

PHASE III.

There is no evidence of any original ascents of the crags during its period of use as a hill-fort. Two finely engineered packhorse tracks of probably late medieval date now ascend into the fort. These tracks are a feature of the gritstone moors of the Peak District. The present example, where best preserved, is 20-30 ft. wide at the top, of V-shaped section, and 10 ft. deep. It has been cut rather than worn. It climbs the hill at an angle to enter the fort within the rampart of phase II. It then passes through the original entrance of phase I, curves back and emerges on to the open moor through the entrance of phase II. A steeper ascent on the west has been utilised by a second track which passes through an artificially widened fissure of the rock. It probably originally joined the other track just inside the defences, but is not now visible beyond the quarries. The other track also is very faint within the enclosure.

REFERENCES.

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A SURVEY OF AN EARTHWORK AT KINGSTERNDALE.

By H. G. RAMM.

A N earthwork at Kingsterndale was also surveyed by students of the Summer School at Buxton. This work is marked on the Ordnance Survey as an ancient earthwork (SK. 078714). It lies in a pasture field about 2 miles south-east of Buxton and a little to the north of the Buxton-Ashbourne road.

The site is in a broad dry valley running north to south. The earthworks consist of a triangular enclosure based on a long bank, presumably an old field bank, extending to the north-west and south-east. The apex of the triangle is to the south-west. The area enclosed

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.