

ROMANO-BRITISH RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PEAK DISTRICT AND NORTH-EAST STAFFORDSHIRE

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(.)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the extent of Romano-British settlements in the White Peak and the gritstone margins. The information on which it is based is derived from numerous published sources including notes in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, The Peakland Archaeology Society's Newsletter and the East Midland Archaeology Bulletin (EMAB); from archives in Sheffield City and Buxton Museums; from the records of the North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust (NDAT)/Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Records; from the author's primary survey (Makepeace 1985); and from information collected by the author after 1985.

A large number of Romano-British settlements and field systems have now been identified in the White Peak and on the gritstone margins, but it is still difficult to provide a firm chronology due to a lack of archaeological excavation. Overall this is a relict landscape that has changed over the past 2000 years and to interpret the Romano-British scene from such scant evidence has been extremely difficult. However, a picture is now emerging of a landscape which expanded during the Romano-British period but had its origins in the late Iron Age. Prior to the 1960s there were only an handful of recorded settlements (Bartlett 1956, 111–20), and Frere (1967, 311) stated that many peasant cultivators in the Peak District lived in caves during this period. During the 1960s many Romano-British settlements were discovered and surveyed by L. H. Butcher, C. James and G. A. Makepeace (EMAB 1958–64; Beswick and Merrills 1983). Hart, in his *North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey* (1981), records 38 settlements, but the author's survey of the late 1970s and early 1980s, plus recent work, has increased the number of sites still further.

It can now be demonstrated that Romano-British activity was much more widespread and intensive than previously thought. The majority of surviving Romano-British settlements in the Peak District lie on or below the 305m contour. Many settlements are sited above the valley floors, on the scarp edges and shelves leading to the plateau slope, where many settlements and farms are situated today. The only areas that seem to be devoid of settlement are the high limestone and gritstone plateau of Kinder Scout/Bleaklow, the Staffordshire moorlands and parts of the eastern gritstones. The siting of many Romano-British settlements on the limestone appears to be closely related to the limestone-basalt and limestone-shale interfaces where spring lines are formed. Some of these are now dry due to deep mining which has lowered the water table in places by as much as 100m. The siting of Romano-British settlements can be related also to various topographical features which are discussed later in this paper. There is no evidence at

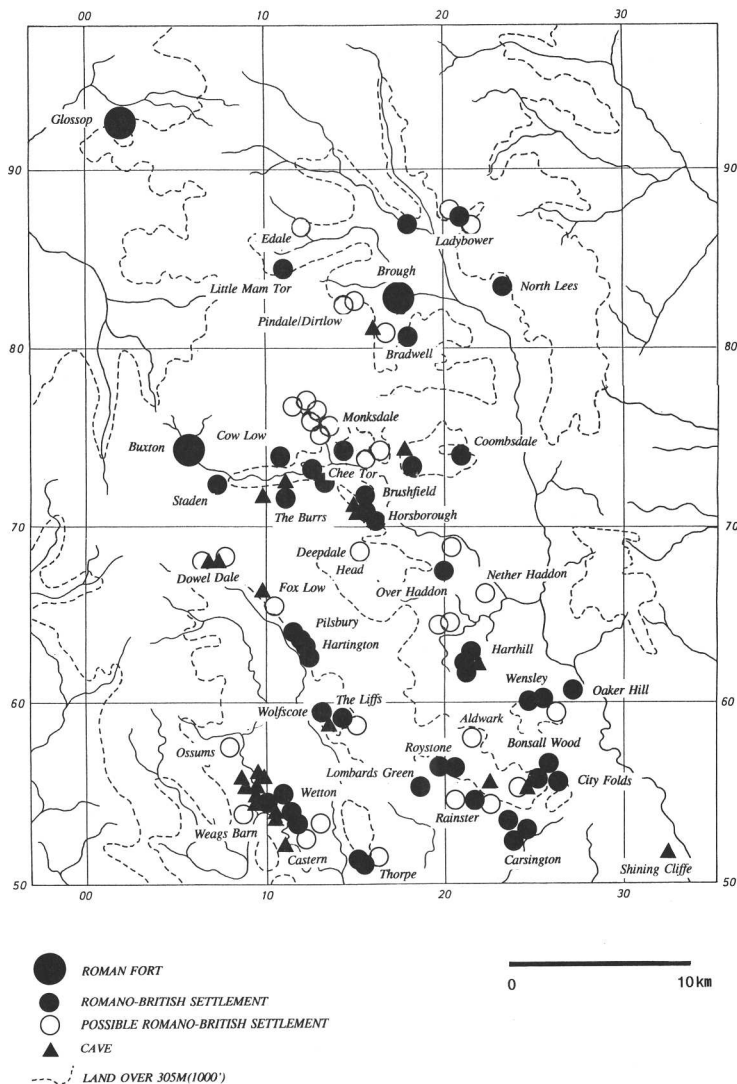


Fig. 1: Romano-British settlements and associated caves.

present for Romano-British settlement on the western gritstones and shales, west of the Manifold Valley, and only eight settlements so far have been recorded on the eastern gritstones (Makepeace 1985; 1987a). This may imply that these areas were not suitable for settlement but more likely is due simply to a lack of archaeological fieldwork.

The distribution maps (Figs. 1 and 2) demonstrate certain high densities of settlement and artefacts. These densities are closely related to valley areas, except for those settlements on the Manifold-Dove-Derwent interflues where the limestone is much lower (200m OD).

The distribution of beehive querns (Fig. 3) seems to have more in common with the distribution of Romano-British settlements than to known Iron Age settlements. This

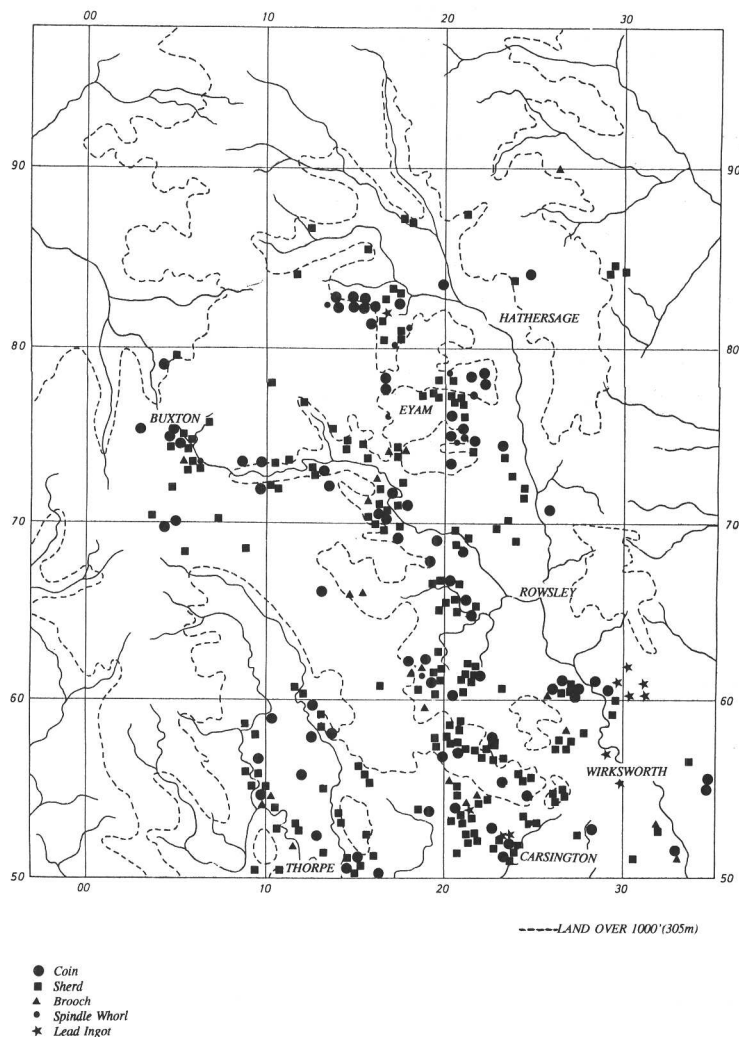


Fig. 2: Distribution of Romano-British artefacts.

may demonstrate the late introduction of beehive querns to the region which were quickly superseded by the flat rotary quern in the 1st century AD, e.g. Staden near Buxton (Makepeace 1983; 1987; 1989). A large number of Romano-British settlements have caves in their proximity which could have been used for habitation, industrial purposes or burial, or a combination of such e.g., Thirst House (Deepdale) (Turner 1899), Thors (Wetton) (Carrington 1866) and Old Woman's House (Taddington Dale) (Storrs-Fox 1911). Overall caves have not had the research and attention they should have had in relation to Romano-British settlements. Many of them may give further insight into the dating of unexcavated neighbouring settlements (Makepeace 1985; Branigan and Dearn 1992).

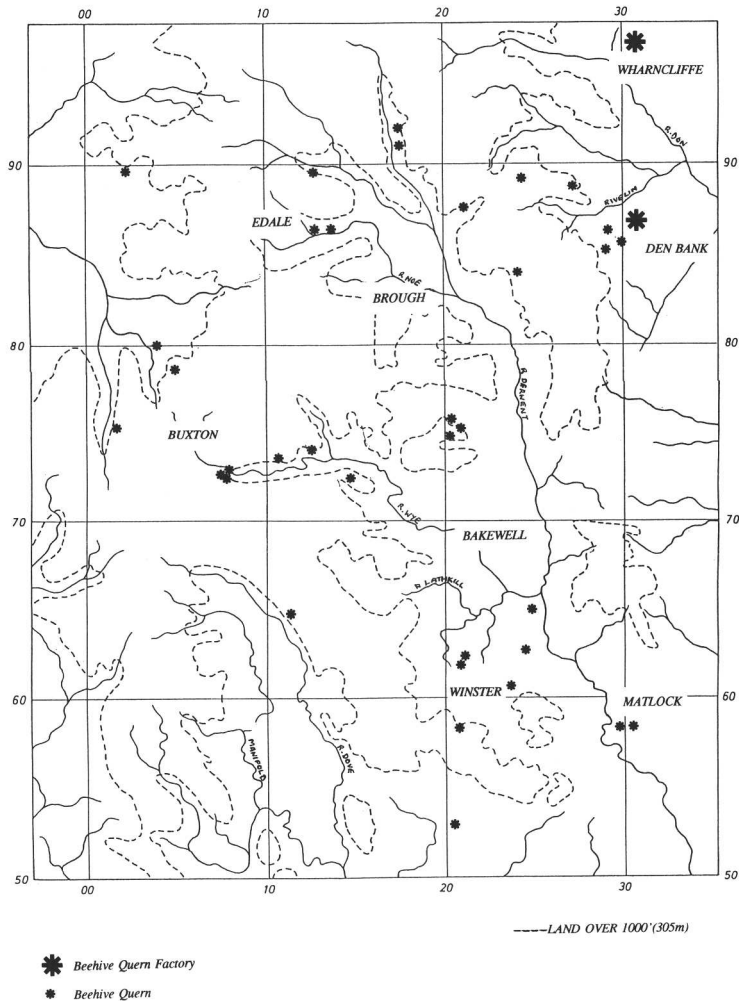


Fig. 3: Distribution of querns.

The agricultural economy seems to have been generally one of mixed farming though there are settlements showing strong arable affinities whilst others demonstrate a pastoral role. This will be brought out later in this paper.

Many Romano-British settlements occupy positions on shelves and scarp slopes above the damper, colder and heavier soils of the valley floors but below that of the higher more exposed plateau. These shelf sites may have been chosen for their localised micro-climates. There are still blank areas on the distribution maps which may be due to several reasons such as complete destruction of Romano-British settlements by later settlements and industrial activity or a lack of detailed archaeological fieldwork.

It is quite possible that settlements and enclosures found at higher altitudes may not have been occupied permanently but may represent partial seasonal occupation. In addition to agriculture, some settlements appear to have been involved in the extraction, collection or processing of lead ore, which would have provided an additional source of

income or even payment in lieu of taxes. Many settlements on the limestone are situated close to, or are on lead veins. Lead ore or galena has been recorded from a number of settlement sites (Makepeace 1985; Branigan and Dearne 1992) and though some of this lead ore could be residual in the soils, a number of occurrences suggest ore collection, e.g. Staden, Roystone, Horsborough and Carsington. The extraction and processing of lead ore appears to have been concentrated into two main areas, one centred on Eyam/Stoney Middleton and the other around Wirksworth/Matlock. Here the largest concentrations of ore bearing veins interfaced with timber resources and the gritstone scarp edges for smelting (boles). Currently it is difficult to quantify the importance of lead extraction and processing on native sites. The lack of ingots on military sites suggests that this trade and industry was in the hands of civilian licencees. The two main areas have high concentrations of both settlement and artefact distributions which could suggest much larger industrial activity than previously thought.

Pollen analysis carried out on the East Moors indicates a rise in agricultural activity from the early 1st century AD through to the end of the Roman period (Phillips 1969, 79). This can be demonstrated at the settlements at Staden (Makepeace 1995, 133–34) and Roystone Grange (Hodges and Wildgoose 1980, 48–53). Phillips also indicates a climatic change during the late Iron Age (c. 340–140 BC) to a cooler wetter phase, after which the climate became drier. This may have resulted in agricultural changes from pastoral to more arable regimes during the final decades of the 1st century BC.

AN ANALYSIS OF ROMANO-BRITISH FIELDS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN THE REGION

The results of the author's recent survey (Makepeace 1985) seem to support the expansion of agricultural activity during the 2nd century continuing into the 4th and possibly the 5th centuries AD.

The arrival of the Romans in the region gave a boost to the agricultural economy. A change in emphasis of agricultural practice from pastoral to arable, almost certainly came about during the mid to late 1st century AD due to demands to supply the Roman legions and to earn more money to pay taxes (or increase surpluses to pay them in kind). The climatic changes (Phillips 1969, 79) from a wetter to a drier phase enabled arable expansion to take place over much of the country. Examination of the plans of Romano-British settlements and their field systems indicates that plans were adapted to meet the geography of the local terrain. Some field patterns indicate an initial nucleus of small enclosures with much larger rectangular and sub-rectangular fields away from the centre, as at Taddington Wood (Fig. 12); Castern (not surveyed); Cow Low (Fig. 23) and possibly Wetton (not illustrated). Many field systems seem to demonstrate a gradual accretion of land under cultivation or clearance rather than a single phase of development. Differences in the size of fields may reflect differing agricultural practices, i.e. the hoe, the spade or the ard may have been used in the smaller plots but on the larger 'celtic' and sub-rectangular fields the heavier plough may have been employed. The change from square to rectangular field may represent a change from the lighter plough or ard to the heavier plough with share, earth board and coulter. The creation of lynchets is a clear indication of ploughing over a long period of time. Some lynchets run into rigs demonstrating contemporaneity, e.g. The Liffs (Fig. 19); Pilsbury North (Figs. 31, 33);

and Narrowdale (not illustrated). A similar system can be seen in later Medieval practices which makes dating various periods of agricultural activity difficult in places. It is possible that smaller plots or enclosures around the nucleus of some settlements may belong to the late Iron Age. Unfortunately we are looking at the last stage in a settlement's history before it was finally abandoned, but some changes are discernible and may reflect chronological events. The field boundaries vary considerably from single and double orthostat walls and earthen or rubble banks, to negative and positive lynchets and lines of boulders in cleared areas. Some boundaries run directly down slope in a series of parallel long fields to the valley below. It is unlikely that these were arable fields but were used for grazing stock and that the banks or walls are probably a result of stone clearance. It is also possible, where this type of field is present, that cross fences were used to isolate certain areas, but the visible evidence has not survived. The fields on Daisy Bank, Roystone Grange (Hodges and Wildgoose 1980, 50): Hartington, Banktop (Figs. 31, 32) and Bonsall Wood (Fig. 11), are excellent examples of this type of field pattern.

