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**LYME PARK,
CHESHIRE**

**Archaeological Survey
Results of non-intensive survey
and desk-based study**

Commissioned by: **The National Trust**

Lyme Park,
Cheshire

Archaeological Survey

Results of non-intensive survey and desk-based study

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of the documentary material relating to the history of Lyme Park and its estate was carried out as the first stage of a landscape survey by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). The study follows on from a documentary study by Elizabeth Banks Associates (Banks 1993) and it was required by the National Trust brief that there should not be substantial new research or re-writing of the earlier work. The bulk of the documentary material in this report is taken from archaeological archive collections, particularly the Cheshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England at Swindon. Additional previously unpublished material was found in a number of archives but primarily within the Legh Papers held by the Greater Manchester County Record Office and the archive held at Lyme Park. The principal material resource provided by the National Trust is a survey of the landscape of the Park carried out by Elizabeth Banks Associates.

The Park was created out of a relatively unsettled and well wooded part of the Forest of Macclesfield in the fourteenth century. Becoming an enclosed deer park it was developed as an ornamental landscape during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, whilst retaining some of the characteristics of a medieval deer park. The Park experienced numerous minor changes in the form of new buildings, vistas, tracks, woodland plantings and fellings, though the basic pattern of land subdivision and the shape of the Park remained remarkably consistent from at least the seventeenth century through to the nineteenth.

The Park landscape was affected by numerous industrial activities, mostly stone extraction and coal mining, although much of this industrial production was on a small scale for estate use, and the landscape impact of the workings were generally hidden from the house.

The archaeological sites recorded by the present survey were incorporated into the National Trust's Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR), which now totals 251 sites, although some of these were initially recorded prior to the present programme.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was commissioned by the National Trust in January 1996 to carry out an archaeological survey of Lyme Park in Cheshire. Following the National Trust brief (Appendix 3) the project was divided into two main elements: firstly a non-intensive survey of the landscape and documentary evidence, and secondly a detailed survey of certain features within the Park, including the arrangement of internal boundaries, roads and avenues, woods and specified buildings and garden features. This report deals with the first phase of the programme, the non-intensive 'field' survey and documentary study of the Park's landscape development and present archaeological resource, but also presents the results of the place names study. For the most part this report does not examine in detail the Park's designed landscape, as this is adequately dealt with elsewhere (Banks 1994).

1.2 PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The primary purpose of the project is to identify the extant archaeological resource within the historic park and to provide "a referenced summary landscape and park design history" (Section 2.2 National Trust brief *Appendix 3*) which will act as an aid to the conservation management of the Park.

1.3 SCOPE OF PROJECT

1.3.1 The non-intensive survey is intended to provide a database of the Park's archaeological resource. The programme of desk-based research is intended to provide information regarding the historic development of the study area, as a context within which to evaluate this resource. It follows on from surveys by Banks (1993) and Coulthard (1995), and it was not required by the brief (*Appendix 3*) that the survey should involve substantial new research or re-writing (particularly of the historic period) of these earlier works. Many aspects of the designed landscape are only summarily dealt with in this report, because they have either been adequately covered in earlier surveys or are the subject of current more detailed surveys. The results of the desk-based survey are presented chronologically, addressing the history of Lyme Park under period headings: Prehistory, Roman and Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval. The results are presented as a summarised discussion and then as a gazetteer (Appendix 1) detailing the evidence for each individual site. Recommendations are made for future research on the site. Local place-names are discussed in the main body of the text, where relevant, to a period based interpretation of the landscape, but a descriptive list of place names is included as Appendix 2, in order to meet section 3.8 of the National Trust's brief.

1.3.2 In this report, the following areas of interest are addressed in particular:

- The origins of the Park.

- The development of the communications infrastructure in and around the Park.
- The history and development of the Park landscape and its vistas.
- The changes to the boundary of the Park and its internal subdivisions.
- The history of animal husbandry, particularly management of deer and cattle. This is cross-referenced to evidence obtained during the structural survey of agricultural and ancillary buildings within the study area.
- The history of extractive industry within the Park. This is cross-referenced to evidence obtained during the field survey for stone-quarrying and coal mining within the study area.

1.4 SOURCES CONSULTED

1.4.1 To fulfil the above research objectives, a wide variety of archives have been consulted. These include the following and are cited in detail in *Section 6*.

- The Restoration Management Plan by Elizabeth Banks Associates (1993)
- The Boundary survey by J Coulthard (1995)
- The Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record
- The National Monuments Record
- National Trust Records
- Local Historical Publications
- Local Historical/Archaeological Journals
- Local Place-Name Studies
- Aerial Photographs
- The Victoria History of the County of Cheshire
- Antiquarian and Topographical Publications
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey Maps
- Tithe maps, estate surveys, rentals etc.

1.5 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.5.1 Lyme Park, which covers an area of roughly 1376 acres, was surveyed in late February 1996. A level 1 survey (LUAU 1996) of the area located and recorded 234 sites which included the re-examination of previously discovered sites. The final total of sites recorded within the NTSMR is 251 sites, which includes previously discovered sites. A Global Positioning System (GPS) system was used to locate the sites; however in areas of woodland, tree canopies reduce the capability of a GPS system to accurately locate positions

and consequently in such areas sites were located using compass bearings and tape measurements.

- 1.5.2 A level 1 survey, which defines the minimum standard of record, is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of archaeological sites and landscapes. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which in this instance will include data on character, and condition.
- 1.5.3 The archaeological monuments were located by systematic ground reconnaissance; field walking was undertaken at 25m line intervals. A master set of 1:10,000 scale maps were laminated and taken into the field to pinpoint known sites. A Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to locate the sites. This system uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The accuracy of the method is +/- 1.0m and is adequate for general location of the sites. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD), and was then superimposed with digitised Ordnance Survey data and survey data supplied by Survey Systems Ltd. The final site plans were generated using a Hewlett Packard Draftmaster A0 plotter.
- 1.5.4 The sites were all recorded using standard National Trust procedures and then entered into the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) system; and the data are now stored on the central system at Cirencester. The gazetteer produced here is a summarised version of the NTSMR produced solely for the purposes of this report. A photographic record was also undertaken of the more significant and photogenic sites.

1.6 PREVIOUS RELEVANT STUDIES

The historic landscape of Lyme Park has been previously studied in some detail by Elizabeth Banks Associates Ltd (Banks 1993), who concentrated in particular on the designed elements of the landscape. In addition a preliminary survey of the Park's boundaries was undertaken in 1995 (Coulthard 1995). The Banks survey includes an unpublished review of the known archaeological remains contained within the Park, undertaken by the Northampton Archaeology Unit. In addition the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit undertook a survey of Paddock Cottage in 1991 (GMAU 1991) and also a watching brief of water trunk main (Neville 1994). The only other previous study which deals with archaeology and the historic landscape is the Reverend Marriott's nineteenth century study, *The Antiquities of Lyme and its Vicinity* (1810).

1.7 DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

- 1.7.1 One of the difficulties with undertaking an historical study of Lyme Park is that the archive is greatly dispersed. Until this century the Leghs of Lyme archives

were held by the family steward at Newton-le-Willows. With the break up of the family estates after World War II the archive was dispersed. The majority of the pre-nineteenth century material relating to Lyme, and its surrounding area, is housed in the John Rylands University Of Manchester Library, Deansgate, Manchester (JRL). The bulk of the remainder, particularly information relating to the Legh family's involvement in coal mining and documents relating to nineteenth and twentieth century developments in the Park, are contained in the Greater Manchester County Record Office (GMCRO). The other important source for the history of Lyme's landscape are the steward's accounts for Lyme Hall between 1727-71, which are held in Stockport Central Library, although photocopied abstracts are also held at Lyme. Legh archival material is also held at Warrington Library, though these documents appear to relate primarily to lands at Haydock, Lancashire. Other repositories include Birkenhead Central Library, which does not contain documents relevant to the present study, and Macclesfield Library which appears to contain documents that are mainly copies of documents held by the JRL and the GMCRO. Manchester Reference Library has a collection of photographs and prints depicting Lyme as well as photocopied abstracts of documents held elsewhere. Chester City Record Office likewise contains abstracts of documents held elsewhere and references to Lyme in the Earwaker collection. Similarly, there are references to Lyme in the Baines collection held by the Chetham Society Library, Manchester. Photocopies of documents deposited in some of these collections are held at Lyme Park. Before the completion of the LUAU's work at Lyme, detailed within this report, the principal database containing details of the Park's archaeological resource was the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR).

- 1.7.2 Amongst the past histories, which relied to a large extent on the Leghs of Lyme papers, were Lady Newton's two books, *The House of Lyme from its Foundation to the End of the Eighteenth Century* (1917) and *Lyme Letters 1660-1760* (1925). In addition there is a group of books published in the later nineteenth century which includes Beamont's *A History of the House of Lyme* (1876), Renaud's *Contributions towards a History of the Ancient Parish of Prestbury in Cheshire* (1876) and Earwaker's *East Cheshire Past and Present or a History of the Hundred of Macclesfield in the County Palatine of Chester* (1880). These histories, together with material held at the John Rylands Library and the GMCRO and the CSMR, form the basis of the documentary sources for this present study.

2. LANDSCAPE HISTORY

2.1 LYME PARK'S LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 Lyme Park is situated to the immediate south of the Manchester conurbation; it is in East Cheshire, near the border of Derbyshire on the western edge of that part of the Pennines known as the Peak District. Most of Lyme Park lies within the Peak District National Park. Broadly, Lyme Park rises in a southerly and easterly direction and is drained by a number of streams which in the south of the Park have cut deep valleys or cloughs. Its geology consists of sandstones with coal measures and Carboniferous millstone grit. In its lower areas in particular, the solid geology is overlain by boulder clay and fluvio-glacial Pleistocene gravels.
- 2.1.2 The coal measures and the streams ensured that the surrounding area was developed for industry, in particular coal mining and water and steam powered textile production. Agriculturally the area seems to have been marginal and from the earlier medieval period seems to have been given over to woodland pasture, with areas of relatively dense tree cover existing until at least the later medieval period. This woodland pasture was primarily exploited for hunting and for commoning grazing and foraging stock such as cattle and pigs.

2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIODS

- 2.2.1 There is limited evidence for human activity around the study area in the Prehistoric periods. Among the entries in the National Monuments Record can be found information relating to the find of a Neolithic flint axe on Cage Hill (SJ 9647 8312), during the felling of a tree. The axe was approximately five inches long and was described as of 'Scandinavian type'. A polished jadeite axe was discovered on Park Moor in 1930 in undisturbed clay during drainage works; the exact find spot is unknown, but the drainage ditch centres on SJ 9667 8192. A possible cup marked grit-stone block was found near Coalpit Clough which has linear grooves as well as small cup marks (NTSMR 52,768); however, such marks are not uncommon on gritstone and it is probable that the marks are of natural origin.
- 2.2.2 Knightslow Wood contains two groups of mounds (northern and southern groups), which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age barrows and consequently implied prehistoric activity within the study area. The northern group contains three tumuli (NTSMR 52,743-6) and are interpreted in the CSMR and the National Monuments Record as Bronze Age Round Barrows. These barrows could not be located in 1978 and were interpreted as natural features. The Peak District Barrow Survey (Barnatt 1988) reported the presence of three round barrows on the north slope of the valley: one consisted of a low mound surrounded by piles of disturbed material, while the other two were damaged by the excavation of a nearby drain and by the planting of trees (CSMR 1628). A fourth mound was reported at the northern western end of

Knightslow Wood (NTSMR 52782); it is unusually large for a round barrow and has been interpreted by the fieldworkers for the Peak District Barrows Survey and English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme, as a natural feature (CSMR 1629).

- 2.2.3 There is also a large natural mound (NTSMR 52,951) known as Knight's Low which is reported to have had a cairn on its summit (Sainter 1878). The suffix 'low' often occurs in the context of mounds, particularly burial mounds. 'Low', from the Anglo-Saxon *hlaw*, meaning mound is commonly found in association with a personal prefix. 'Knight' is also of Anglo-Saxon origin: *cnicht* denotes a knight or household servant of a Lord (Ekwall 1960, 282), although an alternative reading is 'young man' (Dodgson 1970, 200). Here, the knight element seems to have been applied because of a tradition linking a possible burial mound at the site with the burial of Sir Piers Legh (II) in 1422, after the Agincourt campaign. An apocryphal story relates that the mound may have been a temporary resting-place for Sir Piers's body while the Legh chapel in Macclesfield church was being prepared to receive it, together with that of his father (Kate Atkinson *pers comm*; Angus-Butterworth 1932, 117). Although *hlaw* names often relate to mounds of Anglo-Saxon date they are also associated commonly with prehistoric mounds. Knight's Low was taken by Revd William Marriott in the early nineteenth century, to indicate an ancient burial mound. In view of the antiquity of the suffix of the place-name, it seems most likely that Knight's Low was already in existence in the early medieval period and that its description as a *hlaw* is attributable to the Anglo-Saxons. Stone debris on the summit has been variously interpreted as a cairn, and as the spoil from post-medieval stone extraction. However, the present and previous surveys have not identified any archaeological features (CSMR 1632) associated with the mound
- 2.2.4 The coincidence of four of the barrows (NTSMR 743-6) along the axis of Lyme Avenue is likely to be significant. While it is theoretically possible that the axis was set out towards the existing barrows, there is a far stronger likelihood that the features are the remains of late seventeenth century garden features removed as part of the early eighteenth century replanning. In particular, it is known that there was a *claire voie* or decorative metalwork screen (NTSMR 52775), at the northern edge of Knightslow Wood, which is shown on the painting of 1660/1670 depicting the house and estate from Cage Hill. It is therefore suggested that the mounds are the footings of this or more likely a similar feature.
- 2.2.5 The two groups of mounds do not appear to fit within a prehistoric context and in their absence there are only stray finds to demonstrate prehistoric activity within the extent of the present park and its immediate environs.

2.3 ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIODS

- 2.3.1 No finds or sites of Roman date have been discovered within the study area. It may be considered that during the first millennium AD, the Lyme area was

occupied primarily by ancient woodland and that settlement was sparse. Certainly this was the situation that seemed to exist at the end of the millennium as recorded in Domesday Book. The area now occupied by Lyme Park lay immediately to the south-west of the heavily-fortified upland zone of the Peaks, but is not close to any known Roman site (Frere 1967, 128). The most likely context for Roman activity in the area would be the use of a trans-Pennine road. Evidence for this is inconclusive, but it has been argued that the original course of the A6 may follow the route of a Roman road between Buxton and Manchester (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 13). As such, this would have passed very close to the northern end of the Park.

- 2.3.2 Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period the Lyme area was part of the hundred of Hamestan. The neighbouring Derbyshire hundred had the same name, and these two hundreds, together with the adjoining Staffordshire hundred of Totmonslow, are considered to form a discrete territorial unit. This is likely to have been the territory of a peoples known as the *Pecsaete*, who were recorded in the putative seventh century dated document known as the *Tribal Hidage* (Higham 1993, 176).
- 2.3.3 **Place-Names:** It has been suggested that the distribution of place-names containing the element 'Lyme' reflects the former existence of a frontier zone between political entities. Lyme appears in a variety of names stretching from Staffordshire to Lancashire in a thin belt along the western edge of the Pennines. This geographical distribution defines a strongly linear pattern, leading to the suggestion that the term may denote a boundary zone of political as well as topographical zones and be derived from the Roman term for a frontier, *limes*. It is likely that this boundary was in place in the early medieval period, delineating the eastern extremity of the territory of the *Wrocensæte*, presumably with the *Pecsaete*. However, in view of the probable Romano-British origin of the word, it is also possible that 'Lyme' represents the edge of the Roman or pre-Roman civitas of the *Cornovii* (Higham 1993, 95-96), the tribal group inhabiting the region of Cheshire and Shropshire in the Roman period, and possibly during the pre-Roman Iron Age (Higham 1993, 213). In a recent article, Margaret Gelling (1989, 186) has expressed doubts whether the precise boundaries of this Romano-British polity can be gauged with any confidence .
- 2.3.4 The use of the term 'Lyme' varies according to individual circumstance: as well as being a general term for a frontier area. The place-name root may lie in a pre-English toponym *lem*, or elm, denoting a wooded area. Mentions of the 'wood of Lyme' or the 'Forest of Lyme' may on occasion refer specifically to the area of Lyme Handley (Harris 1979, 179). However, medieval documents concerning Cheshire and Lancashire refer to lands *intra* (within), meaning to the west of, and *ultra* (without), meaning to the east of, Lyme. The areas covered by such distinctions are extensive (Tait 1904, 12-13), and it is clear these refer to a family's holdings held within Lancashire and Cheshire, and those held outside, specifically to the east. This indicates that the term 'Lyme' was by the medieval period a regional one applied to the western side of the Pennine spine. Lucian the monk in 1195 described Chester as a province bounded on the east by the province of Lyme (Barraclough 1951, 103). By the

sixteenth century this use of the name Lyme appears to have been applied to a reduced area, specifically the area around Lyme Handley, when a common called Lyme within the Forest of Macclesfield is described as being about four square miles in extent (Renaud 1876, 225). To conclude, the regional name Lyme refers initially to the western flank of the Pennines and maybe derived from the Roman term for a frontier, indicating the use of the Pennines as a boundary between territories. In due course this description came to form part of local place-names and to be specifically applied to part of the Forest of Macclesfield.

- 2.3.5 The Forest of Macclesfield was often referred to as the 'Forest of Lyme' (Cox 1905, 136) presumably because of its situation on the western flank of the Pennines and it is from this apparently ancient regional term that the later township and estate derives its name. It is also likely that several of the place-names of the study area and its immediate vicinity are of long standing, dating to the period before or around the Norman Conquest. These contain a high incidence of words connected with wood management and woodland and suggest that the region of Lyme Park was heavily wooded at least during the early medieval period.
- 2.3.6 The name Bollinhurst, which occurs in Bollinhurst Brook, is taken from two words of Old English origin: *hyrst* denotes a wooded hill, while *bolling* is the action of pollarding, the cropping of shoots from a tree trunk for poles or wattles (Dodgson 1970). Elmerhurst, as in Elmerhurst Wood, is thought to be a corruption of two Old English words, *elmen* and *hyrst*, indicating a wooded hill growing with elms (Dodgson 1970). Similarly Hollins Hurst, as in Hollins Hurst Gate, is derived from the Old English words *holegn* (Field 1972, 106; Mills 1991, 175) and *hyrst*, meaning a wooded hill growing with hollies. Wet Shaw, named on the 1824 estate map, has a suffix derived from Old English *sceaga* meaning a small wood (Field 1972, 273; Cameron 1977, 225). Ryle's Wood, also existing in a corrupted version as 'Royal Wood', is derived from two Old English words *ryge* and *hyll* and has the meaning of 'the wood at the rye hill' (Dodgson 1970). This may indicate secondary woodland which has grown up or been planted on former arable land and may be of a later medieval origin. These place-names indicate that by the early medieval period there was plenty of woodland in the area, that it was managed and that its species included elm and holly.
- 2.3.7 Other place-names are indicative of areas of woodland that have been cleared. Cluse Hay is marked on the 1842 Ordnance Survey map as 'Clough's Hey' and on the 1824 estate map as 'Clethes Hey' (GMCRO E17/210/167). The name is derived from the Old English words *cloh* and *(ge)hæg* meaning enclosure in a valley. Specifically a hay came to be applied to an area enclosed to trap game, in particular deer. In Macclesfield forest hays were made in the many steep valleys to entrap the deer (Renaud 1876, 201) and it is likely that Clethes Hey derived its name from its use as such a trap. The township of Disley (*Destesleg* in c1251), to the north of Lyme Park, derives its name from the Old English suffix of *leah*, meaning a woodland clearing and an uncertain prefix possibly *dystels* meaning a mound or heap (Mills 1991, 106). The most indicative name of all these names is Handley or Hanley, which is derived from the Old English

combination of leah with the prefix *heah* (dative *hean*), meaning high (Mills 1991, 156).

- 2.3.8 The topography of Cheshire caused a concentration of population in areas of good agricultural soils, such as the Wirral and the valleys of the Dee and Weaver. Settlement of the English peoples was late and thinly-spread, with political domination not being achieved until after AD 600 (see Higham 1993, 68-79). The lack of pagan burials suggests that Anglo-Saxon domination did not occur until after their adoption of christian style burial practices. Indeed there is a school of thought that considers the *-saete* names, such as the *Pecsaete*, to indicate areas that were under British control later than other neighbouring territories (Higham 1993, 85). Nevertheless, the place-name evidence of Cheshire as a whole suggests that Anglo-Saxon political control was sufficiently early (probably exerted by the mid-seventh century) and comprehensive to ensure that most British names were replaced. Pre-English place-names are uncommon in East Cheshire: Gelling suggests that the Mercian administrators carried out a programme of replacement of names of Welsh origin (Gelling 1989, 197).
- 2.3.9 In East Cheshire there was some Danish settlement in the late pre-conquest period. There is only limited physical evidence for their occupation, but some local place-names appear to incorporate elements of Danish origin. Cater Slack is taken from the Old English *cater* meaning 'slanting, diagonal or 'off-square' and old Norse *slakki*, meaning hollow or shallow valley (Dodgson 1970; Cameron 1977, 225).
- 2.3.10 **Anglo-Scandinavian cross shafts:** Sandstone cross-shafts were found at Disley Church and subsequently moved to the Bowstones, immediately to the east of the study area. They are of an Anglo-Scandinavian type of cross-shaft peculiar to Mercia, with round shafts and cross-heads of square section (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 14, 18). Two cross heads were also found near Black Farm (CSMR1630) and which were moved to Lyme Hall (CSMR 52741). These were made of sandstone, with interlaced bands and knots, cut on high relief (Earwaker 1880, 213); the smaller of the two had a cylindrical shaft. These cross heads, however, do not necessarily belong to the shafts from Disley church as the dimensions of the shafts are not compatible with those of the heads (CSMR 1631). A further fragment of cross has been recently found, near Crow Wood (NTSMR 52729; Bates S pers comm)
- 2.3.11 A recent study of the Bowstones contains a plausible argument that the stones were moved to their present location at some time between 1465 and 1793, possibly to rescue them from destruction by Protestant iconoclasts (Marshall 1975, 72). Renaud (1876, 144) stated that the Bowstones were mentioned in the 1465 terrier of the Lyme estate, but the reference in the terrier is to a singular "*Borestone*" (Marshall 1975, 75); Bowstones seems therefore to be a corruption of borestone. This name is derived from the Old English *borda* stone, meaning a boundary stone. This is an appropriate designation for the Bowstones area within the 1465 terrier and may even refer to an earlier boundary designation. The precise nature of this boundary is not clear; it is possible, as has been suggested (K Atkinson pers comm) that they might relate

to the former boundary of the Danelaw. But it is far more likely that the boundary marker was more indicative of a local boundary. Stone boundary markers are not uncommon in the Northern uplands and generally date from the medieval period to the nineteenth century; the earliest markers were usually natural boulders (Dobson 1993, 53).

- 2.3.12 The shafts that are known as such today were claimed by Renaud to have been taken from a double socketed base near Disley (1876, 144). Clearly, here he is relating a local tradition which seems likely to have a basis in fact, as a socketed base for two crosses was found during the digging of a drain behind Disley Church in 1958 (CSMR 1636; Marshall 1975, 68-9). The sockets are circular and are 0.51m and 0.62 in diameter which is not inconsistent with the shafts presently at Bowstones. The earliest reference to the shafts is in the *Torrington Diaries* of 1793, when they are referred to as "*the pillars*" (Andrews ed 1936, 201-2), a term used to describe them during the early nineteenth century (Marshall 1975, 67). It seems most likely then that the Anglo-Scandinavian cross shafts came from Disley and were erected at the site of a former boundary stone, sometime after 1465. Indeed this event almost certainly post dates the mid sixteenth century as a contemporary description of Lyme refers to a singular Bowstone (Renaud 1876, 225; see section 2.4.2.3), and quite possibly as Marshall contends took place in the later sixteenth century.
- 2.3.13 The Domesday survey of Cheshire does not make reference to any townships in the vicinity of the Lyme estate. The presence of crosses at Disley, however, indicates that the area was settled by at least the tenth century, and unless the area was subsequently deserted, the absence of settlement evidence recorded in the later eleventh century would not seem to be an entirely accurate reflection of the settlement situation around Lyme.

2.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 2.4.1 Lyme Handley today lies within the large historic parish of Prestbury within the Hundred of Macclesfield. At the time of the Domesday survey, in 1086, Prestbury parish lay within the Hundred of Hamestan. This appears to have been the most remote and poorest hundred in Cheshire and contained the most references to extensive woodland (Higham 1993, 171; Terret 1948). Within Prestbury, townships were only recorded in its western half. The eastern part of the parish, bordering Derbyshire and extending to the Pennine uplands, appears to have been largely unpopulated. It was this area that was to become the Forest of Macclesfield, within which Lyme was situated. However, much of Hamestan Hundred is recorded differently in Domesday Book to the other manors of Cheshire (Higham 1993, 171), and it is possible that the area was never visited by the Domesday surveyors, the information on its manors being taken from existing geld lists. If the region was as remote and peripheral as it seems to have been, the lack of details recorded for its eastern parts in Domesday Book may simply result from a lack of available information rather than from a total lack of settlement activity in the area.

- 2.4.2 Even if the Lyme Handley vicinity was under represented in Domesday Book, it is clear, nevertheless, that much of this part of Cheshire was poorly developed and sparsely populated in the late eleventh century. It was an area being used by local lords for hunting by late Anglo-Saxon times (Husain 1973, 55) and was a forest of the Earls of Cheshire in the twelfth century. The designation of the area as 'forest' is a legal definition, denoting land outside the common law and held in demesne as a hunting reserve, rather than an indication of a wooded landscape character (Jones 1986 161; Rackham 1986, 130). However, the prevalence of place-names associated with woodland leave little doubt that, at least in the early medieval period, the Forest of Macclesfield was in places densely wooded, though the frequent *leah* suffixes also suggest that there were many clearings within the woodland. Earwaker's contention that the Forest of Macclesfield was predominantly made up of uncultivated treeless moorland (1880, 2, 5), is not supported by the evidence of place-names or by later medieval documentary references to timber felling. Despite this it is still an image retained in some modern writings on the Forest of Macclesfield:
- "the character of the countryside seems to have been waste-land with scattered trees rather than continuous woodland"* (Whitlock 1979, 165).
- 2.4.3 ***The Forest of Macclesfield:*** By the late eleventh century the well wooded zone along the Cheshire border, which comprised the medieval Forest of Macclesfield, was exploited for hunting. Domesday Book records seven hays in the township of Macclesfield, seven hayes and four eyries (place for keeping hawks) in Adlington, two hayes in Gawsworth, a hay in Butley and two hayes and an eyrie in Mottram. The Forest was established by the twelfth century as one of the four medieval forests of Cheshire, along with Wirral, Mondrem and Delamere (Woodcock 1927) and was held in demesne by the Earls of Chester. In 1237, with the suppression of the Earldom of Chester, the Forest passed to the Crown (Earwaker 1880, 2, 5). One of the earliest known references to Lyme as a distinct district within the Forest of Macclesfield occurs in 1259, when Henry III restored forest rights to the men of Lyme (Barraclough 1951, 103).
- 2.4.4 From at least the late thirteenth century, the woodland was broken by many villages with associated fields (Hewitt 1967, 12). No manors were located within four miles of Lyme, however (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 21). As early as John's reign areas of the Forest are recorded as being enclosed for conversion into agricultural land (Husain 1973, 73). Forest encroachments remained common from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, one of which occurred at Lyme Handley in 1286 (Harris 1979, 179). By the sixteenth century the Forest was divided into the townships present today. Small parts of the Forest remained unenclosed until after the Restoration of Charles II in the seventeenth century (Cox 1905, 136). After the Restoration Macclesfield Forest, along with many others throughout the country, was disafforested and any vestigial effects of Forest Law on the agricultural development of the region were removed.
- 2.4.5 In the later part of the reign of Henry VIII the commons of the Forest of Macclesfield were enumerated along with the encroachments that had been made into them (Renaud 1876, 223-228). At Lyme the following was recorded:

"Item the comyn called Lyme nowe in the holdynge of Sir Peter Legh which conteyneth in lengthe two myles from a place called the Heayhough to the Bowstone and in bredth two myles from a place called the Blackshawe within Lyme by estimacion in length a myle and in bredth an half myle. Item within the said Lyme be xviii comines and a parke and a manor place and a mylne" (Renaud 1876, 225).

By the sixteenth century the areas of common referred to may have been largely treeless, denuded of their cover by a failure to protect from animal grazing areas for regrowth. There are also records of grants of trees from the forest: in the mid-fourteenth century the Black Prince granted oaks from Lyme Wood to individuals who had served him in his French campaigns (Harris 1979, 183). John de Macclesfield, a local notable, was indicted for taking timber to a value of £6. 18s 6d without warrant from the Wood of Lyme (Davies 1961, 18). Pardoned in 1391 by Anne, Richard II's queen, he, along with John Savage, was granted a license in 1402 to take timber from Lyme Wood in order to assist in enclosing the royal park at Macclesfield (Davies 1961, 38). The frequent references to Lyme Wood may indicate that the Lyme district was the principal area of woodland within the Forest of Macclesfield. Despite woodland clearance, at least parts of Macclesfield Forest remained wild and suitable for game. There are frequent references to poaching, for example in 1286 one Robert the Ragged was indicted for illicit hunting in the Forest (Woodcock 1927, 27), and in the fourteenth century wolves were still being trapped there (Woodcock 1927, 25).

