Conservation Heritage Assessment
Edale Valley

Moors for the Future Report No 3

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based on surveys by John Barnatt and Bill Bevan

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Abstract

A total of 429 archaeological features and 17 artefacts findspots have been identified to date in Edale. Some features are prominent and regionally or nationally important, for example Mam Tor. Other features seem insignificant in their own right, however their importance lies in what they tell us about the overall historic landscape of Edale.

The earliest features date from prehistory. These include findspots of stone tools, most of which have been found eroding out of peat on the moorlands, later Neolithic/early Bronze age burial barrows and the later Bronze age/early Iron Age hillfort on Mam Tor.

During the Medieval period the survey area was within the Royal Forest of the Peak. A number of settlements were founded in the Medieval period. Known as vaccaries, they were the foundations for today's booths. It was from this time that the modern landscape of walled and hedged fields began to be laid down. Settlements were closely linked to the surrounding moorlands which provided summer grazing for livestock and peat as a domestic fuel. Extensive peat cuts and eroded sledways are testament to the importance of peat to local communities.

Edale was connected to the wider world by a network of packhorse routes that originated in the Medieval period. In the 19th century communications were transformed by the coming of the railway and paved roads.

Introduction

This archaeological report has been commissioned by the Moors for the Future Partnership to provide an audit of heritage features and a summary of the archaeological history of Edale. The report pulls together information from the Derbyshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA), and from existing field surveys conducted in the area by the Authority.

The boundary of the survey area follows the break of slope between the steep valley sides and the higher moorland. To the east, where the valley proceeds towards its confluence with the Hope Valley, the parish boundaries and extent of the 1993 Edale Survey were followed as the boundary for the current project.

We know most about surviving archaeological features in the valley were systematic landscape surveys have been conducted by the Park Authority. The most significant of these in extent of land covered consists of the 1993 Edale Archaeological Survey of that part of the North Peak ESA lying within the inbye land of the valley, which lies to the north of the valley road. Other surveys comprise those conducted on behalf of the National Trust; the Hardenclough Farm Archaeological Survey of 1997, the National Trust Kinder Archaeological Survey of 1999 and the National Trust High Peak Estate Archaeological Survey, 2001/02. Much of the southern half of the valley, south of the valley road, has not been systematically surveyed and information included in this report on that area has been taken from the SMR.

This report accompanies a GIS database of all sites included in the list of heritage features.

Summary of Heritage Features

In total 429 archaeological features and 17 artefacts findspots have been identified to date in Edale.

Features of National or Regional Importance

Some archaeological sites are of national or regional importance. These include between six and nine prehistoric barrows (burial mounds), probably built between 2500 and 1500 BC, mostly sited high above the valley (features 91.215, 91.228, 91.271, 91.278, 91.301, 91.328, 91.333, 91.342, 91.343). Evidence of prehistoric agriculture was also found on a narrow shelf high on the valley side, that has survived because it has not been cultivated since (feature 91.266).

Sited above the valley is the large later prehistoric hillfort on Mam Tor (feature 91.334), with its many internal building platforms, which was probably a tribal focal point from the late second millennium BC onwards.

The only potential Roman feature in the valley is the possible line of a military road, which is thought to run diagonally up the ridge between the Edale Valley and the Ashop Valley, linking the fort at Brough with that at Melandra (feature 91.286).

In the medieval period the Edale Valley contained five farms or hamlets rather than a village. These Booths still exist, probably on the same sites, with the possible exception of Barber Booth, although all the buildings have been rebuilt and the present structures date from the 16th century onwards. Two features (53, 254), high on the northern side of the valley, may be boundary banks associated with the booths.

A series of braided hollow ways that leave the Edale Valley directly up its steep sides and, in part at least, have been used as peat cutters' sledways (features 91.20, 91.49, 91.51, 91.151, 91.205, 91.253, 91.279) (Fawcett 1917, Clarke *et al* 1957). Some of these cuts were extensive (features 91.50, 91.327, 91.329 - also see features 91.21, 91.205) and have probably been worked by the Booths (and Hope village in one case) from the medieval period until the 19th century.

At the ridge crest is an 18th century guide post known as Hope Cross (feature 91.284). On another packhorse route, from the Edale Valley westwards to Hayfield, is a second marker stone, Edale Cross (feature 91.393). This cross has a 17th century inscription but may well be of earlier, medieval date. This is sited at the watershed parish boundary, which was also the boundary of two of the wards of the Peak Forest, on a traditional packhorse route. Surviving packhorse bridges include features 91.1, 91.138).

Important standing buildings comprise Tagsnaze Farm (91.64), Dalehead Farm (91.92), Grindslow House (91.134), Carr Bank (91.139), The Old Parsonage (91.140), Lea House (91.142), The Old Nags Head (91.143), Edale Church (91.175), Hollins Farm (91.362), Edale Mill (91.365),

On the southern side of the valley are two to three run-in ventilation shafts with spoil heaps (features 91.202, 91.331, 91.332). These are above the line of a level driven under Rushup Edge, probably sometime between the 1730's and the 1860's, with the aim of finding the Odin lead vein at depth. At the upper end of the valley bottom is a rare example of surviving earthworks of a 1939-45 searchlight battery (feature 72), which includes features associated with three searchlights, a listening device, two machine guns and barracks.

A number of features in Edale are given statutory protection by government legislation either as **Scheduled Ancient Monuments** (SAMs) or **Listed Buildings**. SAMs are features 91.215, 91.333, 91.334, 91.342, 91.393. **Any damage or disturbance to the designated areas of SAMs is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005)**. Scheduling covers the fabric of the archaeological feature itself, and may also extend a little distance beyond the obvious earthworks to create a protected buffer zone.

Listed Buildings are features 91.2, 91.45, 91.64, 91.92, 91.134, 91.138, 91.139, 91.140, 91.141, 91.142, 91.143, 91.144, 91.175, 91.176, 91.177, 91.187, 91.188, 91.190, 91.197, 91.225, 91.284, 91.294, 91.355, 91.362, 91.365. **Alterations to the fabric of listed buildings is illegal without prior approval.**

All of the inbye land is within the **Edale Conservation Area**. This is an area designated as being of architectural and historic importance. It is not just the buildings but the spaces between them, such as trees etc, etc which all contribute to the individual character of a conservation area.

Certain works within the Area require consent from the Authority. The Authority's Development Control Team must be consulted before carrying out any work involving demolition of walls or buildings. With regard to lopping and felling of trees in a conservation area the Authority must be given written notification prior to commencement. Contact the Authority's Tree Conservation Officer for further advice.

Features of Local Importance

All archaeological features of local importance within the surveyed area are of post-medieval date, although some of the settlements, hollow ways and peat cuts have medieval origins. These features are too numerous to list here and the catalogue should be consulted for details of specific sites. The most common type of site is redundant structures related to past farming; including ridge and furrow, old field boundaries, boundary cairns, a cairnfield, sheepfolds, sheepwashes and sheep lees, field barns and other farm buildings. There are tracks and paths which link settlements to fields, quarries and peat cuttings. Associated with these are packhorse bridges and a ford. There are also features associated with a late 19th century railway. Buildings include farmhouses and cottages, a church, chapels, a school, a pub, a mill and a smithy. Other features include an early 20th century shooting range and an iron smelting site in the Grindsbrook valley.

Although many of the archaeological features in the valley, when taken in isolation, may appear to be of only limited interest, when viewed in total as elements of the overall historic landscape they become of greater value. They illustrate continuity in the ways the valley has been used that goes back centuries. They also identify past practices, such as peat cutting, which have now ceased.

Because of the continuity of farming in the valley, above-ground evidence of much earlier activity has largely been destroyed in the areas most intensively used. Different zones can be identified with different survival characteristics. In the valley-bottom land little survives from previous centuries except those field boundaries in use until recently. The finds of Romano-British corn-griding querns near Clough farm and Nether Booth farm, evidence of settlement and arable in the Roman period, highlight something of the archaeological features that have been destroyed by subsequent land-use and the potential for discovering information about these earlier periods in the form of portable artefacts.

The upper parts of the in-bye land, around the valley sides, but below their steepest slopes, are those that have been ploughed least frequently. Here, we find the survival of such features as redundant field boundaries, including grown-out hedges and ruined dry-stone walls, some of which probably have origins in the medieval period. On the steep valley sides and moors above there has been little destruction of sites, but conversely these areas are either too steep or too high to have ever contained many types of archaeological feature. What do survive extensively are hollow ways and tracks, quarries and peat cuttings. Prehistoric features may also survive below the peat, and the finds of artefacts indicate something of the presence of activity.

Topography, Geology and Soils

The Edale Valley is a deep upland valley, the bottom only just over 200m OD, surrounded on all sides by high ridges and the Kinderscout plateau, mostly at between 400 and 600m high. The only low-lying route out of this relatively isolated valley is down-stream along the river Noe, the valley narrowing noticeably as it turns southwards to join the Hope Valley. The main part of the Edale Valley is U-shaped in profile, with very steep upper sides, that gradually become gentler below, with a relatively broad bottom of gently shelving land. This profile is suggestive of a glacially-deepened valley, but in this case this is not the explanation. The steep upper valley sides have outcropping beds of gritstone, mainly of the Shale Grit and Mam Tor beds, with Kinderscout Grit above to the north, while the lower sides are predominantly softer and more easily eroded shales. The shales have been been more susceptible to erosion, so widening the valley but leaving steep sides of harder rocks above.

The lower slopes and valley bottom are covered with head deposits, which produce a poorly-drained heavy soil, the lower part of the valley in particular being naturally waterlogged. As a result, traditionally farming has concentrated on a band of land below the steeper parts of the valley sides and above the wetter land below. The north side of the valley is more favourable to settlement because it is broader while the southern side is often in shadow, reducing the growing capacity for grass and crops (Fawcett 1917).

Much of the upper open moorland above the valley to west and north is covered in blanket bog to a depth of between 2m and 3m. On the north side of the valley there are five large spurs, each with a high shelf at its top. The peat cover on these is very intermittent, with the exception of the westernmost. The next shelf eastwards at least, has had peat extensively removed in medieval and post-medieval times by peat cutting; whether the other three shelves ever had much peat is equivocal. In the case of the easternmost shelf, Nether Moor, there is a prehistoric barrow on its crest with no sign that it is built on thick peat below. This may suggest that any peat that existed in this vicinity was relatively thin and had formed since the barrow was built. At the western end of Nether Moor, and again on the shelf above The Nab (the middle shelf of the five), there are small pools, similar to others on Peat Moor; it is far from clear if these are the result of peat cutting having altered drainage characteristics (as suggested in Clarke *et al* 1957), or whether they are natural features.

There are three large landslips on the southern side of the valley between Mam Nick and Back Tor, with several smaller landslips to the north and west. They are all characterised by precipitous scars at the head of a slump zone, with uneven spreads of displaced material below. Three of the landslips have been dated. That at Mam Nick took place at c. 8000 BP (Before Present - for radiocarbon calibration purposes this is taken to be fixed at 1950), while one at Edale End is more recent at c. 2560-2800 BP; the large slip on the east side of Mam Tor dates to 3600 BP (Doornkamp 1990).

Summary of Archaeological History

Prehistory: Burials and Hillforts

Little can be said of the Edale Valley for the mesolithic and neolithic periods. High on the moors flint tools, and waste material from tool manufacture, are occasionally found eroding from under the peat. These were lost or discarded by early hunter-gatherers who visited these high areas, after the last glaciation and before the advent of peat growth (between c. 10,000 and 4000 BC), camping here seasonally (presumably in summer), probably to hunt game such as deer. Such flints have been found overlooking Edale near the Nab.

More evidence survives from later prehistory in the form of Mam Tor hillfort (feature 91.334), various definite and potential burial barrows (features 91.215, 91.228, 91.271, 91.278, 91.301, 91.328, 91.333, 91.342, 91.343, 91.404), a group of possible clearance cairns (feature 91.301) and a small number of flint and pottery artefacts (250.85, 250.86, 414.6-7, 414.12-17).

Burial barrows date from the later neolithic/early Bronze Age, and will have been built adjacent to or overlooking cultivated or grazed land. All of which occupy high land above the valley except for a probable barrow in the valley bottom (91.228). It seems likely that the light soils of the lower parts of the Crookstone ridge (see feature 91.301), and those on a narrow shelf further west (feature 91.266), were farmed. These are the only locations that occur within the surveyed area that were both low enough and had light sandy soils suitable for prehistoric ards or spades. The valley land below has heavier soils and would probably have been naturally wooded. The extent to which this was exploited prior to the introduction of iron ploughs to till the clay soils is debatable. It is possible that the valley land had been cleared for grazing, but surface evidence for this has been destroyed by subsequent agricultural activity.

The most prominent archaeological feature in the area, and one of the most important sites in the whole of the Peak District, is Mam Tor hillfort (feature 91.334). Impressive boundary earthworks, the large number of building platforms scooped into the sloping interior and the choice of a highly prominent location all attest to the significance attached to this place in later prehistory. This eachoed the social importance of the hilltop in the early Bronze Age, when it was chosen for the location to bury the dead under two burial barrows (features 91.333, 91.342).

The enclosure comprises a large rampart enclosing approximately five hectares of the hilltop within which there are numerous building platforms scooped out of sloping ground. Small-scale excavations in the 1960s (Coombs and Thompson 1979) identified up to three phases of construction in the main bank. Nine platforms were investigated, finding gullies, stakeholes, postholes and pottery on six that suggested they were buildings.

Mam Tor appears to date from the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age, though dating from existing fieldwork is limited and the enclosure may have a longer Iron Age history than is currently known. The use of the hilltop enclosure is still unclear, despite the presence of the ramparts and buildings. It may have been an enclosed settlement, whether occupied all-year or intermittently, or it may have been a focus for communal gatherings for communities living in the surrounding landscape. The earthworks may have been built for defence, an effective deterrent given the small-scale nature of any warfare during the period. However, they would have been more socially important and relevant to those using the enclosure as a physical symbol of community identity. Whatever the inerpretation, Edale would have undoubtedly been part of the lands occupied and used by the people living in or gathering at Mam Tor.

Roman period: Road and Settlement?

The only likely Roman feature in the valley is the line of a military road, which is thought to run diagonally up the ridge between the Edale Valley and the Ashop Valley, linking Navio fort at Brough with that at Melandra. The route is now overlain by medieval and later hollow ways, known as Doctor's Gate (feature 91.286). The presence of Romano-British settlement is demonstrated by the finds of corn-grinding querns in the valley bottom (features 414.9, 414.10) and pottery along Grinds Brook (414.14, 414.16). However, no settlement earthworks have been dated to the Roman period.

Medieval to Post-Medieval periods: Laying down today's landscape

The first documentary record of Edale is the Domesday Book of 1086, which lists Edale as a berewick or outlying farm of the manor of Hope, a royal holding run after the Norman conquest by William Peveril (Morgan 1978). No separate details are given for each berwick, hence no assessment of Edale itself can be made. Given that the Domesday Book was compiled for tax purposes, and that its entries are not a direct reflection of the number of farms on the ground, but only the way they were administered (Roffe 1986), the number of farms in the valley and whether they were occupied permanently or seasonally is not known.

The placename 'Edale' means 'island valley', which has been taken to refer to the settlement at Grindsbrook Booth being between small streams (Cameron 1959). This seems an unlikely explanation, given that the valley traditionally has never had one village but has had dispersed settlement, the five booths. The name is more likely to refer to the isolated nature of the valley as a whole, it being an island of farmed land surrounded by high moorland.

In the Norman period the royal manor of Hope became subsumed within the holdings of William Peveril and the royal forest of the Peak, which in part was administered from Peveril Castle at Castleton. The township of Edale was subsequently a part of the parish of Castleton from the medieval period until 1863, when Edale was given parish status.

The Peak Forest (Kerry 1893, Cox 1905, Shimwell 1974, Anderson and Shimwell 1981, Montgomery and Shimwell 1985) was first formerly organised as a royal hunting forest in the Norman period, although a large portion of it had been part of the royal manor of Hope since Saxon times. In the early 12th century, in the reign of Henry I, Longdendale was added and the Forest was then divided into three districts; Longdendale, Campana and Hopedale; Edale lay within the last. It is documented that the Edale vaccaries or booths were established by King John's second wife in the period 1199-1216. Given the prior inclusion of Edale in the Domesday Book, it may well be that this refers to a formalisation of settlement that was already established or a deliberate re-settlement of the valley.

The Forest laws were relaxed in the mid-13th century and gradually fell out of use, until the Forest had effectively ceased to exist by the second half of the 17th century. Significant encroachment, in the form of buildings and enclosures, by farmers into the Forest's better areas of land had started by the late 13th century. The forest was transferred to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1372. The royal holdings in Edale were granted to freeholders in the reign of Elizabeth I (probably in the last quarter of the 16th century). This effectively removed them from the Forest.

The Edale vaccaries (and presumably the moorlands of the parish, as they are not included in a survey of royal wastes and commons within the Forest, completed in 1674), were granted to freeholders in the reign of Elizabeth (probably in the last quarter of the 16th century). This effectively removed them from the forest. It may be that enclosure within Edale did not start until this date. However, while this may well be true for the valley-side and moorland intakes, enclosure in the valley bottom may have taken place much earlier, initiated to facilitate the pastoral farming that had been carried out throughout the medieval period.

Dating the individual booths cannot be done with certainty. It seems likely that there have been five booths in the valley since at least 1585, as the valley is shown diagramatically on a map of this date as being divided into five (PRO 2552, 2558, 2583). The earliest occurrence of a placename in surviving medieval documents at least shows the place was in existence by this time, this does not mean that it was not founded centuries before. Grindsbrook Booth is first documented in 1342, whereas the other four booths are not noted until the second half of the 16th or early 17th centuries (Cameron 1959). Three out of five of the booths have changed name through time. Nether Booth (a name first documented in the 16th century) is still known also as Lady Booth (and has been since at least the 16th century). In the 16th and 17th centuries it was also known as Tunsted Leighes. Although Cameron suggests Barber Booth and Upper Booth are on different sites to Whitemoorley Booth and Crowdenlee Booth respectively, no evidence has been found to support this suggestion. It is probably significant that the alternate names for Upper and Barber Booths never occur in the same documents as the modern names, suggesting they are alternate names for the same settlements. Upper Booth (as a name first recorded in 1732) has a house known today (and in the late 19th century - Bulmer 1895) as Crowden Lea (although this was called Upper Booth Farm in the 1842 tithe appointment). More importantly it lies adjacent to Crowden Brook. Barber Booth (as a

name first recorded in 1675) has a farm known today as Whitmore Lea Farm (although this was called Barber Booth Farm in the 1842 tithe appointment). It lies just downstream from the confluence of Whitmoor Sitch with the River Noe. In 1842 two farms adjacent to the lower stretch of Whitmore Sitch were known as Upper and Lower Whitmore Clough, suggesting these lie at a possible alternative site for Whitmore Lea Booth about 500m west of Barber Booth.

The boundaries between the medieval booths are not known, but some of them can be suggested from an analysis of farm and upland grazing boundaries as recorded in the 1842 tithe appointment. North of the river Noe these are relatively clear. Those between Nether, Ollerbrook and Grindsbrook Booths follow a prominent spur crest and Grinds Brook respectively. To the west the position is less clear. The division of Peat Moor in two halves (and its continuation northwards to the edge of the parish), separating Grindsbrook and Upper Booth, is probably a boundary of some antiquity (see above). How Barber Booth fits in this schema is equivocal. The moorland grazing and peat cutting rights suggests it should be paired with Upper Booth with no clear division on the moorland between the two. In contrast, the siting of the Booth, and earthwork 91.53, may suggest a valley boundary between the two existed. The boundary between Barber Booth and Grindsbrook Booth is little more than guesswork.

The southern half of the valley is also uncertainly divided. Property ownership at the upper end of the valley in the 19th century suggests Upper Booth farmed as far east as Cartledge/Dalehead Farms and possibly to Whitemoor Sitch. At the eastern end of the Edale Valley the southern side was probably farmed by Nether Booth (the boundary of which may well have been that of the Cavendish holding established by 1808 (and which is probably much earlier, as the family have held land in the valley since at least the early 17th century). The division of the rest of the southern side, between these two extremes, is little more than guesswork. While Barber, Grindsbrook and Ollerbrook Booths may all have had a share of this land, as suggested by through-boundaries to the top of the southern ridgetop, this leaves Barber Booth with significantly less land, compared with the other four Booths in the valley. It is tempting to see this booth, particularly as it may originally have been sited south of the river (see above), as having a lions share of the southern slopes, at the expense of Grindsbrook and possibly Ollerbrook Booths.

It is unknown when the farms sited beyond the booth nuclei, such as Hardenclough, were built. Architecturally the buildings date from the 17th century onwards. However, this is the norm for the Peak District as a whole, irrespective of the history of particular townships, and often reflects rebuilding rather than the foundation dates of such farms. In Edale, it may be that the outlying farms reflect subdivision of the landscape that only started after the royal holdings came into private ownership in the late 16th century. This seems particularly likely on the southern side of the valley which is divided into a series of narrow strips, suggesting purposeful subdivision of areas that may well have been farmed communally prior to their partition. However, the possibility that the division of Edale into five booths was an administrative convenience cannot be discounted; and therefore it is possible that more farms date from the medieval period.

Recorded numbers of sheep in the valley rose between 1692 and 1747, increasing to such high numbers as to suggest noticeable overgrazing of the moorlands by the early 18th century (Shimwell 1974, Montgomery and Shimwell 1985).

Field System

The field pattern and settlements of the Edale Valley were established by the early 19th century. Many of the fields may be substantially earlier than this, possibly with medieval origins (see below).

Between 1839/1847 and 1880 most of the small number of boundary changes were minor layout alterations. Exceptions include the sub-division of a large moorland intake above the west side of Grinds Brook and the reorganisation of a low-lying area between Upper and Barber Booth. There was a slight trend on the south side of the valley for individual boundaries to fall out of use and not be replaced, with the result that intakes became larger (and possibly reverted to rough pasture). The eastern end of the valley changed little between 1808/1813 and 1839/1848. The exceptions are a large part of the steep western side of the Win Hill/Crookstone Ridge which was enclosed for the first time, and the valley-side land between Clough Farm and Carr House, which was converted from three large intakes to ten smaller fields.

A sequence of enclosure on the valley sides can be identified from the horizontal stratigraphy of the field boundaries. Higher areas have walled fields while valley-bottom fields are enclosed with hedges. There is one exception, around Ollerbrook Booth, where walled fields extend to the river. These occur on land belonging to all three Ollerbrook farms (in 1842), and the reason for this localised preference is obscure; the areas may well have been reorganised and walls built for the first time in the 18th or early 19th centuries (see below). A second area between Nether Booth and Carr House gives the illusion of being a similar exception; but this is because the area has relatively steep slopes as the valley contracts here.

The majority of hedges were present by 1839/1848, were planted on a bank and usually comprise a number of shrub and tree species. The few exceptions added after this date were laid as simple unbanked hedges and are made up almost entirely of hawthorn.

In a broad sense the use of walled or hedged boundaries reflects functional necessity. In the areas of upper walled enclosures hedges were presumably impractical in that the altitude was too great for them to grow successfully. Conversely in the valley, suitable stone was not readily available in quantity without bringing it from higher land.

It is at the interface zone between hedged and walled fields where the most can be established about their inter-relationship. A common pattern, and one of great potential significance, is that wherever a chronological relationship can be observed between the two boundary types, hedges are always replaced by walls. This can be best seen above Shaw Wood, where banks and ditches of grown-out hedge boundaries are overlain overlain by dry-stone walls that create fields of different shape. Three phases of enclosure

can be identified. The earliest was defined by hedges and comprised thin irregular fields whose long sides run up the valley-side alongside small streams. The top edge of these enclosures is irregular, all stopping at slightly different points at the base of the steeper upper slope, suggesting each had been laid out individually over time to no overall plan. Extending above these fields at two points there are two large rectangular intakes originally defined by hedge banks. These are overlain (and in one case the earlier intake boundaries were abandoned) by the third phase of fields, defined by dry-stone walls. These walls define large sub-rectangular fields with a common top boundary at the base of the steeper slope.

