



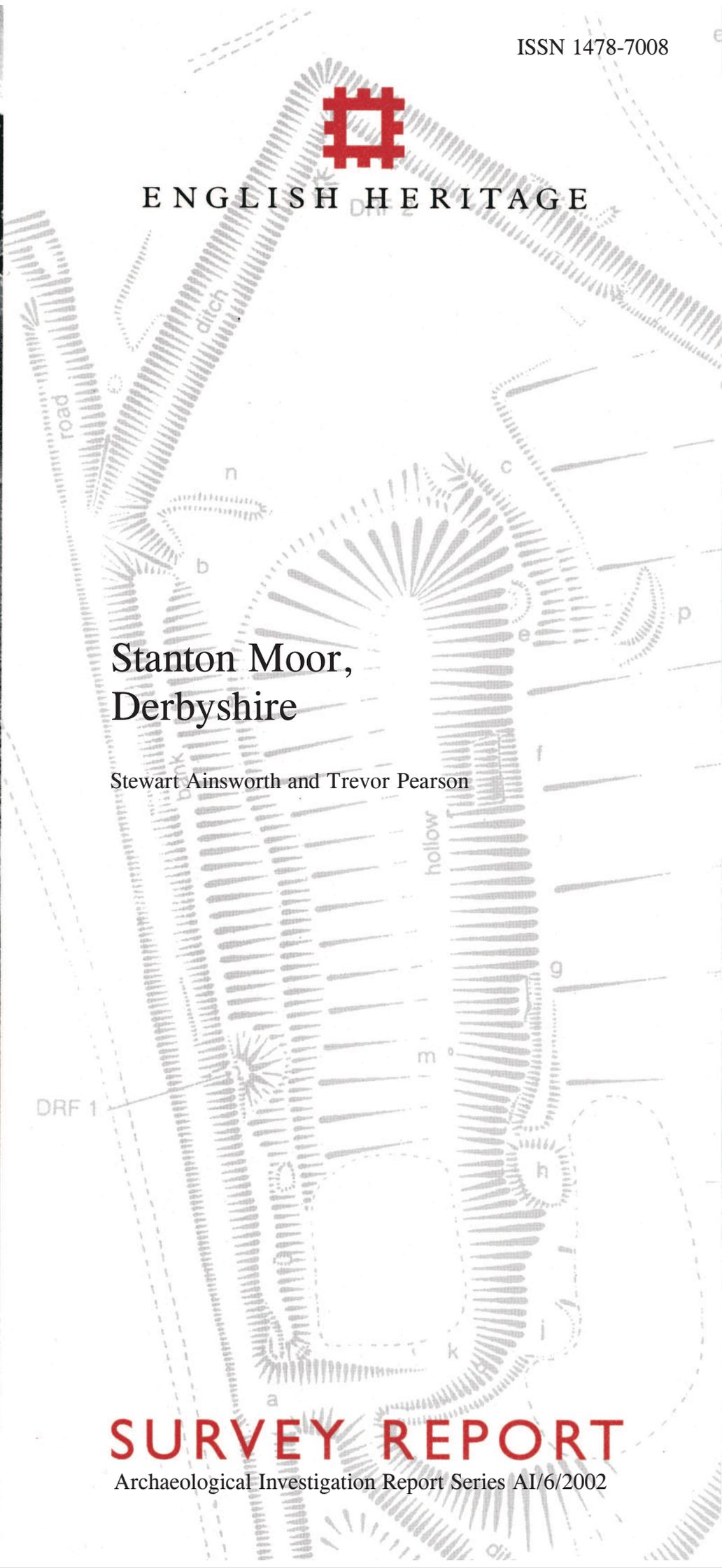
ENGLISH HERITAGE

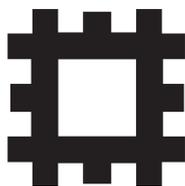
Stanton Moor, Derbyshire

Stewart Ainsworth and Trevor Pearson

SURVEY REPORT

Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/6/2002





STANTON MOOR, DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/6/2002

NMR No: SK 26 SW 298

NGR: SK 247 630

SAM/RSM No: 23315

SMR No: -

Surveyed Nov 2000

Surveyed by S. Ainsworth and T. Pearson

Report by S. Ainsworth

Drawings by S. Ainsworth and T. Pearson

Photographs by S. Ainsworth

English Heritage 2002

ISSN 1478-7008

**Applications for reproduction should be made to English Heritage's
public archive, the National Monuments Record Centre.**

York Office: 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP

Tel: 01904 601901 **Fax:** 01904 601998

National Monuments Record Centre, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon. SN2 2GZ

Tel: 01793 414700 **Fax:** 01793 414707 **World Wide Web:** <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY	1
2. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE	3
3. SURFACE INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY	12
3.1 Archaeological and topographic features	12
3.1.1 Area 1	12
3.1.2 Area 2	14
3.1.3 Area 3	14
3.1.4 Area 4	17
3.1.5 Area 5	18
3.1.6 Area 6	22
3.1.7 Area 6A	38
3.1.8 Area 6A1	38
3.1.9 Area 6B	38
3.1.10 Area 6C	38
3.1.11 Area 7	38
3.1.12 Area 8	39
3.1.13 Area 9	39
3.2 Archaeological summary	40
3.2.1 Prehistoric features	40
3.2.2 Roman and medieval features	41
3.2.3 Post-medieval features	41
4. BOUNDARIES	43
4.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary	43
4.2 Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB)	45
4.3 Additional notes related to the SAM boundary close to the application area	47
4.3.1 Area 7	47
4.3.2 Areas 3 and 4	47
5. METHODOLOGY	50
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	51
APPENDIX 1: Table of NMR numbers linked to the survey	54

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. <i>Location map</i>	1
2. <i>Map accompanying the entry in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments</i>	4
3. <i>Stanton Moor: areas outside the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary (based on RCHME survey of 1986)</i>	5
4. <i>Stanton Moor: English Heritage (2000) survey added to RCHME (1986) survey</i>	6
5. <i>Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1877-79</i>	7
6. <i>Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1897</i>	8
7. <i>Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1919-20</i>	9
8. <i>Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1966-67</i>	10
9. <i>Stanton Moor as published by Ordnance Survey in 2001 (date of revision not known)</i>	11
10. <i>Area 1: feature numbers and map extracts</i>	13
11 <i>Areas 2, 3 and 4: feature numbers and map extracts</i>	15
12. <i>Area 5: feature numbers and map extracts</i>	16
13. <i>Possible boundary stone - Feature 5.8</i>	19
14. <i>Areas 6 and 7: map extracts (1879 to 1922)</i>	20
15. <i>Area 6 and 7: feature numbers and map extracts (1968 to 2001)</i>	21
16. <i>Area 6: English Heritage (2000) survey and feature numbers</i>	24
17. <i>Area 6: extract from aerial photograph (Ordnance Survey 1968b, frame number 65)</i>	26
18. <i>Area 6: extract from aerial photograph (Ordnance Survey 1972, frame number 178)</i>	26
19. <i>Areas 6A – 6C</i>	27
20. <i>Area 6A from the east</i>	28
21. <i>Area 6A from the north</i>	29

22. <i>Area 6B from the east</i>	29
23. <i>Area 8: feature numbers and map extracts</i>	31
24. <i>Area 9: feature numbers and map extracts</i>	32
25. <i>Block Stone plan (The Mineral and Planning Group 2000)</i>	35
26. <i>Area 6: Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary</i>	44
27. <i>Area 6: plan showing the Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB) in relation to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary</i>	46
28. <i>Areas 2 - 4: relationship between English Heritage (2000) survey, RCHME (1986) survey and the SAM boundary</i>	47
29. <i>Ministerial consent map (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952)</i>	48
30. <i>Areas 6 and 7: comparison of Ministerial consent map (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and the English Heritage (2000) survey</i>	49

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

In 1986, the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) carried out an archaeological investigation and 1:1000 scale survey of all archaeological remains visible on the surface of Stanton Moor, Derbyshire (Figure 1). The RCHME survey was mostly limited to the plateau of the moor and the limits were principally defined by natural features and known extents of archaeological activity, but specifically excluded the former quarry areas at the western end of the moor known as Stanton Moor Quarries, except where they made convenient topographic boundaries. Comprehensive reports containing the full background to that survey, bibliography, history of research and excavation, results of the investigation, and the survey plans are available from the National Monuments Record, English Heritage's public archive (RCHME 1986). This material was used by English Heritage in 1995 to inform the Scheduling of a large area of the moor, which principally included Bronze Age burial and ceremonial monuments, and settlement remains (Scheduled Ancient Monument National Number 23315). Summaries of selected aspects of the RCHME investigation have subsequently been published (Everson 1989; Ainsworth 1990; 2001).

When the extent of the Scheduled area at the west side of the moor was defined, English Heritage determined the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary to be 'the quarry edge' (English Heritage 1995). On the map accompanying the Scheduled Ancient Monument entry (Figure 2) the line was drawn around quarry edges which had been mapped previously by the Ordnance Survey, but which were outside the area surveyed by the RCHME. This resulted in nine areas being included within the Scheduled area but which were outside the limits of the earlier RCHME survey (Areas 1-9, Figure 3).

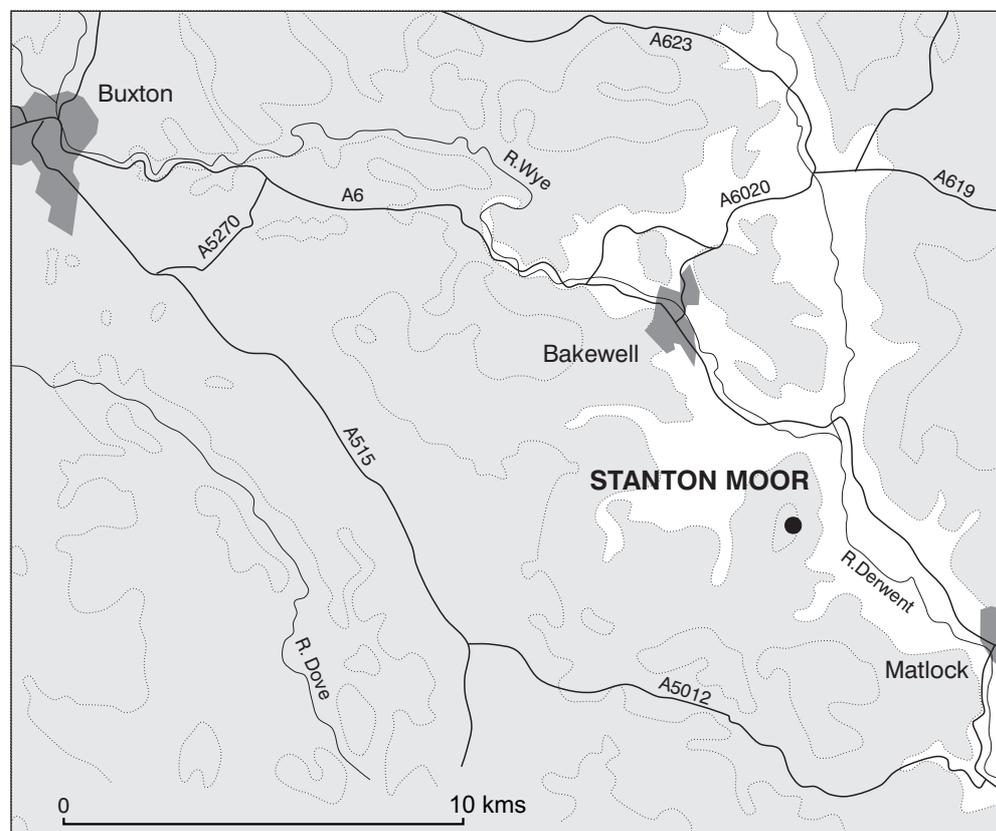


Figure 1.
Location map

In 1999, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) asked English Heritage to advise on an application for Scheduled Monument Consent by the Mineral Planning Group acting on behalf of Block Stone Ltd for stone extraction within one of those unsurveyed areas (Area 6 – see Section 3.1.6). In April 2000, to help inform this process, the English Heritage archaeological field investigation team at York was asked by John Humble (English Heritage Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments) to undertake the survey of the application area where it overlapped with the Scheduled area. The senior English Heritage investigator on this team (Stewart Ainsworth) was also the project leader on the original RCHME survey of Stanton Moor before the two organisations merged in 1999. It was agreed that the survey would be completed to the same general specification as the original record compiled by the RCHME to ensure consistency of survey and record, and that as well as the application area, all the remaining eight areas would be surveyed. The new survey was specifically confined to the previously unsurveyed areas adjoining the SAM boundary at the west to ensure a complete and detailed record of the Scheduled area, and deliberately excluded a detailed survey and analysis of the whole of the Stanton Moor Quarry complex (centred SK 2455 6345), which is outside the Scheduled area. The Stanton Moor Quarries as a whole had been previously subjected to an archaeological appraisal in 1998 by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust (Beswick and Garton 1998) as part of the Environmental Assessment associated with the planning application.

The investigation of Areas 1-9, for which the fieldwork was completed in November 2000, focused on two main objectives. The first was to identify and record any archaeological and topographic features visible on the ground surface through the production of an accurate plan complementing the original RCHME (1986) survey, and preparation of an analysis of the findings. The second objective was to establish, as precisely as possible, the limit of the Schedule as defined in 1995 where it pertained to the application area. Of particular importance was the relationship between the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary (English Heritage 1995) and the Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB) shown on the plan accompanying the application for stone extraction (The Mineral and Planning Group 2000) where the two overlapped. The METB appears to have been derived from an original map (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) which depicts leasehold areas and boundaries within which planning permissions for quarrying and tipping were identified. Documentary research was confined to readily available published sources, and included consultation of material at the Derbyshire Records Office, the National Monuments Record (NMR), the Development Control/Minerals Section of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) and the Sites and Monuments Record held by the PDNPA. It is possible that further material relating to Stanton Moor Quarries exists in private or company archives, but an identification and analysis of such was beyond the scope of the English Heritage investigation and survey.

The survey was completed to RCHME Level 3 standards (RCHME 1999). This report replaces an earlier, interim statement for internal English Heritage use (Ainsworth and Pearson 2000), which provided an initial analysis of the surface remains and their relationship to the SAM boundary in the application area, but which did not include documentary research.

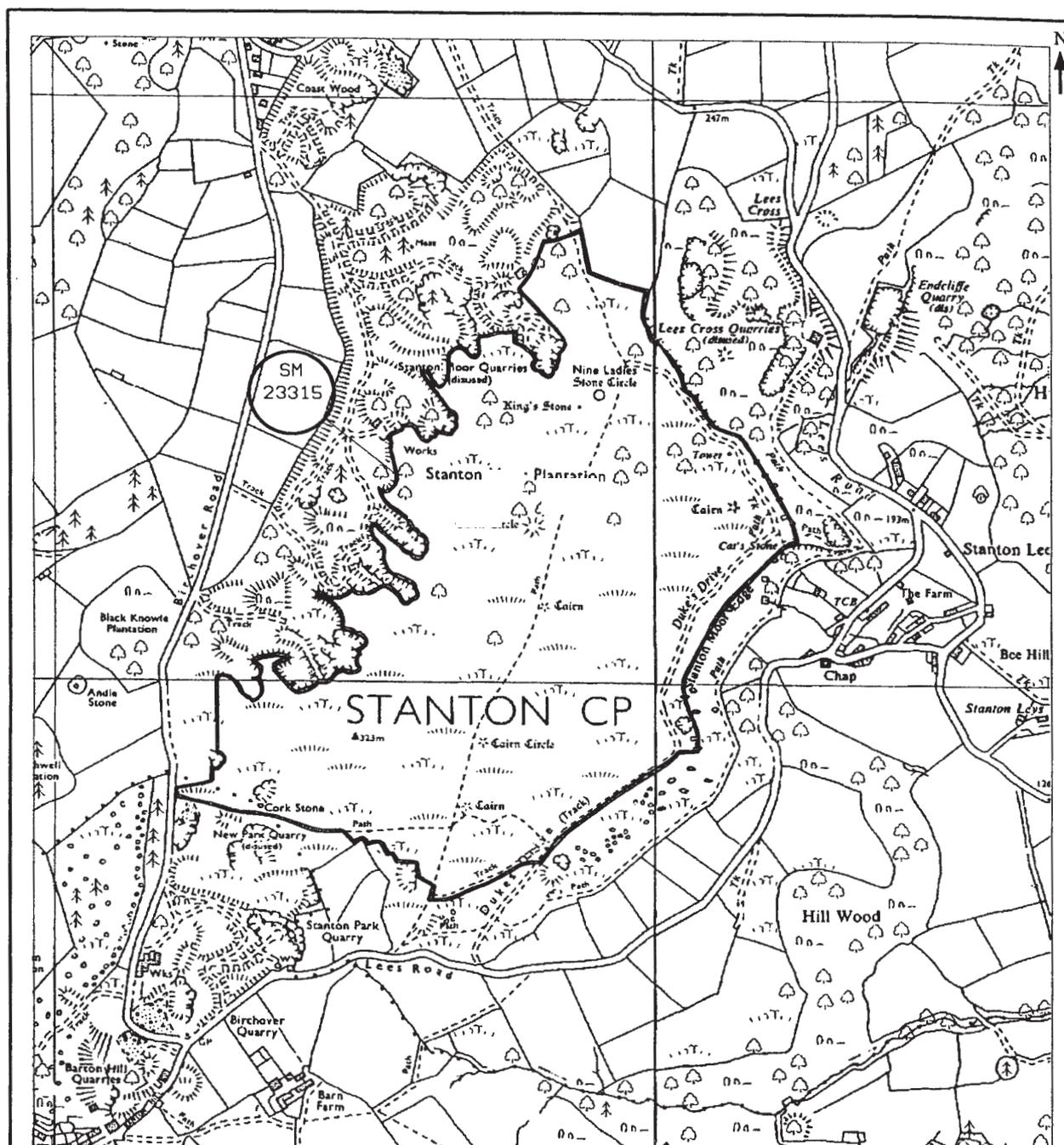
The interim report was delivered to the English Heritage Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments in December 2000. Due to the timetable of issues resulting from the application, combined with the availability of some relevant documentary material relating to the quarrying permission boundaries, compilation of this final report could not be undertaken until February 2002.

2. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

Stanton Moor (centred at SK 247 630) is located 6km south-east of Bakewell in Derbyshire, on the south-west side of the confluence of the valleys of the Rivers Wye and Derwent. The moor forms a topographically distinct plateau ranging between 280m and 322m above sea level, and is an isolated outlier of the eastern gritstone moors of the Peak District. The geology of the moor comprises mainly sandstones (Ashover Grits) of the Millstone Grit Series (British Geological Survey 1978). The vegetation consists mainly of heather and bilberry, with areas of birch woodland to the north and west of the moor; at the time of the RCHME survey (1986) much of the heather was low, going through a process of regeneration after a moorland fire. Across the moor generally, the heather cover is now firmly re-established and many of the slighter features which were recorded by the RCHME in 1986 are no longer visible. A number of well-established tracks and footpaths cross the moor, but due to the large numbers of visitors, numerous additional casual paths have evolved.

The majority of the moor is managed by the Stanton Estate, with a section at the east owned by the National Trust, and all falls within the Peak District National Park. The moor is easily accessible and is much frequented by the general public and is subject to a Local Management Agreement between the National Park and the landowners. The 'Nine Ladies' stone circle and the 'King Stone' (alternatively named King's Stone on Ordnance Survey mapping), which are ceremonial monuments of Bronze Age date, are guardianship monuments under the care of the Secretary of State. At the time of the English Heritage survey, both these monuments were being excavated by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust.

