

Appendix 6b Non-Designated Heritage Assets: Regionally and Nationally Important sites (excluding buildings) - extract from 'The Bakewell Archaeological Survey' by John Barnett, 2003

Ref	Name	Description	Ref in JB report
A1	Limekiln and Quarry	A small quarry pit with a fine oval clamp kiln to the downslope side. The kiln, which measures about 8x3m, has two collapsed draw holes on the downslope side through the stone-lined kiln side. The quarry is particularly small, indicating the kiln was only fired a very limited number of times. The kiln is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map as 'old limekiln', the earliest available map that shows such detail. This type of kiln was fashionable in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Leach 1995) and it may well have been created shortly after this area was enclosed in 1810, the lime used to burn off rank vegetation in advance of re-seeding with grass.	2.9
A2	Rottenstone Quarry	A deep but very overgrown quarry cut into the steep slope, with spoil heaps below. The quarry is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, together with further workings to the north on the other side of the parish boundary. It appears to have been abandoned by this date. The Ordnance Survey map of 1840 appears to show the quarry but this is unlabelled, again perhaps suggesting it was disused. This quarry is recorded as 'rottenstone' quarry (Ford and Rieuwerts 2000, 100). Rottenstone is a highly decalcified limestone containing silica that was used as a fine abrasive for polishing.	2.14
A3	Limekiln and Quarry	A small but deep quarry pit with an oval clamp kiln within it near the downslope end. The kiln has two draw holes in the downslope embanked side. The kiln is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map as 'old limekiln', the earliest available map that shows such detail. The type of kiln was fashionable in the late 18th and 19th centuries (Leach 1995) and it may well have been created when Green Cowden 'sheepwalk/cow pasture' (see 9.31) was enclosed sometime between 1810 and 1847 (anon 1810; anon 1847), with the lime used to burn off any rank vegetation in advance.	2.29
A4	Stonedge Pits - Limestone Quarry and Limekiln/Possible Chert Mine	A quarry into a limestone knoll, with several pits, becoming increasingly deep to the south-east, where the face is up to 3m deep. Amongst the pits to the north there is a small limekiln with circular mound and central depression at the pot. One side of the mound has been truncated, presumably by subsequent quarrying. It is unclear whether this quarry was worked with, or independent of, that in the next field to the north (3.58).The south-eastern quarry face is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, indicating it was disused by this date. This area, together with that at the adjacent quarries at 3.58, was walled out from the open field by 1796 (anon 1796) and a map of 1799 (anon 1799b) labels it 'Stonedge Pits' indicating the quarries existed by this date. Given the location in the open field, it may be that there were parish quarries, used by the people of Bakewell and may have significantly earlier origins. The presence of a limekiln indicated the production of lime was one of the uses of the limestone, but it is unclear if this was made for agricultural purposes or whether it was used for lime mortar and/or plaster in the town. It is possible that the quarry here (or that at 3.58) was also the site of the entrance to the Stone Edge Chert Mine (Bowering and Flindall 1998, 22). The exact site of this mine entrance is not known, in 1895 a lease was granted to George Allsop to work chert from under fields immediately west of Stanage Road from the 3.57/3.58 quarries; as these have extensive earlier earthworks the entrance to the mine cannot have been here and must have been elsewhere in the vicinity (either at 5.57/5.58 or in the nearby trees that were not surveyed in 2002.) In 1899 the 'quarry' is documented as in work, employing 19 men in the 'quarry' and 8	3.57

		<p>outside. In 1900 it was recorded as a chert mine, employing 13 men underground and 2 at the surface. By 1901 it had ceased work.</p>	
A5	<p>Stonedge Pits - Limestone Quarry and Limekiln/Possible Chert Mine</p>	<p>A quarry with several pits, becoming increasingly deep to the south-east, where the face is up to 3.5m deep. The field barn at 3.58, is built into one side of the shallower pits. It is unclear whether this quarry was worked with, or independent of, that in the next field to the north (3.58).The south-eastern quarry face is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, indicating it was disused by this date. The south-eastern part of the quarry and access route following the wall to the south-west from the lane, are shown in the 1810 Enclosure Award plan and this must have been active at this date. The walls immediately surrounding it were planned in 1810 and were presumably built shortly afterwards. This area, together with that at the adjacent quarries at 3.58, was walled out from the open field by 1796 (anon 1796) and a map of 1799 (anon 1799b) labels it 'Stonedge Pits' indicating the quarries existed by this date. Given the location in the open field, it may be that there were parish quarries, used by the people of Bakewell and may have significantly earlier origins. It is possible that the quarry here (or that at 3.58) was also the site of the entrance to the Stone Edge Chert Mine (Bowering and Flindall 1998, 22). The exact site of this mine entrance is not known, in 1895 a lease was granted to George Allsop to work chert from under fields immediately west of Stanage Road from the 3.57/3.58 quarries; as these have extensive earlier earthworks the entrance to the mine cannot have been here and must have been elsewhere in the vicinity (either at 5.57/5.58 or in the nearby trees that were not surveyed in 2002.) In 1899 the 'quarry' is documented as in work, employing 19 men in the 'quarry' and 8 outside. In 1900 it was recorded as a chert mine, employing 13 men underground and 2 at the surface. By 1901 it had ceased work.</p>	3.58