A second example of boundary changes occurs around Lee House. Here, relatively regularly planned walled fields overlie hedge banks which again define a more irregular set of fields. Two or three phases of field layout can again be postulated on the steep slopes and a valley-side shelf above Orchard and Cartledge Farms. The traditional hedged landscape of small irregular fields around the farms stops at the base of the steep slope. On a shelf above there are hedge banks of several relatively small irregular intakes, probably with larger enclosures above, that had been partly abandoned by 1839. These slopes were partly refurbished with stone walls that defined large enclosures.

It may be that the walls at the interface zone are, on the whole, of a broadly similar date as the walls found at higher altitudes, reflecting a large scale upward expansion of intake, presumably in post-medieval times (and mostly complete by the beginning of the 19th century). The hedged landscape is consistently of earlier origins, most likely laid out in the earlier post-medieval or medieval period. Conversely, the process may have been one that was gradual and piecemeal in character.

Nineteenth Century: the landscape mapped out

The Edale tithe map of 1839 and appointment of 1842, together with those of Hope for 1848 and 1847 respectively, are the earliest maps that cover the whole of the valley. These provide windows in time through which the valley can be examined in some detail. The pattern of buildings, fields and intake was much as it is today by 1839. One interesting change is the amount of land under plough was significantly greater than in recent years, with roughly 20% of the in-bye land being cultivated in 1842/1847. With crop rotatrion plutting different fields under the plough in different years, this suggests that much of the in-bye land will have been ploughed (probably several times) in the 19th century. This explains why much of the valley land is devoid of earlier archaeological features. One survivor is ridge and furrow around Highfield Farm, south of Upper Booth. At least half of the Highfield Farm ridge and furrow pre-dates 1839, as it underlies, or is at odds with, field boundaries already present by this date. Ploughing in a significant proportion of the valley in the late 18th and early 19th centuries may have been confined to the periods 1772-1781 and 1825-1835, as the climate was somewhat warmer and wetter at these times with a resulting better growing seasons (for detailed explanation see Montgomery and Shimwell 1985).

In the 19th century the main crops were oats and roots for winter fodder. By the early 20th century the amount of arable farming had declined significantly, less than a dozen fields in the valley having been ploughed in 1916 (Fawcett 1917). In the 1950s the number of ploughed fields was less than 10% of the in-bye under cultivation (Clarke *et al* 1957). The only time in the 20th century that ploughing has been extensive is in the 1939-45 war when cultivation was enforced by government. In 1917 it was noted that ridge and furrow was visible in many fields in the valley (Fawcett 1917). This may imply that the wartime ploughing has degraded these features so that they are not as obvious as they have been previously.

The tithe maps and appointments provide full information on the owners and occupiers of buildings and land in the 1830s-40s. These allow assessment of what may be described as the 'traditional' holdings that existed before the more radical amalgamations of properties in the second half of the 20th century. Most of the farms had single nucleated blocks of in-bye land around the farm. On the south side of the valley these blocks commonly extend upwards onto the upper rough-grazing slopes. To the north, the situation was similar, except between Upper and Grindsbrook Booths, where much of the moorland had shared ownership, probably reflecting traditional grazing and peat cutting rights that may well have medieval origins. The moorland grazing rites in Edale traditionally use the gate system (Clarke *et al* 1957). Analysis of the different ownerships suggests a strong division between land shared by Upper and Barber Booth to the west, and a second area to the east shared by Grindsbrook and Ollerbrook Booths. Property and tenancy boundaries within the in-bye are also complex in two instances. In Upper Booth much of the land was owned and occupied by the Shirt family and there was complex subdivision of the holding between George and John Shirt. The Duke of Devonshire owned Nether Booth and each of the three farms was allocated between three and four blocks of land.

When comparing the north and south sides of the valleys the main difference in the 1830s/40s is that all five booths occurred to the north, while there were only isolated farms to the south. In total the five booths had 12 farms and 8 smallholdings, while there were a further 11 isolated farms on the north side. On the poorer south side there were only 15 isolated farms. In the valley as a whole the 1839 map shows a further 9 isolated buildings described in the 1842 appointment as cotes, or in one case a hovel. These were more likely field barns that cottages, and no occupiers are given.

The five booths each had a similar number of farms and smallholdings (Table 1). By the 19th century, Grindsbrook Booth had become a focal service point for the valley because of its central position. As well as the larger number of cottages, there was a church, parsonage, school, inn, beer house, and several workshops.

Table 1: The number of dwellings in each of the five booths in 1839/1842 (not including outlying properties).

	Farmhouses	Houses with smallholdings	Cottages
Upper Booth	3	2	1
Barber Booth	2	3	5
Grindsbrook Booth	1	3	17 .
Ollerbrook Booth	3	0	3
Nether Booth	3	0	1

There was a large number of field barns throughout the in-bye. Most holdings had at least one barn if they were not adjacent to farmyard buildings. The few instances with more than one barn in 1839/1842 may suggest that they comprised amalgamated holdings that had previously been separate. The common presence of barns suggests a strong emphasis on cattle, while a large number of sheepfolds (and sheepwashes) on higher ground indicates an equal emphasis on sheep. This dual emphasis has been the case since at least the beginning of the 18th century (Shimwell 1974). In the 19th century the upland pastures were grazed by cattle and sheep, to allow the majority of the valley land to be used as hay meadows. The hay was used to feed the cattle that were stalled in the barns over winter, while the sheep used the lower pastures (Fawcett 1917).

The only major industrial complex in the valley was Edale Mill (feature 365), with associated manager's house and workers' cottages. The mill had been in existence since the late 18th century and was built to produce lace thread. It appears to have replaced a tannery associated with Skinners Hall (feature 363) a short distance further west. There may have been an earlier mill at Nether Booth, comprising a small building presumably for milling corn (see feature 260). The only other small-scale industrial activity in the valley appears to have been quarrying, as four stonemasons are listed in Bagshaw's directory of 1846. Comparison with surnames in the tithe appointment of 1842 suggests they were resident in and around Grindsbrook Booth, thus most probably working the Nether Tor quarries (feature 316).

Roads and Railways

A complex sequence of roads and tracks can be traced from 19th century maps and fieldwork. Through routes, many presumably with medieval or earlier origins (Radley 1963, Dodd and Dodd 1974, Hey 1980), run from the valley over the high ridge to the south to Chapel en le Frith and Castleton, and over high moorland to the west to Hayfield. At the east end of the valley the most used route out was presumably down the valley to Hope. A second route, to Ashop and beyond, climbs to the ridgetop where it crosses one of the major traditional thoroughfares of the region, running from Hope to Glossop, with certainly medieval and probably Roman origins (Wroe 1982).

Within the valley the track and path network is patterned in two ways. On the northern side of the valley the main routes link the five booths. The traditional route may well be

that on the valley side running straight between Nether, Ollerbrook, Grindsbrook and Upper Booths (with a second loop to take in Barber Booth). The road down the wet valley bottom from Barber Booth, via Edale Mill, to Nether Booth, may be a relatively recent addition, perhaps created when the mill was built in the late 18th century, or earlier than this to serve the tannery. On the southern side of the valley the majority of roads run from the Booths to the two main ridgetop passes to Castleton, via Mam Nick and Hollins Cross. These often take diagonal lines up steeper slopes to reduce gradient. All these routes are braided once they are above the in-bye land, but below they leave little or no trace where now disused.

There are also shorter routes which ran directly up the steep valley sides, stopping on the high moors above. These were sled routes, the majority of which run to peat cuts or quarries. Peat sledways probably originated in the medieval period and remained in use until the 19th century when imports of cheap coal were enabled by improved roads and subsequently the railway. Only the route up from Grindsbrook Booth was marked on the 1839 tithe map as 'road to peat pits' suggesting it was still active. The peat cut on Peat Moor, midway between Upper Booth and Grindsbrook Booth, was used by these two settlements and probably Ollerbrook Booth and Barber Booth as well. Further east extensive routes lead to separate probable cuts on Upper Moor and Crookstone Out Moor from Nether Booth and Hope. Possible cuts on Horsehill Tor, above the south-western end of the valley, may have been used by Upper and Barber Booths. Peat cuts on the southern slope of Rushup Edge in Peak Forest parish, south of the Edale Valley, may have been used by Barber Booth. In total, many thousands of tons of peat were cut in the Edale Valley.

North of Ollerbrook Booth new access tracks to peat cuts and quarries, suitable for use by carts, were created, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century. These allowed material to be transported to both Ollerbrook and Nether Booths.

Transport in the valley was changed radically in the 1890s when the Midland railway line was laid, which opened up the valley to the outside world. This lead to its great popularity with walkers from the early decades of this century onwards. Bulmer writing in 1895 stated that 'the absence of facilities for travelling in the district has hitherto made Edale a veritable *terra incognita* except to pedestrians blessed with good lungs and strong limbs'.

<u>**Condition of the Archaeological Heritage**</u>

Condition of Features and Potential Threats

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

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

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

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

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

The general condition and survival of archaeological sites tends to be better as the valley side is climbed and areas of destruction by farming activity of recent centuries decreases. Signs of active destruction of features was virtually absent. This is largely because none of the land inspected in 1993 was under the plough. However, some ploughing has taken place in relatively recent times, as illustrated by a 1950's study that documents which fields were ploughed at that time (Clarke *et al* 1957). The only identified damage is being done by visitors rather than farmers. There is erosion on several footpaths that follow traditional routes (notably sites 91.1, 91.151 and 91.273). Erosion is also present on the Lords Seat barrow (feature 91.215), which is adjacent to a well used footpath; the crest of the mound is being used as a vantage point. Two features on moorland, the Druids Altar barrow (feature 91.217) and a boundary cairn (feature 91.123), have been robbed in recent years to build walkers cairns.

That little active damage was identified does not necessarily mean the archaeology is safe. In a predominantly pastoral area like the Edale Valley, any destruction of archaeological features will take place as one-off events, often comprising the levelling of

earthworks or hollows. Such activity is normally not identifiable by this type of survey in itself, but needs to be supplemented by periodic monitoring once the base-line survey has taken place.

1. The identified archaeological features are potentially under threat of destruction at any time (with the exception of Scheduled Ancient Monuments), particularly from being levelled rather than from such processes as ploughing which happens only rarely. Such activity could happen because the nature and value of the archaeological features is not recognised.

2. For the part of the valley lying within the Dark Peak ESA, the scheme's prescriptions as originally applied do not fully work, as the farm maps have previously not had specialist archaeological survey input. There are many features identified here for the first time. Because the original farm maps did not specify the majority of specific archaeological features on each farm, and because farmers themselves have not regarded many of them as being archaeological features, they have not received the positive protection the prescription demands.

3. While most farm buildings adjacent to farm houses appear to be well cared for, there are a number of remote field barns in particular that are, or are becoming, ruinous. It is difficult if not impossible to ensure their conservation, given the lack of use in the context of current farming practice. While the conservation of all buildings is not possible or even appropriate, ideally at least those under threat of demolition or collapse need a detailed photographic and/or drawn record before they disappear.

4. The overall value of minor archaeological features should not be overlooked, and every effort made to conserve them.

5. Irrespective of land being within an ESA agreement or not, all archaeological features should be preserved wherever possible, particularly if conservation of the features is at no disadvantage or inconvenience to farmers. All too often archaeological features are damaged or destroyed because no one recognised their nature or interest.

6. The majority of field boundaries in the Edale Valley are of some antiquity, present since at least the early 19th century and probably much earlier in a significant number of cases. These should be retained wherever possible. Due to their frequent poor state, active restoration and positive management should be encouraged.

Methods for Safeguarding the Archaeological Heritage

Surface Remains

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

Ploughing and rotovating may sometimes be necessary from a financial point of view, however, fields containing important archaeological features can sometimes be managed as permanent grass and other fields ploughed with equal profit. In some cases, rotovating or direct drilling cause little damage now, because shallow ploughing has taken place several times over the last two centuries. In contrast, deep ploughing may damage intact burials and other deposits. This said, any ploughing will reduce the height of earthworks.

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

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

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

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

Heather Burning When correctly controlled heather burning does minimal damage to archaeological features and does not pose a serious threat to their survival. However, if the burn is fierce and does not travel across the ground quickly enough it begins to burn into

the peat. This can cause serious damage to both visible and buried features and deposits initially through heat and subsequently through erosion of the exposed ground surface. The care that is required for heather burning should be given special attention across the whole of the moors and especially when in the vicinity of known archaeological features. People burning heather should also be made aware of known archaeological features in the area of any proposed burn. Old, woody heather can also mask archaeological features which may lie unrecorded until after the heather has been burnt. We would be grateful if we could be notified of any potential archaeological features revealed after a burn.

Field Boundaries

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

Buildings

A major exception to easy management of the archaeological resource is the care of standing buildings. Once these have become redundant they are expensive to maintain. If alternative uses or sources of repair grant cannot be found, then there is often little choice but to let them decay or to demolish them. In the sad event of this happening, the Peak Park Survey Archaeologists would welcome the opportunity to do further recording, either by taking photographs, or exceptionally, by making measured drawings.

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

Metal Detecting

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

Specialist Advice

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

If there are any specific questions about management or planned development then please seek advice from the National Park Cultural Heritage Team.

If buildings have to be demolished or earthworks levelled, then detailed archaeological recording work should ideally be undertaken. If several months notice is given, then this

allows a considered course of action to be followed through, and work to be carried out with minimal inconvenience and delay to the landowner.

Ideally a holistic approach to management should be adopted that also includes ecological and landscape considerations.

Interpreting the Heritage of Edale and its Surrounding Moorlands

The many archaeological features and the overall historic landscape of Edale offer great opportunities for promoting an understanding of landscape development and cultural heritage to the wider public.

Particular key themes that can be communicated to the public include:

- ✓ The historic development of the valley from prehistory to the modern day.

- ✓ Personal stories of past occupants of Edale.

- ✓ How the current landscape is the result of a long history of land-use.

- ✓ How the Edale landscape has looked very different through the ages.

- ✓ How life in Edale has influenced the surrounding moorland.

- ✓ How organisations work in partnership to manage the historic environment today.

Media that are effective in conveying these themes comprise:

- ✓ Leaflet introducing the historic landscape and archaeology of the area.

- ✓ Popular publication or guide book, similar to that published for the Upper Derwent in 2004.

- ✓ Self-guided walking trails using leaflets available from information centres and the Moorland Centre.

- ✓ Permanent exhibition at the Moorland Centre.

- ✓ On-site display panels at appropriate locations.

- ✓ Historic Edale website component.

- ✓ Education packs for schools.

Interpretation can be presented in dedicated heritage packages and integrated with other key messages and important themes.

<u>**List of Heritage Features**</u>

91 Edale Archaeological Survey

91.1. Braided Hollow Way - Hayfield to Edale Packhorse Route
NGR: 408181 386200

A braided hollow way, that starts to the east at the packhorse bridge and ford at 91.2, where it is met by the main track/road down the valley. Hollow way 91.1 takes several routes up the steep slope at Jacobs Ladder and continues to be somewhat braided above, particularly where the route becomes steeper again. One braid of the route is extensively used today, being a popular footpath, and is suffering from erosion, in parts countered by the National Trust who have laid gritstone paving and steps. This route was originally a packhorse route from the Edale Valley to Hayfield and beyond, probably of medieval origin. Two features on it, Edale Cross (91.393) and the packhorse bridge (91.2), are respectively early 17th century or probably earlier, and 17th century in date.

91.2. Packhorse Bridge/Ford (SMR 5005) (Listed Building 2/64)
NGR: 408833 386151

A particularly narrow packhorse bridge with a single arched span, adjacent to a paved ford. Both are in good order as they have been repaired in recent years. The bridge is of a style that suggests it could be of 17th century date.

91.3. Trackway
NGR: 408674 386107

A braid of hollow way 1 which sweeps much further south than the others, the lower part of which is a walled lane giving access to Edale Head Farm (91.4) and its closes (in existence by 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the village).

91.4. Edale Head Farm (ruined)
NGR: 408770 386015

This ruined building is now roofless and much reduced. It was presumably once of two storeys. The building was a simple rectangular range with three rooms, with a small lean-to at the east. The farm probably pre-dates 1767, as it appears to be shown on Burdett's survey of that date (unless Lee House (91.31) was previously called Edale Head).

91.5. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 408865 386187

This slight bank and ditch appears to be a boundary feature rather than a hollow way. It does not appear on maps of 1839 and 1880 and thus may be part of the original intake layout, which in this case was disused by 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.6. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 409011 386211

A series of narrow hollow ways, not much more than sunken paths, that braid up a steep valley-side spur. The upward destination is uncertain. There are possible peat cuts (91.8), or alternatively it gave access to the upper moor for shepherding stock. At the bottom of the slope it turns sharp eastwards, heading towards Lee House (91.31) and Upper Booth rather than Edale Head; in the mid 19th century at least (1842 tithe appointment) the latter farmed no land on this side of the river. The tracks are overlain by intake walls (present by 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley), suggesting the route was disused by the time the fields were laid out; it may have been replaced by terraced path 91.9.

91.7. Sheepfold and Lee
NGR: 409106 386254

A ruined sheepfold which comprises four abutting sub-rectangular compartments, one of which is probably an addition, all built on the moorside of the top wall of the valley-side intake. No access through the top wall exists today, but this may have been masked, as the wall has been rebuilt in recent years. This said, the fold appears to truly overlie and thus post-date the hollow way that runs up the ridge here (feature 91.6). The fold was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. It was probably built as a gathering point for stock on the moor above to the north.

On the downslope side of the top wall, joining at right angles, is a short ruined wall which turns to the south-east half way along its length. It appears to be a sheep lee rather than an unfinished field or plantation wall. It again was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.8. Possible Peat Cut
NGR: 409307 386333

At the uphill point where hollow way 91.9 disappears, on the open moor, a roughly rectangular area can be seen on aerial photographs as a grass/bracken area surrounded by heather on three sides. This may be a small peat cut - not inspected. It is approached by tracks 91.6 and 91.9, perhaps suggesting it was dug by the occupiers of Lee House (91.31).

91.9. Terraced Path
NGR: 409431 385979
A terraced path that zig-zags up the steep valley-side. Although some field walls run uninterrupted across it without gates, this may be due to rebuilding, and the general impression is that its course fits with the walled landscape rather than pre-dating it. It runs from Lee House (91.31) to the possible peat cuts above (91.8).

91.10. Two Sheepfolds/Possible Sheepwash
NGR: 409204 385801 & 409146 385837

There are two ruined folds adjacent to the stream. The upstream one is a simple rectangular one with two compartments, built on the other side of a drystone wall from the stream. This suggests it was built as a gathering point for stock in the intake fields to the north-west. The fold was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

The downstream fold comprises a semi-circular wall, either open-to or truncated by the stream. It is not clear if it was a fold or a sheepwash. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. It is not clear if it was built in relation to the large intake enclosure to the south-west, or whether it pre-dates the enclosure of this upper part of the valley.

91.11. Circular Drywalled Structure
NGR: 408327 385880

A small circular drywalled structure, now ruined, with a possible entrance on the downslope side to the east. The opposite side of the structure lies close to a ruined drystone wall. The interpretation of the feature is uncertain. It looks much like a ruined shooting butt, circular examples of which are found occasionally in the region (also see site 91.111). However, no further examples were found (but the area was inspected in thick fog) and in the Peak District shooting butts are usually found with several together in lines; no alternate explanations are apparent.

91.12. Sheepfold
NGR: 408960 385408

A ruined rectangular fold with two compartments, built against the downslope side of a large intake enclosure wall. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock in the large intake field below to the north-east; if so, then it is presumably of a different date (or possibly function) to the fold at 91.17 within the same enclosure.

91.13. Cairnfield
NGR: 409100 385256

At the base of the steepest part of the valley-side is a cairnfield on and below a shelf of steep to moderately-sloping land. It comprises at least 36 small irregular cairns of surface-gathered stone, in an area where as a result of clearance, the quality of pasture is noticeably improved, the grass being a richer colour. The cairns are adjacent to a gully running down the slope, which may be a hollow way but is more likely to be natural. Although cairnfields in the Peak District are usually of prehistoric date (Barnatt 1986), this is unlikely to be the case here. The prehistoric examples are all on relatively flat land with light sandy soils suitable for arable cultivation by spade or ard. This is not so with

site 91.13 where the land is rocky and sloping. Also the cairns here have little soil in the interstices between the stones, while the prehistoric examples usually do. This suggests the cairns at 91.13 are more recent features. Why anyone would want to invest the labour to clear this poor piece of land in the medieval, or more probably the post-medieval period, is obscure. The suggestion that they were piles of walling stone that were surplus to requirements and thus never removed (R. Cooper pers. comm.) seems a somewhat unlikely one, as some are well downslope of the only nearby wall and there are equally good stone sources closer to hand.

91.14. Shooting Cabin (ruined)
NGR: 408972 384913

The ruined lower walls of a small stone shed remain. This shooting cabin is marked on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to a mile map of 1880, but not the tithe map of 1839, which suggests it was built between these two dates.

91.15. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 409360 385596

A low field bank with upslope ditch, defining the edge of a narrow area of relatively-flat valley-bottom land with ridge and furrow (site 91.16). The boundary pre-dates a drystone wall which cross-cuts it and which has been in existence since at least 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley that shows field boundaries. Thus feature 91.15 is probably of medieval or earlier post-medieval date, being the top end of a field system that had been superseded by the early 19th century.

91.16. Ridge and Furrow
NGR: 409433 385588

A small area of narrow ridge and furrow on the strip of flat land next to the river. It is unclear if this area was ploughed when boundary 91.15 was in use, or subsequent to the later drystone wall being built.

91.17. Sheepfold
NGR: 409381 385441

A ruined rectangular fold, with one compartment, abutted to the upslope side of a drystone wall. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock in the large intake enclosure above to the west; if so, then it is presumably of a different date (or possibly function) to the fold at 91.12 within the same enclosure.

91.18. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch/Gully/Lynchet
NGR: 409582 385322

In this area there are several redundant boundary features and possible boundary features that pre-date the present field layout. A low bank with upslope ditch protrudes above the upslope wall of an improved field. A gully further south-east, fed by a small stream at the upslope end, may also be a redundant boundary feature. A second gully in the south-western corner of the field below is either a boundary ditch, extending the line of a hedge bank and ditch further west, or is a natural stream course. East of this gully is a lynchet running down the field, which represents a straightened edge to wet ground further east; it is not clear if this was ever a field boundary, whether it was created in conjunction with the present field layout, or whether it is part of the earlier layout noted here. The present field layout had been established by 1839, the date of the earliest map of the valley that shows field boundaries. Some or all of the features described here are probably of medieval or earlier post-medieval date, being remnants of a field layout which had largely been superseded by the early 19th century.

91.19. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 409434 384671

Low banks at the upslope limit of enclosure, follow immediately above the course of ruined drystone walls that define two large, upper valley-side intakes. The presence of these features could suggest the intakes are of some age, probably of medieval or earlier post-medieval date, that have subsequently been redefined by the building of walls. It is likely this had happened by 1839, the date of the earliest map of the valley that shows field boundaries, by which time the present field pattern had been established. Against this interpretation, is that the top wall (and bank 91.19) cuts access to peat cuts (see 91.20, 91.21).

91.20. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 409482 384706

A deep, well used, hollow way which starts at the base of the steep valley-side at Orchard Farm and runs to the moorland top. As it approaches the top it becomes extensively graded, with tracks running to a variety of points. This arrangement suggests that the peat erosion scars here are peat cuts (91.21) reached by the hollow way braids. The hollow way was still in use when the valley-side intakes were laid out (by 1839, the date of the earliest map of the valley) as boundaries were designed to respect the route. Only the top wall of the intakes appears to post-date the peat cutting (to the south at least); this may be a later addition.