Scheduled Monument



© Crown copyright reserved

For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bronze Age burial, ceremonial and settlement remains on Stanton Moor, and evidence for medieval, post-medieval and 19th to early 20th century activity

County: Derbyshire **District:** Derbyshire Dales **Parish:** Stanton/Birchover

Notes: For exclusions - see text record
Site contains listed building - grade II
Guardianship

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000 **Derived from:** 1:10000

Centred on NGR: SK24816315

Extract from OS sheet: SK26SW

Date: 21.6.94

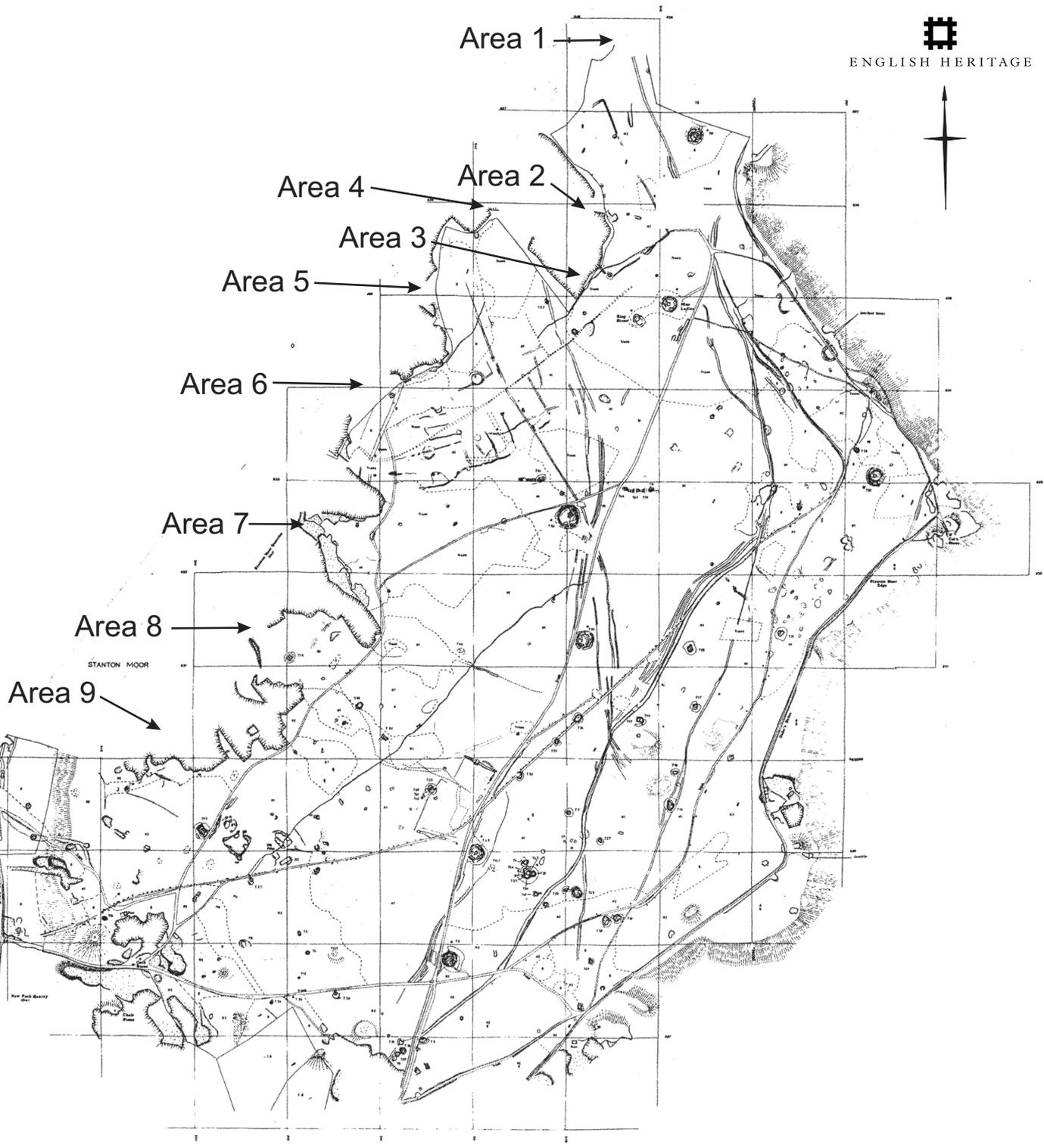
Monument No: SM23315

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

Figure 2. Map accompanying the entry in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (not to scale)

This map is reproduced from the OS map by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.



0 100 200 300
metres

Figure 3.
Stanton Moor: areas outside the Scheduled Ancient Monument
boundary (based on RCHME survey of 1986)

Reduced from original RCHME survey of 1986



Figure 4.
 Stanton Moor: English Heritage (2000) survey added to RCHME
 (1986) survey

Reduced from original RCHME survey of 1986
 with additions by English Heritage in 2000

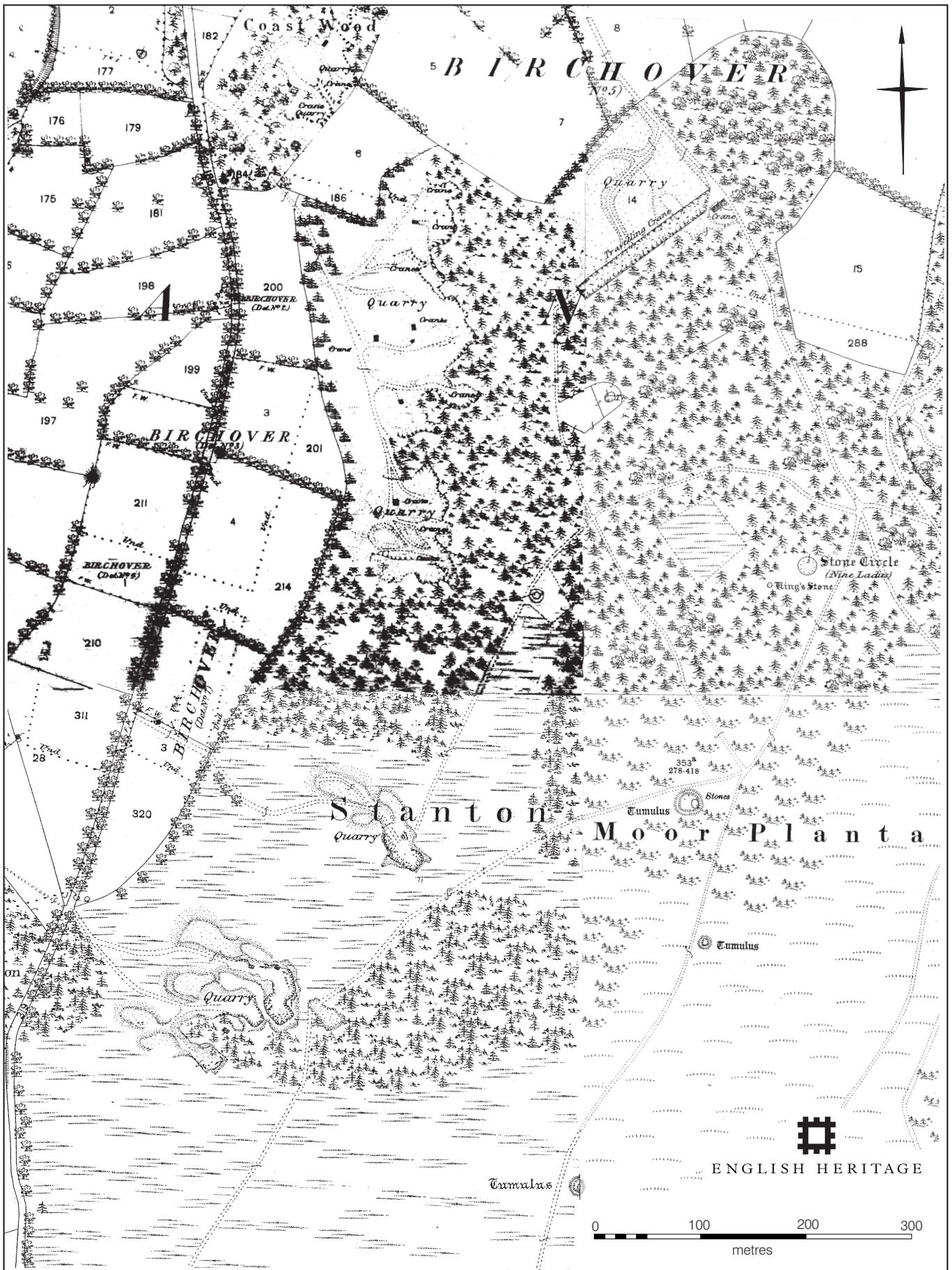


Figure 5. Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1877-79

This map has been reduced, compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps (1879a-d) by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number: GD03085G.

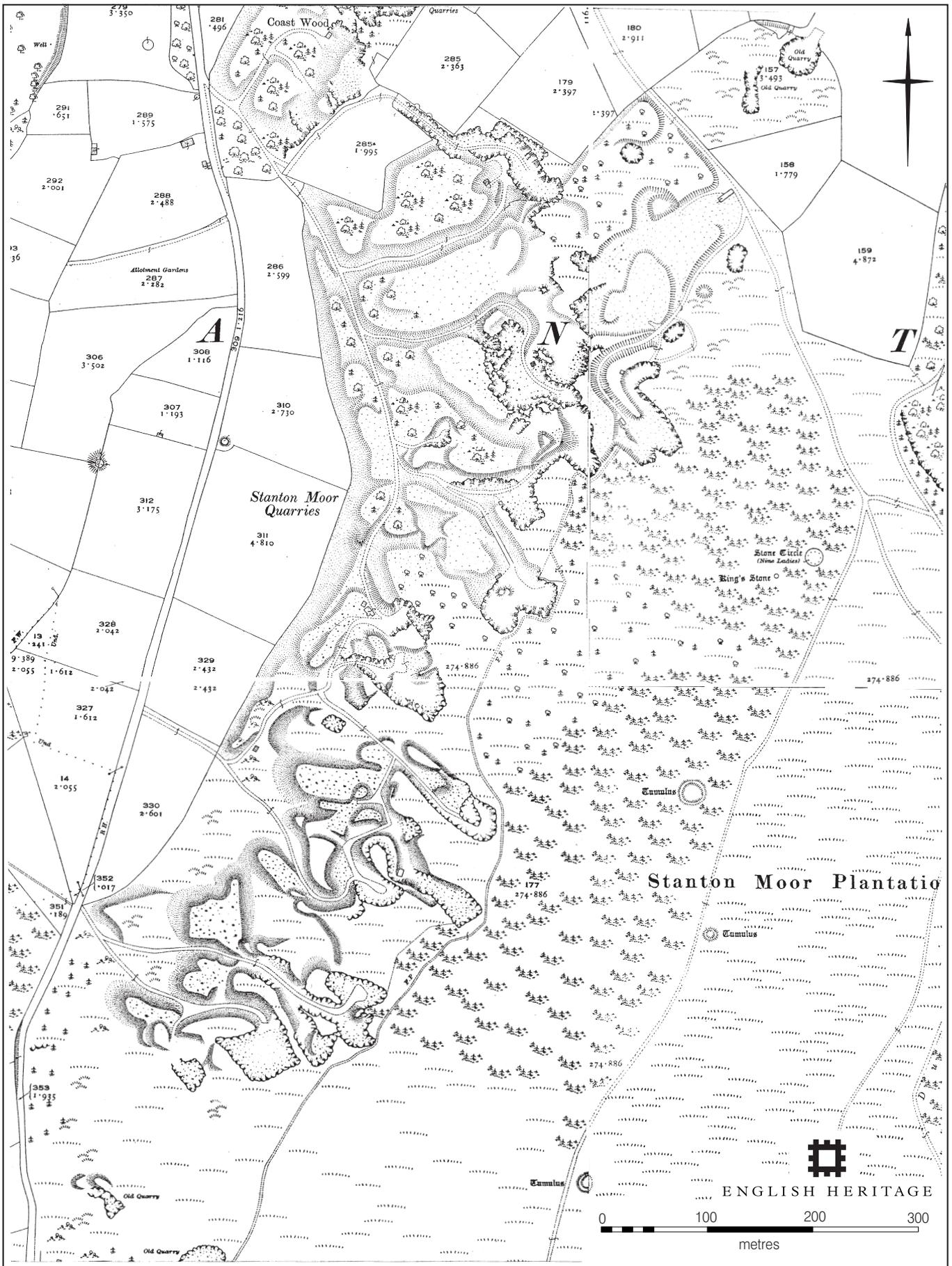


Figure 7. Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1919-20

This map has been reduced, compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps (1922a-d) by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number: GD03085G.

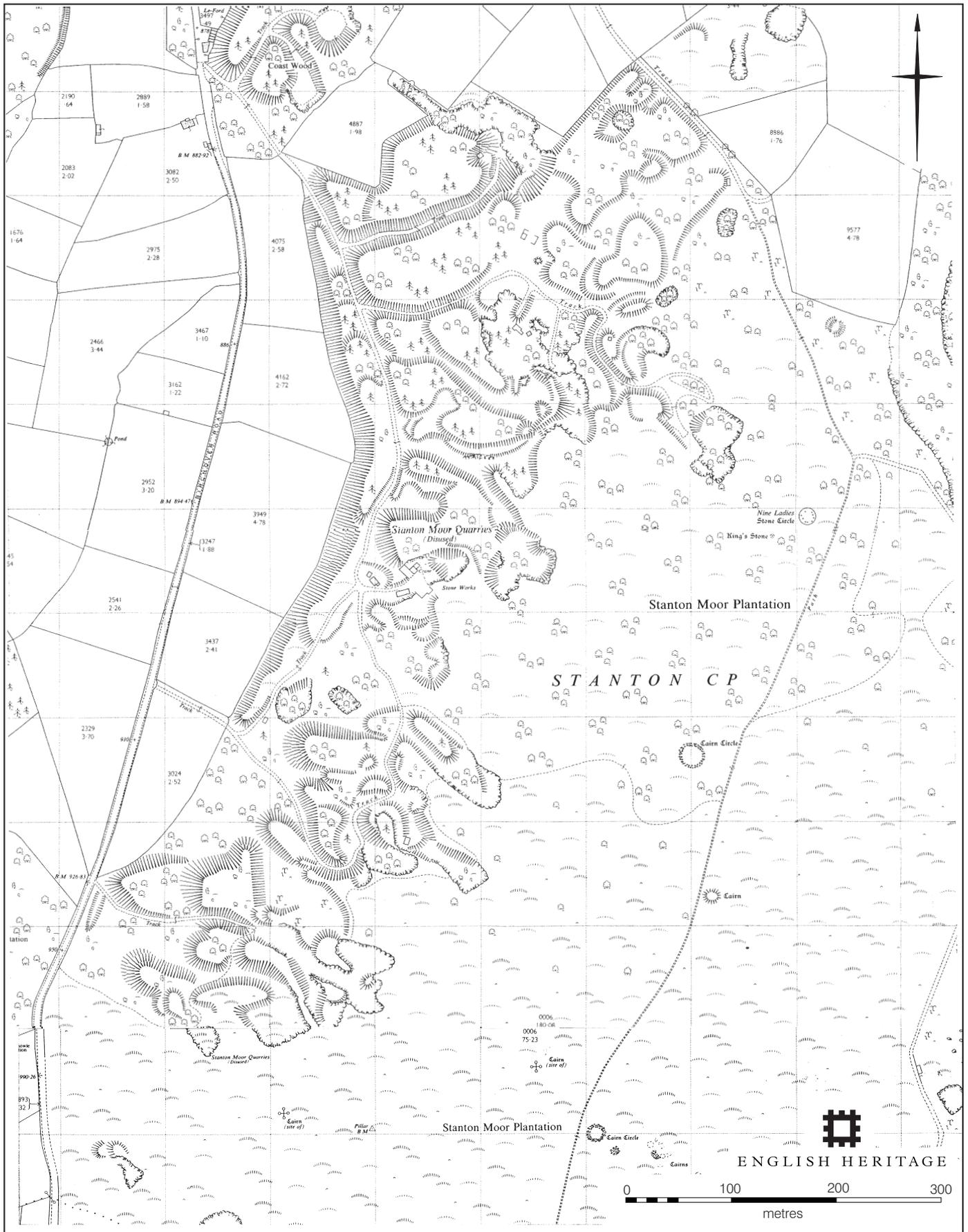


Figure 8. Stanton Moor as mapped by Ordnance Survey in 1966-67

This map has been reduced, compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps (1968a; 1968c) by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.



Figure 9. Stanton Moor as published by Ordnance Survey in 2001 (date of revision not known)

This map has been reduced, compiled and reproduced from the digital Ordnance Survey map (2001) by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.

3. SURFACE INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY

3.1 Archaeological and topographic features

In the nine areas examined, features have been recorded individually in a catalogue format, which should be read in conjunction with the appropriate figure. Where features are cross-referenced and annotated on the appropriate figure, the number comprises two parts: the first part is the area in which it is recorded, and the second part is the number of the individual feature. A summary of the main findings is given in Section 3.2.

3.1.1 Area 1 (Figure 10)

1. Disused stone quarry.

A small, now overgrown and disused quarry (an outlier of a larger area of disused quarries to the north and west) impinges into this area. As the majority of this lies outside the Scheduled area, only the southern limits (which define the SAM boundary) were surveyed. The main quarries are shown on mapping surveyed in 1877-79 (Ordnance Survey 1879a), but the area within which the outlier is situated was still unquarried moor covered by mixed woodland at that time. By 1897, the date of the next map revision, the main quarries had expanded to the south, and the outlier is depicted much as it exists today (Ordnance Survey 1898a). This indicates that this outlier was created between 1877 and 1897. Changes in the quarries to the north and west evident on the later map revision of 1919 (Ordnance Survey 1922a), imply that the main quarries were still active, but as the depiction of the outlier remained unchanged, it is likely that it was redundant by this date. The quarry is not depicted on the map revision of 1938 (Ordnance Survey 1945) but this is a cartographic anomaly, as this edition was produced to a limited specification as a result of the Second World War, and quarrying detail was not always included. Aerial photography indicates that the area was largely overgrown with scrub by 1945 (RAF 1945). The map depiction in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a) replicates that of 1919 (Ordnance Survey 1922a) and Stanton Moor Quarries as a whole (of which the outlier is a part) are by then annotated as 'Disused'.

2. Post and wire fence.

This fence is not shown on any mapping, nor is it visible on any aerial photography up to and including 1972 (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). It was depicted on the RCHME (1986) survey, and therefore is likely to have been erected at sometime between 1972 and 1986.

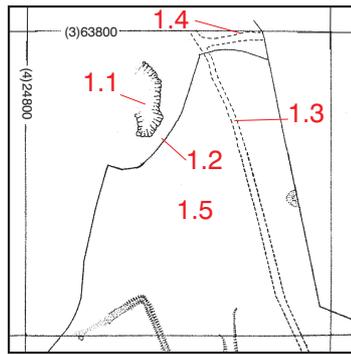
3. Track.

This route has been depicted on mapping from 1877-9 to the present day (Ordnance Survey 1879a; 1898a; 1922a; 1945; 1968a; 2001). The section of track through Area 1 joins to the track shown on the RCHME (1986) survey, and is clearly the same route as depicted on mapping and averages 2m in width. It is one of the major routes across Stanton Moor and is still heavily used by visitors.

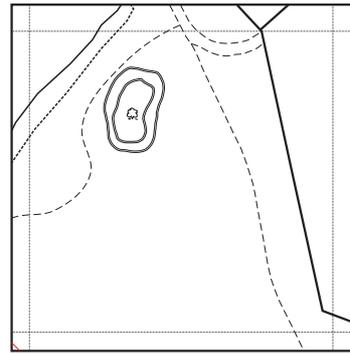
4. Track.

A rough and partially overgrown track leading from the main track to the west (Feature 1.3) to a gate into pasture fields to the east. It first appears on mapping in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a), and on aerial photography in 1968 (Ordnance Survey 1968b); it does not show on aerial photography taken in 1951 (RAF 1951).

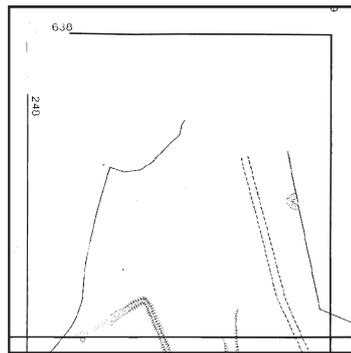
Figure 10.
Area 1: feature
numbers and
map extracts



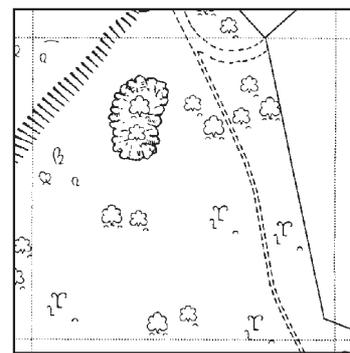
English Heritage 2000



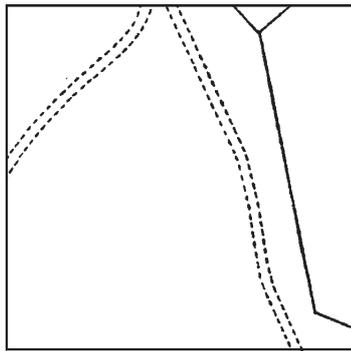
Ordnance Survey 2001



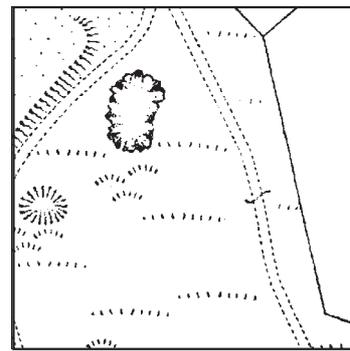
RCHME 1986



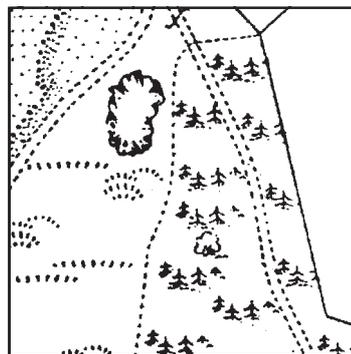
Ordnance Survey 1968a



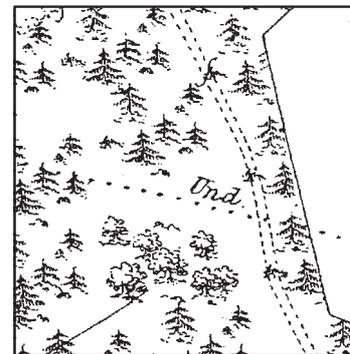
Ordnance Survey 1945



Ordnance Survey 1922a



Ordnance Survey 1898a



Ordnance Survey 1879a

Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.