A6	Ridge and Furrow, Headland Lynchet and Possible Bowling Green	<p>An area of strip cultivation aligned east/west. Much of the area has broad low ridge and furrow that is only plottable in parts. TGL Hearn, April 2016ee edges of this furlong are well defined. To the east there is a headland lynchet. This turns to define part of the northern boundary, while further west, past a natural knoll this boundary is a broad bank. The southern boundary is defined by a lynchet at the top of a steep slope. In the north-east corner of the furlong there is a square enclosure defined by a lynchet that is up to about 0.7m high; there is a possibility that this is the site of a bowling green (see below). There is a small possible clearance cairn on the headland lynchet (see 3.83). Extensive areas of the land around Bakewell were once part of large medieval fields, each comprising many cultivation strips, arranged in parallel groups known as furlongs. These started life as unenclosed arable strips redistributed from year to year amongst the farmers of the township, some used for themselves, others farmed on behalf of the lord of the manor. This system of communal agriculture was established in the different parts of Midland England sometime between the 9th and 11th centuries, with new settlements established on these lines in less favourable areas in the 12th and 13th centuries. In the Peak District a good case has been made that strip field agriculture was established around the mid-10th century (Stetka 2001, 49-51) and this may well be the case at Bakewell and adjacent Burton. The arrangement of strip fields and the cultivation within them did not remain static over the centuries. There were periods of expansion and contraction, and often blocks of strips were redesigned to meet the needs of each generation of farmers. In some cases radical changes were made, with new fields added or abandoned, and with new furlongs or smaller parcels of strips redesigned with orientations at very different angles to what went before. In many places, including in the Peak District, these open strips eventually started to be enclosed where farmers placed more emphasis on pasture rather than arable. While in some cases enclosure may have started earlier, the process accelerated in the mid-14th century after population decline as a result of the Black Death and subsequent political unrest, and because of the onset of a long period of poorer climate. In the beginning this enclosure was piecemeal and often concentrated around the edges of the strip fields, both within them where land was less favourable and within the fringes of the commons. By the mid-18th century many places had enclosed significant areas and by the early 19th century, after a radical period of agricultural 'improvement', virtually all traditional cultivation strips had gone. Bakewell was exceptional in that even in 1796 (the date of the first detailed map evidence) many of the strips survived in its five large field (Moorhall Field, Stonedge Field, Middle Field, Far Field and Nether Cowden) and much smaller field (Swindale Field); enclosure was restricted to their edges. The exception was one area to the south-west, presumably once part of Moorhall Field, which was already enclosed and known as Shutts Closes. All these traditional strips were swept away after the Enclosure Award of 1810. Burton, which in the medieval period had been a separate township, had much more enclosure in 1796, but originally probably had two open fields, located to north and south of the settlement, with further cultivation extending onto Ditch Cliff to the west. In 1796 there was only one relatively large unenclosed area, south-west of Burton Closes, even though not divided into fields of typical size at this date, it may well be that it was used for grazing rather than the strips here being used for arable. The rest of Burton, including its common, had been enclosed by 1796. The features at 3.76 were once part of Stonedge Field, within a parcel of strips known in the late 18th century as Bowling Green Furlong (McGuire 2002, Fig 3); this area was not enclosed until after 1810. The estate map of 1796 shows the same general strip layout as found in earthwork form at 3.76. The headland lynchet and its continuation on the northern edge of the strips were at the edge of enclosures to the north and east shown on maps of 1796 and 1799 (anon 1796; anon 1799). In 1810 the field boundaries here are not shown and by 1848 (anon 1847) the present field</p>	3.76
----	---	--	------