91.21. Possible Peat Cuts
NGR: 409450 384768
A series of irregular scars at and near the edge of the thick blanket peat, that may be peat cuts rather than natural features. The edge of the blanket bog is usually more coherent

along this part of the Edale Valley top. If the features are peat cuts, this would explain the presence of hollow ways 91.20 and 91.62, which stop at or near them. If they are peat cuts, it is not clear if they were dug purely by Tagsnaze (91.64) and Orchard Farms (91.76), or whether they were used by much or all of Barber Booth (formerly Whitmoorley Booth - see site 91.50)

91.22. Sheepfold
NGR: 409491 384762

A ruined rectangular fold, with two compartments, built on the moorside of the top wall of the valley-side intake at the junction of two enclosures. It does not appear on the 1839 tithe map but had been built by 1880. It was presumably built as a gathering point for stock on the moorland above to the west.

91.23. Possible Stone Structure
NGR: 409200 384959

On the downslope side of a ruined drystone wall is a semi-circular heap of rubble that may be a collapsed structure, possibly similar to site 91.11 or a stone shed, but which alternatively (and more probably?) it is a fortuitous area of wall collapse.

91.24. Peat Cut
NGR: 409755 386144

Two sub-rectangular pits cut into the blanket peat are the remains of peat-cutting for fuel. They are relatively small compared to the large areas of removed peat seen elsewhere on the moors, such as at Upper Moor, Crookstone Out Moor and Ashop Moor. The cuts are approached from Upper Booth in Edale by a trackway (feature 81/b feature 91.26). The traditional peat cuts of Upper Booth were on Peat Moor (site 91.50), suggesting that the cuts at 91.24 are late in date (as at site 91.320), probably dug in the 19th century; an interpretation supported by their clear definition.

The 1842 tithe appointment shows that this land was farmed by Shore Ground Farm at Upper Booth (91.42). The sharp definition of the cuts suggests that they may be relatively late in date, possibly 19th century. They are separate from Upper Booth's traditional turbary ground, Peat Moor, which was first documented in 1699 and lies just outside the survey area (Cameron 1959).

They can be identified as two sunken sub-rectangular areas, with coarse grass, surrounded by heather-covered blanket peat.

91.25. Sheepfold
NGR: 409758 386092

A ruined sub-rectangular fold with two compartments on the moorside of the top wall of the valley-side intake. This is entered by a pillar stile to the east. A foot gate through the

top wall leads to a small triangular compartment on the downslope side. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from the moor to the north.

91.26. Terraced Path
NGR: 409980 386181

A narrow terraced path which zig-zags down the steep valley-side. It runs from peat cut 24 towards Upper Booth and may well be 19th century in date (see 91.24).

91.27. Shooting Cabin (site of)
NGR: 409884 386347

The site of this shooting cabin, presumably wooden, is marked by a small terraced-platform on the steep slope approached by path 91.28.

91.28. Terraced Path
NGR: 409923 386312

A narrow terraced path, that gave access to shooting cabin 91.27, which probably branched from path 91.26.

91.29. Sheepfold/Possible Sheepwash
NGR: 410064 386497

A ruined oval fold on moorland, in the valley bottom on the east side of Crowden Brook. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from moorland to the north-east and possibly north-west. It is not known if it was simply a gathering fold, or whether it was also used in conjunction with washing sheep in the brook.

91.30. Fieldbarn (ruined)
NGR: 409785 385676

This building has been almost removed, with only low sections of walls remaining to west and north. It comprised a large rectangular building with yards to west and east, the western one with the remains of 4 stack-stool pillars in a 2-stone by 3-stone grid. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.31. Lee House Farm
NGR: 409647 385541

The main building is a two-storey range comprising an outbuilding to the west and dwelling to east; attached to the east is a larger two-storey house. Most of this group of buildings was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that

shows farm buildings, although part or more probably all of the larger house appears to have been added subsequently (by 1880). A building on the opposite side on the lane to the house, shown on the 1839 map, has now gone. To the west of the main range a two-storey outbuilding on the same side of the lane as the house has been built since 1839, while a one-storey one opposite was already present at this date.

91.32. Fieldbarn
NGR: 409607 385491

A fieldbarn with a second storey in the roofspace, with a one storey lean-to at the northern end. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.33. Stone Shed (ruined)
NGR: 409770 385514

The ruins of a small rectangular stone shed. This was built after 1839.

91.34. The Gate Fieldbarn
NGR: 410059 385498

A two-storey fieldbarn with the ruins of a yard on the eastern side. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The yard was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.35. Fieldbarn
NGR: 410199 385692

A two-storey fieldbarn with the site of a yard on the northern side. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The yard was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.36. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410145 385767

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839) indicates boundary 91.36 was disused by this date

91.37. Fieldbarn (ruined)
NGR: 409930 385267

A badly ruined fieldbarn. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.38. Sheepfold or Stone Shed
NGR: 409902 385123

A ruined small rectangular fold or ruined shed, built in the bottom north-west corner of a field between 1839 and 1880.

91.39. Ridge and Furrow
NGR: 410086 385212

Narrow ridge and furrow in three adjacent fields, all three of which were laid out by 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.40. The Cote Farm (site of)
NGR: 410266 385268

Maps of 1839 and 1880 show a building at the south end of Upper Booth, on the other side of the lane from the surviving buildings. The 1842 tithe appointment names it as the Cote Farm.

91.41. Highfield Farm
NGR: 410166 385031

This comprises a two-storey house with a two-storey barn to the north-west. The barn was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. It has a date stone inscribed 'I S 1819' (possibly one of the Shirt family who held much land in the vicinity, but not this land, in 1842).

The house was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.42. Upper Booth Farm (Shore Ground Farm)
NGR: 410283 385317

A complex group of buildings. The house lies at the northern end and comprises a large two-storey building. There is a one-storey outbuilding immediately to the west. These buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The house has a date stone on southern side, inscribed: 'R C 1830'

In 1842 the farm was occupied by William Carrington, presumably a relative with the same surname as the person whose initials were inscribed 12 years earlier.

The other buildings lie round a courtyard. The northern half of the western range is a two-storey outbuilding, while the other half is of one-storey. A central one-storey section of this range was added after 1880, while the other two parts of the range were present by 1839. The eastern range comprises a two storey outbuilding present by 1839. Maps of 1839 and 1880 show this range once extended further south than it does today. This demolished building was a part of the 19th century Upper Booth Farm (site 91.45). A

cottage and a further outbuilding belonging to this farm occupied the northern side of the courtyard (on maps of 1839/1880); these have also been demolished. The southern side of the courtyard is occupied by a cottage, once a farmhouse (feature 91.46). There is a one-storey outbuilding within the courtyard which was present by 1839.

91.43. Fieldbarn
NGR: 410329 385444
A two-storey fieldbarn. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date it was part of the small farm whose dwelling lay immediately to the south (feature 91.44).

91.44. House
NGR: 410308 385370

A large two-storey house with small two-storey outbuilding behind. these buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.45. Crowden Lea (Upper Booth House) (Listed Building 3/65)
NGR: 410312 385307

A large two-storey house, once a farmhouse, the outbuildings of which have been demolished (see site 91.42). The house was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.46. Cottage (Cote Fields Farm)
NGR: 410277 385291

A two-storey cottage, in 1842 the house for Cote Fields Farm. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.47. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410324 385586

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary which was present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, but which had gone by 1880.

91.48. Sheepfold
NGR: 410417 385960

A rectangular fold, with two compartments, built on the moorside of the top wall of the valley-side intake, at the junction of two enclosures. Three footgates give access, running adjacent to the top wall. It was already present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from moorland above to the north-east.

91.49. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 410839 385970

A heavily-used route from Upper Booth up a valley-side spur to peat cuts (91.50) on the moor above. The valley route through fields comprises a single track, visible as a raised causeway on flatter land (in part overlain by a wall), which as it changes direction at the base of steeper land becomes a hollow way that is up to c. 2m deep. Immediately after leaving the fields, passing into steep upper valley-side intake, it braids extensively. Towards the top, two main branches develop, that running eastwards is described under 91.51. The northern branch continues onto open moor, where it spreads out to different parts of the peat cutting area. The earliest braids running down the valley-side take a relatively direct and steep route, suggesting they were used to sled peat down to the valley. A later route zig-zags down the slope and may have been used by carts. This route is shown on the 1839 tithe map and labelled 'old road to peat pits'. By 1880 the route was abandoned and does not appear on Ordnance Survey maps from this date onwards. It probably has medieval origins, and parts of it were certainly in use before the valley-side intake was laid out, as illustrated by branch 91.51 which is overlain by a wall.

91.50. Peat Cuts
NGR: 410986 386396

This area, known locally as Peat Moor and named as such on the 1839 tithe map, has extensive but poorly-defined peat cuts. Peat Moor was first documented in 1699 (Cameron 1959), but probably has medieval origins, being the place with traditional rights of turbary for at least two of the booths (see below). The main surface evidence for peat cutting is a raised, NNW/SSE ridge of peat, over 1m high and 200m long, which runs along the centre of the moor. Individual large cuts can be identified dug into its edges to either side. With this exception, the main characteristic of much of Peat Moor is its lack of peat; the only large area of intact blanket bog lies on higher land further to the north-west. Much of these peat-free areas are covered by extensively braided hollow ways which enter the moor from south-west (91.49, 91.51) and south-east (91.151). These stop at various distances from the present central ridge of peat, suggesting they ran to peat cuts of various ages, that gradually extended through time towards the centre of the moor. Thus, much of the moor was worked out, in one of the largest peat cuts as yet identified in the Peak District. Many thousands of tons of peat have probably been removed, probably over a period that lasted for as long as a thousand years. The presence of a spinal ridge of peat is explained by the 1839 tithe map and 1842 tithe appointment. These show that it corresponds with a major grazing-rights/property boundary, probably of medieval origin, between farmers based at Grindsbrook Booth and probably Ollerbrook Booth (specifically Hollins Farm by 1842) to the east, and Upper Booth and Barber Booth to the west. That the narrow peat ridge was at such an important boundary led to peat never being cut here. Occupants of both Grindsbrook Booth and Ollerbrook Booth would have used hollow way 91.151 and this is marked on the 1839 map as 'the road to peat pits'. The most sensible route from Barber Booth is probably through Upper Booth (91.49, 91.51), because of prohibitively steep slopes along a direct route. A subdivision of the western side of the moor in 1839/1842 may explain why the

approaching hollow ways split in two (91.49, 91.51); both of these areas were farmed by farmers from Upper Booth and Barber Booth. The latest version of route 91.49 is marked on the 1839 map as 'old road to peat pits'. As there is no 'new road' this suggests the cuttings were, or were becoming, disused by this date.

91.51. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 410924 385922

A branch of the Upper Booth peat-cut route (91.49), which runs to the southern end of the Peat Moor. This area is devoid of peat and may have been worked out relatively early. Branch 91.51 also fell out of use at an early date, as it is overlain by a valley-side intake wall and cut by the wall builders pits dug at the time of its construction. The 1842 tithe appointment illustrates the south-west part of Peat Moor had different grazing rights to the rest of the Upper and Barber Booth holding. This either implies grazing was reorganised one the peat was gone, or that there were subtleties in who cut peat where that are not now understood.

91.52. Ruined Wall/Probable Sheep Lee
NGR: 410922 385875

A short stretch of ruined wall which is either an unfinished remnant of an enclosure wall, or more probably a sheep lee. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1880 but not the earlier 1839 tithe map.

91.53. Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 410990 385802

A low bank, with ditch to the eastern side, running up the steep hillside. On the upper slope there is a later drystone wall to the east of an ephemeral ditch with clear bank beyond. Lower down, the wall kinks westwards and runs along the presumed course of the bank, with a ditch to the east. This boundary may be of some importance. It was a main property division at the time of 1842 tithe appointment. It may have medieval origins, as the boundary between Upper and Barber Booths.

91.54. Ruined Field Boundary Wall
NGR: 410637 385813

A short ruined wall, which appears on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was ruined by this date. It crosses some of the braids of hollow way 91.49, but not others, indicating the route was still in use when the wall was built.

91.55. Cottage (ruined)
NGR: 410633 385651

The footings and lower walls of a small, one-roomed, stone building. This building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. It was noted at this date as being a cote, but no occupier was given.

91.56. Field Boundary Lynchet/Bank
NGR: 410712 385614

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which appears on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was ruined by this date. Running up the steep slope above the lynchet is a low bank and slight ditch, which appears to turn eastwards but then cannot be traced This boundary is not shown on maps from 1839 onwards and presumably is earlier.

91.57. Fieldbarn (ruined)
NGR: 410788 385495

The walls of a one, or a one and a half, storey fieldbarn. The openings have large sub-triangular lintels that may of relatively early date. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.58. Fieldbarn (ruined)
NGR: 410891 385291

A ruined two-storey fieldbarn, with a one-storey lean-to at the western end and yard to the south. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The yard was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.59. Cottage (site of)
NGR: 410521 385182

The site of a rectangular building, demolished some time after 1880. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows minor buildings. In 1842 it was noted as a cote, but no occupier was given.

91.60. Terraced Path
NGR: 410594 385705

A short stretch of terraced path running up the lower part of the steep valley-side. This is probably an access route to the valley-side intake fields above. The 1842 tithe appointment supports this interpretation, as this route links the two main areas farmed by Cote Fields Farm.

91.61. Boundary Bank and Ditch or Hollow Way
NGR: 410773 385733

A slight bank and upslope ditch that may be at the site of a field boundary. This does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839) indicates such a boundary would have been disused by this date. An alternative explanation is that this feature is a narrow track running up the steep hillside, similar to that at 91.60. This would explain the mismatch with the enclosure layout, there being no other indication of an earlier set of fields on this slope. Against this, the earthwork is morphologically more like a boundary feature than a track.

91.62. Hollow Way
NGR: 409839 384778

A hollow way that zig-zags up the steep valley-side, from above Tagsnaze Farm (91.64), to the possible peat cuts (91.21) at the edge of the moor above. In its lower part it is respected by intake walls, but as with hollow way 91.20, it is overlain by an upper intake wall.

91.63. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 409977 384969

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary adjacent to, but on a slightly different alignment to, a drystone wall. This suggests that prior to 1839, the date of the earliest map of the valley, the boundary was straightened, presumably at the time a hedge was replaced by a wall.

91.64. Tagsnaze Farm (Listed Building 6/63)
NGR: 410072 384932

A dilapidated and disused, L-shaped house of two storeys, with an attached two-storey field barn to the east and a one-storey lean-to along the northern side. The house has mullioned windows of 18th century type flanking the southern door, and late 17th century mullioned windows at the rear. The farm is shown on Burdett's 1767 map of Derbyshire. The barn was present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.65. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch/Possible Platform
NGR: 410029 384858

A bank and upslope ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 65 was disused by this date. Above the feature at its north-eastern end is a rectangular platform defined by a

slight negative lynchet upslope. This may be the site of a building, demolition again pre-dating 1839.

91.66. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 409973 384787

A bank and upslope ditch at the site of a field boundary adjacent to, but on a slightly different alignment to, a drystone wall. This suggests that prior to 1839, the date of the earliest map of the valley, the boundary was straightened, presumably at the time a hedge on the bank was replaced by a wall.

91.67. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch/Lynchet
NGR: 410042 384697

A Y-shaped arrangement of redundant field boundaries, defined in two cases by a bank and upslope ditch, and in the third by a lynchet. The northern two arms appear on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting the hedges were abandoned by this date. The southern arm does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards suggesting this boundary was abandoned earlier than the other two.

91.68. Rectangular Embanked Structure/Possible Building
NGR: 410047 384648

A rectangular structure of unknown function, defined by continuous low banks on all sides, and levelled by being built up on the downslope side. It measures c. 7.5x11.5m internally and abuts a redundant field bank and ditch on the western side. It is marked on the 1839 tithe map, possibly as a building, but was out of use by 1880, as it is not shown on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of this date.

91.69. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 410163 384636

A short stretch of bank at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839) indicates boundary 69 was disused by this date

91.70. Ridge and Furrow
NGR: 410210 384903

Narrow ridge and furrow is found in several fields round Tagsnaze Farm (64). To the south-east of the farm, the ridge and furrow runs under a wall which was already built in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. To the east, the ridge and furrow runs parallel to lynchet 397, a boundary that had gone by 1839. Both these relationships indicate the last ploughing in these cases at least pre-dates 1839.

91.71. Ridge and Furrow
NGR: 410464 384745

Three adjacent fields have narrow ridge and furrow, overlain by the searchlight battery earthworks (72).

91.72. Searchlight Battery Earthworks
NGR: 410576 384786

A complex series of well-preserved earthworks which are the remains of a 1939-45 searchlight battery; the only one as yet recorded in the Peak National Park. The features are as follows:

a: A searchlight site comprising two penannular earthen banks, like all the banks on site originally built of sandbags (R. Cooper pers. comm.), with an entrance to the ENE. The outer bank is the highest, is 2-3m wide, and has an external diameter of 14.5m. The entrance through it is 1.2m wide. The inner bank is a low, flat-topped feature which is 2.0-2.5m wide and has an internal diameter of 3.0-3.5m. The entrance through this is 1.7m wide. The central area is flat.

b: A searchlight site comprising two penannular earthen banks, with a 1.6m wide entrance to the ESE, with a short outer bank protecting the entrance to the outside. The outer bank is the highest, is 3.0m wide, and has an external diameter of 16.0m. The inner bank is a low feature which is only 1.25m wide and has an internal diameter of 5.0m. The central area is flat.

c: A searchlight site which has been largely removed, with only a short arc of what was presumably an outer bank, surviving unploughed to the north next to the field boundary. It has an outer diameter of c 15m.

d: A circular hollow of uncertain function, perhaps a quarry for sandbag material. It has an outer diameter of 7.5m, with a slightly-raised boggy area at the centre.

e: A rectangular platform built of bricks. The site of a building measuring 5x8m in plan.

f: The listening apparatus site. This comprises a circular bank which has an external diameter of 17.0m and is 3.5m wide and 0.8m high. To the ENE is a narrow entrance where the bank kinks outwards, and then runs across the line of the entrance, to give added protection. There is a simple, 0.5m wide, break in the bank to the SE. At the centre of the flat interior is a low brick wall defining a 1.1x1.3m rectangular structure. This supported the listening apparatus, which resembled a giant gramophone trumpet (R. Cooper pers. comm.).

g: Machine gun site. This comprises a semi-circular arc of bank with an external diameter of 6.0m, with the other half of the feature being damaged and now only present as a slight mound.

h: Machine gun site. A 7.0m diameter mound with a slight hollow at the centre. At the east side is a bank-like extension to the mound which is c. 5.0m long.

i: A terraced building platform which measures c. 4.5x4.5m.

j: A terraced building platform which measures c. 6.5x4.5m.

k: A terraced building platform which measures c. 6.5x5.5m.

l: A terraced building platform which measures c. 12.0x6.0m.

m: A terraced building platform which measures c. 6.0x6.0m.

n: A terraced building platform which measures c. 12.0x6.0m.

o: A terraced building platform which measures c. 12.0x6.0m.

p: A terraced building platform which measures c. 5.5x4.0m.

91.73. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410891 384961

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 73 was disused by this date.

91.74. Spoil Heaps/Probable Site of Limekiln
NGR: 410807 384780

Two large spoil tips to either side of the road, each 3-5m high, that derive from the construction of the railway line (feature 91.195) in the 1890's. The 1839 tithe map names this field as 'Kiln Piece', suggesting there was once a limekiln here.

91.75. Fieldbarn
NGR: 410229 384499

A two storey field barn. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.76. Orchard Farm
NGR: 410101 384608

The main building is of two-storeys, with house at the western end and outbuildings to the east. There are also two small outbuildings, a one and a half-storey one with upper floor in the roofspace to the south-west, and a one-storey one to the south. All three buildings were present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.77. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 410036 384399

Two short stretches of bank with upslope ditch, at the site of a field boundary, which do not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839) indicates boundary 91.77 was disused by this date.

91.78. Field Boundary Banks and Ditches/Lynchet
NGR: 409759 384468

A series of redundant boundaries on the valley side which were disused by 1880. Those on the valley-side shelf WSW of Orchard Farm are shown on the 1839 tithe map. That further north crossing a steep gully may have been disused by 1839. A ruined and probably unfinished wall further to the south-west may date from between 1839 and 1880. Taking these features together with the walls on this slope, their character and layout indicates the area was divided into a series of relatively small fields in the early 19th century (and before?), which were falling into disuse later in the century, the area reverting to moorland intake.

91.79. Sheepfold
NGR: 409576 384435

A single compartment fold built in the bottom corner of a valley-side intake, with an entrance gap to the north. Maps show that it was built between 1839 and 1880, and it was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from the intake above to the north-west.

91.80. Commemorative Monument
NGR: 409265 384304

A high, drywalled, beehive-shaped cairn with a commemorative plaque set in one side, which reads:
<div align="center">
Edale

Kinder   Rushop Edge

Erected by the National Trust in memory of John Charles Gilligan by his family.

'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help'. Ps 121.
</div>

91.81. Cartledge Farm (site of)
NGR: 410043 384273

This farm was present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings, and is again shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880; it has now been demolished. In 1880 it comprised a main east/west building with two smaller ones close by on the southern side.

91.82. Railway Shaft and Spoil Heap
NGR: 410142.88   384336

A large spoil heap, with a ventilation shaft at the western end for the 1890's Cowburn Tunnel below. The shaft has a small 20th century concrete building over it, with ventilation grills.

91.83. Railway Shaft and Spoil Heap
NGR: 410368 384452

A relatively small but high spoil heap, with a run in shaft hollow to the south-west. This shaft is sited immediately south-west of the Cowburn Tunnel entrance. This suggests that the tunnel was originally planned to be longer, but that it was converted to a deep open cutting, perhaps because of the instability of the shale beds here.

91.84. Door Clough (Lower Whitmore Clough, Lower Clough)
NGR: 410836 384633

A two-storey house, with associated fieldbarn on the other side of the stream (feature 91.85). Both buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows minor buildings.

91.85. Fieldbarn
NGR: 410821 384594

A one and a half-storey fieldbarn with upper floor in the roofspace (see site 91.84).

91.86. Upper Clough (Upper Whitmore Clough) (ruined)
NGR: 410661 384512

A ruined two-storey house, with detached privy to the east. The house was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows minor buildings.

91.87. Building (ruined)
NGR: 410522 384442

A small ruined building of one- or one and a half-storeys. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date it was noted as a 'hovel', but no occupier is given.

91.88. Tracks
NGR: 410834 384538

A series of access tracks along the side of Whitemore Sitch, giving access to various dwellings here (91.85-87). That by Upper Whitmoor Clough (86) is part of an access route shown on the 1839 map, while that running on higher land to the south is a recently abandoned route that was created between 1839 and 1880. The track by building 91.87 is not shown on any maps and is either just for field access, or is part of a pre-1839 route through to Dalehead Farm.

91.89. Fieldbarn
NGR: 410361 384079

A large field barn, the inside now open to the roof. The northern part of the building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The southern part appears to have been added between 1839 and 1880.

91.90. Trackway
NGR: 410265 384153

A track from Dalehead Farm (91.92) to Chapel Gate (91.91), that was part of the route (largely now not traceable) from Upper Booth linking several farms with 'roads' out of the valley, going to Chapel en le Frith and Castleton. Feature 90 is most obvious around building 89, as hollow ways, and east of this as a slight terrace following the downslope side of the top field wall. This braid pre-dates the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley. From 1839 onwards the route followed the topside of the wall. The route as a whole has fallen out of use this century.

91.91. Chapel Gate
NGR: 410204 383601

A disused road which runs from Barber Booth (and the other booths beyond) to Chapel en le Frith. Where it leaves the present road, south of Barber Booth, it comprises a relatively deep hollow way at one point, while it is a broad terraced track as it runs diagonally up the steep valley-side. This is a route that may have medieval origins and which has only fallen out of use this century. There are braided alternative routes on higher ground (see 113).