- 2.4.6 Lyme Park lies within the area of the medieval forest and the first documentary reference to the study area occurs around the year 1346, in the form of a grant from King Edward III to Sir Thomas Danvers (D'Anyers) as a reward for his capture of the Comte de Tankerville at the Battle of Caen and for other acts of heroism at Crécy. D'Anyers was granted an annuity of 40 marks until such time as the crown could provide him with a suitable parcel of land. In 1398, Richard II finally granted a parcel of land in Macclesfield forest called Hanley to Sir Piers Legh, descendant of D'Anyers, forming, at least, the nucleus of the later estate (Angus-Butterworth 1932, 115-116). Fifteen years previously Joan, princess of Wales, demised to Sir Piers and others, *"the herbage of Hanley"* for 10 years for a rent of 18 marks per annum (Ormerod 1882, 671) and in 1394 he had gained the Ridership of the Royal Forest of Macclesfield. It is possible that the emparking of this part of the forest necessitated the abandonment of a medieval village: Handley, a name first mentioned in 1269, is believed to have lain in the study area, although no evidence for its exact location has yet been discovered (CSMR1662). Handley appears in thirteenth century documents as a place-name. Also used as a surname, it is described by the English Place-Name Society as a 'lost' settlement (Dodgson 1972, 198). Today the only place-names containing 'Handley' occur outside the Park and it is possible that any medieval settlement may have lain there, although it is also possible that no such settlement existed. The earliest surviving farms in the locality are seventeenth century in date and lie to the west of the Park (Kate Atkinson pers comm). Certainly, some settlements must have existed in the vicinity, for the district of Lyme clearly had a community to which the *"men of Lyme"* belonged, but Handley, in its grant to Sir Piers Legh, was described as a *"pasture"* within the Forest of Macclesfield (Earwaker 1880, 2, 292) and may

simply have been an area of woodland pasture perhaps associated with some hays. As such it would have made an ideal situation for a deer park, requiring only an area to be enclosed to establish its physical distinction from the rest of the Forest.

2.4.7 In summary Hanley appears to have been an open and probably unsettled part of the Forest of Macclesfield, which lay within that part of the Forest known as the district of Lyme. Hanley formed the nucleus of the estate which came to be known as Lyme Handley, and much though not all of it was emparked.

2.4.8 ***The Deer Park:*** It has long been considered that deer parks were generally uncommon in areas of royal forest (Cantor 1982) and this maybe so near London where the medieval monarchs may have wished to reserve the rights of the chase to themselves. However, research in some royal forests away from London, such as the Forest of Dean, has shown that rather than having fewer parks such areas often have a relatively high concentration of deer parks. The majority of deer parks were created in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They were generally small in extent and did not usually survive into the post-medieval period. The later Middle Ages saw the creation of much larger parks, comprising more than one thousand acres, many of which did flourish into the post-medieval period to become the centres of country estates. Lyme Park is an excellent example of one of these. The medieval deer park has been assumed to have been similar in extent to the present park and to have used the western approach road as its principal means of access.

2.4.9 In 1465-6 the park was described as:

"a fair park, surrounded with a paling and divers fields contained in the same park with the woods, underwoods, meadows, feedings and pastures thereto belonging" (Earwaker 1880, 2, 293; Driver 1971, 84).

This clearly indicates that the demesne farmed area was considered to be part of the Park, suggesting that the Park in 1466 was similar in its basic structure to the Park as surveyed in 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1) and mapped in 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).

2.4.10 A survey of Lyme in 1686 totals the estate as 2,308 Cheshire acres of which only 1003 acres was considered to be the Park (JRL Box Q A No 1), the remainder was tenanted coppice woods and farm land. Comparing the places named with the 1824 map of the estate (GMCRO E17/210/167), reveals that the seventeenth century formal gardens were surrounded by fields forming the demesne farm. For much of the time the deer and other wild beasts were excluded from these lands and roamed the Park Moor.

2.4.11 By 1465 the Park also included a hall, which Earwaker and others have taken to be little more than a hunting lodge. However, it is clear from the ancillary buildings that this was a high status medieval establishment, a manorial farmstead capable of supporting a lord and his entourage. Lyme is described as:

"one fair hall with a high chamber, a kitchen, a bakehouse, and a brewhouse, with a granary, stable, and bailiff's house" (Earwaker 1880, 2, 293).

Nevertheless, throughout the fifteenth century Lyme Park was never the principal family seat, which remained Bradley in Burtonwood (Newton 1917). The building complex recorded in 1465 appears to have been demolished in the following century, the oldest fabric surviving in the present structure of the hall dates to the mid-sixteenth century, when the house was rebuilt by Sir Piers Legh VII (Banks 1993, appendix A). It has been suggested that the decorated timber beams present in the former Disley vicarage, were derived from the medieval house and that this house, until recently referred to by the estate workers as the "castle on the moors", was located on a higher site to the south of the present hall site (Marshall 1975, 135). No archaeological evidence has been noted to support this contention and the description may have been applied to the Stag House which was sometimes referred to as an old castle (Banks 1993, appendix A).

2.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.5.1 The post-medieval period witnessed the gradual conversion of the deer park into a landscape park, prized as much for its ornamental as sporting value. Nevertheless, hunting and the keeping of wild beasts remained an important aspect of the Park's landscape.

2.5.2 ***The Wild Beasts and their Effect on the Landscape:*** For much of the post-medieval period, the Park was used, as in the medieval period, for hunting. This is most visible in the present day in the survival of the 'Cage', which had existed as a hunting tower in the sixteenth century (CSMR 1633/2/1), Banks claims it was originally built in timber but there is no evidence given to support this (1993, 6.3). As part of Giacomo Leoni's redesigning of the grounds, the Cage was partially dismantled and rebuilt between 1733 -7 by George and Peter Platt (SLC B/JJ/6; CSMR 1633/2/1). The deer at Lyme were renowned. In 1600 the Park was said to be richly stocked with Red and Fallow deer (Banks 1993, appendix A). Nine years later deer from Lyme were used to restock the Park at Chatsworth (Banks 1993, appendix A). Documentary sources mention a famous practice of driving the stags across Stag pond (later re-named 'Horse Pond' and now occupied by the carriageway to the 'New Stables'); for example, there is a lengthy account of such a hunt in 1620 by one Arthur Wilson (Banks 1993). The deer were clearly a matter of some pride to the Lyme estate; as late as the mid-eighteenth century, the Park Keeper drove twelve brace of stags from Lyme to Windsor for a wager, for which feat he was acknowledged to be the finest keeper in England (Newton 1917, 28). However, poaching was a cause for concern as the letters of the Legh family indicate (Newton 1925, 101).

2.5.3 Earwaker noted that in the 1465 manuscript no mention was made of the husbandry of red deer or wild cattle (Earwaker 1880, 2, 293), though it is clear that deer were present at the time. However, since the document was a terrier describing the bounds and holdings of the manorial estate, there is no reason to expect the stock to be mentioned. Cattle were also not mentioned in the accounts which frequently referred to the deer. Indeed wild white park cattle are not mentioned anywhere before 1600 (Rackham 1986, 39). The wild cattle

were said to be indigenous to Lyme and were similar to Chillingham white cattle, and some other varieties of park cattle. Although two beasts were culled each year (Halsall 1817), they were kept as much for their decorative appearance as for any value for sport or the table. Such cattle were common in a number of landscape parks in the eighteenth century, but the origins of these herds are generally obscure (Graham 1933). There is a suggestion that the cattle may have been introduced into Lyme Park from Lancashire at the end of the medieval period. In 1505, Sir Piers Legh V was made Seneschal of Blackburnshire, and it is possible that he removed wild cattle from the Forest of Lancashire and transported them to Lyme Park as a breeding stock (Beamont 1876, 65). The belief that the cattle were derived from stock already present in the Forest of Macclesfield, however, need not be discounted. They were considered to be the largest breed of park cattle in the country (Storer nd, 252), and believed by some to be the descendants of the aurochs - the native prehistoric cattle. Modern research, however, suggests that this animal became extinct during the Roman period and a direct link with the aurochs must be deemed unlikely. Moreover, an anatomical study of the Chillingham herd, shows their skulls to resemble modern domestic cattle, not prehistoric wild cattle (Bilton 1957, 137-60). Even so, an indigenous medieval origin within the Forest of Macclesfield is possible.

- 2.5.4 Storer writing in the nineteenth century noted that the Parks, where wild cattle were known, were all enclosed out of forests (nd, 78-81). Many of the Park cattle, as at Lyme, Vale Royal and Chillingham, were white with red ears and it is notable that the laws of medieval Gwynedd appear to place particular tribute value to bulls of just such an appearance (Graham 1933, 8). Furthermore, in the early thirteenth century it is stated in Hollinshed's *Chronicle* that Maud wife of William de Braose, Lord of Abergavenny, gave to the Queen 400 cattle which were all white except for their red ears (Graham 1933, 8). It is not clear whether these animals were domesticated or not. Bulls were included in the wild beasts of the Chiltern woods in the twelfth century and in the sixteenth century wild white cattle were known in the woods of Stirlingshire (Rackham 1986, 38). In general wild cattle, particularly the bulls, were regarded in the Middle Ages as beasts to be prized in the hunt and for eating at great occasions. In 1277 Edward I ordered the taking of wild cattle in Windsor Forest (Rackham 1986, 38). The evidence is circumstantial, but it can be suggested that the Park cattle at Lyme, and elsewhere, were descended from preferred stock that derived from feral white cattle roaming within the forests at the time when the right to empark was granted.
- 2.5.5 The earliest records of wild park cattle date to the seventeenth century (Rackham 1986, 39). In the eighteenth century, as for example in the steward's accounts for 1794, reference is made to "*Ley cattle*" in the Park (SLC B/JJ/6), but this is considered to refer to cattle grazed within the Park on a commercial let (Kate Atkinson pers comm). By 1817, when the herd is first definitely mentioned, it consisted of about 20 beasts. When Storer wrote his treatise on wild white cattle (Storer nd), the herd had largely disappeared. He visited the Park in 1875 when there were only four animals left (Storer nd, 249); these animals had been crossed with Guisburne and Chartley cattle and so were no longer the true Lyme cattle. It was reported that the herd had declined as a

result of the combined effects of in-breeding and foot and mouth disease (Storer nd, 249).

- 2.5.6 The wild beast buildings (NTSMR 52,769) which presumably relate to the keeping of cattle and deer are not listed in the CSMR, and other than their location being noted on maps, no documentary references to their origin and usage were found. In the twentieth century they have been used for introducing new fallow deer into the Park (Kate Atkinson pers comm) and nineteenth century cartographic evidence suggests that they were present in 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167), and were still in place on both the 1850 tithe map (GMCRO E17/210/30) and the 1897 2nd edition OS 25" to 1 mile map (GMCRO E17/210/189). In 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) there were two structures marked as deer houses within the Park, one to the west of the Knott (NTSMR 52,931: NGR SJ 9568 8216), and the other in the north of the Park at the end of the area once known as Cow House Meadow (NTSMR 52,934: NGR SJ 964 837). Both of these buildings had been removed by 1850 (GMCRO E17/210/30).
- 2.5.7 A number of the closes present within the Park in 1824 had names which might be suggestive of former animal husbandry, Cow House Meadow, Calf Croft and Bull Close. These names may be insignificant; however, as Calf Croft appears to be one of the most common field names in Lyme Handley parish in the seventeenth century (JRL Box Q A No 1).
- 2.5.8 As well as park cattle and deer, the Park was also used to keep rabbits. In a not very complimentary description of the Park, in the late eighteenth century, the Viscount Torrington stated that "*one side of the Park is cover'd by rabbets*" (Andrews 1936 vol 3, 119). In 1824 the area to the immediate south and east of Coalpit Clough was marked as being an Old Warren (NTSMR 52,756: GMCRO E17/210/167).
- 2.5.9 ***The Park Pale and the Park Boundaries:*** The most significant defining landscape feature of a deer park, and one which physically expressed its private nature and distinctiveness from other areas of hunting such as forests and chases, was its enclosure by a fence known as a pale. The park pale kept the wild beasts in and unwanted people out. In 1465-6 the park pale mentioned in the description of Lyme Park, would have been similar to that surrounding nearby Macclesfield Park and made of wooden fencing, with timber presumably taken from Lyme Wood. In 1994 a watching brief uncovered possible traces of the original pale of the deer park, consisting of a 'U'-shaped ditch (NGR SJ 9660 8420), at the northern extremity of the present Park. In 1521 there are references to the "*ryng pale*" of the park (Earwaker 1880, 295), which was replaced by a dry stone wall in c1598 (Banks 1993, appendix A). English Heritage's *Register of Parks and Gardens* (1985) claims that the present wall was built in 1665. The maintenance of this would appear to have been annual. The eighteenth century steward's accounts contain frequent references to wall repairing such as an entry for 1738, when Edward Platt, mason, was paid £22.13s. 2½d for his yearly day wage, and for walling gaps and building new walls in the Sponds and the Park (SCL B/JJ/6).

- 2.5.10 Internally the Park was divided into a number of enclosures. These appear to have been bounded by both dry stone walls and by quick set hedges, and at least in the case of the coppice woods by fences (pailing), as references to all these methods of enclosure are contained in the eighteenth century steward's accounts (SCL B/JJ/6; Banks 1993, appendix A). The earliest surviving map of the estate appears to be the 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167), but many of the enclosures marked on it are referred to in a survey of 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). These correlations reveal that the Park changed little in terms of its overall layout between the late seventeenth century and the early nineteenth century, despite successive campaigns of landscape remodelling. The major changes seem to have occurred in the nineteenth century, between 1824 and 1850 (see GMCRO E17/210/167 and E17/210/30). During this period some of the previous boundaries, such as those enclosing Cow House Meadow, were swept away as the Park took on the relatively open appearance and contrived informality of a nineteenth century landscape park. The history and the changing land-use of these enclosures is detailed in the Banks survey and will not be repeated here. The legacy of the removal of these enclosures can be seen in some of the banks and ditches recorded in the non-intensive survey.
- 2.5.11 **Park Roads:** The Brief supplied by the National Trust requested a statement as to the development of access roads within the Park and the evolution of the system of vistas as part of the ornamental landscape. Both of these topics are addressed in considerable depth in the Banks Survey and will be examined as part of the detail survey, consequently only a brief summary is provided here.
- 2.5.12 The earliest approach into the Park is considered to have been from the west, that is from Macclesfield (Banks 1993). An early route across Park Moor is suggested by the place-name Bowstone Gate (the term gate here perhaps meaning road and not entranceway) and it is interesting to note that the present road past the Bowstones is the only local road which is followed for any distance by the park boundary. It is possible given the apparent kink in the road, as it approaches the Park, that it was, at sometime in antiquity, diverted away from the Park. The north route (Green Drive) was in use at least by the end of the seventeenth century, it is shown extending perpendicularly out from the frontage of the Hall on the paintings of 1670 and 1695/6 and is also shown as a primary drive on the landscape proposal of 1730. The earliest map showing the local road system is Burdett's map of Cheshire of 1777, which records a large area surrounded by a park pale (denoted not by a paling but a single line). Specifically shown are the hall, the Cage, the Lantern and "*the Lodge*" at the extreme south of the estate, close to the northern edge of "*Spoon's Moor*". The principal roads are shown from the north, following the line of Red Lane to Disley and the west, the latter being the Macclesfield road and the road from Poynton that joined it near the Knott (Burdett 1777). The roads are shown as if they are public highways; however Peter Legh in 1763 in response to petitions for rights of passage through his park, wrote the following to his steward:
- "As to roads through the park I know of none either foot or horse, & none will I have, so pull up the stiles leading thereto at once and proclaim it in Stockport and all the neighbouring Townships that neither foot or horse will be admitted to go through Lyme Park and order all the*

Park Gates be shut accordingly and watched." (Banks 1993, appendix A).

There are many late eighteenth century documents contained in the JRL collection, which refuse requests for public travel through the Park.

- 2.5.13 Five years later (in 1768) roads were being made within the Park. The steward's accounts refer to roads made from the North Gate to the house, a road from the Horse Coppice to the house and a road from Bullocks Gate Low Lime (SCL B/JJ/6). The first of these roads was probably the Hawthorn Drive, which replaced the Green Drive as the main north/south drive and led to the North park Gate. The second road would appear to correspond with the Green Drive which was probably altered at this time; by 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) it led past Horse Coppice via Red Lane. In 1781 a road was made from the north gate to Turf House Meadow, which would appear to have been abandoned by 1824 (SCL B/JJ/6; GMCRO E17/210/167).
- 2.5.14 In 1810 the antiquarian Marriott described the "*road from Lyme to Disley, now modernised into an excellent state, but known anciently to have been a rough and incommodious passage between deepening banks*" (Marriott 1810). This probably corresponds with Red Lane which followed the line of the Green Drive to the Hall. Marriot also referred to a "*rude road*" running across Park Moor to the Bowstones. This is not marked on Pollett's map of 1824 but such a road is depicted in 1850 (GMCRO E17/210/167 and 30). Since the Bowstones lay outside the Park it must be assumed that Marriot's road passed through the pale to reach them. This would accord with Viscount Torrington's description, based on his visit in 1790, where he describes a perambulation from Knight's Low to the high road, exiting the Park near the Bowstones. This suggests some sort of route from Knights Low to a gate near the Bowstones (Andrews 1936, vol 3, 119). At an earlier date there may have been a ride from the hall to the Game Keeper's House adjacent to the Bowstones, because it seems to have formed the focus of one of the lateral vistas of a late seventeenth century *patte d'oie* (Banks 1993).
- 2.5.15 By 1824 subsidiary park roads crossed Drinkwater Meadow and ran towards Paddock Lodge, with another crossing the meadow and Knights Low - where it cut across the former course of the Lime Avenue. A further minor route connected the drive to the north of the house with the stone quarry to the south of Lantern Wood (GMCRO E17/210/167). In addition the 1824 map depicts the East Approach, which the Banks Survey identifies as originating in the mid eighteenth century (Banks 1993, fig 9), and Hampers (Killtime) Bridge (NTSMR 52,735), a grade II listed structure to the east of the house (NGR SJ 9677 8228), which is considered to have been in existence as early as 1756, as indicated by a date stone. A bridge is shown in this location on Pollett's map (1824: GMCRO E17/210/167), which also shows new routes from the house using this bridge and leading to the southern part of the Park. These new routes were all sinuous and clearly intended to enhance the pleasure of perambulating through the grounds (GMCRO E17/210/167), whereas the roads in existence in 1824 were utilitarian in function. For the most part these new road proposals do not appear to have been implemented with the exception of a route crossing the Knott and Pursefield, which was in place by 1850 (GMCRO

- E17/210/30). By at least 1850 the road from Bowstonegate was also in place (but see 2.5.12 above) and was linked by a road across Park Moor to the quarries south of Knights Low.
- 2.5.16 By the 1850s the approach to the Park from the west was superseded as the principal approach by that from the north (Banks fig 11) and it is probable that this change in emphasis had occurred prior to drawing of Pollett's map (1824). The construction of the Stockport and Whaley Bridge branch railway line in 1854, precipitated this reorientation as the Leghs brought into the Park Lower Park Field and Higher Park Field; the park was extended from the brook to the railway and from the north side of the railway up to the turnpike road. A new lodge and gates were erected to the north of the railway, re-using the seventeenth century gate piers from the hall forecourt (Banks 1993) and a set of new smaller gate piers were erected on the inside of the re-used piers. Between 1850 and 1871 a new road was established between Elmerhurst Cottages and Plattwood Farm (GMCRO E17/210/30 and OS 1st edt 6" to 1 mile). In 1902-03 James Yates created the present main drive (Banks 1993, appendix A) and the former approach, the Hawthorn Drive, was abandoned.
- 2.5.17 **Vistas:** The area of Lyme Park was the subject of several radical campaigns of landscaping between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Among these have been the setting-out of the pleasure grounds immediately around the house. The axial element of these gardens could potentially be relatively early; however, the general character of the gardens is more consistent with a mid-eighteenth century date. The establishment of a pond to the south of the hall dates to the first half of the seventeenth century and the creation of a system of formalised vistas, from distant points within the Park, can be ascribed to the later seventeenth century (Banks 1993). These included the Lime Avenue (Laurie 1987, 156), which is considered to have been laid out during the time of Richard Legh (Banks 1993, appendix A)
- 2.5.18 Contemporary with this work, a statue was set up in the centre of the Great Pool south of the hall. Documentary sources for these works are scarce, but pictorial evidence confirms that the geometric plan of the gardens had been created by the end of the seventeenth century. The circumstances of this development involve a close connection between the Legh family and circles close to the Crown, including the Duke of York (brother of King Charles II) and Sir Thomas Chicheley (Richard Legh's father-in-law), who was responsible for the reorientation of the gardens at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire. Legh was particularly concerned to emulate the designs of the Royal gardener, André Mollet, in the creation of vistas and a series of axial avenues, including one from the south leading up to the southern facade of the hall and two others radiating in different directions in a design known as a *patte d'oie*. The southern avenue cut through a section of relict woodland at Calves Croft. At this time, several structures were erected in the Park, including Paddock Cottage, Game Keeper's House and the Stag House. These three, although having functional purposes related to hunting also served as important foci in the arrangement of the vistas of the Park. In the late seventeenth century works, the gardens around the hall were re-designed, creating a series of terrace

walks and a bowling green to the east. New axial avenues were also created, aligned on the east and west faces of the hall.

- 2.5.19 Around the year 1725, the celebrated Venetian architect Giacomo Leoni was commissioned to carry out a remodelling of the hall in the most fashionable Palladian style. These works were accompanied by alterations to the design of the estate and gardens. The Cage was rebuilt to Leoni's design, the ornamental lake in front of the south facade of the hall was re-designed, the forecourt on the north side was enclosed with iron railings and the concept of a southern avenue was abandoned. The eastern avenue was focused on the 'Lantern', which was an Elizabethan bellcote removed from the centre of the northern facade of the hall and utilised as the second storey of a garden tower (CSMR 1633/2/3; Banks 1993). The view towards the lantern was framed by two broken avenues of trees, the terrace on the eastern side of the hall was remodelled with a new layout of earthworks and new serpentine drives (Banks 1993).
- 2.5.20 ***Extractive Industries:*** It has long been recognised that mineral extraction was carried out within the Lyme Park estate during the post-medieval period. This included, within the Park, stone quarrying in Pursefield, Park Moor, Cage Hill and the Knott, and coal mining at Coalpit Clough. Lyme Park lies across a geological boundary, with exposed deposits of the Coal Measures to the west and the Pennine Millstone Grit to the east (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 6-7). The extraction of coal in East Cheshire was slow to develop as the regions of Macclesfield and Bollington were originally concerned primarily with the production of textiles (Sylvester 1971). The coal itself was also of a poor quality with an excessive sulphurous content, and was generally only mined on a small scale for local and domestic use (Harris 1971, 92). By the end of the seventeenth century the Leghs were mining in the vicinity of Lyme Park; in 1691 a pit was sunk on their behalf in the Sponds (GMCRO E17/113/1). Following a roof collapse a new pit was sunk there in 1695. Further collapses occurred in 1696 and 97, when the enterprise was finally wound up with the pits having proven to be uneconomic (GMCRO E17/113/1). The frequent redigging of these small pits in close proximity to one another at the Sponds, as in many other early coal mining ventures, provides an explanation for the line of small pit features along Coalpit Clough (NTSMR 837/8).
- 2.5.21 The features in Coalpit Clough have not been identified as belonging to a documented phase of mining activity. D. A. Kitchen, an expert on nineteenth century coal mining in East Cheshire, visited these sites in 1978 and thought that they were earlier than 1700 in origin. He described them as:
"hollows in the surface of the ground about 2 metres across, with spoil on the downward slope. The hollows were about 30- 60 centimetres below the general level of the land" (LP Box File 17).
- 2.5.22 The earliest documentary references to coal mining within the Park comes from the eighteenth century Steward's accounts. In May 1729 William Bradshaw was paid £1 for opening an old coalpit 20 yards deep within the Park (SCL B/JJ/6). The next month it is recorded that William Brown was paid £3.19s.2d. for "*drawing and winding coal*" in the 'old pit' in Lyme Park. There

are further references and payments during 1729, including payment for driving a level 16 yards at 6d. a yard (SCL B/JJ/6). The accounts contain references to such activities into the 1730's (info. Kate Atkinson pers comm). That the colliery was termed the old pit in 1729 suggests that the pit had been mined for some time. This colliery may have been in Coalpit Clough but unfortunately its location within the Park is not specified. Coal mining in the Park had ceased before the 1770s and no coal pits are shown on Burdett's map of 1777. It is notable that Burdett is usually meticulous in showing the location of mines, although it is possible that small pits were in existence in the upland parts of the study area and that Burdett had either missed them or decided not to include them (Burdett 1777, 33).

- 2.5.23 A map and geological cross section of the Park dated 1780, indicates that there was still interest in mining within the Park in the late eighteenth century but also reveals that there were no collieries present in 1780 (GMCRO E17/210/212). The cross section runs from the 'great stone pit' at the head of Deer Clough to Bowstone gate. It shows a series of coal seams underlying the park, the names and descriptions of which are suggestive of the reasons for the lack of commercial mining within the Park. In geologically descending order the seams were the Great Smut:

"a serviceable coal and would be set afoot at very small expense but has a damp in the burning";

The Little Seam:

"a good coal but not quite a foot thick and therefore too small to work to advantage"; the Two Foot Mine, *"an excellent coal and would be worked at moderate expense"*.

The Four Foot Mine:

"which having some shale mixed with it is not so good for house fire, but more suitable for burning of lime".

Beneath these seams was a further small seam *"of little value"*. The section depicts a a sough dug to drain the Two Foot Mine, which is shown to intersect the base of a coal shaft, described as the *"representation of a shaft or pit to wind up coal"*. The depicted pit appears to be a proposal rather than an existing colliery.

- 2.5.24 No pits are shown within the Park on the Park map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) and despite records of coal mining on the Legh estates elsewhere, and in the vicinity of Lyme Park, there are no references to coal mining within the Park in the nineteenth century. Nearby the Leghs were renting out the mines to their tenants. For example, a lease for 20 years, dated to 1st February 1839 was taken out for coal mines in Hilltop, Rowbottoms, Brookside and Platt Wood by Thomas Brocklehurst (GMCRO E17/92/5) and later renewed by his son. To the south of Park Moor coal mining seems to have continued in the Sponds for much of the nineteenth century. A coal pit marked on the 6 inch to 1 mile 1st edition OS map of 1871 (NGR SJ 96108052), is shown earlier on the 1850 estate map reached by a road following the southern park boundary. By 1871 two further shafts are shown to the east, again just outside the southern boundary of the Park.

- 2.5.25 In the late nineteenth century the Leghs began to show an interest in exploiting the coal reserves in the Park again. A map of the Park dated 10th June 1890 shows a plan of a proposed tramway and colliery on the site of a disused quarry to the south of Knightslow. A note on the map states that on the:
"10th June 1890 examined a seam of coal in brook near Knightlow Wood opened by Matthew Brown found it 15" thick and seemed of good quality, estimate it would cost £400-£500 to lay down a tramway and open the placement" (GMCRO E17/116/5).
- There is no evidence to suggest that this plan was ever carried through, but it may have rekindled a long term interest for in 1907 a seven year lease was given to Colonel W G Lowther, Thomas Legh's grandson, to take coal from under Park Moor (GMCRO E17/94/6). He was given rights to sink shafts, build tramways and to erect steam engines, but any such enterprise does not seem to have been long lived or of much size given the lack of records of its operation. Coal could of course be taken from under Park Moor without sinking a pit within the Park, and two collieries were in existence in the late nineteenth century to the south-east of Park Moor, on the edge of Wet Shaw but lying just outside the Park (GMCRO E17/116/5). The 1909 OS 25" to 1 mile map, however, does not depict any pits within the Park or to the immediate east of it, showing only three disused pits within the Sponds (E17/210/147). Further plans to exploit the Park's coal reserves were advanced in the twentieth century, including in 1946 a plan for open cast extraction (Kate Atkinson pers comm), but none came to fruition.
- 2.5.26 The Lady Newton, in her history of the Lyme estate, believed that the reconstruction of the house in the sixteenth century, was carried out using stone quarried within the Park (Newton 1917, 24). There are records concerning the obtaining of building stone from the Legh's estates at Burton in Lonsdale (North Yorkshire) for use at Lyme in the eighteenth century (Kate Atkinson pers comm). Nevertheless, as can be inferred from the eighteenth century stewards accounts (SCL B/JJ/6), most of the building work in the Park was undertaken using locally quarried stone.
- 2.5.27 The quarry to the south of Knight's Low, shown on nineteenth century maps, appears to be the great Stone Pit referred to in 1780 (NTSMR 52,763, GMCRO E17/210/212). In 1824 two quarries were shown on the estate map on the Knott (NTSMR 52,862) with one at Park Moor, immediately south of 'Lantern Wood' (NTSMR 52,767, GMCRO E17/210/167). One of the quarries on the Knott was marked as an old quarry in 1897 and the other was still operational (GMCRO E17/210/189), as was the quarry to the south of Lantern Wood. In addition a gravel pit is marked to the immediate south-west of the hall.
- 2.5.28 **Other Industries:** Nineteenth century maps show a saw mill to the north west of the house. The mill and millpond (NTSMR 52,725 and 52,726) are marked on the map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) and again in 1897, when the mill pond is described as a fish pond and the mill as a sawmill and a smithy (GMCRO E17/210/189). This is probably the site of the mill (presumably a corn mill) referred to in the mid sixteenth century (Renaud 1876, 225), though this mill could have lain within the estate outside the Park. No reference was made to a mill in 1465, and it is likely to have been mentioned, if one existed,

as the description of Lyme Park at that date details the various ancillary buildings to the hall (Earwaker 1880, 293). The mill is represented on Leoni's presumed landscape proposal of c 1730, by which date it may already have been a saw mill, for by the mid eighteenth century the Leghs were taking their corn to other grinding mills outside the Park such as Norbury (SCL B/JJ/6), which was owned by the Leghs.