The boundaries of Romano-British settlements are not easily defined and generally take the form of field limits or cleared areas. How the unenclosed areas around the settlement were used can only be conjectured, but probably they were used in a similar way to those of Medieval settlements, i.e. as common land. Many boundary banks are recorded Medieval boundaries, but it is possible that some could be earlier in origin. Two examples which may be from the Romano-British period can be seen at Lombards Green, Parwich (not illustrated) and between the Pilsbury and Hartington (Carder Low) settlements (Fig. 31).

There are a number of enclosures on the higher ground at Carder Low and Wolfscote Hill (not illustrated), which can only be described as pens or corrals. This suggests that pastoral farming formed an important part of the economy with livestock being taken up to the higher pastures during the summer months and brought down again to the lower fields during the winter, where they could graze on the stubble and manure the land.

THE POSITION AND SITING OF ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

It is now possible to describe five basic types of physical situation for Romano-British settlements (Fig. 4). The main positions are set out below, but it must be pointed out that settlements can have a combination of two or more such positions:

- a) Plateau slope
- b) High valley
- c) Tors
- d) Low valley
- e) Shelf and projecting shelf

In the White Peak and adjacent areas, most Romano-British settlements lie between 500' (152m) and 1500' (427m), with the majority lying at around 1000' (305m). In general those sites occupying higher areas appear to have had a more pastoral role whilst an arable regime was practiced by those on the lower shelves and valley slopes. In many ways these are similar to present day agricultural practices in the area.

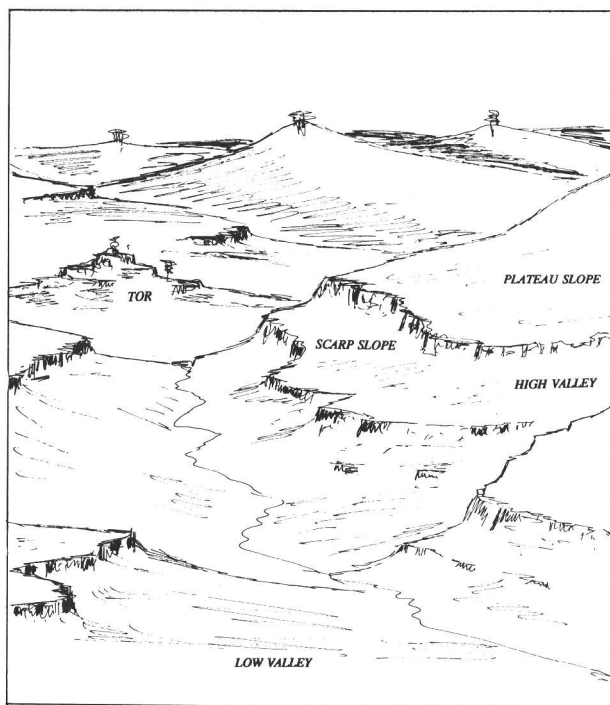


Fig. 4: The position and siting of Romano-British settlements.

Some shelf sites, especially those south facing, would have benefited from increased insolation and direct radiation whilst others may have also benefited from protection from temperature inversion during the winter months. Further work on this aspect is needed. Evidence for manuring may be indicated by spreads of sherds found in the associated fields around settlements, e.g. Upper Haddon, City Folds, Cow Low and Wetton.

Plateau Slope sites are the highest settlements which may be ascribed to the Romano-British period and take the form of fields and enclosures. Because of the higher altitude, it is more likely that these were used for pastoral activities rather than arable. Examples can be seen at Carder Low (Fig. 31); Eldon Hill (not illustrated); Little Mam Tor (Fig. 26) and Millers Dale, Monks Dale (Fig. 14).

High Valley sites usually occupy valleys which reach inwards to the plateau. They tend to have some relationship to shelf sites, as at Pilsbury and Hartington (Fig. 31), though true high valley sites can be seen at The Burrs (Fig. 5); Narrowdale (not illustrated); Deepdale Head (Fig. 18) and the Dowel Dale west (Fig. 10).

Tor sites are very distinctive because of their physical setting. The settlement is generally built close to the base or on revetted platforms on the tor itself, or a combination of both. Where agricultural activity can be deduced fields and enclosures can be seen at or around the base. An excellent example can be found at Rainster Rocks. Other tor sites can be seen at Robin Hood's Stride and Thorpe Cloud, but at the former there is little evidence of agricultural activity. At Thorpe Cloud, however, there is some evidence of fields and lynchets to the south, in the valley below, but their dating is inconclusive.

Low valley sites occupy low level areas generally near to streams and rivers. They tend to be extensions of shelf sites, or to have been created for specific purposes like the *vici* at Brough and the spa at Buxton, or the sites around Carsington. Shelf sites which lie above the valley generally have fields running downslope into the valley below. Obviously this is to take advantage of the deeper soils. Good examples of this can be seen at the Pilsbury-Hartington and Castern complexes (Figs. 31–33). There are indications of other sites that have been ploughed out but these are only identifiable today by pottery scatters. The advantage of utilising the valley soils must strengthen the case for mixed farming. In drier periods the valley soils would have also supplied a valuable source of grass for fodder in the winter months.

Shelf sites and projecting shelf sites occupy level terrace areas above the main valley floors but below the high plateau. The majority of Romano-British settlements are on shelf locations, a pattern reflected in many settlements and farms today.

Projecting shelves protrude into the valley with steep slopes on three sides. This can be seen at Chee Tor (Fig. 21) and Coombsdale (Fig. 34). The land behind these shelf sites is generally level or gently sloping upwards to the plateau slope which may contain the settlement's field systems. All shelf sites take advantage of geomorphic shelter in that they lie below the high plateau, in locations where adverse environmental factors are minimised, and may benefit from increased insolation if south facing. The soils are generally loamy and well-drained.

REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS OF ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENTS

The region has been divided into seven physical areas to look at the relationship of settlements and isolated finds (Figs. 1, 2, 3).

Region 1 The Upper Derwent and Hope Valley

The geology of this area is millstone grit and shales except for the southern part which lies on the limestone scarp. At Ladybower, there are three shelf edge sites (Makepeace 1985; 1987a); the best preserved is Ladybower South where there is a domestic complex of three enclosures with slab-on-edge walling on a shelf above the south bank of Ladybower Brook. The second site (Ladybower North), on the opposite bank above Mouselden Quarry, is a small enclosure with a house site set into the enclosure wall. Some Romano-British pottery has been recorded from this site (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). The third site is near Ladybower Tor where there are relict features of a small terraced domestic site. Below the Tor, amongst the landslip, the lower stone of a beehive quern was found (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*) which may indicate a date for the settlements. The structure of the enclosures suggests a Romano-British date and beehive querns appear to be in use as late as the 1st century AD (Makepeace 1989, 22). Below Crook Hill, between Roughwood and the reservoir, Romano-British pottery has been found (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*), but because there has been considerable clearance it is difficult to pinpoint the settlement with any degree of accuracy. It probably lies just below the waters of the Ladybower Reservoir. Further up the Ashop Valley another beehive quern has been recorded (NDAT 1351) which may indicate another valley site. In the Edale Valley beehive and flat querns have been recorded as well as Romano-British pottery from Grindsbrook (NDAT 2600, 2484, 0830). Second to 3rd century

Romano-British pottery has been found at the Mam Nick settlement below Rushup Edge (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). This site consists of an enclosure with at least two round houses and other domestic features. North Lees is the largest settlement site in the area and is situated on a valley slope below a gritstone edge (Makepeace 1985; 1987a). The site consists of a series of terraced enclosures with fields and there appear to be at least two house sites. Part of the site has been excavated but there is little documentation or associated artefacts to give a firm date. A beehive quern has been recorded which may indicate an earlier origin for this settlement.

Although the gritstone and shale areas have few settlement sites on the valley slopes and valley areas, there are clear indications that the region was occupied by small native farms practicing mixed farming but with a possible emphasis on livestock, suggested by the enclosures at Dirlow and Pindale on the edge of the limestone scarp. The valley areas have few recorded Romano-British settlements, mainly because the land has been farmed for many centuries, though other sites may be located by detailed fieldwalking, looking for pottery scatters.

There are a number of settlements on the limestone scarp in the Castleton-Dirlow-Bradwell areas of the Hope Valley. These include a large enclosure at the head of Pindale and smaller enclosures and clearances on Dirlow (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum, 1976.937). A large number of coins and artefacts have been recorded from this area (Sheffield City Museum collections) which may indicate that Romano-British settlement was more widespread along the scarp and valley slope but that later quarrying and clearance have destroyed the field evidence. There are other undated enclosures at the Speedwell vent site (SK 144825), one near the head of Cave Dale (SK 143823), at Bathom Gate (SK 139794) and at Dam Cliffe (SK 121783). The close proximity of the fort and *vicus* at Brough probably gave impetus for the expansion of native farms and settlements in the area (Manning 1975, 112) in addition there are 'fields' near Small Dale, a possible Romano-British lead ingot and oven/kiln from Bradwell (Haverfield 1905, 254), and Romano-British pottery from under the bank of the Grey Ditch from what appears to have been cultivated soil (G. Guilbert *pers. comm.*). On a knoll, above Bradwell Dale (Makepeace 1985, 135, fig. 54) is a small nucleated Romano-British settlement consisting of at least two rectangular houses set within a walled enclosure, and near to Green Dale are features that may also belong to this period. The whole area around Hazelbadge Farm shows evidence of long occupation, some of which may be Romano-British. In Hartle Dale Romano-British pottery and artefacts have been recovered from Fissure Cave, suggesting that a settlement may lie in the immediate vicinity (Pill 1963, 25–35; Gilks 1990, 6–23). Overall the Romano-British evidence indicates a complex utilization of the landscape from the limestone scarp and plateau slope to the valley bottoms. Whether this indicates that the limestone was more agriculturally productive than the lower valley areas is not known from the present information, but taken as a whole the area could have produced most of the food required for the fort and *vicus* at Brough-on-Noe (Manning 1975, 112–16).

Region 2 The Middle Derwent (Hathersage-Baslow)

There is little evidence at present for Romano-British settlement in the valley bottoms. Much of the valley has been agriculturally active for some considerable time and this has

removed all surface features of earlier settlement. Only a few isolated pottery sherds from Bubnell (Baslow) may indicate a settlement in that area.

The area around Stoney Middleton and Eyam has a high concentration of Romano-British artefacts and pottery (Haverfield 1905, 257), including spindle whorls (but bearing in mind that some spindle whorls may be Medieval in date), coins and querns. The only Romano-British settlement recorded to date lies on the shelf above Coombsdale (Makepeace 1985, 131, fig. 49). Though much damaged by quarrying and lead extraction, sufficient survives to suggest that there was a walled/banked enclosure with internal features. The fields, almost ploughed out, lie immediately behind the enclosure on the shelf-plateau slope.

In more recent times (Medieval and later) this area was a centre for lead mining and smelting and this may have been the case during the Romano-British period. There are large numbers of lead boles or smelting sites in the vicinity though none are directly attributable to this period (Haverfield 1905, 257). The large number of coins and Romano-British artefacts found suggests an active landscape. Unfortunately much of the area has been subject to large-scale clearance, but the evidence indicates activity as far as Foolow and Great Hucklow to the west. Romano-British evidence from around Eyam and Stoney Middleton may indicate that these villages have their origins in this period.

Region 3 The Lower Derwent (Rowsley-Ripley)

On Stanton Moor evidence for the use of the gritstone for the manufacture of flat querns has been located by C. R. Hart (*pers. comm.*), though at present there is little evidence for Romano-British settlement. The area around Wensley, Snitterton and Oaker Hill was probably farmed extensively (Wensley - Little Dungeon sites) during this period. There are a number of indicators of settlement and industrial activity in the form of coins, pottery, a lead ingot (Haverfield 1905, 232, 257) and possible Romano-British field systems on the shelves or scarp edges from Wensley to Snitterton, including Northern Dale.

Along the lower floor of the Derwent Valley, coins, pottery and two ingots of lead have been found between Darley Dale and Matlock Bridge (Haverfield 1905, 231). The shale-grit scarp on the east bank of the Derwent may have carried Romano-British settlements relating to both farming and lead processing. A number of lead ingots have been found on the gritstone moors above Matlock and Wirksworth (Haverfield 1905, 231–32), indicating a lead processing industry needing further investigation. There are many traces of smelting on the gritstone scarps, though dating is difficult and many may be medieval or later in date (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). The author suspects that this area, on the east bank of the Derwent, was much more active industrially during the Romano-British period than has been realised and that further fieldwork will reveal that evidence. The centre for all this activity is somewhere around Wirksworth, where the old trackway called The Portway (Cockerton 1953a, 87) runs through to Chesterfield.

Below Matlock Bridge only isolated finds indicate Romano-British activity. There are two lead ingots from Cromford Parish Churchyard (Cockerton 1962, 106–07); evidence for pottery manufacture at Alport Hill, found close to the Ordnance Survey trig. point (Lomas 1961, 141–46) but later excavations to the north west proved unfruitful (Guilbert and Malone 1995, 143–44); an inhabited cave or rock shelter at Shining Cliff, Bat House

Cave (Haverfield 1905, 236–37) and masonry, pottery, coins and tiles recorded from Crich Cliff (Haverfield 1905, 256), suggesting a Romanised building in the vicinity. Unfortunately the precise spot (Parsons Nab) was not recorded and it is possible that this has now been quarried away.

Region 4 The Wye Valley area and its Tributaries (Bakewell-Buxton)

The area around Bakewell was widely settled during the Romano-British period. This is indicated by the high incidence of pottery and coins (Haverfield 1905, 254). The author strongly suspects that there was either a fort in the vicinity (Ashford-Bakewell) or some other military establishment. If Wroe's (1982) Roman Road is heading southwards from Brough a mid-way point between Buxton and Chesterfield would put it somewhere in the region of Bakewell and it would also lie approximately mid-way between Brough and Carsington. On the west bank of the Wye a Roman altar (RIB 278; Haverfield 1905, 258) was found somewhere between Haddon Hall and Bakewell. The author strongly suspects a settlement at Nether Haddon (Haddon Barn), where there are a large number of small enclosures and platforms, amongst which there may be a romanised building which could be the source of the altar.

There is the suggestion that the baths at Bakewell (Haverfield 1905, 254) may date from the Roman period but this is difficult to prove due to a lack of datable evidence. It is almost certain, however, that a Romano-British settlement of some sort existed here from pottery evidence (Haverfield 1905, 254).

Romano-British pottery has been found on Calton Pastures which could be associated with reoccupation, though tenuous, of Ball Cross hillfort (Stanley 1954, 93). The 'celtic' fields on Calton Pastures may date from this period or they could be much earlier. The 'field' boundaries seem to be aligned onto a number of tumuli which may have been used as markers. These fields have been almost obliterated by recent agricultural activity.