Therefore, its origins may be dated to between 1951 and 1966, although it may have provided access to the field through the gate from an earlier date, but was considered too insignificant to be mapped. This kind of feature may have only been used episodically, which may account for its absence on aerial photography in 1951.

5. Pits.

A number of small, shallow delves into the land surface were observed in this area, some with associated upcast. These are the result of surface extraction of stone and are evident all across the moor. Although not strictly diagnostic of any particular period, these features are likely to be post-medieval or early modern in date (RCHME 1986). Because they were so numerous, they were not included in the original RCHME survey and have not been individually recorded in the English Heritage investigation.

3.1.2 Area 2 (Figure 11)

1. Post and wire fence.

This fence is not shown on any mapping, nor is it obvious on any aerial photography up to and including 1972 (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). It was depicted on the RCHME (1986) survey, and therefore was likely to have been erected at sometime between 1972 and 1986.

2. Northern edge of disused stone quarries.

This edge does not appear on mapping up to and including 1919 (Ordnance Survey 1879a; 1898a; 1922a) but is marked schematically on the revision of 1938 (Ordnance Survey 1945): it can be therefore be assumed that the quarries were dug between 1919 and 1938. By 1945, aerial photography indicates that the quarries had expanded further east and well-marked surfaces and tracks suggest that quarrying may still be active at this time (RAF 1945 - see Feature 3.1 below).

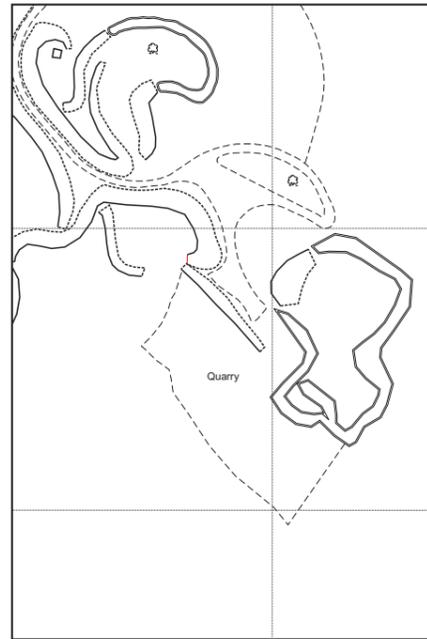
3. Quarry waste.

The only features identified in the narrow area between the fence and the abandoned quarry edges were curving, linear dumps of quarry waste extending for a distance of c. 55m. They lie alongside the edge of an abandoned quarry face (Feature 2.2) and are likely to be of the same date (ie 1919-1938).

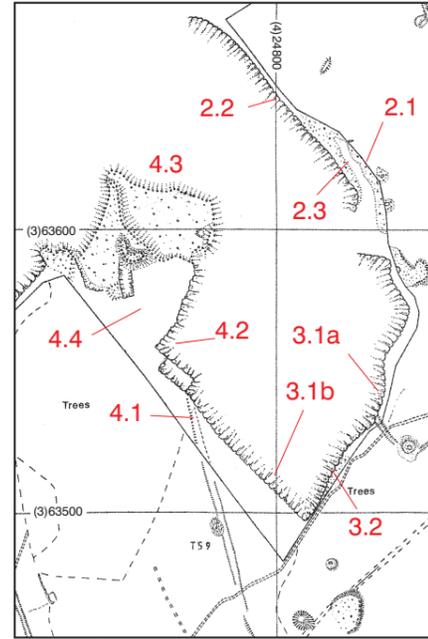
3.1.3 Area 3 (Figure 11)

1. Eastern edge of a disused stone quarry.

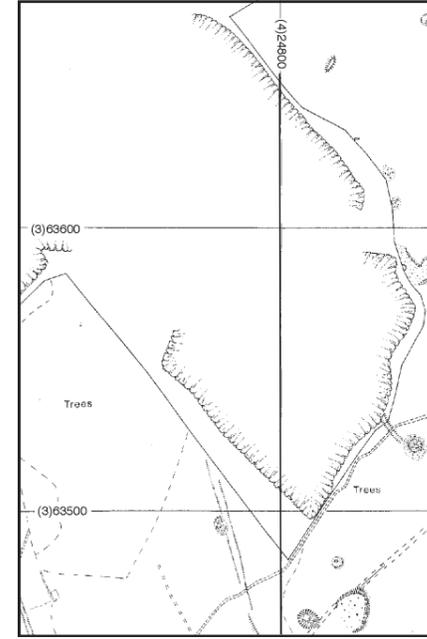
This quarry face does not appear on map revisions up to and including 1938 (Ordnance Survey 1879a; 1898a; 1922a; 1945) but aerial photography indicates that it is in existence by 1945 (RAF 1945). The evidence suggests therefore, that it must have been dug between those dates. However, the fact that it does not appear on the 1938 revision does not guarantee that it did not exist at that date, as this edition did not include all quarry detail (see Feature 1.1); therefore, it may have been created at any time between 1919 and 1945 (Ordnance Survey 1922a; RAF 1945). Aerial photography suggests that there was an expansion to the south between 1945 and 1964 (RAF 1951; St Joseph 1952; ?1964); at this later date a crane is visible on the edge of this area suggesting quarrying may still have been active at this time. The crane is not depicted on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a) which may suggest that it has been removed and the quarry is disused at this date. Examination of aerial photography (Ordnance Survey 1968b) shows that in August 1968 a crane is standing at the upper level of the quarry; this is also not shown on the 1966 map



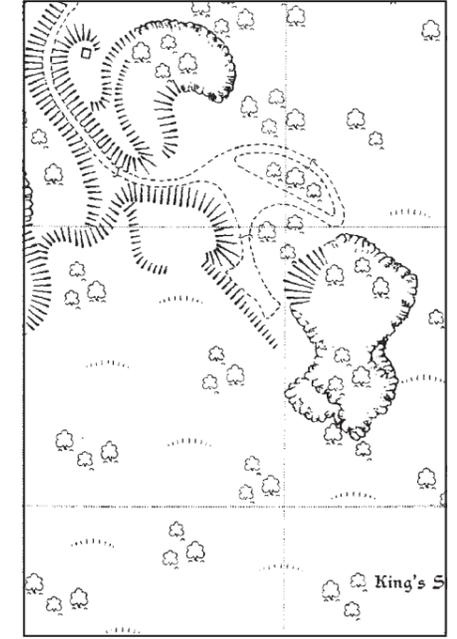
Ordnance Survey 2001



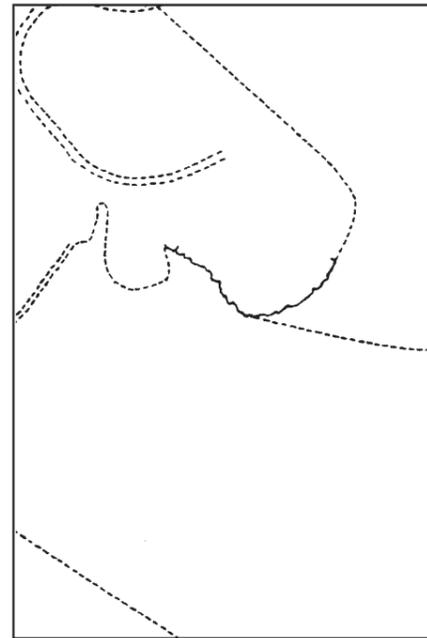
English Heritage 2000



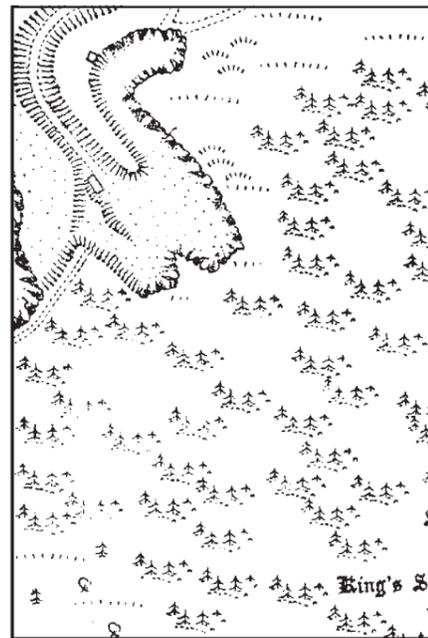
RCHME 1986



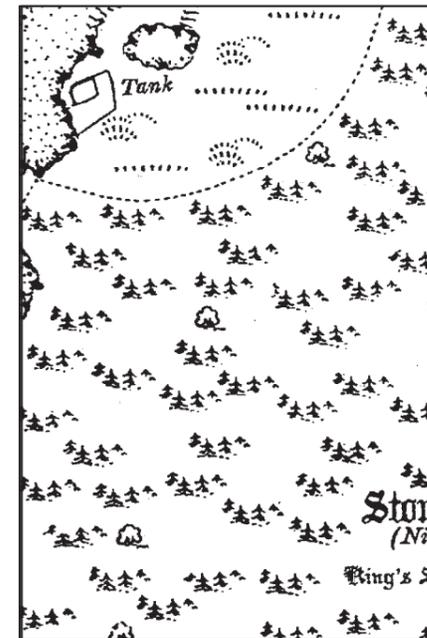
Ordnance Survey 1968a



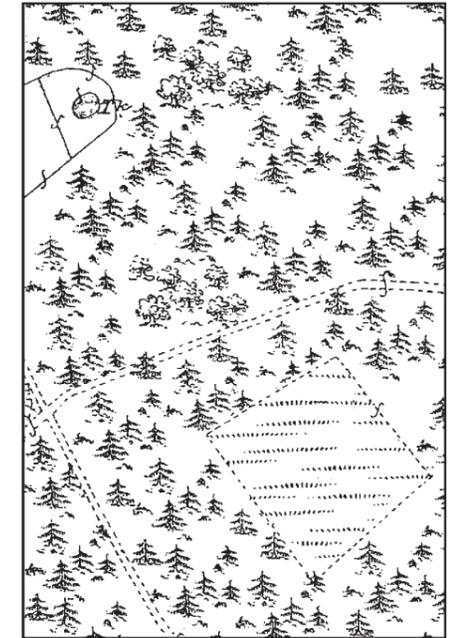
Ordnance Survey 1945



Ordnance Survey 1922a



Ordnance Survey 1898a



Ordnance Survey 1879a

Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.

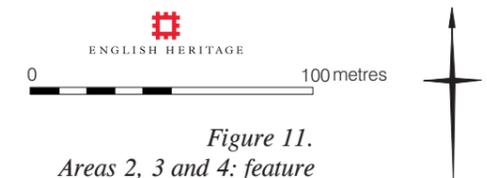
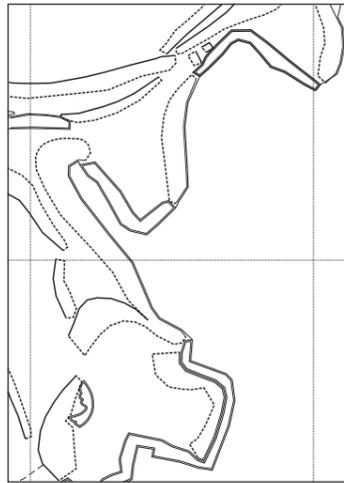
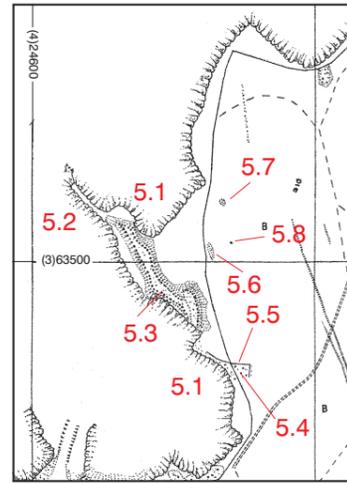


Figure 11.
Areas 2, 3 and 4: feature numbers and map extracts

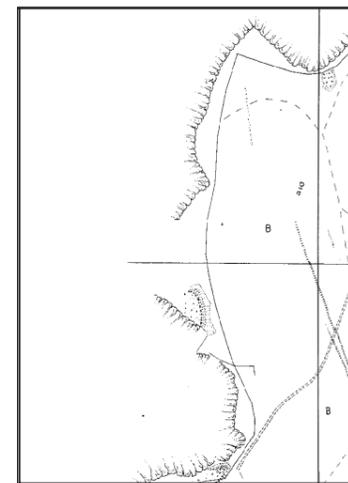
Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.



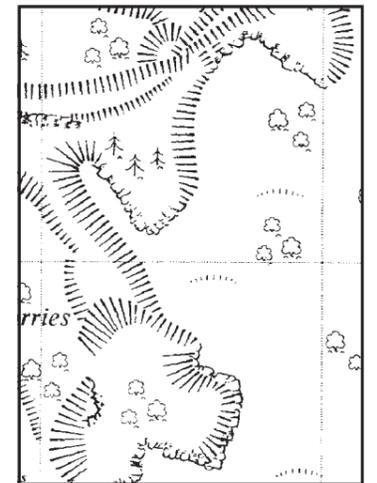
Ordnance Survey 2001



English Heritage 2000



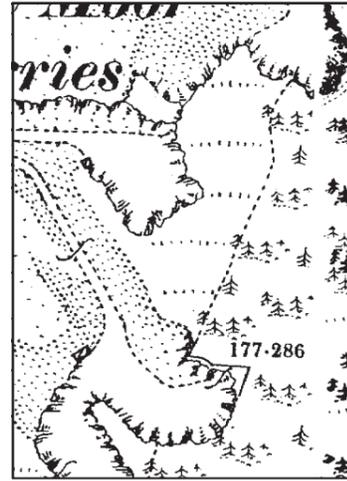
RCHME 1986



Ordnance Survey 1968a



Ordnance Survey 1922b



Ordnance Survey 1898b



Ordnance Survey 1879c

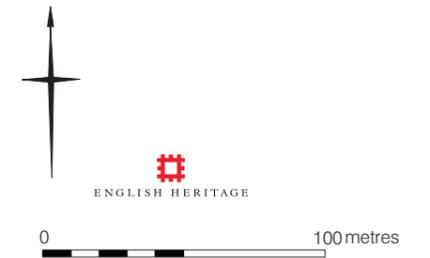


Figure 12.
Area 5: feature numbers
and map extracts

revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a) implying that it may have been erected during the intervening period, suggesting episodic activity at the quarry. By 1972, aerial photography indicates that the crane has been removed and the quarry appears inactive (Ordnance Survey 1972). Comparison of the quarry edge indicated on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a), on which Stanton Moor Quarries are marked as 'Disused', and that shown on the RCHME (1986) survey indicates that between those dates there was a further expansion of the quarry to the south-west by c. 30m. This new extension must have occurred after 1978 as it does not appear on the aerial photography of that date (PDNPA 1978), but before 1984 when it appears to be active (ADAS 1984). Feature 3.1a on Figure 11 is the pre-1978 quarry edge, and Feature 3.1b is the later extension.

2. Quarry waste.

Between the fence (Feature 2.1) and the edge of the quarry extension is a linear dump of quarry waste extending for c. 20m. As this lies along the edge of the quarry extension which dates to between 1978-1984 (see Feature 3.1) it is likely to be of the same date.

3.1.4 Area 4 (Figure 11)

1. Hollow way.

This hollow way is c. 2m wide and 0.3m deep; it is a continuation of a hollow way depicted on the RCHME (1986) survey up to the boundary fence (Feature 2.1). It can be traced for c. 25m beyond the fence before it is truncated by the quarry extension cut between 1978 and 1984 (Feature 3.1b). This is one of a series of hollow ways on Stanton Moor recorded in the RCHME survey (NMR no. SK 26 SW 140) which may be either pre-turnpike packhorse routes or local access for quarrying, and are most probably post-medieval in date (RCHME 1986).

2. Western edge of a disused stone quarry.

This is an extension to the disused quarry depicted on the map revised in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a). It can be dated to after 1978 and before 1984 (see Feature 3.1).

3. Quarry edges, quarry-waste platforms and tipping.

In general, the northern limits of this quarrying activity appear to be depicted on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a), and although some of the smaller slopes which define the extent at the west and south are not portrayed they are likely to have been in existence at the time of mapping but to have been considered too ephemeral for depiction. This area was wooded moorland when mapped in 1877-9 and 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1879a; 1898a). The area to the north and west had been quarried since at least 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898a), with a major expansion east between then and the 1919, date of the next revision (Ordnance Survey 1922a). At this later date, most of this area is depicted as a deep quarry and thus most of the waste platforms visible in this area today are likely to post-date 1919, and may principally relate to the cutting of the quarries to the east which date between 1919 and 1945 (see Features 2.2 and 3.1). The waste platforms at the north are covered covered by scrub on aerial photography taken in 1945 (RAF 1945), implying that they are unlikely to have been recently formed and are therefore most probably associated with the pre-1919 episodes of quarrying.

4. Pits.

A number of small, shallow delves into what can be seen of the original land surface

were observed in this area, some with associated upcast. These are the result of surface extraction of stone and are evident all across the moor. Although not strictly diagnostic of any particular period, these features are likely to be post-medieval or early-modern in date (RCHME 1986). Because they were so numerous, they were not included in the original RCHME survey and have not been individually recorded in this current investigation.

3.1.5. Area 5 (Figures 12 and 13)

1. Limits of disused stone quarries.

These are not depicted on the First Edition 25-inch map surveyed in 1877-78 (Ordnance Survey 1879c). They do however, appear on the next map revision of 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b), indicating that they originated between those dates. At the next map revision, of 1920 (Ordnance Survey 1922b), changes in depiction of features within the quarry area generally, and the continued application of the distinctive name 'Stanton Moor Quarries' may imply that they may still have been active at the later date. They appear to be overgrown and disused by 1945 (RAF 1945) and are marked as 'Disused' on the 1966 map (Ordnance Survey 1968a). See also Feature 6.18.

2. Quarry waste.

This tongue of waste is depicted as such on the 1897 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1898b) and has been perpetuated in mapping through to 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a), implying that little change has occurred here in the mean time. As with the nearby quarries (Feature 5.1), mapping evidence indicates that they may have been still active in 1920 (Ordnance Survey 1922b), but by 1945 they appear to be overgrown and disused (RAF 1945).

3. Raised dumps of quarry waste.

In a number of places stone has been neatly stacked, forming wall-like structures, and in other places the stone has been randomly dumped. They are probably associated with the quarrying and waste-tipping activities noted to the west and north (Features 5.1 and 5.2).

4. Raised dump of quarry waste.

This quarry waste is bounded by walling on one side (Feature 5.5) and probably contemporary with nearby waste dumping (Features 5.2 and 5.3).

5. Drystone wall.

One of the wall-like stacks at the eastern edge of the quarries appears to form part of a collapsed rectangular structure, possibly a yard. A feature (probably a wall corner) matching its position is shown on the 1897 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1898b). On the later map revision of 1920 (Ordnance Survey 1922b) the southern return of this wall is not shown although the line of a path respects its alignment. Although there are a number of wall-like stacks of quarry waste close-by, the appearance of this on maps suggests that it was genuinely a drystone wall, although its chronological relationship with the quarries cannot now be firmly established.

6. Field clearance bank.

To the east of the fence (Feature 2.1), is a grass-covered stony bank, *c.* 7m in length, 1.2m wide and 0.3m high. The area was covered in bracken (which has now been cleared) at the time of the RCHME (1986) survey, which may account for why this feature and Features 5.7 and 5.8 were not previously recorded. It is similar to other

banks of field clearance found in association with the prehistoric field systems identified by the RCHME immediately to the south (RCHME 1986 - NMR no. SK 26 SW 164), and may indicate (along with Feature 5. 7), that field clearance occurred in this immediate area.