- 2.5.29 ***Summary development of the Park landscape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries:*** The eighteenth century witnessed the fragmentation of many of the smaller estates of Cheshire, hard hit by land tax and low prices, while a small number of large estates prospered and increased. This phenomenon was particularly marked in East and Northern Central Cheshire but was part of a national trend (Hodson 1978, 72); Lyme Park was one of those estates that prospered.
- 2.5.30 Most previous modern accounts of Lyme Park have not made reference to landscape consultant's designs for landscape improvements, though two designs are now known, one in the JRL and the other in the GMCRO. A design dating to c1740, is housed in the JRL and the Banks report contains a copy (Banks 1993, fig 2). This clearly shows the mill and mill pond, the stables, the hall, a circular pond to the west of the hall - constructed between 1598-1620 (Banks 1993), and the kitchen gardens to the south-west of the hall. The Pollett plan of 1824 contained in the GMCRO (E17/210/167) has been shown to have the faint pencil marks of a nineteenth century design proposal superimposed upon it and also has marks of rubbed out features. The erased features indicate that the kitchen garden marked in 1730 was removed between 1824 and 1850 when the tithe map shows that it had disappeared (GMCRO E17/210/30).
- 2.5.31 Only a few of the other proposals marked on the 1824 map appear to have been carried out by 1850; the proposals included the construction of four new lakes, but only one of these, Horse Coppice Reservoir, was constructed (GMCRO E17/210/30). Banks' identification of Horse Coppice Reservoir as being the two reservoirs known as the Dams (Banks 1993, appendix A), mentioned by Marriott in 1810, is not correct. Marriot was referring to a stretch of water extending from the North Lodge to Disley. This was largely drained when the railway was built in 1854. The remnant of this water was marked as a reservoir on the 6 inch to 1 mile 1st edition OS map of 1871 but was shown as a fish pond on the 2nd edition of 1899. Horse Coppice Reservoir, as superimposed onto the 1824 map, was in place by 1850 in a truncated form (GMCRO E17/210/30). In 1871 it was marked on the 1st edition map as Stockport Reservoir, by 1899 a second reservoir had been built at its eastern end, which removed the northern part of Bollinhurst Wood.
- 2.5.32 The majority of the eighteenth and nineteenth century developments within the Park, away from the immediate environs of the house, related as much to the economic and sporting exploitation of the Park as they did to its ornamentation. The later eighteenth century witnessed landscape changes caused by developments in the agriculture of the estate, rather than the layout of the gardens. Among these were improvements of moorland for pasture and clearance of large areas of woodland, including the last remnants of the

medieval woodland. This was most apparent in the progressive felling of Elmerhurst Wood at the northern end of the Park, the wood having completely disappeared by 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). At the time of Viscount Torrington's visit in 1790, alders were being felled in a landscape considered to be swampy and covered in many areas with hollies (Andrews 1936, 119). Place-names still in use in 1824 such as Wet Shaw and Rainy Hollow (GMCRO E17/210/167), suggest that Torrington's description was not too inaccurate and this may well reflect the medieval landscape of the deer park. By the time Storer visited in 1875 he was able to report that the wild white cattle were formerly given holly as winter feed but that hollies no longer grew in the Park (Storer nd, 248). As well as woodland clearance some aesthetic woodland plantings were put into effect, including a circular plantation of Scots pine on the summit of Knightslow.

- 2.5.33 By 1824 new plantations were established in Lantern Wood (newly converted into plantations in 1810 (Marriott 1810)) and Knightslow, as well as in the Rookery or Crow Wood which had been a plantation from at least the early eighteenth century (GMCRO E17/210/167). Woodland was also already established at Hampers Clough, where alders and cypress were growing in 1796 (Banks 1993, appendix A) and larch had been planted *c* 1798 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Between 1824 and 1850 Hampers Wood plantation was extended southwards and fenced, Knightslow Wood was extended to include Bull Close and a new plantation was established in Pursefield (GMCRO E17/210/30). Between 1850 and 1897 Crow Wood was extended to the north, Coalpit Clough was planted, and plantings were made in Outer Turf House Meadow, to screen the new kitchen gardens, stable block and kennels which had been relocated there as per the design plan superimposed on the 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167; GMCRO E17/210/189).
- 2.5.34 Late nineteenth century garden works included the erection of several ornamental features. Among these are fragments of Anglo-Saxon crosses, discovered at Black Farm in Higher Disley in the mid-nineteenth century. The suggestion that these were originally part of the features known as the Bow Stones is rendered highly unlikely by the considerable discrepancy of dimensions.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

- 3.1 The survey gazetteer incorporates 251 sites, of which 165 sites were identified in the course of the present survey. The remaining 86 sites had previously been recorded within the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record (25 sites) and within Lyme Park Restoration Management Plan (Banks 1993, Appendix C). The survey identified some possibly early features and numerous monuments related to the development of the estate; however, for the most part the sites were generally small features typical of a rural landscape and very few of them were of evident antiquity.
- 3.2 The survey identified only a limited range of monument types within the Park; the most common site type being quarrying/extraction sites, of which 64 were located. Other monuments examined included the remains of numerous park related structures, such as the Stag House, Deerfold, and smaller landscape features such as the 'barrows' in Knightslow wood and a circular feature just north of the cage. One of the potentially more significant finds of the survey was a series of long linear earthworks running across various parts of the estate, which were possibly early internal park boundaries.

3.3 QUARRYING AND COAL MINING

- 3.3.1 The survey revealed two basic types of quarrying; firstly small scale extractions for drystone wall building or other local stone requirements, and secondly a series of large quarries either associated with industrial extraction and/or major building projects within the Park. The small scale extraction sites are scattered across the Park, often near walls and buildings, indicating their localised function. The larger quarries are also spread across the estate but tend to be grouped in certain areas and include the areas around The Knott, Lantern Wood, Hase Bank and north of the Cage. They provided different types of stone, some producing flags or building stone. In general these quarries were situated so as to be hidden from the view of the hall. For example one group of small quarries (NTSMR 52,865) was situated on the west side of a small knoll, although the eastern side of the hill, facing the house, was left completely untouched. However, the notable exception is the Lantern Wood quarries which are visible from the hall. All the quarries were positioned to minimise their impact on the Park.
- 3.3.2 At the south end of Coalpit Clough a series of depressions were located (NTSMR 52,837 and 52,838) which are interpreted as the remains of small scale coal extraction sites.

3.4 LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- 3.4.1 The "Barrows" in Knightslow Wood are a series of four scheduled monuments, thought to be Bronze Age barrows (NTSMR 52,743 to 52,746). These sites were examined in some detail and their form and location are at odds with securely interpreted round barrows. Their location immediately adjacent to,

and opposite each other across the vista running through Knightslow wood and their small size and flattened tops seem to indicate that they are probably related to the landscaping of the Park and not to Bronze Age funerary activity. One further possible site (NTSMR 52,893), similar in style and location, was noted but unlike the other four, did not have a partner across the vista from it. However, the partner of this site may have been destroyed or obscured by the construction of the track. The exact function of the sites is unknown but they may have been bases for some form of ornamental feature related to the vista. Three other burial mounds (52,782, 52,930 and 52,951) were reported within Knightslow Wood including the mound called Knights Low (52,951). However, on examination by the present, and earlier surveys (Barnatt 1989) they were not identified as archaeological monuments.

- 3.4.2 Another circular landscape feature (NTSMR 52,806) was found beside the track leading up to the cage from the north end of the estate. This feature was larger than those noted in the Knightslow Wood, and was also linked to a small hollow way (NTSMR 52,805). Its size (8m diameter) is too large for a tree base and it does not have a partner like that on the opposite side of the vista. It would therefore appear that this monument did not serve the same function as those in the wood and once again the exact function of this site is uncertain.
- 3.4.3 Other landscape features include a large circular ditched plantation (The Round) beside the track leading to the east lodge (NTSMR 52,833) and the series of folly type buildings located around the Park including the Cage, the Lantern, the Stag House and the Deerfold, which for the most part were related to hunting. As such these features are all part of the parks designed landscape.

3.5 BOUNDARIES

- 3.5.1 The present report on the boundaries is based on the results of the non-intensive survey of the study area and is only a subjective assessment of the boundary system. Further work on the park boundaries is proposed as part of the on-going survey project which will potentially affect these summary conclusions.
- 3.5.2 A series of linear earthworks were discovered running across extensive areas of the estate. These include sites NTSMR 52,789, 52,814, 52,824, 52,828, 52,856 and possibly 52,816, 52,819, 52,881, 52,914 although the latter four are less obviously elements of the group. The monuments are all very similar, in form and size; they all consist of a double ditched bank, which is roughly 5m in total width, with the central bank approximately 3m in width; each ditch measured 1m in width. The sites do not stand to any great height and do not respect the current field boundaries. One monument, NTSMR 52,828 runs for nearly 1km and is cut by both the East Lodge gate road, a series of quarries (NTSMR 52,842) and Lantern Wood. This clearly pre-dates much of the designed landscape and it is probable that the others were of a similar date. These sites may be the remains of a series of internal boundaries, possibly related to an early phase of the Parks development.

- 3.5.3 The Pollett map (1824) confirms that the majority of the surviving boundaries pre-date the 19th century, especially the external Pale boundary. The general dry-stone wall construction style, with through stones and coping stones, became widespread throughout the country in the 18th century and has remained in use ever since; this could explain the relative conformity of the majority of the walls. The fact that the walls are all of a broadly similar construction does not mean that the boundary lines were laid out over the same period. The line of a wall running along the top of Hase Bank and then over west of the Knott, as depicted on the 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167), is in part continued by the line of a double ditched bank feature, which was the earlier form of the boundary marker (NTSMR 52,856). Although this would suggest that this boundary was an early feature of the designed landscape, it is not known how many of the other boundary markers were formerly defined by double ditched bank markers. It does, however, confirm that the other linear earthwork features (eg NTSMR 828, 789 and 824), which are of a similar type and scale but absent on the nineteenth century mapping, were also early park boundaries.
- 3.5.4 A boundary wall (NTSMR 910) around Stag House has a discontinuous extension south which is in line with a decayed wall on the opposite side of the pale wall and extends around a small hillock. They are possibly both truncated parts of the same boundary, and therefore would indicate that this had been cut by the park pale. The discontinuous line of the boundary is shown on Pollett's map (1824) and was evidently out of use by that date.

3.6 OTHER SITES OF INTEREST

- 3.6.1 A series of curvilinear earthwork enclosures (NTSMR 52,780) had been identified between the main house and Lantern wood (CSMR 2211); their location, directly in the line of the vista from the hall to the Lantern, previously had been taken to suggest that they were demolished before the remodelling of the Park in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Recent research, however, has demonstrated that they constitute the remains of a 'pitch and putt' course (NTSMR 52,780) established from 1947 (K Atkinson pers comm). It is a small course with only about 6 or so greens, some of which have been removed; the site is in a reasonable state of repair but has been disturbed in some places. The earthwork remains of the second golf course (NTSMR 52,885) are present to the south and in direct view of the main house. This was a nine hole "pitch and putt" course and is larger and more recent than the other; it closed in 1993 (K Atkinson pers comm).
- 3.6.2 Crow Wood has a relatively dense collection of monuments within and just outside its bounds and includes substantial quarry workings. Within the wood are areas of relatively dense undergrowth which could possibly obscure further sites. The sites include lengths of banks, which could potentially relate to the quarrying activity but are more probably elements of park boundaries (including sites 52,815 - 52,817) and as such could contribute to an understanding of the Parks development.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 PRE-PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 4.1.1 There are very few remains of great antiquity within Lyme Park or close to its boundaries. The putative barrows of Knightslow are likely to be designed features, though the *hlaw* suffix in the place name indicates that a mound was in existence here during the Anglo-Saxon period, though this may have been a natural feature.
- 4.1.2 The earliest upstanding remains associated with Lyme Park are the cross shafts of Anglo-Scandinavian date at Lyme Hall and at the Bowstones. None of these, however, need be *in situ* and there is a good case to be made for all having been transferred from find spots in Disley during the Post-Medieval period.

4.2 LATER MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.2.1 The documented history of the Park suggests that it was formerly an area of unimproved woodland, which was exploited for hunting, but was subject to forest encroachments from the thirteenth century onwards. The land was granted to Sir Thomas D'Anyers by Richard II in 1398; and by 1465 it was emparked and contained fields, woods meadows and pastures (Earwaker 1880, 293).
- 4.2.2 There may have been a former medieval settlement (Handley) in the area, but there is no documentary evidence that it was within the extent of the later park pale and the survey did not identify any surface remains consistent with a deserted medieval settlement. A number of possible early boundaries were identified, however, they did not form a coherent field system and were not associated with any complex earthworks. There are, however, two areas of ridge and furrow (NTSMR 861 and 918) which are cut by landscape features shown on the 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167) and may be of a relatively early date, but do not necessarily pre-date the emparkment.
- 4.2.3 **Boundaries:** The boundary system across Lyme Park has developed over a significant period of time and is both linked with woodland clearance, and with later internal and external changes within the park landscape. The Park boundary is shown broadly in its present form on Pollett's map (1824: GMCRO E17/210/167) although there was a notable change to the line of the park boundary in the 1850's when the boundary was extended up to the present A6 road, whereas it previously followed a line through the North Parkgate. Some of the linear boundaries noted in the Park, have a very consistent characteristic and substantial form: they have a prominent and broad (up to 2.5m in width) central bank with ditches of 1m width on either side. In some places the width of the overall feature is as much as 4.5m and would be of sufficient size and stature to have defined the park pale. One of these boundaries (NTSMR 52,828) extends for almost 1km and, although truncated at its southern end by quarrying, it is orientated with a bend in the present park boundary. To the north it is truncated by the woods of Coalpit Clough, but its line is continued on the other side of the Clough by boundary NTSMR 52,789. In all a pale boundary defining a smaller park than that known today is suggested. A double

ditched, wide earthen bank is the typical feature that would have been topped by a wooden pale, rather than the stone wall which represents the park boundary today. Such a pale was present in 1521 (Earwaker 1880,35) but was replaced by a dry-stone wall in 1598 (Banks 1993, Appendix A). It seems likely that when this was done the Park was extended to encompass more or less the area enclosed today and depicted in 1824.

- 4.2.4 On top of Park Moor there is further evidence for features which predate the pale boundary as defined on Pollett's 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167). A discontinuous enclosure boundary (52,910), shown on the 1824 map around the Stag house, was found by the survey to extend towards the park boundary and a possible continuation was found on the other side. The implication is that this enclosure boundary (NTSMR 52,910) was overlain by the later park boundary as shown on the 1824 map. The boundary probably encloses the Stag House or an earlier structure on the same site; and certainly a building is shown on the 1660/70 Lyme Park painting in this location, While it is difficult to infer the function of this structure on the basis of the vague depiction on the 1660/70 painting, its character, size and association with a deer park is typical for an enclosed hunting lodge.
- 4.2.5 The internal structure of the park boundary system has only changed in a few areas, since 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167), a few enclosures around Horse Coppice have been removed and the wall around Paddock Cottage was used in garden restorations in the 1970's, when the Lower Paddock was also demolished (K Atkinson pers comm). The main change that has occurred is in the area west of Elmerhurst Wood, which is no longer within the Park and is currently farmed. It was shown as an area of open land in 1824, but has now been enclosed into a series of rectangular fields.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK

- 4.3.1 Lyme is not one of the great designed landscape parks, particularly when compared to such parks as those at Longleat or Stourhead. Much of Lyme Park has an upland character, Park Moor in particular consists of largely unimproved upland pasture. Such a landscape can be naturally impressive but is not easily converted into a designed landscape. Landscape design proposals put forward in the early eighteenth century and then again in the early nineteenth century appear to have only been applied in a limited and haphazard fashion. Indeed the landscape importance of Lyme lies in its retention of much of the character of the medieval deer park. This should not surprise as the grounds continued to be used for hunting well into the post-medieval period.
- 4.3.2 Other than the rebuilding of the hall, and presumably the establishment of formal gardens in the late sixteenth century, the main change to the medieval deer park was the replacement of the pale with a stone wall in 1598 (Banks 1993, Appendix A). The first major attempt at landscape design within the Park appears to have been in the later seventeenth century when the Lime Avenue was established as part of a *patte d'oie*. The vistas led to newly erected structures, the Paddock, the Gamekeeper's House and the Stag House. As a result, the late seventeenth century park landscape appears to be one of a formal contrived park land superimposed on an upland wooded landscape.

- 4.3.3 The early eighteenth century witnessed attempts to modernise the designed aspects of the landscape; however, few of his proposals seem to have been implemented within the Park. During this period the Park continued to be exploited for its economic potential, with coal being mined into the 1730s. A greater concern for the aesthetic qualities of the landscape may have mitigated against renewed attempts to win coal afterwards, though it is clear that the Park's mineral resources continued to attract interest until the middle of this century. Building stone continued to be quarried in the Park whenever it was required throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but quarries tended to be positioned out of view of the Hall.
- 4.3.4 In the later eighteenth century there is much documentation to indicate that the Park's areas of woodland were being exploited for their timber resources, presumably to supply the Park's saw mill. Much of the timber appears to have been of poor quality - scrub holly and alder - and as woodland was cleared, it was replaced with cypress and larch, although similar trees may also have been planted earlier. At the same time areas of rough pasture were drained and improved. All this appears to have been part of a general regime of estate management rather than a concerted attempt to improve the Park's aesthetic qualities. At the end of the eighteenth century Lyme Park was a palimpsest of minor attempts at landscape design overlain on a rugged natural landscape and it is not surprising, therefore, that commentators such as Viscount Torrington failed to be impressed by it as a landscape park.
- 4.3.5 By 1824 the Park's landscape was not greatly different in its broad outline to the deer park of the seventeenth century. It still consisted of an open area of moorland with large enclosures surrounding the Hall. Between 1824 and 1850 the Park was opened out with some enclosure boundaries removed, the Stag pond and stable yard were removed from in front of the Hall to provide a more open aspect. In all the Park took on more of an appearance of contrived informality. Even so, many of its roads and water features continued to have a utilitarian rather than an aesthetic function. Despite many changes that have taken place within the Park, it still retains aspects of a working landscape and medieval deer park; these features were not swept away by a series of grand landscape designs as they were in many other park landscapes.

5. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

- 5.1.1 The management of the archaeological landscape should be in accordance with the Planning Policy Guidelines (PPG 15 and 16) which require that "development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings". The recommendations of LUAU are that management proposals should achieve the conservation of the archaeological resource and associated landscape and provide for its recording objectively, without any waste of resources.
- 5.1.2 The present documentary and surface survey has established the formation of a significant archaeological landscape which incorporates all cultural and physical components, not just the physical entities defined within the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). It is the recommendation of LUAU, that, wherever possible, the character and form of the landscape should be preserved along with the individual components of that landscape.
- 5.1.3 The significance of Lyme Park is the extent to which the character of the former deer park has been retained despite the landscape design campaigns in the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries. Future proposals for the 'improvement' of the park should anticipate the conservation of this open and wild character and should restrict any development that would affect it. This fundamental principal is largely incorporated within the proposals of the Banks Restoration Management Plan (1993).

5.2 MONUMENT MANAGEMENT

The detailed consolidation and conservation recommendations for the buildings, formalised gardens, boundaries and roads/vistas are dependant on the analyses that are being undertaken by the respective elements of the detail survey programme and will therefore be incorporated within the detailed survey report. However, preliminary management recommendations for individual monuments have been incorporated within the NTSMR digital record held by the National Trust Cirencester office; although, this element has not been incorporated within the summarised entries of the present report.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RECORDING

- 5.3.1 An extensive programme of detailed recording has been designed (project brief, *Appendix 3*) which is not dependant on the results of the present non-intensive survey. However, this non-intensive survey has identified elements of the landscape archaeological resource that would benefit from further archaeological work and the recommendations may be refined in the light of the detail survey programme. The present non-intensive survey was not required to provide a grading of the individual features and monuments;

however, the effective management of the archaeological resource would benefit from the establishment of archaeological grading. This would define the archaeological significance of individual features and site-groups by comparison with monuments of a similar type both nationally and within the region. It would anticipate not only the archaeological importance of the monuments but also the condition.

- 5.3.2 ***Knightslow Wood:*** The non-intensive survey has identified that this area contains a significant archaeological resource, which potentially relates to both the formalised landscaping and to pre-park activity. In order to establish effective management proposals for this area it will be necessary to undertake a programme of more detailed recording, which should examine the woodland design in conjunction with the structural and earthwork elements of the landscape. The proposed level of recording is a Level 2 (LUAU 1996) survey which provides for the production of detailed topographic hachure mapping and should be undertaken in conjunction with a programme of landscape analysis.
- 5.3.3 ***Crow Wood:*** To the north of Crow wood is a dense collection of monuments, including quarries and possibly also some early monuments. The site group is potentially of considerable significance and would warrant further investigation. Some (eg. 52820 and 82520) are tracks and hollow-ways used for removal of stone and timber (Atkinson pers comm); however, others may have served as early boundary banks in the park. A more detailed survey (Level 2: LUAU 1996) would help establish the relationship between any early boundary banks and the possible Ha Ha running along the southern side of Crow Wood. Such recording and analysis would help provide an idea of how these earlier boundaries were incorporated within the Park layout and would inform the establishment of effective management proposals.
- 5.3.4 ***Geophysical Survey:*** Some areas of the Park have been subjected to nineteenth century landscaping to obscure or remove earlier landscape features, notably the early Stable Yard in the front of the hall. These areas would benefit from a programme of geophysical survey to establish what sub-surface survival of these and any other earlier structural features there is around the area of the hall.

6. REFERENCES

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GMCRO E17/113/1

GMCRO E17/210/212

GMCRO E17/92/5

GMCRO E17/116/5

GMCRO E17/94/6

JRL Box QA No 1

LP Box File 17

SCL B/JJ/6

Cartographic

CRO EDT 282/1

GMCRO E17/116/5 (1890 park map)

GMCRO E17/210/30 (1850 tithe map)

GMCRO E17/210/147 (1909 OS 25" to 1 mile map)

GMCRO E17/210/167 (Pollett's 1824 map)

GMCRO E17/210/189 (1897 OS 2nd edition 25" to 1 mile map)

Paintings

c1660/70 View of Lyme Hall, looking south. Fragment of equestrian portrait of Richard Legh (LP)

c1660/70 View of the Cage Hill, from a portrait at Lyme (LP)

c16995/6 View of Lyme Park, looking South

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APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY GAZETTEER OF SITES

The gazetteer below is a summary of the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR); and has been produced by the digital extraction of selected fields from the NTSMR database. The layout of the present summary reflects that of the source database and further details, particularly references, of individual sites are accessible from the source NTSMR.

Site: 52700*0 **Name:** Paddock Cottage
National Grid Ref: SJ 95678152
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No 1633/2/2
Site Description: A belvedere or banqueting house dating from the 17th century, but later became a domestic house. The structure is square and stands to two storeys in height and was built with rendered coursed sandstone rubble. The openings were originally three-light, rebated chamfered stone mullions. The main room was on the first floor with seventeenth century plaster overmantel. It is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/220/305). Restoration work by The National Trust was undertaken in 1996 (Atkinson K pers comm).
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52701*0 **Name:** Main Lodge - North (main) Gate
National Grid Ref: SJ 96538446
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Built c1860, possibly by A Darbyshire. It is a Jacobean style detached house with two storeys over a basement. It has an 'L' shaped plan of buff-sandstone construction. It has two stone chimneys and casement windows.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52702*0 **Name:** North (main) Entrance, Forward Gate and Piers
National Grid Ref: SJ 96548448
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No 1633/2/4
Site Description: A pair of ashlar buff sandstone, late 17th Century gate piers that were moved to their present site in c1860. They are shown in front of the hall on the paintings of 1670 and 1690. They are square in plan with a stepped projection to each side and buttresses to the rear. The weathered capstones carry urns decorated with acanthus leaves and contain a floral display.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Gate

Site: 52703*0 **Name:** Little Lodge
National Grid Ref: SJ 96698410
County SMR No
Site Description: A traditional, two storey house with pitched, blue-slatted roof. It has walls of squared rubble with picked quoins and casement windows.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52704*0 **Name:** 1-3 North Park Cottages

National Grid Ref: SJ 96468410

County SMR No

Site Description: A traditional detached farmhouse-style house, divided into three separate dwellings, each of two storeys.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Building

Site: 52705*0 **Name:** North Parkgate Cottage Outbuildings

National Grid Ref: SJ 96468410

County SMR No

Site Description: Standing Building.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Building

Site: 52706*0 **Name:** Parkgate Cottage Well

National Grid Ref: SJ 96448411

County SMR No

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Well

Site: 52707*0 **Name:** North Park Bridge

National Grid Ref: SJ 96438413

County SMR No:

Site Description: A single span, mainly brick built bridge near Park Gate Cottages. The bridge has two phases of construction, the first being a stone and brick arch and the second is a later brick built top. The bridge is 9m long, 5m wide and stands 4.5m high from the river to top. The majority of the bridge is probably 19th and 20th century although it is likely that an earlier bridge may have been present on the site.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Bridge

Site: 52708*0 **Name:** Brookside Cottage

National Grid Ref: SJ 96538415

County SMR No

Site Description: Two-storey stone cottage with stone slated roof.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Building

Site: 52709*0 **Name:** Brookside Bridge

National Grid Ref: SJ 96558414

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well built, single span brick and stone bridge measuring 10m long, 5m wide and 4m high.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Bridge

Site: 52710*0 **Name:** Main Drive Bridge (main drive)

National Grid Ref: SJ 96638411

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, stone built bridge measuring 8m by 3.5m and standing to 2.5m.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Bridge

Site: 52711*0 **Name:** The Cage
National Grid Ref: SJ 9664 8307
Status: Listed Building II*
County SMR No: 1633/2/1
Site Description: A former hunting tower / gatehouse, then later converted to the park keeper's house and prisoners' lock up. The first 'Cage' established in the mid 16th century as a wooden hunting tower (Banks 1993) and was partly taken down in 1734 but was rebuilt in 1737 by Peter Platt. It comprises coarse squared buff sandstone rubble with ashlar sandstone dressings. It is square with attached square corner towers. The 1st floor was the main room with a panelled oak ceiling with a large central carved rosette.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52712*0 **Name:** East Park Gate Lodge
National Grid Ref: SJ 9757 8297
County SMR No
Site Description: Traditional, two storey detached house of squared rubble sandstone with ashlar quoins. It has a 1904 datestone.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52713*0 **Name:** Saw Shed
National Grid Ref: SJ 96858269
County SMR No
Site Description: Standing Building.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52714*0 **Name:** Kennels
National Grid Ref: SJ 96888270
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Constructed c 1870. It has a stretched 'H' plan with short cross wings and six one storey kennels in between. It is constructed of rock-faced buff sandstone, with some red and blue brick minor walls.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52715*0 **Name:** Pheasant/Poultry House
National Grid Ref: SJ 96838269
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: A single storey building dated to c 1870. It is square in plan and constructed of coursed buff sandstone rubble with brown sandstone dressings.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52716*0 **Name:** Kennels Cottages
National Grid Ref: SJ 96858269
County SMR No
Site Description: A traditional detached house, now divided into two dwellings. It is of squared rubble construction.
General Period: **Site Type:**

 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52717*0 **Name:** Sluice
National Grid Ref: SJ 96748255
County SMR No
Site Description: A late eighteenth century sluice.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Sluice

Site: 52718*0 **Name:** Slaughter House
National Grid Ref: SJ 96618253
County SMR No
Site Description: Standing Building.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52719*0 **Name:** Gardener's Cottage
National Grid Ref: SJ 96698258
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Originally a pair of cottages but a single dwelling. Built in 1870, possibly by A Darbyshire. It is a single storey, symmetrical structure with a five bay front, constructed of buff sandstone.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52720*0 **Name:** Stable Block inc. Cottage
National Grid Ref: SJ 96588247
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Constructed by A Darbyshire, dated to 1863. It is constructed of hammer dressed buff sandstone, with ashlar dressings. It has a two-storey courtyard plan with 9-bay symmetrical front.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52721*0 **Name:** Orangery
National Grid Ref: SJ 96528238
Status: Listed Building II*
County SMR No
Site Description: A large conservatory with outbuildings to the rear. It was built c 1815 by Lewis Wyatt but the interior was altered by A Darbyshire in about 1862. It is constructed of ashlar brown sandstone. It has one storey and a symmetrical 11-bay front.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52722*0 **Name:** Lyme Mansion
National Grid Ref: SJ 964 823
Status: Listed Building I
County SMR No 1633/1
Site Description: The Lyme Mansion was built in 1570 and was 'L' shaped in plan with east and north ranges. Between 1720 and 1735 Leoni completed the courtyard plan and Lewis Wyatt made alterations from 1814.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52723*0 **Name:** Pumphouse
National Grid Ref: SJ 96438226
County SMR No
Site Description: Standing Building. It has a 1902 datestone.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Building

Site: 52724*0 **Name:** Formal Gardens
National Grid Ref: SJ 965 823
Status: Listed Building II*
County SMR No 1633/3
Site Description: Garden features which date from the Elizabethan or Jacobean period and consist of a series of flat grassed terraces surrounded by formalised planting, further detail is available in the Cheshire SMR.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Gardens

Site: 52725*1/*2 **Name:** Chestnut Cottages and Coffee (Former Mill)
National Grid Ref: SJ 96208257
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: A mill shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). It is shown as a series of small rectilinear structures set in a line parallel to the modern track. The present building on the site has been adapted from the earlier mill structure.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Former Mill

Site: 52726*0 **Name:** Causeway dam and fish pond.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96198253
County SMR No
Site Description: A large pool with associated dam and weir system, the site is well constructed and in a good state of repair. This is shown as a Mill Pond on the 1730 landscape proposal and also Pollett's map of 1824, and is adjacent to the former Mill at SJ 96208257 (52930*0).
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Fishpond

Site: 52727*0 **Name:** Weirs and sluice controls - Lakeside
National Grid Ref: SJ 96145 82560
County SMR No:
Site Description:
 A weir/dam across the form mill pond. Adjacent to the dam are two square structures housing water outfall controls; the northernmost is made of concrete and 2m x 2m in size, the southernmost is of brick construction and is 1.5m x 1.5m in size. They are linked by a shallow pipe ditch.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post-medieval ? Weir and sluice controls

Site: 52728*0 **Name:** Crow Wood Bridge
National Grid Ref: SJ 96198172
County SMR No
Site Description: Standing Bridge.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Bridge

Site: 52729*0 **Name:** Remains of two structures near Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96248272

County SMR No:

Site Description: All that remains of two structures are a series of butting joints in the boundary wall that runs through this point. There are vague wall returns emerging from the eastern side of the wall but these only extend for a metre or so. The buildings would have formerly measured around 15m long by 5m long and butted onto one another. It would appear that the boundary wall was built onto these structures or was contemporary with their construction. The buildings are not shown on Pollett's map of 1824, but is shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1897. A fragment of a cross was found here (Bates S pers comm).

