

# Archaeological Reports

## SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN DERBYSHIRE

By J. P. HEATHCOTE

THE list of Derbyshire monuments scheduled by the Ministry of Works up to December 1957 was published in this *Journal* (vol. LXXVII, 1957). Additions and alterations after this date were recorded in vol. LXXXI, 1961. The Ministry has published a supplement to its 1960 list corrected to 31 December 1962. These published additions and others notified by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments but not publicly announced are included in the following list. The numbers refer to the order of scheduling. The name of each monument is preceded by that of its parish and a grid reference is added.

- 136 (a-d). Holmesfield. The scheduled area of the circles and barrows has been considerably extended. SK 278757.
153. Hayfield, Kinder Low. A round barrow, well preserved and remarkable for its height above sea-level, 2,000 ft. Recently a piece of beaker pottery was found here. SK 073867.
154. Wormhill, Wind Low. An excavated round barrow about 3 ft. high. On it lies a square socketed base which may be from a medieval cross. SK 114751.
155. Bradbourne, cross-shaft near All Saints Church. Part of the shaft of a pre-conquest cross with vine scrolls on two sides and figure scenes including crucifixion on two sides. Recently two parts of this shaft long separated have been fixed together. SK 208527. *V.C.H.*, I, 281.
156. Derwent, Moscar Moor stone circle. A small circle with diameter about 30 ft. Some of the stones are still standing about 3 ft. high. SK 216869. *V.C.H.*, I, 283.
157. Spondon, cross-shaft. Part of the shaft of a pre-conquest cross heavily weathered but with traces of interlace ornament remaining. SK 398359. *V.C.H.*, I, 283.
158. Nether Haddon, barrow  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.E. of Conksbury Bridge. Has been excavated and stands about 2 ft. high. SK 217662.
159. Nether Haddon, barrow  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.E. of Conksbury Bridge. Excavated and the cist with human remains found. About 2 ft. high with a level top. SK 215654.
161. Edlaston and Wyaston, round barrow  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile N.W. of Wyaston Common Farm. About 3 ft. high and 50 ft. in diameter. Has been ploughed but is now in pasture. SK 192421.

162. Hope Woodlands, long mound on Fair Banks, Ronksley Moor. About 200 ft. and 10 ft. high. A possible long barrow with a chamber at the larger N.E. end. There is obviously considerable doubt about its origin. SK 142974.
163. Horsley, Horsley Castle. Remains of the keep and small bailey on a natural outcrop of rock with a moat round the west end, partly natural and partly excavated. The keep is at the west end. The east end has been damaged by quarrying and the site is covered with trees. The keep is in poor condition, the core about 10 ft. in places with stone facing in some parts. SK 375432.
164. Denby, Ryknield Street. Section on road south of Ticknall Hill. The agger can be seen ascending the hill through a meadow. North and south of this section the road is ploughed out. SK 386465.
165. Clifton and Compton, round barrow N.W. of Tinker's Inn. About 4 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. SK 180444.
166. Osmaston, round barrow  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile N.N.E. of Tinker's Inn. About 3 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. A second barrow marked in this field is no longer visible, probably destroyed by wartime activities. SK 183447.
167. Sheldon, round barrow west of the manor house. The field is ploughed but the barrow stands about 5 ft. high. SK 169689.
168. Middleton and Smerrill, Ringham Low, round barrow. Has been ploughed but now permanent pasture. Height about 2 ft. and spread by ploughing. SK179619. This barrow should not be confused with Ringham Low, near Monyash (SK 169664).
169. Hartington Town Quarter, End Low. A well preserved round barrow flattened on top and about 4 ft. high. Excavated by Bateman. SK 156605.
- 172 (a-e). Bamford, round barrows and earthwork on Bamford Moor. Four small barrows about 2 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter. Near Bamford Edge a semi-circular embankment about 50 ft. across. SK 213850.
- 173 (a-e). Offerton, round barrows and circular banks on Offerton Moor.  
 a. Mound about 4 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. Excavated.  
 b, e. Smaller barrows 2 or 3 ft. high and 15 ft. in diameter.  
 c, d. Circular banks about 50 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high. SK 212805.
- 174 (a-e). Highlow, three round barrows on Highlow Bank.  
 a. Well preserved mound 4 or 5 ft. high, damaged on west side of wall.  
 b, c. Smaller barrows about 3 ft. high. SK 212802.
175. Hartington Nether Quarter, Liffs Low. A round barrow 4 or 5 ft. high excavated by Bateman. With the remains was a small unusual cup now in Sheffield Museum. SK 153577.

