trench at a site at Silverlands in 1993. Of these, one was a natural flint, one was the striking platform of a small core, and the last was the bottom half of a small leaf-shaped arrowhead (of Neolithic date) which had been subjected to burning. The finds were thought to represent the normal background scatter of flints.	SK 063 732
31160	Flint, Cote Heath allotments	Casual find	A struck flint was found by a member of the public while riddling the soil of an allotment at Cote Heath, Buxton, in or before August 2007. It is of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.	SK 064 728
31179	Possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic occupation site, Burbage	Excavation	Archaeological evaluation at Burbage Hall revealed evidence of early prehistoric activity within the site. A concentration of lithic artefacts was found in test pits that lay towards the centre of the site, where the subsoil had been preserved from development. The very small size of the assemblage suggested that the material was deposited either in a single short-lived occupation of the site, or a small number of short occupations over a few years. The assemblage appears to date from the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods, but lacks any closely datable tool types.	SK 045 729
N/A	Flints, Macclesfield Road	Excavation	Two small flint flakes were found in topsoil during an archaeological watching brief at 20 Macclesfield Road. The flints were of undiagnostic date, and are likely to be representative of the normal background scatter.	SK 05196 73023

APPENDIX 3: WALKOVER SURVEY GAZETTEER

Feature ID	Field	Description	NGR
101	B	Ruined drystone field wall, revetting a low bank to the south. The bank behind is up to 0.8m high, but in most areas c.0.2-0.4m, and the wall and bank are aligned northwest to southeast. The wall was first shown on the 1880 OS map, forming the north end of the reservoir enclosure.	SK 03943 72130
102	B	Remains of stone wall forming the southern edge of the former reservoir. A cast iron pipe crosses the edge, aligned southwest to northeast. The wall is visible in a scarp at the edge of the former reservoir, for about 7m in length and up to 0.2m visible height.	SK 03933 72099
103	B	Relatively level platform on the site of the former reservoir. It is slightly lower than the surrounding land, and the ground in this area is very damp. Two gullies to the south lead towards the reservoir, which may have been located in a natural hollow. The platform is roughly 15m x 14.5m in size.	SK 03936 73105
104	B	A row of small, sub-circular hollows along a ridge, possibly the surface remains of infilled baryte mining. The hollows are between 2-3m in diameter and up to 0.3m in depth. Baryte extraction was recorded in this field in 1855.	SK 03983 72083
105	B	A sub-circular mound, c.4.5 x 3.5m in extent and up to 0.7m high. It is located to the south of possible baryte mining hollows. The mound may represent the remains of spoil from the mining activity. It is entirely turfed over and its composition could not be established.	SK 03990 72047
106	A	Hollows and an exposed limestone outcrop in the edge of a wide, natural gully. The hollows may indicate former stone-getting or possibly lead or baryte extraction. There are two main hollows, up to 4m in diameter.	SK 04031 72070
107	B	A ruined drystone field wall aligned east to west, running for approximately 20m. The wall has mainly collapsed. It was first shown on the 1880 OS map as a field wall adjoining the reservoir compound.	SK 03889 72097
108	A	A row of three shallow hollows, up to 3m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. The northernmost has a mature tree growing in it, with stone blocks visible around its base; a small enclosure around this hollow was shown on the 1880 and 1898 OS maps. They may be infilled stone-getting or baryte mining pits, but could be associated with tree planting.	SK 04041 72153
109	B	A sub-oval platform cut into slightly sloping ground. The platform is relatively level, approximately 10m in diameter. A slightly raised linear bank runs through it on a northeast to southwest alignment, only visible within the platform area.	SK 04014 72179
110	B	An oval hollow, approximately 7m x 4m in extent and up to 1.2m deep, cut into a fairly steep slope on the edge of a gully. An exposed limestone outcrop is visible in the north face, suggesting it may result from stone-getting rather than mining.	SK 04003 72197
111	B	Three rough piles of tumbled stone, aligned northwest to southeast, with a cast-iron pipe supported on the northwest pile. The stones may be the remains of a bank or series of abutments carrying the pipe, which may have either drained into the gully to the immediate east, or been carried over it, similar to 113.	SK 03881 72147
112	B	A large pile of stones adjacent to a fairly tumbled drystone wall. The pile seems to be material collected either from the collapse of the wall or for its repair, but has been left long enough to become partially turfed over. It is approximately 6m by 3m in extent and up to 1.2m high.	SK 03868 72270
113	B	A cast iron pipe on stone pillar abutments, crossing a natural gully. The pipe is large diameter, and the stone abutments neatly built.	SK 03935 72210

Feature ID	Field	Description	NGR
114	B	A trackway cutting into the slope, running from a field gate at its northwest end and curving southwards into the wide gully. It is only visible for a short distance.	SK 04017 72102



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