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

Building

Site: 52730*0 **Name:** Sluice and Tank

National Grid Ref: SJ 96238289

County SMR No

Site Description: Sewage works dating from c 1910 (Atkinson pers comm). This is at the entrance of a tunnel leading to the reservoir.

General Period:

Site Type:

Modern

Sluice and Tank

Site: 52731*0 **Name:** Garage in Woodyard

National Grid Ref: SJ 96198258

County SMR No

Site Description: Standing Building.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

Building

Site: 52732*0 **Name:** Sheepwash Hollow

National Grid Ref: SJ 96238293

County SMR No

Site Description: Modern water management feature. A possible sheepwash (Atkinson pers comm) in this location was not identified during the non-intensive survey.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

Culverts

Site: 52733*0 **Name:** Lavatory Block (smithy)

National Grid Ref: SJ 96208255

County SMR No

Site Description: The east end of the lavatory block was the former smithy extended by Reilly.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

Building

Site: 52734*0 **Name:** Lantern

National Grid Ref: SJ 97218239

Status: Listed Building II

County SMR No 1633/2/3

Site Description: The history of this site indicates multiple rebuilds and movements from c mid 16th century through to c mid 18th century. The belvedere, upper storey and spire date to c1580, but were subsequently moved; the second storey was visible as a lantern/bellcote above the north gatehouse of Lyme Park in the painting of 1640. The lower storeys date to c1700. The lower two storeys comprise coursed, squared buff sandstone rubble with pink sandstone dressings. The tower of the lantern was possibly reerected here in 1728.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Building

Site: 52735*0 **Name:** Hampers (Killtime) Bridge, east of Mansion

National Grid Ref: SJ 96778231

Status: Listed Building II

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large, well built brick and stone single span bridge at the east end of the gardens at the rear of the main house. The site is roughly 12m long and 5m wide and could support vehicular traffic. The centre of the span stands to a height of c 3 to 3.5m above the water.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: bridge

Site: 52737*0 **Name:** West Park Gate Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 94968160

County SMR No

Site Description: A nineteenth century detached cottage of two storeys with a brick extension. The gate is hung on the eastern of two stone piers close to the lodge.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Building

Site: 52738*0 **Name:** Pursefield Buildings

National Grid Ref: SJ 95528151

County SMR No:

Site Description: A ruined building attached to the enclosure, site 52902, and which is now reduced to footings. The site is relatively recent in date formerly being of brick construction with a tiled floor in one area. The building consisted of six rooms and had a small adjoining enclosure. The site probably dates from the nineteenth or twentieth century. The overall size of the site is roughly 20m by 20m and the remains stand to no more than 0.8m high. It was the gamekeepers house and was demolished in the 1950's (Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: building

Site: 52739*0 **Name:** The Stag House

National Grid Ref: SJ 96528058

County SMR No :

Site Description: The destroyed remains of a well-built building measuring roughly 10m by 7m are all that remains of the Stag House. The site walls stand to a height of 0.3m to 0.5m and the entrance formerly lay in the south wall. The site has quoined walls and there is evidence for brick and slate on the site indicating that it was a roofed structure, has a relatively recent roof. The site is on the line of the vista (Lime Avenue) which extends due south from the Mansion. The site is enclosed by a boundary (52910) which appears to extend beyond the nearby park pale. There was possibly either this structure or perhaps more probably an earlier structure on the site which was of an early date (predating the establishment of the park pale). It is shown as Further Lodge on Pollett's map (1824). There is a possibility that the site corresponds with the documented 'Castle on the Moors' (Marshall 1982, 133-9).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: building

Site: 52740*0 **Name:** Courtyard Wellhead

National Grid Ref: SJ 96448236

Status: Listed Building II

County SMR No

Site Description: An eighteenth century Italian wellhead, which was probably brought from Venice in c 1900. It has six white marble, rectangular panels with a rounded cornice to form a circular hole.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Wellhead

Site: 52741*0 **Name:** Saxon Cross heads

National Grid Ref: SJ 984 835

County SMR No: 1630

Site Description: Two Saxon cross heads were found near Black Farm (SJ 984835), Disley c 1845 and subsequently moved to the main house at Lyme Park and placed in the chapel (CSMR). From the chapel they were removed to the gardens and set upon bases before 1890. The larger cross was subsequently moved back to the chapel after restoration, the other is now in pieces in store (K Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Saxon
Site Type: Find Spot

Site: 52742*0 **Name:** Jadeite Axe Find

National Grid Ref: SJ 96678192

County SMR No: 1625

Site Description: Find spot. No features or artefacts were observed in this location during the non-intensive survey. The Cheshire SMR states that the polished jadeite axe was found during drainage operations in 1930 at Lyme Park, 1m from the surface in undisturbed clay. The axe was 10.5 inches long and in superb condition.

General Period: Prehistoric
Site Type: Find Spot

Site: 52743*0 **Name:** Landscape feature in Knightslow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96488172

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

County SMR No: 1628/1/2

Site Description: A low, round flat topped mound located directly east and adjacent to the vista running north/south through Knightslow Wood. The site is roughly 11m in diameter and stands to at most 0.7m high. The site is directly adjacent to the vista and opposite site 52746. The close association with the vista would suggest that either the vista was aligned on these monuments, or more likely that they are landscape features contemporary with the vista. The size and shape of both mounds is not compatible with barrows usually located in this region of the country, and this coupled with their relationship to the vista would indicate that the previous interpretation of these sites as barrows was incorrect. No features are shown in this area on Pollett's map of 1824. The Cheshire SMR descriptions are confused over the exact location of the various mounds and features and their numbers are only given for completeness. Three mounds were located in this area in 1810.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52744*0 **Name:** Landscape feature in Knightslow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96478157

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

County SMR No: 1628/1/1

Site Description: A low, round flat topped mound located to the west and adjacent to the vista which extends north/south through Knightslow Wood. The site is roughly 9.5m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.5m. The site is directly adjacent to the vista and opposite site 52745. The close association with the vista would suggest that either the vista was aligned on these monuments, or more likely that they are landscape features contemporary with the vista. The size and shape of both mounds is not consistent with barrows usually located in this region of the country, and this coupled with their relationship to the vista would indicate that the previous interpretation of these sites as barrows was incorrect. The site is not located as closely to the vista as sites 52746 or 52743, but is close enough to indicate that there is a relationship. No features are shown in this area on Pollett's map of 1824. The Cheshire SMR descriptions are confused over the exact location of the various mounds and features and their numbers are only given for completeness. The three mounds were located in this area in 1810.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52745*0 **Name:** Landscape Feature in Knightslow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96448158

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

County SMR No: 1628/1/1

Site Description: A low, round flat topped mound located directly east and adjacent to the vista running north/south through Knightslow Wood. The site is roughly 10m in diameter and stands to almost 0.7m high. The site is directly adjacent to the vista and opposite site 52744. The close association with the vista would suggest that either the vista was aligned on these monuments, or more likely that they are landscape features contemporary with the vista. The size and shape of both mounds is not entirely consistent with barrows local funerary mounds, and this coupled with their relationship to the vista would indicate that the previous interpretation of these sites as barrows was incorrect. The site is not located as closely to the vista as sites 52746 or 52743, but is close enough to indicate that there is a relationship. No features are shown in this area on Pollett's map of 1824. The Cheshire SMR descriptions are confused over the exact location of the various mounds and features and their numbers; however it does indicate that there were three mounds located in this area in 1810.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52746*0 **Name:** Landscape feature in Knightslow wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96458172

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

County SMR No: 1628/1/3

Site Description: A low round flat topped mound located directly west and adjacent to the vista running north/south through Knightslow Wood. The site is roughly 10m in diameter and stands to at most 1m high. The site is directly adjacent to the vista and opposite site 52743. The close association with the vista would suggest that either the vista was aligned on these monuments, or more likely that they are landscape features contemporary with the vista. The size and shape of both mounds is not compatible with barrows identified in this region, and this coupled with their relationship to the vista would suggest that the previous interpretation of these sites as barrows was incorrect. The Cheshire SMR descriptions are confused over the exact location of the various mounds and features; however they do indicate that there were three mounds located in this area in 1810.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52747*0 **Name:** Flint axe find

National Grid Ref: SJ 96478312

County SMR No: 1624

Site Description: Find Spot. No features or artefacts were identified in this area during the non-intensive survey. The Cheshire SMR records find as a dark brown flint axe of Scandinavian type with expanding blade and butt. The artefact was 5 inches long and 0.5 inches thick and had a max. width of 2.75 inches. The axe was found c1900 whilst tree planting below Cage Hill.

General Period: Prehistoric
Site Type: Find Spot

Site: 52748*0 **Name:** Little Lodge Gates and Piers

National Grid Ref: SJ 96698411

Status: Listed Building II

County SMR No:

Site Description: The gate piers comprising ashlar sandstone, plain square piers. It dates to seventeenth century but was moved and altered in c 1860.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Gate

Site: 52749*0 **Name:** North Courtyard gate piers, gates and railings
National Grid Ref: SJ 96458243
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No 1633
Site Description: A pair of gate piers/tiny lodges located at the northern entrance to the main hall area. The date from the late 17th century and are built from ashlar buff sandstone and are square in plan on a moulded plinth. The body has clasping rusticated quoins with semi-circular headed window to rear. They are shown on a painting of Lyme Park c1690.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Gate Piers

Site: 52750*0 **Name:** Meat Safe (game larder)
National Grid Ref: SJ 96518240
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: A late nineteenth century game hanging house. It is octagonal in plan and of wood construction.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52751*0 **Name:** Garden Revetment Walls
National Grid Ref: SJ 964 823
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Garden revetment walls.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Walls

Site: 52752*0 **Name:** Dark Passage
National Grid Ref: SJ 96508238
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Feature within Mansion/ formalised garden complex. This is the passage to the kitchen and enclosed store rooms under east terrace, built c 1815 by Lewis Wyatt. It has a curving barrel-vaulted passage of coarse rubble sandstone some brick and slabs were used in a later addition.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Passageway

Site: 52753*0 **Name:** Garden and terrace wall
National Grid Ref: SJ 96528235
Status: Listed Building II
County SMR No
Site Description: Garden and terrace wall. Substantial remains of an Elizabethan or Jacobean formal garden survive to the east of the hall. A series of flat grassed terraces rise up the hill; the last is flanked by two truncated conical mounds on which two cross-gabled summer houses stood. Higher up is a triple-tiered circular terrace.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Garden terrace and steps

Site: 52754*0 **Name:** Old Public Carriage Road

National Grid Ref: SJ 96558415 to 96488429

County SMR No

Site Description: The line of a former carriage way near Bollinhurst Brook and was the main carriage route prior to the construction of the railway and was beyond the former park boundary. It is shown on Pollett's map of 1824. It is presently defined as a pathway, which leads to a stile over the park pale.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Former Carriageway

Site: 52755*0

Name: Bridge over Rail Line

National Grid Ref: SJ 96618429

County SMR No

Site Description: Railway bridge.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Bridge

Site: 52756*0

Name: Old Warren Area

National Grid Ref: SJ 97028239

County SMR No

Site Description: An old warren, which is shown on Pollett's 1824 map; however, no features were identified during the non-intensive survey.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Old Warren

Site: 52757*0

Name: Old Carriage Drive: Green Drive

National Grid Ref: SJ 9649 8398 - 9644 8251

County SMR No

Site Description: A major carriage drive extending north/south through the Park, which survives as a substantial earthwork feature. It is shown on Pollett's 1824 map and also on current mapping. At the northern end it survives as a well made and obvious track leading along Cage Hill to the north end of the estate. The track is about 3 to 3.5m wide and has a hardcore base with occasionally patches of cobbling. The track is raised in places to 0.7m above the surrounding ground surface. The detailed line of the carriageway will be recorded as part of the detail survey.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Carriageway (line of)

Site: 52758*0

Name: Old Carriage Drive: Hawthorn Drive

National Grid Ref: SJ 96518381 SJ 96398252

County SMR No:

Site Description: The carriage way is an obvious and well defined feature for most of its length although it has suffered considerable disturbance at both ends. The main section of carriage way is 3m to 4m wide with a ditch and steep scarp slope on its eastern side and an embankment on its western side. Spaced along its length are a series of small 3-4m diameter circular features that probably mark the places in which trees once lined this site. This site was formerly one of the main north/south routes through this end of the Park and is shown to have been in use on Pollett's map of 1824.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

carriageway

Site: 52759*0

Name: Old Carriage Drive, East Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 97608295

County SMR No:

Site Description: Evidence has been noted prior to the non-intensive survey for an old carriage way running through the garden of the East Lodge; however, inspection of the site and its environs revealed no visible features.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: carriageway

Site: 52760*0 **Name:** Gravel Pit (disused)
National Grid Ref: SJ 96258220

County SMR No:

Site Description: The area has been severely landscaped as a childrens playground and the feature was not adequately identified during the non-intensive survey.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Site of Gravel Pit

Site: 52761*0 **Name:** Disused quarry south of The Knott
National Grid Ref: SJ 95708208

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large disused quarry with numerous exposed faces and a well built track leading into the main area of the quarry. There are two sections to the site; the first is a sub-rectangular bay facing the road measuring 25m by 20m and 4m deep with predominately exposed rock. The second section is the main irregularly shaped bay standing up to 7m high with numerous exposed faces. The quarry is first shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1897.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** stone quarry

Site: 52762*0 **Name:** Disused quarry near West Parkgate.
National Grid Ref: SJ 95198143

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large worked siltstone quarry beside Poynton Brook. The two bayed quarry measures roughly 30m by 20m and stands to a maximum height of 10m. Substantial faces are exposed. It was accessed by a track running in from the Parkgate area.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** sandstone quarry

Site: 52763*0 **Name:** Disused quarry south of Knightslow Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96278140

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large disused quarry opposite Knightslow Wood. The main quarry measures roughly 70m by 30m and is up to 20m deep, the site is cut into the steep banks leading down to the stream and is serviced, at the top, by a track leading from Knightslow Wood. There is some spoil in the area and other smaller bays are located in the general vicinity. The main quarry has some large, exposed faces indicating a relatively recent phase of activity.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** stone quarry

Site: 52764*0 **Name:** The Deerfold
National Grid Ref: SJ 96228141

County SMR No:

Site Description: The Deerfold is a two celled rectangular structure measuring 12m by 10m with one cell measuring 10m by 10m and the other measuring 2m by 10m. The site is built against a field boundary wall, although both are collapsed. The walls on the site stand to only 0.2m and comprise unusually small stone material for dry-stone wall construction. There is an attached 120m length of wall running roughly south and then south-east from the structure; this then connects with a perpendicular wall which was discontinuous and could only be traced for c 20m. The wall would appear to be a component of the very decayed boundary wall of a former field system associated with the deerfold. It is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Adjacent to the boundary wall are a series of irregular, but

small quarries which probably provided the stone for the structure and boundary walls. Stone from the site was largely robbed for the rebuilding of Knightslow Wood wall in 1984 (Atkinson K pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: deer pound

Site: 52765*0 **Name:** Stable Yard (Kennels) - north-west of the Mansion

National Grid Ref: SJ 96388247

County SMR No :

Site Description:

A stable yard complex shown on the Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) and the 1850 Tithe map (GMCRO E17/210/30). It is shown as a rectangular courtyard with narrow buildings around the eastern, southern and western sides of the courtyard. There is a faint outline of the building shown on the 1946 RAF photograph (3G/TUD/UK/108), and there are a corresponding series of very faint earthwork features extant on the surface. The lines of the stable complex have been followed by two lines of trees.

It is evident that the area has been extensively landscaped subsequent to the abandonment of the complex.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Site of former Stable Yard

Site: 52766*0 **Name:** Disused Quarry in Knightslow Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96298167

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large predominantly disused quarry in Knightslow Wood, the quarry is trench like in shape and measures 65m by 18m. It has been cut into the crest of the hill and the east slope forms a large scar with significant outcrops of sandstone. The quarry is up to 2.5m/3m deep in places. The quarry was used to provide stone for the Paddock Cottage restoration in 1996 (K Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: sandstone quarry

Site: 52767*0 **Name:** Disused quarry south of Lantern Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 97368208

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large quarry with exposed sheer faces lying just south of Lantern Wood, the quarry measures roughly 70m by 50m overall; the central workings cover an area measuring roughly 40m by 30m. The faces stand to a height of 8m to 10m and are served by an access track running down from the main Mansion area. There is a large spoil heap just in Lantern Wood which is roughly 40m in diameter and stands to 12m in height; this has had trees planted on it, indicating that the quarry predates the most recent phase of planting in Lantern Wood. There is also a small extraction just west down the track measuring 15m in diameter and 2m deep. The quarry is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: sandstone quarry

Site: 52768*0 **Name:** Boulder, Cup Marked ? - Nr Coalpit Clough

National Grid Ref: SJ 97208320

County SMR No

Site Description: A possible cup-marked boulder set into an out of situ stone slab. The block has substantial grooves across it which are possible natural solution lines and the 'cups' appear to form lines in places whereas others do not fit into any recognisable pattern. Such features are not uncommon on exposed gritstone and it is probable that they are of natural origin. There is also a very faint arc shaped groove at one end of the slab which could possibly be ring mark. While the possibility of an anthropogenic origin for the marks can not be excluded it is more likely that this is of natural origin.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Possible Cup Marked Boulder

Site: 52769*0 **Name:** Wild Beast buildings
National Grid Ref: SJ 97058248

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small building built into the corner of an enclosure. The building is a five celled structure and presently is in a serious state of decay; however, it was well built and has at least three phases in its construction. The first phase consisted of a two celled building measuring 10m by 10m, each cell being 5m wide. The next phase possibly saw the addition of an "L" shaped cell around the north and west sides forming an overall building size of 15m by 13m. The last phase may have been the addition of a small cell on the western end and probably involved some internal rearrangement. A more detailed examination will be undertaken as part of the building survey.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Animal house

Site: 52770*0 **Name:** Boat House of 1609, site of

County SMR No

Site Description: Site of boat house (Banks 1993).

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Site of Building

Site: 52772*0 **Name:** West Park Gate Bridge

National Grid Ref: SJ 949 815

County SMR No

Site Description: Bridge at West Park Gate. It was built about 1830 and comprises a single, high semi-circular arch and parapets with splayed ends. Both the span and the width of the bridge are the same at 4.55m. While it is generally coursed, the treatment of the stonework is rusticated. The parapet has edge coping and a pair of parallel channels, but otherwise the bridge is without ornament.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Bridge

Site: 52773*0 **Name:** West Park Gate

National Grid Ref: SJ 949 815

County SMR No

Site Description: West Park Gate.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Gate

Site: 52775*0 **Name:** Claire Voie Gate Screen

National Grid Ref: SJ 96478177

County SMR No

Site Description: The site of a former claire voie gate screen shown on the paintings of 1660/1670 and 1695/6; there is now a wooden gate in the present location. The other claire voie gate appears to be between the hall and Knights Low wood.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Gate Screen

Site: 52776*0 **Name:** Gamekeeper's House - Bowstonegate farmhouse

National Grid Ref: SJ 97347 81344

County SMR No

Site Description: Bowstonegate farmhouse. It is described as the gamekeepers house on Pollett's house (1824).

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Building

Site: 52777*0 **Name:** Lime Avenue (south)

National Grid Ref: SJ 96458223 to 9647181508

County SMR No

Site Description:

The Lime Avenue is first shown on a painting dated to 1660/70. It defined the principal southern view to Knightslow and beyond to the Stag house. It formed the central spoke of a great patte d'oie which radiated from the hall.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Avenue

Site: 52778*0 **Name:** Fresh water Culverts/Drains

National Grid Ref: (over whole estate)

County SMR No

Site Description: To be examined as part of drains later survey.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Culverts and Drains

Site: 52779*0 **Name:** Trackway

National Grid Ref: SJ 96588153 to 97298135

County SMR No

Site Description: The track leading to Bowstones Gate from Knightslow wood, formerly referred to as a linear earthwork. The site is a well worn and rutted track measuring about 3-4m wide with small banks and ditches along its length. The site has suffered considerable disturbance and the associated features have undergone numerous re-cuts. The trackway is not shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) but is shown on the tithe map of 1850 (GMCRO E17/210/30). The course of the track is as shown on the 1850 tithe map; however, there is a parallel earthwork (NTSMR 52915) which may be an earlier line of the track.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Trackway

Site: 52780*0 **Name:** Miniature Golf Course west of Lantern Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 97038237

County SMR No, 2211

Site Description: A small miniature golf course consisting of roughly four greens and two tees, the site is very similar in style to the other golf course (52885) but in this case is far smaller and in a slightly worse state of repair. The site is located on a level terrace just beneath Lantern Wood and has been examined, and surveyed, in 1988 by Turner and Collens (see **County SMR** site 2211 for further details, but formerly described as a group of incomplete curvilinear enclosures contained by collapsed drystone walling.).

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

earthworks

Site: 52780*A **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course west of Lantern Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 97018237

County SMR No: 2211

Site Description: A small sub-circular flat area defined by a series of relatively low rounded banks, these measure 1m wide and stand to 0.6m high, the overall site measures 15m by 16m.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

earthwork

Site: 52780*B **Name:** "Tee" on the miniature golf course west of Lantern Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 97058233

County SMR No: 2211
Site Description: A small sub-rectangular platform measuring 6m by 5m and standing to 0.6m high.
General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52780*C **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course west of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97058235
County SMR No: 2211
Site Description: A sub-circular flat area surrounded on three sides by a low rounded bank, the area measures 13m by 15m and the banks stand to roughly 0.5m in height.
General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52780*D **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course west of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97068238
County SMR No: 2211
Site Description: A flat area surrounded on three sides by low, earthen banks forming an open sided sub-circular enclosure measuring roughly 16m by 14m, with banks standing to 0.5m high.
General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52780*E **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course west of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97038242
County SMR No: 2211
Site Description: A three sided irregularly shaped banked open area measuring approximately 17m by 15m with banks standing to 0.6-0.8m in height.
General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52780*F **Name:** "tee and green" west of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97068246
County SMR No: 2211
Site Description: A large, roughly circular banked flat area measuring approximately 16m by 18m with banks standing to 0.7m high in places; however most stand to 0.4m high. There is also a small platform measuring 6m by 6m and standing to 0.6m high just south of the site that was probably a tee. Located directly east of this site are the remains of what seems to be a shooting target. The site consists of a large earthen mound revetted on one side by sleepers. There are bullet/arrow marks on the wood indicating that it has been used for target practice.
General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: earthwork

Site: 52781*0 **Name:** Bowl barrow (possible)
National Grid Ref: SJ 96508174
County SMR No: 1628/3
Site Description: No evidence of this feature was identified in the reported location; however, the mound 52746 is within c 25m of the reported site (52781). it is therefore possible that this NTSMR reported site coincides with site 52746.
General Period: Unknown
Site Type: Landscape feature ??

Site: 52782*0 **Name:** Large Mound
National Grid Ref: SJ 9628 8187
County SMR No: 1629

Site Description: No evidence for this site was located in the field and either corresponds with a natural feature or has been destroyed. The Cheshire SMR refutes Marriott's claim (1810) that this was an artificial mound and the survey of 1988 (Peak District Barrow Survey) concludes that this was a natural feature.

General Period: Unknown
Site Type: Natural/destroyed feature

Site: 52783*0 **Name:** Park Pale

National Grid Ref: SJ 96 82

Status: Listed Building II*

County SMR No 1633/2

Site Description: The Park was granted to Piers Legh in 1388 and in 1466 was referred to as a 'fair park, surrounded by palings and divers fields and hays' (Harrison 1902). It was enclosed by a dry-stone wall in c1598 (Banks 1993 Appendix A).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Walls

Site: 52784*0 **Name:** Handley DMV

National Grid Ref: SJ 96 82

County SMR No 1662

Site Description: Handley appears in thirteenth century documents as a place-name. It is also used as a surname, and is described by the English Place-Name Society as a 'lost' settlement (Dodgson 1972, 198). Today the only place-names containing 'Handley' occur outside the Park and it is possible that any medieval settlement may have lain there, although it is also possible that no such settlement existed. No evidence of this was located during the non-intensive survey and it seems unlikely that the site lies within the Park boundaries.

General Period: Medieval
Site Type: Site of DMV

Site: 52785*0 **Name:** Waste Water Culverts/Drains

National Grid Ref: SJ -

County SMR No

Site Description:

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Culverts/Drains

Site: 52786*0 **Name:** Marker Stone on Tunnel, Lyme Park.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96718378

County SMR No:

Site Description: A dressed stone block marking the route of an underground tunnel, the stone stands to around 0.4m in height and is relatively modern date.

General Period: Post Medieval - 1900 / 1990
Site Type: Marker stone

Site: 52787*0 **Name:** Tunnel running through Northern Half of Lyme Park.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96738377

County SMR No:

Site Description: An underground tunnel that runs across the northern half of the estate. The tunnel is defined by a long low linear bank standing to around 0.1m high and it follows the contours of the slope. The site becomes vague in places and was not located after crossing the river on an aqueduct.

General Period: Post Medieval (1900 - 1990)
Site Type: Tunnel

Site: 52788*0 **Name:** Marker Stone on Tunnel, Lyme Park

National Grid Ref: SJ 96618381

County SMR No:

Site Description: A dressed stone marker on an underground tunnel, the stone stands to around 0.4m high.

General Period: Post Medieval (1900-1990) **Site Type:** Marker stone

Site: 52789*0 **Name:** Linear Boundary, near treatment works, Lyme Park

National Grid Ref: SJ 96548385 SJ 96888350

County SMR No:

Site Description: A linear earthwork that forms part of a possible early boundary around and within the Park. This section of the earthwork consists of two ditches with a dividing bank. The upslope ditch was most prominent being 1m wide and up to 0.5m deep, the downslope ditch was narrower (0.8m wide) and shallower (0.3m deep). The central bank stood to around 0.2/0.3m and was about 2 to 2.5m wide. The site has been cut and damaged in numerous places by paths, streams and the pipeline (52787). At the Coalpit Clough end the site continues into the vegetation but was impossible to trace due to dense Rhododendron vegetation.