		<p>layout has been created. The 'enclosure' in the north-east corner is not shown in 1796 and 1799, probably indicating it was disused by this date or possibly that the depiction of strips in 1796 is schematic. The name of the furlong suggests this may have been a bowling green. It is consistent in size and form with earthworks of a probable example found close to Haddon Hall, one of the 17th century date built here (Barnatt 1993b, feature 16). It is tempting to suggest that the feature is of similar date, built by the Manners family to entertain guests staying in Bakewell. From here they could enjoy fine views over the town. Documentary evidence to support this idea needs to be sought.</p>	
A7	Limekiln and Quarry Pits	<p>A limekiln comprising a small but high circular mound edged with a ruined low drystone wall, with a central pot hollow. This lies within a small shallow quarry pit and there are a series of these to the south. To the south-west there are deeper pits cut into the steep slope (3.84), which may also be associated with the kiln. The kiln is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map as a walled-out structure, the earliest available map that shows such details. It was probably disused by this date. The presence of a limekiln indicated the production of lime was one of the uses of the limestone from the quarry pits, but it is unclear if this was used for agricultural purposes or whether it was used for lime mortar and/or plaster in the town.</p>	3.82
A8	Parsonage Quarry Chert	<p>A relatively deep quarry pit with smaller pits to the north (see 3.81), north-east and south-east. To the north-east of the main quarry there is a high spoil heap with a smaller mound north of this. The quarry is not shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, although a small quarry pit is marked. The main quarry was first worked for wall stone in 1895 by John Bamford directly after he purchased the land; a good bed of chert was found. The quarry was then worked for chert by Robert Allsop from 1895 until at least 1901, with over 5000 tons produced (Bowering and Flindall 1998, 25).</p>	3.88
A9	Guide Stoup	<p>A fine example of an early to mid-18th century guide stoup on the road verge. This stone stands a little over 1m high and is of unusual design with relatively narrow shaft and wider, carefully-dressed, upper section. This has four sides, each inscribed with a single word and pointing hand, indicating the way to the local market centres of 'Tideswell', 'Bakewell', 'Winster' and 'Buxton'. Recent damage to the upper section has been repaired. This stone stood at a cross roads present in 1796, the date of the earliest available map evidence for this area (anon 1796). The Derbygate road (see 2.43, 2.60, 4.4, 7.6) ran north-westwards to Ashford and beyond, including Tideswell as indicated by the guide stoup. In the opposite direction Derbygate ran south-eastwards to Alport and beyond, including Winster as indicated by this guide stoup. The other road ran westwards to Sheldon and beyond, including Buxton as indicated by the guide stoup. In the opposite direction it ran to Bakewell.</p>	4.1

A10	Ornamental Pond, Dam, Sluice, Overflow Channel and Pump	An amorphously shaped ornamental pond, associated with the mid-19th century Burton Closes complex to the east. The pond has a curved dam to the east, with an overflow sluice at its northern end. Here there is an irregularly shaped ashlar platform with two internal chambers below. A stone lined overflow channel. with a series of low 'waterfall' steps along its base, leads back from here to the stream. Running parallel to the south-west there is a drain covered with stone slabs. Further north-east from the sluice there is a small rectangular brick structure, which may well be associated with a pump supplying water to the hall or outbuildings. The pond, dam and overflow channel are shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, but not earlier maps (1847 and before). The probable pump structure is presumably of a later date. The pond lies within the park of Burton Closes and was probably created sometime after the present hall was built, after the purchase of this estate from the Duke of Rutland in 1845 by John Allcard.	6.20
A11	Haddon House Garden/Orchard Features	The sub-rectangular field here immediately west of Haddon House was once a kitchen garden and orchard, created in the mid-19th century when Haddon House was built. The northern boundary is a brick wall and was once probably part of a greenhouse or other garden building that stood here. In the north west corner there are footings of what was perhaps a small stone shed. The eastern boundary is of stone and is also of high quality construction. Within this area there are slight terraces at the sites of garden paths surrounding the garden plot and to the west several surviving pear and apple trees. The next field westwards was also an orchard; there are surviving damson and apple trees growing on the ridge and furrow of 6.88. This garden is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map. At this date it was largely free of trees and had three paths running north-west/south-east, the westernmost was not recognised in 2002 and ran midway between the central path and the western boundary. Buildings are shown along the north wall but not at the north-west corner. The orchard to the west is also shown.	6.87
A12	Platforms, Banks and possible Hollow Way - Possible site of Moor Hall	Several banks and lynchets appear to define two platforms and associated boundaries. These may mark the site of a building (or buildings) and associated yards. A linear hollow running north-west/south-east is either a short stretch of hollow-way or erosion at a gateway through the southern boundary. All these features pre-date 1796, the date of the earliest available map of this area (anon 1796), as they do not appear on maps from this date onwards. Foundations of Moor Hall are said to have been identified on 'Burton Moor close to the old Castlegate' (Derbygate - 7.6) in the early 20th century but their exact site was not recorded (Cameron 1959, 33). The earthworks at 7.5 may be part of the site of this manor house, the home of the Vernon (earlier Gernon) family, Lords of the Manor of Bakewell. The rates survey of 1847 named the field here 'Moor Hall Close' and the 1799 map (anon 1799a) names it 'Moorhall Close' and 'Moorcroft Close' (McGuire 2002, Fig 3). It may be that they are platforms and boundaries at the sites of yards and outbuildings rather than the hall itself, which may have been immediately to the east. Gernon Hall is recorded in 1306 and this is presumably synonymous with 'le Morhall' recorded in 1362 (Cameron 1959, 33). When the hall was abandoned is not clear, for all or much of its life it was probably a subsidiary house to the family's main local residence at Haddon Hall. One possibility is that it ceased to be used after the Manners family inherited the Vernon estates in the 16th century.	7.5
A13	Possible Barrow	A symmetrical mound that is about 15m across and 1.5m high, over half of which has been removed by quarry 8.31. This may be a remnant of a natural limestone knoll, but the symmetrical appearance of the un-quarried side suggests that it is a prehistoric barrow. There are no recorded archaeological excavations.	8.32