7. Possible cairn.

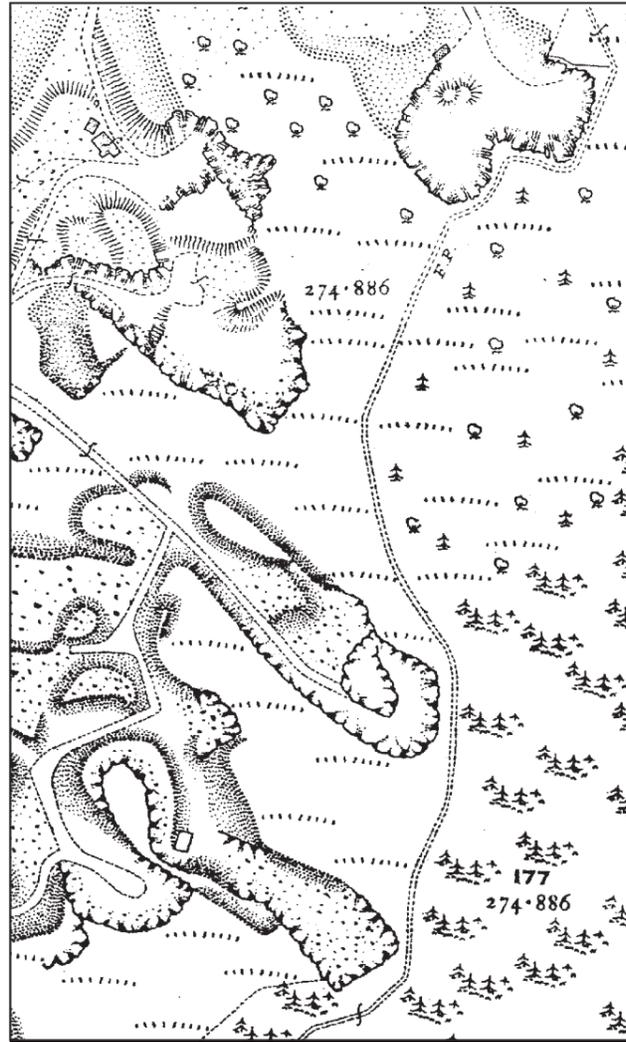
This low mounding is 1.7m in diameter and 0.3m high. It is turf-covered with some stone visible. This is not quarry waste or the result of stone delving, and may result from prehistoric stone clearance (see Feature 5.6).

8. Rectangular stone.

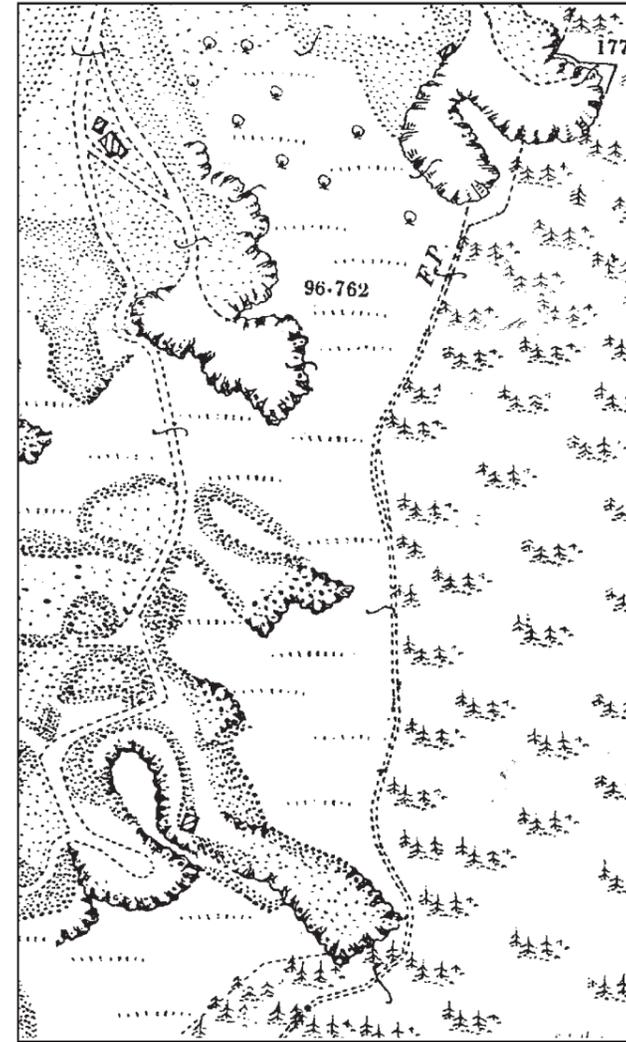
This stone measures 0.3m by 0.3m by 0.6m high and is set upright into the ground (see Figure 13). It has been dressed on all exposed surfaces. A circular depression, 0.15m in diameter, has been cut into the west face, and may be the setting for a fitting such as a hinge. It may be the upper portion of a displaced gatepost. It continues the line of two other similar stones further south (Features 6.24 and 6.25) which are set on the east side of a disused 19th-century footpath or trackway (see Feature 6.26), although its route is not evident as a surface feature through Area 5. A map accompanying a Ministerial consent for quarrying in this area indicates that the eastern quarry leasehold boundary appears to follow the line of that footpath or trackway (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952). The position of north-east corner of that boundary as shown on that map correlates with the position of this stone (see Figure 30), and the southern stone (Feature 6.25) also closely matches a change in direction of the leasehold boundary. It is possible therefore, that this and the other two stones are deliberately placed boundary stones marking the limits of the leasehold area. Alternatively, they may simply be markers for the route of the path, although this seems less likely given the coincidence of the northern and southern ones to the mapped changes of direction of the leasehold boundary, and also that no other similar stones were observed elsewhere during the RCHME survey



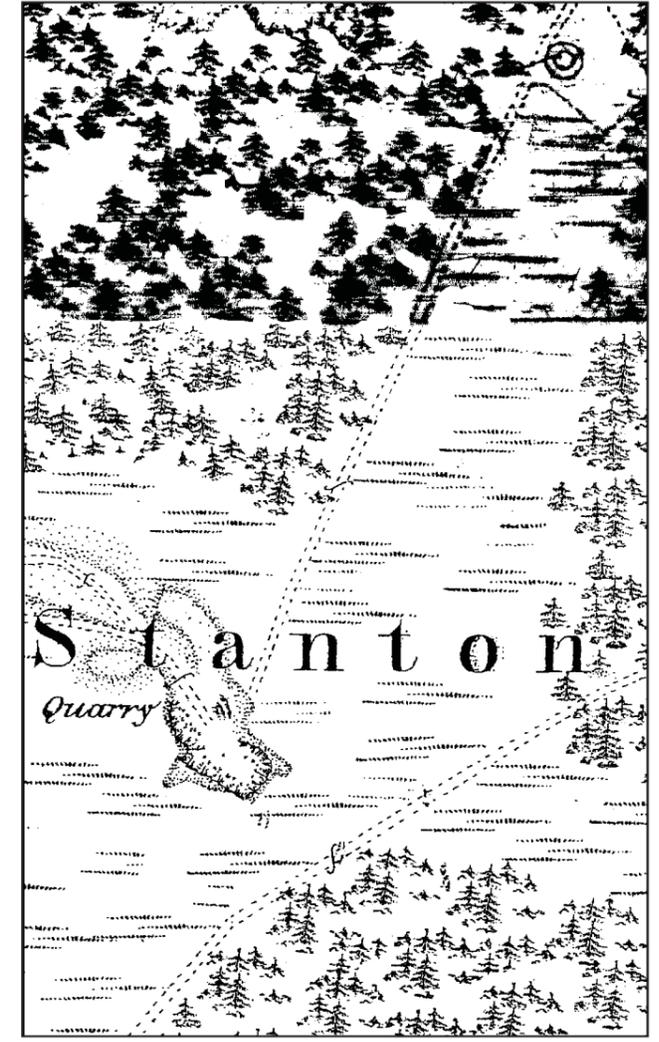
*Figure 13.
Possible
boundary
stone -
Feature 5.8*



Ordnance Survey 1922b; 1922c



Ordnance Survey 1898b; 1898c



Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1879c

Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.

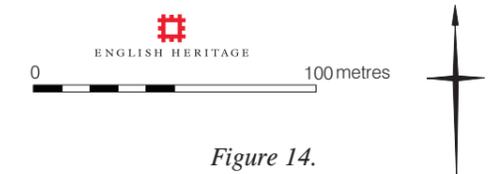
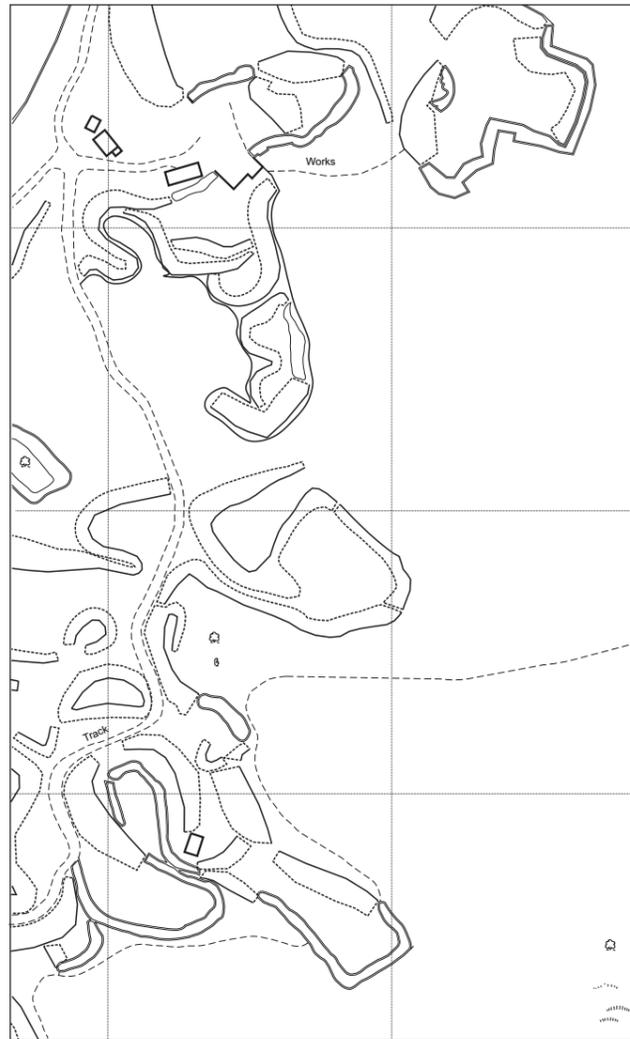
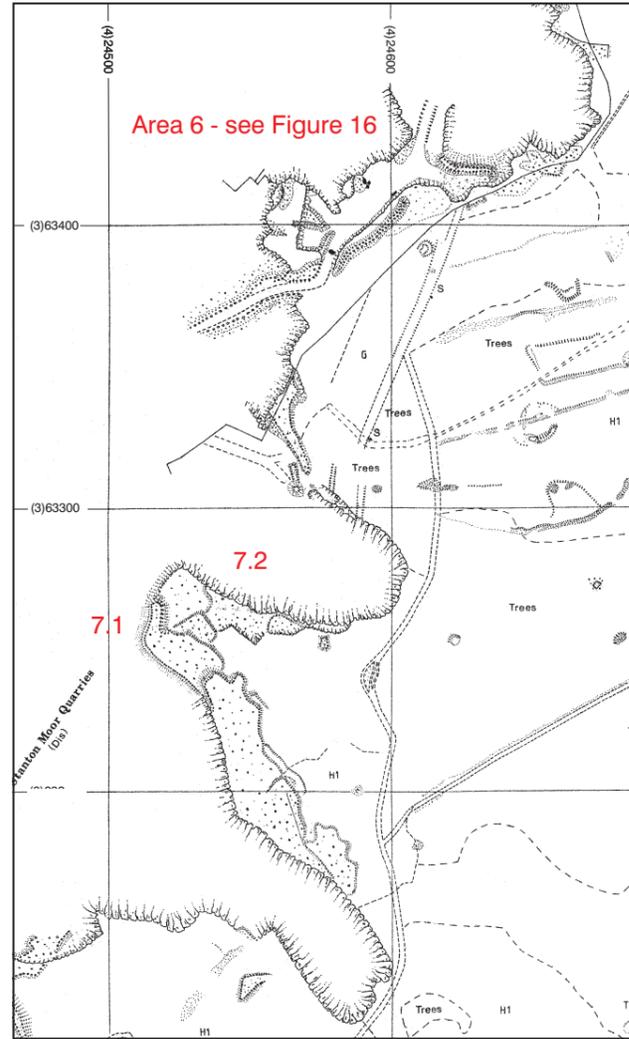


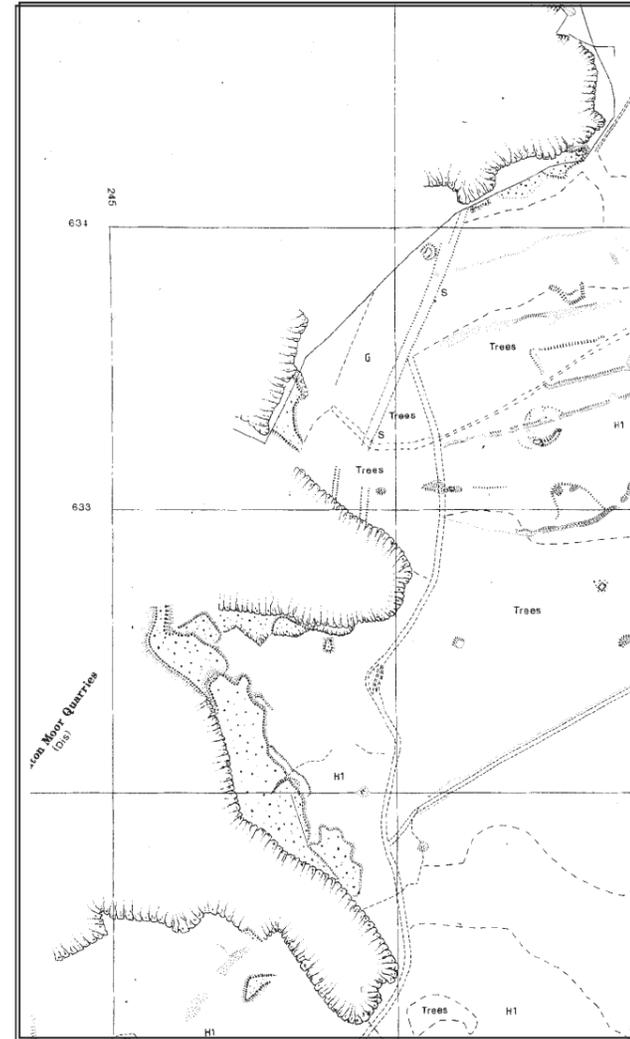
Figure 14.
Area 6 and 7: feature
numbers and map extracts
(1879 to 1922)



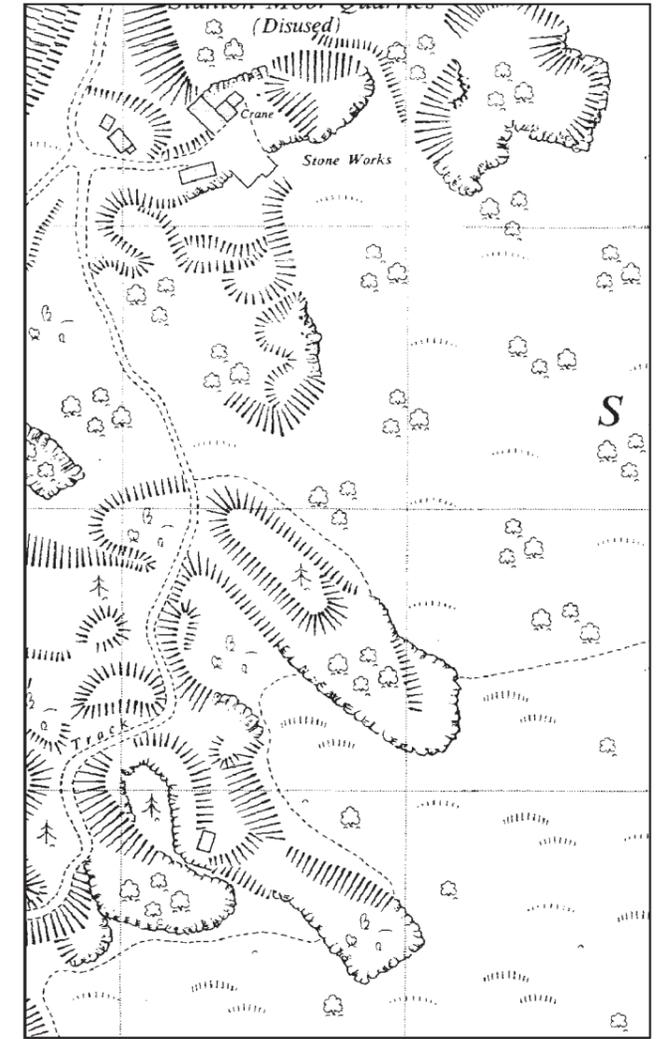
Ordnance Survey 2001



English Heritage 2000



RCHME 1986



Ordnance Survey 1968a

Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.

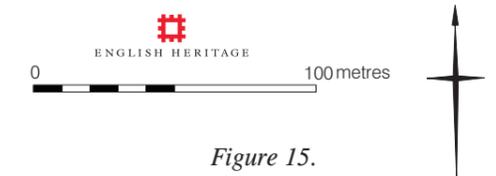


Figure 15.
Area 6 and 7: feature numbers and map extracts (1968 to 2001)

despite there being extensive routes across the moor. It is possible that the stones were a re-use of abandoned or partly-fashioned gateposts, although this is not certain.

3.1.6 Area 6 (Figures 14-22)

1. Causeway.

This substantial, raised causeway constructed of quarry waste is *c.* 5m wide, and has been built across the disused quarries to the north and south (Feature 6.6). No quarries are shown here on the First Edition 25-inch surveys of 1877-78 (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1879c), but they appear by 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b), and it is clear from the depiction that this causeway has its origins as a spur of unquarried ground left between quarry faces. At the next map revision in 1920, this spur was depicted by hachures rather than the previous quarry edge symbol, which might imply that the faces were no longer being quarried (Ordnance Survey 1922b). However, the continued application of the distinctive name 'Stanton Moor Quarries' on the map implies that overall, the quarries were still in operation. Although not certain, this causeway area appears to have been abandoned by 1945 (RAF 1945). The line of the causeway as it survives today was mapped by hachures in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a) and by 1972 is clearly visible on aerial photographs as a vehicle track (Ordnance Survey 1972), appearing to link one of the main tracks through the quarries to the west with the open moorland to the east. It is possible that the changes in map depiction between 1920 and 1966 reflect the fact that tipping had occurred to the west, in effect connecting the west end of the spur with the made-up ground, thus providing the link between the quarry road and the moorland. This causeway has been subsequently re-used as an access track into Areas 6A, 6B and 6C (see Feature 6.2).

2. Track.

At the west this 3.0m wide track re-uses the earlier causeway (Feature 6.1), but at the east end now turns northwards and leads down a ramp into Areas 6A-C. This turn north and the ramp have not been shown on any mapping and are not visible on the 1972 aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey 1972) and therefore must be of relatively recent origin. The track has been cut through quarry waste (Feature 6.3). It is probably associated with relatively recent surface stripping of Area 6A, and is now blocked by a large sandstone block (Feature 6.8).

3. Quarry waste.

This low mounding of quarry waste has a maximum width of 5.5m and is 0.6m high. It is turf-covered and has been established for some length of time on top of the old land surface. It is probably associated with the quarries immediately to the west (Feature 6.6) which have been in existence since at least 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b).

4. Possible quarry waste.

A poorly defined, low, flat-topped mound of possible quarry waste, at most 0.3m high. This low mound is turf-covered and has been established for some length of time on top of the old land surface. It is probably associated with the quarries immediately to the west (Feature 6.6) which have been in existence since at least 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b).

5. Quarry waste.

A bank of turf-covered quarry waste, with a maximum width of 3.0m and is 0.5m high. This bank has been established for some length of time on top of the old land

surface. It lies adjacent to, and is probably associated with an old quarry face (Feature 6.6a), which is not shown on the revision of 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b), but appears on mapping in 1920 (Ordnance Survey 1922b), and therefore is likely to have been created between those dates.

