

ACID

Archaeology and Conservation in Derbyshire

Inside:

Profile of Paul Bahn

How Tudor farmers lived

Digitising the DAJ

Towering inferno

The rise and demise of Duffield Castle

Plus: A guide to the county's latest planning applications involving archaeology

ACID

Archaeology and Conservation
in Derbyshire

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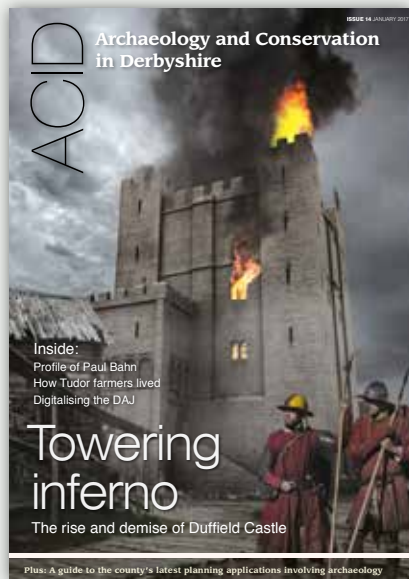
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Designed by: Phil Cunningham
www.creative-magazine-designer.co.uk

Printed by: Buxton Press www.buxtonpress.com

The Committee wishes to thank our sponsors,
Derbyshire County Council and the Peak
District National Park Authority, who enable this
publication to be made freely available.

Derbyshire Archaeology Advisory Committee
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Cover picture: Duffield Castle was demolished around 1270 after the Second Barons' War, when Robert de Ferrers sided with Simon de Montfort against the future King Edward 1. This is artist Peter Lorimer's impression of how the burning of the keep may have looked. See feature on p4. Picture © National Trust/Peter Lorimer www.pighill.co.uk.

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Foreword:

Heritage has the power to change people's lives

Welcome to our annual roundup of archaeological highlights in the county during 2016. A special 'thank you' is due to our two local authorities – Derbyshire County Council (DCC) and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) – for their continued sponsorship at a time when government cuts to local services are imposing tough financial challenges.

Heritage has the power to change people's lives, to inspire and sustain communities, and to generate local pride and a sense of identity. At the same time it can be an engine for tourism and economic growth.

Nonetheless, heritage expertise is under pressure nationally, with numbers of local authority archaeologists having fallen by 33 per cent and conservation specialists by 35 per cent since 2006. At the National Park authority, the budget for cultural heritage has declined by 50 per cent during six years of austerity.

Sustained cuts to public funding are also having a debilitating impact on museums, and uncertain career prospects are resulting in a decline in the number of students studying archaeology at university. In addition, current government deregulation of the planning system threatens to undermine safeguards for archaeology by removing opportunities to levy developer funding for archaeological and heritage work prior to development.

Not surprisingly, much of the work described here was funded primarily by the Heritage Lottery Fund and included, wherever appropriate, the use of volunteers from local communities and schools – e.g. the DerwentWise, Duffield Castle, Heritage at Risk and LIDAR projects; the Tudor Farming Interpretation Group; and new museum displays at both Buxton and Sheffield.

Smaller funding contributions to these projects were also made by bodies such as the two local authorities, the National Trust, the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and Historic England (HE – formerly English Heritage). HE also supported John Barnatt's recent work at Ecton; DCC and PDNPA, through the Derbyshire Archaeological Advisory Committee, supported Peter Ryder's cross slab grave covers research and publication, and support from the CBA enables the Peak District Young Archaeologists' Club to thrive.

Commercially-funded excavations have resulted in the discovery of 19th century pottery kilns and prehistoric ritual and settlement evidence prior to house building in south Derbyshire, and geophysical survey in north-east Derbyshire has revealed a farming landscape from Iron Age and Roman times. Footpath erosion and prompt reporting led the PDNPA to rescue a 4,000-year-old urn and cremation at The Roaches, on the western fringe of the Peak District.

The Arteamus group give an update on their long-term excavations at Broadgates, and Derbyshire Archaeological Society's secretary describes how members helped digitise their Journal in order to make back numbers from 1879 to 2011 freely available to all.

Paul Bahn, the subject of this year's Profile, is a world-renowned expert on cave art, and a great supporter of Creswell Crags, and this year's A Day in the Life of article features John Barnatt, well-known to all our readers and shortly to retire from the PDNPA but not, we hope, from archaeology. Finally, obituaries for Jon Humble and David Hey remind us of the value of their contributions to our archaeology and heritage.

Pauline Beswick

Chair of the Derbyshire Archaeological
Advisory Committee



2 Foreword

Pauline Beswick, Chair of the Derbyshire Archaeological Advisory Committee

4 Cover story: The rise and demise of Duffield Castle

Oliver Jessop describes the history and rediscovery of Duffield Castle

6 Peeling back the layers

A new community archaeology project in the Upper Dove Valley is described by Catherine Parker Heath

8 Hard labour at Ecton

John Barnatt reports on an unexpected discovery at Ecton Mine

10 Milestones to mills

Anna Badcock brings us up-to-date with the latest news from the DerwentWISE 'Heritage at Risk' project

12 A day in the life of a... survey archaeologist

John Barnatt, senior survey archaeologist for the Peak District National Park retired in December. Here he describes some typical day's work

14 Profile: Paul Bahn

Paul Bahn, discoverer of the cave art at Creswell Crags in 2003, talks to editor Roly Smith

16 Beneath your feet: bringing the past to life

The archaeological exhibitions at Weston Park, Sheffield, have been refurbished. Martha Lawrence takes us on a tour

17 Wonders of the Peak re-visited

The Wonders of the Peak gallery at Buxton Museum has also been refurbished, as Ros Westwood reports

18 Seeing what's under the wood for the trees

Steve Malone describes an exciting new aerial laser survey technique used in the Derwent Valley

20 Saggars, glosts and biscuits

The long-forgotten Rosehill pottery at Woodville has revealed its secrets, as Steve Malone and John Winfer report

22 Remains of a Bronze Age wake?

David Ingham describes a multi-age site recently found at Willington

23 A farming palimpsest

Geophysics has revealed new evidence of Iron Age/Roman farming activity in the county, as Richard Durkin explains

24 Swords and shears

Peter Ryder reports on the conclusions of an 18-year survey of medieval cross slabs in Derbyshire

25 Monastic farm or hunting lodge?

Martin Waller reveals the latest findings from Arteamus's long-term investigations at Broadgates

26 Digitising the DAJ

Barbara Foster describes the massive task of digitising 135 years of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal

27 Archaeology is fun!

Joining the Young Archaeologists' Club means that you're never too young to become an archaeologist, says Martha Lawrence

28 Tributes to Jon Humble and David Hey

29 Sherds

News from round the county

31 Bookshelf

Editor Roly Smith reviews the latest books on the county

33 Guide to the latest planning applications

36 Picturing the Past:

Willersley Castle

OLIVER JESSOP of the JESSOP
Consultancy, describes the history
and rediscovery of...

Duffield's rival to The Tower

*Artist's reconstruction of how
the castle looked in the 12th
century. © National Trust,
artwork by Peter Lorimer,
www.pighill.co.uk*

Motorists passing through Duffield on the A6 may have noticed the large, overgrown hillside on the northern entrance to the village. This is the only visible remains of what was once one of the largest Norman keeps in the country – Duffield Castle. The castle site is owned and managed by the National Trust and is a Scheduled Monument, falling within the Derwent Mills World Heritage Site. The field which contained the ruins of the castle was given by the owners, the Hon. F Strutt and Mr GM Strutt to the National Trust in 1899.

In January 2015, the Trust and the Heritage Lottery-funded DerwentWISE Landscape Partnership commissioned the JESSOP Consultancy to undertake a heritage study on the site. Its aims were to identify how much of the remains of the castle had been investigated by previous generations of archaeologists, to establish what we knew about its history, and to formulate a series of conservation policies

for its future management.

The first castle on the site was built by 1089 and made of earth and timber, possibly forming a motte and bailey, although archaeological excavations have not yet been able to prove this. The land was owned by the de Ferrers family, who between 1177 and 1190 constructed a stone keep and significantly improved the earlier 11th century defences.

Archaeology has confirmed that the outline of the new keep measured 28m by 29m (92ft by 95ft), which made it one of the largest in England, only marginally smaller than the Tower of London and Colchester and Dover Castles. Surrounding the site were deep ditches which protected the lower slopes, and a flat area on the top which would have formed the inner courtyard.

During the Second Barons' War (1264–1267), Robert de Ferrers sided with Simon de Montfort against Prince Edward, seizing power from the king in 1264 after the

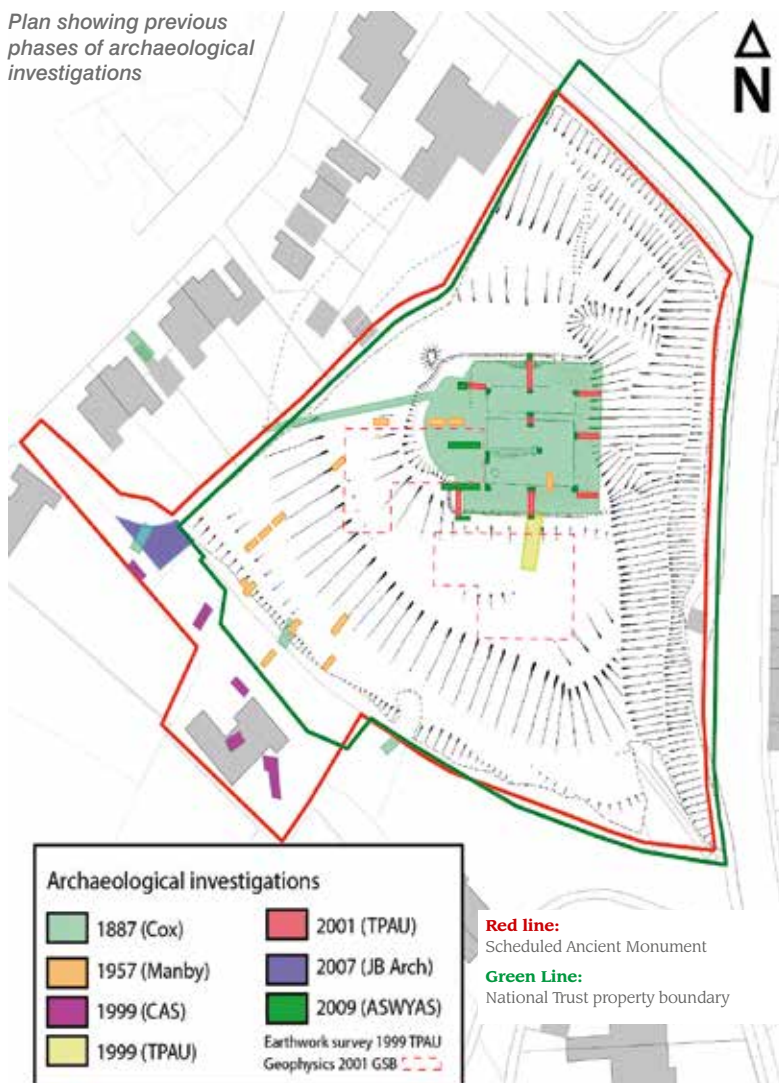


The internal wall within the keep, showing the bitumen capping

Battle of Lewes. In 1265 the rebellion against the crown was defeated, and those who took part were forced to hand over their lands to the king. After the siege of Kenilworth, an agreement allowed the noblemen to buy back their lands at the cost of five times their annual income. But, due to the prominent role played by Robert de Ferrers, he was required to pay as much as seven times his income. This resulted in his financial ruin, the loss of his title of Earl of Derby, and the confiscation of his lands by the Crown. Duffield Castle appears to have been demolished soon after, around 1270. The land was turned over to pasture and the only evidence for the castle remained as field names – such as Castle Field and Castle Orchard. The eastern section of the castle embankment and hillside was cut back in 1838 when the North Midland Railway was constructed along the Derwent Valley, and a new turnpike (the current A6), was constructed, although there are no records from this period for the castle. It was not until 1886 that the site was rediscovered during excavations for building stone. Following the identification of walling by a local resident, Mr Bland formed an excavation committee with members of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. The investigations that followed were some of the earliest excavations by the society, which still exists today as the Derbyshire Archaeological Society. The investigations exposed the extent of the keep and the fore-building, and evidence for the construction of the ditches and outer defences. The excavations also found evidence for occupation in the form of pottery, metal work and animal bone. In the base of the keep, the remains of a well were found to be relatively intact, and the remains of a large wooden bucket were recovered; all this material is now at Derby Museum. The fragmentary remains of the foundations of the keep

were repaired using brick and a protective layer of a bituminous material, which is possibly one of the earliest examples of this technique to protect the standing remains of a historic monument. During the first half of the 21st century, the surrounding area was gradually built over and the castle today is enclosed on three sides by housing. The research undertaken as part of the heritage study identified a total of 12 phases of archaeological investigation and analysis, including the excavation of 49 trenches, a geophysical and an earthwork survey. The results of these investigations have established that the hilltop is likely to have been in use since the Roman period, although none of the excavated features can be ascribed to this date. Saxon pottery has been recovered and, in the northwest corner of the keep, an Anglian burial was discovered. This contained the terminal of a decorative cruciform brooch and an amber bead. The multiple phases of archaeological investigation have helped with our understanding of the development of the site, but there are still many questions to be answered, and it is hoped that future investigations will help fill in some of the gaps. For example, where did all the stone go that was used to build the keep, and what was the surrounding landscape like when the castle was occupied? Work is currently being undertaken to consider how best to present and interpret the ruins, which may ultimately result in new interpretation material at the castle for future visitors.