There is an area of intense Romano-British activity from Deep Dale through to Taddington and Monsal Dales. The major Romano-British settlements are at Brushfield (Fig. 22), Demons Dale (Horsborough) (Fig. 12), Taddington Wood (Fig. 12) and Deep Dale Head (Fig. 18). It is possible that further evidence of Romano-British settlement will be located in Sheldon and Taddington parishes, as they are situated in positions that would have been suitable for Romano-British settlement.

The Deep Dale Head settlement is almost in the heart of the limestone plateau and may well have been a satellite settlement to that at Horsborough, lower down the valley. Horsborough is a complex site covering a large area with houses, platforms, enclosures, rock shelter, cave (Old Woman's House Cave) and fields.

The tributary dales, such as Cressbrook Dale, Hay Dale, Tideswell Dale, Monksdale, Flag Dale, Great Rocks Dale, Peter Dale and Woodale on the north bank of the River Wye and reaching into the limestone plateau, all have evidence of confirmed or suspected Romano-British settlement. This suggests that the interfluvial areas could well have supported arable and large-scale pastoral activities. On the southern bank of the Wye are the Romano-British settlements at Chee Tor (Fig. 21), The Burrs (Fig. 5), Staden (Fig. 20) and possibly King Sterndale. The Staden Romano-British settlement has been excavated over the past nine years by the author (Makepeace 1983, 1987, 1989, 1995). The whole Wye Valley suggests an active Romano-British landscape. The influence of Buxton (*Aquae Arnemetiae*) as a possible fort (though not confirmed), *vicus* and spa

would have stimulated agricultural production in the region. Associated with many of the Wye valley settlements are Romano-British caves such as Pooles Cavern (Haverfield 1905, 235–36), Old Woman's House Cave (Storrs-Fox 1911, 115–26), Thirst Hole (Cox 1890, 228; 1891, 194–99), and Ravencliffe (Storrs-Fox 1910, 141–51; 1911, 115–26), the finds from which may reflect some of the wealth and activities of the native population in the area.

Region 5 The Lathkill and Bradford Dales

This is similar to the Wye in that the northern bank of the Lathkill seems to have been preferred for settlement. The village of Over Haddon is situated over a large Romano-British settlement and its associated fields. It is also highly likely that the immediate area eastwards towards the Wye was used during this period. There is also Romano-British evidence in the form of a few isolated finds such as pottery, coins and a brooch (Haverfield 1905, 206) from the north bank of the Lathkill.

The area immediately around Middleton-by-Youlgreave is a classic position (i.e. shelf site) for a Romano-British settlement. A plain altar (Haverfield 1905, 259), Romano-British pottery, coins, a brooch (Fig. 2) and secondary burials (Makepeace 1985, fig.25) suggest substantial settlement in the vicinity, if not directly under the present village. This suggests that the area from Smerril and Middleton to Youlgreave was probably occupied during the Romano-British period.

The Harthill Moor area has a concentration of small Romano-British settlements at Robin Hoods Stride, Watscliff, Thieves Den (Makepeace 1985, 139–40, figs. 37, 38 and Carrs Wood) (Heathcote Collection). The Heathcote Collection, now in Sheffield City Museum, includes Romano-British material excavated from these sites but unfortunately the surviving documentation is of little value. The Thieves Den settlement has a small enclosure within which are house sites with gritstone paving and door threshold stones (Makepeace 1985, 168). The threshold stones have cup marked hollows for door posts. Excavations conducted by the Hunter Archaeological Society (1981) at the Watscliff site concentrated on the main house site which had been excavated earlier by the Heathcotes (*pers. comm.* and Sheffield City Museum collections). This site had suffered from later clearance, but fortunately the author had surveyed it prior to the clearance and recorded at least three round houses together with evidence of other platforms (Makepeace 1985, fig. 37).

Dating evidence from all these sites seems to support a fairly lengthy occupation from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD. Robin Hood's Stride settlement (a Tor Site), has a number of revetted platforms and rock shelters/caves on and around the base. Bateman records a number of querns from this area (Howarth 1899, 173; Pegge 1785, 19–24) which may indicate longevity of settlement possibly from the late Iron Age through into the later Roman periods.

An interesting aspect of the excavations conducted in 1981 at the Watscliff site was the finding of fragments of a rare Roman polychrome mosaic glass bowl (correspondence J. Price, Sheffield City Museum archive) at what would otherwise appear to have been a relatively poor settlement. It could be that the bowl was already broken and that it was to be reused to make glass jewellery, as found at Staden (Makepeace 1995, 110–11) and possibly at Thirst House Cave too (Branigan and Dearne 1991a, 109) where two glass

beads were found. There is little evidence for arable farming in the area which suggests that pastoral farming may have been the dominant activity, as it is today.

Region 6 The Dove-Manifold Valleys

a) The Upper Dove (Dowel-Hartington)

The Dowel Dale settlements reflect the use of the highvalley and shelf (scarp) slope situations. The western settlement in the Dowel Valley suggests a pastoral role due to its position on the hillside and the rubble and boulder-walled enclosure with house sites (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.998; Makepeace 1985, 137, fig. 43). The eastern settlement has lynchets and banked 'celtic' fields on the gentler shelf above Dowel Hall and possibly carried the arable activity (Makepeace 1985, 137–38). Both settlement areas are south facing, taking advantage of the warming effects of the sun. The western site is more rugged in nature and the eastern site more regular, perhaps because of the likely arable role of its field pattern and it may be slightly later, though this is not conclusive. Evidence of Romano-British and late prehistoric material has been recovered from Dowel (Bramwell 1959, 97–109) and possibly Etches Caves (Bramwell 1966, 11–16), close to both sites.

Between Dowel Dale and Pilsbury, in the Dove Valley, there is little to suggest any Romano-British activity. This may be due to later clearances or more likely it was open pasture. There is a possible settlement at Wheeldon Trees (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*) which may be associated with Romano-British objects from Fox Hole Cave at High Wheeldon (Bramwell 1971, 1–19).

Above the River Dove at Waggon Low and Carder Low, iron knives have been found associated with secondary burials; these could be Romano-British or later in date.

b) The Lower Dove (Hartington-Thorpe)

All along the east bank of the Dove and up to a mile eastwards is an extensive area of Romano-British settlements and associated field systems starting in the north at Pilsbury North, Ludwell, Bank Top (Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 29.; Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.976–78; Makepeace 1985, 132–34), Wolfscote (Makepeace 1985, 131), The Liffs (Makepeace 1985, 144), Johnsons Knoll (Makepeace 1985, 145) to Thorpe Cloud, Thorpe Barn and Thorpe Pastures (Makepeace 1985, 130) in the south. The majority of these settlements are shelf and valley slope sites, except for the tor site at Thorpe Cloud.

c) The Manifold Valley

There was a large Romano-British settlement near to the village of Wetton which was called the Borough Fields (Bateman 1861, 193–203). The precise position of this settlement has been difficult to identify but it was probably close to the large 'celtic' field system overlooking the Manifold Valley, to the south-west of the present village. In the Manifold Valley around Wetton are a large number of caves such as Thor's Cave (Carrington 1866, 201–12; Brown 1965, 1–6), Thor's Fissure (Wilson 1937, 61), Elderbush (Bramwell 1964, 46–59; Bramwell 1947, 2–4), Darfur Ridge Cave (Nicholson 1966, 20–25) and Wetton Mill Rock Shelter (Stoke Museum Report 1976, No 9) which were used for a variety of purposes such as burial, habitation or other activities in Romano-British times. On the west bank of the Manifold under Ossum's Hill, there is a

revetted round house on a small shelf with associated features (Makepeace 1985, fig. 49). The whole area between Wolfscote on the Dove to Alstonfield and Wetton on the Manifold was probably agriculturally active during the Romano-British period, as was the area from Ilam through to Castern and Stanshope, although there are now only isolated fragments of once extensive Romano-British settlements and associated fields. The large settlement complex lying on the shelf and valley slope near Castern has a series of small domestic enclosures extending into 'celtic' fields to the north beyond Castern Hall (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). On the west bank of the Manifold around Throwley, Calton and Musden there is evidence of agricultural activity but as yet there is no dating evidence to suggest that it belongs to this period.

Region 7 The Southern Dove-Derwent interfluvium (South of Grange Mill)

This region marks the lower limestone plateau where the landscape is more gentle and undulating. Here there is a larger concentration of Romano-British settlement and artefact remains than anywhere else in the White Peak. The majority of settlements occupy shelf, valley slope and low valley sites. Running through the area is the likely axis of the Roman Road from Buxton to Little Chester (Wroe 1982, 54–56), although the route has not been proven all the way to Little Chester. Around Carsington there are a number of small settlements and it has been suggested that a Roman fort of *Lutudarum*, may have been established somewhere in the Carsington–Hopton vicinity (Hart 1981, 91–92; Ling *et al.* 1990, 30–55; Ling and Courtney 1981, 58–87).

The majority of Romano-British settlements (Fig. 1: Rainster Rocks, Lombards Green, Harborough Cave, Owslow Barn, Scow Brook Sites (Carsington), Pearsons Farm, City Folds) border the southern limestone scarp and shale grits. The richness of the Romano-British scene in this area suggests an active agricultural and possibly industrial landscape (Ling and Courtney 1981, 58–87; Ling *et al.* 1990, 30–55). Their topographical positions, as well as isolated finds, suggests that the present villages of Aldwark, Carsington, Hopton, Brassington, Ballidon and Kniveton may have their origins in this period.

Evidence for lead smelting and pottery manufacture around Wirksworth (Haverfield 1905, 254–62), Alport (Lomas 1961, 141–46) and Hazelwood (Kay 1962, 21–42) suggests that there should be Romano-British settlements in the vicinity, but little has been found or recorded to date.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON ROMANO-BRITISH LEAD PRODUCTION AND COLLECTION IN DERBYSHIRE

There has been much discussion relating to the site of *Lutudarum* and it is not the intention to further this debate but to present observations about the lead industry gleaned from fieldwork. There are no identifiable working sites to compare with those in the Mendips (Branigan 1991, 60; Hodges and Wildgoose 1980, 48–53), yet activity must have been widespread from the large number of lead ingots found, the earliest being Hadrianic. The author suspects that many settlements had a dual role, one related to farming and the other to lead extraction and collection. The industry may have had two major centres; one around Wirksworth and the other around Eyam. This is based on the distribution of the ingots and Romano-British objects, and the geological relationship of lead veins to the limestone/gritstone interface. It has been suggested (Dool and Hughes

1976, 15–16; Lane 1986, 57–58) that the ingoted lead was probably conveyed by water down the Derwent and Trent to the Humber for transhipment. There is no evidence for this except for the ingots of lead found on the Humber. A more direct route would be by road along the old Portway-Harewood Street to Chesterfield, then to Templeborough and Brough-on-Humber (Cockerton 1953, 82–85). The distribution of lead ingots around the country suggests that movement was by road, rather than by water. It has been suggested that the ingots which have been found were pilfered, supposedly either during carriage or from the smelting sites. It could also indicate that ingots were being used for 'lawful' purposes and were to be resmelted to make other lead products. Little investigation has been done around the find sites, but as the majority are located on the eastern gritstones it could suggest that smelting hearths, or other reprocessing activities were sited here. At present there is no evidence of settlement associated with these find spots.

There are a great many lead smelting sites or boles on gritstone edges of the east bank of the Derwent, but none as yet attributable to this period. Evidence of lead smelting above Eyam at Bole Hill, Haverfield (1905, 257) suggests may be of Roman date. There is also evidence from Oaker Hill of lead processing which may be contemporary (Haverfield 1905, 232). Haverfield (1905, 231) also describes the finding of a lead ingot at Matlock Bank near to which was a bole of large flat stones; another bole and ingot were found at Portland Grange Farm above Matlock (Haverfield 1905, 232), suggesting that both sites may be Romano-British. Recent excavations at Carsington (Ling *et al.* 1990, 30–55; Ling and Courtney 1981, 58–87) revealed some lead processing, including two ingots (Branigan, Housely and Housely 1986, 5–17). There is also a lead ingot from the Owslow Barn settlement (Lomas 1960, 115).

Lead collection and possible lead processing appears to have been the case on an increasing number of settlement sites (Makepeace 1985, 109). Allegedly Romano-British objects have been found associated with lead mining at Eyam, Elton, Longstone Edge and Hucklow (Haverfield 1905, 229–34). Unfortunately the association with mining is unclear. No known lead mine can be attributed to this period suggesting possibly that the mining was shallow and has been obliterated by later, deeper mining. Lead ore has been recorded on an increasing number of sites such as Carsington (Scow Brook) (Ling and Courtney 1981, 58–87), Chee Tor, Pearsons Farm, Rainster, Coombsdale, Bonsall Wood, Staden, Hay Top, Owslow Barn, Horsborough (Makepeace 1985, 109; G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*), Roystone Grange (Hodges and Wildgoose 1981, 51–52) and Cressbrook (Hart 1981, 106). It is difficult to quantify how much lead ore was residual in the soils and how much was brought to sites for processing or collection, but the increasing frequency of lead found on Romano-British sites suggests that this activity formed part of a settlement's economy. The ingot from the Owslow Barn site may reinforce this idea. Further work on the eastern gritstones may reveal dateable smelting sites and a detailed analysis of many shallow workings/rakes on the limestone may reveal dateable evidence for this activity.

SOME OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO ROMANO-BRITISH HOUSES IN THE WHITE PEAK AND ADJACENT AREAS

There appears to be a wide range of house structures and forms in the region, but only a few have been fully excavated. Assessment therefore relies on field interpretation and

survey plans which may slightly distort the true picture. From the evidence there is sufficient to suggest that buildings include circular, ovoid, rectangular, sub-rectangular, cliff-backed forms, aisled and a possible villa. Many are revetted or cut back into the hillside on a terrace or platform. Such features have been described as 'house platforms' or 'house sites' but this will only be proved by excavation. These descriptions do not include houses found at *vici* sites.

Circular or Round House

Possibly the best preserved of these can be seen at the Watscliff settlement, near Robin Hood's Stride on Harthill Moor, where the Heathcotes and later the Hunter Archaeological Society excavated a double orthostat-walled, circular house with paved/cobbled floor. The house measured $4.25 \times 5.48\text{m}$. Two other round houses had been recorded by the author before their destruction by land clearance at this site (Makepeace 1985, fig. 37). There are two round houses at Mam Nick (Fig. 26) (Makepeace 1985, fig. 34) and a circular, revetted, boulder-walled house, $11.5 \times 10.6\text{m}$ on Ossum's Hill in the Manifold Valley (Makepeace 1985, fig. 49).

Oval or Sub-Round

Most examples of these types are either cliff-backed or revetted. The best examples can be seen at the Hartington-Pilsbury complex (Figs. 32 and 33), at Staden (Fig. 20), Horsborough (Fig. 12), Bonsall Wood (Fig. 9), Ladybower South (Makepeace 1987a, 49); and possibly at Rainster Rocks (Fig. 9) and the Wensley-Little Dungeon sites (Fig. 13).