General Period: Medieval **Site Type:** linear earthwork

Site: 52791*0 **Name:** Small Quarry in the north of the estate.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96578388

County SMR No:

Site Description: Two small quarries; the first is roughly circular and measures 8m by 8m and is 1m deep. The second is more sub-rectangular in shape and measures 10m by 6m and is 0.6m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Quarry

Site: 52792*0 **Name:** Drainage ditch near Treatment Works

National Grid Ref: SJ 96648403

County SMR No:

Site Description: A narrow linear drainage ditch, which is 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** drainage ditch

Site: 52793*0 **Name:** Shooting Range near treatment works.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96778381

County SMR No:

Site Description: A modern feature comprising a concrete structure covered by an earthen mound with an opening on one side. The mound measures 15m by 7m and stands to 2.5m and the concrete is relatively thick. Along with site 52794, this is the shooting range of the Lyme small bore rifle club (S Bates pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Shooting range

Site: 52794*0 **Name:** Sunken earthen feature near site 52793

National Grid Ref: SJ 96798382

County SMR No:

Site Description: A circular hollow with a raised mound in the centre. The feature is earthfast and set into the side of a steep slope just east of site 52793. The site measures 10m by 10m and is 0.6m deep. This is the shooting stand of a shooting range (Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** Shooting stand

Site: 52795*0 **Name:** Two intersecting ditches near the treatment works.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96818390

County SMR No:

Site Description: A series of two ditches running perpendicular to each other across an area of mire; their intersection point is the given grid reference. The first ditch is 1m wide at the top and 0.6m deep with a 1m wide bank alongside one edge. The second ditch is similar to the first at its western end but deeper and wider at its eastern end. Both are probably linked to the drainage of this area.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

drainage ditch

Site: 52796*0 **Name:** Path running up steep slope near the treatment works.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96678385

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well defined path running diagonally upslope from the marshy area. The path is 1m wide and now defined as a positive break of slope. Unfortunately the path is extremely ill-defined at both ends and its course could not be fully determined.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

path

Site: 52797*0 **Name:** Trackway lying on the north end of Cage hill.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96608379 SJ 96648370

County SMR No:

Site Description: An earthfast hollow way with a flat base and relatively well defined sides. The hollow way varies from 3m to 3.5m wide with a depth between 0.3m and 0.7m. It links site 52798 to the Green Drive (52839) and is probably the remains of an earlier routeway.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

hollow way

Site: 52798*0 **Name:** Circular earthwork at the southern end of 52797

National Grid Ref: SJ 96648369

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well defined feature at the southern end of site 52797. It consists of a raised circular earthwork standing to a height of 0.4m with a diameter of c10m. A small shallow ditch, up to 1m wide, runs around the site. The site is probably linked to 52797 and is probably a landscape feature.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

earthwork

Site: 52799*0 **Name:** Small quarry near 52798

National Grid Ref: SJ 99668368

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, well-defined extraction site measuring 5m by 3m and 0.5m deep with a flat base, steeply sloping sides and a sub-rectangular shape. There is some exposed gritstone in its base.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Stone quarry

Site: 52800*0 **Name:** Quarry just west of 52798

National Grid Ref: SJ 96638371

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, gently sloping depression with a depth of 1.4m and an overall size of 10m by 5m. The site is earthfast and was probably a small extraction site.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

quarry

Site: 52801*0 **Name:** Two small extraction hollows on Cage Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96688362
County SMR No:
Site Description: Two small extraction hollows measuring c3m to c4m in diameter with a depth of around 0.6m. The sites have gently sloping sides and are sub-circular in shape.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52802*0 **Name:** Length of disused track on Cage Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96678353
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small length of trackway running roughly north/south just east of the Green Drive. The track is grassed over and is cut into the slope, to a depth of 0.4m; its width (3m to 3.5m) is consistent with its use for vehicular access. Although it is fairly short (c 25m), it is potentially the north end of the Cage Drive (NTSMR 52939).
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval trackway

Site: 52803*0 **Name:** Small extraction site on Cage Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96688347
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small shallow extraction site measuring 3m by 3m and 0.4m and is located near a modern footpath.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52804*0 **Name:** Ditch just north of the Cage.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96768336 SJ 96818332
County SMR No:
Site Description: A well defined linear ditch running roughly north-west/south-east north of the Cage. The site is 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides. It is probably a relatively recent drainage ditch.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval ditch

Site: 52805*0 **Name:** Bank just east of the Cage.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96688306
County SMR No:
Site Description: A short section of bank with a possible return at its southern end, this has however been obscured by later works in the area. The bank is 1.5m wide at its base and stands to a height of 0.4m. It has a rounded profile and is very prominent. The site may possibly be part of an older enclosure in this area or may be linked to the development of the landscape around the Cage.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval linear earthwork

Site: 52806*0 **Name:** Circular bank related to site 52805.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96668303
County SMR No:
Site Description: A penannular bank roughly 8m in diameter lying just south-west of site 52805, to which it probably relates. The bank is 1.5m wide, its base is 0.3m high and has a rounded profile. It probably formed part of an enclosure or landscape garden feature around the Cage.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval bank(earthwork)

Site: 52807*0 **Name:** Small extraction just south of the Cage.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96638302
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small scale extraction site measuring 4m by 3m with a depth of 0.5m.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52808*0 **Name:** Small quarry to the North of the Cage.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96628325
County SMR No:
Site Description: A medium sized quarry with steeply sloping sides cut into the western slope of Cage Hill. The site measures 15m by 10m and is 3m deep, the western side is open to allow access.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52809*0 **Name:** Two quarry hollows on Cage Hill
National Grid Ref: SJ 96628328
County SMR No:
Site Description: Two medium sized quarry hollows cut into the western slope of Cage Hill. The first measures 15m by 8m and is 2m deep, the second measures 10m by 5m and is 1m deep. Both are earthfast with undulating bases.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarries

Site: 52810*0 **Name:** Two quarry hollows on the western slope of Cage Hill
National Grid Ref: SJ 96658330
County SMR No:
Site Description: Two medium sized quarry hollows. The first measures 10m in diameter and is 2m deep with gently sloping sides. The second measures 10m in diameter and is 2m deep with steeply sloping sides. Both are earthfast and located to the west of the main track.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Quarries

Site: 52811*0 **Name:** Small extraction site on the western slope of Cage Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96628335
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small extraction site, sub-circular in shape and measuring 4m in diameter and 0.5m deep. It is now earthfast.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52812*0 **Name:** Quarrying complex at the north end of Cage Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96618356
County SMR No:
Site Description: A major quarrying complex, measuring c280m by 100m, with at least five major quarries and numerous smaller extractions. The major quarries are all irregular in shape and form a pock marked landscape with steep scarp slopes dropping up to 10m in height. There are also numerous spoil heaps standing up to 3m in height many of which are directly related to the larger quarries. The whole site represents a major quarrying episode in the recent past probably after the establishment of the major landscape monuments (eg the Cage).
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52813*0 **Name:** Trackway/Hollow way leading to site 52812

National Grid Ref: SJ 96548371

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well defined trackway/hollow way leading towards the quarrying complex, site 52812, from the north of the estate. The site cuts through part of the hillside at one point with a cut depth of c2m; however, in other sections it only cuts to a depth of 0.5- 0.8m. The width of the track is 3.5m and it is flat bottomed. The track fades out at its northern and southern ends, its destinations are not evident; however, it is almost certainly a service track for the quarries.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Trackway

Site: 52814*0 **Name:** Linear Boundary bank west of Cage Hill.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96288338 - SJ 96448336

County SMR No:

Site Description: A prominent but low linear bank with two ditches marking its edge. The bank runs roughly east/west and is cut by the main drive and site 52787 (tunnel). The central bank stands to a height of 0.2m and is c3.5m wide; the two ditches measure roughly 0.75m wide and are 0.2m deep. This feature is very similar in form to site 52789 and probably represents the remains of a series of internal and external boundaries of the Park.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

boundary bank

Site: 52815*0 **Name:** Linear Bank in Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 95958311 - SJ 96018311

County SMR No:

Site Description: A moderately well defined site, although in places it is somewhat obscured by thick vegetation in Crow Wood. The bank is 2m wide and stands to 0.8m high with a rounded profile. There is a ditch on its upslope side which is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The western end of the bank terminates at a circular low mound constructed out of the same small stone material as the bank; the eastern end was too obscured to trace.

General Period:

Late Medieval/Post Medieval ?

Site Type:

earthwork

Site: 52816*0 **Name:** Boundary bank/Ha Ha on the edge of Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 95928305 - SJ 96068306

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well built revetted section of bank bordering Crow Wood and the farmland to the south. The main bank is 3m wide and the field side has been revetted to form a boundary with a strong resemblance to a Ha Ha; it has a revetted bank with an adjacent steep sided ditch. The revetted face is on the southern side and would therefore be intended to prevent the movement of stock to the north. The height of the wall is 1.5m and the break of slope on the field side is about 0.8m. The site does not follow the modern field boundary as it curves round to the south but extends along the line of site 52819. It was possibly a former park boundary.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

boundary bank

Site: 52817*0 **Name:** Quarry in Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 95928307

County SMR No:

Site Description: An extensive shallow quarry measuring 30m by 20m and 2m deep with an irregular/sub-circular shape; however, the site was obscured by heavy vegetation cover.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52818*0 **Name:** Large quarry in Crow Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96018315

County SMR No :

Site Description: A large, well defined steep sided circular quarry in Crow Wood. The site is approximately 0-45m in diameter and 5m deep. The vegetation is not particularly dense around the site which would indicate a more recent period of use here, compared to other sites in the area.

General Period: **Site Type:**

Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52819*0 **Name:** Bank and ditch running east/west through Crow Wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96218302 SJ 95928305

County SMR No:

Site Description: This boundary bank consists of two sections; the first runs down through Crow Wood and is possibly connected to site 52816. The second section continues out over the enclosed land but changes form; the woodland section is defined by a 3m wide bank standing to 0.6m in height with a single ditch on its southern side, this feature is cut by numerous paths and by site 52820. The section in the enclosed land has a more prominent central ditch with two less well defined banks. The ditch is 0.8m deep and the banks 0.2/0.3m high. It is reported as being a drainage ditch (K Atkinson pers comm) and the form of the lower section would suggest a drainage function; it is therefore probable that this lower section was constructed or adapted for use as a drainage ditch. However, the feature carries on down the steep scarp slope towards the stream and can be seen on the other side continuing for a small distance, which would suggest that it had a pre-drainage function.

General Period: **Site Type:**

Post medieval/Medieval Bank and ditch

Site: 52820*0 **Name:** Trackway running through Crow wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96108313 SJ 96098298

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well-defined trackway running through Crow Wood. The track predates the woodland planting as numerous trees are planted along its length, the track varies between 1.5m and 3m in width and is cut into the slope by up to 0.7m. The site cuts 52819 but terminates short of, and seems to be cut by hollow way 52821.

General Period: **Site Type:**

Post Medieval trackway

Site: 52821*0 **Name:** Hollow way running through Crow wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96048299

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well defined hollow way about 3m wide and 0.8m deep. The hollow way seems to be contemporary or later than the adjacent wood and possibly served as an access route into the wood.

General Period: **Site Type:**

Post Medieval hollow way

Site: 52822*0 **Name:** Sewage works

National Grid Ref: SJ 96248298

County SMR No:

Site Description: The modern sewage works and related water management features.

General Period: **Site Type:**

Modern Sewage Works

Site: 52823*0 **Name:** Quarry west of Elmerhurst Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96138351

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large well-defined sub-circular quarry cut into the scarp slope west of Elmerhurst wood; it has now been planted with trees. The quarry is 4m deep and measures 40m by 20m. .

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52824*0 **Name:** Linear boundary bank through Elmerhurst Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96448381 SJ 96288364

County SMR No:

Site Description: A linear boundary bank running along the present western boundary of Elmerhurst wood, before heading north-east through the wood and over the stream. The bank is the most prominent feature although two ditches are also erratically defined within the wood; these ditches are better defined towards the north-east of the wood. The bank is 3m wide and 0.5m high; the ditches are up to 1m and 0.3m deep. The site has been considerably damaged in localised parts by the footpaths running through the wood.

General Period: Medieval
Site Type: boundary bank

Site: 52825*0 **Name:** Water trough near North Park Bridge.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96458411

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, well built stone water trough just upstream from North Park Bridge (NTSMR 52707). The trough has been built into a constructed hollow cut into the river bank and trough measures 1.5m by 0.5m standing 0.4m with an overhanging lintel, 1m above the site; the entire cut measures c2.5m in length. It is probably c19th century or even more recent. There are extant, albeit relict remnants of walling within the stream banks (S Bates pers comm)

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: water trough

Site: 52826*0 **Name:** Septic tank near North Park Bridge.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96468414

County SMR No:

Site Description: A low lying brick and concrete structure measuring 8m by 8m. It is reported as a septic tank (K Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Modern
Site Type: Sewage Works (Septic tank)

Site: 52827*0 **Name:** Ditch and bank running south east from Coalpit Clough

National Grid Ref: SJ 97058326 SJ 97088281

County SMR No:

Site Description: A deep, well defined ditch with associated bank running across open moorland south-east of Coalpit Clough. The ditch is 1.2m deep and 2m wide at its top. The associated bank is 2m wide and 0.4m high. The feature is probably drainage related.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: drainage ditch

Site: 52828*0 **Name:** Linear Boundary south east of Coalpit Clough.

National Grid Ref: SJ 97108331 SJ 97498242

County SMR No:

Site Description: A substantial section of linear boundary that runs for almost 1km across the eastern side of the estate. The feature is defined by a single bank with two ditches in places. At the northern end one of the ditches has been recently recut to provide drainage and throughout the southern section both ditches are visible. The northern section (north of site 52832) is defined by a deep ditch, 1m deep, with a

shallow bank, 0.4m high and 2.5m wide, and occasionally lengths of the second ditch. The southern section is far better defined in terms of the classic two ditch profile and, although it is heavily disturbed by localised areas of quarrying, it can be easily traced for most of its length. The bank in this section is 3m wide and up to 0.4m high, whilst the ditches are approximately 1m wide and 0.3m deep.

General Period: Medieval
Site Type: boundary bank

Site: 52829*0 **Name:** Linear ditch south east of Coalpit Clough

National Grid Ref: SJ 97118339 SJ 97358324

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large, well defined linear drainage ditch approximately 290m long, 1.2m wide and 1.2m deep with an associated bank that is 2m wide and 0.6m high. The site is probably drainage and leads down into Coalpit Clough.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: drainage ditch

Site: 52830*0 **Name:** Quarry west of East Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 97318309

County SMR No:

Site Description: A medium sized, irregularly shaped three-celled quarry in an area of open moorland. The quarry measures 25m by 15m and is up to 2.5m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52831*0 **Name:** Quarry west of East Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 97318302

County SMR No:

Site Description: A medium sized, irregular two bay quarry measuring 25m by 20m and up to 4m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52832*0 **Name:** Track running to the East Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 97568298 SJ 96868277

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well-built trackway with a metalled base which is raised up to 0.3m above the surrounding land in places. The track is 3m wide and runs for c720m; it cuts sites 52827 and 52828 but respects 52833. The track is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) but not on the 1730 Landscape Proposal. Burdett's map (1777) does not show the track but does show a road from outside the Park leading to and apparently stopping at the park boundary at Bollinhurst Gate. This may be an indication that there was a lesser, and therefore unmarked track leading into the park from this gate.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: trackway

Site: 52833*0 **Name:** The Round - Landscape feature on track to East Lodge

National Grid Ref: SJ 97208288

County SMR No:

Site Description: The feature is defined by a shallow ditch with a circular, internal raised platform, the ditch is only 0.3m deep and the platform raised only by 0.15m. It is a small, formalised plantation and is shown on.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Formalised Plantation

Site: 52834*0 **Name:** Area of modern disturbance south of Coalpit Clough
National Grid Ref: SJ 96998287

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large area of modern disturbance measuring roughly 50m by 50m and consisting of a spread of rubble and other rubbish flattened out across an area of moorland. It would appear to be an old tip which was last used in 1984 (Bates pers comm).

General Period: Modern **Site Type:** Rubbish depository

Site: 52835*0 **Name:** Ditch and bank running north into Coalpit Clough
National Grid Ref: SJ 96818286 SJ 96848277

County SMR No:

Site Description: A double banked ditch leading to Coalpit Clough stream. The ditch is well defined being 3m wide and 0.8m deep. The banks on either side are 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. At the northern end the banks fade out and the ditch narrows. The site extends for approximately 100m.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** drainage ditch

Site: 52836*0 **Name:** Path leading towards Coalpit Clough
National Grid Ref: SJ 96798294 SJ 96718282

County SMR No:

Site Description: A narrow pathway, now disused, running along the edge of the scarp slope leading to Coalpit Clough. The path is between 1m and 1.5m wide and in places is terraced into the slope by up to 0.4m in depth. The site relates to sites 52837 and 52838.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** path

Site: 52837*0 **Name:** Sub-circular depression south of Coalpit Clough.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96808295

County SMR No:

Site Description: A deep, roughly circular depression cut into the slope above the stream leading into Coalpit Clough. The depression is c9m in diameter and 2m deep with a rounded bottom. The site is possibly a small coal extraction pit.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** extraction pit ?

Site: 52838*0 **Name:** Two possible Coalpits in Coalpit Clough
National Grid Ref: SJ 96828301 SJ 96838303

County SMR No :

Site Description: Two roughly circular depressions measuring between 9m and 10m in diameter and up to 2m deep. They are located on the side of the steep scarp slope leading down to the stream and the entrances also face the stream. These appear to be small, coal extraction sites.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** coal pit

Site: 52839*0 **Name:** Quarry on western slope of Cage Hill
National Grid Ref: SJ 96508285

County SMR No:

Site Description: An irregularly shaped quarry measuring roughly 25m in diameter and 2m deep with access from the west.

General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** quarry

Site: 52840*0 **Name:** Drainage ditch on western slopes of Cage Hill
National Grid Ref: SJ 96508290
County SMR No:
Site Description: A short length of isolated drainage ditch running down to the Old Carriageway (52758). The ditch is only 0.3m deep and 2.5m wide with a possible vague bank on its north side.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval drainage ditch

Site: 52841*0 **Name:** Large probable quarry east of Elmerhurst wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96468397
County SMR No:
Site Description: A large, roughly rectangular shaped probable quarry just west of the main road. The site is totally earthfast and measures 45m by 15m with a depth of 5m. There is a neighbouring sub-circular depression measuring 40m by 30m and 4m deep that may be natural but is more likely an extraction pit. This is reported as the excavation for an oil pipeline (S Bates pers comm)
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval possible extraction

Site: 52842*0 **Name:** Group of quarries north of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97448262
County SMR No:
Site Description: A group of four quarries on the steep scarp slope at the top of the hill, north of Lantern Wood. The first measures 15m by 12m and 2.5m deep and is roughly circular. The second measures 15m by 15m and is 3m deep with an entrance from the south. The third measures 12m by 9m is vaguely triangular in shape and 1.5m deep. The fourth measures 20m by 15m is irregular in shape and is 2.5m deep. These represent a sustained but brief period of extraction probably during the post medieval period.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarries

Site: 52843*0 **Name:** Disused quarry north of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97398260
County SMR No:
Site Description: An area of rocky ground in a slight depression, up to 1m deep, that may be the remains of localised small scale extraction. It measures 30m by 20m.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Stone extraction

Site: 52844*0 **Name:** Area of Quarrying north of Lantern Hill.
National Grid Ref: SJ 97378255
County SMR No:
Site Description: An area of quarrying with three quarries and a series of worked natural exposures. The first quarry measures 18m by 10m and is 1.8m deep, the second measures 15m by 10m and is 1.5m deep. The third measures 20m by 9m and is only 0.9m deep.
General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval quarries

Site: 52845*0 **Name:** Trough and extractions north of Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97598257
County SMR No:
Site Description: A series of three tiny extractions located on a steep slope above a natural spring upon which a small stone trough has been built. The extractions measure 3m by 3m and the trough measures 1m by 0.5m and 0.3m high. These are resultant from repairs to the trough outflow (S Bates pers comm).
General Period: **Site Type:**

Site Description: A large, irregularly shaped quarry measuring c45m by 45m and 3m deep. It lies in an area of enclosed land south of Crow Wood; the site is now totally earthfast.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52852*0 **Name:** Old field boundary south of Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 95938298 SJ 96038293

County SMR No:

Site Description: A relict field boundary with a lynchet like profile. The boundary extends roughly east/ west and consists of an earthen bank measuring 3m in width with one side standing to 0.4m high and the other to only 0.1m. Its lynchet profile would indicate that the adjacent land has been cultivated in the past.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: field boundary

Site: 52853*0 **Name:** Possible relict boundary, near Crow wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96108296

County SMR No:

Site Description: A low, poorly defined bank and ditch arrangement beneath a field wall which is to the south and west of Crow Wood, the bank measures 3m wide and stands to 0.3m high, whilst the vague ditch is roughly 1m wide and 0.1-0.2m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: boundary

Site: 52854*0 **Name:** Large multi-penned structure, east of Four Winds.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95818278

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large well built and reasonably maintained multi-penned structure with associated outbuildings built into the field boundary; it is located east-north-east of Four Winds. The site was a major sheep and agricultural processing centre and is still in use. The walls stand in places to 3m high and there is evidence for larger roofed structures on the site. The structure is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).

Site: 52855*0 **Name:** A quarry on the slopes overlooking the Knott.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95868246

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large well defined quarry measuring 25m by 25m with a depth of 5m; there is some exposed rock showing.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52856*0 **Name:** Linear boundary near the Knott

National Grid Ref: SJ 95728247 SJ 95548217

County SMR No:

Site Description: A section of double ditched bank running roughly north/south. The bank is well defined being 3m wide and 0.4m high, one of the ditches is visible throughout varying in depth between 0.3 and 0.6m. However, the other is more ill-defined.

General Period: Medieval ?
Site Type: boundary bank

Site: 52857*0 **Name:** Hollow way leading to Green Farm.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95638237 - SJ 95328230

County SMR No:

Site Description: A 250m long stretch of curving, but well defined hollow way. The hollow way is cut deeply into the slope up to a depth of 2m, it is 2.5m wide at its base and 4m wide at its top.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: hollow way

Site: 52858*0 **Name:** quarry north of Green Farm

National Grid Ref: SJ 95478256

County SMR No:

Site Description: Two small extractions, located near a natural outcrop, that have also been worked. Both extractions measure roughly 5m in diameter and 0.4m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52859*0 **Name:** Hollow way east of Green Farm

National Grid Ref: SJ 95338230 SJ 95518238

County SMR No:

Site Description: A length of poorly defined hollow way running upslope from site 52857, to which it possibly relates. The hollow way is 200m in length, 2m wide and cuts into the slope by about 0.4m.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: hollow way

Site: 52860*0 **Name:** Two small extractions beside site 52857

National Grid Ref: SJ 95408239

County SMR No:

Site Description: Two small extractions beside site 52857, they measure roughly 4m in diameter and are 0.4 / 05m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52861*0 **Name:** Area of Ridge and Furrow

National Grid Ref: SJ 95508226

County SMR No:

Site Description: An area of ridge and furrow with a 2m spacing, covering an area of roughly 100m by 100m.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Ridge and Furrow

Site: 52862*0 **Name:** The Knott quarry.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95738226

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large substantial quarry cut into the top of The Knott. The quarry consists of one major quarry trench up to 4m deep with numerous small bays and two smaller rounded quarries at the southern end, which are up to 8m deep. This site is substantial but as with other areas of quarrying it is hidden from view of the mansion. It is first shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167), where it is shown as a small localised quarry. There has been considerable expansion subsequent to this date.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52863*0 **Name:** Linear extraction on Hase Bank

National Grid Ref: SJ 95588214

County SMR No:

Site Description: A narrow, earthfast linear extraction composed of a series of definable roughly rectangular extractions 2m wide and up to 0.7m deep. These contour along the slope and would suggest that they reflect mineral extraction, following a seam rather than simply for stone.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: extraction

Site: 52864*0 **Name:** Linear Bank west of the Mansion

National Grid Ref: SJ 96088231

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well-defined, prominent double banked ditch running roughly north-north-west/south-south-east. The site does not have a clear relationship to others in the area and has no obvious function; although it may be a drainage feature. The total width of the feature is about 7m, each bank is roughly 2.5m to 3m wide and the ditch is only 1m wide. The height from top of bank to bottom of ditch is 1m.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: linear earthwork

Site: 52865*0 **Name:** Group of quarries west of the main house.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96128232

County SMR No:

Site Description: A group of small quarries cut into the top and surrounding slopes of a small knoll west of the Mansion. There are seven quarries in total and all are relatively modern.

1. 15m by 8m and 2m deep, sub-circular in shape
2. 12 m by 9m and 2.5m deep, irregular shape.
3. 8m by 6m and 1m deep, roughly circular.
4. 5m by 5m and 1m deep, roughly circular.
5. 9m by 7m and 1.5m deep, sub-rectangular in shape.
6. 15m by 9m and 1.5m deep, sub-circular in shape.
7. 15m by 7m and 1m deep, irregular shape.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarries

Site: 52866*0 **Name:** Drainage ditch south west of Fish pond (52929)

National Grid Ref: SJ 96148237

County SMR No:

Site Description: A linear drainage ditch leading down towards the fish pond (former millpond). It is 1m wide and 0.8m deep and appears to be relatively recent.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: drainage ditch

Site: 52867*0 **Name:** Small enclosure west of the main house.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96108235

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small drystone walled enclosure built into the field walls, the style of construction is the same as the field boundaries and it has a sub-rectangular/sub-circular shape. It measures 7m by 4m. The site may be related to stock management (sheepfold) but its size and shape is unorthodox.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Enclosure

Site: 52868*0 **Name:** Disused carriageway west of the main house (Macclesfield Drive)

National Grid Ref: SJ 96138227 - SJ 96018224

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well defined and relatively obvious section of grassed over disused carriageway. The carriageway is roughly 3m wide and slightly banked throughout; however, its eastern end cuts through a section of hillside leaving a scar roughly 1.5m deep. The site is a former alignment of the Macclesfield Drive but the relationships with the present line of the drive have been destroyed.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: carriageway

Site: 52869*0 **Name:** Quarries north west of Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 95998217

County SMR No:

Site Description: A series of three quarries located within a modern fenced plantation. The main quarry measures 25m in diameter and is 2m deep, the other two measure roughly 15m to 20m in diameter and 2m deep. A quarry is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/305).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52870*0 **Name:** Trackway running through Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 96238215 SJ 95808159

County SMR No:

Site Description: A grass covered track, probably with a metalled base; it runs across Drinkwater meadow. The track is about 2.5m to 3m wide and in places it is banked up to a height of 0.5m whilst in others it is cut into the ground surface by around 0.5m. The site is still occasionally used by vehicles but predominately by pedestrians.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: trackway

Site: 52871*0 **Name:** Quarry on the west edge of Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 96118218

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small quarry measuring 20m by 12m with a maximum depth of 2m, the site is cut into the steep scarp slope above the stream at the west of Drinkwater Meadow.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52872*0 **Name:** Ridge and Furrow in Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 9610,8190

County SMR No:

Site Description: Drinkwater Meadow has numerous expanses of extant ridge and furrow across the raised areas of land within its boundaries. These are generally 1.5m to 2m wide (crown to crown) and would suggest the use of steam ploughing and therefore is likely to reflect relatively recent cultivation.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: ridge and furrow

Site: 52873*0 **Name:** Small bridge in Drinkwater Meadow.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95998197

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small drystone bridge over a water course in Drinkwater Meadow; it measures roughly 1.5m by 1m and stands to 0.5m high. The water course is believed to have been engineered drainage line (S Bates pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: footbridge

Site: 52874*0 **Name:** Bridge in Drinkwater Meadow.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96038183

County SMR No:

Site Description: A well made and substantial vehicular bridge running over a water course that has been laid through Drinkwater Meadow (Bates pers comm). The bridge serves the track that runs across the meadow and measures 5m by 3m and stands to 0.8m. The bridge is well built using dry stone construction techniques and is in a good state of repair.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

bridge

Site: 52875*0

Name: A series of trench like quarries in Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 95868192 SJ 95798160

County SMR No:

Site Description: A series of five trench like quarries running along the western edge of Drinkwater Meadow. The quarries are all similar in form, being roughly rectangular in shape with steeply sloping sides and relatively flat bases. The quarries are separated by small causeways. The quarries are related to the nearby quarry NTSMR 52876 (S Bates pers comm). They were once flooded but are now drained.

1. 12m wide and 1.5m deep

2. 7m wide and 1.5m deep

3. 12m wide and 2m deep

4. 10m wide and 1.5m deep

5. 12-20m wide and up to 5m deep at its southern end, this is the largest of the group and part of its southern section has been converted at some point for horse jumping.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

quarries

Site: 52876*0

Name: Quarry in Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 95878172

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large substantial quarry now filled with water. It measures roughly 45m by 30m and is sub-circular in shape with entrances at the north, eastern and south eastern corners. The quarry is banked to a height of 3m and is a dominant feature in this end of the meadow. The quarry is shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/305).

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

quarry

Site: 52877*0

Name: Relict field boundary in Drinkwater Meadow.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95708169 SJ 96008164

County SMR No:

Site Description: The field boundary now exists as a small low bank with a steep rounded profile roughly 0.5m wide and 0.4m high with two small shallow ditches running along either side. The form of the earthwork would suggest that it was formerly topped by a fence.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

field boundary

Site: 52878*0

Name: Ruined structure at the south end of Drinkwater Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 96008164

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, ruined drystone structure that formerly merged with the southern drystone field boundary of Drinkwater Meadow. The structure comprises a rectangular pile of rubble now measuring roughly 6m by 4m and standing to 0.3m high. The field wall butts against the structure and either post-dates or was contemporary with the structure. The rubble stone is predominately local gritstone but there is also a considerable amount of brick on the site possibly indicating that elements of the structure were of relatively recent date.

General Period:

Site Type:

Post Medieval

building

Site: 52879*0 **Name:** Small path in Drinkwater Meadow.

National Grid Ref: SJ 95988171

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small section of path curving around the base of a prominent knoll in Drinkwater Meadow. The path is 2m wide and is raised by as much as 0.3m above the surrounding ground surface. As the path heads north it becomes extremely faint and eventually fades out. Further to the north are the remains of a horse jump. This defined the edge of a plantation shown on Pollett's map (1824) (GMCRO E17/210/167).

