

Middle group	4.	170	4-5.	20-25
	5.	350	5-6.	15-30
	6.	380	6-7.	10-25
	7.	400	7-8.	10-26
	8.	465	8-9.	20-40
East group	9.	180	9-10.	25 at ends
	10.	185	10-11.	25 „ „
	11.	220	11-12.	30 „ „
	12.	240	12-13.	30-25
	13.	200		

The 'risers' or scarps vary in height and do not appear to have been built up in any way. Trial excavations revealed no stonework. The treads were found on excavation to be shallow (about 2 ft.) at the foot of the risers and deeper (about 4-5 ft.) at the outer edges. The terraces have a curvilinear arrangement and open ends. They run out to unploughed ground, but the ends of some are uncertain as they are overlain by stone walls.

There appears to be no foreseeable threat to the Priestcliffe terraces. The field is used for rough grazing. The presence of the toadstone has probably saved them from destruction.

At present no definite conclusions can be reached about the date of the terraces as no remains, except fragments of charcoal, were found in the preliminary excavations. Comparable examples of such terraces in the Craven area of Yorkshire have been thought to be of the Anglo-Saxon period.¹

EARTHWORKS ON CHEE TOR, BLACKWELL, NEAR TADDINGTON

By F. THOMAS

THE earthworks on Chee Tor are situated on a promontory formed by the winding gorge of the river Wye. The land is well cropped pasture and is not known to have been ploughed, the turf forming a good protective cover. Although a railway tunnel on the main line from London to Manchester passes directly beneath the site, it is to a great extent isolated. Apart from a very steep path from the Wye, the only approach is across the private land of Blackwell Hall. This inaccessibility probably explains why the site has not been recognized until recently.

These earthworks are low banks which appear to mark the foundations of a settlement and its associated enclosures (Fig. 31). No traces of fortifications can be found even though the site could well have been made into a promontory fort. The Celtic Fields, surveyed in 1961, are only 600 yds. E.S.E. and are almost certainly to be associated with this settlement.

It is difficult to date such a site from a superficial examination, but the

¹ See A. Raistrick and S. E. Chapman, *Antiquity*, III (1929), 165-81.