Rectangular — Sub-Rectangular

Examples can be seen at Bradwell Dale (Fig. 25), Chee Tor (Fig. 21), Lombards Green (Fig. 8), Horsborough (Fig. 12) and Wensley-Little Dungeon (Fig. 13). Other possible sub-rectangular houses may be seen at Roystone Grange (Hodges and Wildgoose 1981, 45–48), North Lees (Fig. 24), Cow Low (Fig. 23) and The Burrs (Fig. 5).

Terrace — Platform

These may be sub-rectangular or round depending on their situation but the best examples can be seen at Thorpe Cloud (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*), Thorpe Pasture (Fig. 15), North Lees (Fig. 24), Deep Dale Head (Fig. 18), Weston (Fig. 28), Litton Slack (Fig. 29), Staden (Fig. 20), Pearsons Farm (Sheffield City Museum collections), Little Dungeon-Wensley (Fig. 13), Pilsbury-Hartington complex (Figs. 31–33), possibly also at Wolfscote Dale (Fig. 16), Rainster Rocks (Fig. 9) and Robin Hood's Stride (Makepeace 1985, fig. 38).

Cliff-Backed

The best examples can be seen at the Pilsbury-Hartington complex (Figs. 31–33), Horsborough (Fig. 12) and Rainster Rocks (Fig. 9).

Aisled Buildings — Villa

The Roystone aisled house (Hodges and Wildgoose 1980, 45–49) was a sub-rectangular building of two rows of posts forming three aisles, $20 \times 12\text{m}$, set into a revetted platform. A date range is indicated from the early mid-2nd century AD for its initial phase until

the late 3rd century AD. A second house was built on top but was much smaller and with a paved floor. This building appears to have lasted until the 4th century AD. The only other aisled building found in Derbyshire was far to the east at Stubbin Wood, near the Nottinghamshire border (Kay 1956, 1–9).

The Carsington cottage type ‘villa’ (Ling *et al.* 1990) is perhaps the most substantial building outside the *vici*. It appears to have been set within a ditched enclosure at the junction of the Scow Brook and a small tributary. The building is rectangular, 9.2×23.8m, with a central room and smaller rooms to either side. A simple hypocaust system (or perhaps a corn drying room) or even a bath suite is suggested, though there is little evidence for this (Ling *et al.* 1990, 31–37). Roofing tiles were also used.

The only other recorded Romano-British building where tiles and masonry have been found was at Crich Cliffe; unfortunately there is no precise location except that it was at a place called Parsons Nab. This building was 10 feet square, of unmortared gritstone and was floored with tiles (Haverfield 1905, 256).

ON SOME ASPECTS OF CAVES OCCUPIED DURING THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD IN THE REGION

During the author’s initial research it became clear that the caves of the Peak District and north-east Staffordshire had not been considered in relation to nearby Romano-British settlements. Recent analysis by Branigan and Dearne (1992) of cave usage has addressed some of these issues. The majority of caves in the region were inhabited or utilised during the Romano-British period and must have had some relationship with the settlements closeby. The distribution map of settlements shows this close relationship (Fig. 1). Caves presumably formed part of the collective territory of a settlement. At various times these caves could have acted as refuges, tombs or places for industrial activities and other functions (Smithson and Branigan 1991, 40–45). Where readily accessible they may have acted as storage places. Some caves such as Thirst House Cave, Harborough Rocks Cave and lower Frank in ‘th Rocks Cave may have had their entrances deliberately widened or modified to insert a timber structure. Nails, keys and latch lifters have been found associated with some caves suggesting that it may have been necessary to secure the entrance. Larger caves may have had a long ‘domestic’ usage while those with restricted access perhaps acted as refuges for short spells. The larger caves such as Thor’s, Thirst House, Harborough Rocks, Old Woman’s House Caves and Pooles Cavern were clearly used for longer periods and had a complex history whilst others such as Elderbush, Dowel and Bat House Caves had shorter periods of occupation (Branigan and Dearne 1992). At present the relationship of caves to settlement is not clear and more research is needed.

A list of occupied caves with the neighbouring Romano-British settlement is given below:

CAVE	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
Churn Hole	} The Burs
Thirst House Cave	
Deepdale Cave (possibly — but no evidence yet)	

Ravencliffe Cave	Hay Top and Litton Frith
Harborough Rocks Cave	Harborough Rocks R-B Settlement
Dowel & Etches Caves	Dowel Dale (East and West)
Thor's Cave	} Wetton Fields (The Boroughs)
Thor's Fissure	
Elderbush Cave	
Beeston Tor Cave	
Fox Hole	High Wheeldon
Ossum's Crag & Ossum's Eyrie	Ossum Hill
Frank in'th Rocks	Wolfscote
Cheshire Wood	Castern
Hartle Dale (Fissure Cave)	Bradwell
Rains Cave	Rainster Rocks
Robin Hood's Stride Rock Shelters	Thieves Den (Harthill Moor) Robin Hood's Stride Watscliffe

There are other caves which have produced Romano-British material but as yet these cannot be associated with a nearby settlement. This may be a result of total clearance of visible features, but further fieldwork may find the artefactual evidence. Other Caves associated with Romano-British artefacts include:

Bat House Cave (Shining Cliff)
 Reynards Cave (Dovedale)
 Pooles Cavern (Buxton)
 Darfur Ridge Cave (Wetton)
 Old Hannah's Cave (Wetton)
 Wetton Mill Rock Shelter.

Pooles Cavern has a close relationship with bronze smithing (Smithson and Branigan 1991, 40–50) as perhaps has Thirst House Cave with its many bronzes. There is evidence that some caves were also used as burial places, examples appear to be Frank in'th Rocks Cave, Pooles Cavern, and possibly Ravencliffe and Fox Hole Caves. The evidence is not clear in many instances, however, due to the unscientific method of some of the excavations and many more caves may have been used for this purpose. The majority of the region's caves seem to have been in use during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD with only a handful extending into the 4th century. Some caves were occupied during the Iron Age (Makepeace 1985, table 6), but whether any of the nearby settlements were founded this early may be revealed only by excavation. Examples of continuity, though not necessarily continuous occupation, may be seen at Old Woman's House (Storrs-Fox 1911), Harborough Rocks (Storrs-Fox 1909), Demons Dale Rock Shelter (Buxton Museum collection) and possibly at Thor's Fissure (Wilson 1937), Beeston Tor (Wilson 1926, 38–47) and Dowel Caves (Bramwell 1959), all places where Iron Age pottery has been found.

By analysing the Romano-British material from both the settlement and the neighbouring cave it may be possible to give a better chronology to the occupation. The

neighbouring cave may hold indicators as to the duration of settlement which may not be present in the artefactual information from the settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

The following descriptions and sketch plans summarise the main features of each settlement's position, siting and form. The sites are described in alphabetical order but the figures are grouped largely on a topographical basis.

Many settlement remains were located and surveyed by L. H. Butcher, C. James and G. A. Makepeace during the late 1950s to early 60s (EMAB 1958–64; Beswick and Merrills 1983); and Hart (1981) records 38 settlements in the area covered by this paper. Recent surveys by the author have increased this figure and added details to some of the earlier surveys. Some sites have been identified by Romano-British pottery scatters or other related artefacts found casually whilst fieldwalking, and now held in various Museum or private collections.

Aldwark SK 229572 Fig. 6

The site lies adjacent to Hilltop Farm. The enclosing bank and the site internally have been badly mutilated by mining and later activities but there is sufficient to suggest a strong protective, slab-on-edge, rubble bank (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.949; Hart 1981, fig. 8:11). In the north-eastern corner is what appears to be the main entrance, close to the present lane. The enclosed area is approximately 140×150m. Internally there are strong indications of platforms and smaller domestic enclosures. Also there are two rectangular house sites, 17.5×5m and 12.5×5m belonging to a 13th–14th century Medieval farmstead (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*) which has been inserted into part of the enclosure. Romano-British pottery has been recovered from the site (L. H. Butcher *pers. comm.*) but now appears lost. Excavations by the author are continuing on this site to ascertain the nature of the Romano-British connection.

Bonsall Wood SK 263568–268570 Fig. 11

Altitude 244–274m(800–900') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 15ha

A complex site situated above Bonsall Wood and Hollow Church Way (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.948; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 30). Much of the field system has been obliterated by clearance and lead mining, but sufficient survives to suggest that the western section consisted of a series of linear fields and rectangular enclosures formed of both single and double, limestone, orthostat and rubble walls. The domestic site is situated to the east on and just below the shelf and forms a series of terraced/revetted enclosures and house platforms. The upper domestic platforms are surrounded by a larger enclosing bank and pottery of a 2nd–3rd century AD date has been found. To the north of these domestic features are what appear to have been other large enclosures or fields. Below the site issue a number of springs (Dunsley Springs) which may have been the original source of water for the settlement. Also below, are a number of small shelves which may have been used by the settlement.

Bradwell SK 174807 Fig. 25

Altitude 213m(700') Shelf Site Area 1ha

This settlement is situated on a knoll overlooking Bradwell Dale, to the south-west of the present village. The site is protected by an enclosing, rubble, slab-on-edge wall, which runs along a small crest of a limestone outcrop. A terraced entrance way leads through this perimeter bank or wall which encloses a triangular area in which are a number of internal features. The main ones are a

rectangular house attached to the southern wall, *c.* 7.6×13.7m, and a smaller house, 7.6×9.1m, attached to the northern wall. Quarrying has damaged part of the outer area to the north and pottery of 2nd to 3rd century AD date has been found.

Brushfield SK 165716 Fig. 22

Altitude 274m(900')–290m(950') Shelf Site Area 5ha

This site occupies a shelf situation above the Wye Valley and Taddington Dale and has suffered further destruction and levelling since it was first surveyed (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.944; Hart 1981, fig. 8:11). The site can be divided into two main sections, the main settlement and the field system. The western section is a series of small, rectangular, terraced, celtic fields, close to Brushfield Farm. The lynchets suggest a long period of cultivation. The field system is much denuded in extent and was certainly larger than the present remains demonstrate. The domestic site lies at the head of a small valley leading onto the plateau slope, and consists of a nucleation of possible house sites and small enclosures, much reduced in height. Lead mining, quarrying, land clearance and a more recent trackway have partially destroyed this site.

The Burrs (Old Chelmorton) SK 106717 Fig. 5

Altitude 304m(1000') High Valley Site Area 6ha

A village site, situated above the River Wye (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.984; Hart 1981, fig 8:11; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 17). It lies in a low valley cut into a broad shelf below the high plateau, and consists of a complex of small enclosures and crofts of varying size and form, constructed of slab-on-edge and rubble limestone walling. The settlement fills the low valley between the natural crests. There is no evidence of fields or terracing to suggest agricultural activity but there has been much clearance in the fields surrounding the site so that any features could have been cleared away a long time ago. There is evidence of smaller enclosures lower down the valley, but these appear to be improvements for pasture or possibly stock pens. Similar features can also be seen in Horseshoe Dale to the west. Below, in the valley as it drops into the Wye, Romano-British pottery was found in a cave called Churn Hole (Turner 1899, 78–79). Pottery collected from the settlement is of 2nd–3rd century AD date (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Rich archaeological material from Thirst House Cave in Deepdale close by, has been dated to the 2nd to 3rd century AD (Turner 1899, 7–76; Cox 1890, 228; 1891, 194–99; Branigan and Dearne 1991a, 85–110). Opposite Thirst House Cave is Deepdale Cave (often confused with Thirst House Cave) which appears to have evaded 19th century cave diggers.

Carsington-Scow Brook Sites SK 252523 and SK 249517

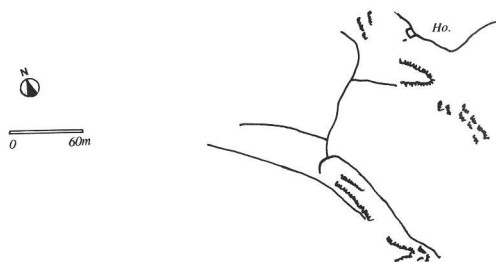
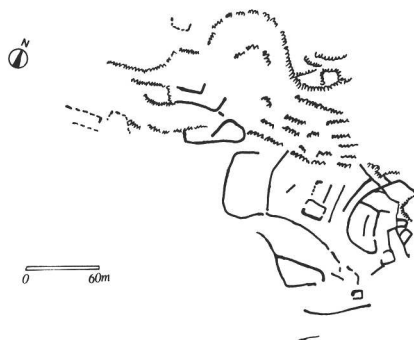
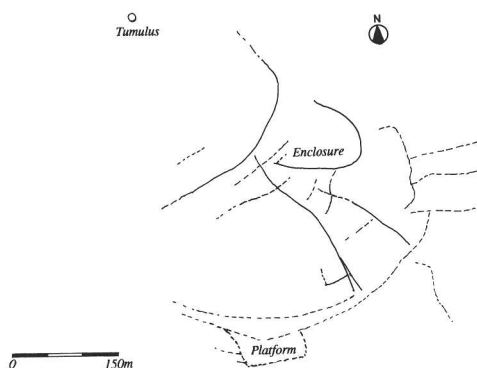
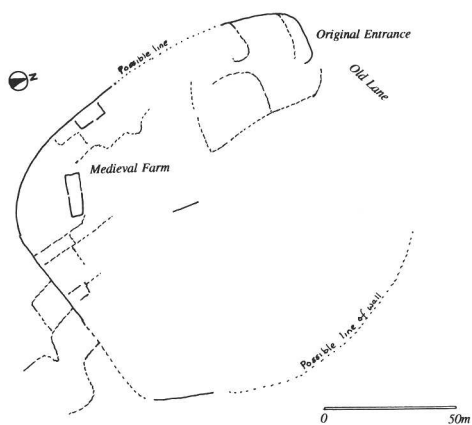
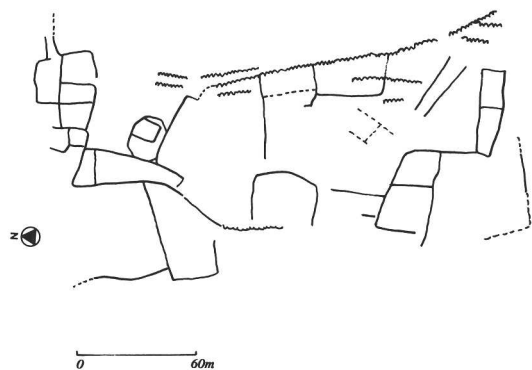
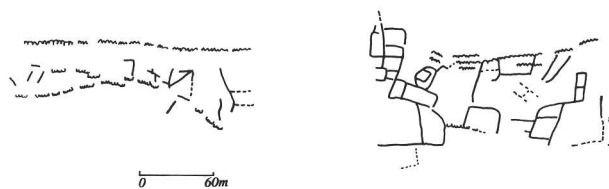
Altitude 183m(600') Low Valley Sites Area 1ha each

Two sites on the west bank of the Scow Brook which were located by Maddocks, Wildgoose and Povey between 1968–75 (Wildgoose 1980, 1–4). These were subsequently excavated (Ling and Courtney 1981; Ling *et al.* 1990). The southern site was probably a small cottage type 'villa' set within a ditched enclosure. The villa had a tiled roof with a simple hypocaust system. There was evidence for an earlier phase but little of this was recovered. The main building was approximately 9×24m with small rooms or wings at each end. Occupation of the site began in the 2nd century AD with the main building dating from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The northern site appears to have been an industrial complex but little could be interpreted due to destruction by deep ridge and furrow ploughing. Lead processing of some sort had been carried out and nearby two lead ingots were recovered by later excavation (Branigan, Housley and Housley 1986).