91.92. Dalehead Farm (Listed Building 6/62)
NGR: 410122 384253

There are two main buildings. That to the west, of two-storeys, contains the house at its
western end, while the eastern end is an outbuilding with a one-storey lean-to at the end.
The house has several mullioned windows of late 17th century type. The eastern building
comprises two adjoined barns. The farm is shown on Burdett's map of 1767 as Dale End.
Both ranges were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley
that shows farm buildings. However, the eastern barn, and probably the one-storey
easternmost end of the house range, were added between 1839 and 1880.

91.93. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410165 384141

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839
onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with
the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 93 was disused by this date.

91.94. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410021 384155

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839
onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 94
was disused by this date.

91.95. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 409630 384016

A hollow way which runs from Dalehead Farm up the steep valley-side, braiding and
heading to various points towards the top, and fading as gentler land is reached. The way
it splits suggests it ran to peat cuts, but no obvious traces of these survive. No other
function is apparent.

91.96. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 409812 384118

A short stretch of bank with upslope ditch, probably at the site of a field boundary, which
does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the
valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary
36 was disused by this date. It aligns with feature 107 and the two may be associated.

91.97. Gully
NGR: 409408 384069

A wide gully cut through deep blanket bog. Although this may have been enlarged by
water erosion, its position and straightness suggests it has man-made origins. If so, then

the most likely explanation is as a moorland intake boundary, dug in combination with features 91.98 and 91.100 (see this). No boundary at this position is marked on maps from 1839 onwards.

91.98 Possible Boundary
NGR: 409336 384012

A north-westward continuation of feature 100, running for several hundred metres before joining the parish boundary, can be traced on aerial photographs as a narrow dark line across the blanket bog. This has not been inspected on the ground and it is unclear if it is a boundary feature or a path.

91.99. Sheepfold
NGR: 409397 383891

A ruined rectangular fold, with a single compartment, built at one end of a moorland intake wall. It appears to have been built between 1839 and 1880, as it was not shown on the tithe map of the former date, but is on the Ordnance Survey map of the latter date (unless it was ruined by 1839 and thus not marked on this map). It was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from the moorland intake to the south-east.

91.100. Boundary Gully
NGR: 409476 383745

A wide gully cut through deep blanket bog, linked with others at 101 and 104. Although this may have been enlarged by water erosion, its position and straightness suggests it has man-made origins. If so, then the most likely explanation is as a moorland intake boundary, dug in combination with features 97, 98, 101 and 104. There is a short stretch of ruined wall at the south-eastern end of 100. No boundary at 100 is marked on maps from 1839 onwards. Features 100, 101 and 104 in particular (but also including 97, 103 and 117?) are so wide and straight that it is unlikely that boundary definition with subsequent erosion offers a full explanation. It may be that they have been used as a source of peat, although such a peat cutting strategy seems unlikely and no access routes have been recognised.

91.101. Gully
NGR: 409316 383864

A wide gully cut through deep blanket bog following close to the parish boundary. It changes angle at the north-west end and continues for a similar distance to a stream. Although this may have been enlarged by water erosion, its position and straightness suggests it has man-made origins. If so, then the most likely explanation is as a moorland intake boundary, dug in combination with feature 100 (see this). No boundary at this position is marked on maps from 1839 onwards.

91.102. Parish Boundary
NGR: 408959 384662

A north-westward continuation of feature 101, running for several hundred metres along the parish boundary to join 103, can be traced on aerial photographs as a narrow dark line across the blanket bog. This has not been inspected on the ground and it is unclear if it is a boundary feature or a path.

91.103. Parish Boundary Ditch
NGR: 408579 385034

The parish boundary, between 102 and a drystone wall from Edale Cross, can be seen on aerial photographs to be marked by a relatively wide ditch similar to those at 100, 101 and 104 - not inspected.

91.104. Gully
NGR: 409457 383515

A wide gully cut through deep blanket bog. Although this may have been enlarged by water erosion, its position and straightness suggests it has man-made origins. If so, then the most likely explanation is as a moorland intake boundary, dug in combination with feature 100 (see this). A property boundary is shown here on the 1839 tithe map.

91.105. Possible Boundary Gully
NGR: 409790 383702

As gully 104 starts to fall downslope, a stream has created a deep gully. It is not clear if this follows a boundary ditch that has been eroded away, or whether it is an entirely natural feature.

91.106. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 409856 383689

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 106 was disused by this date.

91.107. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 410027 383775

A long stretch of bank with upslope ditch, with a short break between two streams, at the site of a field boundary half way up the valley side. This does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and that it cross-cuts three of the present fields (as 1839), indicates boundary 107 was disused by this date.

91.108. Ruined Sheep Lee

NGR: 410127 383938

A short S-shaped drystone wall, now ruined. It is probably a sheep lee, built to provide shelter for stock, and is one of two in this large moorland intake. It was probably built between 1839 and 1880, as it was not shown on the tithe map of the former date, but is on the Ordnance Survey map of the latter date.

91.109. Ruined Sheep Lee
NGR: 410222 383799

A short Y-shaped drystone wall, now ruined. It is probably a sheep lee, built to provide shelter for stock, and is one of two in this large moorland intake. It was probably built between 1839 and 1880, as it was not shown on the tithe map of the former date, but is on the Ordnance Survey map of the latter date.

91.110. Stone Shed or Fold (ruined)
NGR: 410339 383693

The lower walls of a small drystone-walled shed or fold. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, but its function is not given. If a shed, one possibility is that it is a shooting cabin.

91.111. Circular Drywalled Structure
NGR: 409907 383439

A small circular drywalled structure, now ruined, which looks like a shooting butt. No further examples were found (but the moorland area to the south was not inspected) and in the Peak District shooting butts are usually found with several together in lines (also see site 91.11); no alternate explanations are apparent.

91.112. Sheepfold
NGR: 410185 383372

A rectangular fold, with two compartments, built on the intake side of the top wall of the valley-side moorland intake. Footgates give access to the compartments. Maps show it was built between 1839 and 1880, and was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from the intake below to the north.

91.113. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 410161 383397

This braided hollow way branches from Chapel Gate (91.91) near the top of the valley-side, rejoining it further south beyond the area surveyed. It comprises deep hollow ways on the steep slope, that fade on flatter land above. The route was still in use in 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, but was disused by 1880.

91.114. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 410165 383449

A short stretch of bank and ditch, degenerating into slight gullies at either end, at the site of a field boundary. This does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, suggesting boundary 91.114 was disused by this date.

91.115. Ruined Field Boundary Wall
NGR: 410225 383536

A ruined wall, built below the steepest part of the valley-side slope, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests it was disused by this date. Its relationship to hollow way 91.113 suggests this was still in use at the time the wall was built.

91.116. Terraced Path
NGR: 410427 383741

A narrow terraced path which zig-zags straight up the steep valley side. This fades as it reaches flatter ground. It is unclear what the purpose of this was; both small scale peat cutting and access to the upper land for shepherding stock should be considered.

91.117. Gully
NGR: 410555 383327

91.The drystone wall here, present by 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley, follows the base of a man-made gully cut through the blanket peat. The gully must be either contemporary with the construction of the wall, or it is earlier. It may well be similar to features 91.97, 91.100, 91.101, 91.103 and 91.104.

91.118. Ruined Field Boundary Wall
NGR: 410645 383626

A ruined wall, perhaps unfinished as it stops well short of the wall to the south-west, which appears on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley. It is not on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was ruined by this date.

91.119. Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 410710 383863

To the west of the drystone wall is a ditch with low bank beyond. The wall was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley. The bank and ditch may date from as early as the medieval period and be similar to feature 53. However, in this case it is far from clear if it was a booth boundary or not.

91.120. Braided Hollow Way

NGR: 410764 383835

A braided hollow way that runs up the steep valley-side. At its base it splits so it can be approached from both east and west. It is unclear what the purpose of this was; probably for small scale peat cutting and access to the upper land for shepherding stock.

91.121. Hollow Way (Rushup Edge)
NGR: 410599 383181

A hollow-way which ascends on to Rushup Edge from south-west of Mam Nick then follows the crest of Rushup Edge to the south of the ridgetop wall. It may be a ridgetop route of some antiquity, which is difficult to prove from the field evidence, but is certainly the remains of a Post-Medieval packhorse route which may have Medieval origins (Dodd and Dodd 1980). It directly links Chapel en le Frith in the west and Castleton to the east. Tideswell, Hayfield, Hope and the Edale Valley were also connected via other trackways branching from this route.

91.122. Hollow Way/Trackway
NGR: 410952 383978

A disused track, in parts slightly hollowed, which links Chapel Gate (91.91) to the west, with the Barber Booth to Mam Nick road to the east. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey c. 1840 map but not the 1839 tithe map, suggesting the latter is in error, but also that track 91.122 was little used at this time.

91.123. Boundary Cairn
NGR: 411013 386872

A small cairn of c. 3.0m diameter, built of small gritstone slabs tilted towards the centre, now partly removed by walkers to add material to the nearby modern walkers cairn. It is shown as a property boundary cairn on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest map of the valley showing such details. It was the first in a line of cairns running north-westwards along the ridgetop to the parish boundary. When these cairns were built is not clear, they may be as early as medieval in date, built along the boundary between Grindsbrook and Upper Booths.

91.124. Shooting Cabin (site of)
NGR: 411322 386840

This was marked on the 1920's Ordnance Survey map as a shooting cabin. It has now been demolished and there is little trace.

91.125. Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 411718 386469

A bank and upslope ditch, presumably at the site of an intake boundary which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mis-match with the drystone wall (here in 1839) which crosses it, may well indicates boundary 91.125 was disused by this date. However, the alignment with the wall at the northern end is difficult to interpret, unless it is suggested that this wall, built between 1839 and 1880, was placed on the line of an earlier boundary.

91.126. Sheepfold
NGR: 411543 386896

A rectangular fold with two compartments, the north-eastern one possibly a ruined shed, built against a wall within an area of moorland intake. Maps show this internal wall and the fold were built between 1839 and 1880. The fold was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from moorland intake fields to north-west and south-east.

91.127. Iron Smelting Slag (SMR 5018)
NGR: 411763 387128

Exposed in the footpath, and at the edge of the stream bank below, are quantities of slag. The occurrence of slag by the stream, as well as in the path, indicates the material has not been imported for footpath repair. In the 1970's there was a small hearth visible in the path that cannot now be identified and is presumably destroyed. It was inspected by Lynn Willies and David Crossley and interpreted as a lead smelting hearth (G. Miller pers. comm.). However, a sample of the slag has recently been analysed (through Jim Rieuwerts) and shown to be iron smelting slag with a predominantly ferrous content. As there are no known iron deposits in the valley, it may be this is the site of secondary re-smelting of iron scrap; the age of the feature is obscure.

91.128. Sheep Wash
NGR: 411835 387025

A complex oval fold-like structure, now ruined, open at the upslope end and at the other to the stream. It is shown on Sanderson's county map of 1836 labelled as a 'sheep wash' and was presumably built for stock gathered from the upper Grindsbrook valley as a whole.

91.129. Site of Cabin/Possible Quarry
NGR: 411914 387036

There was a timber cabin just above the footpath earlier this century (Gordon Miller pers. comm.), which has now been removed. The site is marked as a quarry on the 1880 map, but there is little today to suggest this is the case.

91.130. Sheepfold
NGR: 411880 386988

A rectangular fold, with two compartments, built next to the stream, on the moor side of an intake wall. Maps show it was built between 1839 and 1880. It is not clear if it was built for sheep from moorland intake to the west, or from moorland to the east.

91.131. Braided Hollow Way/Trackway
NGR: 412006 386851

A track starts at Grindsbrook Booth, and runs past Grindsbrook House (91.134) to the edge of intake. After crossing the stream it becomes braided, running straight up the steep valley-side to the Nether Tor quarry (91.316). The steepness suggests these are probably sled ways for removing stone from the quarry. The 1839 tithe map does not show this braided part of 91.131, but it does show a path running from their base running to Ollerbrook Booth, labelled 'draft way', suggesting they were still in use. However, a further access route, a cart way (91.319), was added in the late 18th or early 19th century.

91.132. Trackway
NGR: 412440 386950

A cart track, which branches from track 218 from Ollerbrook Booth, going to quarries at 91.316. Track 91.132 winds slowly up the valley side keeping the gradient as gentle as possible. It runs directly to a small quarry (91.317) which is known to have been in use in the early 19th century. A branch to the west runs to the Nether Tor quarry (91.316), while one to the east goes to a small peat cut (91.320). Both these branches, but not the central route to 91.317, are shown on the 1839 tithe map. However, the central route is shown on Sanderson's map of 1836 and the Ordnance Survey one inch map of c. 1840.The system of tracks was probably laid out in the late 18th or early 19th century to improve access to Nether Tor and to develop new sources of stone and peat.

91.133. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 412466 386364

A terraced track winds up the lower part of the steep valley-side. The lower north-west/south-east part of this is marked on the 1839 tithe map as part of a 'draft way', that extended further to the north-west above the top wall of intake, to the base of the sled ways (91.131) from Nether Tor quarry (91.316). To the south-east it ran to Ollerbrook Booth. The function of the upper part of 91.133 is uncertain. It may have been a branch that ran round the slope to join the pre-1839 track (see 91.218) to the quarries next to Oller Brook (91.216). That the upper part of track 91.133 is cut by quarry pits 91.219, which in turn are respected by a wall, suggests the track was in use before the present upper fields were laid out.

91.134. Grindslow House (Arbor Cottage) (Listed Building 3/55)
NGR: 412108 386368

This comprises a substantial two-storey house set in a garden, with outbuildings behind to the north. These comprise a two-storey stable block to the west, and another two-storey, L-shaped outbuilding to the north. The house was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows individual buildings. Much of the house is of late 18th or early 19th century style. A western addition was made between 1839 and 1880, which linked the house to a small outbuilding further west. A canted bay window of mid 19th century style was also added to the south front at about the same time. The stable block (or a preceding outbuilding) was present by 1839. A building also existed at the site of the northern wing of the other outbuilding, shown on maps of 1839 and 1880, which has subsequently been significantly modified or rebuilt. In 1839 there was a small outbuilding south of the house which had gone by 1880.

91.135. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 412059 386276

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 91.135 was disued by this date.

91.136. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 412277 386251

A lynchet, presumably at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 91.136 was disused by this date

91.137. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 412419 386023

A lynchet, presumably at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 91.137 was disused by this date.

91.138. Gibraltar Bridge (SMR 5038) (Listed Building 3/51)
NGR: 412330 386027

A narrow packhorse bridge of 18th century type with a single arched span. This links Grindsbrook Booth with the footpath to Ollerbrook Booth and Nether Booth beyond.

91.139. Carr Bank (Listed Building 3/49)
NGR: 412302 386060

This is the only building in Grindsbrook Booth which is east of the stream. It comprises a two-storey house of late 18th century style, the design of which suggest it may originally have been two cottages (listed building records). However, as early as 1842 the tithe appointment lists only one occupier.

91.140. The Old Parsonage (Listed Building 3/56)
NGR: 412230 386095

A two-storey double-range house of late 18th century style. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows all buildings. A western wing or attached outbuilding, shown on maps of 1839 and 1880, has now been demolished.

91.141. Cottages (Sycamore Cottage - Listed Building 3/10000)
NGR: 412211 386021

An L-shaped range, comprising six two-storey cottages built at different dates, with two small outbuildings to the back (to the north-west). With the exception of the northernmost of the small outbuildings and one cottage, all these were already present in 1839 (although they have been subsequently been modified), the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows all buildings. With two exceptions, from their style, the surviving buildings were probably all built in the 18th or early 19th centuries. The southernmost cottage has been rebuilt as an L-shaped between 1839 and 1880. There was a further building south of this that has been removed since 1880; this was presumably a dwelling as 6 cottages are listed in the range in the 1842 tithe appointment. The north-easternmost cottage was added in 1865, as indicated by its architectural detail and a datestone.

Maps of 1839 and 1880 also show a range of three cottages behind and to the west of the surviving range. These were demolished in the late 19th or early 20th century. There is a further outbuilding south of these which survives. Between the two is a large stone house built after 1880 in late Victorian style.

91.142. Lea House (Listed Building 3/54)
NGR: 412266 385974

This group of buildings comprises a two-storey house, with attached one-storey building to the north-east which has the appearance of having once been a shop, and a detached outbuilding behind. The main part of the house is a fine example of a 17th century building with recessed and chamfered mullioned windows and massive quoins. All the buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows all buildings.

91.143. The Old Nags Head (Listed Building 3/57)
NGR: 412282 385995

This group of two-storey buildings comprises a range including the Old Nags Head public house, with an attached NW wing probably built subsequent to 1880; prior to this there was a detached outbuilding on the same alignment. The western half of the main range is the public house, which is dated by an inscribed lintel over the eastern of the two doors to 1577, and by period doors and windows, with modifications including two bay windows added in the early 20th century. Both ranges were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows buildings in detail. In addition, there was a range to the north-east that was demolished after 1880. The eastern half of the main range and the north-east range were listed as in the 1842 tithe appointment as outbuildings, used by the cottages and beer house to the south on the opposite side of Gibraltar Bridge Lane. The eastern half of the main range now comprises a two-storey cottage to the west (rebuilt rather than converted) and an outbuilding to the east (now with converted to have rooms on the upper floor).

Further north is Holmdene cottage with adjacent small two-storey coachhouse to the north. This group of buildings has been modified or rebuilt twice, once since 1880, and previously between 1839 and 1880. In 1842 the tithe appointment lists these buildings as outbuildings used by Lee House and does not include a dwelling.

91.144. Cottages (Waterside Cottage - Listed Building 3/50)
NGR: 412321 386003

The southern side of Gibraltar Bridge Lane has several two-storey cottages and outbuildings. They were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows buildings in detail. The 1842 tithe appointment lists the western building as comprising four cottages and a beer house; it now comprises 4 cottages in a complex rage that has clearly been built up in several phases. The central building, set at right-angles to the lane comprised two cottages; the southern two-storey half has 17th century type mullioned windows, while the other half is only of one and a half-storeys. These had outbuildings to the east in 1842, which had been replaced by two cottages by 1880.

91.145. Edale School
NGR: 412306 385961

The present school buildings had been built by 1880. The tithe map of 1839 shows an earlier school house on the same site, together with two cottages and outbuildings in the same vicinity.

91.146. Houses and New Fold Farm
NGR: 412263 385954

The only traditional stone buildings here are two abutted houses, each of two-storeys. All of the farm outbuildings are of 20th century type. The two dwellings (or earlier buildings on the same site) were present by 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows buildings, and were listed in the 1842 tithe appointment as Grindsbrook Farm. Only two small outbuildings attached to the farm were shown on maps of 1839 and 1880, both to the south, that have now gone. An outbuilding further to the south, which still survives converted to a house, was used by Lea House in 1842.

91.147. Field Barn
NGR: 412200 386028

A small one and a half-storey field barn. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.148. Field Barn
NGR: 412173 385970

A two-storey field barn, with one-storey lean-to to the north, and fold to the east. These were built after 1880.

91.149. Possible Ridge and Furrow/Possible Boundary Bank
NGR: 412025 386040

This field has indistinct and uncertain traces of ridge and furrow which is of relatively widely spaced type. One 'bank' is more prominent than the other ridges and may be the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates, if a boundary, it was disused by this date.

91.150. Ruined Field Wall
NGR: 411670 386386

A short and probably unfinished stretch of drystone wall. The field in which this lies was created between 1839 and 1880, suggesting feature 91.150 is also of this date. However, it is unclear why the position of the western boundary was changed.

91.151. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 411179 386266

This major route runs from Grindsbrook Booth to the peat cuts on Peat Moor, which probably have medieval origins and were in use until the 19th century. Where it crosses the valley fields it is an unbraided hollow way, that in its upper part is well defined and over 1m deep. As it rises up the steep valley side and enters open moor it becomes

progressively more braided. This braiding, together with a rapid divergence over a wide north/south front, probably reflects access to individual peat cuts of different dates (see 91.50). One of these tracks was still in use in 1839 and labelled as 'the road to peat pits' on the tithe map. In contrast, many of the braids are crossed by walls of the valley-side intake (present by 1839), which indicates they pre-date this enclosure.

91.152. Hollow Way
NGR: 411647 386518

A minor branch of 91.151, of uncertain interpretation, which runs further down slope then fades out.

91.153. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 411481 386037

A narrow track terraced into the steep valley-side, which takes a diagonal course to reduce the gradient. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, but not the tithe map of 1839, which may suggest it was created between these two dates. This is supported by the relationship of the track to boundaries added at this time. It is not clear if the track comes from Barber Booth or Shaw Wood (91.170). The latter may be suggested by the 1842 tithe appointment, as the land 91.153 crosses was farmed by Shaw Wood. The purpose of the track is also uncertain. One possibility is that it provided access to the peat cuts (91.50) once the traditional route from Barber Booth (and Shaw Wood?) fell out of use (see 91.49/51).

91.154. Field Barn (ruined) and Enclosure
NGR: 411466 386108

A small ruined field barn of one and a half-storeys. This is on a steep slope at the south-western end of a rectangular enclosure defined by a ruined wall, with a grown-out hawthorn hedge upslope and a bank downslope which presumably supported a hedge. All features were built between 1839 and 1880.

91.155. Possible Platform
NGR: 411431 386029

A near-level area with natural slope downslope to the south-east and possible lynchet to the south-west. This area may have been levelled as a working area for the adjacent field barn at 91.154.

91.156. Terraced Path
NGR: 411418 386041

A narrow path which runs past barn 91.154 up to a small cliff. While this may be a small quarry it looks more like a natural exposure, thus it is unclear why a path runs to it.

91.157. Quarries
NGR: 411437 385968

A small narrow quarry cut into a bed of gritstone, with further small pits to south and possibly south-west. These were probably dug to build the adjacent walls and/or barn. That the main pit is tightly surrounded by a plantation already present in 1839, suggests it had been dug and was disused by this date.

91.158. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 411357 385902

A low bank defining two sides of a field on the steep slope, the upper side also having an upslope ditch. These define the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and that the field aligns with one immediately to the north that existed by 1839, indicates boundary 91.158 was disused by this date.

91.159. Terraced Path
NGR: 411440 385890

A terraced path which runs from 91.153 to a small possible quarry (or natural slip). As with path 156 it is unclear why this path exists.

91.160. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch/Gully
NGR: 411575 385882

A bank with upslope ditch, with a gully meeting it at right angles, both of which appear on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley. These are not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, indicating their hedges were abandoned by this date.

91.161. Field Boundary Bank and Gully
NGR: 411561 385718
Two banks and gullies at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 161 was disused by this date. Its relationship with site 91.372 suggests it was part of the small close surrounding this cote. The lynchet above may well be natural.

91.162. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 411591 385619

A probable lynchet at the site of a field boundary (or possibly the edge of a natural gully), which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests feature 162 was disused by this date.

91.163. Field Barn (ruined)
NGR: 411645 385846

A ruined field barn which was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.164. Terraced Path
NGR: 411041 385828

A terraced path which zig-zags up the steep valley-side from a point above Shaw Wood (91.170), that fades above when flatter land is reached at the beginning of the traditional peat cutting area. The purpose of the track is uncertain, but the most likely possibility is that it provided access to the peat cuts (91.50) from Shaw Wood.

91.165. Field Boundary Banks/Ditch/Lynchet
NGR: 411246 385545

A series of features at the sites of field boundaries, which do not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This indicates the hedge boundaries at 165 were disused by this date, the upper parts of the fields having been truncated by the wall below.

91.166. Field Barn
NGR: 411234 385448

A fine two-storey field barn with large triangular-shaped lintels. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.167. Field Barn (ruined)
NGR: 411089 385324

The footings of a field barn remain. The building was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.168. Outbuilding
NGR: 411662 385299

Footings of a rectangular outbuilding remain. This was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.169. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 411619 385337

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which appears on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was abandoned by this date. It may have already been disused by 1839, as it is shown

on the tithe map, as today, ending in the middle of a field with no continuation at the north.