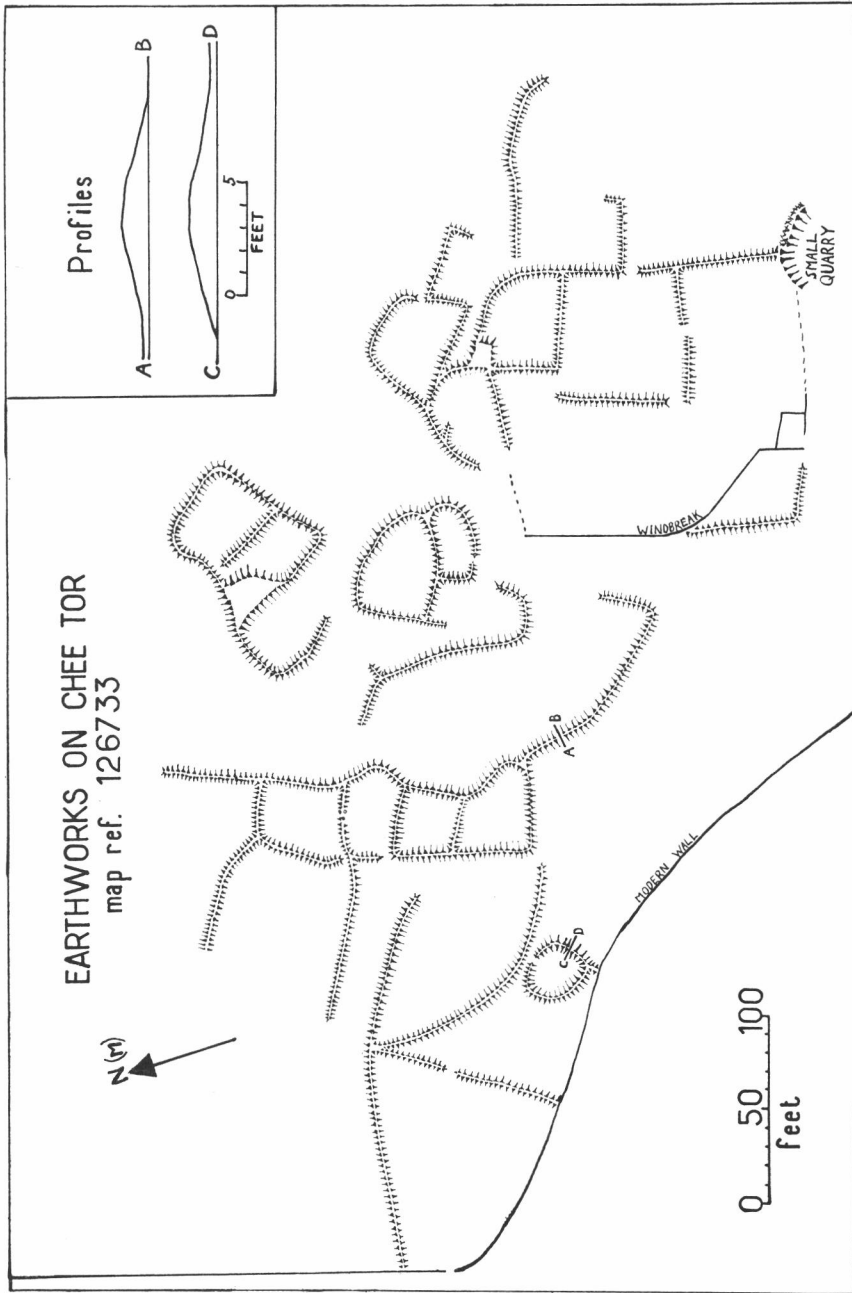


FIG. 31.

lack of fortifications seems to indicate a peaceful period, possibly during the Roman era.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Gregory for permission to work on his land, and Mr. H. Crawshaw for his very willing help in making the survey.

A CRESWELLIAN FLINT POINT FROM MINNING LOW

By T. G. MANBY

IN February 1958 the late John Lomas inspected a recently ploughed field on the eastern slope of Minning Low Hill, Ballidon (SK 211573), at about 1,800 ft. O.D. He picked up fourteen struck flakes of brown flint mostly unpatinated and a Creswellian point at various places in this field. The point is a stout blade of white patinated flint with grey streaking; the tip is now missing. The secondary working is confined to the dorsal side, and the point is obliquely blunted with a short length of secondary working on one side above the bulb. The blade is $\frac{9}{16}$ in. (14 mm.) wide, and now 1.3 in. (32 mm.) long (Fig. 32).

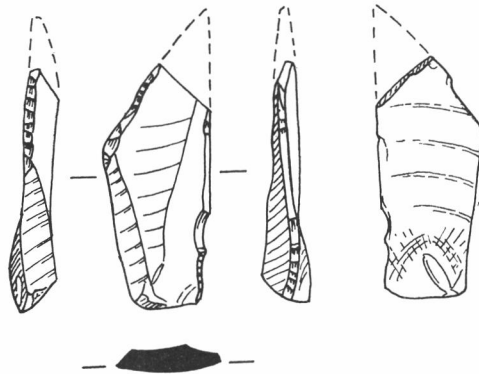


FIG. 32. Creswellian point from Minning Low (1/1).

A point of similar size and working to the Minning Low example was found by A. L. Armstrong at Mother Grundy's Parlour, Creswell Crags; it had the same short length of working on the long side.¹ The more common type of obliquely blunted point with side working had it on the short side and developed into the shouldered point.²

This is the first recorded Creswellian implement from a surface site in the Peak District; all other finds have come from caves and rock-shelters. The

¹ A. L. Armstrong, "Excavation at Mother Grundy's Parlour, Creswell Crags, Derbyshire", *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, LV (1925), 146-75, Fig. 6.9.

² Armstrong, Fig. 6.3, 4, 12, 16-8; Fig. 13.3; Fig. 18.13.