Plan showing previous phases of archaeological investigations



Peeling back the layers



Hartington school teachers practicing finds processing

CATHERINE PARKER HEATH, Project Manager of a new community archaeology project in the Upper Dove Valley, describes how it was set up

“We’ve been wondering what life must have been like for the Tudor farmers here,” said Elspeth Walker of the Dove Valley Centre, Under Whittle Farm, Sheen. “Now we are actually trying to find the places where these people lived and worked; literally touching their lives.”

Elspeth and the Tudor Farming Interpretation Group – a group she helped set up to provide educational activities at the farm for local schoolchildren – have been the impetus behind an exciting new community archaeology project. Aptly-named ‘Peeling Back the Layers’, the project is focussing on finding out more about the medieval and post-medieval periods at Whittle, an area in the parish of Sheen in the Staffordshire Moorlands. Alongside professional archaeologists, historians, heritage interpreters, over 40 volunteers, and a range of community groups and local schools, it has embarked on archaeological surveys and excavations to literally ‘peel back the layers’ of the past.

After successfully securing Heritage Lottery Funding and grants from the Mick Aston Archaeology Fund, supported by the Council for British Archaeology, English Heritage and the Peak District National Park Sustainable Development Fund, TFIG’s quest is well on the way to being fulfilled.

The excavations, which began in June last year, follow hot on the heels of archaeological surveys carried out at the farm last March, and historical research undertaken at the Derbyshire Record Office and the record offices at Lichfield and Stafford.

The results of the surveys have proved fascinating. Magnetometry and resistivity surveys undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology, and a baseline survey, completed by my husband Dr Ian Parker Heath, have confirmed the existence of archaeology under the ground. Ian was ably assisted by volunteers, members of the Peak District Young Archaeologists’ Club, students from St Thomas More Catholic School and Buxton Community School. In addition, a hi-tech LIDAR survey carried out by the Environment Agency has proved there is much more out there to explore than we ever thought possible. Nine primary schools helped with excavations along with work experience students from Lady Manners School, Bakewell, and again pupils from Buxton Community



Opening the first trench

School and St Thomas More School. Seven locations were picked out for trenches and the remains of long-forgotten buildings were soon being revealed. It is hoped that light can be shed on the ceramics industries, the nature of rural settlements and manorial estates in the Whitle area. The farm is situated in the Upper Dove Valley, a stone's throw from the early Norman motte and bailey castle at Pilsbury. The valley already has a rich historical heritage, containing evidence dating from the Palaeolithic period to World War II bunkers.

Professionals and volunteers alike enjoyed a thrilling three weeks of digging, the results of which will hopefully feature in next year's ACID.

This article was written before the excavations started, and although the project is focussed on finding out about the medieval and post-medieval times, we were also prepared to find archaeology from any period. The Dove Valley is so rich with archaeological material, and we can't wait to see what we will uncover.

Resistivity survey with members of the Young Archaeologists' Club from Ilam



The LIDAR survey after processing by Steve Malone of Trent & Peak Archaeology

The dressing shed wall as conservation nears completion.



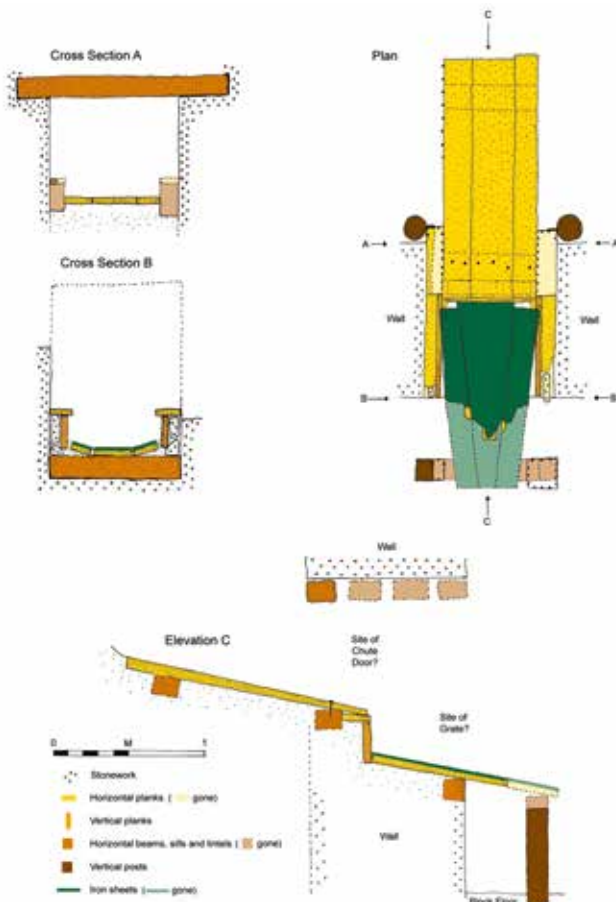
Hard labour at Ecton

JOHN BARNATT, former Senior Survey Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority, reports on an unanticipated discovery at Ecton Mine

A massive wall, once part of a building used to process copper, lead, and zinc ores in Ecton Mine in the Manifold Valley during the 1880s, has recently been conserved and partially rebuilt. To everyone's surprise, excavations also revealed two massive ore hoppers buried behind the wall on the steep hillside.

Work started on this phase of an ambitious conservation project in November 2015. Previously, trees had been felled to bring the site back into view and prevent roots doing further damage. The work was done for the Ecton Mines Educational Trust with the aid of a generous grant from Historic England; and the excavations were carried out in advance of building work.

The crushing, sorting and removal of unwanted minerals and stone was a process known to miners as 'dressing'. A very large, open-fronted shed used to stand on the main dressing floor at Ecton, on top of a massive but part-robbed mine waste heap, rising over 35m from the valley bottom next to the River Manifold. This contained equipment for ore-dressing and was built by the last company to work the mines, active from 1883 to 1889. It was abandoned when they left and all that remained by the 1920s was the 5m high and 23m long back wall. Coming through the wall were three openings with chutes, which we now know were used to introduce ore into the building. A recently dusted-off photograph shows the wall just visible in the distance as still intact in 1973, but by 2008 all three chute openings had collapsed. Further deterioration was anticipated and conservation work urgently needed to be done as the wall plays a part in explaining how the mining and ore processing worked. Behind two of the chutes there were massive, stone-lined ore hoppers, each about 4.5m across and 2.5m deep. At their bases were sloping raking boards leading



to a box-like chute, where an iron grate for sizing the crushed mineral was probably once placed. The third chute appears to have no hopper; it was perhaps not built because the other main mine at Ecton had not yet produced ore at the time the mines closed.

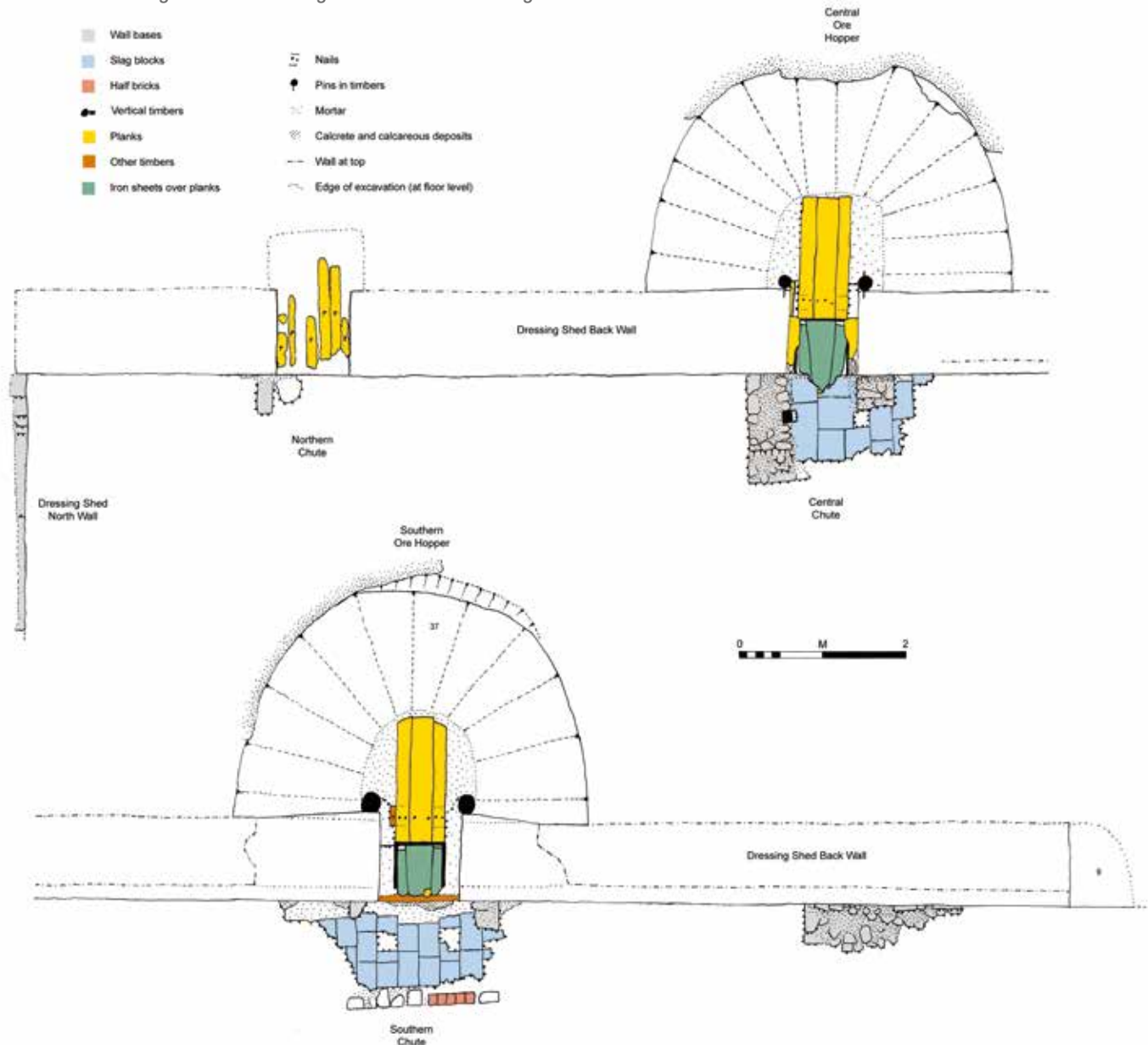
It was impossible to remove the hopper infilling with available machinery so we resorted to moving about 35 tons of stone and soil using mattock and shovel over four days (the author was heard to mutter at regular intervals that he was too old for this game!).

In the 1880s, ore from Clayton Mine was brought up from river level on an inclined tramway on a timber trestle, hauled up by a steam engine at the top. Once on the dressing floor, the ore was crushed and then brought in tubs behind the top of the dressing shed and tipped into the hoppers. Nearby there are archaeological remains of 'buddles' (devices used for separating ore from waste) and settling tanks used in the later processing stages. However, the engine house was demolished in the 1920s when eccentric MP Arthur Ratcliffe, built his new house at the other end of the floors – and this derelict shell provided the stone.



The central ore chute shortly after being emptied.

Plan of the dressing shed wall showing features revealed during excavations.



Milestones to mills: finding and protecting our heritage



Emergency call: a Heritage at Risk 'building' in Matlock Bath!



The high level of interaction with the HER dataset and the ability to directly feed back new data is innovative, having only been trialled in a handful of areas across the UK. We also have a mechanism to report newly-discovered sites and buildings of historic interest that are not currently listed. The results will be used to assess archaeological sites and buildings at risk, and will help to target future protection and heritage activities. The dataset will also be used in the management of the Derwent Valley Mills WHS. Our trained volunteers become 'Heritage Stewards' and they've found that carrying out surveys is a great way to explore new areas. The DerwentWISE project area covers about 28 square miles, from Matlock down to Derby, and incorporates the whole of the WHS and its buffer zone- so there is plenty to see and discover.