Carsington-Owslow Barn SK 238534

Altitude 259m(850')–274m(900') Shelf-Valley Slope Area 1ha

A small settlement site which has been almost obliterated by agricultural activity. A few terraces and low features on either side of Owslow Barn are all that is left of what may have been a much



Left — top to bottom

Fig. 5: The Burrs. Butcher col. 1976.984. G. A. M. 1990. Southern complex repeated at larger scale.

Fig. 6: Aldwark. G. A. M. 1991.

Fig. 7: Weags Barn. G. A. M. 1990.

Right — top to bottom

Fig. 8: Lombards Green. Butcher col. 1976.975. G. A. M. 1980.

Fig. 9: Rainister Rocks. Butcher col. 1976.950. G. A. M. 1981.

Fig. 10: Dowel Dale (west). Butcher col. 1976.998.

larger settlement. In the field adjacent to the east of the barn a plain ingot of lead was found in 1946. Although part of the site was excavated around the barn area, there was little to report (Lomas 1960, 109–16). The author recovered a substantial number of Romano-British sherds in the field east of the barn after ploughing on what appears to be an almost ploughed-out terraced platform, which may have been the main domestic site.

Carsington Pastures c. SK 245544

On Carsington Pastures there are a number of linear banks which divide the pasture into three large areas. The boundary bank on the north runs eastwards from SK 244546 for 3km towards Ivet (Ibet) Low and on to Godfreyhole. It is not known if this is Romano-British or later but it does not conform in any way to the present parish boundary. Romano-British pottery has been found by the author at SK 243543 and at Enniscloud Barn SK 246548. Within this large boundary bank are a number of 'celtic' type enclosures at SK 246540, much damaged by later lead mining. Running through this large block of land is a substantial terraced 'road' which starts at Hopton (SK 258533) near to the junction of the Carsington-Hopton/Ivet Low Road, from which it runs northwards up the side of Stone Dean, past the King's Chair towards Griff Grange, a distance of 2km, where it seems to join the old trackway to Grange Mill. This may be part of the Roman road system.

Castern Complex SK 120530–128520

Altitude 198m(650')–274m(900') Shelf-Valley Slope Area 40–50ha

A large and extensive area occupying the shelf and valley slopes on the east bank of the River Manifold, discovered 1985, since the author's initial survey. Here there is a very large domestic settlement (unsurveyed as yet by the author) situated on the shelf above River Lodge. This generally takes the form of small crofts or house sites with numerous smaller enclosures around. On the periphery are larger enclosures and fields. There is evidence that this system reached as far as Castern Hall where another much damaged settlement site can be found slightly to the north-west of the hall. From here another large and extensive field system stretches northwards along the valley side. Further work has pushed the settlement activity evidence to the east above Steeple House at SK 131519. This area has probably seen continuous agricultural activity since the Romano-British period and some of the features are later in date. The few Romano-British sherds found by the author near Castern Hall (SK 121527) are of 2nd to 3rd century AD date.

Chee Tor-Blackwell Dale SK 126733–132730 Fig. 21

Altitude 229m(750')–290m(950') Shelf, Projecting Shelf and Valley Slope Area 15ha

A large complex site that can be divided into two main areas, a domestic nucleus and 'celtic' fields (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.941; Hart 1981, fig. 8:10; Thomas 1961, 147–48; 1962, 106–08; 1963, 102–04). The nucleated site lies on the promontory of Chee Tor, above the incised meander of the River Wye, and comprises domestic house sites or crofts associated with smaller pens or enclosures. Some of the larger enclosures appear to be walled pens constructed of slab-on-edge and rubble walling. The larger celtic field system lies to the east on a series of natural shelves running downslope towards the River Wye. The fields appear to be of at least two phases, some field boundaries running under later ones. Most fields are rectangular having strong positive and negative lynchetting with cross boundaries running downslope. Between the field system and the village complex are a number of other features suggesting that the whole area was agriculturally active. Besides Romano-British pottery, prehistoric material in the form of flints and pottery can occasionally be found suggesting lengthy or periodic occupation of this area (G. A. Makepeace *pers comm.*). This site has been partially excavated (Lane 1987) and although the information is scant, the evidence points to a settlement late in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Lead collection and lead working were also evident from the information.

Cherry Slack SK 132755–130753 Fig. 30

Altitude 300m(980') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 6ha

A remnant of a once larger settlement situated in a small hollow on the valley slope above Monksdale (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.939; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 18). It comprises a terraced house site set within enclosures. Above this are a number of linear banks and a possible revetted house site. Below in the valley are remnants of boulder walls which may relate to this settlement. Cultivation terraces extend northwards towards Wheston Cliff (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.938) and southwards along the scarp slope. There are other agricultural features at SK 133753 and SK 131752.

City Folds SK 267563 Fig. 17

Altitude 304m(1000') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 3ha–14ha

A large settlement which has been mutilated by large-scale lead mining and agricultural activity (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.947; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 31). The site lies on a broad sloping shelf above the 'via Gellia' road (A 5012). The eastern section has been cut by three lead rakes but seems to consist of a series of enclosures around an outcrop of limestone with linear banks and smaller pens attached. There appear to be internal features within the enclosures which may suggest domestic arrangements, but these are not clear due to heavy undergrowth. The western section is a series of nucleated small enclosures, set within an enclosing bank. It appears from the present evidence that this may have been the main domestic site. To the south of these sites are what can be termed 'celtic' fields, lying on the hillside where Romano-British pottery has been found as well as the occasional flint (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Across the valley at Pearsons Farm, a Romano-British site has been excavated by the Hunter Archaeological Society (Sheffield City Museum collections). Here a number of house platforms were found. The available evidence suggests that this settlement began in the 2nd century and lasted until the early 4th century AD. The author has located lynchets-terraces at SK 257561 and SK 259560 which may have been part of the settlement's fields. Lane (1986, 47–48) records a 'T' shaped enclosure at SK 266562 which has rectangular huts or sub-divisions. The author has been unable to locate this enclosure due to dense undergrowth.

Coombsdale SK 223747 Fig. 34

Altitude 229m(750') Shelf and Projecting Shelf Area 2ha

A small settlement situated on a projecting shelf on the edge of Coombsdale. The site has been partly destroyed by quarrying and lead mining and consists of an earth and rubble bank with a possible inturned entrance on the south-eastern side. There are only slight internal features. In the field adjoining, later agricultural activities have almost destroyed the northern part of the enclosure bank, which today appears as a low feature. A quantity of Romano-British pottery and lead ore has been recovered from this site by the author. The fields extend northwards onto the valley slope, but only a few traces can be seen today.

Cow Low SK 100726–1057280 Fig. 23

Altitude 274m(900')–335m(1100') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 15ha

A large complex site on a shelf and valley slope above the River Wye. The site is a classic example of a Romano-British settlement with 'celtic' fields. There appears to be a central nucleus of houses or crofts and small enclosures surrounded by more regular fields. These appear to show an expansion outwards from the centre, linked by linear banks or boundaries. Some field boundaries show changes or modifications where older fields are overlapped by later ones. The fields to the south, overlooking the River Wye, show regularity of size and form. There are some field boundaries running downslope towards the river. Flat and beehive querns have been recorded from this site, suggesting a possible origin for this settlement in the late Iron Age (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.942; Hart 1981, fig.8:14; G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

Deep Dale Head SK 160688–162693 Fig. 18

Altitude 274m(900')–304m(1000') High Valley Area 5ha

A linear settlement situated at the head of Deep Dale in the heart of the limestone plateau (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.986; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig.19). The settlement lies along the valley's lower slope and bottom. It comprises a series of small fields, linear banks and two small nucleated, platformed areas. Much of the area has suffered later clearance but the site suggests a pastoral function as the larger fields lie on steeper ground which is put to similar use today. The northerly part of the site is joined to the rest of the settlement by a linear bank, with other rubble banks running up the steep hillside dividing the grazing areas. The only areas which may have been ploughed are the smaller fields to the south-west where the slope is less steep. There are two possible house sites; one in the centre of the settlement and the other lower down the valley in the form of a series of revetted platforms. It is possible that this settlement is a satellite of the Horsborough complex (Fig. 12), lower down the dale. As this settlement is at the head of the dale and opens out onto the plateau, it is conceivable that the immediate plateau area surrounding the dale head, was used as rough pasture.

Dirtlow and Pindale SK 154818 and SK 156821

Altitude 304m(1000')–350m(1150') Plateau Slope Area 8ha

A large area which has suffered from lead mining, quarrying and land clearance and comprises two sections. The first is a large circular enclosure, situated at the head of Pindale (Hart 1981, fig 7:4; Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.937), and formed of very large limestone blocks. There are perhaps two entrances, on the eastern and western sides. Inside the western side of the enclosure there appear to be two circular house sites and one appears to guard the western entrance. Nearby lies the Dirtlow enclosure (Hart 1981, fig 7:4; Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.937; Guilbert *et al.* 1995) and associated features, with cleared areas probably for grazing to the west. The features suggest pastoral activity but whether this was a permanent settlement or one used seasonally for summer grazing by a settlement in the Hope Valley, is not known. Roman coins (Makepeace 1985, fig. 30) have been found in the Pindale area and on the southern slopes of the Hope Valley giving some evidence, though scant, for Romano-British activity in the area.

Dowel Dale East SK 077676

Altitude 325m(1053')–350m(1150') Shelf Area 3ha

Remnants of rectangular 'fields' which appear to have been used for arable farming due to slight lynchets having been formed. They lie on a broad shelf above Dowell Hall Farm. Though the boundaries of the fields have been much reduced in height and extent there is enough to suggest 'celtic' fields. Around the perimeter are curvilinear banks in places, marking the boundaries of the system.

Dowel Dale West SK 073677 Fig. 10

Altitude 350m(1150')–390m(1275') Valley Slope Area 4ha

Remnants of two or three enclosures formed from rubble and slab-on-edge walling with perhaps two house sites attached (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.998). The nature of the landscape suggests a pastoral role, as it is today. Lying in and on the slopes of Dowel Dale, are Dowel and Etches Caves, from which a few Romano-British artefacts have been recovered (Bramwell 1959; 1966), though those from Etches Cave are doubtful.

Harthill Moor (Thieves Den) SK 237626

Altitude 244m(800') Valley Slope Area 0.5ha

A small settlement excavated by the Heathcotes but little information recorded. The site was surveyed by the author in 1959 (Makepeace 1985, fig. 50) before the whole area was laid to

plantation. It consists of an enclosure wall with internal divisions. In it were remains of a gritstone, paved area, probably a house platform with an entrance area which had a gritstone door sill with pivot hole. A large amount of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this site by the Heathcotes (Sheffield City Museum collections), and a cursory look at the material suggests a 2nd to 3rd century AD date, but further examination may extend this to the 4th century. This site should be classified as a protected homestead.

Harthill Moor (Watscliff) SK 224622

Altitude 259m(850') Shelf Site Area 2ha

A small settlement which has suffered considerable destruction since first surveyed by the author in 1980 (Makepeace 1985, fig. 37). Originally it consisted of at least three round houses. One was constructed of large gritstone boulders set on edge with gritstone paving internally, the other two were less substantial features. Only the larger now remains. It was excavated by the Heathcotes and later by the Hunter Archaeological Society. The most interesting aspect of the later excavations was the discovery of a fragment of a polychrome glass bowl (p. 00). This may indicate some wealthy occupants or perhaps more likely, it was for use as glass ornaments for jewellery decoration, such as those found at Staden (Makepeace 1995, 111) and possibly at Thirst House Cave (Branigan and Dearne 1991a, 97). Two small field terraces to the north may indicate some agricultural activity.

Harthill Moor (Robin Hood's Stride) SK 226624

Altitude 259m(850') Tor Site Area 2ha

On and around the tor are a number of platforms together with rock shelters among the rocks (Makepeace 1985, 38). There are the remains of a large boulder wall to the north, which may belong to an earlier period. There are at least three platforms on the tor itself, with one amongst the boulders to the east. On the eastern and southern sides of the tor are a number of rock shelters. Many of these were excavated by the Heathcotes (Sheffield City Museum collections), but little can be deduced as the information is not specific in detail. Romano-British pottery can be found all over this area dating from at least the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). This site is close to that at Watscliff and is likely to be contemporary.

Many beehive and flat querns have been recorded from this area (Howarth 1899, 173; Pegge 1785, 19–24) which may have come from the settlements on Harthill Moor. As yet there is no evidence for quern manufacture.

Hartington - Pilsbury Complex SK 129617–120635 Figs. 31–33

Altitude 250m(820')–360m(1185') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 80ha

An extensive area of Romano-British activity occupying the shelf and valley slopes above the River Dove. This is a complex area comprising a number of distinct settlements and field systems. The main sites are located at Pilsbury, Banktop, Carder Low and Parks Barn (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.976–78; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 29; Makepeace 1985, fig. 35–37).

The Pilsbury North settlement consists of a nucleated settlement of house enclosures and crofts. One house site is backed by a limestone outcrop with slab-on-edge walling around its base. Much of this site has been damaged by small quarry pits and repeated agricultural activity. The fields belonging to this settlement lie to the north and are characteristically long and linear. They are on the low ground and plateau slope above the settlement and are connected to a large boundary bank enclosing an area which may have been the agricultural territory of the Pilsbury settlement. Within this area are two other domestic sites, one at Carder Low and another above Parks Barn. Both these sites have revetted, cliff-backed platforms and enclosures. A possible Romano-British secondary burial was found at Carder Low (Bateman 1848, 63).

Just to the north of Carder Low are a series of linear and curvilinear banks and terraces which could be pens or corrals rather than domestic enclosures (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.978; Fig. 31).

The Banktop settlement consists of a least two, possibly three, domestic sites set amid linear fields and enclosures. The main domestic site comprises a number of revetted platforms lying on a broad shelf to the north of Banktop Farm. North-east of the main Banktop complex are two circular, cliff-backed, house sites. Near this site was found a granitic flat quern and Romano-British pottery (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Further north are remnants of fields and two revetted platforms. Linear fields run downslope from the main complex towards the valley, and their ends have been truncated by later land use. These fields probably indicate that the valley floor was possibly used for grazing and arable.

It is interesting to note that the three Medieval settlements at Pilsbury, Ludwell and Hartington correspond closely with the Romano-British settlements described above. This may suggest continuity of occupation. The boundary bank may have been utilised as a Medieval boundary between Pilsbury and Hartington but there is also the possibility that this was part of a Romano-British boundary between two Romano-British settlements.

Haytop SK 176725

Altitude 244m(800') Shelf Slope Area c. 1ha

This site lies on the interfluvium between Hay Dale and Cressbrook Dale, on a south facing shelf. Excavations by M. Plant (Sheffield Museum collections) revealed a domestic house site with some paving. A wide variety of pottery types suggested a late 2nd to 4th century AD date. A harp-shaped brooch, a bronze ring, a coin of Constantine and iron slag were also found.