During the past two years a large number of scheduled monuments have been reported as damaged or under threat of damage in varying degrees. In some cases the threat of possible damage has been prevented or minimised by prompt attention. In a few cases it has been decided regrettably that nothing could be done. The following monuments have been visited after complaints have been received and representations made to the persons concerned: Nine Ladies, Stanton Moor; Arbor Low; circle on Rodknoll East Moor; Scarcliff Langwith Basset Cave; Harborough Cave; Bolsover conduit towers; Higham Cross; Tides Low; Meg Low; Melandra Castle. The Darley Dale Woodbrook Quarry disc barrow was completely ploughed out by the Forestry Commission in 1962 and negotiations about the future of the site are still continuing.

Several sites were not accepted for scheduling because of their condition. The cruck cottages at Whittington Moor were so ruinous that preservation was impossible. Hind Low, a round barrow surmounted by a massive concrete observation post in the war, will shortly be destroyed by the encroaching quarry. It is hoped that any evidence of its prehistoric origin will be recorded. Bole Hill, near Tunstead (SK 106756), was also proposed for scheduling but not considered suitable; it has an O.S. Trig. Point on it.

The scheduling of monuments in Derbyshire, as in other counties, progresses slowly. The following, suggested in 1962, are still under consideration:

Barrows. Blackstone Low (SK 211554), Green Low (SK 232580), Lean Low (SK 149622), Hawks Low (SK 170567), Moat Low (SK 155540), Wolfscote Hill (SK 137584), Stoney Low (SK 218578), Galley Low (SK 218578), Galley Low (SK 217565), Ringham Low (SK 169664), Brampton East Moor (SK 292708), Harborough (SK 243553).

Iron Age or Romano-British settlements at Dimin Dale, Horsborough (SK 169705) and Harborough (SK 243553).

Cruck barn at Frith Hall, Brampton (SK 332710).

## RECENT PREHISTORIC FINDS IN THE PEAK DISTRICT

By JEFFREY RADLEY

*Artifacts from Kinder Scout and Bleaklow.*

THESE areas have always been archaeological blank spots and it is of great interest when even one artifact is found there, for it indicates that these high grounds were visited in prehistoric times. Apart from the rumoured existence of scrapers from near Edale village, the following artifacts are the first to be recorded from Kinder Scout:

1. SK 144882 A chert flake from the head of Jagers Clough.
2. SK 120868 Two flints from near the Grindsbrook footpath.
3. SK 098873 A flint from Edale Moor.
4. SK 095867 Two flint flakes from below Crowden Tower.
5. SK 081861 A lump of chert from near the top of Jacob's Ladder.
6. SK 063903 A Mesolithic assemblage from Ashop Head below Kinder End.

Nothing has been found on the north side of Kinder. On the interfluvium between William and Ashop Cloughs, at Ashop Head, the footpath has been worn down to the sandy clay soil. Here, along a line some 20 yds. long, flints are being isolated from beneath the thin peat cover at 1,650 ft. O.D., making it the highest Mesolithic chipping floor yet found in north Derbyshire.

Of the 200 artifacts, 6% are black chert, 65% mottled white flint and 29% brown flint; 5% are burnt. There are two scrapers and four worked pieces; the only type fossils are a microburin and a broken broad-blade

microlith (Fig. 18, 5-6). No cores and only four core trimmings were found.

Sheffield City Museum recently received an assemblage found on Nether Moor, Edale, by Mr. W. M. Cole in 1934. Amongst the 120 artifacts there are a dozen tools: 4 scrapers, 6 worked blades and flakes, a saw, and a bifacially worked point. Much of the waste flint is opaque and struck from a poor type of flint in pebble form. Twenty-two pieces are burnt. Some of the steeply worked pieces are suggestive of a Mesolithic tradition, but there are no diagnostic tool forms. Some of the larger tools could have a Bronze Age date; beaker sherds and a much-reduced cairn in the area might support this latter date.

The nearest flint discoveries to the south of Kinder comprise a group of twenty indeterminate flints from Win Hill (SK 181853) and a core, scraper and waste flakes from Offerton Moor (SK 206803).

A. L. Armstrong recorded two sites on Bleaklow which cannot be located.<sup>1</sup> Mr. F. Hepworth, however, discovered a small site on Far Black Clough (SK 124989) in June 1963, which yielded a broad-blade microlith, a scraper and some burnt flakes. Mr. Hepworth has subsequently shown that there may be other sites on the southern flanks of Bleaklow; amongst his discoveries is a Mesolithic chert site on Ridgewalk Moor at 1,525 ft. (SK 132951), but the only tools found so far are two round scrapers.