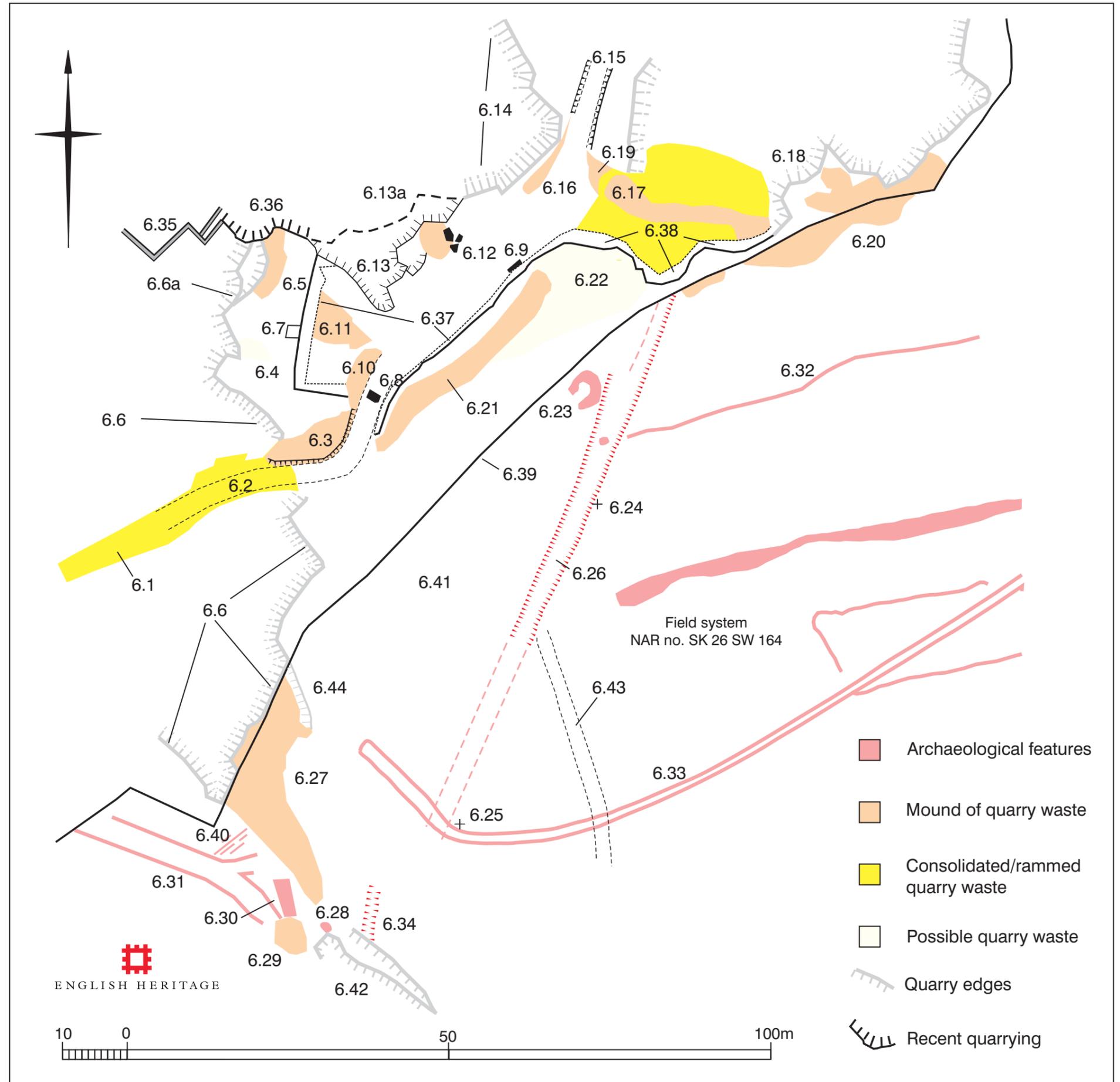
6. Eastern edge of disused stone quarries.

They do not appear on mapping of 1877-78 (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1879c), but are shown on the 1897 revision (Ordnance Survey 1898b; 1898c), and can therefore be assumed to have originated between those dates. At that date, a spur of unquarried ground projected to the west, which subsequently formed the basis of a causeway (see Feature 6.1). The quarries have now been partially infilled by quarry waste. This quarry edge is shown as the limit of an area to be used for tipping on a map accompanying a Ministerial consent for quarrying operations in 1952 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and may have been used for tipping quarry waste from that date. It is possible that this particular quarry was still being worked by 1920 as the continued application of the distinctive name 'Stanton Moor Quarries' on the map revisions of 1919-1920 implies that the quarries were still in operation (Ordnance Survey 1922b; 1922c). Although not certain, aerial photography indicates that they appear to be abandoned by 1945 (RAF 1945). This edge is also marked as the south-western limit of the area allocated for quarrying on the map accompanying the Ministerial consent for quarrying operations in 1952 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952). Slight differences between the portrayal on the RCHME (1986) survey and the English Heritage survey result from some generalisation of the edge on the 1986 survey and are not indicative of change since that date.

6a. Eastern edge of disused stone quarries.

This quarry edge does not appear on the mapping of 1897 but appears on mapping in 1920 and therefore this edge must have been created between those dates (Ordnance Survey 1898b; 1922b). Aerial photography indicates that by 1945 this area was becoming overgrown and therefore is likely to have been inactive (RAF 1945). This edge forms the southern part of an expansion of the quarry to the east between 1920 and 1945, which can be seen by comparing the extents on the 1920 map revision and the 1945 aerial photograph, although at this later date the quarry does not appear to be active (Ordnance Survey 1922b; RAF 1945). However, by 1951, aerial photography indicates that quarrying had recommenced, as freshly exposed stone surfaces and tracks are visible, and although not clear, two or possibly three buildings appear (see Feature 6.35) for the first time (RAF 1951); further buildings may have been erected after 1952 (PDNPA 2002). This quarry edge borders the area shown on a map accompanying a Ministerial consent for quarrying operations in 1952 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952). The buildings noted above are possibly the same structures mapped in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a), where this complex is described as a 'Stone Works'; this was Ordnance Survey nomenclature for a quarry site where stone was being cut and shaped at source but not necessarily quarried in bulk (ie small-scale re-working of quarry faces or old waste blocks - author's recollections as an Ordnance Survey cartographer). Thus, it is possible that this quarry may have been active at some level in 1966, despite the fact that the name 'Stanton Moor Quarries (Disused)' appears close by; this name has been applied to the larger area of quarries which extend for c. 800 m. The building complex is much clearer on aerial photography taken in 1968, on which the crane shown on the 1966 map revision is visible, suggesting that the quarry was active, and in 1972 large stone blocks can be seen on aerial photographs close to the buildings, again implying that quarrying was still active: between 1968 and 1972 the quarry edge had migrated south and a new quarry bench at the east is visible (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972).

Figure 16.
Area 6: English Heritage (2000)
survey and feature numbers



The eastern edge of this quarry appears in part to correspond to the edge identifiable on the ground today (Feature 6.14), although with some further quarrying along the southern edge.

7. Rectilinear hollow in the ground surface.

This cut is 2.3m by 2.0m and 0.3m deep. It cuts through the turf into the natural land surface and may have been caused by a bucket scoop from a mechanical digger during the relatively recent surface stripping of Area 6A/A1.

8. Large, free-standing sandstone block.

This block measures 1.6m by 1.3m and 1.0m high. It appears to have been deliberately placed to block the track (Feature 6.2) into Area 6A.

9. Large, free-standing sandstone block.

This block measures 2.4m by 1.0m and 1.4m high.

10. Bank of quarry waste.

This bank is 3.0m wide and 1.0m high. It lies directly on the surface of Area 6A/A1 and may be associated with localised quarrying in Area 6A1.

11. Bank of quarry waste.

This bank has a maximum width of 6.0m and is 1.2m high. It lies directly on the surface of Area 6A/A1 and may be associated with localised quarrying in Area 6A1.

12. Area of loose sandstone blocks and quarry waste.

This material lies directly on the surface of Area 6A/A1 and may be associated with localised quarrying in Area 6A1.

13. Quarry face.

This face is likely to post-date 1972 as it does not appear on 1972 aerial photography (Ordnance Survey 1972). Surfaces appear fresh and are probably the last rock faces quarried in this immediate vicinity. Some of the edges appear to be cut into the platform of Area 6A and thus post-date it. Some of the high, vertical quarry faces and steps (Feature 6.13a on Figure 16) were not surveyed due to Health and Safety considerations.

14. Edge of disused stone quarries.

This edge corresponds to the eastern limit of quarries visible on 1972 aerial photography and probably relates to quarrying between 1968 and 1972 (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). Some re-working of old faces at the southern end is probably associated with Feature 6.13, and some parts of the faces at the north may date to the period between 1920 and 1945 (see Feature 6.6a).

15. Cutting and track.

This track in a cutting is c. 4m wide provides access to Areas 6A, 6B and 6C from the north-west and has a relatively recent appearance. It is not depicted on the 1966 mapping (Ordnance Survey 1968a) and does not appear on aerial photography up to and including 1972 (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). It therefore must have been constructed after 1972 and is probably associated with the surface stripping of Area 6A or dumping in Area 6B.



*Figure 17.
Area 6: extract
from aerial
photograph
(Ordnance Survey
1968b, frame
number 65)*

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number GD03085G.



*Figure 18.
Area 6: extract
from aerial
photograph
(Ordnance
Survey 1972,
frame number
178)*

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number GD03085G.

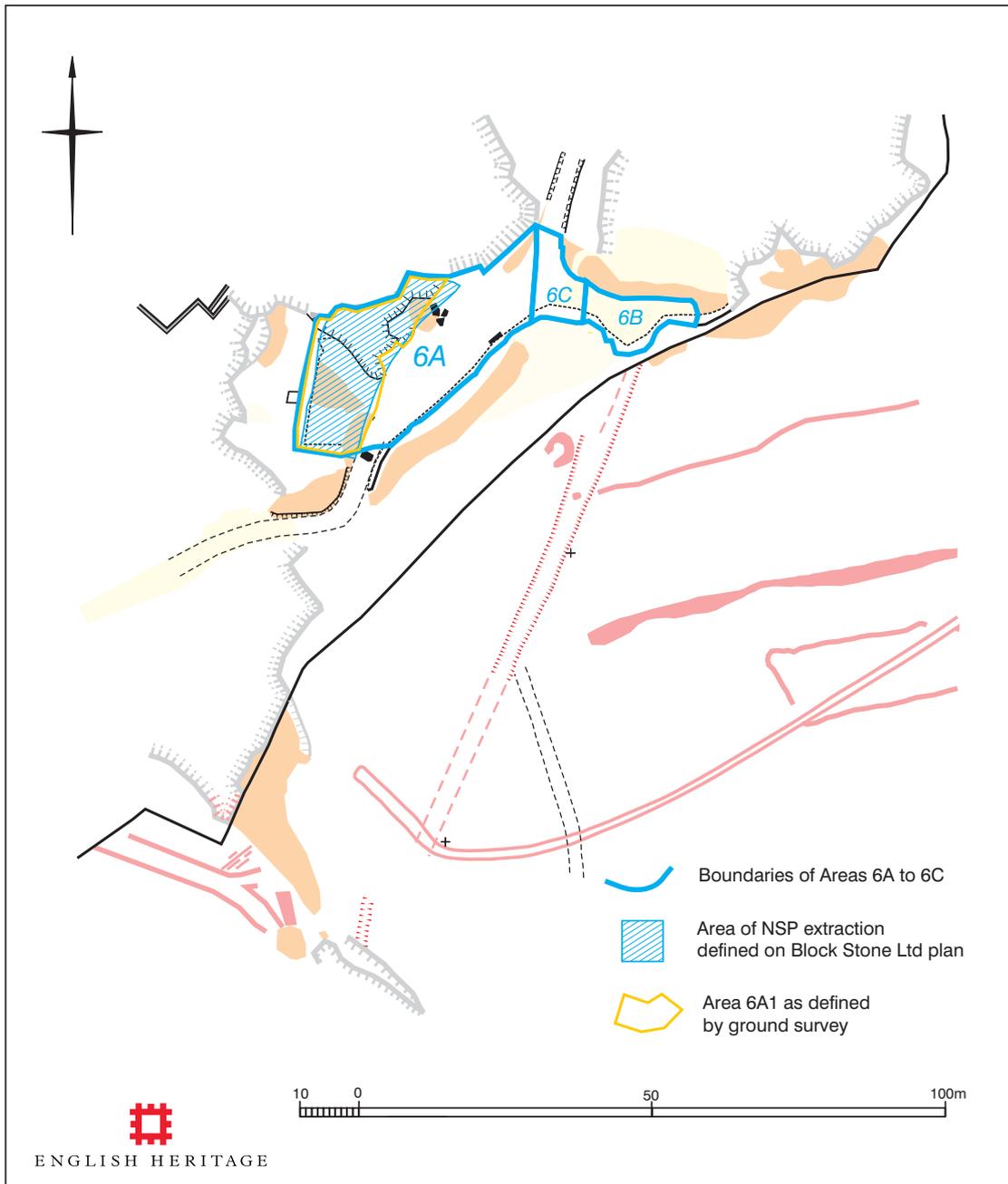


Figure 19. Areas 6A - 6C

16. Bank of quarry waste.

This bank has a maximum width of 3.0m and is 1.2m high. It lies adjacent to a post-1972 track (see Feature 6.15) and may be associated with it.

17. Bank of quarry waste.

This bank is c. 5m wide and 1.2m high. It lies directly on top of a massive platform of quarry waste which partially infills the southern end of a former quarry (Feature 6.18): the full extent of the waste platform within the bottom of the quarry was well outside the Scheduled area and was not included in this survey. However, this waste platform is within the area designated for tipping on the Ministerial consent map (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952), therefore it is likely that the dumping occurred after 1952. Aerial photography indicates dumping may have occurred before 1972, although the image is unclear due to shadows (Ordnance Survey 1972). The bank forms the northern limit to Area 6B and is probably



*Figure 20.
Area 6A from
the east*

associated with the activities in Areas 6A-C, which definitely post-date 1972 and may post-date 1984 (see Feature 6.18).

18. Upper edge of disused stone quarries.

This quarry does not appear on the First Edition 25-inch map surveyed in 1877-78, although there is quarrying close-by to the west (Ordnance Survey 1879b). They first appear on the map revision of 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1898b) and the nearby presence of buildings and the application of the distinctive name 'Stanton Moor Quarries' implies that they may have been active at that date. The quarries were clearly active between the map revisions of 1897 and 1920 as a spur shown at that earlier date had been removed by 1920, although the general outline remains much the same (Ordnance Survey 1898b; 1922b). Aerial photography indicates that the quarries were partially overgrown and disused by 1945 and have remained so to the present day (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). This quarry edge is



*Figure 21.
Area 6A from
the north*



*Figure 22.
Area 6B from
the east*

shown as the limit of an area to be used for tipping on a map accompanying a Ministerial consent for quarrying operations in 1952 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and may have been used for tipping quarry waste from that date (see Feature 6.17). However, between 1968 and 1972 the quarry to the west had expanded (see Feature 6.6a and 6.14) and some waste tipping from there into the western side of this quarry had occurred (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). Further expansion of the quarry edge to the south occurred after the date of aerial photography in 1972, including the creation of quarry platforms and waste heaps (Feature 6.38 and Areas 6B and 6C). Examination of aerial photography suggests that this expansion appears to have occurred after November 1984 as it is not immediately obvious on photographs of that date, although the area concerned is in the corner of the prints and there are strong shadows which may obscure detail (NMR 1984a; 1984b). Comparison of the RCHME (1986) survey with the present features indicates that some of the expansion (particularly Feature 6.38) must have occurred after 1986.

19. Loose dump of quarry waste.

This lies adjacent to a track (Feature 6.15) and may be associated with it (ie post 1972).

20. Quarry waste.

This mostly turf-covered dump sits on the natural land surface. It was recorded by the RCHME in 1986 and is visible on 1972 aerial photography (RCHME 1986; Ordnance Survey 1972). Its general appearance suggests that it is an old dump, and probably associated with the original 19th-century quarry edge to the north (Feature 6.18).

21. Bank of quarry waste.

This bank has a maximum width of 4.0m and is 1.6m high. It has some grass covering, but it clearly has been deposited later than the living silver birch trees (probably less than 20-30 years old), which in places it partially buries. It is not visible on any of the aerial photography consulted (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972; NMR 1984a; NMR 1984b). It lies mostly on the natural land surface alongside the southern edge of post-1972 quarrying (Area 6A), the limit of which is defined by Feature 6.38, and overlies 19th-century waste at the east (Feature 6.22). It is probably the product of overburden removal in Area 6A at some time after 1972, and possibly after 1984 (see Features 6.18 and 6.37).

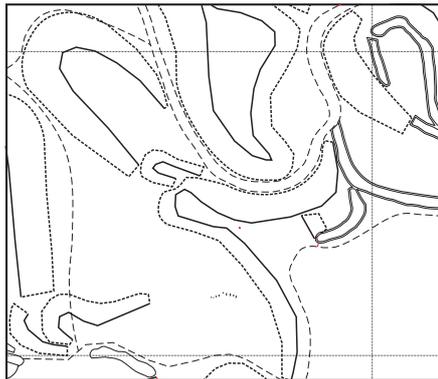
22. Flat-topped spread of possible quarry waste.

This slightly raised area (no more than 0.3m high) is partly overlain at the west by post-1972 quarry waste (Feature 6.21) and cut by post-1972 quarrying to the north and east (Feature 6.38). The covering of grass and heather would indicate this is an old surface and probably waste associated with the 19th-century quarries to the north (Feature 6.18), although its composition is far from certain and it may be simply a natural feature.

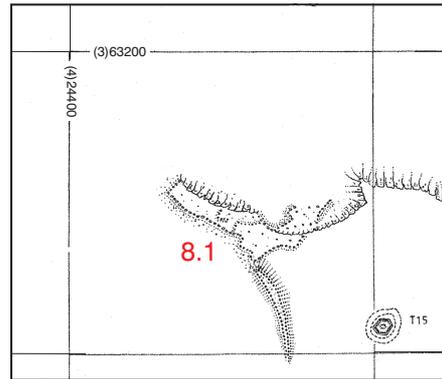
23. Turf-covered stony heap.

This mound is *c.* 5m diameter and 0.3m high. It is open-ended at the south, and hollowed at the centre. This was originally recorded in the RCHME (1986) survey. The remains have been disturbed and there is therefore a degree of uncertainty as to whether this is a genuine small prehistoric cairn associated with the extensive field system to the east and south (NAR no. SK 26 SW 164), or waste resulting from small-scale surface quarrying.

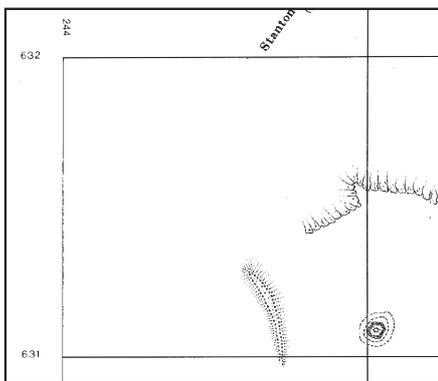
Figure 23.
Area 8:
feature
numbers and
map extracts



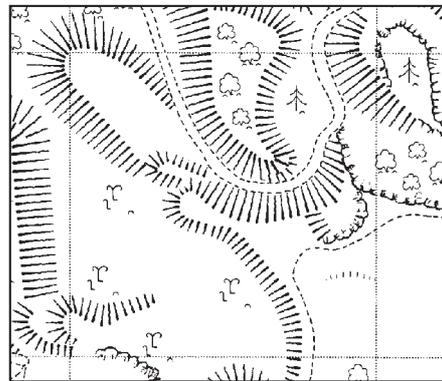
Ordnance Survey 2001



English Heritage 2000



RCHME 1986



Ordnance Survey 1968a



Ordnance Survey 1922c



Ordnance Survey 1898c

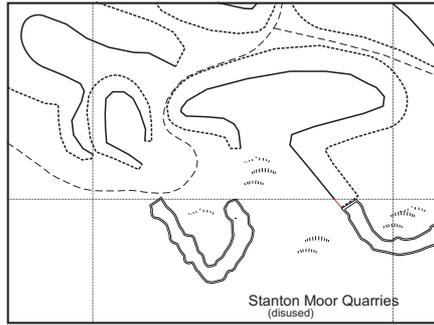


Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.