Horsborough-Taddington Dale SK 164710–170717 Fig. 12

(including Waterlees SK 162712)

Altitude 152m(500')–290m(950') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 22ha

A very extensive and complex settlement consisting of a large field system, numerous enclosures and domestic sites, a cave and a rock shelter (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.953; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 21; Makepeace 1985, 47). The major fields system runs from above Taddington Cave towards Waterlees Barn and has a combination of lynchets on the steeper slope, giving way to long rectangular fields near to Waterlees Barn. A driveway runs from near Taddington Cave through the field system, to the fields at Waterlees. The main domestic sites are described as follows:

1 The sites to the north of Demons Dale can be subdivided into three sections;

a) the most northerly, lies on a knoll overlooking the River Wye and consists of a series of banked lynchets linked to a sub-rectangular enclosure which may have been a house site. Fragments of Romano-British pottery have been found here. There is an extension to this part of the settlement, on a shelf above Taddington Cave where pottery and a pennisular brooch (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*) have been found.

b) to the south of Taddington Cave there is a curvilinear enclosure with a terraced platform. A large amount of pottery has been recovered from this area by the author, indicating that this was almost certainly a domestic site. Below this lies another shelf site, only identified through the quantity of pottery found, again by the author. Behind these sites, a series of lynchets ascends the slope to the field system above.

c) south-east of Taddington Cave are a number of curvilinear enclosures, and banked and terraced platforms. A quantity of pottery has been found by the author around these, suggesting house sites. Close by are two large fields that may be contemporary. Near to this site was found an Aucissa brooch which could suggest an early establishment for this part of the complex (see below).

Fig. 11: Bonsall Wood. Butcher col.
1976.948. G. A. M. 1981.

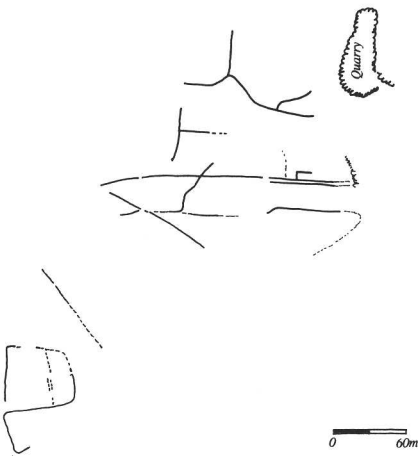
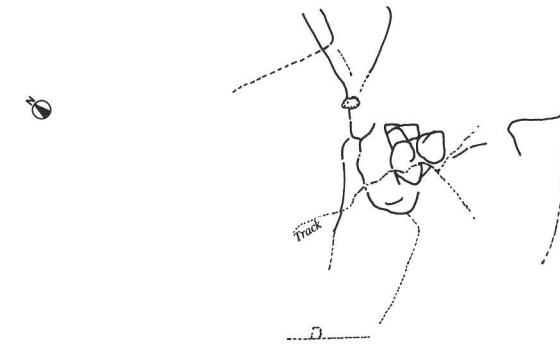
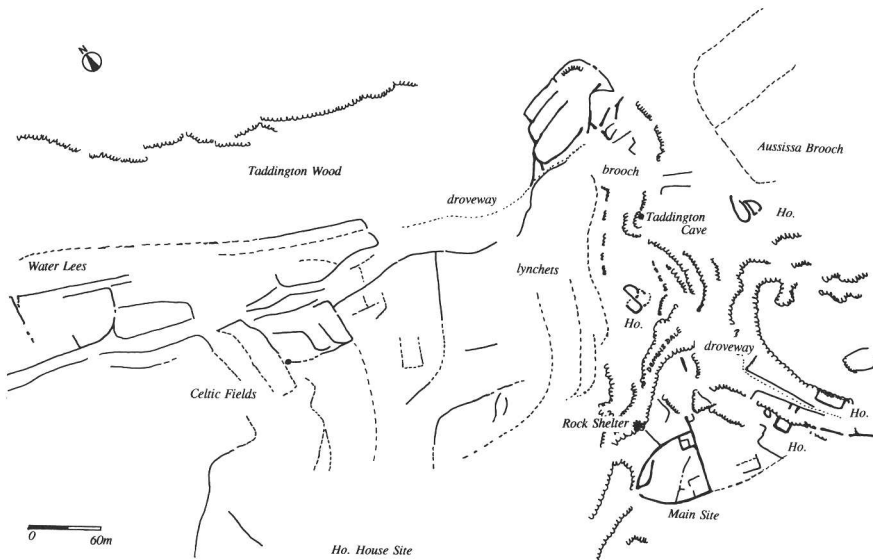


Fig. 12: Horsborough — Taddington
Wood. Butcher col.
1976.953. G. A. M. 1980.



2 The sites to the south of Demons Dale can be also subdivided into three areas;

a) a triangular shaped, slab-on-edge and banked enclosure with an inturned entrance at its western point, is the main Horsborough site (Storrs-Fox 1911, 124–25). In the north-eastern corner is a square house with subdivision and doorway formed of two limestone slabs on edge. There are also other internal features and a possible platform. Between this site, and the small dale to the east are two slab-on-edge house sites, on the edge above the dale. The larger appears to be a substantial site and the smaller is backed by the limestone outcrop. All around this area Romano-British pottery has been found together with coins of Constantine and Licinius (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

b) in the small dale to the east of the Horsborough site is a large slab-on-edge enclosure with a subdivision. A driveway runs between this and other features, leading up to Horsborough and the other sites. At the top of this dale is another large cliff-backed house site with slab-on-edge walling. Again Romano-British pottery, a bone needle and animal bones have been found in the area by the author.

c) to the east of the former, there is a knoll on which is a ruined enclosure. A few sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found here indicating a possible domestic site (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

In Demons Dale, Major Harris excavated a rock shelter (Harris Collection, 1948, Buxton Museum), immediately below the Horsborough site. In this rock shelter he found a wealth of artefacts, prehistoric pottery and bone needles, and Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.

Situated in Taddington Dale is Old Woman's House Cave (SK 165708), lying to the north of the Taddington Wood-Horsborough settlements (not on map). It lies on a small shelf above the present road. Earlier excavations revealed evidence of Romano-British activity (2nd–4th century AD) and late prehistoric Iron Age pottery. This could indicate the continuance of occupation of the sites at Taddington-Horsborough from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The Aucissa brooch (NDAT 1759), also found in the area (SK 169703), may again point to the continuance of occupation in the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD. Below this cave is another platform and smaller cave not previously recorded.

Johnson Knoll SK 156574

Altitude 350m(1150') Shelf-Valley Slope Area 3ha

There are the remains of a small number of 'celtic' fields on the south-facing slope, and a possible domestic platform. These fields may be related to a much larger settlement now cleared by later activities. Close by is the Romano-British settlement at The Liffs (Fig. 19).

Ladybower North SK 208868

Altitude 274m(900') Shelf Site Area 5ha

A small enclosure and house site situated on a shelf above Mousleden Wood, formed of slab-on-edge and rubble walling. Romano-British pottery has been found on this site (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.1046; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig.14). Later quarrying may have destroyed part of this site and there is evidence for related features to the west (Makepeace 1987, 48).

Ladybower Tor SK 205869

Altitude 320m(1050') Valley and Shelf Slope Area 0.5ha

Remnant features of a revetted platform and linear boulder walls situated below the tor. Most of this site appears to have been destroyed by stone robbing for the later enclosures close by. Amongst the landslip, below the tor, a beehive quern base was found (Makepeace 1987a, 48). This may indicate an early date for initial settlement. Prehistoric rock carvings are to be found on the rock outcrop above the site (Makepeace forthcoming).

Ladybower South SK 209867

Altitude 274m (900') Valley-Shelf Site Area 0.5ha

A nucleated settlement of three small enclosures on a shelf above Ladybower Brook, but below the high gritstone scarp (Makepeace 1987a, 48–49). The enclosures are constructed of slab-on-edge and rubble walling. Two of the enclosures could be pens for animals whilst the smallest is probably a 'round' house (11 × 14m). From the site's location and appearance it may have been a seasonal site for rough grazing on the moor behind.

Below Rough Wood, and on the edge of Ladybower Reservoir, is another site (SK 186864). Only Romano-British pottery is found here today and the actual site may lie beneath the waters of the reservoir. It is a valley site and may be related to the sites higher up the valley, described above.

The Liffs SK 146581–149577 Fig. 19

Altitude 290m (950')–320m (1050') Valley Slope and Shelf Site Area 12ha

The settlement is located on a sloping shelf forming a shallow vale above the River Dove and Biggin Dale, but below the high plateau. It comprises field terraces (positive and negative lynchets), curvilinear field boundaries, low banks and platforms. The upper part of the site has narrow strip fields and steep lynchets, suggesting long usage. Above these are two revetted house platforms. The settlement to the north has larger, more rectangular fields. The whole site suggests a small nucleated agricultural settlement practising arable farming but because of its position on the shelf and near to the plateau above, it may also have had a pastoral role. A few sherds of Romano-British pottery of 2nd–3rd century AD date and a number of flints have been found on this site by the author. To the west, on the lower slopes and natural terraces above Biggin Dale are a number of regular and irregular field terraces and banks. A circular house site situated on the edge of one of the terraces may be contemporary, or could be earlier (SK 143573).

Litton Slack (Slackside) SK 165733 Fig. 29

Altitude 244m (800')–274m (900') Shelf-Valley Slope Area 2ha

A small domestic settlement situated on a shelf above the River Wye, overlooking a small steep-sided dale (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.938; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 22). The settlement consists of a main rectangular, banked and revetted enclosure with similar smaller features on either side. Slab-on-edge and rubble walling is the main construction technique. This settlement appears to have no related, surviving features but a number of lynchets below Slackside could be part its fields, or could be much later in date.

Litton Frith SK 165740–169737

Altitude 304m (1000') Plateau Slope Area 4ha

A small area of 'celtic' fields above Litton Frith damaged by later clearance (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.1027). To the west, a flat quern was found in the field wall which may indicate that a domestic site lies in the vicinity of which nothing has survived at surface level (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

Lombards Green SK 187556 Fig. 8

Altitude 274m (900') Valley Slope Area 3ha

A nucleated settlement lying below the hill on a broad, gently sloping shelf, partly destroyed by quarrying (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.975). The settlement consists of three distinct sections (only two shown on plan). Walls and enclosures in the eastern section have been much reduced in height by land clearance, but there is sufficient to identify at least one enclosure and other features. The main domestic site comprises a stone rubble-banked enclosure, in which there are at least three rectangular house sites. Romano-British pottery, coins and a 'weapon' have been found at this site. The coins indicate a date in the 1st–2nd century AD (Haverfield 1905, 206). To the west (not on plan) are a number of linear banks and enclosures and a possible house site. To

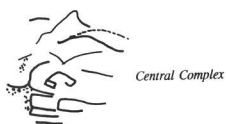
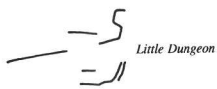
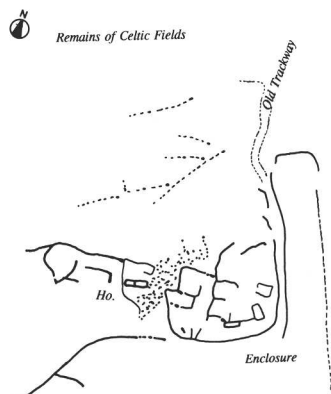


Fig. 13: Wensley —
Dungeons.
Butcher col.
1976.946.
G. A. M. 1980.

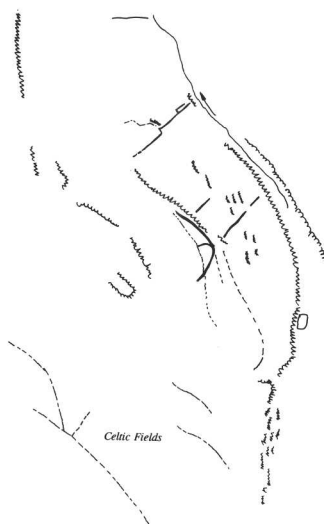
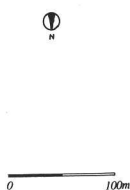


Fig. 14: Millersdale
(Monksdale).
Butcher col.
1976.940.
G. A. M.
1981.

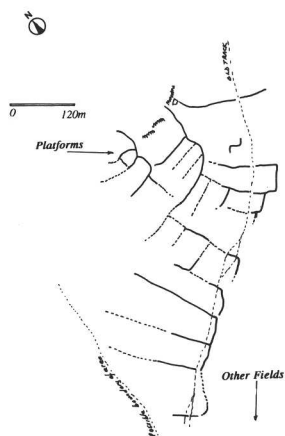


Fig. 15: Thorpe Pasture.
G. A. M. 1981.

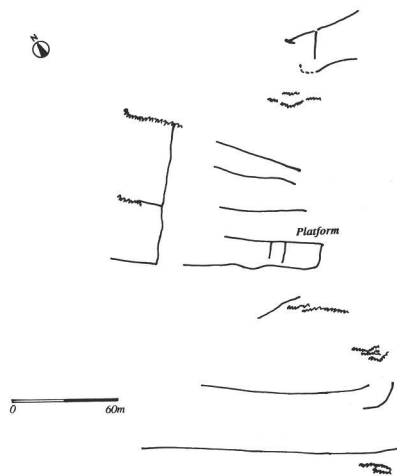


Fig. 16: Wolfscote Dale. G. A. M.
1981.

the north, a linear boundary bank, which may mark the boundary of the settlement, runs from Parwich Dale eastwards to above Hill Top Farm.

Mam Nick SK 122836 Fig. 26

Altitude 450m(1470') Shelf Site Area 0.5ha

This small settlement lies amid landslip below Rushup Edge (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.991). The site has a linear bank running along a small scarp with two circular houses and a possible rectangular building. A sherd of Derbyshire Ware found is of 2nd–3rd century AD date (G. A. Makepeace *pers comm.*). The site's position suggests that it may be closely linked to pastoral farming and could well be a temporary seasonal site for a settlement lower down the valley. Bray (1783, 204–05) in 'Sketch of a Tour of Derbyshire and Yorkshire' describes a situation that can only refer to this site:

At the foot of Little Mam Tor near Mam Gate, is a field called Hills Pasture, taking its name from a number of small hillocks irregularly dispersed about it. On the level ground, amongst these, the foundations of several buildings were discovered a few years ago, which were grown over with grass, the stone was taken up and carried away to be used in other places. The person employed about it says that the walls were in general from 18 inches to 2 feet in thickness, composed of stone . . . there were several door thresholds. . . These buildings were of various shape and size, one of them circular and about 24 feet in diameter; 8 feet to the west of this was a small building containing three sides of an oblong square, one end being open, the whole enclosed by a wall, something in the shape of a triangle . . . near this were two other buildings, near square . . . smallest end being 12 feet, the other three sides 18 feet. . .

Millersdale (Monksdale) SK 140745 Fig. 14

Altitude 304m(1000') Plateau Area 0.5ha

An open, roughly sub-rectangular enclosure lying on a small flat knoll on the plateau above Monksdale (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.940; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 24). The enclosing bank is a fairly massive, stone and rubble construction. To the south, and set within the enclosure, is a smaller enclosure which could be a house site or small pen. At one time it may have been completely enclosed but part has been robbed out by later clearance. Romano-British pottery (NDAT 1896) has been recorded from this site as well as two gritstone beehive quern fragments (Beswick and Merrills 1983, 39).