91.170. Shaw Wood Farm
NGR: 411729 385378

This comprises a two-storey house of 18th century type to the west, with large barn to the east with an 1844 datestone. There is a small one-storey shed south of the barn. The house and shed were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date there was a smaller predecessor to the barn at the western end of its present site. The placename is first recorded in 1733 (Cameron 1959). The farm is shown on Burdett's county map of 1767 as Shawwood, and shown on the Ordnance Survey c. 1840 one inch to a mile map as Shaw Booth.

91.171. Platform/Building (site of)
NGR: 411984 385475

A small and slight rectangular platform marks the site of a building. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.172. Field Barn
NGR: 412039 385524

A fieldbarn of one and a half-storeys with a door lintel marked 1789. The building was shown on the 1839 tithe map, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.173. Field Boundary Gully
NGR: 412111 385759

A gully (with the site of a gate, indicated by a gully at right angles), at the site of a field boundary. This is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was disused by this date.

91.174. Lane
NGR: 412244 385868

A short walled lane which provided access to fields. It is also the beginning of what, since at least the mid 19th century, has been a footpath to Barber Booth. By 1880 the path ran alongside rather than along 174, which appears to have been abandoned. In contrast, in 1839 it appears to have still been in use.

91.175. Edale Church (SMR 5017, Listed Building 3/53)
NGR: 412321 385769

A cruciform church, with tower with broach spire in place of the north transept, all in a plain Victorian gothic style. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was designed by William Dawes of Manchester and built in 1885-6; the tower was finished in 1889 (Pevsner 1978). It replaced an earlier chapel that stood on the other side of the road (feature 91.176).

91.176. Edale Chapel (site of)/Old Churchyard/Sundial (Sundial - Listed Building 3/58)
NGR: 412394 385713

This chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1633, rebuilt in 1812, and demolished in the late 19th century after the present church was completed. It is shown on the map of 1839 as rectangular, with a small addition at the eastern end of the southern side. The churchyard survives, which has pre-1880's gravestones for the most part, except at the site of the chapel itself which has had later graves inserted. The oldest gravestone dates to 1682. The font from the chapel remains, of plain octagonal design, and is in the north-west corner of the churchyard. In the south-west corner, is a sundial on a stone pillar of 17th century type. The foundation stone of the 1812 chapel is in the northern wall of the churchyard, now deteriorating with two large flakes detached from the surface, inscribed: 'EDALE CHAPEL, ORIGINALLY BUILT AD MDCXXXIII, TAKEN DOWN AND REPLACED BY THIS PRESENT EDIFICE AD MDCCCXII'.

91.177. Church Cottage (Listed Building 3/52)
NGR: 412364 385694

A two-storey house with one-storey outbuildings attached to the south-west, now much modified. They were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The house has flush-mullion windows of 18th century type.

91.178. Fieldhead
NGR: 412418 385654

A two-storey house with attached outbuilding to the east, with modern additions for the Peak National Park Study Centre. The stone buildings, with the possible exception of the western part of the house, were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.179. Champion House
NGR: 412288 385575

This is shown as a small rectangular building on maps of 1839 and 1880, which has subsequently been enlarged and converted to a dwelling. In the 1842 tithe schedule it is listed as a barn.

91.180. Field Boundary Lynchet and Ditch
NGR: 412026 385303

A lynchet with ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 180 was disused by this date.

91.181. Sheepfold
NGR: 411574 386436

A small single compartment fold, with a curved wall built in the corner of a moorland intake, at the junction of two enclosures. It appears to have been added after 1880, as it does not appear on maps of 1839 or 1880. It was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from moorland above to the west or from the intake below to the north-east.

91.182. Possible Platform
NGR: 411193 385228

A broad platform which may be the site of a building and yard. However, it is more likely to be a fortuitous natural feature. Similar, if a little less regular features, are relatively common on the northern lower slopes of the Edale Valley.

91.183. Field Barn
NGR: 411179 385136

A two-storey fieldbarn with a datestone for 1862, which stood in a field-corner yard, now removed. The datestone is probably for the construction of the building rather than a repair as it does not appear on the 1839 map.

91.184. Field Barn
NGR: 411581 385257

A two-storey fieldbarn. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.185. Platform/Building (site of)
NGR: 411991 385298

A small square platform which marks the site of a building. This is of uncertain date, presumably pre-dating 1839 as it does not appear on maps from this date forward.

91.186. Waterside Farm
NGR: 411734 384931

A spacious early 20th century house, with an outbuilding to the south-west of two-storeys, with a lean-to on the eastern end. The outbuilding was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. In the 1842 tithe appointment it is listed as a 'homestead', indicating that at that date part of the building was a dwelling; this can still be identified at the eastern half of the main two-storey part of the range.

91.187. Ivy House Farm (Listed Building 6/45)
NGR: 411325 384815

This comprises several buildings. The house, of two-storeys in late 18th century style, lies to the north-west. North-east of this are two brick-built pig sties. To the south-east are two abutted two-storey outbuildings. With the exception of the pig sties and the western part of the outbuilding, these buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The sties had been added by 1880 but the outbuilding was not added until after this date. The tithe appointment of 1842 shows that the present Ivy House Farm is a more recent creation. At this date the house was not part of a farm, while the outbuilding belonged to a house to the north-east (see site 91.189).

91.188. Methodist Chapel/Cottage (site of) (Listed Building 6/44)
NGR: 411309 384812

A plain two-storey chapel built in 1811 with a datestone over the door, inscribed 'Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Erected AD MDCCCXI'. There is a large one-storey porch attached to the west end. In 1839/42 there was a cottage attached to the north side, at its eastern end, that had been removed by 1880.

91.189. Laurel Bank Cottages/House
NGR: 411366 384820

Two detached houses, each of two-storeys. That to the west is stone built and in 1839 it was the farmhouse for a smallholding with outbuilding to the south-west (see site 91.187). The eastern house was built between 1839 and 1880; given that it is brick built it is likely to date from near the end of this date span. There is a second brick house of different design further east that was built after 1880.

91.190. Cottages/Outbuildings (Barn - Listed Building 6/46)
NGR: 411337 384775

Three traditional buildings remain. All were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. At that date, that to the north-east was the cottage of a smallholder; the eastern half of the central one was the house of Cote

Farm (but see below), the western half was outbuildings used by Barber Booth Farm (see site 91.192); and the south-western one was an outbuilding used by a smallholder who lived on the opposite side of the lane (see below). Cote Farm had no outbuildings in the Booth, but it was farmed by James Carrington, who farmed two other properties here, one of which did have outbuildings (sites 91.191, 91.196).

Today the north-east building is a two-storey L-shaped cottage. Today the central building has an eastern half which is a two storey outbuilding, while the western half is a two storey cottage. This superficially contradicts the 1842 tithe information. However, careful examination of 1839, 1880 and modern maps suggests that after 1880 the cottage at the east end was demolished and replaced by one to the west of the outbuilding; it is unclear if the outbuilding is the one present in 1839-1880 or if it was also rebuilt. The south-western building comprises a one and a half-storey barn, the western two bays with 16th century details, the eastern bay later. There is a cruck truss, possibly not complete, exposed in the interior embedded in one of the walls. The western two bays have recently been converted to a dwelling.

In 1839 two further buildings existed, both either ruined or removed by 1880. North of the barn described above, on the other side of the lane, was a row of three cottages. South of the barn was a further cottage.

91.191. House/Outbuildings
NGR: 411264 384756

Three buildings existed here in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. To the north-west was a house, while the other two to the east were built as outbuildings. At this date the house was occupied by James Carrington. Another member of the family, Robert, occupied the abutted farmhouse to the west (feature 91.192). The outbuildings went with the eastern of the two houses.

Differences in the outline plan of the north-western house, as shown on maps of 1839 and 1880, suggests it was rebuilt between these dates; the Victorian architecture of the present house is consistent with this suggestion. The north-east outbuilding has been removed after 1880 and the south-east outbuilding is now a two-storey house; it is not known if this has been rebuilt or converted.

91.192. Whitmore Lea Farm (Barber Booth Farm)
NGR: 411245 384774

This farm, known as Barber Booth Farm in the 19th century, comprises a two storey house to the east, with a one-storey outbuilding range to the west. The house has a datestone inscribed 'RC 1806', the C presumably standing for Carrington, as the house was occupied by Robert Carrington in 1842. Both buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. There was also an outbuilding north-west of the house shown on maps of 1839 and 1880.

91.193. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 411335 384877

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This may suggest boundary 193 was disused by this date. However, the feature runs parallel to an adjacent boundary added between 1839 and 1880, which may suggest 193 is of a similar date.

91.194. Railway Viaduct
NGR: 411005 384751

A massively-built but low railway viaduct over the River Noe and road to Upper Booth. This is built in the 1890's, of coarse sandstone (from outside the valley), and has four round-topped arches.

91.195. Edale Station/Railway Line
NGR: 412629 385462

The railway line runs through much of the Edale valley either in cuttings or on embankments, coming from the Hope Valley and ultimately Sheffield to the east, and running through the Cowburn Tunnel to Chinley and ultimately Manchester to the west. Edale station is sited at the centre of the valley, south of Grindsbrook Booth, adjacent to the road. The line was opened in 1894, the Cowburn Tunnel having been started by 1891 (Fawcett 1917). It was the Midland Railway main line from Sheffield to Manchester, built as a second line between these two cities, the other being the L.N.E.R. line through the Woodhead Tunnel which had been in use since 1845.

91.196. Littlewood Farm (site of)
NGR: 411274 384721

This house was listed as Littlewood Farm in the 1842 tithe schedule. It had no further buildings at the Booth, but it was farmed by James Carrington who also farmed two other properties in the Booth one of which did have outbuildings (sites 91.190, 91.191). The building was demolished this century.

91.197. Manor House (Hare Barn, Eyre Barn) (Listed Building 3/66)
NGR: 411032 384421

A two-storey, double-ranged house to the north-east, with the ruins of three stone outbuildings. The southern range of the house is the earliest and is of early 19th century style. The northern range has venetian windows and a fanlight over the central door. There is a datestone inscribed 'EMT 1858'. The small one and a half-storey outbuilding to the north-west has an 1851 datestone. The south-western outbuilding is a large ruined barn, while that to the south-east was of one-storey. The 1839 tithe map, the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings, marks the southern range of the house

(called Eyre Barn) and the barn. The other two outbuildings had been added by 1880. The name Manor House is a 20th century change.

91.198. Field Boundary Lynchets
NGR: 411261 384160

Lynchets at the sites of field boundaries, which in two cases do not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests they were disused by this date. The central lynchet is on the line of a boundary added between 1839 and 1880.

91.199. Field Barn (ruined)
NGR: 411055 384046

A ruined field barn, virtually reduced to a pile of rubble. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.200. Shooting Range
NGR: 411152 383960

A high embankment, over 150m long, retained by a wall on the southern, upslope side. This was the target end of a rifle range in use in the early 20th century, prior to the 1914-18 war (Gordon Miller pers. comm.).

91.201. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 411436 383981

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 201 was disused by this date.

91.202. Lead Mine Sough Shaft
NGR: 411629 383896

A large shaft-upcast mound with run-in shaft hollow at the centre. There are 1-2 further shaft mounds in a line further downslope (sites 91.331, 91.332). These may be the remains of ventilation shafts for a drainage level, possibly that documented as Black Sough, and are certainly on a line heading for the Odin Vein on the other side of Rushup Edge, the only likely target. Little is documented, the title for Black Sough was freed as a new vein in 1824, but its location is not given (Rieuwerts 1987). Odin Mine, at the eastern end of the Odin Vein, was drained by Oden Sough, started in 1816 and reaching the Peak Forest Liberty Boundary by 1850. This latter point is still east of the projected line of the Edale level, as traced on the ground by its three shafts. There is no surface evidence that Odin Vein was ever worked much further west than the liberty boundary, where it was lost under rapidly dipping shale beds. Given this, it is not clear if the Edale level ever reached the main Odin Vein. Peakshill Sough was driven from the south in

1728-9 in attempt to find the vein but failed. The Edale level starts at a point at least 70m lower in altitude than Peakshill Sough and was presumably dug subsequently in an attempt to find the vein at greater depth. Odin Mine closed in 1869 and the level is unlikely to pre-date this.

91.203. Field Boundary Bank/Bank and Ditch

SEE 126.32, 126.33.

91.204. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 411607 383768

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 204 was disused by this date. It may pre-date the present field layout.

91.205. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 411479 383682

A braided hollow way that zig-zags gently up the extremely steep valley-side. At top and bottom it divides with routes going east and west. The destinations within the valley are unclear. Equally, the function is uncertain. While it appears to join ridgeway route 91.121 which follows Rushup Edge, this may be illusory. The tracks are so steep that packhorse transport seems unlikely. Because of this, it is probable that they are sled ways. Thus, movement of products such as stone or peat seems likely. Although there are quarries on the ridgetop (91.214), these are small and seen unlikely to provide a full explanation in themselves for the obviously well-used hollow ways. While the ridgetop may well have been peat covered (and still is, a short distance to the west), only a very narrow strip of land above 91.205 falls within Edale Parish. The southern side of Rushup Edge falls within Peak Forest parish and this village had rights of turbary here documented in the 16th century (Anderson and Shimwell 1981), which may well have existed since the medieval period. However, it is far from clear if people in Edale would have been given access to this resource.

91.206. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch/Lynchet
NGR: 411544 383669

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, that has been modified to the west, as indicated by a lynchet on a different alignment, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and that it continues eastwards as 91.207 (which was present in 1839), indicates boundary 206 was disused by this date. It may pre-date the present field layout.

91.207. Ruined Field Walls

SEE 126.35

91.208. Possible Hollow Way

SEE 126.28

91.209. Two Sheep Lee Walls

SEE 126.34

91.210. Sheep Lee and Fold
NGR: 412237 383766

A short ruined wall, with a small fold at one end defined by a curved wall, with footgate entrance. They are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 but not the 1839 tithe map, suggesting they were built between these two dates, probably at the same date as those at 91.209.

91.211. Possible Trial Quarry
NGR: 412357 383618

A small hollow, possibly a quarry trial, with upcast on the downslope side. This is dug into a large area of landslip and it is hard to see what was being dug for.

91.212. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch

SEE 126.29

91.213. Cairn

SEE 126.36
91.214. Quarries
NGR: 411141 383474

A number of small quarry pits along the ridgetop, some conjoined, dug into thinly bedded gritstone. These may well have been dug to built nearby drystone walls, but the possibility that some stone was taken to the valley bottom down track 205 should not be ignored.

91.215. The Lords Seat Barrow (SAM 23276/SMR 5001)
NGR: 411249 383462

A fine example of a round barrow, presumably of Bronze Age date, sited on a high spot on the crest of Rushup Edge and overlooking the Edale Valley (Barnatt 1989, Site 18:4). It measures 15.5x15.0m in diameter and is 1.5m high. The mound is largely intact and there are no recorded excavations. However, the flat top may indicate the centre has been dug into and then backfilled, presumably by an antiquarian investigator.

The barrow is a scheduled ancient monument. Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005).

91.216. Quarries
NGR: 412853 386886

A series of small gritstone quarries above the stream, approached by tracks (91.218) from Ollerbrook Booth to the south. These were active in 1839, as they are marked on the tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but may have been disused by 1880, as the feature are shown but not labelled as quarries. The southernmost quarry may be the earliest, as it is the only one approached by an earlier track than the one shown on the 1839 map.

91.217. Hollow Ways
NGR: 412724 386763

Three slight hollow ways running up the same moorland valley-side as route 91.132, and possibly earlier in date than this (see 91.218). Their upslope destinations and thus functions are unclear.

91.218. Hollow Ways/Tracks
NGR: 412835 386732

A complex group of tracks between Ollerbrook Booth and moorland to the north. The track that leaves the Booth and runs immediately west of the stream in a broad shallow hollow way, has been present since at least 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This has two destinations. Against the stream at the head of the track are a series of small quarries (91.216). A branch track (91.132) leads to further quarries and a peat cut on the higher moors. An earlier route (pre 1839) to the stream-side quarries can be identified, as there is a hollow way running parallel to the first, slightly further west. This also has a branch (91.217) which leads onto the moor. It may also have linked with route 91.133.

91.219. Quarries
NGR: 412567 386399

A group of small quarry pits cut into a narrow gritstone bed. They appear to cut track 91.133 and to pre-date a drystone wall that changes course to run between them. The wall was present by 1839, the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.220. Field Boundary Lynchet/Bank and Ditch
NGR: 412735 386410

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary (with a second slight feature suggesting a possible lane), which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 220, together with 91.221, were disused by this date.

91.221. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 412676 386451

A low bank at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 221, together with 91.220, were disused by this date.

91.222. Lands Barn
NGR: 412707 386110

A two-storey field barn with yard behind. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.223. Modern Mounds
NGR: 412776 385798

Six small mounds that have been placed here recently. These are included here because at a future date, when fully grassed over, they may be mistaken for earlier archaeological features of some interest.

91.224. Lee Barn
NGR: 412562 385628

A two-storey field barn. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.225. Upper Ollerbrook Farm (Listed Building 3/61)
NGR: 412800 385902

The two-storey farmhouse is sited to the south, with a two-storey outbuilding to the west, and three outbuildings to the north on the other side of the lane. Of these there is a two-storey barn at the centre, with a further two-storey outbuilding to the east, while that to the west is only one-storey. With the exception of the one-storey shed and the south-western wing of the barn, all the buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The two exceptions had been added by 1880. The double-ranged house has a southern front with 18th century classical details, with a 1770 rainwater head. It is not known if the other range is of the same date

or earlier. The window details are similar to those at the front of the house. However, the owner states the back part is earlier (J. Thornley pers. comm.).

91.226. Middle Ollerbrook Farm
NGR: 412862 385912

This comprises a two-storey house range to the south and an outbuilding range to the north with a cottage at the eastern end (now all converted to a dwelling). Both buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.227. Nether Ollerbrook Farm
NGR: 412947 385912

This comprises a large L-shaped building, with a house to the east and outbuildings to the west and south (now converted to dwellings). It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The house has mullioned windows of 17th century type.

91.228. Possible Barrow
NGR: 412841 385424

A large ploughed-over mound, which measures 22.5x17.5m in diameter and is 0.5m high, sited on gently sloping land at the heart of the Edale Valley (Barnatt 1989 - updated 1994 - site 18:16). Past ploughing has removed any traces of previous disturbance and any further clues to the interpretation of this feature. While it may be a natural periglacial feature, there are no further obvious features of this kind in the valley (except possibly 91.277). In the absence of obvious alternative explanations, it is possible the mound is a round barrow, presumably of Bronze Age date. If this is the case, it is an archaeological site of particular importance, being potentially undisturbed by antiquarians and occupying a regionally-rare valley-bottom location.

91.229. Building (ruined)
NGR: 413025 385330

A ruined two-storey building damaged by fire. It was built between 1839 and 1880 and is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of the latter date as a smithy.

91.230. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 413202 386811

A braided hollow way, some of the braids being relatively deep, which runs up a steep valley-side spur from above Ollerbrook Booth to the moor top. It is unclear if the route continued down to the booth on the east or west side of the stream. Equally the upward destination is unclear. There are no obvious peat cuts nor quarries on the high moor. The tracks probably pre-date the moorland intake of Blackwall Plantation through which the

majority of the braided parts of the route run (which already had large areas devoid of trees in 1839), as walls to top and bottom cross them. In contrast, two presumably earlier enclosures within the plantation, now mostly untraceable but shown on the 1839 map but not that of 1880, flank the hollow ways.

91.231. Building (ruined)
NGR: 413096 387118

The ruins of a small stone shed with door to east and window to south. It does not appear on maps of 1839 and 1880 and was presumably built after the latter date, possibly as a shooting cabin.

91.232. Sheepfold
NGR: 413232 387141

A small single compartment fold, with a curved wall, built in the corner of a moorland intake. Maps show it was added between 1839 and 1880. It was presumably built as a gathering point for stock from the moorland intake below to the south-west.

91.233. Quarries
NGR: 413273 386781

A cluster of small quarry pits with upcast on the downslope side, presumably dug either to build nearby walls, or for flags to be used in the valley below. Track 91.230 may have been use to transport stone.

91.234. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 412896 386438

A terraced track that runs along the contour above the top limit of enclosure. This is shown on maps of 1839 and 1880, and at this time it continued eastwards to Cote Farm (91.251).

91.235. Narrow Hollow Way
NGR: 413453 386310

A narrow path, slightly hollowed, that rises straight up the steep valley-side from above Woodhouse Farm (91.241). However, the 1842 tithe appointment shows that this land was part of a different holding at this date at least, therefore the farm should not be assumed to be the starting point. The destination and function of the path are obscure.

91.236. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 413275 386234

A lynchet at the site of a boundary, which appears on the 1839 tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was disused by this date.

91.237. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 413124 386122

A short bank at the site of a boundary, which appears on the 1839 tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was abandoned by this date.

91.238. Cotefield Farm
NGR: 413165 385989

A two-storey house, with a two-storey barn behind to the north, and a one-storey shed to the west (now converted to a holiday chalet). Only the barn stood in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. The farm house at this date was some distance further north (feature 91.371). The new house was built between 1839 and 1880.

91.239. Platform/Building (site of)
NGR: 413452 386026

A small rectangular platform which marks the site of a building. This is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. By 1880 it had been removed.

91.240. Field Barn
NGR: 413468 385880

A small one and a half storey fieldbarn, now used as a camping barn. It was built between 1839 and 1880, to replace site 91.239.

91.241. Woodhouse Farm (Wood Farm)
NGR: 413525 386098

A long two-storey building with house at the eastern end and barn at the other. It was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date (and later in the 19th century) it was known as Wood Farm.

91.242. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 413422 386086

A bank with upslope ditch, which appears on the 1839 tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting the hedge was disused by this date.

91.243. Rose Cottage (Mill Cottage)
NGR: 413603 385586

A two-storey cottage, known as Mill Cotage in 1880, built between 1839 and 1880.

91.244. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 413706 385796

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 244 was disused by this date.

91.245. Field Boundary Lynchet/Gully
NGR: 413943 386303

A group of lynchets and a gully at the sites of field boundaries. Some of these appear on the 1808 estate map, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. They are shown as dashed lines, suggesting the features were disused by this date. Two of the features do not appear on any maps from 1808 onwards, suggesting they went out of use earlier than the others.

91.246. Platforms
NGR: 413873 386442

Two platforms on the hillside, and an associated retaining wall, are the sites of buildings built between 1880 and 1921 in association with the house to the north-east (91.251).

91.247. Hollow Way
NGR: 413806 386256

A short stretch of hollow way, only slight, zig-zagging up the lower part of the valley side. It is not marked on 19th century maps (1808 onwards) so presumably pre-dates this. Its function and destination points are not known (it may link with 91.248 further up the slope).

91.248. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 413749 386555

A braided hollow way, well defined in parts, that runs straight up the steep valley-side. While one braid runs to Cote Farm (91.251), the main route downslope probably ran to Nether Booth (via 91.247?). While there are small quarries at the top of the hill, these may be wall builders pits, and the destination point thus could be above these; if so their function remains obscure. It is not marked on from 1808 onwards so presumably was disused by this date.

91.249. Quarries
NGR: 413790 386500

A series of three small quarries above the base of the steep valley-side, with further wall-builders pits higher up following a wall, present by 1839, and cutting the hollow ways of 91.248. The main quarries were presumably dug to build walls and/or buildings below.

91.250. Quarries
NGR: 413555 386711

A cluster of small quarry pits, probably dug to build nearby walls, or possibly for flags to be used in the valley below. Track 91.248 may have been used to transport stone.

91.251. Youth Hostel/Cote Farm (site of)
NGR: 413998 386605

The present buildings were built between 1880 and 1921 as a private house and outbuildings. They are now used as a Youth Hostel. They replace a small farm known as Cote Farm, which in 1880 comprised a single range, including farmhouse with attached outbuildings. In 1839 all that was here was a 'cote'. That the farm was developed between these two dates is also suggested by the creation at this time of several fields surrounding the buildings.

