been used. The area of the stoke hole was visible as a mass of dirty disturbed filling in the side of the trench (see reconstructed plan, Fig. 21). We are most grateful to the Assistant Engineer for salvaging the pottery fragments illustrated (Fig. 22, nos. 1-8).

Pottery.

The pottery fragments (nos. 1-7) are rims of typical Derbyshire ware vessels, similar in shape and texture to the pottery from Hazelwood and Holbrook. The Shottle sherds are all from well fired vessels, the only decoration being confined to incised grooves on the shoulders of nos. 2, 4 and 6, which are comparable to nos. A36, A61, A78 and A80 from Hazelwood. Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 7 seem to have more affinities with the Holbrook rim shapes, where the inturned lips were most common. No. 5 is very similar to A100 from Holbrook and A36 and A78 from Hazelwood. No. 4 has a concave groove round the top of the rim, a variant not noticed elsewhere. No. 8, which is drawn partly reconstructed, is a cordon jar in brick red ware, made from a refined clay (several rims appeared at Hazelwood). The decoration of two bands of loop pattern were "burnished" and not incised.

Conclusion.

To the known sources of manufacture of Derbyshire ware is now added the Shottle Hall site, and it is likely that further kilns exist in the neighbourhood.

The proximity of the mass of steel pipe to the Shottle kiln made sampling for magnetic dating out of the question but, from the evidence of its construction and the rim types showing Holbrook influence, it may perhaps be assumed that Shottle was an intermediate production site between the early Holbrook and later Hazelwood kiln workings. It will certainly be necessary for considerably more fieldwork and further excavations to be carried out before the evidence for this distinctive Derbyshire ware is complete.

The discovery of the Shottle kiln was recorded by the Film Unit employed by the Gas Board who were making a colour film of the whole methane project.

ANCIENT FIELD BOUNDARIES AT BLACKWELL, NEAR TADDINGTON

By F. THOMAS

SINCE the surveys of Celtic fields and a settlement site at Blackwell, near Taddington, were reported in this *Journal* (LXXXI, LXXXII, 1961-2), further traces of field boundaries have been found which could well form part of the same field system. They are rather fragmentary and most of

them have been ploughed away, although in places lines of scattered stones show where the field boundaries ran (Fig. 23).

In common with the Celtic fields and the settlement, these field boundaries are on land which because of the steepness of the slope or the uneven surface is not very suitable for modern tractor ploughing, although it could have

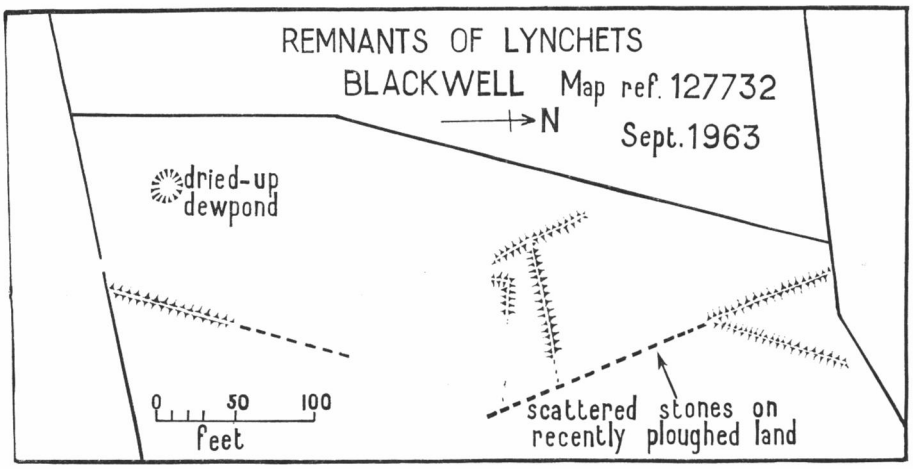

FIG. 23.

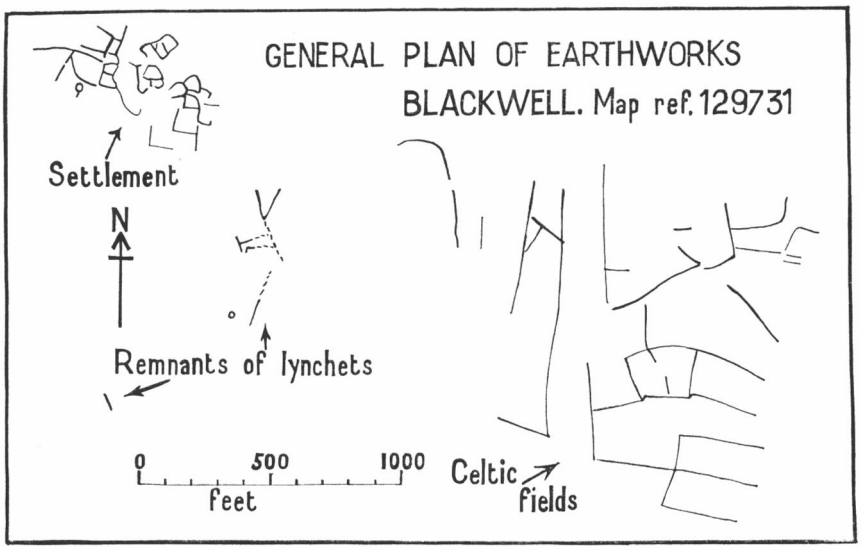

FIG. 24.

been ploughed with a primitive plough or ard. The fact that marginal land of this type was cultivated suggests that full use was made of the plateau, now occupied by Blackwell Hall farm, and that the field system was very extensive. The general plan shows the earthworks that have been surveyed; for the sake of clarity natural features and modern stones walls have been omitted (Fig. 24).

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

By FRANK NIXON

WITH its wealth of natural resources, it was inevitable that Derbyshire should have played a leading part in the Industrial Revolution. Relics of the early lead-workings, of old iron furnaces, of canals and railways and of the earliest textile mills are distinctive and often picturesque features of our countryside. That they have survived at all is usually due to the fact that at the conclusion of their usefulness, the sites have not been required for any other purpose, and the decaying ruins have been left undisturbed.

In the more industrialised areas, however, economic pressure often makes it necessary to remove buildings and machinery which may have played an historic part in the development of the country's industry, in order that more modern plant may take their place. Thus we have seen recently the demolition of the South Mill at Belper, and of the old mill at Milford, both of them monuments to the industry and enterprise of the Strutt family. The Strutt mills, happily, have been exceptionally well documented by Mr. H. R. Johnson and Professor A. W. Skempton.[1] In other cases we are not always so fortunate.

The Council of British Archaeology has given a welcome lead by recognizing industrial archaeology as a subject in its own right. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Building and Works, which has obtained the services of Mr. Rex Wailes as consultant, an effort is being made to collect information on industrial archaeology so that action can be taken to preserve where possible, or at least to record details of, sites or relics of importance.

Mr. Wailes, who is well known as the national authority on windmills, lectured before the Society in Derby in May 1963, when he described the method of approach which is being adopted. He illustrated by lantern slides the vast scope of the subject, ranging from maltings in Essex, to windmills and watermills in many places, old cotton mills in Derbyshire, and canals. Of great interest architecturally are some uniquely styled railway stations, and the boat-stores in naval dockyards. A century-and-a-half old, these latter are so modern in concept that their style can be considered "contemporary" even today.

[1] "William Strutt's Cotton Mills, 1793-1812". *Transactions* of the Newcomen Society for the study of the history of Engineering and Technology. Vol. XXX, 1955-1957. London.