

Archaeological Reports

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

By J. P. HEATHCOTE.

SINCE the list of Derbyshire monuments scheduled by the Ancient Monuments Board was published in this *Journal* in 1957, the following additions and alterations have been made. The numbers indicate the order of scheduling.

18. The packhorse bridge from Derwent, which was dismantled in 1939, has now been re-erected (1959) on a new site five miles upstream. It is now in Hope Woodlands (Derbyshire) and Bradfield (Yorkshire), but it remains on the Derbyshire list. It was noted as having several late features and may be of the 17th century.
27. The scheduled area of the Roman fort of Navio at Brough has been extended to cover both fields of the Halsteads. Excavations on the line of Batham Gate and at the confluence of the River Noe and the Bradwell Brook have produced evidence of early Roman settlement, which may indicate that the vicus lay on the south-east side of the fort.

Hardwick Old Hall has been added to the list of monuments in the guardianship class of the Ministry of Works. Measures for its preservation are now being undertaken.

The following have been approved for scheduling, and for no. 147 and no. 152 scheduling has been completed:

147. Little Chester, the Roman site in Derby. The excavation by Graham Webster for the Ministry of Works is reported in this volume.
149. Nether Padley, the cruck barn south of the Maynard Arms hotel. The crucks are well finished and are probably of a relatively late date.
150. Baslow and Bubnell, Whibbersley Cross. Probably a Beauchief Abbey boundary cross. It is a small, very low cross beside an old hill track, near the junction of Baslow, Brampton and Barlow parish boundaries. Its re-erection is recorded in *D.A.J.*, XLVII (1925).
152. Brassington, Harborough Cave. Excavated by W. Storrs Fox, *D.A.J.*, XXXI (1909), and by A. L. Armstrong and Dr. J. W. Jackson, *D.A.J.*, XLVI (1924). The finds, now mostly in the Heathcote Museum, Birchover, including a coral-mounted brooch, may indicate links with the Iron Age Parisii of East Yorkshire, *D.A.J.*, LXXVII (1957). Presumably all occupation levels are now removed.

A list of the twelve crosses now scheduled:

70. Bakewell, churchyard cross-shaft. Anglian, late 8th century. *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937).
133. Chapel-en-le-Frith, market cross. A late medieval Latin cross about 10 ft. high. It is Duchy of Lancaster property but not in the charge of the Minister of Works.

129. Clowne, market cross.
77. Darley, 10th century cross-shaft, formerly at The Holt, Two Dales. First recorded as found at Burley Fields farm, but exact details of its discovery are lacking, *D.A.J.*, LVII (1936). T. E. Routh noted that the hilly district around Bakewell must have been rich in Anglian crosses, *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937). On the advice of R. W. P. Cockerton, the Ministry gave permission for this cross-shaft to be removed to Bakewell churchyard.
63. Edale Cross, probably medieval and a Peak Forest boundary mark. See J. C. Cox, *Memorials of Old Derbyshire*. The date "1610" may be a surveyor's mark as suggested by G. H. B. Ward, *Clarion Ramblers' Handbook*.
71. Eyam, churchyard cross. Anglian, 8th century. The finest of the Derbyshire crosses. *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937).
111. Foolow, village cross. Restored in modern times.
31. Holmesfield, Fox Lane crosses, Ramsley Moor. Probably 14th century.
64. Holmesfield, Lady's Cross. 460 yds. west of Barbrook Bridge. Beauchief Abbey records refer to certain of these Holmesfield crosses as boundary marks.
109. Hope, two cross-shafts in the churchyard. One is Danish of the late 10th century style. *D.A.J.*, LVIII (1937).
33. Shirland and Higham, market cross at Higham. Probably in part 15th century but it has been damaged and re-erected. *D.A.J.*, LV (1934).
6. Wheston Cross. A wayside cross of the late 14th century. Repaired several times. *D.A.J.*, LVII (1936).

RECENT FINDS OF ANIMAL REMAINS IN THE MIDDLE TRENT VALLEY GRAVELS

By D. BRAMWELL.

FOUR of the bones were recovered by the excavator of the Hilton Gravel Company at their workings at Egginton, Derbyshire. They consist of the tine of a Red Deer antler, the mid-shaft portion of the humerus of a deer or small ox, and a metatarsal and humerus of the Urus or giant ox, a species much larger than modern cattle. The Red Deer and smaller ox remains may be dismissed as of fairly recent origin as the humerus showed a cut surface which had evidently been made with a metal tool, whilst the antler tine was of comparatively small size. Both these bones may be attributed to the Bronze or Early Iron Ages. They appear to have originated in the overburden and not from the gravel containing the Urus bones.

The section at Egginton, as supplied to me by Mr. F. W. Munslow, was as follows:

1. Very thin layer of turf.
2. Red clay, approx. 2 ft. thick.
3. Yellow sand, approx. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick.
4. Black river bed deposit with Urus bones, 2 ft. thick so far as the excavation has proceeded.