Millersdale (Back Road) SK 147736 Fig. 27

Altitude 274m(900') Valley Slope Area 0.5ha

A series of terraces and lynchets in a triangular area between two lanes, and a number of terraced platforms and enclosures (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.938; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 23). On the slightly higher ground to the north, are further enclosures much reduced in height. Romano-British pottery and quern fragments have been found at this site (Beswick and Merrills 1983, 39). There are other cultivation terraces close by.

Monksdale SK 136742 Fig. 14

Altitude 229m(750')–251m(825') Valley Slope Area 1.5ha

A partly cleared area with four parallel banks running downslope towards the stream (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.938; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 24). The banks are formed of large, double, slab-on-edge orthostats with rubble infill. It is possible there were other features, now gone, also delineating the cleared areas. On a small shelf above lies a large cleared area and a 'C'-shaped, boulder-walled enclosure. Between this site and the large enclosure (Millersdale-Monksdale) on the plateau (SK 140745), there are a number of 'celtic' fields at SK 136744. In the valley bottom is a large boulder enclosure. Other agricultural features which may be associated are at SK 133753 and SK 131752.

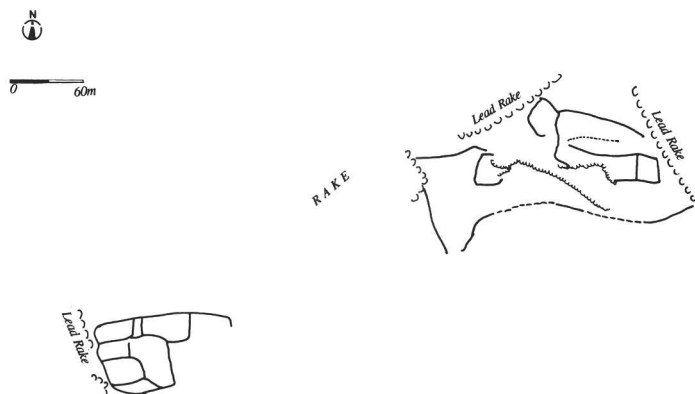


Fig. 17: City Folds. Butcher col. 1976.947. G. A. M. 1981.

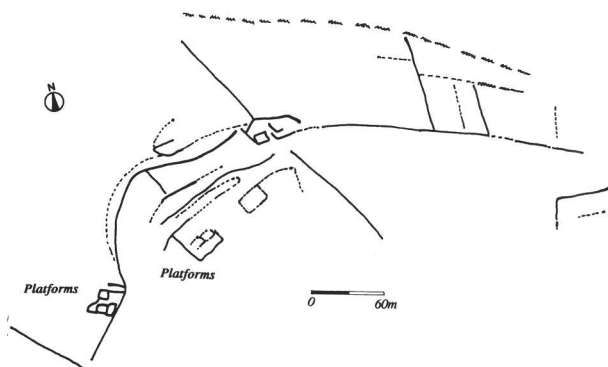


Fig. 18: Deepdale Head. Butcher col. 1976.986. G. A. M. 1980.

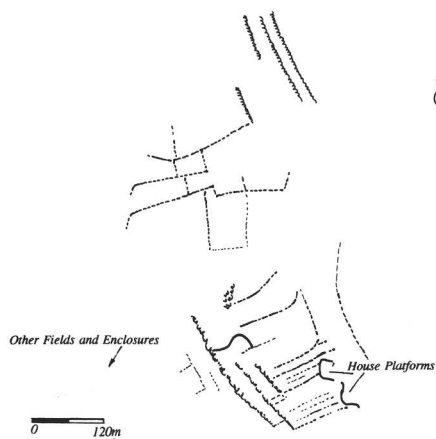


Fig. 19: The Liffs. G. A. M. 1981.

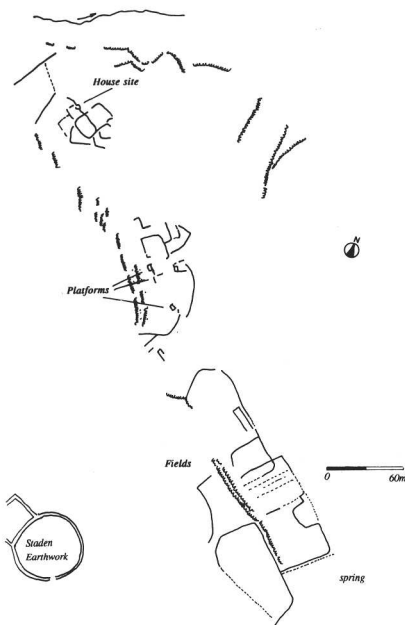


Fig. 20: Staden. G. A. M. 1981.

Narrowdale Complex:**Narrowdale Hill SK 124572**

Altitude 320m(1050') Valley Slope

How Narrowdale SK 126574–129572

Altitude 274m(900') Valley Slope

Gratton Hill SK 131572

Altitude 320m(1050') Valley Slope

This consists of a number of sites, some of which may be Medieval in date. Towards the head of Narrowdale, are a series of lynchets and linear fields. On Narrowdale Hill, and on a small hill behind the farm, are two banked and ditched enclosures which may be Romano-British, and other features of unknown date. On Gratton Hill are the remains of linear fields which could again be Romano-British. Unfortunately much of this area has been agriculturally active for a considerable time and it is difficult to define individual phases or be specific about the date of sites.

North Lees SK 234837 Fig. 24

Altitude 299m(750')–290m(950') Valley Slope Area 6ha

A nucleated settlement situated in a small valley of the Hood Brook, below a gritstone edge and lying on shales (Makepeace 1987, 50; Hart 1981, fig. 8:9). It consists of small revetted platforms or terraces formed from gritstone boulders, some on edge, with larger fields and enclosures to the south and west. There appear to be at least two house sites in the centre of the nucleated area. From unrecorded excavations, a flat quern and some Romano-British pottery were recovered, but no precise date is given. A rough beehive quern was also found on the site which may testify to a late Iron Age or early Romano-British origin for this settlement. The Roman Road from Templeborough to Brough runs close by (Makepeace 1987, 44–48).

Ossum's Hill SK 097556

Altitude 229m(750') Shelf and Valley Slope 0.5ha

A circular, revetted, round house, cut into the hill slope approximately 10.6m (35') in diameter, composed of a double orthostat and rubble limestone wall. There is a rubble wall to the south which may be a smaller enclosure attached to the house, and above this there may be another revetted house site (Makepeace 1985, fig. 49).

Over Haddon SK 208664–213660

Altitude 198m(650')–221m(725') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 8ha

A settlement complex lying above the River Wye on the edge of Lathkill Dale, and partly overlain by the village of Over Haddon. The 'celtic' fields and part of the Romano-British settlement have been modified by later agriculture. The domestic site lies slightly to the east and under part of the village of Over Haddon with fields running along the shelf and scarp towards Conksbury Bridge. Romano-British pottery occurs along the scarp edge and in the fields.

Pearson's Farm: see City Folds**Rainster Rocks SK 218547 Fig. 9**

Altitude 250m(820') Tor Site Area 12ha

A large complex site situated on and around the base of Rainster Rocks and also occupying a large area to the west towards Hipley (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.950; Hart 1981, fig.8:11). The main site consists of a number of 'house' platforms on the side of the tor and around its base, of which most are revetted. On the shelf beneath the tor are a series of enclosures, terraces and fields. There are faint traces of a field system downslope but much of this has been obliterated by ridge and furrow. The settlement nucleus is constructed of orthostat and boulder walling and in places there are terraces which may indicate small agricultural plots. Also there are smaller enclosures and pens. The evidence seems to indicate a settlement practising mixed farming. The



Fig. 21: Chee Tor — Blackwell. Butcher col. 1976.941.

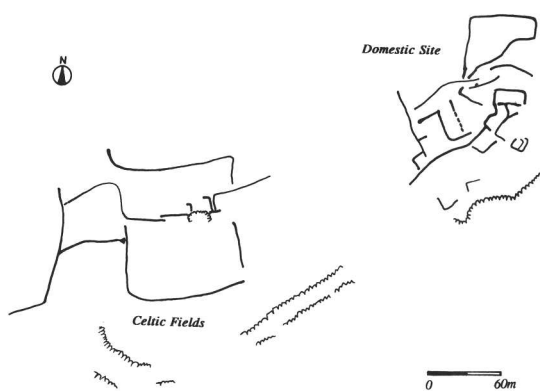


Fig. 22: Brushfield. Butcher col. 1976.944.

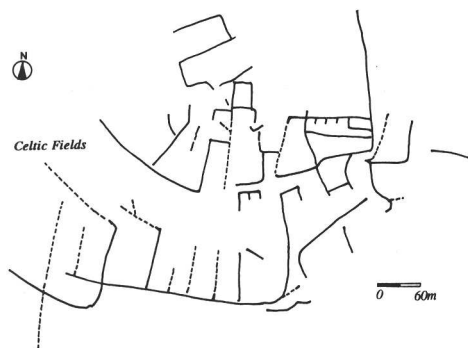


Fig. 23: Cow Low. Butcher col. 1976.942.
G. A. M. 1980.

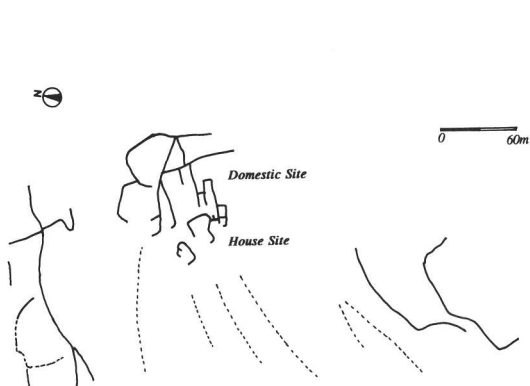


Fig. 24: North Lees. G. A. M. 1981.

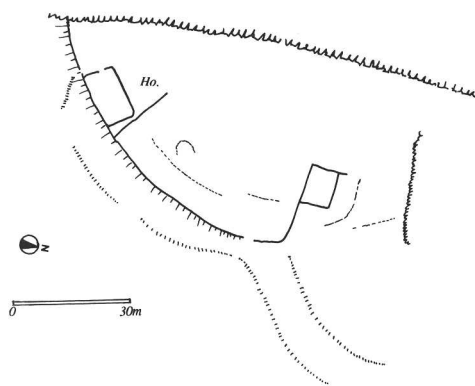


Fig. 25: Bradwell. G. A. M. 1981.

site is entered by a driveway from a shallow valley. Metal detectorists have been active, and from the available evidence, occupation from the 2nd to 4th century AD is likely (Dool 1976; Smithard 1910, 127–36). Other terraces and fields are visible on the valley slope towards Black Rocks and Hipley but their date is unknown.

Roystone Grange SK 199564–203569

Altitude 274m(900')–304m(1000') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 13ha

The main settlement lies on the valley slope and comprises a series of house platforms set within a rubble and slab-on-edge enclosure, now almost cleared by later activities (Hodges and Wildgoose 1980, 48–53; Hodges and Wildgoose 1981, 42–57; Hart 1981, fig. 8:12). The surviving fields on Daisy Bank are mainly linear banks running down slope towards the valley and there are a number of cross terraces near the top of the slope. These are probably clearance features for pasture rather than arable, as the slope is quite steep.

Excavations on the site of one of the house platforms showed a two-phased building. The earlier building was an aisled house of three bays set on a revetted platform. The later building occupied a smaller area and had a paved floor. The date of the initial building was mid-2nd century and the second building appears to have been late 3rd century, lasting into the 4th century AD. Hodges and Wildgoose (1980) postulate a two field agricultural system. If this is the case, then this settlement is unique among known Romano-British settlements in the White Peak. The field boundaries, on which this premise is made, could be Medieval in date and belong to the Medieval grange, situated a little way down the valley. A smaller curvilinear enclosure with a house platform is situated above Roystone, at SK 200562, near to which the author has found Romano-British pottery.

Staden SK 067724 Fig. 20

Altitude 304m(1000')–335m(1100') Shelf Slope Area 6ha

A large settlement which has suffered considerably from agricultural, industrial and other activities which have reduced the formerly extant features considerably (Makepeace 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1995). The site can be divided into three areas. The 'fields' lie to the east on the slope leading up to Staden Low and are linear enclosures with rubble and boulder banks. They seem to have survived because of their location on limestone outcrop used as rough pasture.

The central area consists of curvilinear enclosures, corrals (small enclosures) and house platforms. Evidence from excavations suggests that this site began in the Iron Age and continued into the Romano-British period, until the end of the 2nd century AD. The settlement saw the rapid change from the beehive-Hunsbury to the flat rotary quern, dated to the early 1st century AD. The house platforms were level, rubble-cobbled and earthen floors into which various artefacts had been trodden.

The third area lies to the west, near to the viaduct, where a number of sub-rectangular enclosures, a house site, small terraced platforms and a curvilinear enclosure are visible. Pottery from this area has been dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD and animal bones excavated from the settlement suggest that animal husbandry formed part of the economy, as well as grain production. The main animals were cattle, horse and sheep with pig and deer in smaller quantities. Dog was also found suggesting that they could have been used either for hunting game or for herding livestock.

Thorpe Cloud SK 152511

Altitude 274m(900')–290m(950') Tor Site Area 1ha

The situation of this settlement is different in form to other tor sites, in that there appear to be revetted platforms (scooped and terraced) or house sites cut into and around the tor, near the summit (cf. Guilbert 1995, 82–83 for an alternative view of these features). There are a considerable number of these platforms on the south-west and north-east part of the tor, with a few others on

the southern spine of the hill. The revetted platforms vary in size from between 4×6m–5×8m. Sherds of Romano-British pottery can be found all over the upper part of the tor. Romano-British pottery and coins (NDAT 2618, 2490; G. A. Makepeace, *pers. comm.*), indicate a possible 2nd to 4th century period of occupation. Also prehistoric pottery and flints have been found and a saddle quern was discovered at the base of the tor on the southern side of the path from Thorpe (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Thorpe Cloud lies at the southern end of Dove Dale where it opens out onto a wider valley and a lower landscape. To the south, below the tor, are a number of old agricultural terraces which may be related to the settlement, although this is uncertain, as the area around has been used for agriculture since the Roman period. Near the barn at the foot of the Thorpe Cloud, (SK 153509) there is a large, rectangular, terraced platform with other smaller terraces nearby. Romano-British pottery has been found associated with this feature, indicating a 2nd to 4th century date (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

Thorpe Pasture SK 158513 Fig. 15

Altitude 213m(700')–274m(900') Scarp and Valley Slope Area 15ha

The site consists of a nucleated settlement at the head of a small valley, with 'celtic' fields lying below the settlement in the valley bottom and along the valley flanks. The settlement seems to consist of perhaps two platforms with a number of curvilinear enclosures close by, and is situated on the slope and small shelf above the valley. Cascading down the valley below are a series of 'celtic' fields. There is evidence for further fields reaching to the higher shelves and valley crest on the eastern side of the valley, but these have been almost obliterated by later clearance. There was occupation during prehistoric periods as flints and a number of prehistoric sherds have been found in the area (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Some Romano-British pottery also has been found, one sherd of Black Burnished Ware with lattice decoration indicating a possible 2nd century AD date (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

As this settlement is close to the site at Thorpe Cloud, it may be that the two are related or are at least contemporary. On Hamston Hill (SK 158508), overlooking The Peveril Hotel, are a series of parallel, linear, rubble banks running down slope towards the valley. Their appearance suggests clearance to improve pasture as the areas between them are clear of stones.