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

path

Site: 52880*0 **Name:** Garden water feature south of Main Hall

National Grid Ref: SJ 96438213

County SMR No:

Site Description: The site consists of two pools linked by a short stretch of stream. The ponds have both been dammed off. The dams served as silt traps and date from the 1980's. They were formerly gardens but latterly duck holding ponds (S Bates pers comm). The site could not be examined in detail because of thick vegetational cover and fencing, and would warrant a more systematic inspection to clarify its exact nature and form.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Duck Ponds

Site: 52881*0 **Name:** Small section of bank south of the Main House.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96418204

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small section of linear bank running roughly east/west at the rear of the Mansion house in the area of the miniature golf course. The site resembles other longer sections of boundary banks that have been identified across the estate, but it is isolated and has no clear relationship with other boundaries. The site is about 20m long and leads from the top of the clough's bank to the edge of the plantation where it is obscured by vegetation. The central bank is about 2.5m wide with ditches on either side measuring up to 1m wide, the banks stand to at most 0.3m high whilst the ditches are about 0.2-0.3m deep.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

linear earthwork

Site: 52882*0 **Name:** Linear ditch north of Knightslow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96418189

County SMR No:

Site Description: A 55m long length of ditch running roughly north/south. The ditch is 3m wide and up to 1.2m deep in places. The site fades out in the vicinity of site 52883 but seems to head into the clough and was probably drainage related. The ditch is of relatively modern date (S Bates pers comm).

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

drainage ditch

Site: 52883*0 **Name:** Small hollow north of Knightslow wood.

National Grid Ref: SJ 96398191

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, sub-circular hollow cut into the side of the slope, the hollow measures 12m by 12m and is 1.8m deep. The site was probably a small scale extraction.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

extraction

Site: 52884*0 **Name:** Small hollow south of main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96338201
County SMR No :

Site Description: A steep sided hollow measuring 8m by 3m and up to 1m deep in places; the bottom is reed covered indicating that it is water logged. There are two banks flanking the site, one is 2.5m wide and 0.6m high, the other 1m wide and 0.6m high. The site may be linked to site 52885.

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval hollow

Site: 52885*0 **Name:** Miniature golf course south of Main House.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96348200
County SMR No:

Site Description: This area contains the remains of a miniature golf course. There are 14 features in total of which nine seem to be greens whilst the remaining five are probably tees. The sites are all clearly visible and probably of a relatively recent date. The features are arranged around a central clough which divides the site and steps have been built up both sides of the clough between sites 52885*G and 52885*L, these steps are wooden built and are of a modern date. The features are all upstanding earthworks and of a similar style suggesting a single phase of construction.

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval golf course

Site: 52885*A **Name:** "Tee" on the Miniature Golf Course, south of the Main House.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96388209
County SMR No:

Site Description: A small roughly rectangular raised platform measuring 7m by 6m and standing to 0.3m in height. The site is probably a "Tee".

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*B **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the Main House.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96398206
County SMR No:

Site Description: A semi-circular bank with a diameter of roughly 18m defines an open area of flat ground, with no bank on the northern side. The bank is 1m wide and 0.5m high. The site is one of the greens in this area.

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval Earthwork

Site: 52885*C **Name:** "Tee" on the miniature golf course south of the Main House
National Grid Ref: SJ 96418206
County SMR No:

Site Description: A small rectangular platform measuring 7m by 6m and standing to 0.5m in height, the site has well defined edges.

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*D **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the Main House.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96438201
County SMR No:

Site Description: A three sided sub-rectangular bank measuring roughly 13m by 10m which marks out an area of flat ground. The bank is about 0.6m wide and 0.6m high.

General Period: **Site Type:**
 Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*E **Name:** "Tee" on the miniature golf course south of the Main House.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96448199
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small roughly rectangular platform measuring 7m by 6m and stands to 0.3m. The site is reasonably well defined.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*F **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96418198
County SMR No:
Site Description: A sub-circular banked flat area which is open to the south, the area measures roughly 17m by 15m and the bank is 1m wide and up to 0.9m high in places.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*G **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96388198
County SMR No:
Site Description: A sub-circular flat area defined by a rounded bank. The area measures roughly 18m by 17m and is open to the east with a small entrance on the south side. The outer bank is 1m wide and stands up to 0.8m high in places.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*H **Name:** "Tee" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96438196
County SMR No:
Site Description: A roughly rectangular platform measuring 10m by 7m and standing to 0.7m high, the site is very visible and well defined.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*I **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96448191
County SMR No:
Site Description: A large, three sided rectangular bank defining a flat area which is open to the north. The west side of the bank is broken in places, and these may be small entrances onto the green. The bank is 1m wide and stands generally to 0.7m high.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*J **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96358192
County SMR No:
Site Description: A large, roughly rectangular flat area, open to the east, defined by a rounded bank. The area measures 17m by 14m and the bank varies between 1.5m to 2m in width and stands between 0.5m and 1m high.
General Period: Post Medieval **Site Type:** earthwork

Site: 52885*K **Name:** "Tee" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96338193
County SMR No:
Site Description: A roughly rectangular flat platform measuring 6m by 6m and standing to 1m in height.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*L **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house
National Grid Ref: SJ 96348200
County SMR No:
Site Description: A series of banks define this sub-rectangular flat area, which is open to the south, with a small entrance in the north-east corner. The site measures approximately 18m by 15m and the banks are 1.5m wide and stand to 0.9m in places.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*M **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96328200
County SMR No:
Site Description: A flat, level area with a sub-circular shape defined by a series of banks which are open on the north-east side. The site measures 15m by 15m and the banks are similar in size and shape to others in the vicinity.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52885*N **Name:** "Green" on the miniature golf course south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96338207
County SMR No:
Site Description: A flat area defined by a series of banks, the site measures 12m by 13m and is open to the south-west. The banks are about 1m wide and stand up to 0.7m high.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval earthwork

Site: 52886*0 **Name:** A linear bank in the area south of the main house.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96648221
County SMR No:
Site Description: A vague linear bank running roughly east/west behind the main house. The bank is 1m wide and stands to 0.15m high, the bank has a rounded profile and would have probably been more prominent in the past. The site might be the remains of a small internal boundary but its course could only be traced for about 30m. It does not seem to directly relate with any other boundary features in the area. It is reported as the site of an old building associated with a kitchen garden (S Bates pers comm).
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval linear earthwork

Site: 52887*0 **Name:** Area of Ridge and Furrow south of Kennel Wood.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96778238
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small expanse of ridge and furrow south of Kennel Woods, the ridge and furrow has a spacing of about 2m, crest to crest, and stands to about 0.2m high at most. The site covers an area of roughly 60m by 50m.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval ridge and furrow

Site: 52888*0 **Name:** Water filled quarry north of Hampers Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96828238
County SMR No:
Site Description: A large, sub-circular, water filled quarry measuring roughly 40m by 25m, in the middle of open land between Hampers wood and Kennel Wood. The top of the quarry is between 1.5m and 2m above the water depth and is very steep sided. The entrance possibly lay at the south-east end.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval quarry

Site: 52889*0 **Name:** Underground reservoir north of Hampers Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96938228
County SMR No:
Site Description: A small underground reservoir lying at the edge of the open land between Kennel wood and Hampers Wood; there are a series of concrete settings and metal hatches on its surface. The site measures roughly 12m by 10m and stands to 1m in height. Despite the modern features on its superstructure, the reservoir is shown on Pollett's 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167), which states "Reservoir which supplies the Hall with Water".
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval reservoir

Site: 52890*0 **Name:** Ditch running through Knightslow Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96318183 - SJ 96738141
County SMR No :
Site Description: A linear ditch running roughly north-west/south-east through Knightslow Wood. The ditch is roughly 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep with a 'V' and 'U' profile. The site does not respect the track and seems to be cut by the track. Where the ditch meets the southern wall of Knightslow wood a small gap has been left in the wall and through this a more recently cut ditch extends out onto the moor perhaps following the line of an earlier ditch.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval ditch

Site: 52891*0 **Name:** Linear group of quarries in Knightslow Wood.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96228164
County SMR No:
Site Description: A linear group of quarries extending down the hill, south-west of site 52766. Most of the quarries are sub-circular in shape measuring up to 20-25m in diameter and 2 to 3m deep. There is some exposed rock but most of the seven quarries are earthfast. They are located on the east side of the crest of the hill. The quarries seem to be small scale extraction sites possible linked to the major quarrying activity in the wood (i.e. 52766 and 52892).
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval sandstone quarry

Site: 52892*0 **Name:** Large quarry in Knightslow wood.
National Grid Ref: SJ 96288175
County SMR No:
Site Description: A large, sub-rectangular quarry at the north-west end of Knightslow Wood. The quarry is roughly 60m by 40m and stands to a height of 7m. There is a large quantity of exposed rock and at least three major worked faces. The quarry is first shown on the OS 1899 2nd edition map.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval sandstone quarry

Site: 52893*0 **Name:** Possible landscape feature in Knightslow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96458167

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, round mound with a flat top; it is very similar to sites 52743 to 52746 inc. The site is built at the base of a slope just south-west of the track and vista junction in the wood. Its is roughly 8m in diameter and stands to 1m in height at the front, but only 0.2m at the rear. Its location and similarity of form would indicate that it was possibly another small landscape feature as sites 52743 and 52746.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

earthwork

Site: 52894*0

Name: A group of hollow ways in Crow Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96118284

County SMR No:

Site Description: A group of four hollow ways, one major and three minor, running downslope in a roughly north-west/south-east direction. The major hollow way is roughly 2.5m wide at the top and 1m wide at the base and is up to 2m deep in places. The minor ones are roughly 2m wide at the top and 0.7m wide at the base and are only 1m deep.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

hollow way

Site: 52895*0

Name: A small linear group of quarries on Hase Bank

National Grid Ref: SJ 95588195

County SMR No:

Site Description: A group of small, irregular extractions located just beneath the high field boundary on the west side of Hase Bank Wood. The quarries measure between 5m to 7m by 3m to 4m in size and vary between 0.5m and 3m in depth. They are generally small and are probably linked to the construction of the neighbouring wall.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

stone quarry

Site: 52896*0

Name: Small pond near the Kennels

National Grid Ref: SJ 96838274

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small sub-circular pond near the kennels, the site is partially overgrown and was probably built to provide a water overflow reservoir. The site measures roughly 40m by 30m and it has a very solid flat bottom (S Bates pers comm). It is shown as a pond on Pollett's map (1824).

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

pond

Site: 52897*0

Name: Water filled quarry in Kennel Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96768255

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large single bay extraction site, now water filled, lying on the eastern end of Kennel Wood. The site measures roughly 50m by 25m and is sub-rectangular in shape. The sides are reasonably steep and there is no exposed rock.

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

quarry

Site: 52898*0

Name: Group of small shallow quarries in Lantern Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 97258238

County SMR No:

Site Description: A group of small, shallow quarries just east of the Lantern. There are five quarries in total which are irregular in shape and measure between 10m-20m in diameter and vary in depth between 1m and 2m. They have been cut into the slope facing away from the Lantern.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52899*0 **Name:** Large area of small scale extractions in Lantern Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 97458229

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large area of small scale extraction sites running parallel with the eastern boundary of Lantern Wood. The quarries range from 2m in diameter to 10m and are up to 2m deep. They are probably connected to the building of the wall and seem to predate the recent planting phases in Lantern Wood.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52900*0 **Name:** A medium sized quarry in Pursefield Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 95738166

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small trench like quarry on the summit of Pursefield Wood, the quarry measures 15m by 5m and is 1.5m deep and has a rectangular shape. The site is earthfast with no exposed faces.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52901*0 **Name:** Large earthfast quarry in Pursefield Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 95788191

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large trench like quarry measuring 55m by 7m and 2m deep. The site is earthfast and broken in places, perhaps indicating that it is a series of smaller scale extractions and not one continuous extraction. It probably provided stone for the construction of nearby drystone walls.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: stone quarry

Site: 52902*0 **Name:** Lower Paddock near Paddock Cottage
National Grid Ref: SJ 955815

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large former drystone walled enclosure, measuring roughly 350m by 150m, with an irregular sub-rectangular shape. The land bounded by the site appears to have been improved. The walls around the enclosure have been destroyed and now exist only as a series of drystone, earthfast banks. These banks vary between 0.5m and 1m wide and stand to around 0.4m high. The enclosure served as an old garden (Atkinson pers comm).

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: enclosure

Site: 52903*0 **Name:** Field boundary south east of Paddock Cottage
National Grid Ref: SJ 95688152 SJ 95738145

County SMR No:

Site Description: A length of drystone walling running south-east from the Paddock Cottage end of enclosure 52902. The boundary runs down the steep slope for about 70+m and is about 1m wide but stands to only 0.4m high because of its collapsed state.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: boundary wall

Site: 52904*0 **Name:** Group of quarries near Paddock Cottage.
National Grid Ref: SJ 95368145

County SMR No:

Site Description: A large group of small scale extraction sites covering an area of roughly 150m by 75m. The sites are all cut into the west facing slope below the Lower Paddock and are similar in form to the other small scale extraction sites around the estate. They are generally irregular in shape and vary in size from 5m to 25m in diameter whilst their depth varies between 0.7m and 2.5m. There is a small well built track servicing the quarries that is wide enough to support vehicles. The site has been partially covered by rhododendrons and there is a possibility that it extends further down the slope. These quarries are probably related to localised stone wall building.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: stone quarry

Site: 52905*0 **Name:** Large possible quarry south-east of Cluse Hay
National Grid Ref: SJ 95578116
County SMR No:

Site Description: A very large, unnatural looking pair of large extraction depressions on the south-east side of Cluse Hay; there was no evidence of quarry faces. There are two basic components of the site: the first is a large sub-rectangular depression measuring 80m by 30 and up to 10m deep, which has some exposed rock but is generally earthfast. The northern end of that depression joins the second depression, a large three sided "moat" shaped depression; this leads down the steep slope to the stream. It measures 30m by 30m and is up to 8m deep.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: extraction

Site: 52906*0 **Name:** Small Quarry on Park Moor
National Grid Ref: SJ 97408200
County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, shallow earthfast three bay quarry which is roughly 30m in diameter with a depth of c2m. The quarry is irregularly shaped and cut into the side of the slope.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52907*0 **Name:** Small quarry on Park Moor
National Grid Ref: SJ 97398194
County SMR No:

Site Description: A small two bay earthfast quarry measuring 20m by 10m with a depth of 1.5m, the site is irregular in shape and cut into the side of the hill.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52908*0 **Name:** Small quarry on Park Moor
National Grid Ref: SJ 97418167
County SMR No:

Site Description: A small, sub-circular single bay quarry measuring 13m in diameter and up to 3m deep. The quarry is cut into the side of the slope.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52909*0 **Name:** Pyramidal stone platform near Bowstonegate
National Grid Ref: SJ 97408163
County SMR No:

Site Description: A modern stone built pyramidal platform measuring 2m by 2m at its base and standing to around 1m high. The platform has three steps and is topped by a metal plate describing the various visible view points.

General Period: Modern
Site Type: viewing platform

Site: 52910*0 **Name:** Drystone wall near the Stag House

National Grid Ref: SJ 96598072 SJ 96308057

County SMR No :

Site Description: A 330m length of drystone wall, now ruined, running roughly east/west just north of the Stag House. The wall seems to form an open enclosure utilising the natural gills to form the other sides. The wall stands to only 0.3m in height and the spread of stone material is over 1m wide in places. The wall continues intermittently to the south of the eastern end in a discontinuous form; occasional stones are exposed on the surface. There is a further line of very degraded wall on the south side of the park pale which potentially is a continuation of this boundary; however, this is outside the study area and was not fully investigated. It is reported to continue around the knoll above stag house and merge with the bank on the other side of the hill and link with the western end of this site (S Bates pers comm). Although this is very degraded and intermittent it would appear to reflect an enclosure pre-dating the park pale. Part of the enclosure wall is shown on Pollett's map (1824).

General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval boundary wall

Site: 52911*0 **Name:** Quarry near the Stag House

National Grid Ref: SJ 94448063

County SMR No:

Site Description: Two small quarries located between the Stag House and the wall to the north. The first quarry measures 15m in diameter and is 2.5m deep, whilst the second is irregular in shape and measures 10m by 7m and is 2m deep; there is spoil at the site. It is likely that the quarries provided stone for the nearby walls.

General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval stone quarry

Site: 52912*0 **Name:** A small quarry on Park Moor

National Grid Ref: SJ 96958189

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small two bay irregular quarry measuring 20m by 10m and 2m deep, cut into a spur of land in the middle of Park Moor.

General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval stone quarry

Site: 52913*0 **Name:** A small quarry on Park Moor

National Grid Ref: SJ 97198086

County SMR No:

Site Description: A small stone quarry near the boundary wall of Park Moor. The quarry measures 12m by 7m and is 1.5m deep and includes some spoil on site. It is probably linked with dry stone wall construction in the area.

General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval stone quarry

Site: 52914*0 **Name:** Length of linear boundary bank on Park Moor

National Grid Ref: SJ 97328154 SJ 97128156

County SMR No:

Site Description: A 200m long section of linear bank similar to sites 52789, 52814, 52819?, 52810?, 52824, 52828, 52856 and 52881. The bank is bordered by two ditches and runs in a roughly straight line across the moor towards Knightslow wood in an east/west alignment. The central bank is roughly 3m wide whilst the ditches measure about 1m in width, the height from ditch base to bank top varies between 0.2m and 0.5m. The site fades out at both ends and hence no definite relationships with other boundaries could be determined. It is, however, probable that this is another stretch of early internal/external boundary, and as such is an important monument.

General Period: Medieval
Site Type: boundary bank

Site: 52915*0 **Name:** Linear bank running east/west across Park Moor
National Grid Ref: SJ 97238140 SJ 96938149

County SMR No:

Site Description: A linear bank running east/west across Park Moor on the north side of the main track. The bank is 2m wide and stands to 0.4m high and has a significant stone content. The bank fades out in places and probably once continued on to Knightslow wood. The feature is distinct in form from the nearby 52914 boundary and seems to reflect the course of the track running through the moor. It possibly reflects a different episode of the Park's development.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: linear earthwork

Site: 52918*0 **Name:** Small field system west of Green farm.
National Grid Ref: SJ 95332 82147

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small rectangular field system measuring approximately 130m by 60m running north/south along a westerly facing slope. The site contains about five plots subdivided by a series of low lying earthen banks which have only a low stone content. The banks stand to around 0.1m to 0.3m in height and vary between 0.5m and 1m in width. The site appears to be cut by the Macclesfield drive but this relationship is uncertain and could potentially predate the drive.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: enclosed field system

Site: 52919*0 **Name:** Small quarry near Green farm.
National Grid Ref: SJ 95395 82052

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small, sub-circular extraction cut into the side of a hill. The extraction measures 8m by 7m and is 1.5m deep with earthfast sides. There is a small mound of spoil measuring 4m by 3m and standing to 0.8m just east of the site.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: quarry

Site: 52920*0 **Name:** Small extraction west of Green farm.
National Grid Ref: SJ 9537582046

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small sub-circular extraction measuring 18m by 15m and cut to a depth of 1.8m. The site has steep sides and is earthfast with no exposed stone.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: Extraction

Site: 52921*0 **Name:** A small quarry beside the Macclesfield drive.
National Grid Ref: SJ 9523981797

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small irregular extraction site measuring 22m by 9m and 1.7m deep. The site has now been converted into a watering pond for stock and has a length of linear ditch running away at its western end.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: extraction

Site: 52922*0 **Name:** Small extraction near the Macclesfield drive.
National Grid Ref: SJ 9512881776

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small sub-circular extraction site measuring 18m by 17m and up to 1.7m deep. The site is now water filled and is used as a watering pond for stock.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: extraction

Site: 52923*0 **Name:** A small pond near the Macclesfield Drive.

National Grid Ref: SJ 9511581751

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small pond created by damming a stream, the pond measures 7m by 5m and has an irregular shape. The dam is 6m long and 2.5m wide and of earthen construction.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: pond

Site: 52924*0 **Name:** Small extraction site adjacent to the Macclesfield drive.

National Grid Ref: SJ 9510281692

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small roughly rectangular extraction pit cut into the bank immediately adjacent to the Macclesfield drive. The site measures 15m by 8m and stands up to 1.8m deep but has now been partially backfilled with spoil.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: extraction site

Site: 52925*0 **Name:** Two mounds above the Macclesfield drive.

National Grid Ref: SJ 9510181619

County SMR No :

Site Description: A pair of flat topped mounds built onto the slope above the Macclesfield drive. The sites measure 5m by 4m and stand to about 1m in height. Their exact function is unknown but they could be old spoil heaps or even possibly tree stands.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: artificial mound

Site: 52926*0 **Name:** A hollow way running north/south above the Macclesfield drive

National Grid Ref: SJ 9508281644 - 9541781988

County SMR No :

Site Description: A long, linear hollow way running roughly north/south to the west of the Macclesfield drive. The hollow way has in places been deliberately cut and its width and depth vary from 3m by 1m to 4m by 2.2m. The site leads up to site 52928 and seems to be cut by this quarry, although the character of the line continuing north of the quarry is sufficiently distinct to indicate that it may be a different phase. The site probably served as an access route for the small scale quarrying being carried out in the area.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: hollow way

Site: 52927*0 **Name:** A small group of drainage ditches above Macclesfield drive

National Grid Ref: SJ 9517881698

County SMR No :

Site Description: A small group of drainage ditches butting onto site 52926. The ditches seem relatively recent and cover an area of about 35m by 18m. The ditches are about 0.3m deep and about 1m wide at their tops.

General Period: Post Medieval
Site Type: drainage ditch

Site: 52928*0 **Name:** A quarry above the Macclesfield drive
National Grid Ref: SJ 9540281920
County SMR No :
Site Description: A relatively large quarry measuring 40m by 20m with a depth varying between 3m and 5m. The quarry has an irregular shape and the base and sides are cut by numerous small scale workings. There is some exposed rock on the steep sides and the site possible relates to 52926.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval stone quarry

Site: 52929*0 **Name:** Stag pond to the north of the Mansion
National Grid Ref: SJ 96498254
County SMR No :
Site Description:
A pond shown on the Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167), which is shown as a sub-triangular pond due north from the Orangery. There is no evidence of it from examination of the 1946 RAF photograph (3G/TUD/UK/108). However, the 'old sluice' from the pond has been identified (K Atkinson pers comm). It is shown on the tithe map of 1850 (GMCRO E17/210/30). It would appear that the feature has been deliberately filled in and landscaped to remove evidence of its former existence and in order to provide an open aspect in front of the hall.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post Medieval Pond

Site: 52930*0 **Name:** Mound in Knightslow Wood
National Grid Ref: SJ 96288153
County SMR No:
Site Description:
A mound shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167); however, the present survey did not find any features in the reported location.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Unknown Mound

Site: 52931*0 **Name:** Deer House west of the Knott
National Grid Ref: SJ 95688216
County SMR No:
Site Description:
A deer house shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) to the west of the Knott. The present survey was not able to find any features in the area; however, there has been considerable expansion of the nearby quarry (52862) and this may have destroyed evidence for the building.
General Period: **Site Type:**
Post-Medieval Deer house

Site: 52932*0 **Name:** Park Pale and Driveway
National Grid Ref: SJ 96608420
County SMR No: 1633/2/5
Site Description:
The Cheshire SMR records the discovery of a 'U' shaped ditch that may have formed part of the original medieval park pale and may defined the course of the original park driveway; it was identified during a watching brief carried in 1994 on behalf of North West Water (GMAU 1994).
General Period: **Site Type:**
Medieval/Post Medieval Park Pale and Driveway

Site: 52933*0 **Name:** Destroyed Building - Drinkwater

National Grid Ref: SJ 96230,82190

County SMR No:

Site Description:

The remains of a small structure, the only visible remains being a series of butt joints in the wall running around the eastern side of Drinkwater meadow; the area beyond the wall is obscured by dense vegetation. The site appears on the 1824 Pollett's map as a building with associated enclosure, however by 1897 (OS 1st Ed.) the gravel pit (52760) had encroached into the area and the building is now shown butting onto the boundary wall. The building would appear to be Lord Newton's racehorse stables (K Atkinson pers comm).

General Period:

Post Medieval

Site Type:

Structural Remains - former racehorse stables

Site: 52934*0

Name: Deer House east of Elmerhurst Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 964837

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A deer house shown on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) to the east of Elmerhurst Wood. This would appear to be located within a modern plantation and the survey was not able to identify any structural features within the dense undergrowth of the plantation.

General Period:

Post-medieval

Site Type:

Deer house

Site: 52935*0

Name: Ice House in Kennel Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96780 82569

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A low, broad mound which is 13.5m in diameter and *c* 1.1m high; it has fairly ill-defined edges, and these are fairly irregular to the north. In the centre is an exposed depression as a result of rabbit activity; this has exposed in situ brick masonry. The function is not proven, but it is possible that it was an ice house.

General Period:

Post-medieval

Site Type:

Ice house ?

Site: 52936*0

Name: Spring in Kennel Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 97056 82565

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A natural spring adjacent to a track in Kennel wood. It is at the bottom of a long elliptical, natural depression. Extending out from it is a ditch which runs beside the track and is the outfall for the spring water. The ditch heads towards the kennels; there are pipes still visible in between and the spring evidently provided the water supply for these buildings.

General Period:

Post-medieval

Site Type:

Spring

Site: 52937*0

Name: Spring in Hampers Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96952 82251

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A natural spring in the corner of Hampers wood. It is capped by a stone superstructure (1m x 1m) which provided a limited head of water. Ceramic pipes extend from the base and top of the superstructure and a ditch heads west from the spring to take the run-off. Adjacent to the structure is an upright iron pipe which is probably the remains of the controlling mechanism for the water outflow down a buried pipe. The pipe probably led to the nearby reservoir 52889.

General Period:

Site Type:

decayed and hardly discernible. It marks the former line of the park pale, which crossed Poynton Brook at this point.

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Boundary wall

Site: 52943*0 **Name:** Dam and sluice controls - West Park Gate

National Grid Ref: SJ 95107 81503

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A masonry weir/dam across the Poynton Brook which provided sufficient head of water for the drawing of a limited water supply. Adjacent to the dam is a square plan brick structure which housed a hydraulic ram (Bates pers comm). It probably provided a water supply for the adjacent West Park gate lodge.

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Dam and sluice controls

Site: 52945*0 **Name:** Water trough, Park Moor

National Grid Ref: SJ 96087 81162

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A stone water trough beside a track on Park Moor. A stone-structure built (2m x 1m in size) around a natural spring. It is severely damaged and although some stones are upright some are collapsed or missing. It is open to the south-west, where the outflow runs off. It would appear to be a naturally supplied water drinking trough for stock.

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Water trough and spring

Site: 52946*0 **Name:** Avenue - Elmerhurst

National Grid Ref: SJ 9628 8325

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A line of beeches adjacent and parallel to the main drive. It includes felled trees and mature trees and is clearly of some considerable antiquity. There are a couple of tree pairs in places in other places there are younger trees, growing adjacent to the earlier trees. A line of trees is shown edging Cow House Meadow in this position on Pollett's map (1824) and also the tithe map (1850).

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Tree line

Site: 52947*0 **Name:** Water Cress Beds - Hampers Wood

National Grid Ref: SJ 96726 82000

County SMR No:

Site Description:

Three stone troughs set end to end in Hampers woods. A stream flows out from an adjacent area of mire and flows through each trough in turn, and then in to a small beck; this therefore ensures a fresh water supply. The combined length of all three troughs 14m and their width is 1.5m. They are reported as water cress beds (S Bates pers comm)

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Water cress beds

Site: 52948*0 **Name:** Ridge and Furrow - Elmerhurst

National Grid Ref: SJ 9639 8420

County SMR No:

Site Description:

An area of well-defined ridge and furrow, which is 3m from ridge to ridge. It is bounded to the south-east by Bollinhurst Brook, but only extends over half the field.

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Ridge and furrow

Site: 52949*0 **Name:** Tank - Lakeside

National Grid Ref: SJ 96262 82548

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A rectangular turf covered feature, which is evident because of differential grass growth. Adjacent to it is a deposit of modern hardcore and it would appear to be a modern feature. It is reported as the location of a tank and associated drains (S Bates pers comm). It corresponds in location with a small pond shown on Pollett's map (1824).

General Period: Modern
Site Type: Tank

Site: 52950*0 **Name:** Field Boundary - Elmerhurst

National Grid Ref: SJ 9633 8252

County SMR No:

Site Description:

A low, ill-defined earthen bank extending down-slope towards the Mill pond; it is about 1.5m wide and fairly continuous. It corresponds with the western boundary of Calf House meadow which is shown on Pollett's map (1824).

General Period: Post-medieval ?
Site Type: Field Boundary

Site: 52951*0 **Name:** Documented Mound - Knight's low

National Grid Ref: SJ 9636 8163

County SMR No: 1632/1/1

Site Description:

This is the location of Knight's Low, a reported burial mound. It is a rounded hill about 75m across, which, it was suggested, had a cairn on top (Sainter 1878). It was traditionally the burial place of Piers Legh who died of wounds received during the battle of Agincourt. However, no remains of a cairn were identified by surveys in 1962 and 1977 (CSMR 1632/1/1) and it was also not identified by the present survey. The 1988 Peak District barrow survey (Barnatt 1988) described the feature as a 'partially quarried natural feature'.

General Period: Natural ?
Site Type: Reported Cairn

Site: 52952*0 **Name:** Former boundary in Turfhouse Meadow

National Grid Ref: SJ 9708 8265 - 9698 8227

County SMR No:

Site Description:

The line of a former boundary, which defined the eastern edge of Turfhouse Meadow. It survives as a line of trees. There is no associated bank, but there is the limited survival of a ditch in association on the eastern side of the tree line. A track runs parallel and adjacent to it for part of its length, but then veers off. It passes to the east of the Wild Beast Buildings which were formerly outside the area of the meadow.