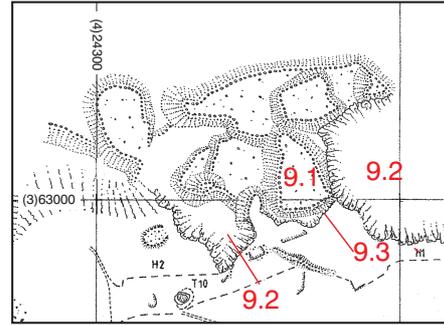


Ordnance Survey 1879b

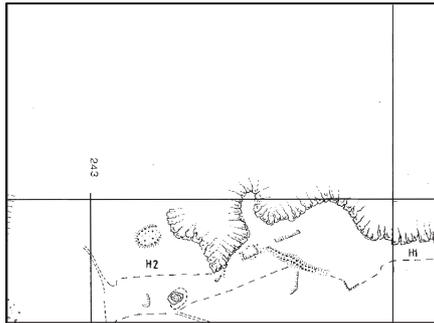
Figure 24.
Area 9:
feature
numbers and
map extracts



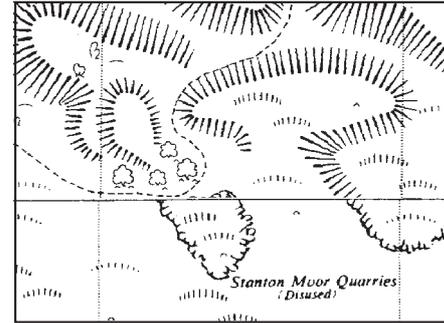
Ordnance Survey 2001



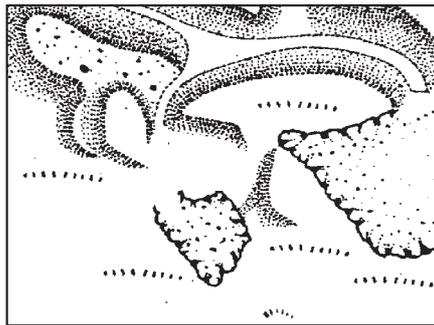
English Heritage 2000



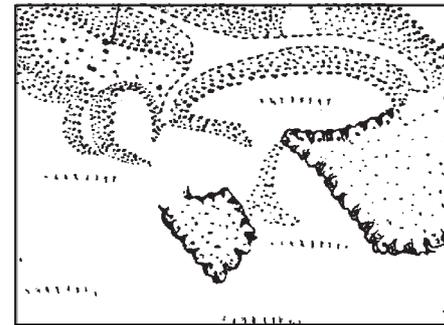
RCHME 1986



Ordnance Survey 1968a; 1968c



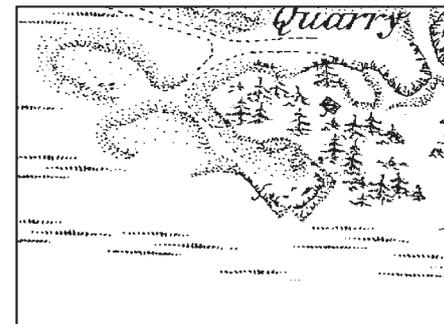
Ordnance Survey 1922c



Ordnance Survey 1898c



Except where indicated otherwise, these extracts have been compiled and reproduced from Ordnance Survey maps by English Heritage with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: GD03085G.



Ordnance Survey 1879b

24. Rectangular stone.

This dressed stone measures 0.24m by 0.40m and 0.42m high, and is set upright into the ground. It has the appearance of being a re-used broken gatepost. It is one of three stones (see Features 5.8 and 6.25) which are set on the east side of a former 19th-century footpath or trackway (see Feature 6.26) and may be boundary markers associated with Stanton Moor Quarries (see Figure 30).

25. Rectangular stone.

This dressed stone measures 0.20m by 0.35m and 0.60m high, and is set upright into the ground. Has the appearance of being a re-used broken gatepost. It is one of three stones (see also Features 5.8 and 6.24) which mark the east side of a former 19th-century footpath or trackway (see Feature 6.26) and may be boundary markers associated with Stanton Moor Quarries. A map accompanying a Ministerial consent for quarrying in this area indicates that the leasehold boundary for the quarrying operations at the east appears to follow the line of that footpath or trackway (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and this stone matches closely a change in direction of that boundary (see Figure 30).

26. Footpath/trackway.

This route, visible in part as a slight depression, runs in a north-east – south-west direction, and was recorded as a slight, 4.0m wide hollow way during the RCHME (1986) survey, but now is mostly overgrown with heather. Its route corresponds closely to a footpath depicted on the 1877-79, 1897, and 1919-20 map revisions (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1879c; 1898b; 1898c; 1922b; 1922c). It is possible that the hollow way to the south (Feature 6.34) and another hollow way shown 15m to the east of this on the RCHME (1986) survey are braids of this route, which originally ran from the Cork Stone at the south of the moor to link up to tracks north of the Nine Ladies stone circle at the northern end of Stanton Moor. The present feature is truncated to the north (where a braiding in the route is indicated by the RCHME survey) by quarrying which first appears on mapping between 1877-78 and 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1898b - see Feature 6.18) and to the south by quarrying which appears between mapping of 1897 and 1920 (Ordnance Survey 1898c; 1922c), the northern edge of which clearly truncates the braids noted above. This later quarrying caused a diversion of the footpath to the east, the mapped position of which (Ordnance Survey 1922c) is somewhat problematical given the significant map error detected in this area (see Feature 7.2). The line of the footpath/trackway appears to be marked by a vegetation change on aerial photography (RAF 1951) and as a possible worn route on later photography (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). It is this track along which the eastern leasehold boundary appears to have been aligned when extraction and tipping rights were designated (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and translated to the plan supplied by the Mineral Planning Group on behalf of Block Stone Ltd (The Mineral Planning Group 2000), although three stones set alongside the east of the footpath/trackway (see Features 5.8, 6.24 and 6.25) are probably the actual boundary stones associated with delineating the leasehold boundary (see Section 4 and Figures 25, 27, 29 and 30). The relationship between the footpath/trackway and a collapsed wall (Feature 6.33) is somewhat unclear, although the wall appears to pre-date it.

27. Quarry waste.

A mound of quarry waste, some of which appears old and turf-covered, and some of which is more unconsolidated and relatively recent, lying on the natural land surface. This partially infills an arm of the quarry to the north (Feature 6.44) which is part of the disused quarry (Feature 6.6) shown on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey

1968a). It is probably associated with the 19th-century quarrying to the north (Feature 6.6), although it may partially have been disturbed and redistributed with additions during the quarrying in the 1950s to the south (Feature 7.2).

28. Heap of stones.

A small, partially turf-covered heap of weathered stones, measuring 1.4m in diameter and 0.3m high. It is possible that this is a small prehistoric cairn associated with the field systems to the east (RCHME 1986 - NAR no. SK 26 SW 164), but this interpretation should be treated with caution. Although the weathered character of the stones suggest that this is not a small heap of quarry waste, the mound does appear to be situated immediately between an area of quarry spoil to the north-west (Feature 6.27) and the quarrying to the south (Feature 6.42). The survival intact of such a small prehistoric feature in such close proximity to the later quarrying would be surprising, although not impossible.

29. Quarry waste.

This grass-covered mound of quarry waste has a maximum diameter of 6.0m and is 1.9m high. It overlies a carefully constructed stone causeway (Feature 6.31) and bank (Feature 6.30). Aerial photography indicates that the causeway appears to have been constructed between 1945 and 1951 (RAF 1945; 1951) and appears to be out of use by 1968 (Ordnance Survey 1968b). Thus, the mound must have been constructed at some time in the intervening period, when the quarry to the south was also active (see Features 7.2 and 6.42).

30. Flat-topped bank.

This bank is flat-topped and has a very regular outline. It measures 2.2m wide and 0.3m high and has possible central rut. It is overlain by a mound of quarry waste (Feature 6.29) and is probably associated with quarrying activity which started after 1945 but before 1951, and which had ceased by 1968 (see Features 6.29, 6.42 and 7.2).

31. Stone causeway.

A carefully-constructed stone causeway, 3.6m wide, and 0.3m high. It can be traced 35m west from a mound of quarry waste (Feature 6.29), but appears to extend beyond the area surveyed, and bifurcates at its current east end. The southern branch originally led down into the quarry (Ordnance Survey 1972) but the northern branch simply peters out. No specific relationship between this branch and the waste mound (Feature 6.27) could be established. It is almost certainly associated with the quarrying activity which started after 1945, but before 1951 and which had ceased by 1968 (see Features 6.29, 6.42 and 7.2).

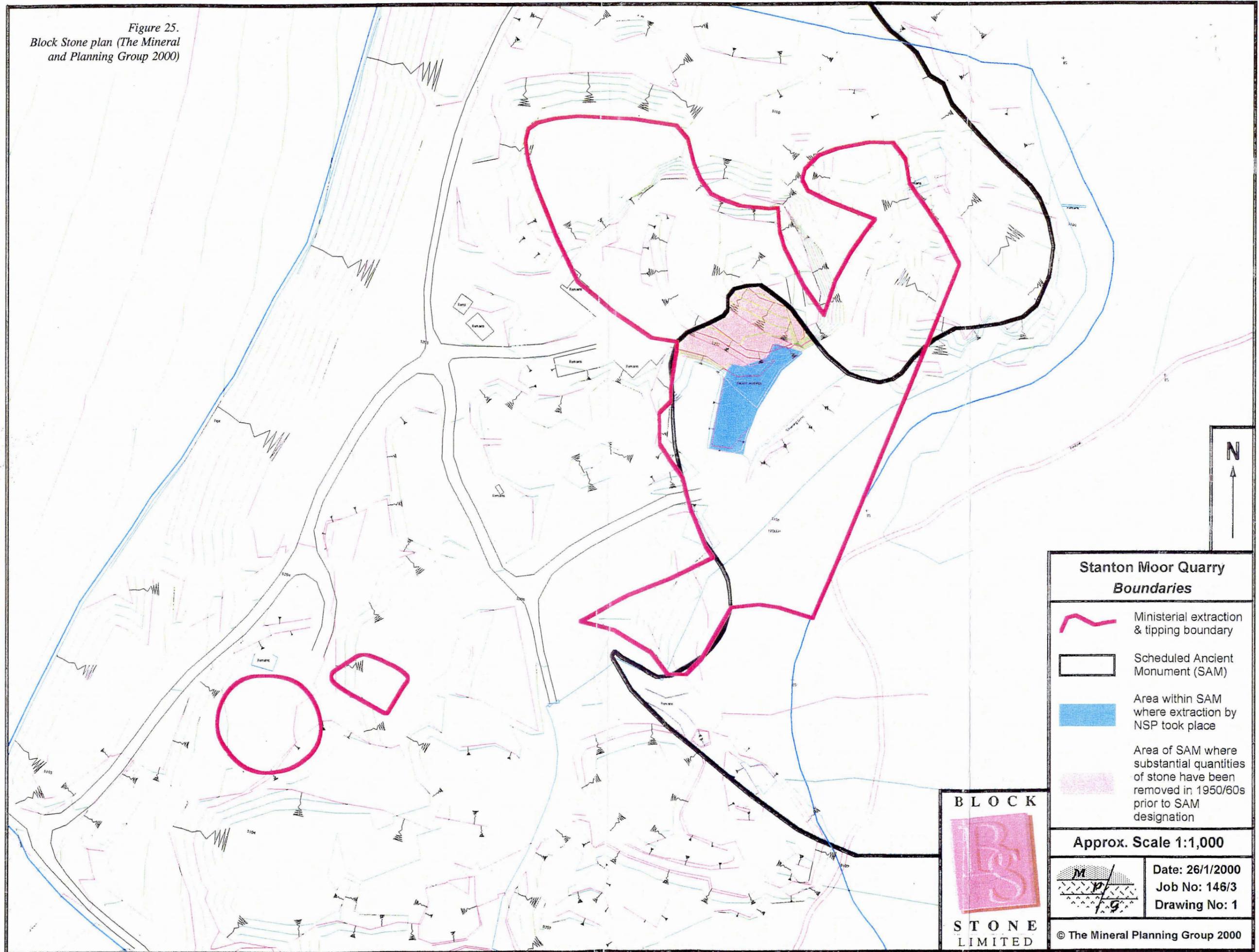
32. Line of unconsolidated stones/possible field edge.

This line was identified and depicted on the RCHME (1986) survey lying in an approximate east-west direction but is now covered in heather and not visible. It lies parallel to a number of field boundaries associated with the prehistoric field system to the south and east (NAR no. SK 26 SW 164) and may represent a field clearance edge, although this identification cannot now be confirmed due to the heather cover. Alternatively, this may be a natural, loosely formed stony edge: such edges have been observed to mark limits of prehistoric fields on other moors surveyed by the RCHME on the Derbyshire gritstones (Ainsworth 2001).

33. Collapsed or unfinished drystone wall.

The remains of this walling are on average 2.5m wide and 0.3m high. It is of possible

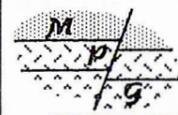
Figure 25.
Block Stone plan (The Mineral
and Planning Group 2000)



**Stanton Moor Quarry
Boundaries**

-  Ministerial extraction & tipping boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)
-  Area within SAM where extraction by NSP took place
-  Area of SAM where substantial quantities of stone have been removed in 1950/60s prior to SAM designation

Approx. Scale 1:1,000



Date: 26/1/2000
Job No: 146/3
Drawing No: 1

BLOCK

STONE
LIMITED

© The Mineral Planning Group 2000

early 19th-century date, and was identified as a collapsed or unfinished drystone wall in the RCHME (1986) survey (NAR no. SK 26 SW 164). It is turf-covered but still visible. Its relationship with a 19th-century trackway (Feature 6.26) is unclear, but the wall appears to pre-date the track. The wall has never appeared on Ordnance Survey large-scale mapping, the earliest date of which is 1877-78 (Ordnance Survey 1879b). However, it is possible that this is a remnant of the east boundary of the parcel labelled 'Sq' on the Stanton in Peak Inclosure Award map of 1819.

34. Hollow way.

A slight hollow way, 2m wide and 0.2m deep. It was identified in the RCHME (1986) survey (NAR no. SK 26 SW 140) and thought to be one of many pre-Inclosure routes across the moors. It may be a braid of a trackway to the north (see Feature 6.26). This hollow way is still visible and is cut by the quarry to the south (Feature 6.42).

35. Stone walls of ruined quarry buildings.

These are the remains of structures which were probably built between 1945 and 1951 with some later additions (see Feature 6.6a) and which were first mapped in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a), when this complex is annotated as a 'Stone Works'; this was Ordnance Survey nomenclature for a quarry site where stone was being cut and shaped at source but not necessarily quarried in bulk (ie small-scale re-working of quarry faces or old waste blocks - author's recollections as an Ordnance Survey cartographer). Thus, it is possible that this quarry may have been active at some level in 1966, despite the fact that the name 'Stanton Moor Quarries (Disused)' appears close by; this name has been applied to the larger area of quarries which extend for c. 800 m. In 1966, only the walls were depicted on the map and no roof is shown and it is probable that the buildings were not in use at that time. The building complex is much clearer on aerial photography taken in August 1968: it is not clear as to whether these particular buildings were roofed at this date although the shadows suggest they might be, and in 1972 examination of the aerial photography suggests that the buildings may have been partially roofed. As a crane and large stone blocks can be seen close to the building complex, the implication would be that the quarry was still active (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). The precise function of these buildings within the complex is unknown.

36. Quarry face.

It cuts through quarry faces which were in existence in 1920 and must therefore be later than them (see Feature 6.6a), and may well be later than 1972 since it is not evident on aerial photography of that date (Ordnance Survey 1972). It is not depicted on any mapping and seems to be contemporaneous with the quarry face to the east (Feature 6.13). It was probably quarried back from the face which is shown on mapping of 1966 some 10-15m to the north (Ordnance Survey 1968a). The face mapped in 1966, despite the fact it had been superseded, was used as the limit of the Scheduled area on the map extract accompanying the Scheduled Ancient Monument entry (English Heritage 1995) and the plan accompanying the recent application for quarrying (The Mineral Planning Group 2000 - see Figure 25).

37. Limit of overburden stripping.

A vertical section cut into the old ground surface to a depth of between 1.5m and 3.0m. This cut defines the west and south limits of a quarry platform (Area 6A/A1). Its cutting must post-date aerial photography taken in 1972 as the land surface was undisturbed at that time (Ordnance Survey 1972).

38. Mixture of quarry edge and recent cuts into the land surface (see Feature 6.18). It forms the southern boundary to Areas 6B and 6C and extends eastwards from the overburden stripping (Feature 6.37). It corresponds generally to the quarry edge depicted on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a), but in places the old land surface has been cut back subsequently, probably during the removal of overburden (Area 6A) and waste dump (Area 6B) at sometime after March 1972 as aerial photography indicates that the land surface was undisturbed at that time (Ordnance Survey 1972). In part, the cutting back into the old land surface dates to after 1984, and may date to after 1986 (see Feature 6.18).

39. Post and wire fence.

This fence is not shown on the 1966 map revision (Ordnance Survey 1968a) nor can it be identified on aerial photography up to and including 1972 (RAF 1945; 1951; Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972). However, it was shown on the RCHME (1986) survey and therefore was probably erected in the period between 1972 and 1986 (see also Feature 1.2).

40. Narrow ruts caused by wheeled vehicles, possibly carts.

They are partly overlain by the causeway to the south (Feature 6.31) and the mound of quarry waste to the north (Feature 6.27), and thus must pre-date those features. The relationship with the causeway suggest that they are likely to pre-date 1945, and may well be as early as the 19th century in date but the uncertainties of dating the waste to the north leave their origins unclear.

41. Pits.

Many shallow delves into the land surface were observed in this area. These are the result of surface extraction of stone and are evident all across the moor. Although not strictly diagnostic of any particular period, these features are likely to be post-medieval or early modern in date. Because they were so numerous they were not included in the original RCHME (1986) survey and have not been individually recorded in this current investigation.

42. Limit of former quarry and quarry shelf.

Part of the larger quarry to the south. This edge was likely to have been in existence in 1951 (see Feature 7.2).

43. Path.

An unsurfaced path is shown running through the trees on the RCHME (1986) survey and is still evident. This may have had its origins in the diversion of an existing footpath or trackway (Feature 6.26) around the expanding quarries to the south between 1897 and 1920, although errors in the mapping prevent confirmation of this (see Feature 7.2). Later mapping omits this former route altogether (Ordnance Survey 1968a). This track is clearly visible on Ordnance Survey (1972) aerial photography as a pair of wheel tracks which extend further to the west, leading into the quarry areas to the north and onto the causeway identified as Feature 6.2. This western extension is no longer visible. The path now makes a sharp turn to the east where it intersects with another track of probable 19th-century date (Feature 6.26). This turn to the east and numerous other wear-lines caused by walkers are now visible in this area and none are formally established or public footpaths. As they were not included in the original RCHME (1986) survey they were not included in this current survey.

44. Edge of disused stone quarry.
A spur of quarry edge and part of the disused quarry to the north (see Feature 6.6).

3.1.7 Area 6A (Figure 19)

This area, is mostly defined by Features 6.37, 6.14, 6.13 and 6.13a. It is a level platform in the quarry, cut into the natural land surface, its extent defined mostly by quarried edges and cuts at depths varying from 1.5m to 3.0m (which generally appears to have been created by the removal of overburden to expose the underlying rock). Secondary activity appears to have occurred at the west end (Area 6A1). The eastern boundary of Area 6A is indistinct as it merges with Area 6B. This zone of uncertainty has been designated as Area 6C for the purposes of determining the area measurement (see below). It post-dates 1972 and may post-date 1984 (see Features 6.18 and 6.37). The measured area 6A (includes area 6A1) is 850m²

3.1.8 Area 6A1 (Figure 19)

This area, which measures 379m², is defined by the western limit of Feature 6.37, Feature 6.10, and parts of 6.13 and 6.12. Within this area there appears to be secondary removal of stone and localised dumping of waste at the west end of Area 6A. The activities in Area 6A1 appear to post-date the removal of overburden from Area 6A, which itself post-dates 1972 and may post-date 1984 (see Features 6.18 and 6.37).

3.1.9 Area 6B (Figure 19)

This area, which measures 128m², is defined mostly by a mixture of former quarry scarps and new cuts into the land surface to the south (Feature 6.38) and bank of quarry waste to the north (Feature 6.17). It comprises a levelled and rammed dump of quarry waste continuing the level from Area 6A so that the whole appears as a single large platform. This has partially infilled the quarry to the north (Feature 6.18). The platform post-dates 1972 and may post-date 1984 (see Features 6.18 and 6.37).

3.1.10 Area 6C (Figure 19)

The boundaries to this level area, which measures 102 m², are arbitrary as this is an area within which it is not possible to determine with any confidence where the boundary between overburden removal (Area 6A) and infilling (Area 6B) has occurred. It post-dates 1972 and may post-date 1984 (see Features 6.18 and 6.37).

3.1.11 Area 7 (Figures 14 and 15)

1. Disused stone quarry and waste tips.

A small, single quarry with waste tips, immediately to the south of this area was mapped in 1877-1878 (Ordnance Survey 1879b). At this time, the area was shown as open moorland. By 1897, there had been an overall expansion in the quarries along the west side of the moor and large waste tips had been created, and in particular the small quarry shown on the 1877-1878 map revision had expanded to the north, south-east and west (Ordnance Survey 1898c). The remains today are an amalgam of those two main quarrying episodes, as map evidence shows no change in depiction in this immediate area after this date. By 1945, aerial photographs indicate the quarries were overgrown and disused (RAF 1945).