91.252. Sheepfold/Sheepwash
NGR: 413777 387058

A two-compartment fold with a wall running northwards following the east bank of the stream. It was presumably used as a sheepwash for stock gathered from the Lady Brook valley and moors above. It is not shown on the 1839 tithe map, which may suggest it was built between this date and 1880.

91.253. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 414179 386959

A major braided hollow way that runs north from Nether Booth up a valley-side spur to probable peat cuts (91.327) on the moor above. In the enclosed landscape above the

Booth it comprises a single deep hollow way. As it reaches valley-side intake it starts branching into different braids, and when open moor is reached the routes spread rapidly. The hollow ways fade away at different points on the moor top. This route may have medieval origins and was in use until the 19th century. A single track shown on maps of 1808 and 1839 ran as far as the top wall of the intake. This is the easternmost braid on the valley-side, while those further west are earlier, as they are overlain by the intake wall. Similarly, the easternmost braids on the moor above appear to be the latest, while those further west are overlain by features (see 91.254, 91.256).

91.254. Cross Dyke
NGR: 414323 387353

A cross-dyke which is c. 450m long and runs across the western end of Nether Moor, linking one small stream to another. The features comprises a relatively sharp bank which is about 3.5m wide and 1m high, with a 2.5m wide ditch to the west that is partly silted. Near the centre there is a purposeful break in the feature providing a gateway for hollow way 91.253; an earlier braid of the same track further south-west is overlain by the cross dyke. Immediately north of the gate the earthwork is abutted by feature 91.255, which is linked to a wall running roughly parallel to 254.

The date of the cross dyke is uncertain, but given its sharpness, it is either a medieval or more probably post-medieval construction. Its closeness to the drystone wall to the east, which serves the same boundary function, indicates it must have become redundant when the wall was built; this was already present in 1808, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. Nineteenth century information (1808 and 1842) illustrates that both Nether Moor and Upper Moor to the west were parts of the Chatsworth Estate holding. The family (as Dukes of Devonshire, and earlier in the junior branch as Earls of Newcastle) had held land in Edale since at least the early 17th century (but its extent needs determining by archive research). Thus it may be that the cross dyke is not a property boundary. However, it may well mark the traditional boundary between the land of Nether Booth (known to have medieval origins) and that of Edale End (here since at least the early 18th century and probably earlier). Its abandonment is discussed further under 91.255.

91.255. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 414364 387390

A short bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1808 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1808), indicates boundary 255 was disused by this date. The existence of 255 suggests the southern half of cross dike 91.254 was abandoned first, when bank and ditch 255 was built to define a new boundary that kept all of track 91.253 from Nether Booth to its peat cuts on the western side. Subsequently, the other half of the cross dyke was abandoned when 255 was replaced by a wall, which ran parallel to the cross dike to the north.

91.256. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 414159 386995

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, perhaps unfinished as it stops against a hollow way and does not continue beyond, which does not appear on maps from 1808 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 256 was disused by this date.

91.257. Sheepfold
NGR: 414179 386943

A small irregular two-compartment fold, with narrow access gaps against the top wall, built on the moor side of the top wall of valley-side intake, presumably built for stock gathered from the moor above to the north. It is not shown on the 1839 tithe map, which may suggest it was built between this date and 1880. However, a two-compartment fold of somewhat different shape is shown on the 1808 map, suggesting either the 1839 map does not always show folds, or that this one lay ruined at this date and was subsequently rebuilt.

91.258. Quarries
NGR: 414228 386829

A small quarry with upcast on the downslope side. A drystone wall, already present in 1808 (the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley), deviates to the west to avoid the quarry, while the final version of track 91.253 does the same to the east. That the quarry itself was shown on the 1808 estate map, but not on the 1839 tithe map, suggests it was disused by the latter date. It may have been dug to provide stone for nearby drystone walls, further wall builders pits are found to the south following the wall up the spur. Alternatively, or more probably in addition, it was quarried for stone used in the valley below, presumably transported down track 91.253 to Nether Booth; one branch of this track is shown running to the quarry on the 1808 map. It is the only quarry of any size near to Nether Booth.

91.259. Possible Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 414242 386346

A lynchet running just above the present field wall, that may indicate a hedge boundary once stood here, later replaced by an adjacent wall. Alternatively the lynchet may be the result of ploughing the steep field above.

91.260. Lady Booth Hall Farm
NGR: 414194 386146

A fine double-ranged two-storey farm house, now divided in two, with a canted bay window on the southern front, probably added between 1808 and 1839. There are pig

sties behind and two ranges of two-storey buildings to the south-east, with associated one-storey sheds. These are mostly outbuildings, with the exception of the south-western end of the roadside range which is a cottage. In the courtyard between the two ranges is a fine circular trough. With the exception of the pig sties, all the buildings were already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date (and 1839) the public highway went to either side of the cottage range.

In 1808/1839 there was a small outbuilding east of the later pig sties, and a larger building beyond this which straddled the stream. This would suggest that it was, or had been, a mill. However, the pond upstream (feature 91.385) is a later feature, not present in 1839. There is no indication of a function for the building given in the 1842 tithe appointment, it being listed as a 'building'. This said, the 1808 and 1839 maps show a Nether and Upper Mill Fields on the other side of the farm buildings, suggesting a mill had existed somewhere in the vicinity.

91.261.Lady Booth Farm
NGR: 414205 386088

A two-storey house to the east and one and a half-storey outbuildings to the west. There were buildings present at both these sites in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. At this date (and 1839) there was a second outbuilding north of the first, where the road is now, which was demolished after 1880. There was also an outbuilding east of the house that was demolished between 1839 and 1880. The present house was probably rebuilt between 1839 and 1880, as it has a different plan to the building shown on the earlier map and has Victorian drip moulds above windows and doors. The western outbuilding is probably that present in 1808, a one storey stone-built range has been added to the south-west after 1880. A stone-built two-storey house has been built further to the south-west after 1880.

91.262. Nether Booth Farm
NGR: 414274 386169

A long L-shaped, two-storey range, with house at the western end. The main range was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. The other wing at the west end was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.263. Lane
NGR: 414580 386499

This lane, now no more than a footpath to the west and track to the east, was part of the main valley-bottom road from Nether Booth eastwards until the early 19th century. It was superseded between 1808 and 1839 when the present road to the south, that bypasses Clough Farm, was built.

91.264. Clough Farm
NGR: 414598 386582

A two-storey house with a small one and a half-storey outbuilding to the east. There are also one-storey sheds at and adjacent to the southern end of the house. With the exception of two of the sheds, all the buildings were already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.265. Quarries/Terraced Path
NGR: 414529 386708

A series of small quarries on the steep slope, two approached by a terraced path. These pits were presumably dug for nearby walls or for stone used in the valley below.

91.266. Clearance Cairns/Possible Platforms
NGR: 414713 386982

There are four small, low cairns spaced along this narrow shelf. The easternmost measures 3.5x3.0m in diameter, the next 4.5x4.0m, the next 1.5m, and the westernmost 6.0x5.0m. The first three look undisturbed, but the last has had its centre turned over and is now largely bare stone. The two western cairns are at the edges of small sub-circular terraces that could be the sites of circular timber buildings. However, they are more likely to be fortuitous. At the eastern end of the shelf is a roughly rectangular terrace, which again is likely to be a natural feature. While the four cairns could be funerary structures, their location on the shelf suggests they are agricultural features (but which may also have burials - cf. Barnatt 1986, 1987). Analogy with other sites in the Peak District suggests they are probably of Bronze Age date, built at a time when the climate was warmer and dryer, and the shelf would have been suitable for spade cultivation, presumably by people living in the valley below.

91.267. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 414599 386936

A low bank at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1808 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This suggests boundary 267 was disused by this date.

91.268. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 414906 386994

A low bank at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1808 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This suggests boundary 268 was disused by this date.

91.269. Quarries
NGR: 414678 387437

Three concentrations of small quarry pits cut into the gritstone of the shelf top. Stone was transported down hollow ways (91.270) to Nether Booth and/or Edale End. The quarries probably pre-date the 19th century (see 91.270) and may be as early as medieval in date.

91.270. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 414828 387333

A braided hollow way with shallow hollows leading down a valley side spur from quarries (91.269) heading towards Edale End (via 91.290?). That they are overlain by the valley-side intake walls suggests they pre-date this enclosure (here by 1808, the date of the earliest map of this part of the valley).

91.271. Druids Altar Barrow (SMR 5014)
NGR: 414740 387390

A large round barrow on the crest of the Nether Moor shelf (Barnatt 1989, site 18:6). This measures 21.0x20.0m in diameter and is 1.0m high. There are no recorded excavations, but the crest has been extensively robbed for stone, presumably by quarrymen from the adjacent quarries (91.269). When visited in 1988 holes had recently been dug in the mound, revealing that it was built of stone, to provide material for a walkers cairn on the mound top. This was removed and the holes backfilled in 1990 (by JB). The mound is presumably of Bronze Age date, built at a spot with fine views down the lower valley to Hope.

91.272. Quarry
NGR: 415224 387199

This quarry, the second largest in the valley, has been worked in two phases. The 1880 Ordnance Survey map shows a small quarry, then disused, immediately north of the intake wall (present by 1839). Between 1880 and 1921 the wall was breached and the quarry was enlarged. By 1921 it had reached its present size, but may have still been active, as it is not labelled 'disused' on the Ordnance Survey map of that date. The lack of broken products in the quarry spoil suggest it was used, in its second phase at least, for building stone. The lack of a clearly traceable access route for the removal of stone may suggest it was used over a short period during dry weather, possibly for one specific building project (in the second phase); The National Trust records note it was used when the railway was built through the valley in the 1890's.

91.273. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 415354 387084

A braided hollow way/track running along the contour above the valley enclosures, between Nether Booth and the Ashop Valley. It is shown on maps from 1808 onwards,

the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. Some of the lower braids must have been redundant before this date as they are overlain by a small intake shown on the 1808 map. Further east one braid running to the north seems to link to route 91.279.

91.274. Sheepfold
NGR: 415378 387093

A three-compartment fold, now ruined, built against the moorside of the top wall of valley enclosure, against a small intake field in the corner between Edale End (91.294) and Carr House (91.296)/Clough Farm (91.264) fields. Above the fold and field the steep valley side is divided into large intake enclosures. Both the fold and intakes were present in 1808, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. The fold was presumably built for stock gathered from the intakes above, or from this same area when it was open moorland prior to the upper walls being built.

91.275. Sheepfold/Sheepwash
NGR: 415089 387572

A sub-rectangular fold abutting the Jaggers Clough stream, with walls linking it to the boundary wall on the other side of the stream. This was shown on the 1880 map, the first reliable detailed map for this part of Hope parish. It was presumably used as a sheepwash for stock gathered from Jaggers Clough and moors above.

91.276. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 415296 387500

A low bank at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1848 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This suggests boundary 276 was disused by this date.

91.277. Mound (Possible Barrow)
NGR: 415317 386542

A low amorphous mound, that is c. 11.0m across and covered in trees, and which may well be a fortuitous natural feature. The possibility that it is a ploughed-down barrow cannot be fully dismissed.

91.278. Cairn
NGR: 415257 387874

A 0.3m high cairn with a 4.5x3.5m diameter, and a small vertically-set stone at the edge which may be a visible vestige of a kerb. This site is either a medieval or post-medieval boundary cairn associated with cairn 91.404 (no documentary evidence of a boundary has been found), or it is a prehistoric feature. If the latter, the lack of further cairns in the

immediate vicinity suggests it is a small funerary barrow rather than a clearance feature (Barnatt 1989 - updated 1994 - site 18:15).

91.279. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 414973 388045

An extensively braided hollow way following the top of the Crookstone ridge. It must have left route 91.282/286 at Edale Cross (91.393), although little can be traced across improved land here. Deeper braids become visible to the north-east in improved fields, and on the unimproved land beyond a multitude of shallow tracks can be traced. These lead to the flat top of Crookstone Out Moor, which may well be the site of Hope's medieval/post-medieval peat cuts (91.329). The bulk of the braids must have been disused by the time the intake around Crookstone Barn (91.281) was laid out (here by 1848, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley), as they are overlain by the walls. One track was still in use at this time, as it is marked on the 1848 tithe map, stopping at a point high on the upper moor. It is not shown on maps from 1880 onwards.

91.280. Tip
NGR: 415336 386491

The small area between the road and river, covered in mature birch, has had material tipped here between 1880 and 1922, possibly when the railway was built in the 1890's.

91.281. Crookstone Barn
NGR: 415701 387669

A one and a half-storey range that originally comprised a fieldbarn, now converted to an outdoor centre with sleeping accommodation. It was already present in 1880. However the tithe map of 1848, the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings, shows a building of different shape, suggesting it was modified or rebuilt between these two dates. In 1848 there was a dwelling as well as outbuilding.

91.282. Road/Hollow Ways/Unlikely Site of Roman Road (SMR 8148)
NGR: 415794 387925

A track, still in use today, which for the most part is unbraided, except to the north after it has been joined by route 286. In a general sense (including 91.286), it forms part of a through route of long standing from Hope to Alport and Glossop beyond, thought to be the Roman route from the fort of Navio in the Hope Valley to that of Melandra west of Glossop. The earliest evidence for route 282 within the survey area is the estate plan of 1813, the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley, which shows it at its present line. This seems very unlikely to be the Roman route, as there is little to suggest it is of any antiquity, it looking much like a post-medieval (18th century?) access track. In contrast, route 91.286 is heavily braided and appears to be the traditional route up the ridge side. Only the Ordnance Survey mark 282 as the Roman route, other archaeological sources mark it at 91.286 (see this).

91.283. Lane
NGR: 416055 387616

A walled lane, present since at least 1848, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This (with 91.273) is probably a traditional route of long standing (if not in such a closely defined form) from Hope Cross to the lower part of the Ashop valley.

91.284. Hope Cross (SMR 8117/Listed Building 4/81)
NGR: 416102 387427

A guidepost comprising a finely dressed pillar with a horizontally-placed dressed slab on top. The latter is inscribed 'HOPE' on the south face, 'SHEFIELD' on the east face, 'GLOSSOP' on the north face and 'EDALE' on the west face. At the top of the supporting pillar, on its east face, it is inscribed 1737. The stone is on the Hope to Glossop route (sites 91.282, 286). A second route (feature 91.283) branches from this, whose eventual destination is Sheffield. However, this is part of route 91.273 from Edale and this now bypasses the cross. When the cross was erected the area round the cross was unenclosed and travellers would presumably have followed a variety of paths across the ridge, taking in the cross if they were unsure of their route.

It has been suggested that the pillar is a modified medieval cross but there are no clear indications that the stone has been altered. The even dressing suggests the stone was purpose-made as a guide stone before being brought to the site. While it is possible that a medieval cross stood at this spot prior to 1737, there are no features on site, nor has any documentation been found (by JB), to confirm this.

91.285. Quarry/Possible Site of Chapel (SMR 8118)
NGR: 416167 387311

All that exists today is a small wall builders quarry. It has been shown on 20th century Ordnance Survey maps as the site of a medieval chapel. This chapel belonged to, and presumably was built by, the Premonstratensian abbey at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, who owned a large estate in the Upper Derwent and Woodlands Valleys from the early 13th century onwards, with granges at Crookhill and Abbey Grange (SMR 4613, Bulmer 1895, Kirke 1925). There were three or four chapels on the estate (Cox 1877; vol. 2, pp 241-5), the sites of three of which are known, one at Abbey Grange (SMR 4614), the second nearby on the other side of the river at Marebottom (SMR 8232), and the third at Derwent Chapel (SMR 4615). The fourth was noted by Cox (and later sources who all quote Cox) as being at Ashop by the Roman road near Hope Cross. Cox quotes no sources to support this suggestion, and his comment that 'it appears there were no less than four chapels' suggests there were elements of doubt in at least one case. It may be that Cox assumed there was a chapel on the basis that it was customary in his day to post any Hope Woodlands notices at the cross. Alternatively Cox may have had access to medieval documentation. If a chapel existed in the first place, it seems more likely it would have been sited in the Ashop valley, perhaps by the Roman road where it crosses the valley bottom. There seems no justification to the exact siting at the quarry.

91.286. Doctor's Gate Packhorse Route/Site of Roman Road (SMR 8148)
NGR: 416426 386704

A heavily braided hollow way, some hollows very deep and broad, which runs from Hope diagonally up the ridge side to join 91.282 at Hope Cross. It forms part of a through route of long standing from Hope to Ashop and Glossop beyond, and is first recorded in the 16th Century as Doctor's Gate after Doctor Talbot who acquired responsibility for the maintenance of the Hope to Glossop route between 1491 and 1550 (Bevan 2004). The Talbot family owned land throughout the region, including properties at Glossop and Sheffield, so the route was important for connecting their estates either side of the Peak District.

The route is thought to also be the line of a Roman road from the fort of *Navio* in the Hope Valley to that of *Ardotalia* at Melandra, west of Glossop. Route 286 within the area surveyed had already been superseded when the ridgetop enclosures south of Edale Cross and those in the valley to the south-east were laid out (by 1813, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley). While this route is obviously one of long standing, with probable use from the medieval period at least, the status as a Roman road is less clear. Seven sections have been cut (together with others outside the survey area) across a postulated Roman road in the three fields south of Edale Cross, on a line roughly coincident with the visible remains (Wilson 1973, Wroe 1982). However, details of these trenches have never been published to enable assessment of the evidence, both in terms of the nature of the structures found and whether any dating evidence was obtained. The surface evidence is said to alternate between agger (raised roadway) and terraceway along the Hope to Ashop section of the road in general (Wroe 1982). In the area surveyed in 1993 only terraceways were noted and it is difficult to see how these can be ascribed to the Roman as opposed to subsequent periods; they are sinuous, look the same as hollow ways throughout the region, and are either heavily modified or not Roman.

91.287. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 416151 386954

A broad terraced track similar to that at 91.282, but now disused, running gently up the valley side from Edale End (294)/Upper Fulwood Farm (91.295) to join route 91.273 on the ridgetop. It is marked on Sanderson's county map of 1836 and on the c 1840 and the 1880 Ordnance Survey maps. It is not on the estate map of 1813 (except for a short section by the farm). However the adjacent field boundary is shown throughout; it is unclear if the route existed at this date, as it is not known if the track was built to follow the wall or vice-versa.

91.288. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 415563 387218

A terraced track of uncertain date, perhaps no more than a relatively recent field access route, that runs diagonally across the steep sides of Jaggers Clough.

91.289. Terraced Trackway
NGR: 416147 387067

A field access track that zig-zags up the steep valley-side from track 91.287 to the fields above. It first appears on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.

91.290. Braided Hollow Way
NGR: 415914 386673

A braided hollow way which runs up the ridge going north-west of Edale End and fading on flatter land above. It is not clear if this is a continuation of route 91.270 going to quarries on Nether Moor, or whether it is simply an access route to the fields on the ridge.

91.291. Terraced Tracks/Hollow Way
NGR: 415741 386755

A hollow way runs diagonally up the steep slope, truncated at the top by a small quarry. Terraced tracks run to a gate. All these features may be field access tracks.

91.292. Slack Barn
NGR: 415685 386729

A one and a half storey-fieldbarn. It was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.293. Cote (site of)
NGR: 416003 386648

An L-shaped building that has been demolished in recent years. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. In the 1842 tithe schedule it was listed as a 'cote' but no occupier was given.

91.294. Edale End Farm (Listed Building 4/59)
NGR: 416049 386433

The main range, of two-storeys, has a house at the eastern end and outbuildings at the other. There is also a one and a half storey cart shed to the south-east and a one-storey outbuilding to the south-west. All three buildings were already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. Edale End is shown on Burdett's 1767 map of the county. The main building has mullioned windows and other details that suggest an early 18th century date. There is a coat of arms on a stone beam in the kitchen (not inspected).

91.295. Upper Fulwood Farm
NGR: 416103 386388

A main two-storey range with house at the northern end and barn at the other. There is also a pig sty further south. Maps suggest the buildings were altered in the 19th century. In 1880 the main range was present (including a small part at the south that has now been demolished), but the pig sty had not yet been built. At this date there was a large outbuilding to the south-east which has recently been replaced by a modern building. The 1848 tithe map shows two buildings at the site, both approximately at the site of the main range. It is unclear if these had been demolished by 1880, or whether the range has been enlarged to include them.

91.296. Carr House (Carr Farm)
NGR: 415537 386499

A two-storey house to the north-west, with a one-storey outbuilding range to the south-east. With the exception of the eastern end of the outbuilding range, which was added after 1880, both buildings were already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. In 1808 (and 1839) there was a building south of, and attached to, the house, which had been demolished by 1880.

91.297. Tip
NGR: 415571 386448

A small but steep-sided tip, between the river and road, with a concrete standing on the flat top.

91.298. Trackway
NGR: 415705 386401

An early version of the present road, possibly in use in the first half of the 19th century. Maps of 1808 and 1839 are not clear, in that it is hard to distinguish between the line taken by 298 and that of the present road due to cartographic inexactitude. If these two maps show the present road, then 298 pre-dates 1808.

91.299. Bagshaw Bridge
NGR: 416141 386234

A small single span bridge of 19th century type, which was added between 1839 and 1880.

91.300. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 416229 386476

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1813 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley. This suggests boundary 300 was disused by this date.

91.301. Barrow
NGR: 416426 386705

A round barrow, presumably of Bronze Age date, with a diameter of 15.5x13.5m and height of c. 0.5m (Barnatt 1989 - updated 1994 - site 18:14). There are no recorded excavations, but the interior has been heavily robbed for stone. The mound is built at one end of a shelf, a short distance below the crest of the ridge, at a location that suggests it was associated with a prehistoric settlement and field system on the low section of the ridge immediately to the north, all surface trace of which has been removed by subsequent agricultural improvement.

91.302. Quarries
NGR: 416531 386828

A large number of small quarry pits in a discrete cluster. That they occur to either side of a drystone wall, present in 1813, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of Hope parish, suggests they were dug prior to this being built. Their shape and size suggests they were dug for flags or stone slates.

91.303. Quarries
NGR: 416809 386601

A large number of small quarry pits in a discrete cluster with associated upcast. That they occur to either side of a parish boundary drystone wall, present in 1813, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of Hope parish, suggests they were dug prior to this being built. Their shape and size suggests they were dug for flags or stone slates.

91.304. Quarries
NGR: 417025 386354

A large number of small quarry pits in a discrete cluster with associated upcast. That they are similar in shape and size suggests they are of the same date and function to the nearby quarries at 91.302 and 91.303.

91.305. Trackway
NGR: 415488 386481

A track zig-zagging down the river-side slope. This is marked as the access track to Carr Farm on the 1808 estate map (the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley), but had been replaced by 1839 by a route on the other side of the river that avoided fording the river below the farm.

91.306. Boundary
NGR: 408881 384805

A short boundary running between the parish boundary and the head of a stream gully can be seen on aerial photographs as a straight gully - not inspected. It is shown as a property boundary on the 1839 tithe map.

91.307. Boundary Cairn
NGR:

A boundary cairn of medieval or post-medieval date shown on Ordnance Survey maps - not inspected. The 1839 tithe map shows several cairns along the parish boundary between Rushup Edge and Edale Cross.

91.308. Possible Boundary
NGR: 409363 383872

A continuation of a drystone wall (see 91.99), running between gullies 91.100 and 91.101, is visible on aerial photographs as a slight but broad gully running across deep blanket bog - not inspected.

91.309. Parish Boundary Cairns
NGR: 410433 388444

Ordnance Survey maps show 39 cairns on the northern parish boundary between Edale Cross and Jaggers Clough - not inspected. Many of these are marked on the 1839 tithe map.

91.310. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 408114 387196

The 1839 tithe map shows a short property boundary, running from the parish boundary to the head of a stream, marked by 2 cairns - not inspected.

91.311. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 409490 386832

The 1839 tithe map shows a property boundary, running from the parish boundary along a watershed ridge, marked by at least 17 cairns - not inspected.