Weags Barn SK 098538 Fig. 7

Altitude 213m(700')–244m(800') Valley Slope Area 4ha

A small, complex site with a central ovoid, banked and revetted enclosure from which field banks run downslope with more regular, rectangular fields to the south. The field boundaries are mainly rubble and boulder walls, with those to the south defined partly by positive and negative lynchets. Part of the northern side of the enclosure has been almost completely removed but there is sufficient to suggest that it once formed an enclosed area. There is a possible boulder, revetted platform to the south in a small hollow. An old trackway winds past the enclosure from the Manifold Valley via Weags Barn to Grindon.

Wensley — Great and Little Dungeon SK 253603–258607 Fig. 13

Altitude 229m(750')–304m(1000') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 20ha

A large and extensive settlement area that is now divided into three sections due to land clearance and later enclosure (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.946; Hart 1981, fig. 8:13). In addition there is a large area of 'celtic' fields to the north and west, towards Winstar (not on plan), and lying on the valley slope, and there appear to be other 'fields' eastwards towards Wensley, Northern Dale and Snitterton. The three sections of this complex are very different in character and are as follows:

a) The Little Dungeon site is in an area of land slip where there are a few linear banks forming small enclosures.

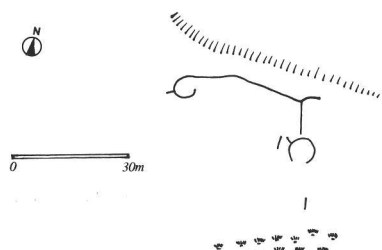


Fig. 26: Mam Nick. Butcher col.
1976.991. G. A. M. 1981.



Fig. 28: Wheston
Cliff. Butcher col.
1976.938.



Fig. 29: Litton
Slack. Butcher col.
1976.938.

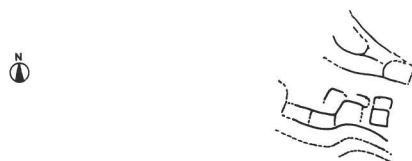


Fig. 27: Millersdale (Back Road).
Butcher col. 1976.938.
G. A. M. 1990.

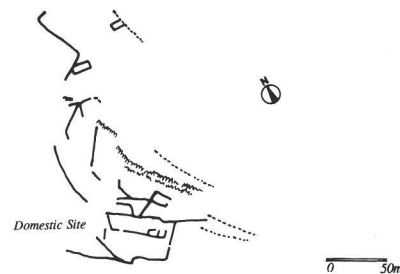


Fig. 30: Cherry Slack. Butcher col.
1976.939. G. A. M. 1990.

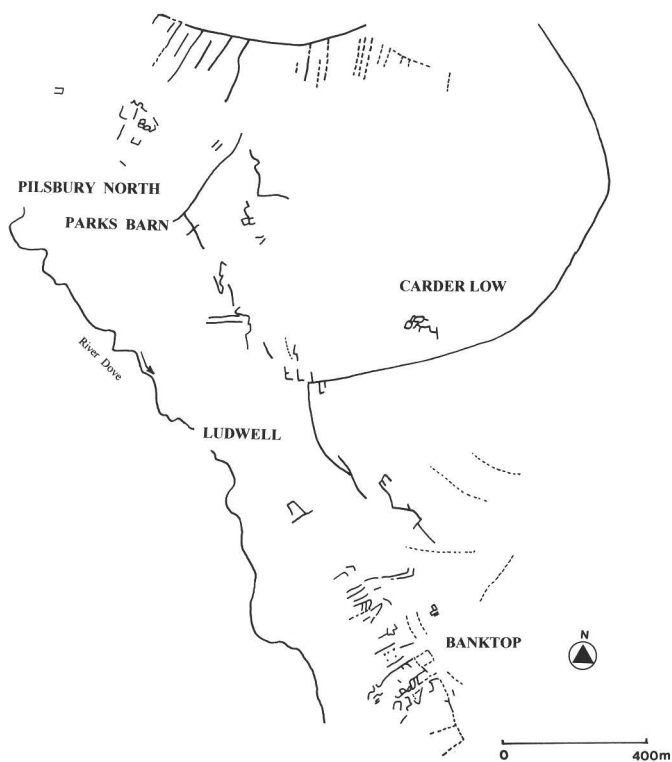


Fig. 31: Pilsbury — Banktop (Hartington). Butcher col.
1976.977-78. G. A. M. 1980.

b) The central area consists of a series of small terraces and platforms, some backed by rock outcrop. A hollow trackway leads up to the site which is situated amongst an area of limestone outcrop and thus preserved from clearance.

c) The south-western section is the largest and lies on a broad sloping shelf above a limestone outcrop. There is a long driveway leading up to a defensive, banked enclosure which has inside a number of semi-circular and rectangular house platforms. Outside the enclosure, on the north west, is a rectangular 'longhouse' with dividing wall. The surrounding enclosure wall is of slab-on-edge and rubble construction. This is one of only four protected sites (Coombsdale, Horsborough, Thieves Den) so far found in the White Peak. The internal domestic features seem to be intact and free from later interference.

Wheston Cliff SK 129761 Fig. 28

Altitude 330m(1090') Shelf Site Area 1ha

A small settlement much reduced by clearance (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.938; Beswick and Merrills 1983, fig. 27). A semi-rectangular enclosure, of which only fragmentary walls/banks survive, below a rock outcrop with a possible extension to the south. Some Romano-British pottery has been recovered from this site (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*). Cultivation terraces extend southwards along the scarp towards Cherry Slack (Fig. 30).

Wetton Fields SK 101543–105545

Altitude 213m(900')–274m(700') Valley Slope Area 18ha

A large area of 'celtic fields' on a south facing slope overlooking the Manifold Valley (Butcher Collection, Sheffield City Museum 1976.981). There are strong negative and positive lynchets suggesting long arable activity. A few Romano-British sherds have been found on the site (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*) but an actual domestic settlement has not been located. It is possible that this has been removed by later enclosure and clearance. Bateman in *Ten Years Diggings* (1861, 193–203) recalls Carrington's discovery of a Romano-British settlement at Wetton, in the Borough Fields. Although the site has not been pinpointed it probably lies close to these 'celtic' fields. A probable 3rd to 4th century date can be assigned to the material from the Borough Fields, though this does not preclude an earlier origin.

Near to Wetton, at the side of the lane leading to Thor's Cave, the author found a flat quern built into one of the field walls (SK 103544).

Wolfscote Dale SK 130586 Fig. 16

Altitude 229m(750')–244m(800') Shelf and Valley Slope Area 4ha

A small site on the valley slope and shelf above the River Dove. It comprises a series of linear terraces and a possible platform with a number of banks running downslope to join terraced fields. One sherd of Derbyshire Ware has come from this site (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

The settlement lies close to Frank in'th Rocks Cave where Romano-British burials and objects have been found. Above this cave is a smaller one, with a rough platform in front, which has also yielded a few sherds of Romano-British pottery (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*).

CONCLUSION

The limestone plateau is surrounded on three sides by a horseshoe of gritstone moorland except in the south where the lower terrain is on sandstones and shales covered by boulder clay till. The limestone plateau is tilted north to south and forms a distinctive uniform landscape. Within this uniformity, the plateau has its own individuality. Rivers have cut deep gorges and valleys which have dissected the plateau into individual blocks. The subsequent erosion of these blocks has formed a distinctive karstic scenery which

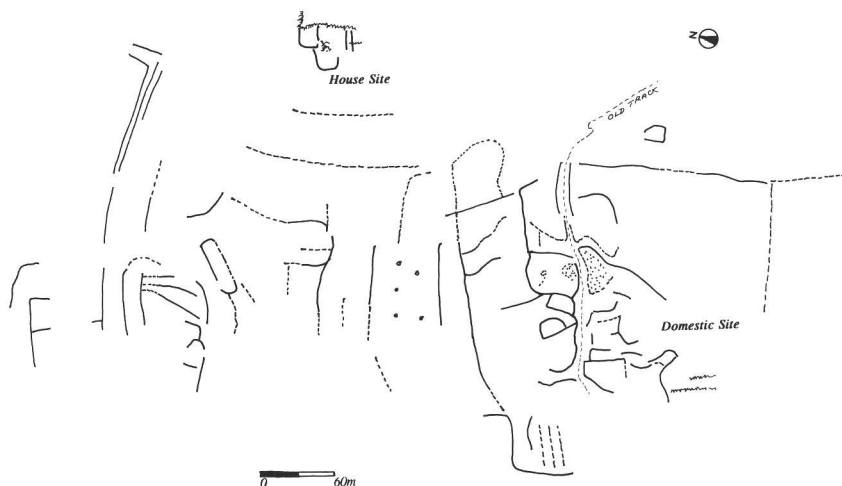


Fig. 32: Hartington — Bank Top. Butcher col. 1976.976. G. A. M. 1980.



Fig. 33: Hartington — Pilsbury North. Butcher col. 1976.977. G. A. M. 1980.

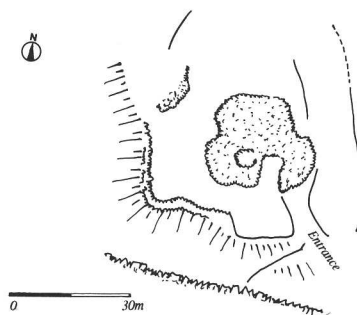


Fig. 34: Coombsdale. G. A. M. 1981.

has been utilised by man. In places the watertable has been lowered by deep mining, but springs still occur where the limestone interfaces with volcanic rock or other impermeable strata. It is at these present and former spring lines that the earlier settlements are located.

The distribution of Romano-British artefacts and settlements (Figs. 1 and 2) indicates an active and prolific Romano-British occupation in situations covering the shelves and valley slopes of the main river valleys and their tributaries. Agricultural expansion seems to have started during the late Iron Age (Phillips 1969, 71) and with the improving climatic conditions, this expanded rapidly through the succeeding centuries to reach its zenith in the 3rd and possibly the 4th centuries AD. It has been suggested (Branigan 1991, 62) that the region may have been colonised by settlers following the conquest. Unfortunately we do not know enough about the number of settlements and the size of

the population in the late Iron Age. Beehive-Hunsbury querns have been found on a number of Romano-British sites (Fig. 3), for example Ladybower (Makepeace 1987, 48; Edale (NDAT 2484, 0830), North Lees (G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*), Staden (Makepeace 1989, 30), Cow Low (Hart 1981, fig.8:14; G. A. Makepeace *pers. comm.*), Harthill Moor (Howarth 1890, 172; Pegge 1785, 19–24), which may suggest that these sites go back into the late Iron Age. From present evidence it appears that these types of querns were quickly superseded during the late 1st century AD by the flat rotary querns, as at Staden (Makepeace 1989, 17–33). Iron Age pottery has been recovered from a large number of caves (Challis and Harding 1975, figs.3–7; Makepeace 1985, 177) in the region as well as from a number of open sites (Makepeace 1985, 56–58). There is also the problem of dating some of the ‘Iron Age’ hillforts such as Castle Ring, which has produced pottery (Makepeace 1990, 29), similar to that from the Harborough Rocks settlement (Makepeace 1990, 24–29) and the nearby site at SK 240556 (Radley and Radford 1969, 121–22), which appears to be 7th–6th century BC. Further work on the use of caves in the Iron Age could throw some light on the location of earlier settlements in the region, such as Harborough Rocks Cave, Old Woman’s House Cave, Demons Dale Rock Shelter, as well as Thirst House Cave and a number of caves in the Wetton area. At least ten caves have material that can be ascribed to the later prehistoric period. It would be necessary to review all the present information about the ‘Iron Age’ material from both open and closed sites before assuming a further major influx of new settlers. The area lacks evidence of late Iron Age settlements, except for the occasional brooch and beehive quern. What we may be seeing is a change from pastoral to arable farming and it may be features in the form of field walls, cultivation terraces, house sites, clearance areas which indicate this. Pastoral habitation sites may have been less permanent and survived only in the form of a few open sites and cave deposits.

Many Romano-British settlements occupy similar situations to present day farms and villages. Today only relict features survive preserved mainly on marginal land, a fragment of what once must have been. The distribution of Romano-British artefacts demonstrates the widespread nature of this activity even where there are no known settlements. Most settlements are ‘open’ suggesting peaceful coexistence. Only four are known to have an enclosing bank (Coombsdale, Horsborough, Thieves Den, Wensley), and these are not substantial.

In this paper there has been no attempt at classification of settlements except to look at their position in relation to the landscape. Many settlements seem to have been in the business of collecting and processing lead ore. Whether this was subsequently gathered together and then smelted into lead ingots at some other ‘centre’ or smelting site under a controlled administration, it is difficult to be precise about, except that ingots marked SOC LVT may imply this (Collingwood and Wright 1990, 59). Only Carsington has been proved to have had some sort of activity based on lead and may have been a major centre. Another area with possibly a similar role is Eyam. A large number of Romano-British artefacts together with possible mining/smelting sites indicate that it was a major producer of lead, but no ingots can be ascribed to this area.

Romano-British ‘Derbyshire Ware’ which was gritty, poorly fired in a red/orange/buff fabric was probably being produced by the mid-2nd century (Dearne 1993, 71; Dool, Wheeler *et al.* 1985, 115) and found its way to Staden (Makepeace 1983; 1987; 1989; 1995) and other sites. It seems likely that some early wares were produced in the Little

Chester area, the kilns of which have not been located. This industry seems to have expanded during the 2nd century, continuing into the 3rd and possibly 4th centuries (Dool, Wheeler *et al.* 1985, 116; Jones and Webster 1969, 18–24). A substantial number of kiln sites have been located at Holbrook and Hazelwood (Kay 1962, 21–42), Little Chester (Dool, Wheeler *et al.* 1985), Shottle (Kay and Hughes 1963, 103–106) and possibly Chevin (Brassington 1969) and Alport (Lomas 1961). Unfortunately there has not been the interest in looking for associated settlements, which must be close by, or for the clay and extraction pits. Further research is needed.

Much is not known about activities connected with industry and commerce and there must have been a number of centres or markets where goods could be bought and sold. The Roman Road system in the Peak District and surrounding area is still not clear, and more work is required especially if *Lutudarum* is to be identified. A detailed chronology of Romano-British settlements cannot yet be formulated. Their initial formation, their length of occupation, their role and their end, cannot be related to any specific events occurring during the period of Roman occupation.

It has been difficult to draw a picture as to how and when Romano-British settlements were established. Some settlements seem to have been established early, before the Roman occupation, whilst others were later. This is due mainly to the fact that few have been excavated. Further research into pollen and other environmental evidence and artefacts such as pottery would advance knowledge. Nothing is known about tenurial organisation in the countryside and how this was managed, about the relationship of agriculture to industry or about the relationship of the countryside to the forts, *vici*, and centres such as Buxton and Little Chester.

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