A14	Probable Barrow	A probable small barrow, sited on a low knoll and protected to an extent from ploughing by a boundary that formally crossed it. The mound is now about 11.5x9.0m across and 0.4m high, the long axis coincident with the line of the removed field boundary. There is a small shallow pit at the centre, but no sign of major disturbance of deposits. This barrow is probably of prehistoric date but construction in the Anglican period cannot be ruled out. There are no recorded archaeological excavations.	8.41
A15	Mockshaw or Mockshaw Rake/Engine Vein - Lead Mining	This area lies north of what may be the main line of Mogshaw Rake (9.23) and comprises what appear to be the vestiges of three large but heavily reworked hillocks. It is likely that Mogshaw Rake split into several veins in this vicinity and it is unclear which was considered to be the main vein. Near the western end of the surviving remains at 9.26 there used to be a large engine shaft (Jim Rieuwerts <i>pers comm.</i>). What appears to be a depiction of this shaft, with an adjacent sub-circular enclosure that may define the site of a gin circle for a horse-drawn gin engine, and two small rectangular yards or ruined buildings further east, are shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map and named 'Old Lead Mine'. The trees at the western end of the site have been there since at least 1840 (Ordnance Survey 1840) suggesting this shaft was out of use by this date. A plan showing the position of lead veins west of Bakewell (Bowering and Findall 1998, 10), based on an unpublished early 20th century plan (Jim Rieuwerts <i>pers comm.</i>) names the east/west vein at 9.26 as Mogshaw Rake. This map is in error with regard to the exact position of several veins it shows, and it may well be that the one at 9.26 was also synonymous with Haredale North Vein and Engine Vein. The general history of Mogshaw Mine is given under 10.14	9.26
A16	Blackstone Hollow Quarry/Deep Dale Wood Chert Mine/Limekiln (site of)	A quarry follows the steep daleside, with four discrete working faces, the largest to the west, which is up to about 5m high. There is a modern tip immediately to the east of this part of the quarry that is gradually obscuring the working/dressing areas. The quarry is cut into thinly bedded limestone, some beds of which are dark grey in colour. Low but extensive heaps of dressing waste to the south suggest this was the desired product and may well have been worked as ornamental stone. The quarry is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map as 'Old Quarry' accessed by trackway 9.28 with an 'Old Limekiln' shown associated with the easternmost quarry pit. The limekiln was presumably used for agricultural or building purposes. The 1840 Ordnance Survey map records the site as Blackstone Quarry and presumably it was active at this date. This and the extant dressing waste show the quarry produced a stone similar or identical in character to Ashford Black Marble. Harris records that the quarries were being leased by John Lomas in 1847 from the Duke of Rutland, who processed the Black Marble in a marble works in in Bakewell east of the river and downstream from Bakewell Bridge (Harris 1971, 76, 186). This works had been in existence since before 1742, but whether the quarry at 9.27 had been worked prior to the 19th century is not known. Before the partial backfilling of the eastern quarry pit a short mine adit with evidence of chert mining was visible at its base (Trevor Ford <i>per comms</i>). This may be the site of a documented chert mine at Deep Dale Wood, but there is some uncertainty over the exact location of this mine as it is known that its main level was of significant length (Flindall and Bowering 1998, 22-24). This mine was started in 1893-94, with the level following the line of the mineral vein (see 9.26,10.14), and was working up to at least 1898, but appears to have been disused by 1901).	9.27