Our Stewards have been roaming through the valley, exploring some of the wonders of Cromford, and the High Peak Railway, Matlock Bath and Duffield, as well as some rural agricultural areas, and woodlands. From milestones to mills, canals to country parks, barrows to bridges – the area has a rich and wonderful heritage.

ANNA BADCOCK of ArcHeritage brings us up-to-date with the latest news from the DerwentWISE 'Heritage at Risk' project

In June 2015, DerwentWISE launched a three-year 'Heritage at Risk' project. The project was set up to train community volunteers to undertake rapid condition surveys of historic buildings and archaeological sites in and around the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (WHS), and was part of a wider national HAR programme, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic England. We work closely with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and, thanks to very powerful computer software, our dedicated project website gives the public and our volunteers direct access to a wealth of HER information on hundreds of heritage sites in the project area. Once a survey is complete, the results are fed directly into the website, and all the new data goes to the HER, enabling the records to be updated and detailed analysis to be carried out.



St Matthews Church, Darley Abbey



A survey team at work in Matlock Bath

Our aim is to survey at least 1,000 sites and to train at least 125 community volunteers by December 2017. We have an ongoing programme of free training workshops which are open to everybody – no prior experience is necessary. Please join us in this exciting project, and help us protect our shared heritage. If you are interested in becoming a volunteer contact Anna Badcock on derwentwisehar@yorkat.co.uk or on 0114 2728884. Finally, I'd like to say a massive 'thank you' to all our existing volunteers who have carried out the Heritage at Risk surveys.

The project is being delivered for DerwentWISE by ArchHeritage, in partnership with Locus Consulting and Trent & Peak Archaeology. Further updates will be available on the project website: www.derwentwisehar.org DerwentWISE is a £2.5 million, five-year partnership project which aims to inspire and enable us all to care for the iconic landscape of the Lower Derwent Valley. The area extends from Matlock Bath 16 miles down the River Derwent to the Silk Mill in Derby and focuses on the landscape surrounding the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site – the birthplace of the modern factory system.



A Heritage at Risk training workshop

Reading the landscape



John (extreme right) with the team which discovered the Roaches urn (see p29)

JOHN BARNATT, senior survey archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority, retired in December. Here he describes some typical days to editor ROLY SMITH

“Nothing beats the excitement of coming across, for the first time, something that no one has noticed before, and trying to work out what happened there in the past,” enthuses John Barnatt. “I never tire of discovering new things about the landscape of the Peak – it’s endlessly rewarding and fascinating. A typically good day for me would be out in the field surveying and trying to interpret that landscape.”

Rotherham-born John, who retired at the end of last year, has been working as an archaeologist in the Peak for over 35 years. But he came into the science by a rather unorthodox route. He initially trained as a fine artist at Rotherham College of Art and Kingston upon Thames Polytechnic – skills which are evidenced by his skilful reconstruction drawings and plans.

“But I always had an interest in archaeology and geology in addition to art,” he explained. “Regular walks with my parents to places like the Eastern Moors, Stanage and the White Peak really opened my eyes to the wonderful variety of the Peak District landscape.”

Reading Prof W G Hoskins’ 1955 classic *The Making of the English Landscape* made John realise that, with a little knowledge and “the eye of faith”, those historic landscapes could be read like an open book. A new book he is writing for Historic England will fully explore that enthralling palimpsest.

After an initial flirtation with “alternative” archaeology,

which resulted in his first book *Stone Circles of the Peak* in 1978, John enrolled on an initially part-time MA then PhD archaeology courses at Sheffield University. He did his doctoral research on the design and distribution of stone circles in Britain, and after working as a freelance, he joined the National Park Authority as a survey archaeologist in 1989.



Taking a guided walk in Lathkill Dale

One of the most important skills of any survey archaeologist, according to John, is to engage with and speak to local people. "I am as much a community archaeologist as a survey archaeologist," he says. "You can learn so much from local people about the landscape they have lived in and loved for generations and in turn pass this on to others."

An example was when he was surveying in the Edale valley, and noted the system of sled roads leading down from the Kinder plateau, which local people had used to bring down peat from the moor for their fires.

"I pointed this out to a local farmer and he just looked at me, rubbed his chin and said: 'Aye, but that isn't archaeology, lad. My grandfather used them!'"

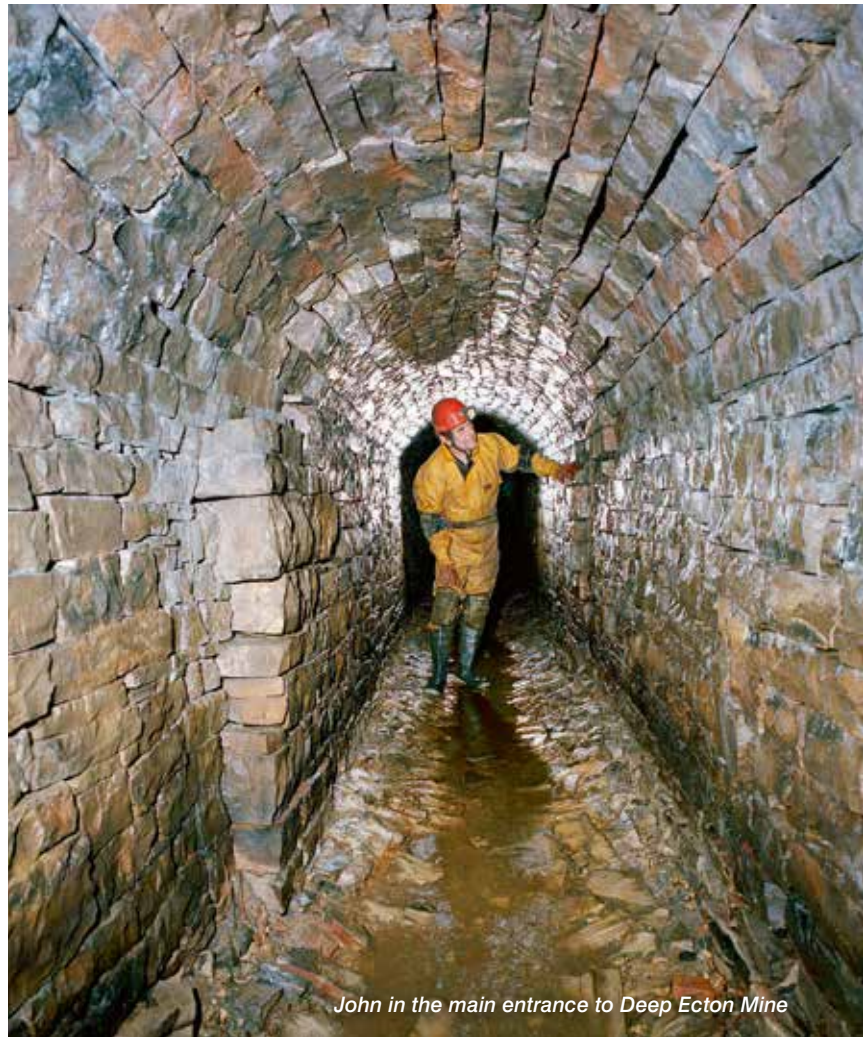
The other important part of John's work has been excavation, and he described the excitement of the recent discovery of a Bronze Age funerary urn on The Roaches in Staffordshire (see full story on p29).

"This was a totally unexpected find by a footpath contractor, and we did a small excavation on site to try to understand how it got there," said John. "We found the urn had been buried in the pit near some naturally-positioned boulders, placed at a jaunty angle with the contents strewn underneath."

"Later, when the bones were being washed back at base, I spotted something which looked odd. It turned out to be pieces from a bone toggle, possibly from an item of clothing which the interred person might have been wearing."

Apart from prehistory, John's other passion is the normally unseen but extensive underground landscape of the Peak. He is a keen caver and an active member and former director of the Peak District Mines Historical Society. This has involved him in over 20 years of voluntary research projects, including underground assessment and surveys of mines.

"I just love working underground at places like Ecton Mine," (see feature on p8) he grins. "In many ways the stratification system you use above ground is thrown out of the window underground – the oldest parts can be



John in the main entrance to Deep Ecton Mine

at the top or to one side. Then there's the challenge of surveying working sites which have not been touched, in some cases, for hundreds of years."

Another book currently in preparation by John for Historic England will be on the archaeology of underground mines and quarries in England. It's quite obvious that John doesn't intend to stop working in his retirement!



John emerges flat out from a squeeze at The Lumb, Ecton Hill

Artists in the cave

Paul admires the pictograph of a buzzard at the Roca de Vaca shelter in Brazil

Paul Bahn, discoverer of the cave art at Creswell Crags in 2003, talks to editor ROLY SMITH about his latest theories

It may have been his mother's free gift of a waste paper bin from Persil, decorated with a frieze of portraits of animals from the Lascaux cave, which first sparked a nine-year-old Paul Bahn's interest in cave art.

"I always liked it. Indeed, I still have it in my bedroom," explained Paul, joint discoverer of Britain's oldest art at Creswell Crags 14 years ago, and now an acknowledged world expert on the subject.

"My family never throws anything away, and I recently came across a little drawing I made of cave art when I was about nine or ten," said Paul. "So I was obviously into it at a very early age."

Paul's mother was Belgian and his paternal grandfather was German, "So I'm really only a quarter English," he explains. The Hull born-and-bred freelance writer, lecturer, guide and translator of archaeology is the author of dozens of books on the subject of prehistoric art and archaeology. Perhaps best known is his collaboration with cave photographer Jean Vertut, *Images of the Ice Age*, the third edition of which was published by Oxford University Press last year (see review on p31).

Paul has also collaborated with cartoonist Bill Tidy, who lives at Boylestone, near Ashbourne, on several

irreverentially humorous books about archaeology, including *Disgraceful Archaeology* and *Dirty Diggers*. But he is in no doubt as to the highlight of his career. It was the ground breaking discovery of the first examples of 12,000-year-old cave art in Britain at Creswell Crags in April 2003. Paul explained: "For 30 years, I'd had this ambition to find cave art in Britain. I just kept asking myself, there was cave art all over the rest of western Europe, why is there none in Britain?"

So Paul put together a team of specialists including Palaeolithic specialist Paul Pettitt, then of Oxford but formerly of Sheffield and now Durham University, and cave art expert Sergio Ripoll from Spain, for a three-day survey of the best-known British caves. "Luck played an important part," recalled Paul. "We'd planned to start in the south west, but Paul had to attend a friend's wedding in Hull, so while he was in the north, we thought we'd start at Creswell. Amazingly, after 30 years of wanting to look for British cave art, we found examples on the first morning."

The first tangible signs of Magdalenian cave



That Persil bin

art were found on the Derbyshire side of the gorge, in Mother Grundy's Parlour. It was an engraved boomerang or banana-shaped motif, which initially looked like a horse's head.

The major finds were made later on the same dull, drizzly early spring day in Church Hole Cave, on the other side of the gorge. "We had Brian Chambers, then Creswell's head ranger, with us, who knew more about the caves than anyone," recalled Paul. "He persuaded us to take a look in the north-facing caves on the other side, which we had thought would be more unlikely.

"Unfortunately, Brian had gone to lunch when Sergio clambered up onto a ledge near the entrance and posed for a photograph. As he turned back to face the wall he saw the graffiti-covered engraving of what we now know to be a stag.

Paul recalled: "When Brian got back from lunch, he was amazed. 'How did you find that?' he asked. 'I've leaned on that rock a thousand times!'"

Paul's "pride and joy", however, was the anatomically-perfect bas relief carving of the head and body of an ibis found the following year on the ceiling of Church Hole, which he now uses as a logo on his business card.

The big question, of course, is what was the function of cave art? Paul has three explanations: "The first is it was just artists – and make no mistake, they were brilliant artists – expressing themselves: art for art's sake if you like. Perhaps they were even being commissioned to decorate places and things. The second is the transmission of important information – creation myths, tribal lore, social rules or whatever – via the coded, stylised images, which we simply don't understand today. "The third is that a certain part of it is religious in some way. This is clear from the fact that they put some of it in

places that were terribly difficult to reach, and those images were never meant to be seen by other people, only maybe by whatever non-human entity they were aimed at. "One thing is clear," he adds, "On the whole, they were not drawing what they were eating. We don't have a single hunting scene depicted and in Lascaux, for example, the vast majority of bones found are reindeer. But there are no drawings of that animal."