2. Disused quarry and waste tips.

This quarry had its origins between the mapping of 1877-1878 and that of 1897 when the quarrying expanded along the west side of the moor; between 1897 and 1920 a finger-like extension to the quarry was dug to the east (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1898c; 1922c). The remains today are an amalgam of those main quarrying episodes. By 1945, aerial photographs suggest that the quarry is overgrown and disused (RAF 1945), but by 1951 the quarry seems to have been reactivated (RAF 1951) as there appears to be fresh activity within the quarry and a new track leads up to it from the west (see Features 6.27 - 6.31 and 6.42). Mapping carried out in 1966, on which the quarries are described as 'Disused' (Ordnance Survey 1968a) and aerial photography taken in 1968), indicate that the quarries were no longer in use (Ordnance Survey 1968b). The position and shape of the quarry today - and as surveyed by the RCHME (1986) - differs markedly from that depicted on the various editions of maps. Re-survey and comparison with aerial photography indicate that the RCHME survey is correct. There is no obvious evidence that quarrying has been undertaken at the location shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, and therefore the inference is that it was mapped inaccurately (too far to the south by *c.* 70m) and thus there is also distortion in the shape. Comparison of the 1951 and 1972 aerial photographs (RAF 1951; Ordnance Survey 1972) with the present survey indicates that the northern edge of this quarry (Feature 6.42) was likely to have been in existence in 1951. Thus, as a result of the positional error carried through into the map of 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a), the limits of the quarry as depicted are inaccurate and cannot be relied on for analysis. On the later digital map, the error has been rectified (Ordnance Survey 2001 - see Figure 15)

3.1.12 Area 8 (Figure 23)

1. Edges of disused stone quarry and waste tips.

This area was open moorland at the time of the 1877-1878 mapping, but all of the features visible today were mapped in 1897, indicating that they originated between those dates (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1898c). Little change can be identified up to the 1920 map (Ordnance Survey 1922c), but at some date between then and 1945, aerial photography indicates that the quarry had extended slightly to the east and had become overgrown and disused (RAF 1945). The quarries and waste tips mapped in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a) and marked as 'Disused', correlate with those on the 1945 aerial photography. In general, the features as they appear today are essentially as depicted on the 1966 map revision, and although some of the smaller slopes are not portrayed, they are likely to have been in existence at the time of mapping but to have been considered too ephemeral for depiction.

3.1.13 Area 9 (Figure 24)

1. Site of former stone quarry.

A small quarry is depicted here (with some waste heaps to the west) on the 1877-78 survey (Ordnance Survey 1879b), but it is not now recognisable amongst the changes brought about by the later quarrying and tipping (Feature 9.2), although the southern edge may be preserved in Feature 9.3. It appears to have been infilled by 1897 as its site is depicted by the convention used to denote tipping (Ordnance Survey 1898c).

2. Disused stone quarries and waste tips.

This area is depicted on the map as open moorland in 1877-78, but two separate quarries are shown here on the 1897 survey indicating that they originated between those dates (Ordnance Survey 1879b; 1898c). There are quarry waste heaps to the

north, and most of the features that are visible today can be identified on the 1897 depiction. There are no significant changes to the later depiction on the 1920 map, although that the fact that they are marked as 'Stanton Moor Quarries' implies that they were still active (Ordnance Survey 1922c). On aerial photographs, the quarries and tips are overgrown and appear to be disused by 1945 (RAF 1945), suggesting that they went out of use between 1920 and 1945. Any features recorded during the present survey which do not appear on the later map depiction are likely to have been in existence at that date but to have been too ephemeral for depiction.

3. Edge of disused stone quarry and waste tip.

A quarry waste tip here is shown on the 1897 and 1920 map revisions (Ordnance Survey 1898c; 1922c), but is not depicted on the 1966/67 revisions (Ordnance Survey 1968a; 1968c). It is visible on 1945 aerial photography (RAF 1945), and an extant tip matches its depiction and size. It seems likely, therefore, that its omission from the later map is a cartographic error of the sort commonly found where features occur on the edges of two National Grid sheets (Ordnance Survey 1968a; 1968c). The old quarry edge may be a remnant of the small quarry shown on the 1879 map (Ordnance Survey 1879b - see Feature 9.1).

3.2 Archaeological summary

The English Heritage survey of the additional areas adds little to the record already established by the RCHME for this moor. With a few exceptions, most of the newly recorded features relate to episodes of quarrying and tipping associated with the Stanton Moor Quarries to the west, the majority of which is 19th century in date.

3.2.1 Prehistoric features

In Areas 5 and 6, a total of five features possibly relating to prehistoric field clearance were identified (Area 5 – Features 5.6 and 5.7; Area 6 – Features 6.23, 6.28 and 6.32). None of these features are unambiguously prehistoric monuments, rather it is their overall similarity and proximity to features identified by the RCHME survey in the field system to the east which merits this classification. There is some doubt as to whether Feature 6.23 is a genuine prehistoric cairn with later disturbance or is simply residue from stone extraction. Similarly, the survival of Feature 6.28 amongst the quarrying may raise doubts about its authenticity. However, Feature 6.23 has a similar appearance to many other small cairns on this moor which have a genuine prehistoric context. Some 10m to the south of this, the line of loose stones also identified in the RCHME survey (Feature 6.32), follows a pattern of spacing and alignment seen in the probable prehistoric field clearance boundaries to the south, also recorded by the RCHME. Although this alignment is not now visible due to increased heather cover, some stones identified at the western end by the RCHME may suggest a continuation of the field system further west, but which cannot now be identified by surface observation. It has been noted on other RCHME surveys in the Derbyshire gritstones, notably at Gardom's Edge (RCHME 1987; RCHME and PPJPB 1993; Ainsworth and Barnatt 1998a; Ainsworth 2001), Big Moor (Ainsworth and Barnatt 1998b; Ainsworth 2001) and Gibbett Moor (RCHME 1990; Ainsworth 2001), that natural stony edges similar to Features 6.32 and 5.6 often mark the extents of clearance and probable cultivation, but are not necessarily deliberately built features. In many cases, cleared stone was thrown or casually deposited on these stony areas. Until demonstrated otherwise, all these features should be considered to be part of the pattern of prehistoric field clearances identified in the RCHME survey of 1986. It is also possible that further archaeological surfaces and features related to

the prehistoric field clearances nearby may survive below the surface in these areas, but cannot be detected on the ground.

3.2.2 Roman and medieval features

The RCHME (1986) survey indicates that small-scale stone quarrying had been taking place across the moor probably since the medieval period, and there have been suggestions that quarrying for quern manufacture was taking place here as early as the Roman period (Hart 1985). A number of small, shallow delves into the land surface were observed mainly in Areas 1, 4 and 6, some with associated upcast. These are the result of small-scale, surface extraction of stone by hand and are evident all across the moor. Although not diagnostic of any period, these features are likely to be post-medieval or early modern in date, although it is not implausible that some belong to the Roman period.

3.2.3 Post-medieval features

At the beginning of the 19th century, it appears that there was an attempt at enclosure on the open moorland at the west (Stanton in Peak Inclosure Award of 1819) as elements of this have been tentatively identified on the ground (RCHME 1986; Feature 6.33). That this attempt left some walls incomplete (RCHME 1986) suggests that the need for valuable sandstone became the priority.

Quarrying for sandstone expanded on an industrial scale into this area between 1819 and 1877-78. The precise date at which this expansion took place along the western edge of Stanton Moor is uncertain, but cartography indicates that it starts sometime after 1840 but before 1877-79. The First Edition One-Inch map of 1840 depicts quarries elsewhere in the area, although not on Stanton Moor, but by 1877-78 quarries were depicted on the First Edition 1:2500 mapping (Ordnance Survey 1840; 1879a; 1879b; 1879c; 1879d). Although it is possible that some small-scale extraction may have been taking place before 1840 (RCHME 1986) it appears that the beginnings of the extensive quarries seen today occurred after that date. The extensive nature of the quarries at the north and north-west of the moor shown on the 1877-78 mapping (Ordnance Survey 1879a; 1879b; 1879c; 1879d) suggest quarrying had been taking place for some time prior to that date, but by how much is not clear. The quarries were still expanding eastwards between 1897 and 1919 (Areas 2, 3, 6 and 7), but by the mid-1940s the majority were disused apart from one bordering Areas 2, 3 and 4, which still appears to be active at this date. By 1951, Areas 2, 3 and 4 were still being worked, and a resurgence of activity is taking place in Areas 6 and 7. By *c.* 1964, quarrying was still taking place in Area 3, and a further extension of this quarry to the south in Areas 3 and 4 occurred between 1972 and 1986.

In 1952, Ministerial consent was given for the extraction of gritstone and disposal of quarry waste (subject to working proceeding from existing faces), depositing of waste within quarry excavations and requirements for erection and removal of buildings and plant in Stanton Moor Quarries (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952; PDNPA 2002). Until the English Heritage survey of 2000, the specific boundaries of the leasehold area for which permission was granted were somewhat indeterminate. The identification of a plan showing the original leasehold area (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and the discovery of an upright dressed stone in Area 5 (Feature 5.8) in addition to two others recorded by the RCHME (Features 6.24 and 6.25), combine to suggest that these three stones are

probably markers set out to delineate the boundary. It appears that the quarries in Area 6 remained active to a greater or lesser extent from 1951 through to the period after 1984, but whether they were worked continuously or episodically is unknown. Archive material related to Stanton Moor Quarry indicates that in 1962 there were discussions about the installation of a crusher, applications in 1966 (renewed 1969) to retain a caravan on the site to deter vandalism, and in 1988/89 informal enquiries about reworking of loose blocks and reopening the quarry: this suggests some level of activity in this quarry area (PDNPA 2002). The PDNPA archives further indicate that in 1991/92 working and tipping was resumed, and in 1998 application was made for removal of stone to determine quality.

Only one newly identified feature (other than quarrying) of probable post-medieval date was observed, and this simply continues and confirms the course of a hollow way already recorded by the RCHME (Feature 4.1).

4. BOUNDARIES

The background to this aspect of the investigation was outlined in Section 1. The examination of the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary (SAM) and the Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB - coincident in part with the eastern limit of the leasehold boundary) was confined to the area of overlap between the two shown on the plan submitted by the Mineral Planning Group on behalf of Block Stone Ltd (The Mineral Planning Group 2000 - see Figure 25), hereafter referred to as the Block Stone plan. The boundaries shown on that plan were digitised and compared with the Scheduled Ancient Monument records (English Heritage 1995), Ordnance Survey map sources (Ordnance Survey 1840; 1879b; 1879c; 1898b; 1898c; 1922b; 1922c; 1968a; 2001), the RCHME (1986) survey, the Ministerial consent map (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952), aerial photography (RAF 1945; 1951, Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972); PDNPA 1978, ADAS 1984), and the English Heritage survey (2000).

The primary maps and plans showing the boundaries were at a variety of scales and formats, ranging from 1:10,000 (English Heritage 1995), *approximately* 1:2500 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952), *approximately* 1:1000 (The Mineral Planning Group 2000). The boundaries on the latter plan appear to have been derived from the first two (Sue Smith, Minerals Planner, PDNPA pers comm). It is against this somewhat insecure metrical background that the digitisation and comparison had to be undertaken. The most secure entity is the definition of the SAM boundary, which the English Heritage survey of 2000 was able to define in relation to surviving ground features (see Section 4.1). This was compared to the digitised boundaries. Allowing for the errors generated by the variety of scales, formats and thickness of lines defining boundaries, the analysis has shown a good degree of correlation between the eastern line of the quarry leasehold boundary (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952), features on the RCHME (1986) survey, the METB boundary as defined on the Block Stone plan (The Mineral Planning Group 2000) and the English Heritage (2000) survey. The synthesised results of this comparison are presented in Sections 4.1 to 4.3 and Figure 27.

4.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) Boundary

The SAM boundary defined as ‘the quarry edge’ by English Heritage (1995) and drawn on the accompanying 1:10,000 scale maplet can be given a more precise definition in relation to ground features existing at the time of Scheduling. In places, this boundary differs from that portrayed as the SAM boundary on the Block Stone plan (Figure 25).

The quarries as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map which forms the basis of the map accompanying the Scheduling entry, are derived from 1:2500 mapping of 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a - Figure 8). This larger-scale map provides a clearer understanding of the quarry edges. By comparing the 1:2500 scale map with the 1:1000 scale RCHME (1986) survey it can be seen that most of those quarry edges shown on the mapping of 1966 were also in existence in 1986, although some slight changes had occurred. Those quarry edges surveyed in 1986 are still in existence and thus it is these features that should define the SAM boundary. Within the area beyond the RCHME survey, most of the quarry edges and features shown on the 1968 map can still be identified. Thus, the SAM boundary now can be defined in relation to the ground as it existed at the time of Scheduling (1995) and as it is today.

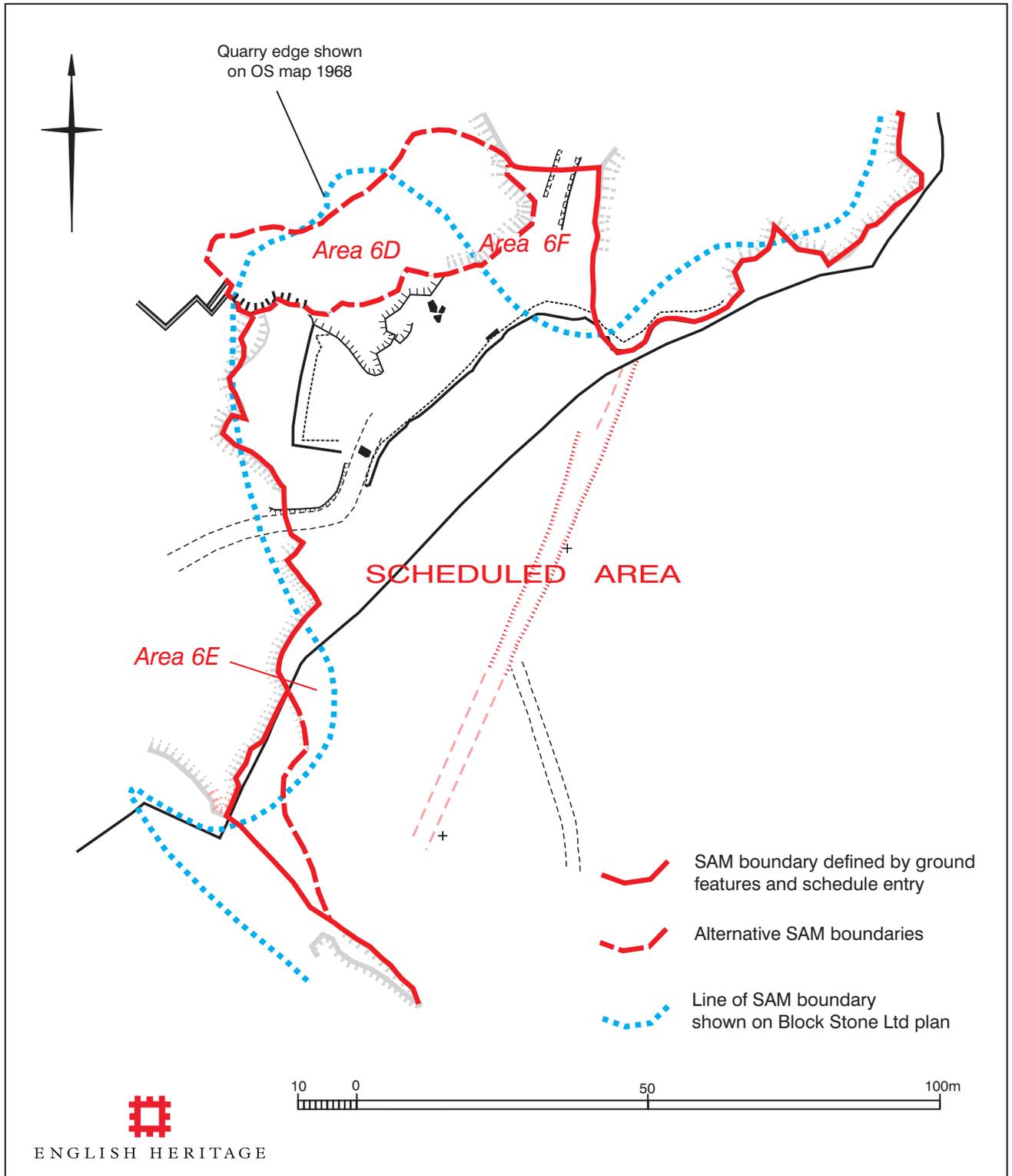


Figure 26.
Area 6: Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary

There are three major areas of discrepancy between the actual SAM boundary and that depicted on the Block Stone plan (Figure 26 - Area 6D, Area 6E and Area 6F). It is unclear exactly when the quarry faces which define the southern limit of Area 6D were created (Features 6.13a and 6.36), but it is certainly after the date of mapping in 1966 (Ordnance Survey 1968a) and almost certainly after 1972 (Ordnance Survey 1972). If they were in existence at the time of Scheduling in 1995, then they could logically be taken as the definition of the SAM boundary. If not, and the quarry edge mapped in 1966 was in existence (the northern limit of Area 6D), then the line of that mapped boundary - which has subsequently been quarried away - could be taken to define the Scheduled area, and Area 6D would be within the SAM. However, evidence from the 1972 aerial photograph suggests that the mapped boundary had gone by this date (Ordnance Survey 1968b; 1972 - see Figures 17 and 18). Thus, the definition of this northern boundary is the most difficult to clarify as it was when the Scheduling took place in 1995.

With Area 6E, it is clear that the curved SAM boundary shown on the Block Stone plan is in error. The true 'quarry edge' defined as the SAM boundary in the Schedule entry is further to the west (Feature 6.6). However, if the limits of the waste tips and the quarry edge as defined by Features 6.27 and 6.44 are treated as the 'quarry edge', that is, the edge of quarrying activity as opposed to actual extraction, then the SAM boundary can be interpreted differently. For Area 6F, there is a clear discrepancy between the SAM boundary as defined on the Block Stone plan, and as defined by the features likely to have been in existence at the date of Scheduling in 1995.

4.2 Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB)

The comparison between the METB as defined on the Block Stone plan and the SAM area as defined above is shown in Figure 27. The METB was originally shown on a plan accompanying a Ministerial consent letter (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952), but because of the scale (*approximately* 1:2500) and the thickness of line used to define the boundary, it would be impossible to accurately re-define its position to within 5m on the ground: the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps (1922b; 1922c) were used as the base for this plan. The METB line shown on the Block Stone plan has been derived from the plan accompanying the Ministerial consent letter (Sue Smith, Minerals Planner, PDNPA pers comm). The English Heritage survey demonstrates that the eastern boundary of the METB shown on the Block Stone plan closely matches the west side of the trackway mapped by the RCHME (1986). The coincidence of the two marker stones (Features 6.24 and 6.25) set along the alignment of the trackway on the edge of the application area, along with a third to the north (Feature 5.8) cannot be ignored, particularly with the north and south stones matching changes in direction of that boundary. The discrepancy between the line of stones and the west side of the track (*c.* 5m at the south decreasing to *c.* 1m at the north) is within the anticipated margin of error expected from the original depictions. The analysis of the evidence available would suggest that the stones could well be the markers set out to define the original leasehold boundary as shown on the 1952 plan.