A17	Quarry and Limekiln	A series of conjoined quarry pits, up to 2m deep, half of which have been backfilled with modern rubble. To the west there is a field kiln with a hollow at the site of the pot, in a low circular mound, with a draw hole to the downslope facing south-west. The kiln is shown as an 'Old Limekiln' on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, the earliest available map to show such features. It may well have been created shortly after this area was taken in from common in 1810, the lime used to burn off rank vegetation in advance of re-seeding with grass.	10.7
A18	Mockshaw or Mogshaw Rake (earlier Haredale Vein) - Lead Mining	The hillocks and other surface features of this major rake have largely been removed in the 20th century for their fluorspar content. For much of the length of 10.14 all that remains is a levelled area, sometimes slightly dished, with the occasional small hollow where there has been collapse in workings below since the surface removal took place and small mounds of mineralised material to the sides underneath mature trees. To the west (at A) a high hillock was retained with a wooden-sleepered and still open engine shaft with stone ginging at its centre. To the south-west (at B) there is a smaller now blocked shaft with visible ginging. Further east, to the north of the rake (at C) there is an area of low hillocks of limestone rubble that appear to be relatively recent and probably associated with the 20th century disturbance of the site. These tips may mask older hollows from stone quarrying and/or mining. The rake continues to the east as features 9.23 and 9.26. Before 20th century reworking, the extensive hillocks and other features followed one of the larger lead mine veins of the region, which continues westwards to the well-known Magpie Mine and beyond. The 1879 Ordnance Survey map shows a variety of features at 10.14. At the western end the shaft at 'A' is shown in a small D-shaped enclosure and named 'Old Lead Mine'. To the east of the ruined township boundary wall, which partly survives crossing the line of the rake, a long stretch of the vein lay within Bolehill Plantation. At the western end of the wood, a large shaft is marked, named 'Mogshaw Mine (Lead)' indicating this was still in work. That the wood existed suggests this was a small operation by this date. Beyond the plantation to the east, south of Over Barn (9.12) there was a large irregularly-shaped belland yard, with a large rectangular pond east of its centre. North-west of this and attached to the belland yard wall there was a circular enclosure, almost certainly the site of a gin circle for a horse-drawn gin engine. An adjacent shaft is also marked and this is named 'Old Lead Mine'. The Ordnance Survey map of 1840 shows extensive hillocks within and running westwards from this same belland yard; Bole Hill Plantation had not yet been created. A brief summary of the known history of the mine has been published (Bowering and Flindall 1998, 22-24). The mine is documented as in work from at least the 1740's, by which time it was worked from deep shafts and by 1777 an underground drainage level known as Haredale Level was being driven, the location of which is uncertain (Rieuwerts 1987, 52). There is a local tradition that it was driven from the river Wye west of Bakewell but this seems unlikely. Another suggestion is that it was driven along Mogshaw Rake and Haredale South Vein and didn't come to surface but drained into a natural cave found 300 feet underground on the line of one of the veins somewhere near Green Cowden Farm (Bowering and Flindall 1998, 22-24). Thus it may be synonymous with Mockshaw Level shown on an 1840 mine plan running 440 yards west from the undergrounds shallow hole. This was presumably used both for haulage and drainage. In 1797 a long section of the Mogshaw Rake vein and Engine Vein, from Green Cowden to the Liberty Boundary (the parish boundary with Ashford to the west), was given to Messrs Wedgwood and Co. The interest in this mine by the well-known pottery manufacturers may well be that it not only produced lead but also barytes and chert, all useful in pottery manufacture. During the mid-19th century Mogshaw Mine is documented as a moderately successful lead producer but it was largely worked out by late in the century. In the 1870s it was also producing a small amount of barytes. In 1893 a level was driven from Deep Dale east of Green Cowden Farm close to the line of the vein	10.14

		with the intention of working chert (see 9.27).	
A19	Limekiln	A fine example of an oval clamp kiln, the hollow 1.5m deep, with two draw holes on the embanked downslope side to the west. There is no indication of an associated quarry, but presumably one nearby to the east has been filled. The kiln is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map, marked 'Old Limekiln'. The earliest available map to show such details. This type of kiln was fashionable in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Leach 1995) and it may well have been created shortly after this area was taken in from common in 1810, the lime used to burn off rank vegetation in advance of re-seeding with grass.	10.33