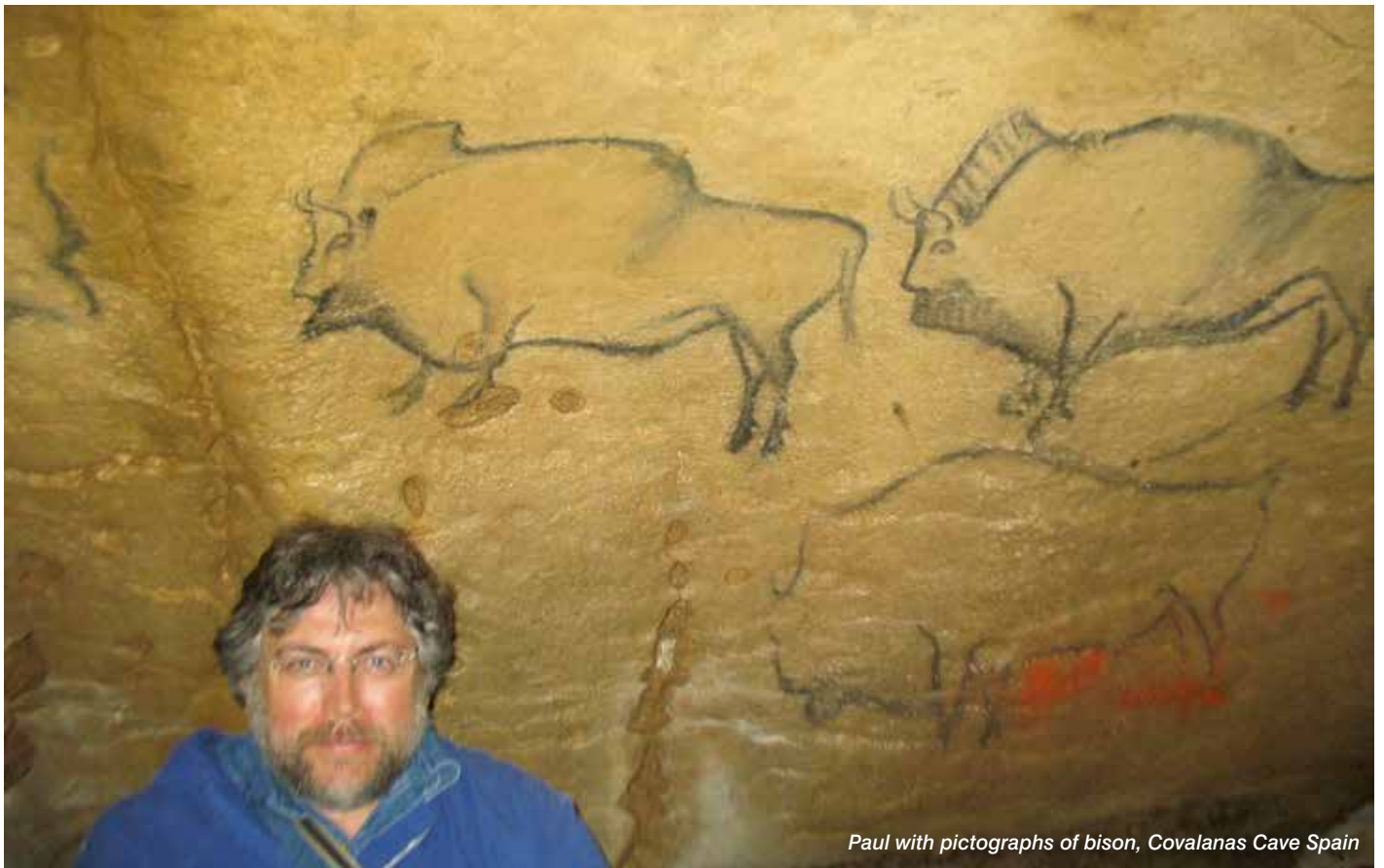
According to Paul, the eminent French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss put it most succinctly: "They are not drawing animals that are good to eat, they are drawing animals that are good to think."

And Paul is convinced that there is more prehistoric art in Britain's caves waiting to be found. And he adds the tantalising thought: "The as yet untouched so-called crypt chamber under the entrance of Church Hole Cave at Creswell could be a British Lascaux just waiting to be discovered."

*Paul's latest book, the third edition of his comprehensive study of Ice Age art, *Images of the Ice Age*, published by Oxford University Press at £30 is reviewed on p30.*



Still looking for a British Lascaux



Paul with pictographs of bison, Covalanas Cave Spain

Beneath Your Feet: bringing the past to life

MARTHA LAWRENCE, Curator of Archaeology, Museums Sheffield, takes us on a tour of the refurbished exhibitions at Weston Park



Technician Jonathon Garill installing the finds map (pics © Museums Sheffield)

Museums Sheffield had just embarked on Phase 2 of the HLF project 'Weston Park: A Bright Future'. The project aimed to bring more of the city's collections to more people and create inspiring, sustainable new displays, allowing audiences to engage with their heritage. The project made strategic improvements to the museum in order to protect earlier investment and build on its successes to date. At its heart was a focus on enhancing visitor experience and increasing access to Sheffield's extensive collections of archaeology, natural sciences, social history and visual art.

Visitors to the archaeology gallery are greeted by a large-scale map of South Yorkshire and the Peak District that pinpoints significant findspots and archaeological sites in the area from where the displayed objects came. Around the walls, a series of displays tells the archaeological story of the area, from the Palaeolithic period to the 1800s. The redisplay has allowed the museum to show

many more objects than before and talk about many more archaeological sites for each time period. Our star object, the Anglo-Saxon helmet from Benty Grange, the first such helmet ever found in Britain and still one of only four in the country, has been showcased to full advantage in a 360 degree display. The Bronze Age dugout canoe from Chapel Flat Dyke, Tinsley, Sheffield, and two large 18th century glassmaking crucibles from Bolsterstone have been displayed for the first time.

Several cases contain temporary displays focussing on particular sites or aspects of the collection. One of these explores the activities of Victorian antiquarian, Thomas Bateman of Middleton-by-Youlgrave, whose extensive collection forms the core of our archaeology collections. Another highlights the site of Wincobank Hill, an Iron Age hillfort on the eastern edge of Sheffield, and the advocacy work of the Friends of Wincobank Hill.

The gallery includes several newly-created films and slideshows as well as reusing existing footage. In one audio-visual presentation, Professors John Moreland and John Collis of the University of Sheffield, talk about the Bronze Age/Anglo-Saxon burial site of Wigber Low, near Kniveton, alongside a new public opportunity to view the 1976 teaching film made during the excavations. In another film, flintknapper Karl Lee demonstrates his craft and discusses Mesolithic flint tools, recorded 'in the field' in a midge-infested Ecclesall Woods.

The gallery has been designed to appeal to both adult and family audiences. Adults can find out more through a dedicated resource section with books and sources of further information, and there is plenty in the new gallery for families to enjoy together. There are dressing-up costumes, such as a medieval monk, Celtic woman, and Roman soldier, in child and adult sizes. A highlight of the gallery is the small-scale replica Iron Age roundhouse built into one corner. Inside, a comfy bench allows families to share children's fiction and non-fiction books, while children can pretend to be Iron Age villagers. As well as Beneath Your Feet, several other galleries at the museum have been partly or completely redisplayed so there is every reason to visit, or revisit, Weston Park in 2017.

Weston Park Museum is open Monday-Saturday 10am-5pm (closes 4pm Mon-Fri from November to February)



The Benty Grange helmet

Wonders of the Peak re-visited



A visualisation of how the new exhibition will look

ROS WESTWOOD, Derbyshire Museums Manager,
describes the latest developments at Buxton
Museum and Art Gallery

Redeveloping a much-loved exhibition is not something to be undertaken lightly. Neither can it be done overnight.

An award of over £850,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund with additional support from Arts Council England has made the redevelopment possible at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. During 2016 we set up a team of staff and specialists to help us do this, and early this year, the old Wonders of the Peak gallery – a circuitous maze through time including a Roman temple and a growling bear – was closed.

A visitor came into the museum three days after we had closed the exhibition to ask if the redisplay had been completed! Alas no.

Dismounting the gallery has been done as an archaeological project, with staff and volunteers removing, documenting, condition checking and packing over 850 artefacts. These have been removed to the Project Space (the museum's principal art gallery) where curators are available to talk to visitors, explaining what we are doing and encouraging their opinions as we develop the new exhibitions.

The "demolition squad" removed seven skip-loads of wood, plaster, extruded foam, fibre glass, electrical cable and Flotex carpet (can anything destroy Flotex?) to reveal a room no-one had seen for nearly 30 years. Cool north light floods a double-storey room with vaulted ceiling, while to the south, a single storey corridor nearly 20 metres long provides exciting display possibilities.

The new displays will bring you a new Wonders of the Peak: A Journey through Time and Place. One of the things we noticed as we removed the treasures from the case was how small the artefacts are. Even though over 500,000 people have probably looked at them in the last 25 years, you could not really see them. What we need to do is take this primary material and use it to explain the extraordinary history of the Peak District in two ways: through Time and Place.

The oldest artefact used by humans in the collection is the Hopton hand axe, possibly 200,000 years old, with the next oldest from about 15,000 years ago including reindeer points and flints from Fox Hole Cave. In between there are massive lions; enormous bears and growling

hyaenas. These are among highlights for a 10-metre-long timeline in which you will see the richness of the Neolithic collections, the Iron Age coins from Reynard's Kitchen cave in Dovedale, the Buxton Bath coin hoard, and bank notes signed by pioneer industrialist Richard Arkwright.

In the Place gallery though, you will be able to explore stories in more depth: the rise of farming through the perspective of the Liffs Low and Carsington finds; the chill of the Roman outpost at Melandra; the heat of the furnace at Poole's Cavern and the possible massacre at Fin Cop. We will bring you faces from the past alongside the tools and pottery these people used, from which we can try to deduce what their lives were like – with colour, pattern, and the chatter among people.

Removing the artefacts from the landscape to the museum for long term preservation is part of the archaeologist's toolkit. Now the museum is trying to find ways for you to take the objects back to the landscape, if only digitally.

Alongside the new gallery we are developing a web app to be used intuitively on PC, tablet and phone. By providing the programme with your interests, this web app will suggest a possible walk or tour in the landscape, illustrated by the collection and informed by the museum's research. So on a visit to Arbor Low you will be able to 'see' the flint artefacts via your smart phone, and then follow it up from the comfort of your home by reading the archaeological reports on a computer.

Buxton Museum has collections that cover the Peak District from Glossop to Ashbourne, and east to the northern end of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. For this we have been awarded a Paul Mellon award to digitise the collections of fine art, an essential reference resource for the valley.

So no, it will not take three days to redevelop the Wonders of the Peak. In the spring, visitors will be welcomed again to the redeveloped museum, with improved access as well as a modern exhibition in which they can explore the collections to their heart's content. To find out how things are progressing, go to:- www.collectionsinthelandscape.wordpress.com



Cinerary urn
from Green Low



Samian ware
bowl found at
Melandra



Seeing what's under the wood for the trees

Meerbrook Farm, Wirksworth. Site of Meerbrook Mine (yellow outline) showing pits/shafts in Hagg Wood extending into fields to the north and east along the northern side of Longway Bank.

Project Manager STEVE MALONE of Trent & Peak Archaeology, describes an exciting new aerial laser survey technique used in the Derwent Valley

Part of the objective towards heritage interpretation in the DerwentWISE Landscape Partnership Scheme, was the commissioning of Trent & Peak Archaeology to process and analyse LIDAR data for the area. This enhances the Derbyshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) by identifying new sites and features of interest.

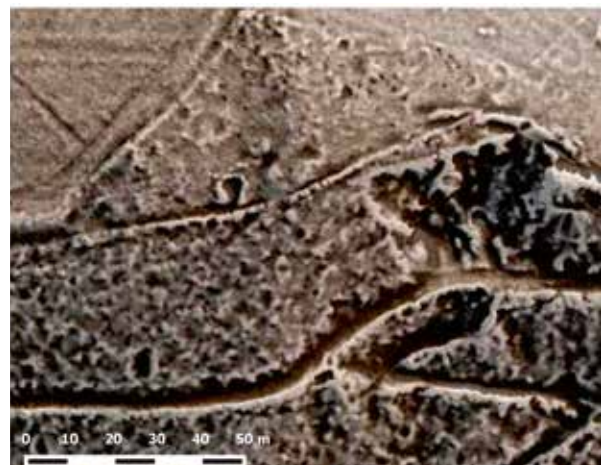
This enhanced record now forms part of the historic environment base data for the project. It also feeds into the ongoing Heritage at Risk project, which will enable volunteers to survey newly-identified sites and provide condition reports on a range of historic environment features.