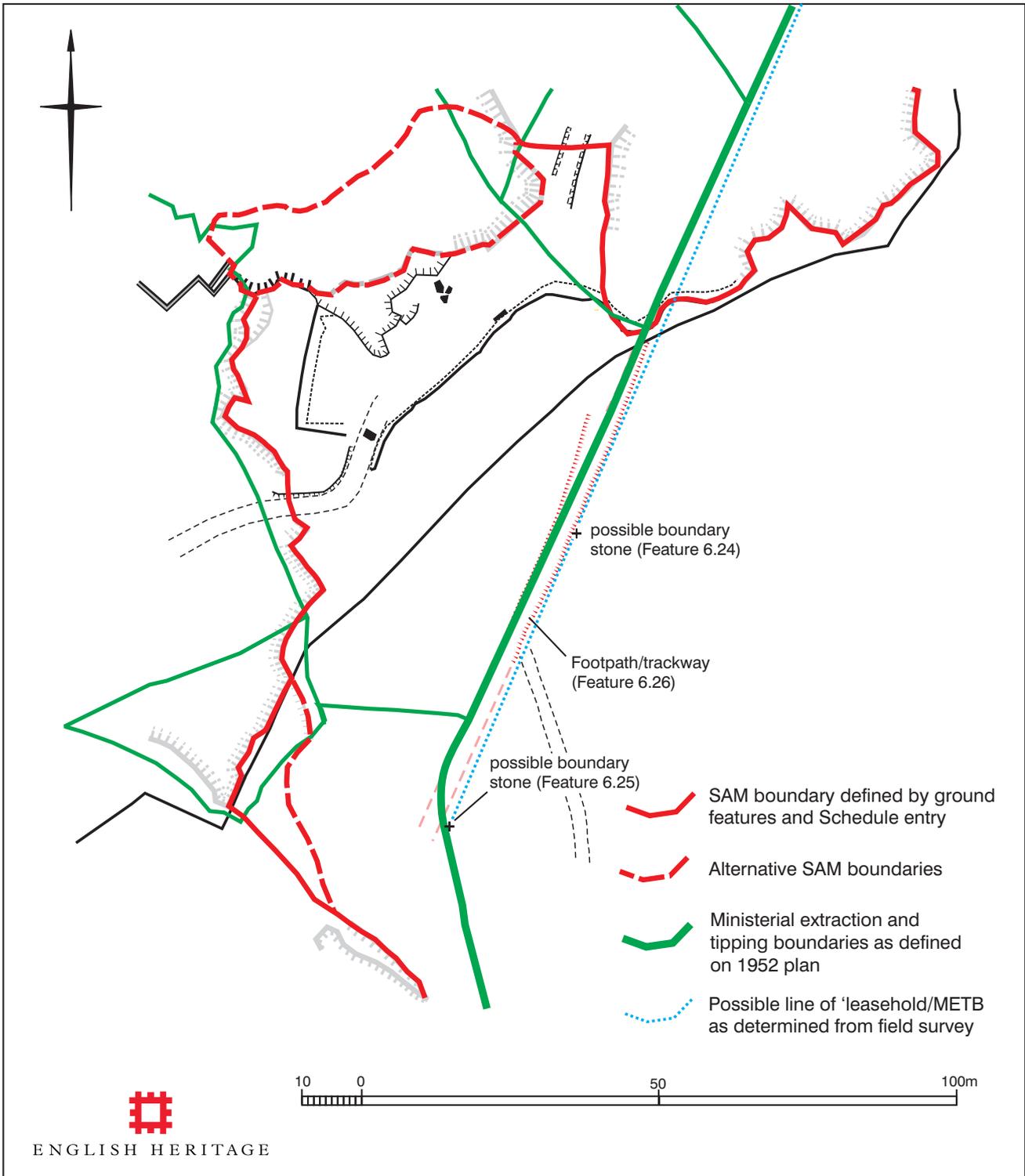


Figure 27.
 Area 6: plan showing the Ministerial Extraction and Tipping Boundary (METB) in relation to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) boundary

4.3 Additional notes related to the SAM boundary close to the application area

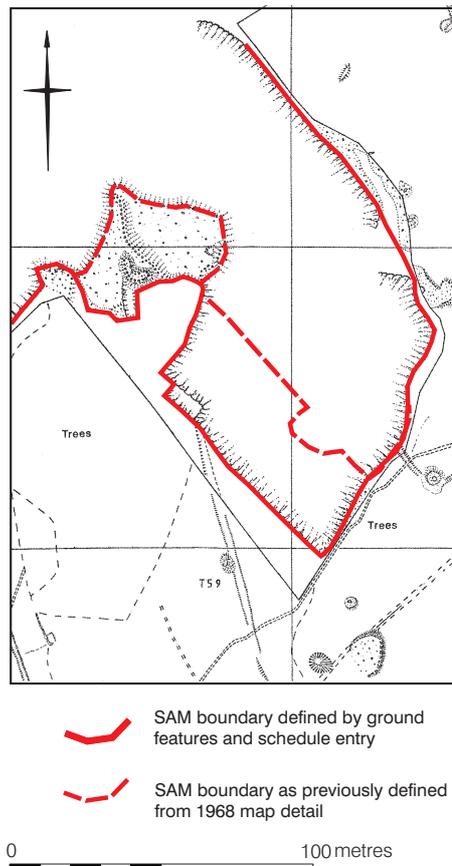
4.3.1 Area 7

The discrepancy identified in Ordnance Survey mapping in the quarry to the east of Area 7 has implications for the definition of the leasehold boundary at the south-east corner and consequently its relationship with the SAM boundary from there north to the application area (Area 6). At the south-east corner of the leasehold area, the change in direction of the leasehold boundary to the west is at the centre of the depicted quarry edge. It has been determined that this as a map position is in error by some 70m (see Feature 7.2 and Figure 30).

4.3.2 Areas 3 and 4

The SAM boundary as shown on the maplet accompanying the Schedule entry, and the 'quarry edge' it as existed in 1995 at the time of the Scheduling are significantly different (see Figure 28). It is clear that all the features recorded in the English Heritage survey were in existence when the SAM boundary was defined and therefore the boundary should follow the features marked on Figure 28.

*Figure 28.
Areas 2 - 4:
relationship
between
English
Heritage
(2000) survey,
RCHME
(1986) survey
and the SAM
boundary*



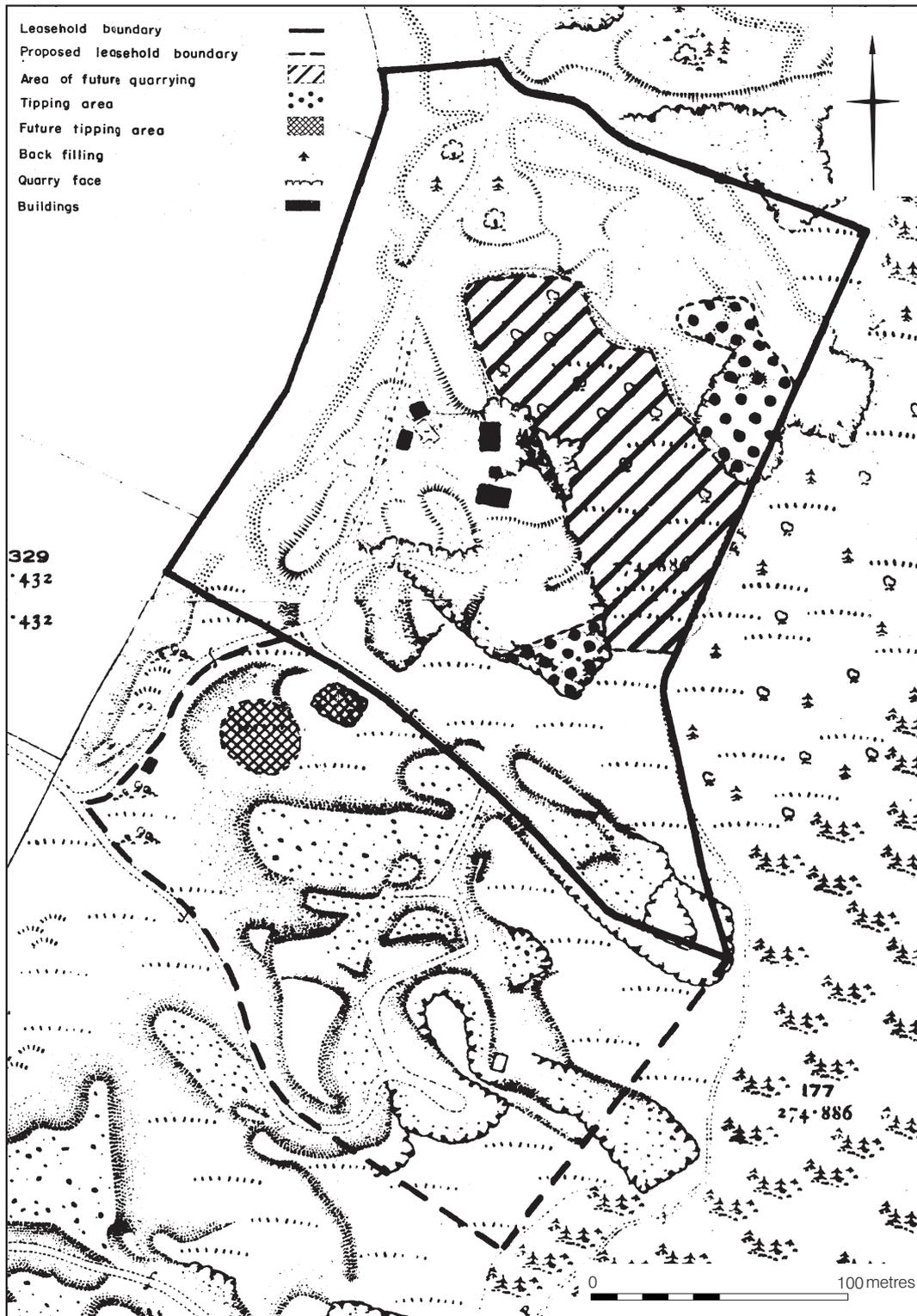


Figure 29.
 Ministerial consent map (Ministry of Housing and Local
 Government 1952)

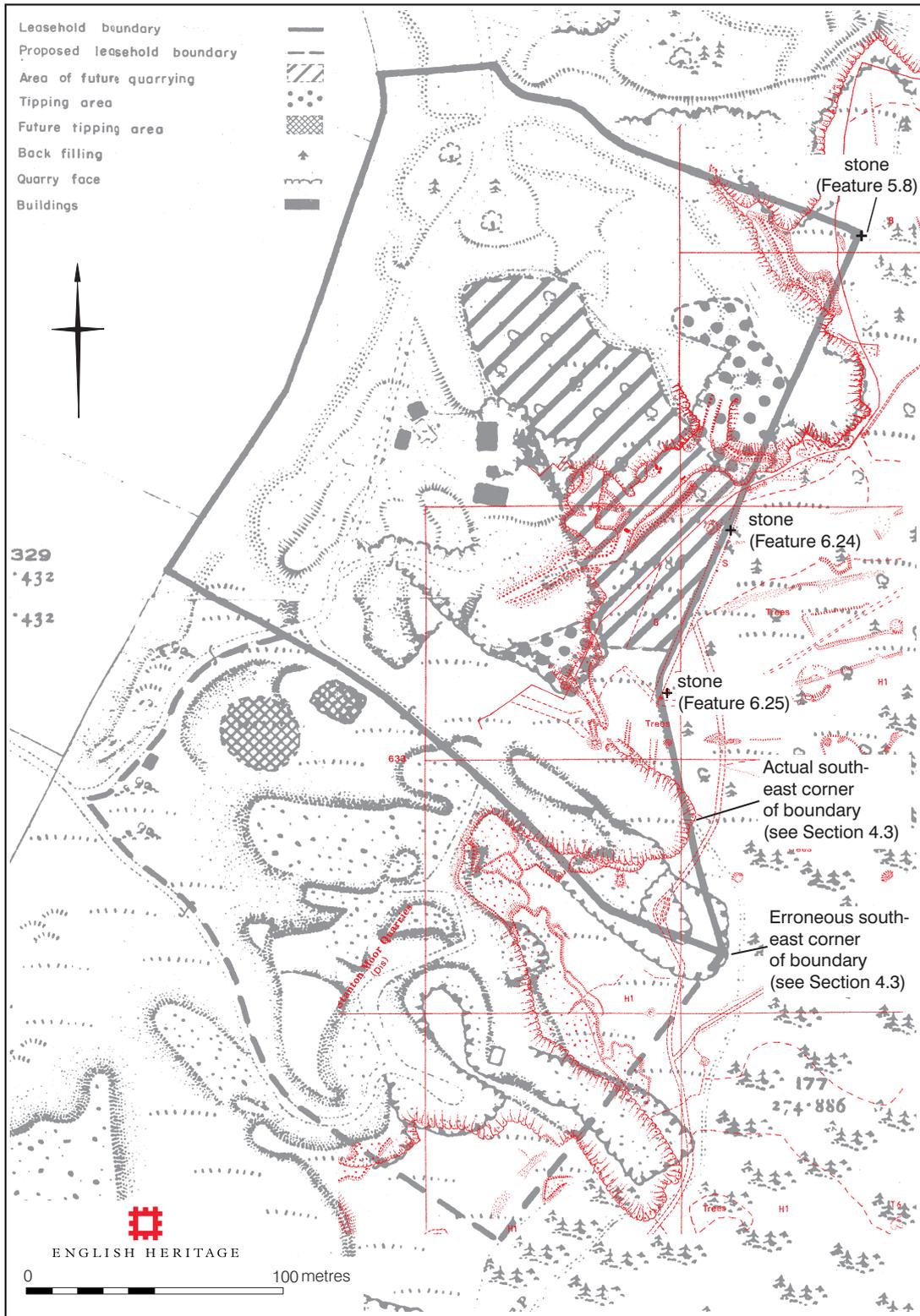


Figure 30.
 Areas 6 and 7: comparison of Ministerial consent map
 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952) and the
 English Heritage (2000) survey

5. METHODOLOGY

The field investigation was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth and Trevor Pearson from the English Heritage archaeological field investigation team at York. The ground survey was undertaken on 23, 24 and 27 November 2000. After processing and adjustment where necessary, survey detail has been fitted to the existing RCHME plan to ensure consistency of recording. Due to the nature of the terrain, vegetation and amount of detail to be recorded, the methodology varied according to individual area circumstances.

Areas 1, 2, 3 and 7

A small amount of additional detail was added to the RCHME plan by graphical survey using tape and offset techniques.

Areas 4, 5 and 8

Features in these areas were surveyed using a Leica TC1610 electronic theodolite with integral Electromagnetic Distance Measurement (Total Station) from single station occupations. The survey observations were processed using Key TerraFirma software and plots produced in Autocad 14. Plots were keyed into the RCHME survey using common points.

Area 6

Features in the area were surveyed using a Leica TC1610 electronic theodolite with integral Electromagnetic Distance Measurement (Total Station) from a traverse of three stations. The survey observations were processed using Key TerraFirma software and plots produced in Autocad 14. Plots were keyed into the RCHME survey using common points. The survey was linked to Ordnance Survey mapping using a differential Trimble 4800 dual frequency Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system. Ground positions were geo-referenced into the Ordnance Survey National GPS Network of WGS84/ETRS89 coordinates derived from three Ordnance Survey Active GPS stations. These coordinates were converted to OSGB36 National Grid mapping coordinates using the Ordnance Survey online converter available through their website. Trimble data was processed using Trimble Geomatics software.

The grid shown on the 1986 RCHME survey is an approximation to Ordnance Survey National Grid based on graphical scaling. As coordinates derived from the GPS data are true mathematical values, some differences would normally be expected. After processing, a maximum vector discrepancy of 2.8m was identified between the GPS derived position and a graphical adjustment to make the two surveys match. This only affected the relative positioning of the overlying grid and does not affect the plan position and integrity of the survey on the ground.

Area 9

A Trimble 4800/4700 GPS system was used to survey this area. Data was processed using Trimble Geomatics software and a plot was produced using Key TerraFirma software and Autocad 14. This plot was fitted to the RCHME survey using common points.

The illustrations accompanying this report were produced in Corel Draw 8.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADAS 1984 Aerial photograph Run 8 Frame no. 136

Ainsworth, S 1990 'A Light Railway on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire'. *Industrial Railway Record* 122, 149-154

Ainsworth, S and Barnatt, J 1998a 'A scarp-edge enclosure at Gardom's Edge, Baslow, Derbyshire'. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 118, 5-23

Ainsworth, S and Barnatt, J 1998b 'An Archaeological Survey of the Landscape on Big Moor and Ramsley Moor, Baslow and Holmesfield, Derbyshire'. Unpublished Report. National Monuments Record

Ainsworth, S and Pearson, T 2000 'Stanton Moor Quarry, Derbyshire', interim English Heritage report for internal circulation held in the National Monuments Record

Ainsworth, S 2001 'Prehistoric settlement remains on the Derbyshire gritstone moors' *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 121, 19-69

Beswick, P and Garton, D 1998 'Birchover and Stanton Moor Quarries: An archaeological appraisal' in Natural Stone Products Limited, Submission under Section 96 of the Environment Act 1995 in respect of planning permission, reference 1898/9/20 dated 06 February 1992 for Dungeon/Barton Hill Quarry, Birchover, near Matlock, Derbyshire

British Geological Survey 1978 Sheet 111 Buxton (1:50,000 scale)

English Heritage 1995 Scheduled Monument Entry, File Reference AA 32535/1): accompanying map (scale 1:10,000) dated 21 June 1994

Everson, P. 1989 'Field survey by RCHME on the gritstone moorlands of the Derbyshire Peak District: Stanton Moor' in A. Gibson (ed.) *Midlands Prehistory: Some Recent and Current Researches into the Prehistory of Central England*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, British series 204, 14-26

Hart, C R. 1985 'Stanton Moor, Derbyshire: Burial and Ceremonial Monuments' in D. Spratt and C. Burgess (eds) *Upland Settlement in Britain* Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, British Series 143, 77-110

Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1952 Ministerial Consent for Stanton Moor Quarry. Letter and map held in the Peak District National Park Authority archives (1898/9/34 of 6 February 1952)

NMR 1984a Aerial photograph SK2463/8/4, 26.11.1984, DNR SF2374

NMR 1984b Aerial photograph SK2463/9/88, 26.11.1984, DNR SF2374

Ordnance Survey 1840 First Edition 1-inch map 81SE

Ordnance Survey 1879a First Edition County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire (Northern Division) XXIX.5 (surveyed 1877-79)

Ordnance Survey 1879b First Edition County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire (Northern Division) XXVIII.12 (surveyed 1877-78)

Ordnance Survey 1879c First Edition County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire (Northern Division) XXVIII.8 (surveyed 1877-78)

Ordnance Survey 1879d First Edition County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire (Northern Division) XXIX.9 (surveyed 1876)

Ordnance Survey 1884 County Series 6-inch map Sheet XXVIII. NE (surveyed 1877-78)

Ordnance Survey 1890 County Series 6-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXIX NW (surveyed 1897), reprinted 1890

Ordnance Survey 1898a County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXIX.5 (surveyed 1877-79, revised 1897)

Ordnance Survey 1898b County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXVIII.8 (surveyed 1877-78, revised 1897)

Ordnance Survey 1898c County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXVIII.12 (surveyed 1877, revised 1897)

Ordnance Survey 1898d County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXIX.9 (surveyed 1877-79, revised 1897)

Ordnance Survey 1922a County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXIX.5 (surveyed 1876, revised 1919)

Ordnance Survey 1922b County Series 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXVIII.8 (surveyed 1876, revised 1920)

Ordnance Survey 1922c County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXVIII.12 (surveyed 1876, revised 1920)

Ordnance Survey 1922d County Series Second edition 25-inch map Sheet Derbyshire XXIX.9 (surveyed 1876, revised 1919)

Ordnance Survey 1945 County Series 25-inch map (Provisional Edition) Sheet Derbyshire XXIX.5 (surveyed 1876, revised 1938)

Ordnance Survey 1968a National Grid Series 25-inch map SK 2463/2563 (revised 1966)

Ordnance Survey 1968b Aerial photographs 68 288 Frame nos. 064/065, 22 AUG 1968

Ordnance Survey 1968c National Grid Series 25-inch map SK 2462/2562 (revised 1967)

Ordnance Survey 1972 Aerial Photographs 72 009 Frame nos. 178 and 179, 12 MARCH 1972

Ordnance Survey 2001 Landline digital map

PDNPA 1978 Aerial photographs 78/131 Frame no. 064 19.8.1978

PDNPA 2002 Facsimile transmission of 11 Jan 2002 from Sue Smith, Minerals Planner, Development Control/Minerals Section

RAF 1945 Aerial photograph 106G/UK.637. 11 AUG 1945. F/20”//541 SQDN Frame no 4217

RAF 1951 Aerial photographs 540/568: Frame nos. 4016/4017, 28 JULY 1951 F20” //16,600 Sheffield Area

RCHME 1986 ‘Stanton Moor, Derbyshire.’ Unpublished report held in the National Monuments Record

RCHME 1987 ‘Gardom’s Edge South, Derbyshire.’ Unpublished report held in the National Monuments Record, NMR nos: SK 27 SE 29, 161-6, 175

RCHME 1990 ‘Gibbet Moor, Derbyshire.’ Unpublished report held in the National Monuments Record, NMR no: SK 27 SE 22.

RCHME and PPJPB (now PDNPA) 1993 ‘An archaeological survey of the northern halves of Gardom’s and Birchen Edges, Baslow, Derbyshire.’ Unpublished report, NMR no: SK 27 SE 98.

RCHME 1999 *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A Descriptive Specification*. Swindon: Swindon Press

St Joseph, J K 1952 Aerial photographs SK 2463/1 – Frame 61, SK 2463/3 – Frame 59, SK2463/4 – Frame 60.

St Joseph, J K ?1964 Aerial photograph SK2463/2 - Frame 4/4a

The Mineral Planning Group 2000 ‘Stanton Moor Quarry Boundaries’ (scale approx 1:1000) dated 26/1/2000, Job no: 146/3, drawing no: 1 in PDNPA archives

APPENDIX 1: Table of NMR numbers linked to the survey

Quarries	SK 2455 6345	SK 26 SW 298
----------	--------------	--------------