

is about a quarter of an acre. The surrounding banks are of slight profile and have an internal ditch. There are no apparent entrances to the enclosure. The bank is lower at the north and the south-east corners but not absent whilst the ditch is completely uninterrupted. The old field bank can be traced with interruptions right across the modern field for a distance of 240 yds. To the south-east its line is continued further by an existing wall.

The dimensions of the work are: Length of west and south sides ... 140 ft. Length of north-east side ... 150 ft. Overall width of bank and ditch ... 20-22 ft. Height of bank above ground outside ... 1 ft. Depth of ditch ... 6 ins.

The slightness of the work and internal ditch suggest some kind of stock pen. The work is probably a sheep fold. Originally there may have been a light wooden superstructure. The remains of the earthwork sheep stells on the Scottish border do not show any sign of their original entrance. Two similar works resting on a hedge line but semicircular in shape exist north of Park Farm, Morley in Derbyshire (SK. 411413), and others could no doubt be found. There is no need to postulate a high antiquity for this work. It antedates the existing stone walls but need be no earlier than the 17th or 18th centuries.

LATER PREHISTORIC CAVE-DWELLINGS OF DERBYSHIRE

as represented by material in the British Museum.

By J. W. BRAILSFORD.

Harborough Cave, near Brassington.

THE undermentioned objects were found during the excavations carried out by W. Storrs Fox in 1907, except for the ring-headed pin which was found by Dr. R. V. Favell about 1920. Other finds are in the Heathcote Museum at Birchover.

1. Peterborough and Early Iron Age pottery.
2. Coral-mounted bronze brooch with rayed foot (*P.S.A.*, XXII, 138 ff., fig. 19; *D.A.J.*, XXXI, 1909, 103, fig. 4; Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, fig. 17). Late 3rd or early 2nd century B.C., derived from the Parisian Culture of Yorkshire. Cf. the similar brooch from the Queen's Barrow, Arras, Yorkshire (*Arch.* LX, 296, fig. 43). Such brooches may have been derived from a fusion of two continental La Tène I types, namely (a) the brooch with coral-mounted disc foot (*B.M. Early Iron Age Guide*, 1925, fig. 56) and (b) the coral-mounted, rayed disc brooch (Morel, *Album*, Pl. 36, nos. 6-7; or *Anz. für Schweiz Altertumskunde*, 1914, 268; 1915, Pl. I, no. 4).
3. Bronze ring-headed pin (*J.R.A.I.*, 1923, 410, fig. 9).
4. Two iron spear-heads, a fragment of a bracelet of bituminous shale, awls and a pin and needle of bone. Other objects are not certainly prehistoric. British Museum Registration nos.: pottery, 1907, 11-12, 1 to 12; ring-headed pin, 1925, 6-6, 1; remainder, 1951, 11-2.

References: *P.S.A.*, XXII, 129 ff.; *D.A.J.*, XXXI, 1909, 89-114; *J.R.A.I.*, LIII, 1923, 402 ff.

Ravencliffe Cave, Cressbrook Dale.

These objects were found by W. Storrs Fox during his excavation of 1906:

1. Pottery, including Peterborough, Rusticated, Overhanging Rim Urn and Early Iron Age sherds.
2. Two stone axes, a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead, flint flakes and scrapers, the latter including some of the "button" type.
3. A bronze awl.
4. Two ribbed gold strips; each had apparently been folded into an ellipse about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long but their use is uncertain.

5. Iron and bone objects; worked pebbles and fragments of stone.

British Museum Registration nos.: gold strips, 1906, 12-24, 1, 2; remainder, 1907, 2-14, 1 to 89.

Reference: *D.A.J.*, XXXII, 1910, 141-151.

Old Woman's House, near Taddington.

Early Iron Age sherds (2) from the excavation of 1909.

British Museum Registration nos.: 1910, 6-28, 1 to 6.

Reference: *D.A.J.*, XXXIII, 1911, 115-126.

NOTES.

1. Sherds of Beaker and Rinyo-Clacton ware were also found in Harborough Cave but are not in the British Museum. Human bones were found at both Harborough and Ravencliffe; at the former, a neolithic chambered tomb, the cairn of which had been robbed, and other burials were found nearby.¹ Peterborough pottery was apparently associated with human burials in other Derbyshire caves, namely Rain's Cave² and Church Dale.³

2. The Iron Age pottery from the caves must be considered in conjunction with that from the settlement site near the Harborough Cave, which was excavated by Ward in 1890. Some of the material is in Derby Museum. The settlement pottery seems early in the Early Iron Age "A" series. It has analogues at Scarborough and in East Anglia but, apart from one sherd from Harborough Cave which may be derived from the settlement outside, the pottery from the caves has a "devolved" aspect; it might indicate a persistence of the Iron Age "A" tradition in the period represented by the coral-mounted brooch.

¹ *D.A.J.*, XII, 1890, 118 ff.

² *D.A.J.*, XI, 1889, 31 ff.; XIV, 1892, 228 ff.; XV, 1893, 161 ff.

³ *D.A.J.*, LX, 1938, 82; *P.P.S.*, XIX, 1953, 229 ff. fig. 2.