91.312. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 409366 387450

The 1839 tithe map shows a short property boundary, running from the parish boundary to the junction of two streams, marked by 4 cairns - not inspected.

91.313. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 410234 387281

The 1839 tithe map shows a property boundary, running from the parish boundary along a watershed ridge, with a second branch near the southern end, together marked by at least 19 cairns - not inspected, with the exception of one on Grindslow Knoll (feature 91.123).

91.314. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 410076 387991

The 1839 tithe map shows a short property boundary, running from the parish boundary along a ridge then down to a stream at the point where it drops off the moor top plateau, marked by 9 cairns - not inspected.

91.315. Boundary with Wall
NGR: 411955 387372

The 1839 tithe map shows a property boundary, marked by a wall following a stream to near the parish boundary - not inspected.

91.316. Nether Tor Quarry
NGR: 412196 387556

The large cliff at Nether Tor is a landslip scar which is mostly natural, as is the majority of the broken rock at its base and below. However, the eastern end of the cliff has been modified by quarrying, to create the largest quarry in the Edale Valley (but one that is still relatively small). Some boulders below have also been broken up and removed. There are the ruins of a small square stone shed below the quarry face. Stone was originally taken to the valley below by the 91.131 sled way, but by 1839 a cart way had been built (91.319). It is not known when the quarry was first used. It was active in 1839 but presumably fell out of use in the late 19th or early 20th century. Site only inspected at a distance from above.

91.317. Quarry
NGR: 412561 387520

A small area of shallow quarrying of rock outcrops, with much dressing waste. No broken products were observed, suggesting it was quarried for building stone. The approach track (91.132) is shown on Sanderson's map of 1836 and the Ordnance Survey one inch map of c. 1840 (but not the 1839 tithe map). There is a stone on site with the date 1811 carved on it (Gordon Miller pers. comm.).

91.318. Boundary with Cairns
NGR: 412730 387438

The 1839 tithe map shows a property boundary, running from the parish boundary along a ridge, marked by several cairns - not inspected.

91.319. Trackway
NGR: 412273 387443

A branch of cart track 91.132, which ran to Nether Tor quarry (91.316). This was probably built in the late 18th or early 19th century.

91.320. Peat Cut
NGR: 412958 387437

A small peat cut is marked on the 1839 tithe map at the head of track 91.321. This was probably a late 18th or early 19th century creation, started when the traditional cuttings on Peat Moor (feature 91.50) were becoming worked out; it does not appear to have been much used. It is not obvious today, looking much like other areas along the edge of the blanket bog which are extensively eroded.

91.321. Trackway/Hollow way
NGR: 412688 387216

A branch of cart track 132, the upper part eroded into a hollow way, which ran to peat cut 91.320. This was probably built in the late 18th or early 19th century.

91.322. Parish Boundary Cairns
NGR: 413632 388068

Ordnance Survey maps show 4 cairns on the boundary between Hope and Hope Woodlands from Jaggers Clough north-eastwards - not inspected. The 1848 tithe map shows the parish boundary running on a different line which misses the two westernmost cairns, which suggests these at least are more recent than this date.

91.323. Boundary with Wall
NGR: 413212 387454

The 1839 tithe map shows a short property boundary, running from the parish boundary along a ridge, defined by a wall with a break to the north before the parish boundary is met - not inspected.

91.324. Boundary
NGR: 413421 387628

The 1839 tithe map shows a short undefined property boundary, running from the parish boundary to the head of a stream, where it joins feature 91.326. Adjacent to the upper end of this linear feature is an earlier cairn (feature 91.325). The cairn and bank/wall have been inspected, but the boundary north of here has not been searched for further cairns.

91.325. Boundary Cairn
NGR: 413557 387485

Adjacent to the upper end of linear feature 91.324 is a small boundary cairn which must have become redundant as a boundary marker when the bank or wall was built.

91.326. Boundary Wall
NGR: 413645 387429

A stone bank or ruined wall, on a boundary marked on the 1839 tithe map, which runs down the slope adjacent to a stream to the point where the slope becomes very steep.

91.327. Probable Peat Cuts
NGR: 413766 387609

This area has probably been used for peat cutting by Nether Booth from medieval times onwards. The edge of the blanket bog, about 2-300m east of the Druids Stone, is sharply defined and has a series of indentations suggesting it is truncated by a series of cuttings, further east individual peat cuts are hard to identify as much of the peat seems to have been removed. Peat cutting is suggested both by the extensive braided hollow ways (91.253) which stop here and for which no other explanation for their destination is obvious, and because there is little peat here, despite the fact that land further west is topographically similar and has thick blanket bog.

91.328. Barrow (SMR 8122)
NGR: 414897 388197

A small stone-built barrow that measures 7.0x6.5m in diameter and is 0.4m high (Barnatt 1989, site 18:7). There are no recorded excavations, although the centre has been robbed for stone. It is presumably of Bronze Age date.

91.329. Possible Peat Cuts
NGR: 413915 388097

This area may well have been used for peat cutting from medieval times onwards by the villagers of Hope. It is probably one of the only places where peat was extensive within the parish and, as with site 91.327, it is approached by extensive braided hollow ways which stop here (91.279). The edge of the blanket bog, close to Madwomans Stones, is sharply defined and has a series of indentations suggesting it is truncated by a series of cuttings, further east individual peat cuts are hard to identify as much of the peat seems to have been removed over the large area to the eastern end of the upper moor at Crookstone Knoll.

91.330. Quarries/Spurious Hut Circles

SEE 126.37

91.331. Lead Mine Sough Shaft
NGR: 411609 384066

A large waste heap with central run-in shaft hollow, visible from the road above - not inspected. This is one of three ventilation shafts (91.202, 91.332) on a level dug to locate the Odin Vein south of Rushup Edge, possibly the documented Black Sough dug in the early 19th century (see 91.202).

91.332. Lead Mine Sough Shaft
NGR: 411530 384318

A probable waste heap visible on aerial photographs - not inspected. This is one of three ventilation shafts (91.202, 91.331) on a level dug to locate the Odin Vein south of Rushup Edge, possibly the documented Black Sough dug in the early 19th century (see 91.202).

91.333. Barrow (SAM 23284/SMR 3316)
NGR: 412684 383570

A large barrow, inside the Mam Tor hillfort near its south-western entrance, which measures 20.5x19.5m and is 1.4m high (Barnatt 1989, site 18:5). The centre is deeply cratered, but there are no certainly-identified excavations for the mound. One of the two barrows on the hilltop (the other being 91.342) was dug in the early 19th century by persons unknown, when human bodies, some pottery sherds and a 'brass celt' (bronze flat axe?) were found (Bateman 1848, p. 124; Pennington 1877, p. 42).

A barrow makes the location of the burial(s) a prominent feature in the landscape. This prominence is heightened by the barrow's positioning on a broad ridge with land dropping away everywhere apart from to the north-east where the ground gently rises. Mam Tor is one of the most prominent hilltops in this area. The deliberate and careful

selection of this site makes the burial place of the dead, and from some locations the barrow itself, highly visible from the surrounding landscape and gives extensive views across the landscape from the site itself. Barrows such as this one have been interpreted as helping to remind the living of their ancestry, of their kinship with their community and of their association with a geographic location. This meaning was later re-used by the builders and occupants of the hillfort who positioned the south-west entrance of the enclosure to heighten the visual impact of the barrow to those approaching.

The barrow is a scheduled ancient monument. Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005).

91.334. Mam Tor Hillfort (SAM 23284/SMR 3319).
NGR: 412754 383730

Mam Tor is a later prehistoric hillfort located on a very prominent hilltop which is very visible from and affords views of the surrounding landscape. In the Peak District, eight to thirteen hill-top enclosures have been interpreted as hillforts, partly due to the criteria used to define hillforts and the confidence attributed to their interpretation (Barnatt and Smith 1997; Hart 1981).

It comprises a large rampart which encloses approximately 5 hectares of the hilltop within which there are numerous building platforms and at least one, possibly two, earlier burial barrows (features 91.333, 91.342). The interior of the enclosure comprises steep-sloping ground rising either side of the ridge with more gently sloping ground at either end of the ridge's long axis. The derivation of Mam Tor is 'breast hill' while its other name, 'Shivering Mountain', refers to the landslips of the soft shales which fall away from the hard gritstone.

The rampart consists of a single large stone and earth bank with external ditch and smaller counterscarp bank. It completely encloses the top of the hill and largely follows the contour. The earthwork is interrupted by two areas of landslip to the south-east and south-west. While it is difficult to be certain whether they were present in prehistory or not, the positioning of the straight section of southern earthwork suggests that they were.

Small-scale excavations in the 1960s (Coombs and Thompson 1979) identified up to three phases of construction in the main bank. An original timber palisade was replaced by a box-rampart, comprising a stone and earth bank held within vertical, stone-revetted, exterior and interior faces. There is some evidence that the rampart was later enlarged, but possibly only along certain lengths of its course. A strengthened rampart was identified in a trench excavated near to the north entrance but not in another trench further to the south. This may be due to a desire for a larger rampart near to the entrance, however the limited scale of the 1960s excavations leaves this unclear. The ditch was also a substantial feature which was created partly as a result of digging material to create the rampart but also to, in itself, act as part of the boundary. Its positioning immediately in front of the rampart increases the exterior height of the bank so making it much more

prominent. Outside of this, the smaller counterscarp bank may have been a deliberate construction or the product of periodic cleaning out of the ditch. No evidence for timber-lacing of the rampart was identified during excavation.

There are two entrances which break these ramparts, located on the axis of the ridge to the north-east and south-west at the two points of easiest access to the hilltop. Both have inturned ramparts, which would both strengthen the defence and heighten the visual impact of the entrances. Recent excavation by Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust (T'PAT) in advance of footpath repairs in the northern entrance has revealed traces of features which may be associated with a small enclosure or building, traditionally referred to as a guard chamber (Graeme Guilbert pers. comm.). T'PAT also conducted a contour survey of the hillfort which is included as illustration 4.

Even though the sloping interior is not ideally suited to occupation, it contains numerous sub-circular platforms, most of which are terraced into the sloping flanks to the north-west and north-east of the ridge. The 1960s excavations sampled parts of nine of these platforms, with substantial areas of only four investigated. Six of these platforms contained arrangements of gullies, stakeholes, postholes and pottery which suggested that they were the foundations for buildings, while the evidence in the three other platforms was not so clear. There was no build-up of occupation layers on any of the platforms, with only two archaeological layers identified between the topsoil above and natural below. While most building platforms were sub-circular in plan, one (Coombs and Thompson 1979, platform 1) was circular, approximately 4 metres in diameter, with a central hearth and possible north-facing entrance defined by two post-holes. Other potential building platforms were sub-circular in plan.

Pottery was found on five of the features and charcoal, where it occurred, comprised small fragments scattered over the platforms. The pottery was a friable type which has been discovered elsewhere in the region, such as at the Ball Cross (Hart 1981), Harborough Rocks (Makepeace 1990), Swine Sty (Garton and Beswick in prep) and Gardom's Edge (Barnatt, Bevan and Edmonds 1995, 1996, 1998). The pottery is hand-made from local materials and forms the largest later prehistoric fabric type in the region (Guilbert 1996a). Decoration styles, such as finger-pressing, are analogous with later Bronze Age styles found in southern England (Barrett 1979, 1980) and with pottery excavated at Staple Howe and Scarborough, East Yorkshire. Other finds made during excavation include a polished stone axe (probably Neolithic), whetstones, a stone-made 'polisher', fragments of shale bracelets, flint implements and a fragment of a socketed axe which was originally identified as bronze but has since been re-analysed and may be lead (Guilbert 1996b).

Defence or Impress?
Hill-top enclosures such as Mam Tor were first interpreted as hillforts during the 19th century. Easily defended hill-top locations and impressive ramparts suggested a defensive function to the military-minded Victorian archaeologists, many of whom had been army officers. During the 20th century, more hillforts were examined in detail and the variations in location, topography, construction, presence or absence of settlement and

dates became more apparent (Bowden and McOmish 1987). Some sites were simply not defensive, some had evidence for long-term occupation while others appeared never to have been occupied. It was recognised that boundaries had as much social and symbolic importance as practical defensive uses, for example helping to define the boundaries of a community, separating special activities carried out in the enclosure from the everyday outside, or prominently displaying the importance of the location to the wider world.

Dating The Enclosure.
Two schools of thought have developed about the date of Mam Tor. One argues that the whole site is later Bronze Age based on the radio-carbon dates and artefacts (Challis and Harding 1975; Collis 1999), while the other proposes that though the settlement is later Bronze Age the earthworks are Iron Age because of their morphological comparisons with hillfort earthworks in Wessex (Cunliffe 1991; Guilbert 1996b).

The 1960s excavations provided the majority of material culture and the charcoal used for dating the enclosure and settlement (Coombs, 1977; Coombs and Thompson 1979; Hart 1981, 1985). Charcoal was found in a number of non-secure contexts on two house platform floors and collected together for radio-carbon dating. At the time results for the two composite samples within 1-sigma were 1130±115 bc and 1180±132 bc, recently recalibrated using Washington Method A within 2-sigma to 1620-1010 bc and 1680-1000 bc (Barnatt 1995). However, the nature of the samples means that the reliability of these dates is far from certain.

The type of friable pottery discovered during the house platform excavations is hand-made from local materials and forms the largest later prehistoric fabric type in the region. The nature of the fabric has been recently re-interpreted after petrological analysis of thin-sections taken from a sample of the sherds has shown the composition of the fabric to be very different to that proposed by the excavators (Guilbert 1996a). In the excavation report, Barrett suggests that the majority of vessels come from a style made between approximately 1000 and 800 BC, though does state that such paralleling of traits rarely gives a full understanding of the ceramic traditions under examination. The pottery may not be restricted to this time period, and no discoveries of such pot sherds made in the region have yet been independently dated.

In contrast to this, the evidence for phasing to the ramparts, the box-rampart building-style and the inturned entrances suggest a middle to later Iron Age date when compared to well-investigated sites in southern England (Cunliffe 1991).

However, dating by analogy, whether between pottery or rampart construction styles, is always risky because of the overlooked possibility for similar types to continue in use at different times in separate regions.

The dating, including length of use, of the most prominent hillfort in the Peak District can only be resolved by an excavation programme designed to address these questions.

That the hill-top was an important location prior to the hillfort is demonstrated by the presence of the two burial barrows within the enclosure (features 91.333, 91.342). They are typical of barrows in the Peak District dating from the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age so pre-dating the enclosure and settlement by at least 500 years. The builders' of the hillfort would have been aware of these old burial mounds, appropriating meanings of ancestry, kinship and association with a geographic location. They deliberately located the south-west entrance to make the southern barrow (feature 91.333) a prominent feature to those approaching and entering the hillfort. This would have reinforced the hillfort community's right to and identification with the hilltop through reference to an ancestral past.

The enclosure and its interior is a scheduled ancient monument. Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005).

91.335. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 413023 384376

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 335 was disused by this date. Not inspected, but visible from across the valley.

91.336. Hollins Cross (SMR 3385)
NGR: 413589 384518

This feature, marked as a 'pillar' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps, is at a low point in the Mam Tor/Lose Hill ridge, that was the focal point for hollow-ways running between the Edale and Hope Valleys (91.338-40). No details are recorded of the cross, - not inspected.

91.337. Tracks/Hollow Ways
NGR: 412833 384290

A series of tracks and hollow ways running between Mam Nick and the ridge to Lose Hill and Hollins Farm below - not inspected.

91.338. Hollow Ways
NGR: 411764 386089

A hollow way running from Hollins Cross to Greenlands Farm and Barber Booth beyond - not inspected. This route was still in use in the 19th century.

91.339. Hollow Ways
NGR: 413223 384707

A hollow way running from Hollins Cross to Hollins Farm and Grindsbrook Booth beyond - not inspected. This route was still in use in the 19th century.

91.340. Hollow Ways
NGR: 413530 384808

A hollow way running from Hollins Cross to Backtor Farm and Nether Booth beyond - not inspected. This route was still in use in the 19th century.

91.341. Field Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR: 413992 384891

A bank and ditch at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests boundary 341 was disused by this date. Not inspected, but visible from across the valley.

91.342. Probable Barrow (SAM 23284/SMR 3317)
NGR: 412766 383608

Several antiquarian accounts of the 18th and 19th century note a second barrow on the Mam Tor hilltop (cf. Barnatt 1989, site 18:13). This was recorded as having been levelled by the home guard in the 1939-45 war. Some doubt has existed over this second barrow, as there is a large natural knoll at the hilltop which may have been misinterpreted as a barrow in the past. However, small-scale excavations in 1993 by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, in advance of footpath work by the National Trust, revealed the edge of a circular structure on the crest of the natural knoll, which may well be a barrow (Graeme Guilbert pers. comm.).

One of the two barrows (the other being 91.333) on the hilltop was dug in the early 19th century by persons unknown, when human bodies, some pottery sherds and a 'brass celt' (bronze flat axe?) were found (Bateman 1848, p. 124; Pennington 1877, p. 42).

The barrow is a scheduled ancient monument. Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005).

91.343. Probable Barrow (SMR 8119)
NGR: 415307 385360

On the crest of Lose Hill are the mutilated remains of what may be a barrow (Barnatt 1989, site 18:11). These measure c. 12.0x9.5m and are up to 0.3m high. The mound has been quarried away on the north-east side, is cratered in the centre (perhaps the site of an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar) and is currently suffering erosion by walkers on its

southern side. In the early 20th century the Ordnance Survey recorded that human remains and urns had previously been found at the hilltop.

91.344. Multi-specie Hedge
NGR: 411576 384950

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.345. Multi-specied Hedge
NGR: 413207 386095

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.346. Multi-specie Hedge
NGR: 412175 385814

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.347. Multi-specie Hedge
NGR: 412022 385539

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.348. Multi-specie Hedge
NGR: 412074 385510

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1839 as it is shown on the tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.349. Multi-specie Hedge
NGR: 413787 385928

This is a good example of a hedge that contains several shrub/small tree species. This may suggest it is a relatively old boundary. It has existed since at least 1808 as it is shown on the estate map of this date, the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley, and may be considerably earlier.

91.350. Rowland Farm/Field Barn
NGR: 411447 384429

The only traditional building here is a field barn - not inspected. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.351. Lower Holt
NGR: 411636 384388

A rectangular building which in the 19th century was L-shaped - not inspected. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.352. Upper Holt
NGR: 411687 384210

A long rectangular building which was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings - not inspected.

91.353. Field Barn

SEE 126.8

91.354. Greenhill Farm

SEE 126.9

91.355. Small Clough (Listed Building 6/47)

SEE 126.5

91.356. Hardenclough Farm/Fieldbarn
NGR: 412407 384826

SEE 126.1

91.357. Hardenclough Farm (Harding Clough) (site of)
NGR: 412364 384506

SEE 126.11

91.358. Greenlands Farm
NGR: 412504 384430

In the 19th century this was a long rectangular building, which has now been reduced in length and new buildings added to the south - not inspected. The main range was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.359. Field Barn (site of)

SEE 126.3

91.360. Marshall Barn
NGR: 412833 384808

A rectangular fieldbarn now reduced in size - not inspected. It was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings.

91.361. Peter Barn
NGR: 413029 384896

A rectangular field barn is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. By 1880 a second building had been added at right-angles to the east, built within two yards - not inspected. The older of the two buildings has now been removed.

91.362. Hollins Farm (Listed Building 6/60)
NGR: 413225 384790

A long rectangular, two-storey building with a house at the east end and outbuilding at the other - not inspected. This was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. Maps of 1839 and 1880 show a second range of buildings to the east which has now gone. The surviving house has early 17th century type mullioned windows. It has been extended eastwards in the 18th century as indicated by mullioned windows of a later type.

91.363. Skinner's Hall
NGR: 412947 385264

A two-storey house with lower extension to the east, which was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows all buildings. The building is

thought to have been built to house workers at a tannery that occupied the site of Edale Mill prior to the 19th century (Harris 1971).

91.364. Lower Hollins/Field Barn
NGR: 413400 385161

A fieldbarn which was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings - not inspected. A second building, presumably a house, has been added between 1880 and 1921.

91.365. Edale Mill/Cottages (SMR 5032) (Listed Building 3/48)
NGR: 413415 385405

The main building is a large mill of four-storeys, with a two-and a half-storey side wing to the south and a detached chimney at the other end - not inspected. The mill was probably built in the 1790's and soon enlarged, either in 1795 when Nicholas Creswell formed a partnership with three Manchester cotton industrialists, or in the early 19th century (Nixon 1969; Harris 1971) The mill replaced a corn mill and tannery at the site, present in the 18th century (Harris 1971). The south wing is a 19th century addition. The chimney was probably added in the late 19th century when the mill was converted to steam. The mill has been described as being both a lace-thread spinning mill (Nixon 1969) and a cotton mill (Harris 1971); it is not clear if it produced other cotton goods than lace thread during its life. The 1842 tithe appointment notes the owner as Lorenzo Christie, while Bagshaw's 1846 gazetteer of Derbyshire lists under Edale a J. C. Christie as a lace thread manufacturer. The Christie family had owned the site since at least 1816. The mill closed in 1934 and was converted to flats in 1969.

To the west are two further buildings, both present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows all buildings - not inspected. One of these was the manager's house, the other possibly originally stables as there is an entry to this effect in the 1842 tithe appointment. There is also a row of mill workers cottages by the roadside. A row of cottages was already present in 1839, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows buildings. These have now been rebuilt, as indicated by differences in rooflines and gardens between the 1880 Ordnance Survey map and the present buildings, and by their brick details around windows and doors. There is a second row of cottages further west added between 1880 and 1921.

91.366. Backtor Farm
NGR: 413845 385238

A rectangular building, probably a field barn, is shown on the 1808 map, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. By 1839 the building had been enlarged and included a farmhouse. By 1880 a long range had been added to the east.

91.367. Backtor Barn
NGR: 414112 385421

A rectangular field barn that was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings - not inspected.

91.368. Field Barn
NGR: 414676 385553

A small fieldbarn that was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings - not inspected.

91.369. Building
NGR: 415439 386298

A rectangular building, still extant, that was already present in 1808 (but missed off the 1839 tithe map), the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings - not inspected.

91.370. Building (site of)
NGR: 413719 386167

A long rectangular building shown on maps of 1808 (the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings) and 1839. It is shown on the 1880 map as already ruined. That it was not mentioned in the 1842 tithe appointment implies it was disused by this date.

91.371.Cotefield Farm (site of)
NGR: 413104 386179

This is shown as a long rectangular building on the 1839 tithe map, the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. It had gone by 1880.

91.372. Cottage (site of)
NGR: 411601 385709

A small rectangular building is marked on maps of 1839 and 1880 and was noted in the 1842 tithe appointment as a 'cote', but no occupier was given. It has now been demolished.

91.373. Building (site of)
NGR: 412240 386243

A small rectangular building shown on maps of 1839 (the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings) and 1880. It has now gone.

91.374. Building (site of)
NGR: 412313 386268

A rectangular building show on the 1839 tithe map (the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings). It had gone by 1880.

91.375. Cottage (site of)
NGR: 410926 384590

A small rectangular building is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the date of the first detailed map of the valley that shows minor buildings. This is noted as a 'cote' but no occupier was given. It was still present in 1880 but has now been demolished.

91.376. Cottage (site of)
NGR: 410116 384554

A small square building is shown on the 1839 tithe map and noted in the 1842 appointment as a 'cote'; no occupier was given. It was also on the 1880 and 1921 Ordnance Survey maps but has now gone.

91.377. Boundary Stone
NGR: 409000 384500

A boundary stone is marked on Ordnance Survey maps. No details are known - not inspected.

91.378. Fieldbarn (site of)
NGR: 413295 384891

A rectangular fieldbarn is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings. It had gone by 1880.

91.379. Cottage (site of)
NGR: 413516 385189

A small rectangular building marked on maps of 1839 (the first detailed map of the valley that shows farm buildings) and 1880; it has now gone. The 1842 tithe appointment notes it as a 'cote' but no occupier is given.