LIDAR is an aerial laser survey technique which provides a very detailed height dataset for the ground surface. Digital terrain modelling, combined with analytical hill-shading and other visualisation techniques allows this to be used to map archaeological earthwork features and, by filtering out tree cover, also allows features in woodland to be recorded.

The DerwentWISE area extends from Matlock Bath in the north to Derby in the south, encompassing an area of nearly 28 square miles (71.5km²). The study area encompasses the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage

Site, giving recognition to the value of the wider landscape, such as its nationally-important ancient woodlands, pre-industrial archaeology, diverse geology or species-rich meadows.

The first stage of the project involved processing and analysis of existing Environment Agency two-metre and one-metre resolution LIDAR data and resulted in the creation of 185 new records in the study area. The majority of these – ridge and furrow, lynchets, banks, etc. – related to agricultural use of the landscape, but a significant number, especially in the upper reaches of the valley, were relics of early industrial activities, including quernstone quarrying and lead mining.



Lea Wood. Probable white coal production Q-pit (centre left); quarry (centre right) with tracks below.

Although the Digital Terrain Model datasets provided good representation of the steeper valley sides below tree cover, the standard 2-metre resolution was not sufficient to resolve smaller industrial features within the woodland and subsequent high-resolution (0.25m) commissioned survey was undertaken over the winter of 2015-2016 of a stretch of the Derwent Valley from Crich Chase up to Matlock.

Processing and analysis of this data resulted in a further 329 records for archaeological earthwork features. A significant proportion (44 per cent) again relate to agricultural use of the landscape, but the larger proportion here (55 per cent) related to industrial activities, exploiting the mineral, and woodland, resources of the valley.

Of particular note among the earthworks recorded was the extensive mining landscape at Moorside, Cromford; likewise at Longway Bank, Wirksworth, south and east of the former Meerbrook Mine; the landscape of (quite obscure) features south of Wakebridge Farm, Crich (the former Wakebridge Manor), and a burial mound at

Upperwood, on the hilltop above the river at Matlock Bath. All might repay further investigation.

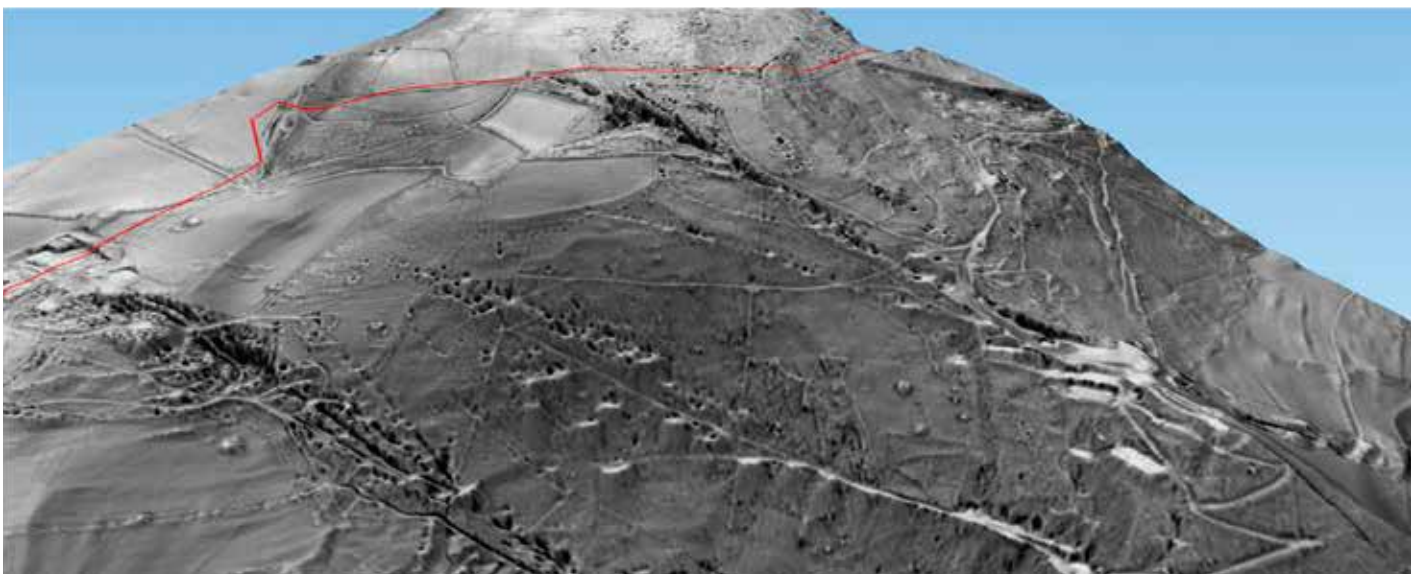
The survey adds to the mapped extent of the Masson Hills lead mining complex to some degree, but the principal gain here is the considerable detail of rakes, adits and trackways revealed on the steep wooded slopes, which are normally invisible beneath tree cover.

Footnote: The DerwentWISE Scheme is a five-year project aiming to safeguard and restore the landscape of the Lower Derwent Valley. Led by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust with other local and national agencies, its objectives are to:-

- restore, link and extend habitats and geological sites
- enhance the character of the wider landscape, which includes walls, hedgerows and ancient trees
- improve access to and better interpretation of heritage sites and features
- promote public engagement by ensuring that communities feel proud of their landscape and ensure they are equipped to be involved with its long-term care.



The Derwent Valley at Lea and Holloway (Leawood Knoll in centre). 3D perspective view looking north showing known sites and monuments (yellow) and newly-created records (orange and purple).



Masson Hills lead mining complex, Matlock Bath. 3D perspective view looking northwest. Processed plot of bare-earth Digital Terrain Model showing extensive mining features beneath woodland.

Saggars, glosts and biscuits

Excavations at Rosehill Pottery

*Laser scan of Kiln 1
viewed from the
north-east with later
walling of the remodelled
eastern range cutting the
eastern edge.*

Trent and Dove Housing allowed investigation to re-expose the footprint of the pottery works and identify and record the surviving remains of the eastern pottery kilns.

Kiln 1 had a diameter of 5.5m (internally 4.2m) within a hovel 7.5m across. Seven ash pits were identified within the kiln wall which would have lain below the fires that heated the kiln. The inside of the kiln was filled with loose red sand containing frequent pieces of broken waste pottery and saggars (ceramic containers used to enclose and protect the finer wares during firing). This is known as 'cork' and would have been originally covered by the brick floor on which the saggars containing the pottery would have stood.

The arrangement of flues in the base of the kiln, running between the ash pits rather than from them, suggests they were used to remove waste heat and fumes and would be typical of a downdraught kiln. The kiln seems to have gone out of use during the lifetime of the pottery with subsequent remodelling of the eastern range (it is no longer evident on OS mapping from 1902).

Kiln 2 was the largest of the kilns investigated and also the best preserved with extensive survival of the hovel floor. The hovel formed an outer shell protecting the firemouths and helping create an updraught. Here this had a diameter of 11.4m, the kiln itself an internal diameter of 5.8m, offset within the hovel. There were at least six ash pits but none across the southern part of the kiln where the kiln wall and hovel were closest (there would probably not have been room in this area for anyone to set or tend a fire).

STEVE MALONE and JOHN WINFER of Trent & Peak Archaeology describe a long-forgotten pottery at Woodville

The Rosehill Pottery at Woodville originated in the early 19th century, possibly before 1818, if it can be identified with the 'Round Wolds' home of Robert Robinson, earthenware manufacturer, depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1836. The earliest detailed OS maps show two north-south ranges of buildings linked with a cross range to form a yard open to the south. At least three kilns were present by 1885, at the northern end of the western range and at either end of the eastern range. Like many of the potteries in Swadlincote and Woodville, it started off making cheap Yellow Wares and Rockingham Ware and later moved on to making sanitary wares, such as toilets, and sinks. The pottery ceased operation in the 1950s and the buildings were subsequently demolished. Redevelopment of the site by

Kiln 3 viewed from the west (with remains of Kiln 1 to the rear) showing later subdivision of the west range and small kiln/oven in foreground (photograph: John Winfer).



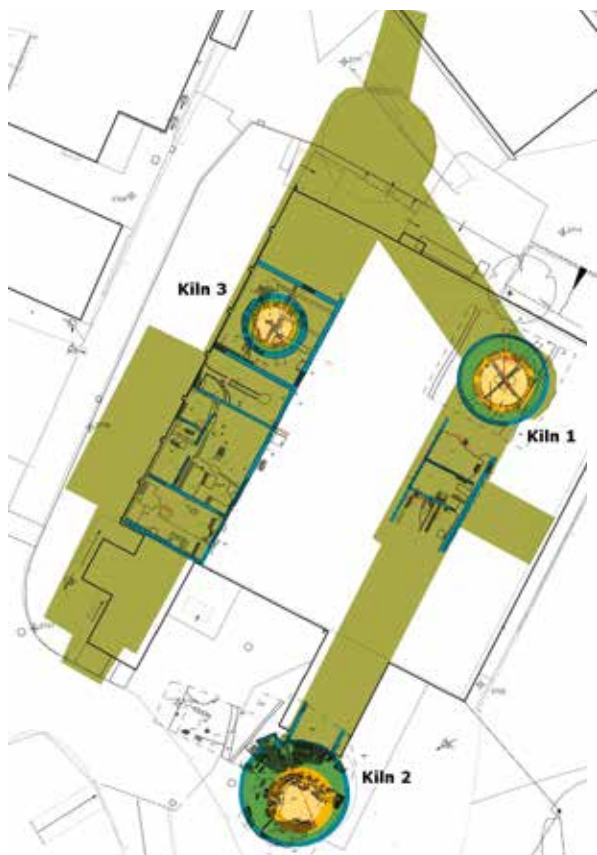
No flues were identified to suggest the technological workings of the kiln and it is presumed to have functioned as a standard updraught hovel kiln. The hovel floor had been repeatedly repaired and overlay an earlier cobbled floor indicating that the kiln had been in use for a considerable period of time.

Kiln 3 was very similar to Kiln 1 in both size and form. It was wholly enclosed within the western wing of the pottery buildings and hence had not been anticipated

from surviving plans. The external wall had a diameter of 5.75m (internally 4.75m) while the central kiln had a diameter of 4m leaving little space between the two. The ash pits appear to be set below the level of the ware chamber, the base of which had not survived.

The lack of surviving flues makes it impossible to assess what type of kiln this would have been. This kiln too had been demolished during the lifetime of the pottery with the space partitioned and a small keyhole oven inserted. In his *Notes on the Manufacture of Earthenware* (1901), Sandeman recommends that a biscuit oven (first firing) should have a diameter of approximately 18ft 6in (5.55m) and a glost (second firing) oven 14ft 6in (4.35m). This might suggest that Kiln 2 was used for initial biscuit firing while the other two kilns were used for the final glost firings of the glazed wares. However, downdraught kilns were generally used for biscuit firing as they created a more consistent heat so it is possible that Kiln 1 was also adapted for this use.

Examples of the range of wares produced at the Rosehill pottery. Top: Yellow Ware with mocha, banded colour, rouletting and moulded decorations; Bottom: Rockingham Ware tea-pot lids (photograph: Lee Elliott).



Plan of the Rosehill Pottery showing excavated remains of kilns and associated buildings overlain on former building footprint (OS 1901).



Remains of a Bronze Age wake?



The outer hengi-form ditch

A plan for new houses at Willington prompted Albion Archaeology to conduct an investigation, as DAVID INGHAM reports

When Peveril Homes applied for permission to build 77 houses at Etwall Road, Willington, South Derbyshire District Council recognised that it would affect a prehistoric landscape first identified there through aerial photography in 1990. The council therefore requested a programme of archaeological work to give a better idea of exactly what was there.

Trial trenches dug by Oxford Archaeology North in 2013 confirmed the presence of two ring-ditch monuments, but these had been eroded by centuries of ploughing and survived only as ditches, with no evidence of mound or bank material. Peveril Homes was given permission to proceed, but only after commissioning Albion Archaeology to excavate the two monuments under the oversight of CgMs Consulting.

The hengi-form character of the eastern monument — two concentric ditches with an entrance to the southeast — suggests that it was late Neolithic, though nothing conclusive was found to date its construction.

In the Early Bronze Age it appears to have acquired a funerary function. A grave-shaped pit was dug near its centre, and its ditches were extended to block off the entrance. No human remains were found, but this is probably due to the soil's acidity, as the pit did contain grave goods.