It appears that there are sites to be located in north Derbyshire, but it is clear that the Mesolithic hunters preferred the lower, eastern flanks of the Pennines, for there numerous relatively large sites have been discovered; two at Dunford Bridge and one at Pike Low have been excavated and will be published shortly.

#### *Artifacts from East Moor.*

Several groups of flints have been found and they will be described by site, beginning in the north.

##### 1. *Upper Burbage Bridge* (SK 261830).

Two streams join above the valley head at Upper Burbage Bridge. Between the two streams, the peat has been removed by gardeners, revealing a scatter of flints. The peat was too contaminated to permit palynological examination. The site is at an excellent vantage point. Of the 80 artifacts, 45% are chert, 25% are white flint and 30% brown flint. There are only two burnt pieces. There are few tools: two broad-blade microliths (Fig. 18, 3-4), a broken round scraper, eleven retouched pieces and a borer. There are three cores.

##### 2. *Hathersage-Burbage Moors.*

Although almost completely exposed by the 1959 fires, these areas are curiously devoid of occupation remains. In the vicinity of Winyard's Nick, two scrapers, a barb-and-tanged arrowhead, a geometric microlith and

<sup>1</sup> D. L. Linton, ed., *Sheffield and its Region*, 1956, 100, Fig. 30.

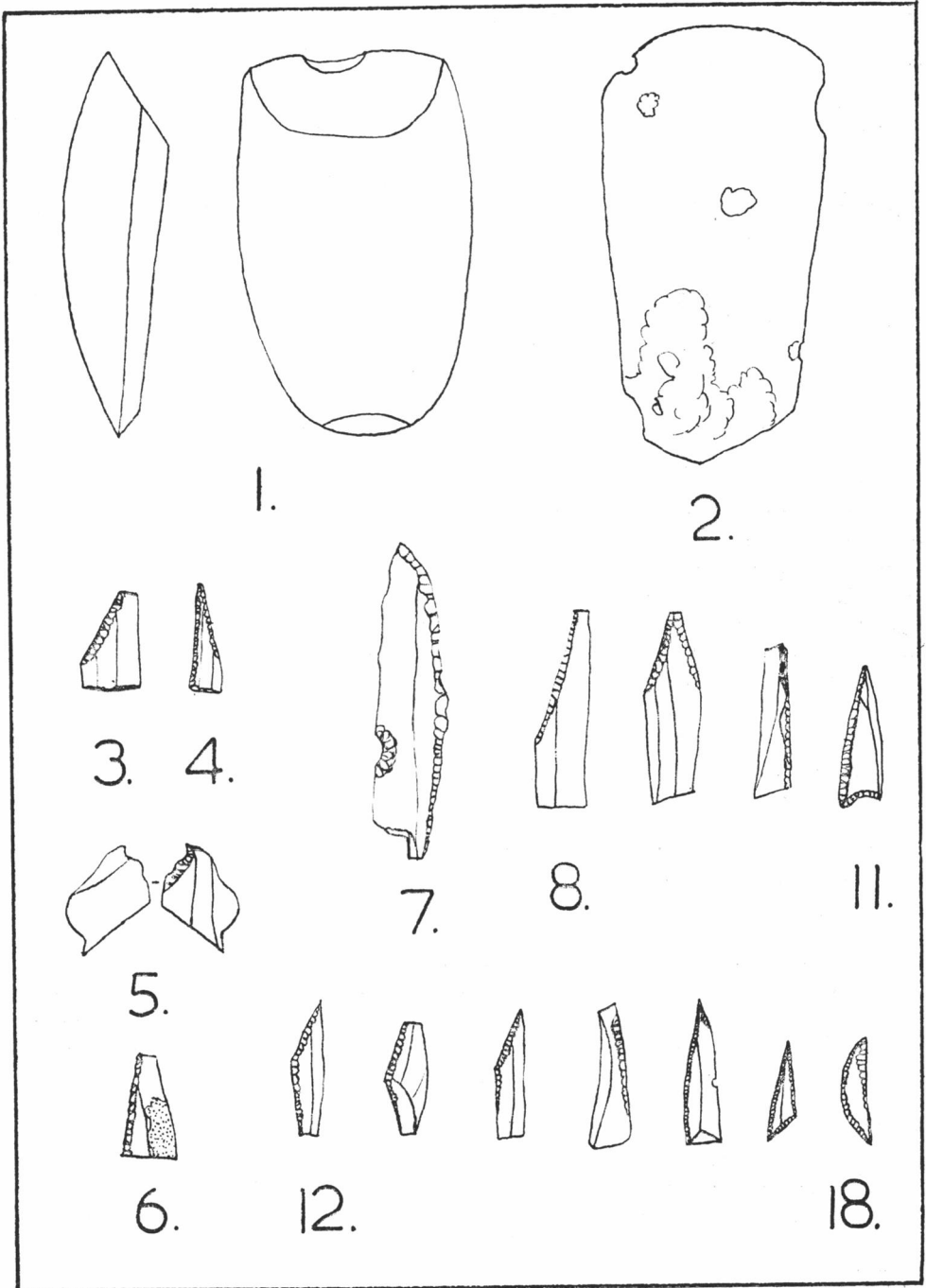


FIG. 18. Neolithic axes (1-2) and tools from Upper Burbage Bridge (3-4), Ashop Head (5-6), and Beeley Moor (7-18). Scale: 1-2 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 3-18 ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ).