91.380. Building (site of)
NGR: 414011 385284

A small rectangular building, abutted to a fieldwall, that was built between 1839 and 1880.

91.381. Fieldbarn (site of)
NGR: 415677 386351

This rectangular building was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. It became ruined between 1839 and 1880.

91.382. Fieldbarn (site of)
NGR: 416023 386185

A rectangular fieldbarn that was present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part of the valley that shows farm buildings. It had been removed by 1839.

91.383. Pit/Spoil Heap
NGR: 407990 386775

A large spoil heap of angular stone and soil, measuring c. 25x20m across, with central hollow containing ruins of a small sub-circular shed or shepherds shelter. There is a relatively small silted hollow adjacent to the north-west measuring c. 15m across, this is presumably deep, if all the spoil is derived from here. Feature 383 has the appearance of being a shaft with spoil rather than a quarry. However, why it was dug is obscure and no obvious explanations are apparent. One possibility is that it is an aborted trial shaft dug before the line of the 1890's railway (feature 91.195) was finalised. This assumes that an alternative undocumented route was being considered, with a tunnel of similar length to the Cowburn Tunnel eventually built, which ran from the top of the Edale Valley below Jacobs Ladder to the Sett Valley east of Hayfield.

91.384. Field Boundary Bank
NGR: 414087 386141

A short bank, which appears on the 1808 estate map (the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley), but not the tithe map of 1839, suggesting it was ruined by this date at the latest. The 1808 map shows the boundary as dashed, suggesting it was already disused at this time.

91.385. Dam
NGR: 414140 386217

Today there are the ruined remains of a dam wall, with overflow steps and sluice, breached by the stream. It was not present in 1839. Maps of 1880 and 1921 show the dam intact, with a narrow pond running over 50m upstream (less by 1921). This feature was presumably a garden feature rather than being associated with a mill.

91.386. Field Barn
NGR: 415013 386565

A two-storey fieldbarn in a small yard. The building was already present in 1808, the date of the first detailed map of this part the valley that shows farm buildings. The yard was added by 1838.

91.387. Sheepfold
NGR: 411973 386813

A small single-compartment fold, defined by a ruined curving wall in the corner of a moorland intake, with an access gap in one corner. This area of intake was only subdivided between 1839 and 1880 (including the wall that forms one of the sides of the fold), and the fold was thus also added at this time. It was presumably built for stock gathered from the intake below to the east.

91.388. Sheepfold
NGR: 411764 386089

A small single-compartment fold, defined by a ruined curving wall in the corner of moorland just above the stream, with an access gap in one corner. This fold appears to be shown on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, although adjoining walls appear to have been realigned. It appears to have been for stock gathered from the moorland across the stream to the north-east.

91.389. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 411414 385674

A lynchet underneath the present wall, suggesting this boundary was previously hedged. The relationship with nearby boundary features, such as those at 91.160, 91.161 and 91.165, suggests the wall was built before 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.390. Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 411456 385624

A short lynchet at the site of a boundary that appears on the 1839 tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting the hedge was disused by this date.

91.391. Possible Field Boundary Gully
NGR: 412700 386650

A slight gully which looks more like the site of a field boundary than a hollow way. It does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the

valley. This suggests expansion above the present enclosure was planned but that it was abandoned soon after inception.

91.392. Possible Hollow Way
NGR: 412934 386741

A modern, heavily eroded track follows this line. It is far from clear if an earlier track also followed this route on to the moor.

91.393. Edale Cross (Champion Cross) (SAM 63/SMR 5003)
NGR: 407721 386092

A gritstone cross standing 1.6 metres high, 0.49 metres wide across the arms and 0.29 metres wide across the base. It is called the 'Edale' or 'Champion' Cross. It has chamfered edges, traces of Saxon-style knotwork on its front and a raised band below the cross-arms. The knotwork could suggest a pre-Conquest date for its erection, however the chamfered edges imply a post-Conquest date. It is possible that it was originally made in the early Medieval period and re-worked later on. The initials are either 'IG' or 'HG' and the date is 1610'. This is likely to be John Gell, a 17th century road surveyor (Tudor 1934). The cross is now partly enclosed within a three-sided dry-stone enclosure which is open to the adjacent trackway (feature 91.1).

According to one commentator it was erected as a boundary marker for Merivale Abbey's estate in this area (Gee, 1985). However, other published interpretations are that is the boundary marker for the parishes of Hope and Glossop (Tudor 1934) and the point where three wards of the Royal Forest of the Peak met – Longdendale, Ashop & Edale and the Champion country (Cox *quoted in* Tudor 1934; Dodd & Dodd 1980). The Champion was the term for good land which referred to the southern ward of the Royal forest. It may also be a guidestone for the adjacent Hayfield to Edale packhorse route (feature 91.1) which dates to at least the 13th century (Dodd & Dodd 1980).

The cross is a scheduled ancient monument. Any damage or disturbance to the site is illegal without scheduled monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (as at 2005).

91.394. Dubious Settlement (SMR 5002)

SEE 126.17

91.395. Forest Wall (possible site of) (SMR 3328)
NGR: 413902 384619

The ridgetop is thought to be the site of the boundary of the medieval Campana district of the Peak Forest, said (early this century) to have been shown as having a wall on a early 17th century plan (not traced). Nothing now appears to survive to support the presence of a wall that predates the present drystone wall - not inspected.

91.396. Guidestone (SMR 5037)
NGR: 412388 385271

This guidestone is at the junction of the main valley road with that to Grindsbrook Booth. It comprises a square pillar, now partly buried in made up ground behind the roadside wall, with a slab on top (as with 91.284), the edges of which are inscribed: 'To Tidswell', 'To Grindstor', 'To Hope', 'To Chapel in le'. The style of the lettering, and the overall design similar to Hope Cross (feature 91.284), suggests it is of 18th century date.

91.397 Field Boundary Lynchet
NGR: 410435 384946

A lynchet at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the mismatch with the present field layout (as 1839), indicates boundary 91.36 was disused by this date.

91.398 Sheepfold
NGR: 410321 383605

A small single-compartment fold built against wall 91.115, now ruined, which is presumably of the same date as the wall, probably built before 1839. It was presumably built for stock gathered from higher land to the south.

91.399 Sheepfold

SEE 126.27

91.400 Ruined Wall
NGR: 408008 386596

A ruined wall that defines an abandoned area of moorland intake - not inspected. The wall was present in 1839, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley.

91.401 Ruined Wall
NGR: 414169 387911

A ruined wall that defines an abandoned area of moorland intake - not inspected. The wall was present in 1848, the date of the earliest detailed map of this part of the valley.

91.402 Sheepfold
NGR: 407744 386178

A ruined two-compartment sheepfold built in the corner of a moorland intake - not inspected. It is marked on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley, and was presumably built for stock gathered from the intake below to the east.

91.403 Sheepfold
NGR: 415154 388135

A ruined two-compartment sheepfold built in the corner of two moorland intake walls, on the moorside. One of the walls upon which it was built was not built until between 1848 and 1880 and the fold may well have been built at the same time, presumably for stock gathered from the moor to the west.

91.404 Cairn
NGR: 415050 387924

A small cairn which is 4.5x2.5m in plan and 0.3m high. This site is either a medieval or post-medieval boundary cairn associated with cairn 91.278 (no documentary evidence of a boundary has been found), or it is a prehistoric feature. If the latter, the lack of further cairns in the immediate vicinity suggests it is a small funerary barrow rather than a clearance feature.

126 Hardenclough Farm Archaeological Survey

126.1 Hardenclough Farmstead.
NGR: 412407 384826

Hardenclough farmstead comprises three two-storey gritstone buildings forming two sides of a courtyard. The farmhouse is situated at the south-side of the courtyard while two con-joined outbuildings are located at the east-side of the yard. The house and one outbuilding have tiled roofs while the second outbuilding was being re-roofed with stone slates during the time of the present archaeological survey. The other buildings of the farmstead are all modern.

Hardenclough farmstead was only built between 1880 and 1921 (Ordnance Survey 1880, 1921). Only a single building is shown by the 1880 Ordnance Survey at the present farmstead site, which was situated at the location now occupied by the small, stone-built, modern barn nearest to the entrance to the farmyard. This building was a field barn as recorded in the Tithe Award of 1842 and shown on the Tithe Plan of 1839 (anon. 1842; anon. 1839). There was a Hardenclough farmstead pre-dating 1839 which was to the south of the present site (feature 126.11).

126.2 Possible Narrow Rig.
NGR: 412379 384726

An area which appears to contain very faint traces of narrow rig. There is a suggestion of parallel ridges running downslope within a field north-east of Hardenclough farmstead. If there is narrow rig in this location it may be better observed during snow-melt.

126.3 Site of Building.
NGR: 412693 384662

A small rectangular building surviving as stone and brick rubble and a small level terrace. The building was in existence by 1839 (anon. 1839) and was probably a field barn. A trackway is shown by the Ordnance Survey of 1880 as leading to the building from the south-west. It was demolished after 1921 (Ordnance Survey 1921).

126.4 'Cairns'.
NGR: 412702 384611

Three small cairns or piles of stone lying in a row. They appear to be relatively recent and not the product of Prehistoric or Medieval agricultural field clearance. They may be further rubble from the nearby building (feature 126.3).

126.5 Small Clough Farmstead (Listed Building 212/6/47).
NGR: 412061 384762

Small Clough farmstead comprises four buildings arranged in an east-to-west oriented row running across the slope. They are all built from coursed gritstone with gritstone dressings and three are two-storeys while the fourth is single-storey. The farmhouse and attached barn are listed buildings. The farmhouse is the eastern-most building which has two three-light mullion windows in its upslope side, and stone slate roof and has been extended at ground level on the downslope side. The house is conjoined with a barn which also has a stone slate roof and has been similarly extended along the downslope side. Both buildings have a brick ridge stack and gable end stack. In addition to the downslope extension both show evidence of alterations in the form of blocked windows and doors. Next in the row is a walled yard then there is another barn which has a tiled roof. Upslope of this barn is the only single-storey building, a small store roofed in stone slate. A field wall forms the boundary wall to a yard immediately downslope of the farmstead.

Architectural features, including mullion windows, point to the farmhouse and attached barn having a 17th century date of construction with alterations made in the 19th century. The farmhouse and attached barn do appear on the 1839 Tithe Plan while the other barn and outbuilding were built between 1839 and the Ordnance Survey of 1880. It was possibly also at this time that the alterations were made to the farmhouse and attached barn.

126.6 Concrete Foundations.
NGR: 412059 384787

Low concrete walls attached to the boundary wall of the yard in front of Small Clough (feature 126.5). They either formed the foundations of a building or the border of a tiny parcel of land.

126.7 Milk Churn Stand.
NGR: 412067 384790

A small dry-stone square platform built into the boundary wall of the yard in front of Small Clough (feature 126.5).

126.8 Field Barn.
NGR: 411811 384587

A two-storey gritstone field barn comprising an `L'-shaped ground plan. The main part of the barn is comprised of a single large space which follows this `L'-shaped floor plan. A smaller room has been added later as a lean-to at the western gable end. Within the main part of the barn there is a wide cart door facing north, a pedestrian door facing south and wooden stalls inside. Both the main part of the barn and the lean-to have stone slate roofs, that of the main barn being supported by timber-frame roofing trusses. The corners and entrances are emphasised by large gritstone quoins.

The building was built by 1839 (anon. 1839).

126.9 Greenhill Farmstead.
NGR: 411982 384484

Greenhill farmstead comprises four gritstone buildings and a modern hay barn. Three of the stone buildings are arranged in an east-to-west oriented row running across the slope while a fourth building is set apart to the south. From west to east the buildings in the row consist of a two-storey barn with timber-frame roof trusses, wooden stalls and a modern roof. This is attached to what used to be farmhouse but is now used as a barn which also contains wooden stalls and a modern roof. The easternmost building is lower in height, appears to have been single storey with a roof-storage space and has a stone slate roof. The fourth building is a small barn with a stone slate roof.

The farmstead was recorded as early as 1650 by a Parliamentary Survey (Cameron 1959). The present layout of buildings, excepting the detached field barn, appear to be in existence by 1839 (anon. 1839).

126.10 Shelter/Building.
NGR: 412086 384545

A small rectangular mortared stone building with a downslope-facing entrance. Possibly a shelter or store. It is not depicted on any of the plans available to the present archaeological survey.

126.11 Site of Harding Clough Farmstead.
NGR: 412364 384506

Within the landslip are a small roughly rectangular platform terraced into the slope and low earthworks situated near to a land drain. The uneven nature of the ground in this area means that it is difficult to identify all earthworks with confidence. There are a pair of dressed gateposts in the boundary north of the site defining a gateway through which the present footpath runs.

The earthworks represent the site of Harding Clough farmstead and the gateposts define the original entrance to the farmyard. The farmstead was already in existence by 1839 (anon. 1839) but was demolished and replaced by the present Harden Clough farmstead, to the north, between 1880 and 1921 (Ordnance Survey 1880, 1921).

126.12 Sub-Rectangular Platform.
NGR: 412166 384215

A small rectangular level platform built-up on sloping ground immediately downslope of a field boundary. At present the platform has conifers planted upon it. It was the site of a building as depicted on the Tithe Plan of 1839 (anon. 1839) but which had disappeared by 1880 (Ordnance Survey 1880).

126.13 Sheep Lee.
NGR: 412164 384314

A short section of ruined dry-stone wall running downslope with a very short cross-wall at its upslope end which was a sheep lee providing shelter from the wind.

126.14 Sheep Lee.
NGR: 412071 383902

A short section of ruined dry-stone wall running downslope with a very short cross-wall at its downslope end which was a sheep lee providing shelter from the wind.

126.15 Slaked Limestone.
NGR: 412479 383797

A discrete area within the landslip zone in which slaked limestone is present in an erosion scar and mole hills. The limestone is presumably the remains of a dump of lime used to improve the fertility of the surrounding area.

126.16 Quarrying.
NGR: 412503 383700

Small stone-getting pits situated on a knoll of the landslip and a bank and ditch boundary.

126.17 Possible Sub-Circular Platform (SMR 5002).
NGR: 412528 383674

A possible sub-circular platform terraced into gently sloping ground. The platform is approximately 7 metres in diameter, 0.3 metres high, has a low mound situated on its upslope side and appears to be slightly inclined across the natural slope. If this is an archaeological feature, which may only be determined by a contour survey or excavation, it could be related to Medieval or Post-Medieval agriculture as a feeder stand or remains of a lime mound. It is possible that the feature could be related to the later Prehistoric settlement on Mam Tor, a possibility that can not be overlooked at present. It is not depicted on any of the maps available to the present survey.

126.18 Earthen Banks.
NGR: 412524 383828

A pair of parallel short earthen banks which only partly lie within the survey area and are overlain by a field wall. The feature may be a drain.

126.19 Land Drains.
NGR: 412361 384355

A group of two ditches with insubstantial banks running diagonally across the slope within the landslip area. Though similar to bank and ditch boundaries elsewhere on the farm the nature and relationship to the topography shows these to be land drains.

126.20 Bank and Ditch.
NGR: 412375 384185

A bank and ditch which runs across-slope between two watercourses. The feature may have been a boundary, topped by a hedge, a drain or built with both uses in mind.

126.21 Bank and Ditch.
NGR: 412144 384438

A bank and ditch which runs downslope and is not connected to either boundaries or watercourses. The feature may have been a boundary, topped by a hedge, a drain or built with both uses in mind.

126.22 Earthen Banks.
NGR: 412142 384621

Three low earthen banks which converge as they run downslope to end at a watercourse. They stop at a grown-out hedge upslope. The two westernmost banks are relatively insubstantial and may be land drains while the easternmost bank has a grown-out hedge and a gateway on its upslope half and is probably the remains of a hedged boundary.

126.23 Terraced Trackway.
NGR: 412607 384539

An indistinct terraced trackway running between the lane running up the west side of Harden Clough and a field near to a ruined building (feature 126.3).

126.24 Terraced Trackway.
NGR: 411994 384626

An indistinct terraced trackway running between Greenhill farmstead (feature 126.9) and another trackway currently in use which connects Small Clough farmstead (feature 126.5), a field barn (feature 126.8), fields to the north-east of the survey area and the main road along the Vale of Edale.

126.25 Braided Hollow-way.
NGR: 411652 384837

A braided hollow-way which runs from the riverside up the edge of a terrace formed by a former course of the river and into fields. It runs through a pair of gateposts surviving along a stretch of ruined wall. It appears that the hollow-way has been truncated by movement of the river's course and probably used to continued further along the riverside.

126.26 Rushup Edge Hollow-way.

SEE 91.121

126.27 Fold or Shelter.
NGR: 412289 383463

A small single-compartment fold built into a corner of the ruined walls of feature 126.35. These walls were disused by 1880, suggesting the fold had also gone out of use by this date. It was presumably built for stock gathered from lower land to the north.

126.28 Possible Hollow-way.
NGR: 411890 383524

While this looks like a short stretch of slight hollow way, this may well be a fortuitous natural feature. It is hard to see why, if this was a hollow way, it does not continue to top and bottom of the steep slope.

126.29 Bank and Ditch.
NGR: 412401 383550

A bank and ditch, presumably at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This, and the relationship to boundary 126.35, suggests that this boundary was disused by 1839.

126.30 Bank and Ditch.

SEE 91.206

126.31 Bank and Ditch.

SEE 126.204

126.32 Bank and Ditch.
NGR: 411783 383830

A bank and ditch, at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests they it was disused by this date. It may pre-date the present field layout.

126.33 Earthen Bank.
NGR: 411783 383830

A bank, at the site of a field boundary, which does not appear on maps from 1839 onwards, the date of the earliest detailed map of the valley. This suggests it was disused by this date. It may pre-date the present field layout.

126.34 Two Sheep Lees.
NGR: 412054 383584

Two short stretches of ruined drystone wall, with no sign of continuations between, suggesting that they were built as sheep lees to provide shelter for stock. They are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 but not the 1839 tithe map, suggesting they were built between these two dates (also see feature 25).

126.35 Ruined Wall.
NGR: 412229 383522

A ruined wall below the steepest part of the valley side, which appears on the 1839 tithe map (the earliest detailed map of the valley), but not the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, suggesting it was ruined by this date. The boundary continues eastwards as a bank and ditch and the whole may pre-date the present field layout. Near the centre of the feature the wall deviates round a natural pond.

126.36 Cairn.
NGR: 412327 383563

A small heap of roughly dressed stone on the line of a north/south boundary of which there is no trace, but which is shown on the 1839 tithe map, the earliest detailed map of the valley. The cairn lies at the point where the north/south boundary joined another boundary (feature 29). Neither of these boundaries were still present by 1880.

126.37 Reputed Settlement Site (SMR 8133).
NGR: 415567 387977

An extensive area covered with small quarry pits, probably in thinly bedded stone, possibly dug for flags or stone slates. The National Trust inventory notes it was a source of bakestones (thin round stones placed on a hanging trivet from a pot hook over a fire, for baking oatcakes). However, the source of this reference is Farey writing in 1811 that there was a quarry producing bakestones at 'Rowlee South (Crookstone peat pits)', noting that at this location the round bakestones were 'hewn out of small loose blocks of the 1st grit, laying at bottom of the peat'. There is probably little peat at 330 and Crookstone peat pits are probably on higher ground to the west (see 91.329), thus the association with 330 seems unlikely. 'Hut circles' were identified at or near 330 by members of the Hunter Archaeological Society in the 1950's, but the area was later inspected by the Ordnance Survey who found only quarrying. Only part inspected in cursory fashion in 1993.

174 National Trust Kinder Archaeological Survey

NB Further sites recorded during this survey were previously recorded by the Edale Survey and are therefore not repeated here.

174.41 Quarries.
NGR: 409088 386438

There are a number of small quarry delves distributed across the moorland which would have probably provided stone for nearby walls, gateposts, door and window lintels and doorsteps . There is a group of quarries to the north side of Edale, adjacent to Broad Clough, which were used for grindstone and millstone production.

174.47 Site of Shooting Cabin.
NGR: 409016 386584

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

174.48 Walls/Revetments.
NGR: 408563 386528

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

174.49 Possible Peat Cut.
NGR: 408074 386161

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

250 National Trust High Peak Estate Archaeological Survey

NB Further sites recorded during this survey were previously recorded by the Edale Survey and are therefore not repeated here.

250.85. Findspot of Flint Implement (SMR 5007)
NGR: 409502 386709

A flint implement was found in eroding peat at this location. The date of the implement is unknown.

250.86. Findspot of Flint Flake (SMR 5008)
NGR: 409804 387305

A flint flake, created when a tool was being produced, was found in eroding peat at this location. The date of the flake is unknown.

250.96 Platform
NGR: 412515 383381

There is a small sub-circular platform approximately 300 metres to the south-west of the hillfort. It is about 8 metres by 6 metres and lies within an area of highly disturbed ground. It is most likely associated with the lead workings to the south, though it is possibly related to the road or to charcoal burning. Less likely though it should still be considered, is that it is the platform for a round building associated with Mam Tor hillfort. The feature appears too well-defined to be prehistoric and this area has been

subject to so much use in the historical period that it is more likely to post-date the hillfort.

414 Sites and Monuments Record Features, Listed Buildings and Findspots from Non-Surveyed Areas

414.1. Wall Builder's Quarries
NGR: Various

There are a number of small surface quarries associated with field walls in the Edale Archaeological Survey area. These would have provided stone for wall-building and are contemporary with the building of the associated boundary.

414.2. Edale Post Box (SMR 5031)
NGR: 412348 385349

A Royal Mail post box.

NB Findspots of artefacts were not included in the 1993 Edale Archaeological Survey.

414.3. Lords Seat Stone Basin (SMR 11624)
NGR: 411166 383198

A post-medieval stone bowl.

414.4. Findspot of Clough Farm Quernstone (SMR 5016)
NGR: 414637 386580

A gritstone corn-grinding quernstone, dating from the Roman period, found near Clough Farm.

414.5. Findspot of Nether Booth Quernstone (SMR 5021)
NGR: 414196 386133

A gritstone beehive corn-grinding quernstone, dating from the Roman period, found near Nether Booth.

414.6. Findspot of Flint Implements (SMR 5020)
NGR: 412684 387302

Neolithic flint tools, comprising an arrow head and at least one blade, found by Ringing Roger.

414.7. Findspot of Flint Knife (SMR 5022)
NGR: 412546 386680

A Bronze Age flint knife was found near The Nab.

414.8. Findspot of Beads (SMR 5013)
NGR: 412295 387509

A bead, possible dating from the Roman or early medieval periods, found near Nether Tor.

414.9. Findspot of Roman Pottery (SMR 5027)
NGR: 412140 386504

Sherds of Roman pottery found along Grinds Brook.

414.10. Findspot of Flint (SMR 5012, 5023, 5026)
NGR: 412158386536

Undated flint flakes from tool production and flint implements found beside Grinds Brook.

414.11. Findspot of Roman Pottery (SMR 5030)
NGR: 412210 386188

Sherds of Roman pottery found along Grinds Brook.

414.12. Findspot of Flint (SMR 5024, 5025)
NGR: 411911 386994

Undated flint flakes from tool production and a flint scraper found beside Grinds Brook.

414.13. Findspot of Flint (SMR 5028)
NGR: 410319 386010

Undated flint implement found beside Crowden Brook.

414.14. Findspot of Flint (SMR 5009)
NGR: 409482 385679

Undated flint implements, including blades and scrapers, found near Lee House.

414.15. Findspot of Flint (SMR 5029)
NGR: 412002 384995

Undated flint nodule, which would have been a source of flint for knapping tools, found north of Small Clough.

414.16. Findspot of Pottery (SMR 3330, 5019)
NGR: 414512 385009

Findspot of pottery sherds possibly dating from the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age, found below Back Tor.

414.17. Findspot of Pottery (SMR 5004)
NGR: 407797 386204

A Bronze Age beaker ceramic vessel found north of Edale Cross. Vessels such as this were usually used to bury cremation burials, often within a barrow.

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