These constituted a slightly curious selection — an Early Bronze Age food vessel which was squashed flat in antiquity; two high-quality flint arrowheads and a much smaller third, and three flint scrapers, a utilised flake and a chip. Were these a carefully selected tool kit to help the hunter through the afterlife, or just the nearest objects to hand following a drunken feast? Oak planks had lined the central pit, whose charred



Flint arrowhead from the grave pit

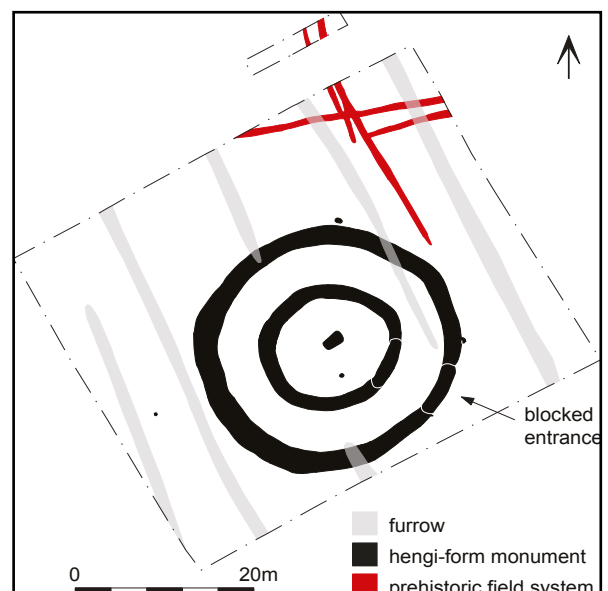
remains produced a radiocarbon date of 1981–1886 cal. BC. This is very similar to a date from the inner ditch that blocked the monument's entrance. Planks also seem to have been inserted upright into the outer ditch, perhaps to form a screen — a stony basal deposit in the ditch may indicate where they were held in place.

The monument showed some poorly defined signs of further activity in the Middle Bronze Age, but turf had begun to form in its outer ditch by 1431–1286 cal. BC. This may have been roughly when a field system was created to the north, which appeared to respect the monument. A further ring ditch lay c.150m to the west, measuring 24m in diameter and with a narrow, northeast-facing entrance. It was a much smaller ditch, and contained no finds to help determine its date or function. It may have been a ceremonial monument, or simply a sheepfold. However, a cluster of pits to the southeast contained pottery and at least four loom weights that date to the Late Bronze Age — radiocarbon dating from charcoal in the pits place them in the 9th century BC.

The pits targeted a pocket of sand — was this being quarried, or was it simply easier to dig the pits through sand than gravel? It is unclear how the pits were then used, but two contained large numbers of heat-affected stones that were probably used for heating water.



The Bronze Age grave pit at the centre of the 'henge'



A farming palimpsest

RICHARD DURKIN of ARS describes how geophysics have revealed new evidence of Iron Age/Roman farming activity in the county

Two new geophysical surveys carried out by Archaeological Research Services (ARS) Ltd have revealed traces of Iron Age/Roman farming in Derbyshire.

The first of the two surveys, both of which were commissioned by Ackroyd and Abbott Ltd, was off Derby Road, Wingerworth. It was on a single sloping field of 10.6 hectares on the Pennine Lower Coal Measures. The second, some 10km to the east off Oxcroft Lane Bolsover, comprised a single undulating field of six hectares on the western fringes of the Magnesian Limestone.

The survey at Wingerworth revealed several groups of geophysical anomalies which relate to features of potential archaeological significance, most notably a large ditched enclosure in the south of the site. This feature, which appears to have an entrance in the east and contain internal features, bears a close resemblance to the ditched enclosure discovered by ARS Ltd at Whirlow west of Sheffield approximately 18km to the north-north-west, which dates from at least the mid to late Iron Age through to the Roman period (See ACID 2013).

In the west of the survey area, the geophysical survey suggests the presence of a small group of enclosures or paddocks. These features are reminiscent of Bronze Age–Roman period farming sites which occur on the Magnesian Limestone outcrop as it passes north through Yorkshire to County Durham. Further evidence of small rectilinear enclosures was revealed in the north and the east of the survey area.



Several linear anomalies were recorded, many of which can be identified from map evidence as former field boundaries. Probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow which respects the alignment of the former field boundaries was also recorded.

A more significant linear anomaly, or pair of anomalies, bisect the site on a north-west/south-east alignment and may represent a double-ditched trackway or droveway. The Bolsover survey revealed the presence of the buried remains of a ditched field system and enclosures of probable late Iron Age/Romano-British date. The field system appears to comprise field boundaries, paddocks or enclosures and trackways associated with animal husbandry and possible settlement. Numerous discrete anomalies reminiscent of archaeological pits and other soil-filled archaeological cut features are possibly contemporary with this phase of activity.

Also in the east, a further group of much weaker and poorly defined anomalies was recorded. Where there is sufficient definition to interpret the anomalies, a number appear sufficiently regular to suggest human activity. Others, however, are more sinuous and are reminiscent of natural fissures in the limestone.



In the western half of the survey area, a more isolated anomaly indicates the presence of a further possible enclosure which, although slightly remote from the main features recorded in the east, is potentially contemporary and may even be the main settlement enclosure associated with the field system.

Further anomalies recorded in the near vicinity may represent the heavily-truncated remains of features that once connected the two areas. Linear anomalies recorded elsewhere in the survey area, particularly towards the western extent, may also be contemporary but are more remotely located.

Extensive evidence of agricultural activity was recorded in both the western and eastern halves of the survey area on three different alignments, which respect the boundaries that were constructed at or since the time of Parliamentary enclosure of Bolsover. It is clear that below ground remains of this probable post-medieval ridge and furrow survive at the site.

The geophysical survey results revealed sufficient evidence on both sites to suggest a palimpsest of activity probably covering the periods from late prehistoric to the medieval period and beyond. A targeted programme of field evaluation, commencing with evaluation trenching, is now planned on both sites to test these results.

Swords and shears: Cross Slab Grave Covers in Derbyshire

PETER RYDER reports on the conclusions of an 18-year survey of medieval cross slabs in Derbyshire



Cross fragments in the west wall of Bakewell church porch.

The most common form of medieval monument to survive in this country is the cross slab – a recumbent slab carved, as its name indicates, with a full-length cross, and frequently some emblem to indicate the occupation or rank of the deceased.

No comprehensive survey of these stones across the British Isles has ever appeared, and in fact the two major texts dealing with them both appeared in 1849. The biggest individual collection of these much-neglected monuments is in the south porch of All Saints Church, Bakewell, where there are over a hundred, mostly retrieved during 19th-century restoration work after having been re-used in the church fabric.

A new survey, funded by Derbyshire County Council, was commenced in 1994/5 and completed in 2012. It recorded a total of 457 slabs (and slab fragments) at 98 different localities throughout the county. All medieval churches, or churches which stood on medieval sites, and monastic sites, were checked. In addition to Bakewell, another seven sites had collections of more than a dozen stones. Although a number of slabs recorded in antiquarian literature had been lost – or were now concealed under fitted carpets – a considerable number of previously-unknown examples were found, including most of a group of 16 at Elvaston, re-used high in an aisle wall with their tooled-over designs now only readily visible under raking

light. While all slabs were photographed, the primary record was made in the form of a drawing, at a scale of 1:10, or for small or elaborate examples, 1:5.

The slabs show a remarkable range of cross types, ranging from the simple to extremely elaborate foliate forms.

Lawrence Butler, in his *Minor Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the East Midlands* (1965), proposed a stylistic dating scheme for these although, as the monuments are hardly ever found in situ and only a tiny proportion have an inscription that links them to a known individual, it is not clear how far this can be relied upon.

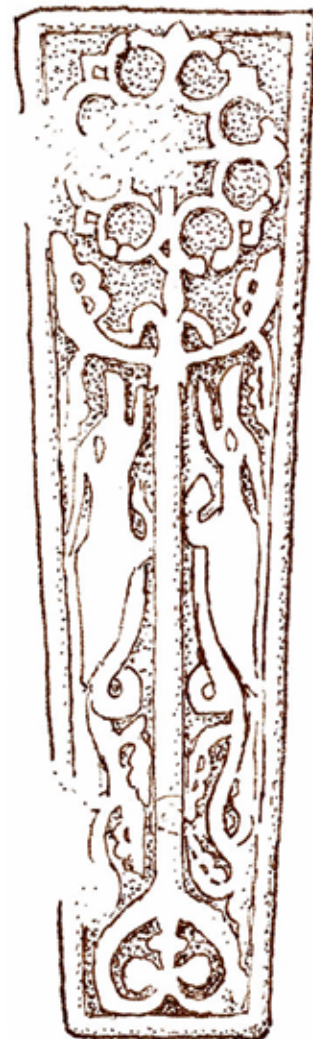
The majority of these slabs were probably carved by a local mason, following the instructions of the relatives of the deceased, which might well have been to copy an earlier stone.

Around 80 slabs have emblems, but as many are fragmentary, it is not clear what proportion of the total this represents, but perhaps around half. The most common emblem to

accompany the cross is the sword, presumably indicating a male burial and probably the right to bear arms. This is closely followed by the shears, now generally accepted as being indicative of a female. Priests are denoted by a chalice, book and sometimes a paten. In the Peak District, hunting horns, bows and arrows probably indicate foresters.

The results of the survey are being made available in two ways. One is my new book *Medieval Cross Slabs of Derbyshire* being published by the Derbyshire Archaeological Advisory Committee. The book describes and illustrates the collections at Bakewell and nine other churches, along with a brief gazetteer of other examples.

The entire corpus should shortly be available online as part of the database for the project Cross Slabs in Northern England, held by the Archaeology Data Service at the University of York (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)



Cross slab from Sandiacre

Broadgates: monastic farm or hunting lodge?

MARTIN WALLER of Arteamus reveals the latest findings from their long-term investigations at Broadgates

Regular readers of ACID will remember the long-term investigation by Arteamus of the medieval site at Broadgates in Ashleyhay, south of Wirksworth, on the plateau between the rivers Derwent and Ecclesbourne. It lies close to the boundary of the de Ferrers' Duffield Frith established after the Conquest, and is possibly based on previous Saxon holdings. The adjacent Hay Lane is likely to have been part of the Derbyshire Portway, with a junction opposite the site going east (Knob Lane) and a stream valley showing signs of access to the west. The site has streams and boggy ground to the west and north, and two terraces have been raised overlooking them, one on the other, to define and improve its condition and size. The owner asked Arteamus to investigate an old mullioned window situated there in rough pasture in 2007. The first phase of the project centred around the revealing of a 16th century house of high-quality built in well-coursed pink gritstone, with the higher terrace to the west and a stoneyard on the opposite east side.

The stream to the north was diverted down a straight channel which formed a northern boundary with the Earl of Shrewsbury's holdings, leaving the original bed part of the enlarged site. Later a long traversing intercepting drain was discovered, to keep the bed dry from the house side. The house seems to have suffered a steady deterioration over the following centuries, having its east wall completely robbed out, reinstated later about a metre inwards to form a barn. Subsequently, the southern two thirds were made into a 19th century cottage, finally becoming a ruin in the early 20th century.

It was concluded that the owners were farming and seasonally lead smelting on the bole hills on the west escarpment, and that they were possibly a branch of the Wingfield family. However work revealed previous use as a much larger site, with at least three good quality substantial buildings, medieval pottery and incorporating the original lower terracing.

The last two years have seen work to investigate this phase which seems to lie in the earlier landscape as one of few post-Conquest settlements in the neighbourhood. The bank from the house to the original stream is about 50m long by a 20m fall, but geophysics showed very little. Test pitting and trenching followed and quickly established a complex network of channels and "French drains" running into the traversing drain, but also a series of constructions relating to economic activity of various sorts. All date to the 12th to 14th centuries.



It's that big! Richard Marsh in the cistern

There is a round probable kiln built into the hill, a "cist"-like tank, a round cistern with feeder and drainage channels and a workshop with what seems to be a severely cracked anvil stone, casting sand and a limited, possibly raised, fire site.

Most intriguing is the sunken lane down the south side of the site, which we now speculate as leading to a hamlet in two or three fields, one with obvious unexplored features. Broadgates is of such a size and quality that there may well have been a settlement servicing it.

So what was Broadgates? At present two main possible historical explanations fit the bill. The solution must cover sufficient wealth in the 12th-14th centuries, and more money in the 16th century. The first is a monastic grange built to profit from sheep farming, declining and then a post-Reformation change of ownership. This would require a grant from the de Ferrers, but so far no trace of one is known.

Second is a hunting lodge or similar establishment belonging to the de Ferrers, being situated on the edge of the Frith (but away from the parks) and falling into disuse in 1269 with the dispossession of the family. Their successors, the Earls of Lancaster may not have wanted it. The site was then reoccupied in the heyday of bole hill smelting. It has also been suggested that the Wingfield family had it as their early home. But that seems strange if such an establishment has no documented record.