a few flakes have been found. A Rotherham schoolboy found another barb-and-tanged arrowhead here in 1961 but threw it away near the Toad's Mouth.

3. *Baslow East Moor* (SK 2773).

Another burnt area, this moor has an undated field system, now a scheduled monument. On this cleared area various artifacts have been found: 120 waste flakes, three barb-and-tanged arrowheads, one leaf-shaped arrowhead, a long blade-knife (6.7 cms.) and a fine brown flint saw (5 cms.).

4. *Beeley Moor*.

Numerous flints have been found scattered on the moor. Mr. L. B. Cooper of Chesterfield has sixteen barb-and-tanged arrowheads, three petit tranchet derivatives, many scrapers and waste flakes, most of which are from the Beeley Moor area. Mr. C. Gregory has over twenty varied leaf-shaped arrowheads, seventeen petit tranchet derivatives and twelve barb-and-tangs from a wider area which extends north to the Baslow area.

Of considerable significance are microliths found in the area. Gregory has over twenty, Professor Bray seven (Fig. 18, 12-18) and Cooper four (Fig. 18, 8-11). Cooper also has an Upper Palaeolithic, large battered-back blade, which is virtually a Creswellian form (Fig. 18, 7). None of the tools were found with assemblages, but they constitute the only microlith assemblage (if they may be considered together) from the whole of the east Derbyshire moors south of Grindleford.

*Conclusion.*

It should be noted that the above inventory of finds is only a means to an end. The finds have already provided several possible excavation sites; five excavations have already produced complete Mesolithic industries on the Yorkshire side of the county boundary and are a really significant contribution to local prehistory.

*Two Neolithic Axes.*

An axe (Fig. 18, 1) was found in July 1963 in a freshly ploughed field to the west of Wardlow Hay on the edge of Cressbrook Dale (SK 177744). It is a carefully ground greenstone axe which has not yet been sectioned. It is symmetrical along its main axis, but the asymmetry along the transverse axis suggests that it is an adze rather than a true axe. The sloping butt substantiates this. The blade's steepness suggests that it has been used for a considerable period of time and has had several re-sharpenings.

It was found with a flint core, two scrapers and thirteen flakes, all of which are now in Sheffield City Museum.

Measurements: Length	—	11.0 cms.
Breadth	—	6.4 cms.
Thickness	—	2.5 cms.
Cutting edge	—	5.7 cms.

An axe (Fig. 18, 2) was found in August 1962 at the western end of the Devil's Dyke near Bleaklow at 1,750 ft. O.D. (SK 092936). Peat acids have severely corroded the greenstone, which sectioning has determined to be an altered diorite of unknown origin. The axe is of considerable interest in that it must be one of the highest ever found in Derbyshire, and its discovery in the bottom of the Dyke might imply Neolithic tree clearance in the area, particularly in the upper Ford valley, and less likely a possible date for the cutting of the Dyke.

Measurements: Length	—	12.0 cms.
Breadth	—	5.7 cms.
Thickness	—	2.2 cms.
Cutting edge	—	5.7 cms.

## EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY FROM MELBOURNE, SOUTH DERBYSHIRE

By T. G. MANBY

THE late John Lomas located in 1959 a small site on the summit of Castle Pit Hill, Melbourne, that yielded after ploughing sherds or early Iron Age pottery. The site was limited in extent and on a low hill south of the River Trent (SK 407264), on the eastern side of Melbourne, that also produced flintwork of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age character. The pottery from this site with the greater part of the Lomas Collection has been deposited in the Derby Museum. The pottery comprised forty-eight broken and weathered sherds varying in size from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. square. The fabric is a moderately hard grey ware with dark brown to reddish and buff surfaces, plentifully mixed with sand and pieces of broken white quartzite pebbles which erupt through the surfaces giving a harsh feel to the fabric. Most of the sherds are body fragments without any features and there is one portion of a flat base. Five vessels are represented by rim sherds (Fig. 19):



FIG. 19. Early Iron Age pottery from Melbourne (3).