General Period: Post-Medieval/ Medieval
Site Type: Relict boundary

APPENDIX 2 PLACE-NAMES

Several of the place-names at Lyme Park are obviously modern in origin, and are largely self-explanatory, so detailed etymological descriptions are not given for these. Names such as mill pond, which are descriptions of function rather than true place names and are self explanatory, are not listed. Place-names discussed in the main body of the report are also not detailed here, but cross referenced to the relevant section in the report. Mention is made concerning locations and features outside the boundaries of the Park, where the place-name is informative about the function and character of the area, or where the derivation may be significant for dating purposes.

The entries consist of data given in the following order; NGR, type of feature to which the name applies, referenced date of first known record and etymology.

Beehive Brow SJ 9644 8384. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1).
Brow is derived from Old English *bru*, meaning the side of a hill or a cliff (Field 1972, 268).

Bennet's SJ 9555 8085. Building. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).
Bennet's House was at the south-western extremity of the Park and was marked as Park Moor Farm in 1850 (CRO EDT 282/1: GMCRO E17/210/30)

Black Brook SJ 9693 8131. Stream. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).
Possibly named because of the peaty content of the water.

Black Shaw East of park. Area. Mid-sixteenth century (Renaud 1876, 225).
From Old English *blaec* and *sceaga*, meaning a copse that appeared darkened by the type of wood growing there, or possibly a reference to blackthorns or a burnt copse (Field 1972, 22).

Bollinhurst Centred SJ 974 835. Enclosure/stream. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A)/1831 (Bryant). The name Bollinhurst is taken from two words of Old English origin: *hyrst* denotes a wooded hill, while *bolling* is the action of pollarding, the cropping of shoots from a tree trunk for poles or wattles (Dodgson 1970).

Bowden Bank Unknown. Area. 1773 (SCL B/JJ/6). Bowden is derived from the Old English *boga*, meaning curved and *dun*, meaning hill (Mills 1991, 45).

Bowstonegate SJ 9737 8131. Park entrance/road. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Bowstones is the name applied to two Anglo-Scandinavian cross shafts outside the eastern park boundary. It has been suggested that the name 'Bow stones' may arise from the use of the cross shafts for bending a bow (Dodgson 1966, 199), which implies a medieval or early post-medieval usage. However, the earliest apparent reference to the area of Bowstonegate is dated to 1465 and refers to the Borestone, derived from the Old English *borda* and meaning boundary stone (Marshall 1975, 275), or possibly Old English *bor*, meaning hill (Mills 1991, 43). This seems an altogether more plausible explanation. The suffix *gate* is considered to be used in the modern

English sense (from the Old English *geat*) and is generally not thought to derive from the Scandinavian *gata* meaning 'street' (Dodgson 1970, 199). The suffix is first recorded in 1824, at a time when no vehicular access was depicted into the Park at this point, but other references are indicative of a gate in this area (see section 2.5.4.4). However, it may be relevant to note that the suffix is applied to the prefix Bowstone. This implies that it pre-dates the replacement of the single boundary stone with the two Anglo-Saxon cross shafts, that is perhaps before the later sixteenth century. Moreover, the place-name is applied on Pollett's 1824 map not to a location next to the park pale but adjacent to the entrance to the Game Keepers House, outside the Park. This and the possible antiquity of the road and the place-name may indicate that the suffix does not refer to an entrance into the Park but to a *gata*, the road past the bowstone.

Brookside Centred SJ 965 841, Enclosure. 1831 (Bryant). The area next to Bollinhurst Brook.

Bull Close Centred SJ 965 816. Enclosure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). The name of the close is suggestive of former animal husbandry and as such is similar to others from within the Park (eg. Calf Croft and Cow House Meadow).

Cage Hill SJ 9664 8307. Hill/enclosure. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Name given to the hill upon which the park monument known as the Cage stands. The NMR record suggests that the name derives from the use of the structure to incarcerate those arrested in contravention of the game laws; however there is little evidence to support this.

Calf Croft SJ 9643 8208. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Calf Croft is one of the most common field names in Lyme Handley in the seventeenth century (JRL Box Q A No1). The name, along with others such as Cow House Meadow, and Bull Close is suggestive of animal husbandry.

Cater Slack centred SJ 973 826. Valley. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Cater Slack is taken from the Old English *cater* meaning 'slanting, diagonal or 'off-square' and old Norse *slakki*, meaning hollow or shallow valley (Dodgson 1970; Cameron 1977, 225).

Changeable Hill SJ 970 818. Hill. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Along with Fairweather Mount and Rainy Hollow, one of a set of place-names, around the Great Coombs area of Park Moor, which seem to be inspired by local weather conditions.

Clough Brew centred SJ 963830. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1). Derived from Old English *cloh* meaning valley and Old English *bru*, meaning the side of a hill or a cliff (Field 1972, 268).

Cluse Hay Centred SJ 956 813. Enclosure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Cluse Hay is marked on the 1842 Ordnance Survey map as 'Clough's Hey' and on the 1824 estate map as 'Clethes Hey' (GMCRO E17/210/167). Cluse (Clethes) Hay is derived from the Old English words *cloh* and (*ge*)*hæg* meaning 'enclosure in a valley'. Specifically a hay came to be applied to an area enclosed to trap game, in particular deer. In Macclesfield forest hays were made in the many steep valleys to entrap the deer (Renaud 1876, 201) and it is likely that Clethes Hey derived its name from its use as such a trap.

Coalpit Clough Centred SJ 969 832. Area. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1). Name, probably originating in the eighteenth century, for a valley known to have a line of bell pits within it.

Cow House Meadow Centred SJ 963 831. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). The name, along with others such as Calf Croft and Bull Close, is suggestive of animal husbandry.

Crow Croft Centred SJ 966 841. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1).

Crow Wood Centred SJ 961 827. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1). Formerly called the Rookery on Pollett's 1824 map (GMCRO E17/210/167). This was presumably what it was and is the explanation behind the later name.

Cumberland Nook Centred SJ 968 828. Area. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Cumberland maybe a reference to the eighteenth century, Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden (Field 1972, 57), but it is far more likely that the name has the meaning of encumbered as derived from Old French *combre*, 'a heap of stones' (Dodgson 1970, 161). Nook derives from Middle English *nok* meaning a small secluded piece of land (Field 1972, 272). Thus, Cumberland Nook probably means a small patch of stony ground.

Deer Clough Centred SJ 951 815. Valley. 1731 (SCL B/JJ/6). A clough, derived from Old English *clōh* meaning valley, with deer in it.

Deerfold SJ 9621 8140. Structure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1).

Dewsbury Banks Centred SJ 971 820. Area. 1831 (Bryant). The place-name Dewsbury is usually taken to mean the fort of a man called Dewi (Mills 1991, 105) from the Old Welsh personal name and Old English *burh*. Here, it is more likely that a more modern derivation is applicable with the name Dewsbury being applied possibly through a personal surname itself derived from an original place-name.

Disley North of the Park. The township of Disley (*Destesleg* in c1251), to the north of Lyme Park, derives its name from the Old English suffix of *leah*, meaning a woodland clearing and an uncertain prefix possibly *dystels* meaning a mound or heap (Mills 1991, 106).

Drinkwater Meadow Centred SJ 961 818. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Possibly the hall's drinking water was derived from here at one time.

Elmerhurst Centred SJ 958 834. Elmerhurst, as in Elmerhurst Wood, is thought to be a corruption of two Old English words, *elmen* and *hyrst*, indicating a wooded hill growing with elms (Dodgson 1970).

Fairweather Mount SJ 973 819. Hill. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). See Changeable Hill.

Garden Acre Centred SJ 968 822. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1).

Gorsty Knoll Centred 9632 8146. Area. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). A gorse covered hillock.

Great Coombs Centered SJ 970 818. Area. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Part of Park Moor to the immediate east of Knights Low, meaning either large valleys or hollows; in this vicinity the latter is more likely. Derived from Old English *cumb*.

Grimshaw Location outside the Park. Area. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1). Suffix derived from Old English *sceaga*, meaning a copse, with a prefix derived from Old English *grene* describing its colour or, entymologically more likely, the Old Norse personal name *Grimr* (Mills 1991, 149).

Hamper(s) Centered SJ 967 820. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Hampers is probably derived from the Old Norse personal name *Hamr*.

Hanley Generic name for Lyme Park area and environs. Area. 1269 (Dodgson 1972, 198). The most indicative name of all these names is Handley or Hanley, which is derived from the Old English combination of leah with the prefix *heah* (dative *hean*), meaning high (Mills 1991, 156).

Harbs Ground Unknown. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Probably originally Harps Ground, meaning a triangular patch of land (Field 1972, 98).

Harper Clough Unknown. Enclosure. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Land presumably a valley from the clough element (Old English *cloh*), associated with Mare Coppice in 1760 mensuration of Lime Park. Harp often refers to a triangular piece of land (as above), but that may not be the origin of the name in this case. A personal name derivation is a possibility.

Hase Bank Centered SJ 953 818. Enclosure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Presumably the same as Hay or Haw Bank mentioned in the 1760 Mensuration of Lime Park (Banks 1993, appendix A). The name given on Pollett's map of 1824 could be derived from a bank covered in hazels, but the earlier probable references suggest a different origin being either Old English *gehaeg* meaning an enclosed area for game or the related *haga* meaning land enclosed by a hedge (Field 1972, 270).

Hobson's Brow To the east of the Park. Area. 1810 (Marriott). Personal surname in combination with Old English *bru*, meaning the side of a hill or a cliff (Field 1972, 268).

Hollin Croft To the south of the Park on the parish boundary 1848 (CRO 282/1), Hollin Croft, is derived from the Old English words *holegn* and *Croft*, meaning an enclosure growing with hollies.

Hollins Hurst *Unknown location* (Field 1972, 106; Mills 1991, 175) Hollins Hurst, as in Hollins Hurst Gate, is derived from the Old English words *holegn* and *hyrst*, meaning a wooded hill growing with hollies.

Hopson Lane To the east of the Park. Road. 1773 (SCL B/JJ/6). Hopson is probably a personal surname, possibly a corruption of Hobson.

Horse Coppice Centered SJ 969 837. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1)

Kennel Wood Centered 970 826. Enclosure. 1870 (Banks 1993, 5.86). Name given to area formerly known as Outer Turfhouse Meadow. Renamed *c* 1870 when Banks survey states dog kennels were relocated to Further Turfhouse Meadow, but although dog kennels are shown as so situated on the 1897 OS map (GMCRO E17/210/189), they are absent from the 1871 OS 6 inch to 1 mile map.

Killtime SJ 9676 8228. Stream. Unable to find record of first use. Name of uncertain derivation perhaps referring to the stream being an attractive place to dawdle and is supposedly where the gardeners killed time (K Atkinson pers comm).

Knott Centered SJ 957 822. Hill/Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Common name for a hill in northern England. Derived from Old English or Old Norse, *cnotta* or *knotr*, meaning a hillock.

Knights Low Centered SJ 963 815. Enclosure/Mound. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). The name is ascribed to a circular mound (NTSMR 52,745). The suffix 'low' often occurs in the context of mounds, particularly burial mounds. 'Low', from the Anglo-Saxon *hlaw*, meaning mound is commonly found in association with a personal prefix. 'Knight' is also of Anglo-Saxon origin: *cnicht* denotes a knight or household servant of a Lord (Ekwall 1960, 282), although an alternative reading is 'young man' (Dodgson 1970, 200). Here, the knight element has possibly been applied because of a tradition linking a possible burial mound at the site with the burial of Sir Piers Legh (II) in 1422, after the Agincourt campaign. Although *hlaw* names often relate to mounds of Anglo-Saxon date they are also associated commonly with prehistoric mounds.

Lanthorn Wood Centered SJ 972 823. Enclosure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). The site of an Elizabethan bellcote referred to as the Lantern, and removed from Lyme Hall and positioned there in the seventeenth century (Banks 1993).

Light Alders Road between Lyme and Marple SJ 965 846. Road 1769 (SLC B/JJ/6). Perhaps describing the colour of the alder trees. It was formerly Light Ollers (K Atkinson pers comm).

Lyme Generic regional name. Area. 1259 (Barraclough 1951, 103). Lyme appears in a variety of names stretching from Staffordshire to Lancashire in a thin belt along the western edge of the Pennines. This geographical distribution defines a strongly linear pattern, leading to the suggestion that the term may denote a boundary zone of political as well as topographical zones and be derived from the Roman term for a frontier, *limes*. It is likely that this boundary was in place in the early medieval period, delineating the eastern extremity of the territory of the *Wrocensæte*, presumably with the *Pecsaete*. However, in view of the probable Romano-British origin of the word, it is also possible that 'Lyme' represents the edge of the Roman or pre-Roman civitas of the *Cornovii* (Higham 1993, 95-96), the tribal group inhabiting the region of Cheshire and Shropshire in the Roman period, and possibly during the pre-Roman Iron Age (Higham 1993, 213). The use of the term 'Lyme' varies according to individual circumstance: as well as being a general term for a frontier area. The place-name root may lie in a pre-English toponym *lem*, or elm, denoting a wooded area. Mentions of the

'wood of Lyme' or the 'Forest of Lyme' may on occasion refer specifically to the area of Lyme Handley (Harris 1979, 179). However, medieval documents concerning Cheshire and Lancashire refer to lands *intra* (within), meaning to the west of, and *ultra* (without), meaning to the east of, Lyme. The areas covered by such distinctions are extensive (Tait 1904, 12-13), and it is clear these refer to a family's holdings held within Lancashire and Cheshire, and those held outside, specifically to the east. This indicates that the term 'Lyme' was by the medieval period a regional one applied to the western side of the Pennine spine. Lucian the monk in 1195 described Chester as a province bounded on the east by the province of Lyme (Barraclough 1951, 103). By the sixteenth century this use of the name Lyme appears to have been applied to a reduced area, specifically the area around Lyme Handley, when a common called Lyme within the Forest of Macclesfield is described as being about four square miles in extent (Renaud 1876, 225). To conclude, the regional name Lyme refers initially to the western flank of the Pennines and maybe derived from the Roman term for a frontier, indicating the use of the Pennines as a boundary between territories.

Mare Coppice Centered SJ 956 828. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1).

Mather Clough Outside the Park. 1831 (Bryant). The word 'mather' may be taken from the Old English *maðra* (Madder) or the early modern English *mather* meaning 'stinking canomile'. 'Clough' is derived from the Old English *cloh* (Dodgson 1970, 200).

Middle Cale Wood Centered SJ 956 833. Wood/Farm. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Cale is derived from Middle English *cauel*, meaning an allotment of land (Dodgson 1970, 200).

New Ground Unknown. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1).

New Meadow Unknown. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1).

Old Mary's Croft North of Park. Structure and enclosure. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Mary's barn and croft in Disley listed in the 1760 Mensuration of Lyme Park. A croft (property with homestead) belonging or formerly belonging to someone called Mary.

Old Warren Centered SJ 970 833. Enclosure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Probable area of former medieval rabbit warren.

Olley Brook Centered SJ 963 809. Stream. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Probably derived from Old English *alor*, meaning alder (Field 1972, 155), thus a stream with alders growing next to it.

Paddock Lodge SJ 9567 8152. Enclosure/building. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Reference to enclosure in 1760. Paddock Lodge marked on Pollett's map of 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).

Park Moor Centered SJ 965 811. Area. 1728 (SLC B/JJ/6). The southern wilder part of the Park.

Philip's Meadow Centered SJ 963 842. Enclosure. 1848 (CRO EDT 282/1). Field incorporated into the Park sometime after 1857 (Banks appendix A).

Pingle Unknown. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). From Middle English *pightel* meaning a small enclosure or croft (Field 1972, 273).

Plain Side Centered 960 810. Area. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Plain here probably has the Middle English meaning of flat and presumably refers to the plateau like nature of the south-west side of Park Moor.

Platt Wood Centered SJ 954 835. Enclosure/farm. 1831 (Bryant) The word 'platt' may be of Old English origin, deriving from *plat* and meaning 'plot' (Field 1972, 273). However, the Platt family were one of the principal tenants of the Leghs of Lyme Park and in this instance the place-name is probably derived from the family-name.

Pursefield SJ 9551 8151. Enclosure. 1347 (Dodgson 1970, 200). 'Pursefield' may be used to describe the particular topographical situation of an area. The Old and Middle English word *purs* ('purse') is taken here to suggest the form of a place with only one means of ingress and egress.

Rainy Hollow Centered SJ 967 819. Area. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167).

Reeds To the south of the Park. Enclosure/Farm. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). In 1686 this was an area of land 21a 1r 18p, which lay outside the Park but within the estate. The 1848 tithe apportionment lists Reeds Farm to the east of the Sponds (CRO EDT 282/1). The name probably derives from the surname of a tenant (CRO EDT 282/1). In 1686 the name is clearly a place-name and not a description of land-use as inferred in the Banks Survey (Banks 1993, 2.3)

Ronen Clough Centred SJ 963830. Enclosure. 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Derived from Old English *cloh* with a first element of unknown derivation.

Round SJ 9719 8288. Wood. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). Circular area of woodland.

Round Bason SJ 9638 8231. Structure. 1725 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Round ornamental pond in existence at the time of Leoni's replanning of the grounds.

Ryles Wood Centered SJ 956 840. Ryle's Wood, also exists in a corrupted version as 'Royal Wood', is derived from two Old English words *ryge* and *hyll* and has the meaning of 'the wood at the rye hill' (Dodgson 1970). This may indicate secondary woodland which has grown up or been planted on former arable land and may be of a later medieval origin.

Sponds Centered SJ 969 804. Area. 1691 (GMCRO E17/113/1). Sponds is taken from an Old Saxon word *spann* with the connotation of an interval between two tracts of land or settlements. In the context of Sponds Hill, this denotes the stretch of moorland between the cultivated areas of Pott Shrigley and Kettlethulme.

Stag House SJ 9651 8057. Structure. 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). This lodge on Park Moor is considered by Banks to have formed the focal point of the avenue and to be represented on a painting dating to 1660-70 (1993, appendix A). Its name presumably came about because it was used to observe the deer on the moor.

Stag Pond SJ 9649 8252. Pond. Banks survey refers to the triangular pond to the north east of the hall in 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167) as the pond through which the stags were driven (1993, 6.15). No reference could be found to the use of this name for this pond, which was filled in between 1850 and 1871. In 1848 it was called the Horse Pond (CRO EDT 282/1) and there are references to the Horse Pool as early as 1773 (SCL B/JJ/6).

Swine Park Unknown. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Swine parks are known from as early as the thirteenth century and appear originally to have been areas set aside for the keeping of wild pigs (Rackham 1986, 37).

Toothill Brow SJ 9612 823. Area. 1773 (SCL B/JJ/6). Same as Totty Brow in 1760 (Banks 1993, appendix A). Derived from Old English *tot*, meaning a look-out place (Mills 1991, 384, Field 1972, 235-6) and Old English *bru*, meaning the side of a hill or a cliff (Field 1972, 268).

Turfhouse Meadow Centered SJ 968 825. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). Meadow at a house built of or roofed with turf (Dodgson 1970, 201). An alternative explanation is that there once stood a building here in which peat was stored.

Turtle Brew SJ 9612 823. Area. Recent origin. Turtle is probably a corruption of Toothill, the earlier name for this area.

Vicary Gibbs SJ 9641 8237 Enclosure. 1903 (GMCRO E17/5/5). Vicary Gibbs was a friend of the Leghs and a famous gardener and plantsman.

Wet Shaw Centered SJ 965 812. Wet Shaw, named on the 1824 estate map, has a suffix derived from Old English *sceaga* meaning a small wood (Field 1972, 273; Cameron 1977, 225).

White Smyth Centered 859 827. Enclosure. 1686 (JRL Box Q A No 1). The enclosure is located between Mare Coppice and the Rookery in 1824 (GMCRO E17/210/167). An obscure name, not explained by Dodgson, but possibly *smyth* here is being used in the Middle English sense of smooth. Perhaps the name is describing an area's appearance. However, the earlier versions of the name, Whites Meath (1760, Banks 1993 appendix A) and White smeach (1686, JRL Box Q A No 1), suggest that the name may have developed as a corruption of Whites Mead referring to a meadow. It is still called Whites Mead today (K Atkinson pers comm).

APPENDIX 3
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 4
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

Revised January 1996

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LYME PARK
CHESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from The National Trust for an archaeological survey of Lyme Park. The proposed project involves the documentary and identification survey to locate and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the Park and also a detailed survey of selected elements. The purpose of the survey is to enhance the existing archaeological record and allow appropriate management strategies to be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lyme has been the home of the Legh family for the last 600 years. Although the Mansion is c1520 in origin it has been substantially added to particularly by Giacomo Leoni and Lewis Wyatt in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is set within extensive gardens and includes an Orangery built by Wyatt. Although the mansion is well documented, relatively little archaeological work has been undertaken to evaluate the Park as a whole. A restoration plan survey has been undertaken Elizabeth Banks Associates and a boundary survey has been undertaken by Mr J Coulthard.

The proposed survey programme is intended to augment the earlier surveys and would significantly increase the knowledge of the historical content and significance of the landscape. The aim of the recording programme is to enhance the management and the presentation of the archaeological resource.

The total area of the park estate is about 5.34 sq km, and it is proposed that the full extent of the Park is subject to a non-intensive survey, including land that is not under National Trust ownership.

LUAU has considerable experience of the documentary, landscape and building surveys, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. LUAU employs a qualified surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 12 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on a number of projects. Recent similar projects include the Rufford New Hall landscape survey (Lancashire) and Rufford Old Hall building survey (for the National Trust), the identification survey of the Haweswater Estate (Cumbria), the Vale Royal Hall landscape and building survey (Cheshire) the Bolton Castle (North Yorks) building survey and the Risley vernacular building survey (Cheshire). LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

The following project design sets out the objectives of the project, provides a methods statement demonstrating how these can be met and defines the resource implications of the methods statement.

2. OBJECTIVES

The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological content of the park land. The aims of the project are set out in the brief written by Jeremy Milln of the National Trust and are as follows:

2.1 Non-intensive Survey

This provides for a documentary study and research into the landscape history of the Park to follow on from that already outlined within the Banks survey. In addition a Level 1 identification field survey (Appendix 1) is required to examine the extent of the Park, to be undertaken in conjunction with the results of the desk top study. Resultant from this assessment survey, recommendations are required to identify areas requiring further work and to suggest appropriate methodologies.

The proposed archaeological programme would provide an archaeological survey of the Lyme Park, set within a broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that an attempt is made to indicate their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the Park.

2.2 Detailed Surveys

The brief requires additional detail surveys to address particular management needs or areas of educational interest. It is understood that the topographic survey work will be undertaken by Survey Systems Ltd and therefore the proposed archaeological programme will utilise the raw survey data in DXF format as a base for the archaeological survey. Detailed surveys are required of the following:

2.2.1 Boundary markers

This detail survey is intended to follow on from one completed by Mr J Coulthard and will require the photographic recording of the wall types and an interpretative evaluation of the chronological development of the walls based on archaeological, stylistic and historic map evidence.

2.2.2 Roads and avenues

Detailed topographic surveys are required of the Lime avenue, the Patte d'oire, the Green drive, the Hawthorn drive, the Cage drive, the Main drive and the Macclesfield drive and will be undertaken by Survey Systems Ltd. The survey of Macclesfield drive would be undertaken by LUAU to a format consistent with that generated by Survey Systems Ltd. These surveys will map the surface features of the avenues and all trees. LUAU will record species, range and age of the component trees and using documentary and survey techniques the programme will attempt to establish the origin and development of the avenues. As part of this survey four barrows in Knightslow wood are to be recorded and their relationship to Lime Avenue are to be evaluated.

2.2.3 Woods

The brief requires that the historic planting around Kennel Wood, The Round, avenues in Turf House Meadow and Hampers Wood be surveyed. It is required that the implications for any felling or replanting proposal be assessed

2.2.4 Moorland Vegetation.

An assessment of the moorland vegetational history is required to enable an evaluation of the most appropriate restorative prescription.

2.2.5 Historic Buildings

It is understood that as a variation to the brief only three of the historic buildings on the Park require detail surveys as part of the proposed archaeological contract (Letter Dated 4th December 1995): Pursefield, Stag House and the Deerfold. The survey would require the recording of ground plans, at an appropriate scale. The survey would need to record constructional detail, and semi-structural details.

All buildings within the brief will require textual description and architectural analysis in addition to those surveyed. Documentary evidence will be used to analyse the development of the fabric and an overall evaluation of the architectural significance should be established.

2.2.6 Gardens

The brief requires the completion of existing topographic plans at 1:250, and the resulting mapping should show the basic ground plan, including walls, steps, paths, beds, borders and trees. The survey will be undertaken by Survey Systems, but it is required that the physical structure of the gardens is subject to detailed analysis.

2.2.7 Drainage

A survey should be drawn together from existing records, to show the present and phased layouts of the drainage system. It should distinguish between fresh and waste water systems and should comment on the condition of the component drains.

2.2.8 Place names.

The etymology of known place names within the extent of the Park should be documented, listing earliest forms, NGR's and the nature of the associated structure or topographic feature.

2.2.9 Development Projects

Archaeological evaluations are required in advance of development proposals at the Nursery Gardens, Swine yard, the Cage and the stables.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. It is divided into three elements, non-intensive survey, detailed surveys, and reporting. The graphic results of all surveys, with the exception of the boundaries survey which has been generated manually, will be incorporated on to a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system using a consistently applied OS based grid. The results of each surveys will be allocated on to separated electronic layers and it will therefore be possible to directly compare the results of all or selected surveys by switching on or off the relevant layers as appropriate. The use of a CAD system will enhance the interaction between the respective surveys and allow complete flexibility in the output scale or graphic format. To provide a basic context for the resultant surveys the basic topographic features will be digitised in from the OS mapping. In general the methodologies have been defined in accordance with the National Trust's *Archaeological and historic landscape survey: guidelines for the collection and compilation* (1992).

3.1 Non-intensive survey

The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of material and with due regard to budgetary and timetable constraints. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA.

3.1.1 Desk-based survey

LUAU will undertake a programme of desk-based research to provide information regarding the historic development of the study area. This survey will not duplicate material already contained in existing surveys by Banks and Coulthard. It is anticipated that the results of the desk-based survey will be presented in a written report, addressing the history of Lyme Park under several chronological headings: Prehistory, Roman, Post-Roman and Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern/Industrial.

In this report, the following research questions will be addressed:

- The origins of the park area.
- The development of the communications infrastructure in and around the park, (including roads, avenues and vistas).
- The changes to the boundary of the Park and its internal subdivisions.
- The history of animal husbandry, particularly management of deer and cattle. This will be cross-referenced to the evidence of the structural survey of agricultural and ancillary buildings within the study area.
- The history of extractive industry within the Park. This will be cross-referenced to the evidence of the field survey for stone-quarrying and coal mining within the study area.
- The history and development of the garden landscape within the Park.

3.1.2 Methodology of the desk-based survey

To fulfil the above research objectives, a wide variety of sources will be consulted. These may include the following:

- The Banks Survey
- The Coulthard Survey
- The Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record
- The National Monuments Record
- National Trust Records
- Local Historical Publications
- Local Historical/Archaeological Journals
- Local Place-Name Studies
- Aerial Photographs
- The Victoria History of the County of Cheshire
- Antiquarian and Topographical Publications
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey Maps

- Tithe maps, estate surveys, rentals etc.
- Geological, pedological and palaeoenvironmental surveys

The locations at which this information will be sought may include the following:

- The National Trust Mercia Regional Office
- The Cheshire County Records Office
- Cheshire County Council Office
- Lancaster University Library
- Manchester University Library
- The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, Swindon
- The Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography

3.1.3 *Field Survey methodology*

In the first instance The National Trust should contact all land owners or tenants in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU request that a map detailing the properties of all landholders is made available to them so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholders prior to entering land.

The survey will involve three discrete stages: Reconnaissance, Mapping, and Description

3.1.4 *Reconnaissance*

The reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 25m - 50m line intervals dependant on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground. Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate. The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 RCHM(E) type survey (details of LUAU's survey levels are contained in appendix 1). This means that GPS equipment will be used rather than total station survey equipment, but that site description will not be confined to a 50 word text field and will contain field details on character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility as well as on location, extent and period.

3.1.5 *Mapping*

Because of the remote nature of much of the study area (particularly from accurately defined Ordnance Survey detail), the sites will need to be located by instrument, and experience has demonstrated that the most cost-effective technique (in terms of accuracy and speed) is the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. In our experience the use of GPS techniques is an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments and particularly in areas of woodland, where conventional techniques are prone to significant error.

3.1.6 *Description*

When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference. The GPS recorded location will be accurate to a tolerance of +/- 1 metre. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously of significant or photogenic sites. Only sites greater than 50 metres in size will have their extents plotted, however where sites form components of wider clearly definable groups the extent of the group will be plotted. Hence individual monuments will be located but their extents not defined, but where they form part of a simple widely spaced group the individual features will be located and the extent of the group defined. Complex groups of features forming a discrete site, as for example an industrial complex or a dense cairnfield consisting of numerous closely packed cairns, will not be individually located, but recommendations for further more detailed levels of survey would be made.

The results will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This dispenses with the manual production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.

3.1.7 *Management Recommendations*

As part of the non-intensive survey, LUAU will provide a report outlining recommendations for the future management and conservation of the total archaeological resource in the Lyme Park. It will identify sites and areas for which specific provisions should be made for their management. These provisions will be specified in the report and will consist of measures to arrest site degradation (such as restriction of public access) and to restore the sites themselves (such as specific repairs). Sites will be addressed under the following classes:

- Earthworks
- Standing buildings
- Boundary walls and fences
- Tracks, avenues and drives
- Garden features
- Buried remains and the sites of other monuments
- Portable artefacts and landscape furniture

This report will contain a section recommending further archaeological work outside the scope of the current brief but for those sites which are deemed to have significant archaeological potential.