Digitising the DAJ

BARBARA FOSTER, secretary of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, describes the massive task of digitising 135 years of the DAS Journal



Tudor house at Hilton (1880)

The vast collection of Derbyshire Archaeological Journals, dating from 1879, has been digitalised and is now on-line.

It includes articles as diverse as *Roman Weights at Melandra* (1903) to an account of *The Latter Day Saints in South Derbyshire* in 2008, as well as a Calendar of Fines, 1196 – 1225, the quite detailed Land Registry of its day (1886), and the much more recent report on *The Butterley Gangroad* of 2014.

Until 1950, the Journal also encompassed natural history, thus may we learn about *The Eccentricities of Derbyshire Birds*, the tale of an errant kingfisher in Mill Hill (1886), and details of more butterflies than you can shake a stick at.

It is instructive to chart the progress of the Journal from the early days, when it comprised lots of notes and observations on ancient sites and artefacts by some distinguished (and some not-so-distinguished) antiquarians and the wonderful transcriptions of some ancient deeds to the much more soundly-researched pieces on Derbyshire archaeology and history produced today.



Foljambe tomb frieze, St Mary & All Saints, Chesterfield



Alabaster sculpture, Findern

Of course, there is much more access nowadays to the original deeds and documents, thanks to local and national Record Offices and Archives, not to mention the Internet. It's amazing what you can dig up there – documents on Derbyshire can turn up as far away as Kent! Likewise, archaeology reports have been transformed from the thoughts of a couple of curious blokes with a spade, to the incredibly detailed reports of excavations by amateur and professionals alike, with analysis of everything from pottery to pollen.



Standard brass bushel, Ashbourne (1677)

The scanning was an education in itself, starting with the estimates of having it done professionally. These varied from £2,000 to an eye-watering £12,000. We discovered that they could not satisfactorily digitise whole books without convex pages and consistently straight edges. Ultimately, we secured a supply of Journals that could be torn up and, with access to a high-speed, double-sided scanner at a local archive – The Magic Attic in Swadlincote – we did it ourselves. (Technical details for the interested were: 300dpi in greyscale, OCR with storage of full Journals in PDF/A format). This still produced some whopping file sizes of 100-200MB which were far too large for online storage. We were recommended to split them into individual articles.

Enter a small army of DAS members who split the Journals accordingly, created the metadata, checked for pages in wrong order and removed things like personal addresses. We are immensely grateful to them. Still the files were too large to be practicable so, with some wizardry (and patience) with software packages, it was possible to get them to optimal size and quality using Adobe DC. The Journals are now on line at www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk and can be accessed under Archives/Journals. The last five years are embargoed to safeguard subscriptions and will be added annually.

Archaeology is fun!

You're never too young to become an archaeologist, says MARTHA LAWRENCE

Young Archaeologists' Clubs (YACs) provide opportunities for children and young people aged eight to 16 to explore and further their interest in archaeology. National support is provided by the Council for British Archaeology, but each local club is run by volunteers.

The Peak District YAC has around 20 members across the age range, with regular enquiries from parents of children keen to join as soon as they reach their eighth birthday. We meet about once a month on a Saturday, often at the National Trust Learning Centre at Ilam Park, but our activities take us out and about around the region. Our adult volunteers are Paul Mortimer (Projects Officer from the National Trust's White Peak Estate); parent volunteer John Jordan; Rosie Scales (Supervisor at Archaeological Services WYAS), and Martha Lawrence (Curator of Archaeology at Museums Sheffield). Over the years, the sessions have involved learning archaeological techniques such as geophysical surveying, building recording, identifying animal bones and carrying out experimental archaeology, such as making string from nettles and Mesolithic foraging. We have made many visits to many archaeological or historical places of interest, for example, Bosworth Battlefield, Calke Abbey (to see the lime kilns, not the house), Cromford Mill and Ecton Copper Mine. In recent years, we have taken part in the special YAC activities laid on during South Yorkshire Archaeology Day in November.

In 2015, our activities focussed on the Iron Age and ranged from making replica shields decorated with



YAC members try making Tudor soap



Geophysics can be puzzling!

Iron Age motifs and Iron Age cooking, to experimenting with clays to make simple pots and firing them in a bonfire. We made a day trip to the hillfort at Mam Tor and also visited Odin Mine at Castleton.

In 2016, we were invited to take part in the HLF-funded project 'Peeling Back The Layers' at Under Whittle Farm near Longnor (see feature on p6). We started with an introductory session in February and then assisted with surveying the site in March, and we returned in June and July to take part in the excavations. These sessions at Under Whittle Farm were complemented by Tudor cooking and Tudor hygiene experimental archaeology activities at Ilam Park.

It has been great to be involved with projects like this over the years. They provide wonderful opportunities for YAC members and adult leaders and enable us to create a varied programme of sessions. Inspired by these activities, some of our members may well go on to pursue studies or careers in archaeology. Perhaps more importantly, for those who choose different pathways, we hope to instil a lifelong appreciation of the value of the historic environment. But, first and foremost, we aim to have fun! To find out more about YAC and contact your local club visit www.yac-uk.org

Jon Humble (1958 – 2015)



Jon Humble, who died suddenly in November, 2015, was a good friend to Derbyshire archaeology and equally well known across the archaeology world. His list of contacts both here and abroad was legendary.

He did his undergraduate degree in archaeology at Sheffield University and post-graduate work at Bradford University. He joined English Heritage in 1985, coming to the East Midlands as Inspector of Ancient Monuments, working in this role from the late 1990s to 2013.

Derbyshire was a favourite part of his patch and he was frequently in the Peak District, exploring sites and advocating their conservation. Jon had an abiding interest in minerals, based on an adolescent interest in geology. From 2013, after working part-time on minerals policy since 2005, he played a more strategic role in mine and quarry conservation as English Heritage's (now Historic England's) Senior National Minerals and Environmental Advisor.

A prehistorian at heart, Jon also had a keen interest in industrial archaeology and initiated or was involved in a number of important projects in Derbyshire, such as the Pleasley Pit engine house, the restoration of Bateman's House and Mandale Engine House in Lathkill Dale, and on Stanton Moor, where he promoted the production of a conservation plan.

He also promoted a similar plan for Arbor Low/Gib Hill, and conservation statements for Hob Hurst's House and Wet Withens. He initiated the development of a Research Framework for the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, which was published last year.

Jon developed a keen interest in lead mines and the recording of underground remains, particularly through photographs, where he learned a great deal from the late Paul Deakin. Jon was no mean photographer himself and was rarely seen without a camera and bright orange Peli case.

Jon was also a keen supporter of the Derbyshire Archaeology Day, and for several years provided the final talk. These were wide-ranging and, true to form, invariably informative, amusing and idiosyncratic.

Jon had a wicked sense of humour, and he was responsible for the name of this magazine: Archaeology and Conservation in Derbyshire, which sounds innocuous enough until you realise it forms the now widely-accepted acronym of ACID. As a small token of our affection for and appreciation of Jon we dedicated the 25th Derbyshire Archaeology Day last year to his memory.

Dave Barrett, Ken Smith & John Barnatt

David Hey (1938 – 2016)



David Hey, who died in February last year, was a distinguished local historian and Emeritus Professor of Local and Family History at Sheffield University. His abiding love of the Peak District was illustrated by his recent book on the history of the moors, which featured in ACID 2016.

David was the son of a coal miner, born in a gritstone cottage at Catshaw, near Penistone. He attended Penistone Grammar School and

later gained his first degree in history and politics at the University College of North Staffordshire (now Keele University). He returned to teach in Yorkshire secondary schools and later at the Matlock College of Education, where he met his wife of 46 years, Pat. The couple had two children, Emma and Jonathan.

David returned to Yorkshire after four years as a research fellow at Leicester University in 1974 to lecture in the Department of Extramural Studies at Sheffield University, where he was the inspiration and friend to many through his adult lifelong learning evening classes on local and family history. David served as Dean of the Faculty of Education at Sheffield from 1994, and he received an honorary doctorate from the university in 2015. He served as president of the British Association for Local History and of the British Agricultural History Society, and as chairman of the British Record Society.

But it is his outstanding contribution to the study of local and family history for which he will probably be best remembered.

His books, including *Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads* (1980); *The Oxford Guide to Family History* (1993); *Family Names and Family History* (2000 – in which he traced his own family to a 14th century farm on the edge of the moors near Halifax); *A History of Yorkshire* (2005) and *Derbyshire, A History* (2008), were masterpieces of meticulous research. His last book, *The Grass Roots of English History* is reviewed on p31.

David Hey was a keen Rambler, and a past president of the Yorkshire & North East Derbyshire area of the Ramblers' Association. He regularly walked up to 10 miles a day until well into his seventies, and once remarked how lucky he felt he was that his job was also his hobby.

Roly Smith



Ken Smith carefully excavates the urn

4,000 year old urn found at Roaches

It is rare for National Park archaeologists to receive calls from footpath contractors. But when Kieran Fogarty rang us from the Roaches saying that he had found an old pot while repairing a footpath, he asked us if we wanted to take a look.

Kieran did exactly the right thing – and we were able to go out and identify his find.

Ken Smith, John Barnatt, volunteer Ann Hall and I carried out a rescue excavation to gain as much archaeological material and information as possible.

The impression of the urn's side and base was still clearly visible in the edge of the trench. We were also able to identify the edges of the pit where the urn had been placed in prehistory. Within the fill of the pit was a significant amount of cremated bone and charcoal, which we were able to recover. From the pot's type, style and contents, we identified it as a cremation urn dating from the Bronze Age.

We are now looking for funding for post-

excavation work so that specialists can study the eight-inch (22cm) high urn and its contents. Close inspection of the pot fragments may tell us where the clay came from, while Carbon 14 dating of the charcoal will help us put a date on the cremation. Study of the cremated bone will indicate the age, and even the sex, of the individual. When the investigations are complete the urn will be deposited with the Potteries Museum at Stoke.

Finds like this are often associated with burial mounds, but in this case there was no clue on the ground surface that any other archaeology was present.

It offers an important reminder that even small-scale ground disturbance, such as footpath repair, can have an archaeological impact.

We have liaised closely with Staffordshire Wildlife Trust on this project – it has leased the Roaches estate from the Authority since 2013, and it is one of its most popular reserves, with over 100,000 visits every year. The Trust will be informing volunteers and contractors to be mindful of archaeology when working on the estate in future.

-Sarah Whiteley, former Senior Conservation Archaeologist, PDNPA

Natalie comes home to her roots



Natalie at the Wet Withins stone circle and cairn on Eyam Moor

Natalie Ward, the new Senior Conservation Archaeologist with the Peak District National Park Authority, has already worked for two other National Parks in her career. Previously she worked as Heritage Officer (Archaeology) for the Brecon Beacons National Park, and before that, she was Heritage at Risk Officer with the Northumberland National Park. And she's recently discovered that many generations of her ancestors hailed from the Peak District, particularly Eyam. "So in a strange way it's like coming home – back to my roots," said Natalie.

"I am very pleased to have joined the Peak District National Park Authority, and am looking forward to getting to know its story and development, and helping

to secure the conservation of another fantastic National Park landscape."

In her first few weeks in the job, Natalie had a swift introduction to the extreme weather differences experienced in the Peak. These ranged from a snowstorm on Bradwell Moor to a beautiful sunny day on Stanage Edge.

Natalie graduated with a degree in Archaeology and History from the University of York and later did a post-graduate MA course in Heritage Management at the Ironbridge Institute, University of Birmingham.

Before moving into National Parks, Natalie worked for a number of years as a field archaeologist and assistant supervisor for York Archaeological Trust and North Pennines Archaeology. This included working on projects across the north of England and southern Scotland. Highlights included a site near York where the oldest human brain in Britain was found, surviving in a decapitated Iron Age skull, and a large-scale crypt excavation in Sunderland. Natalie is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and is an active Young Archaeologist Club volunteer.

Cutthroat archaeology!

Archaeologists have started investigations on a popular Peak District path. The work is the very first stage of a proposed project to repair the eroded and damaged surface of the Cutthroat Bridleway on the Moscar Estate.

The path is suffering from its popularity. As people avoid the poor surfaces this has led to a widening of the route, up to 10 metres in places, which damages plants, disturbs wildlife and can damage sensitive archaeology.

Test pits are being dug by hand along the route to ensure that any proposals put forward take into account and safeguard any archaeology. These proposals will then go out for consultation to user groups and the Local Access Forum who will be invited to comment on what is planned. The project is being funded by Natural England and Derbyshire County Council.

Creswell to 'twin' with Spanish caves?



The Candamo de la Peña Cave in Asturias.