3.2 Detailed Survey

3.2.1 Boundary Survey

The proposed boundary survey will compliment that work undertaken already by Mr J Coulthard and is intended to determine the development of the boundary system within the extent of the Park. The primary source of information will be the historical cartographic sources already identified by the Banks survey and any other historic mapping identified by the non-intensive survey. This cartographic analysis will be undertaken alongside a field survey that will examine and analyse the stylistic character of the walling and also their structural phasing using the National Trust field recording form. The archaeological analysis will be undertaken using the National Trust recording forms for all walling within the Park; however in addition to this a basic record of styles, construction and condition will be generated for the parts of the Park, which are no longer owned by the National Trust.

It is proposed to use a relational database, to correlate the phased relationships, structural styles and historical dating. This will provide an indication of the broad dating of structural styles and a phased development of the boundary system

Significant sections of walling, areas of damage and typical constructional styles will be photographically recorded in monochrome and colour.

3.2.2 Roads and Avenues

The primary stage of the proposed survey and evaluation of the roads and avenues would be to generate a detailed topographic survey of the relevant avenues, incorporating all trees, associated earthworks, and related features. These include the Lime Avenue, Patte d'Oire, the Green Drive, the Hawthorne Drive, the Cage Drive, the Main Drive, and the Macclesfield Drive. The survey of all but the Macclesfield Drive will be undertaken by Survey Systems Ltd. The survey of Macclesfield Drive will be undertaken by LUAU to a format consistent with that produced by Survey Systems Ltd. The survey of Macclesfield Drive will be undertaken by use of EDM tacheometry using total station survey equipment linked to a data logger. Preliminary plots of the data will be generated and drawn up in the field. The final drawings will be incorporated with those of the Survey Systems within an industry standard Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system, that will enable output at any appropriate scale or format. The survey will record and examine the adjacent four barrows in Knightslow wood in relation to the avenue.

Selected larger park trees will be recorded according to species, girth, density and condition and the data will be incorporated into the National Trust Paradox database, to enable an assessment of chronology of the component trees.

The tree analysis, in conjunction with the archaeological evidence and historical cartographic evidence will be used to assess the development, origin and form of the avenues.

Each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets on which will be recorded details of location, extent, period, character, condition.

3.3.3 Woods

A topographic survey will be undertaken of the relevant sections of Kennel Wood, The Round, Hampers Wood and the sections of avenue within Turfhouse Meadow. Where appropriate the survey will utilise total station instrumentation with respect to an OS national grid and the data will be incorporated with a CAD system which will enable the superimposition of this survey with the results from the other surveys. The woods survey will establish those areas of formalised planting, which survive within the woods; the individual trees will be surveyed and a summary evaluation of the species, width and possible age of selected larger trees will be undertaken.

3.3.4 Moorland Vegetation History

The analysis of the moorland vegetational history will be undertaken by Robert Evans BSC PHD, a lecturer at Anglia Polytechnic. He is one of the foremost specialists in the UK and Internationally on the effects of stock grazing upon moorland vegetation and has acted as a consultant to the Peak District National Park on the management of its moorland and is an advisor to the Royal Commission on Environment Pollution, who are generating a report on soil erosion in upland contexts.

There are two broad strategies for evaluating the recent vegetational history of Lyme Park moorland. The first is to investigate documentary sources in conjunction with a site investigation and the second to take and analyse a pollen core. The latter can be extremely expensive and should be considered only if the documentary strategy fails to address the management questions. It is therefore proposed that initially a primary ecological investigation is undertaken; this will explore documentary sources, the present ecological equilibrium and will determine by preliminary coring the potential for extracting and analysing a full pollen core. Subject to the results of this primary investigation, there may be recommendations for a more intensive investigation to explore the palaeobotanic history of the landscape by means of pollen coring.

The primary ecological investigation will examine the following areas:

- It will examine any National Trust documentation recording past stock numbers grazing on the fell and any other record relating to the pastoral history of the moor.
- It will explore aerial photographic evidence, which will go back as far as 1945, to identify the changing ecological equilibrium over the recent past.
- A site examination will investigate present Ph levels within the peat to determine whether residual alkalinity may have contributed to the continued decline in heathers. It will also evaluate the extent to which present stocking levels may have contributed towards the decline of heathers and bilberries by botanical examination.
- investigative coring using a gouger auger will determine the depth, basic stratigraphy and condition of the peat to enable an assessment of the potential for pollen core work.

The report will assess the recent vegetational history of the moor, the effect upon the vegetation of grazing pressure stocking and how this can potentially affect the botanical equilibrium. It will make recommendations for further analysis and will make recommendations for the future management of the moor.

3.3.5 Historic Buildings

Further to discussions with the National Trust archaeologist for the Mercia Region (4th Dec 1995), it is understood that only three of the buildings within the Park; Pursefield, Stag house, and the Deerfold need to be surveyed. The fabric recording will generate a ground plan only. It is also required that the survey produce textual description and architectural analysis of all the buildings defined within the brief; however that for the Stag house would provide an archaeological/architectural interpretation and an assessment of the quality of the evidence.

A programme of survey fieldwork will be initiated to generate detailed and accurate drawings of the relevant parts of the building. This will be undertaken by a combination of total station survey techniques

and the use of rectified photography. The survey of the buildings plans would require the use of a conventional total station with respect to an accurate survey control established over the site. The digital survey data would be transferred from the data logger into a PC for processing and survey plots would be hand amended in the field. The use of total station instrumentation allows the implementation of a very accurate and economic survey.

An intensive and comprehensive drawn record of the plans, external elevations and sections through the building will be undertaken as set out within the project brief. Photographic records and a pro-forma recording system will be maintained. The survey drawings for the plan and internal / external elevations will be produced at 1:50 as required in the brief.

All draughting will be undertaken within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system to enable a flexibility of output scale and format.

A programme of architectural analysis will be undertaken for all of the buildings identified within the brief. This will involve the generation of room by room textual descriptions and a structural evaluation on the basis of the exposed fabric; all site textual recording will be undertaken according to the National Trust format. The site assessment will be undertaken in conjunction with an analysis of documentary and cartographic records. The analysis will examine the development of the form and use of each structure and will evaluate the architectural and historical significance of each structure.

3.3.6 Gardens

The surveys of the Lyme Park gardens will be undertaken in conjunction with The Landscape Practice (Martin Mortimer) who have considerable experience in the recording of historic gardens as at Plumpton Rock, Knaresborough. Survey Systems Ltd will undertake the base topographic survey of the gardens subject to guidance from The Landscape Practice and the interpretation and analysis will be undertaken by The Landscape Practice.

The survey will be generated within a digital CAD format and this will be superimposed with the results of the other surveys, particularly the drain and Orangery surveys which will similarly be generated on an OS national grid within the CAD system. This will be undertaken in accordance with (*preparing Restoration Plans EH 1994*) and the CAD base drawings will be amended in the course of the analysis phase of the programme.

The historical analysis and interpretation will review all historical OS plans and records for the garden and which will be translated to a common scale either within a CAD system or by mechanical draughting. It will identify period changes to layout zones and elements of the gardens using the plans as overlays.

A site study will identify the composition and existing features of the garden, the component elements, identify styles and the character of the garden. It will record in photographic study.

A botanical survey will use the base topographic plans to map out tree and shrub areas, identifying species, size, status and approximate age.

The report will summarise the development of the garden and include a review of the historic boundary between the garden and Calves Croft and the origin and function of the Yew bearing banks east of the house and west of the yew hedge bordering Turfhouse Meadow

3.3.7 Drainage

The drainage systems within the Park clearly display considerable complexity and to an extent are in a good condition. Elements of the system layout are recorded on disparate cartographic records, and it is proposed to digitise these records and incorporate them onto a single CAD base map, according to an OS base grid, which can be plotted at any scale and overlain as required onto any appropriate map base. Any elements of the drainage system that are not represented on the extant mapping, will be recorded by the Survey Systems Ltd total station survey or by LUAU GPS survey, depending on the required level of accuracy and the location of the drains. It is anticipated that the survey will be output at a scale of 1:2,500 and the accuracy of the survey will be appropriate to that scale. In the course of the field inspection, a pro-forma approach will be employed to undertake an analytical assessment of the form, period, function, condition, dimensions and relationship of all elements of the field system. This will then be assessed in conjunction with the analysis of cartographic records to enable a determination of the phased

development of the drain system. The CAD overlay drawing will be layered and appropriately coloured to show the phasing of the drainage system and also to distinguish between waste and fresh water systems.

3.3.8 Place-names

The etymology of place names for the Park will be established by using secondary specialist sources. The list of place names cited within the project brief will form the basis of the study; however title maps, OS 1st edition mapping and 19th century memoirs will add other name and possibly provide explanations for some. The place names of Cheshire are well documented by primary works (Mcneil Dodgson 1972) and pertinent secondary works on agrarian history (Mercer 1963). Reference will also be made to the works of Margaret Gelling and John Fields standard reference work on English field names (Fields 1972). The results of the analysis of the place names will be incorporated into a data base and will incorporate, where identified, the earliest forms of the place name, the earliest date, the national grid references and the nature of the named feature. The locations of the place names will be incorporated onto the main CAD drawing to enable comparisons with the results of the other surveys.

3.3.9 Stage 1: assessment Survey - Nursery Gardens

It is understood that there is a requirement to undertake an archaeological assessment of the Nursery Gardens in advance of its conversion into a visitors car park. This would involve documentary research to evaluate the historical development and use of the gardens. The generation of a survey of earthwork features using the SS survey as a base. Evaluation trenching would be required to evaluate sub-surface remains. The report will summarise the results of the assessment and will incorporate recommendations for the management of the area as well as a programme of further work.

Documentary Work: The documentary work on the historical development of the gardens will be undertaken by the Landscape practice and the costs assume that this work will be undertaken in conjunction with the main garden analysis element of the project. It will evaluate primarily from cartographic and other documentary sources the history and development of the gardens.

Surface Survey: A surface survey will be undertaken of the area of the gardens and will be undertaken in conjunction with the Survey Systems control network and will incorporate the topographic detail provided by the SS survey. The archaeological element of the survey will be undertaken with total station equipment and will record all extant earthwork features. The data will be incorporated with the SS survey data within a CAD system.

Trial Trenching: The trial trenching programme will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. Excavation will normally be limited to the upper surface of significant archaeological deposits, unless further work is regarded by ourselves and the county archaeologist as essential in order to complete the full evaluation. This element of the trial trenching is invaluable in order to assess those areas of the garden where there is a potential for archaeological deposits to survive which are not visible on the surface. The trial trenching will target features of suspected archaeological significance which are visible as earthworks or linear features identified during the surface survey. The precise location and extent of this trenching would be agreed with all relevant parties prior to trial trenching.

It is proposed to employ a combined trial excavation approach to identify both early garden features as well as any earlier structural elements. The more subtle garden features would be excavated by means of manual excavation and would be typically 2m x 2m in size. The more substantial elements would be localised and so would require a greater extent of trenching; it is therefore proposed also to excavate a series of 15m x 2m trenches by machine (with a standard six foot toothless ditching bucket) which would maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation. Although the removal of overburden will be undertaken by machine, hand digging will be undertaken in areas of archaeological sensitivity. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to surrounding features, by use of a Total Station. The number of trenches will be subject to the results of the documentary and surface surveys and therefore costs are submitted per trench. The numbers of trenches will be subject to a site meeting which should involve all interested parties; LUAU, The National Trust and possibly a representative of the planning authority.

Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services.

Land disturbed as a result of this work will be reinstated to the Client's satisfaction, although LUAU as a matter of course replaces material in a stratigraphic manner and relays the surface, if possible. It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security. LUAU would take responsibility for temporary fencing arrangements to exclude livestock or any other farming activities. In addition, any deep sections of open trench would be fenced off to prevent any accidents occurring to LUAU/client staff.

Reporting: One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client. This report will be independent of the main project report and will primarily identify the needs for further work. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.

This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).

The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the development. It will highlight whether, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological features should take place and possible strategies for the mitigation of the impact of the development, including design modification, will be considered. When preservation is neither possible, nor practical, a further stage of archaeological work may be required. In this case, recommendations for such mitigation measures will be submitted.

3.3.10 Nursery Gardens Stage 2: Development Survey/Excavation

While LUAU would be very interested to tender for the second stage archaeological evaluation works in advance of this and other identified development projects, it is realised that there is insufficient information on which to base a costing until the results of the stage 1 have been completed. LUAU would be happy to submit costs and a project design on completion of stage 1, when a more comprehensive specification is formulated, irrespective of our success in tendering for the project detailed here.

3.4 Archive

The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. It is normal LUAU practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. Three security copies of the archive will be made.

3.5 Reporting

A full report will be produced for both the non-intensive and detailed survey programmes. Nine bound copies of the reports will be produced and distributed to the National Trust offices, Cheshire County Council, Peak District National Park, and the RCHM(E). The reports will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The non-intensive survey report will follow the structure incorporated within *Guidelines for data collection and compilation (1992)*, 13-7. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, geomorphological and historical background, interpretative account of the Parks, landscape and associated structures, gazetteer of sites, list of archive contents and a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. The reports will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the building plans, landscape survey mapping and elevation drawings, all reduced to an appropriate scale. Phased plans will be used to demonstrate the development of the Lyme Park estate. The reports will incorporate a gazetteer of sites recorded and appropriate location maps. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will make recommendations for further work and the management of the resource. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design. A copy of the report will be provided on 3.5" IBM compatible disk in either ASCII or Word for Windows format.

The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 Health and Safety

LUAU will provide copies of their written Health and Safety Statement on request. Risk assessments are carried out in advance of all projects. All site procedures are undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993) and the Health and Safety at Work act 1974.

4.2 Insurance

The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees. there applies the insurance cover of £ 2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above will fall into the following phases of work:

5.1 Non-intensive Survey

- i* **Documentary Study**
4 days (desk-based)
- ii* **Identification Field Survey**
1 day (preparation)

5 days field work

iii Report

5 days

5.2 Detailed Survey

i Boundary Survey

4 days (on site)

6 days (in office)

ii Roads and Avenues

3 days (on site)

5 days (in office)

iii Woods

2 days (on site)

1 day (in office)

iv Moorland Vegetation

2 days (office)

4 days desk based

v Historic Buildings

4.5 days (on site)

5 days (office)

vi Gardens

2 days (on site)

6 days (office)

vii Drainage

3 days (on site)

4 days (in office)

viii Place names

3 days (in office)

ix Report

8 days (in office)

The project (field work, report and archive) is scheduled for completion 25 weeks from the start of the project.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 LUAU Personnel

LUAU employs skilled and experienced personnel and would not employ trainees or students on the proposed project

6.1.1 Management

The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip, MIFA** (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. His membership of IFA recognises his survey skills and experience as an area of competence. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He has many years experience of

surveying upland and estate landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

Richard Newman BA PHD MIFA will provide an academic overview and advice on the landscape history of the area. He has a PHD in landscape history and previous projects include survey and analysis of gardens at Llanmihangel house, Glamorgan and a study of estate landscape surveys for English Heritage.

6.1.2 Project Staff

The documentary and building analysis work will be undertaken by **Jeremy Ashbee BA MA**, who has considerable experience in undertaking architectural analysis and also in landscape documentary studies. He is a graduate of the York University Buildings Archaeology MA course. He recently undertook a non-intensive survey during the compilation of the historic buildings data base for the city of Lincoln Urban Archaeology Database. His LUAU projects include Rufford Old Hall for the National Trust, Vale Royal Great House and Calder Abbey. Projects for which he has undertaken documentary research include Stainmore A66 improvements, Kendal Castle and the Haweswater Estate landscape. He has also undertaken extensive desk top analyses on medieval and post-medieval monument classes for the Monuments Protection Programme.

The topographic and building survey work will be undertaken by **Mick Krupa BA (Hons), A.I.F.A.**, who has been a Project Officer with LUAU. since 1990, and is responsible for implementation and execution of buildings and landscape survey projects. Major projects include excavation and recording at the "Hotties", a late 19th century glass making furnace of national importance. Total recording of the standing remains of a listed, moated farmhouse at Old Abbey Farm, Cheshire and the landscape survey of the lead smelting complex at Grassington, in North Yorkshire.

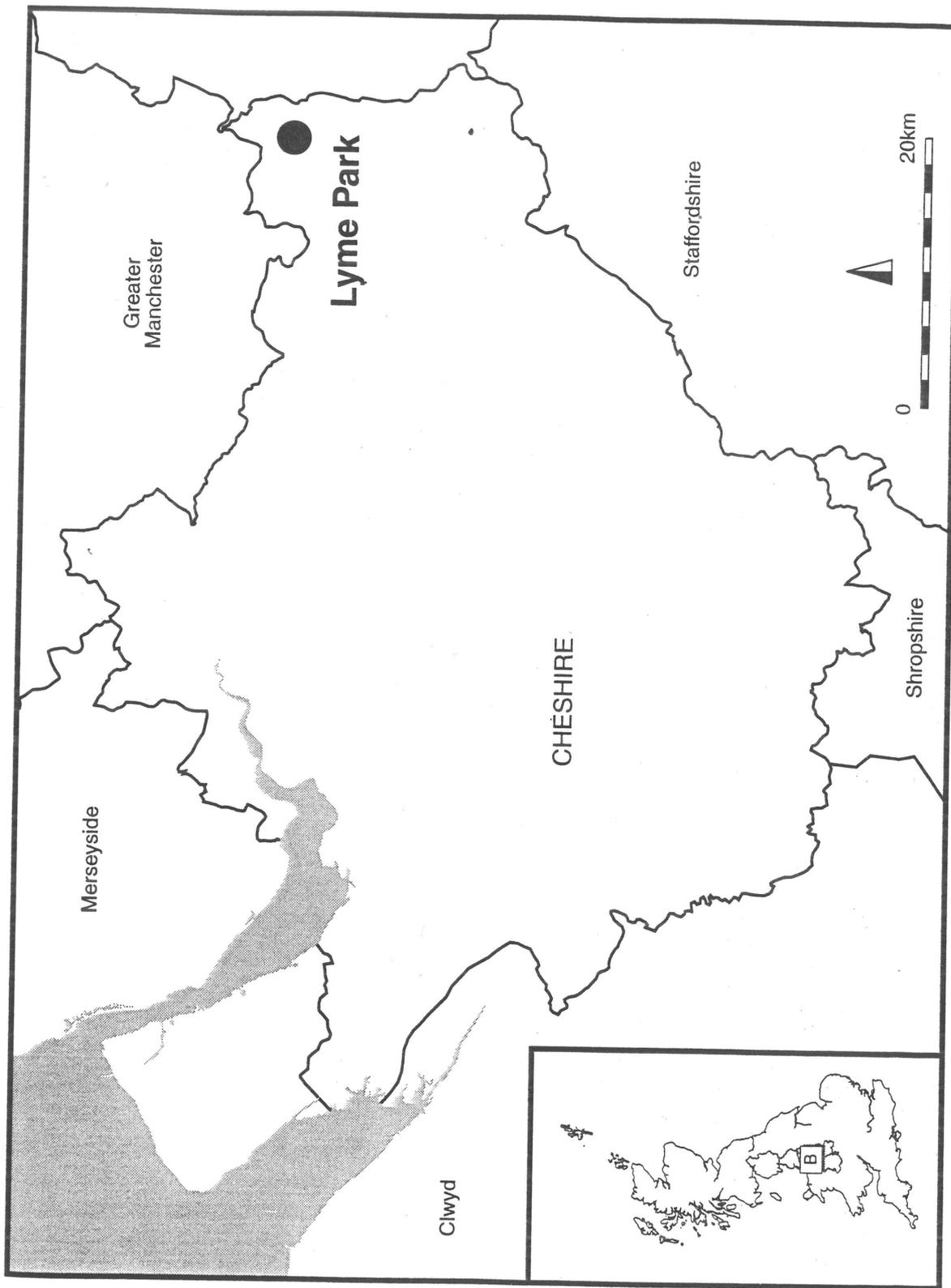
6.2 External Specialists

The gardens analysis will be undertaken by **Martin Mortimer BA Dip LA ALI** and **Peter Thoday NDH MSC FIHort MI BIOD** of The Landscape Practice. Peter Thoday is a senior lecturer in amenity land management and Director of studies for Horticulture University of Bath. Recent projects include the historic gardens of Plumpton Rocks for English Heritage, the landscape gardens of Studley Royal, Ripon, the historic gardens of Tatton Park for the National Trust, Sawley Hall, Ripon. Peter Thoday was commissioned to produce and present a programme: The Victorian Garden for the BBC.

The vegetational history of the moorland will be undertaken by **Robert Evans BSC PHD** a lecturer at Anglia Polytechnic University. He was the first person in the United Kingdom to demonstrate that overgrazing by sheep could lead to soil erosion and called for schemes to monitor erosion (Evans 1971, 1977). His work led to the Peak Park Joint Planning Board drawing attention to overgrazing in their Structure Plan (1974). In conjunction with the LUAU and the National Trust he was involved in a combined ecological study to assess the effect of stock grazing on the moorland vegetation around the area of the Neolithic Axe Factories in Langdale, Cumbria.

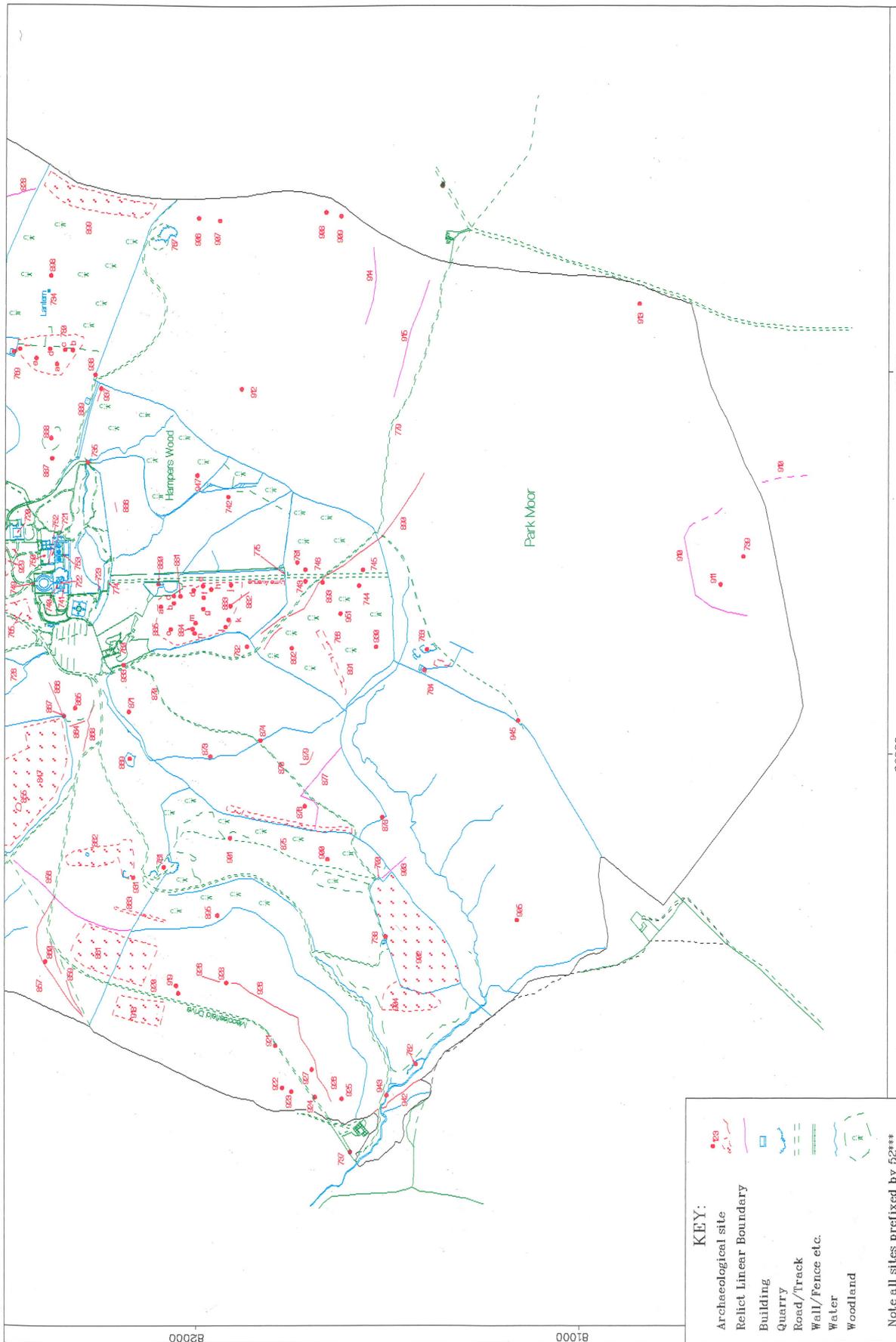
ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1. Lyme Park location plan
- Figure 2. Lyme Park Northern Area
- Figure 3. Lyme Park Southern Area
- Figure 4. Pollett's map of Lyme Park (1824) - Central Section



Based on Bartholemews digital data with permission

Figure 1: The location of Lyme Park



PLAN NAME		97000		DRAWN BY AC/JR/CW		SCALE: 1:10,000 at A3	
Southern End of the Park.		200m		DATE 8/96		Figure 3	
Lyme Park Non-Intensive Survey Results		Topographic data digitised from 1:25,000 OS mapping and supplemented by Survey Systems Ltd Data.		LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT			
Note all sites prefixed by 52***							

Figure 3. Lyme Park Southern Area

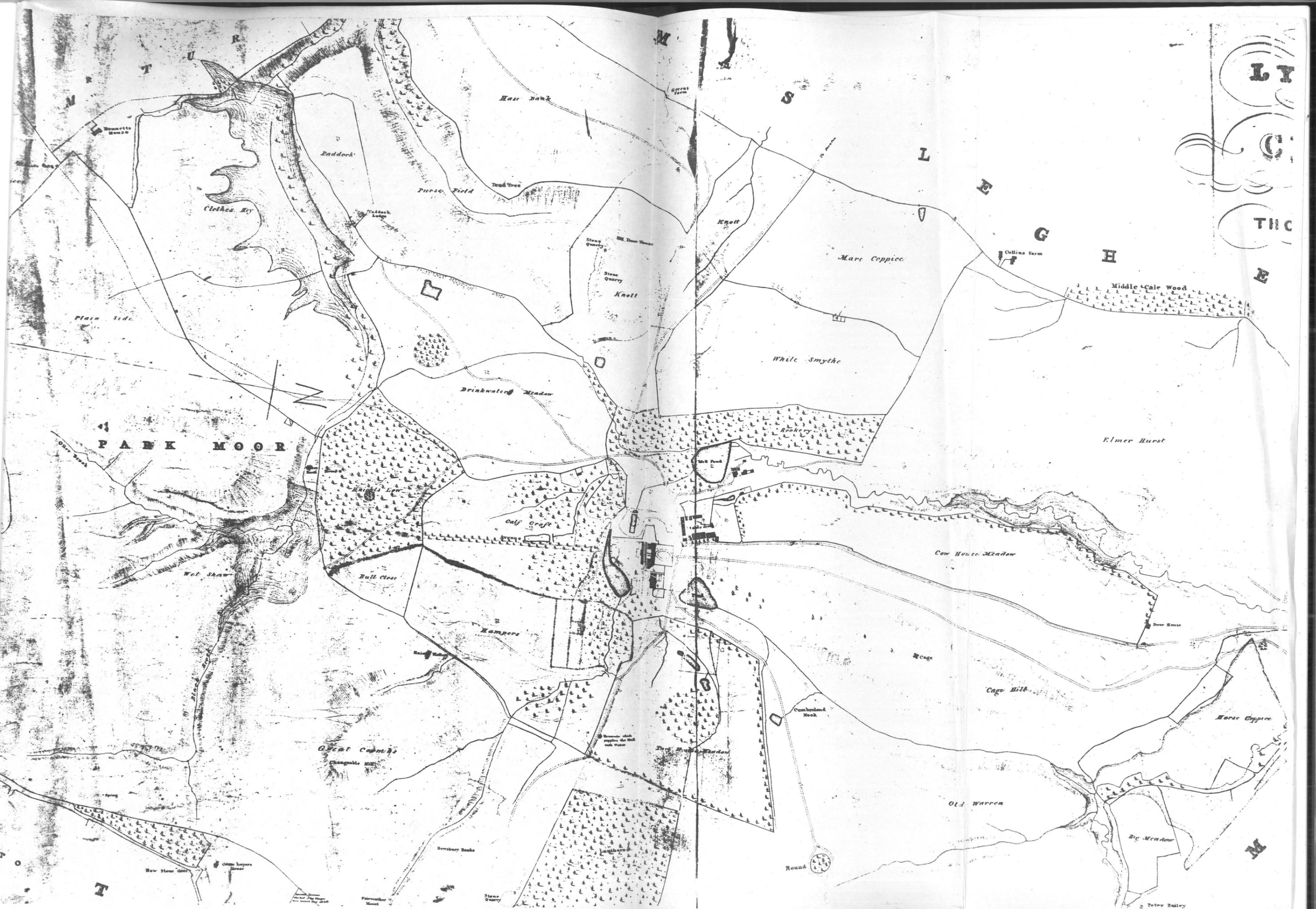


Fig 4 Pollett's Map of Lyme Park (1824) - Central Section