Preliminary talks are ongoing with a view to forming an association between Creswell Crags and district with the Candamo de la Peña Cave in Asturias, Spain.

The Candamo de la Peña Cave is part of the Altamira Caves and Palaeolithic Cave Art in northern Spain, which is already a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The aim of the association is to establish communications links, exchange information, knowledge and publicity, and to take advantage of mutual visits, either physical or digital.

The main intermediary for the proposal was Paul Bahn (see profile on p14), who told ACID that the proposed link could assist Creswell Crags' long-standing ambition to become a World Heritage Site itself.

The prehistoric paintings at Candamo de

la Peña were discovered in 1914, and are believed to date to the Solutrean period of the late Palaeolithic, about 18,000 years ago. The cave is 60 metres long and there are several rooms leading off the Entrance Gallery.

The most important panel in the cave is the Wall of Engravings, which is six metres long and eight metres wide. It depicts a complex composition of figures including deer, horses, bison, goats, a chamois and other animals. The Room of Red Symbols contains dotted and line symbols which have been interpreted as male and female.



Beth's reconstruction drawing of Eric.

'Eric' returns to Creswell

The almost complete skeleton of a baby spotted hyaena – nicknamed "Eric" by its finder – returns to Creswell Crags in a special "Hyaena!" exhibition which will run until Spring.

Jane Ford, who is conducting her PhD at Sheffield University on the hyaena remains found in the Creswell caves (see ACID 2016), said Creswell's hyaena assemblages were one of the biggest in the country.

"The remains of at least 38 hyaenas have been found, including 180 bones and 140 teeth. Every cave has revealed hyaena remains, showing that they were the most common predator during the Ice Ages."

The star of the exhibition was Eric, the skeleton of a two-four-month-old male hyaena dating from around 40,000 years ago. Jane revealed that she had recently discovered the animal's missing right hind leg in the spoil left by Victorian excavators, making the skeleton even more complete. Also featured in the exhibition were reconstruction drawings by Tansley artist and former Highfields School student Beth Windle. Beth said: "Thanks to Walt Disney, hyaenas have always had a bad press. I just hope that this exhibition will help to put them into a proper public perspective."

North Lees heritage weekend



Historic North Lees Hall, the 16th century tower house above Hathersage, opened its doors to the public during the national Heritage Open Days weekend in September.

The event was organised by the Peak District National Park, which owns and manages North Lees Hall and surrounding landscape, including Stanage Edge. The event included many family-friendly activities including a heritage trail, guided

walks, arts and crafts, creative writing workshops and getting involved with an archaeological survey.

Rebekah Newman, the National Park's property manager, said: "We wanted people to come along and get to know the rich heritage of the North Lees area. It's a fascinating place with so much to discover, from following in the footsteps of Romano-British farmers, to visiting the ruins of a medieval chapel, exploring what's left of an 18th century paper mill, and sharing in the landscape that inspired Charlotte Bronte in her novel Jane Eyre."

Visitors were able to access all the rooms and the roof terrace at the hall. Children's activities, including quizzes and crafts were staged and refreshments were available on the ground floor and in the neighbouring farmhouse garden.

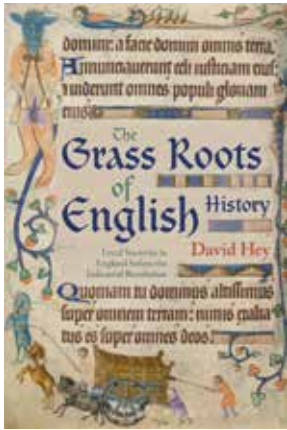
Roger moves on



Roger Shelley has moved on as Director of the Creswell Crags Trust to take up a new post as Head Curator at the Great Central Railway's Main Line project in Leicester.

Roger, who was formerly at Derby Museum, had been at Creswell for 2½ years. He commented: "I would like to express my thanks in particular to our trustees, partner organisations, funding bodies, volunteers and of course, the inspirational team at the Crags, for helping to carry forward our ambitions to make the caves, site and visitor centre the wonderful attraction it is today."

The Grass Roots of English History



By David Hey

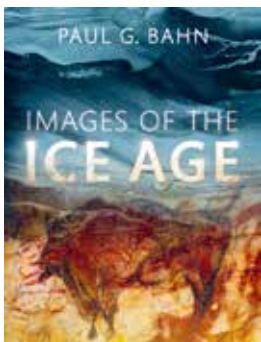
(Bloomsbury, £65 hb, £19.99 pb)

If your name is Heathcote or Hethkett, the chances are that your ancestors originated from a medieval sheep farm founded by the Cistercian monks of a Leicestershire abbey high on the White Peak plateau,

east of Hartington and the Dove valley.

The surname Heathcote was recorded in the Buxton and Tideswell poll tax returns as early as 1381, and no less than 30 people of that name were listed in the Derbyshire hearth returns of 1670. And there were also 50 Needhams, originating from another nearby Cistercian grange not far from Heathcote, in the same returns. In this, sadly David Hey's last contribution (see tribute on p28), to the rapidly expanding and increasingly important branches of local and family history, which he did so much to promote, he tells the story of several distinctive place names and local surnames. The book also succinctly explains the development of the rural landscape, the origins and growth of towns, and the significance of great buildings before the Industrial Revolution.

David Hey's pioneering work in family and local history perhaps did more than anything else to show the relevance of this important but formerly under-rated field of historical studies. And *The Grass Roots of English History* is a magisterial, masterful overview of the subject in which he justly became acknowledged as the country's foremost expert.



Images of the Ice Age

By Paul G Bahn

(Oxford University Press, £30 hb)

This is the third edition of Paul Bahn's (see profile, p14) comprehensive study of the world's earliest art dating from the end of the last Ice Age, as found on artefacts, in caves and rock shelters around the world.

As might be expected, the author's sensational findings of Palaeolithic engravings and bas reliefs in three caves at Creswell Crags in 2003 figure prominently, as they were the earliest examples of art to be found in Britain.

Bahn explains how the latest uranium/thorium method

The Industrial Revolution: Cromford, The Derwent Valley and the Wider World

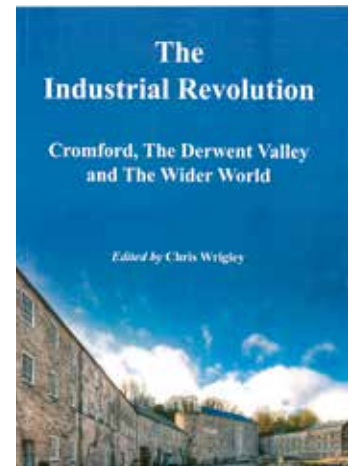
Ed. Chris Wrigley

(Arkwright Society, £10.99 pb)

This is an anthology of the papers presented at the Industrial Revolution Academic Conference which took place at Cromford Mills in 2014, edited by Prof Chris Wrigley of Nottingham University. It includes the keynote papers by Prof Jane Humphries on factories, families and foundlings; Prof Pat Hudson on the view of the Industrial Revolution from Cromford and the industrial north, and Prof Stanley Chapman and Jane Middleton-Smith on new research from the archives of John Smedley Ltd, spinners and knitters, at Lea Bridge.

In his introduction, Wrigley agrees with industrial archaeologist Barrie Trinder that while developments in the so-called Industrial Revolution were generally anything but sudden, Richard Arkwright's water-powered cotton spinning mills which transformed the Derwent Valley in the 1770s and 80s were truly revolutionary. Aided by ample water power and the fact that they were remote and well away from the Luddite machine-wreckers (although Arkwright still equipped them with cannon and small arms), the Cromford mills were the first example in the world of a fully-mechanised factory system.

So as John Rivers, chairman of the Arkwright Society, claims in his preface, the Derwent Valley Mills therefore have a good claim to be the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution and the modern factory system.



of dating the calcite covering some engravings in Church Hole and Robin Hood Caves at Creswell had confirmed their age at more than 12,600 years. Apart from the catalogue of new prehistoric art finds made around the world since the first edition in 1988, perhaps the most interesting chapter is on the vexed question of why they were executed and the interpretation of the messages left by those unknown prehistoric artists.

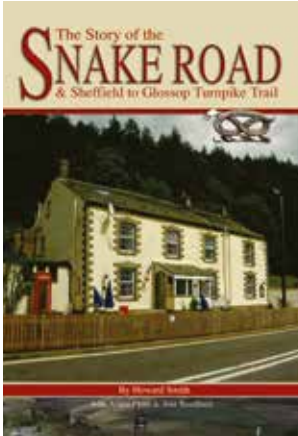
Bahn dismisses as "utter nonsense" the modern theory that they were created by drug-induced artists in altered states of consciousness, that they were "art for art's sake" or some kind of predictive hunting magic. He suggests it is futile to try to encompass this vast corpus of art – there are more than 400 decorated sites in Europe alone, covering two-thirds of known art history – within a single theory.

His conclusion is that some Ice Age art was purely decorative, some involved the transmission of information, and some was "unquestionably religious in some way."

The Story of the Snake Road & Sheffield to Glossop Turnpike Trail

By Howard Smith, with Angie Pyatt & Ann Beedham
(Self-published by the author, £10 pb, £12 incl. p&p. Contact: howard-smith@sky.com

The A57 Snake Road, which crosses the Peak between Sheffield and Glossop, is perhaps best known for being one of the first to be closed – and the last to re-open – during a now-infrequent snowy winter. Reaching a height of 1,679ft (512m) at its summit between the Kinder Scout and Bleak-low plateaux, it is one of the highest and wildest major roads in England.



The fascinating, chequered history of the original Sheffield & Glossop Turnpike Trust which built the 38-mile road, is vividly told in this well-illustrated account. Created in 1818 with the backing of leading local landowners the Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, the Trust was wound up after just 54 years, after competing with the parallel Woodhead and Chapel-en-le-Frith routes and later the

Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway, it had incurred huge losses.

Excellent archive photography and maps illuminate the author's concise text, which tells the story of how the original surveyor of the tortuous route, William Fairbank, was sacked for overspending and replaced by Loudon McAdam, third son of the great Scottish road builder John McAdam.

The Snake turnpike was unusual in that it did not follow existing bridleways but was an entirely new road engineered through some of the wildest country in the Peak.

Many modern motorists on the Snake Road would concur with the view of a passenger on the first stage coach to complete the route in August 1821, when he reflected: "It was entering a country which had hitherto been sealed to all but a few sportsmen. The first view of Win Hill and the five miles of the Woodlands from Ashopton to the Snake is one of the most beautiful drives in England and can never be forgotten."

The second part of the book is a detailed, motorised Turnpike Trail, pointing out features of interest on the A57 between Sheffield and Glossop.

The Buildings of England: Derbyshire

By Clare Hartwell, Nikolas Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson
(Yale University Press, £35 hb)

My battered old 1953 Penguin paperback first edition of Nikolas Pevsner's classic survey of the buildings of Derbyshire has served me well for over 60 years. But much has happened in the intervening time including, for example, the construction of the controversial Bakewell Agricultural Centre, David Mellor's award-winning Cutlery Factory at Hathersage and the demolition and drowning of Derwent Hall and church under the Ladybower Reservoir. So an update from the second, much reprinted, edition of 1978 is well overdue. The choice of the respected Manchester-based architectural historian Clare Hartwell as reviser and editor cannot be faulted and it gave her, as she explains, the chance to realise a long-standing ambition to visit Monksdale and the "peerless" houses and churches of the county. Hartwell claims in her introduction that since the last revision in 1978, there has been a reaction, not only in the National Park, but in conservation architecture generally, against the "safe, anonymous, bland buildings" which could result on the emphasis in the use of traditional materials and forms.



Examples are the "fresh and original" Hathersage Cutlery Factory, described as "A memorable sight amongst the trees at the base of a scarp (sic)," and the Nestlé Water-bottling Plant in Waterswallows Lane, Buxton, which does incorporate local stone in its gabion walls. "But the low wave roofs punctuated by silver silos make a mark in the landscape instead of dissolving into it," says the author. Similar praise is heaped upon "the matt grey zinc cladding and emphatic forms" of the Level community arts centre at Rowsley. But the Bakewell Agricultural Centre (oddly named here simply as "Livestock Markets and Offices") is dismissed as "Extensive, one part with Hopkinsesque tent-like roofs." Contemporary architecture, such as the examples quoted above, is viewed with the same jaundiced but always appreciative and well-informed eye of which Pevsner himself would have approved.

3D Recording, Documentation and Management of Cultural Heritage

Ed by Efstratios Stylianidis and Fabio Remondino
(Whittles Publishing, £85 hb)

High-tech systems have become a vital and increasingly important tool for archaeological research (see LIDAR feature on p18). This new handbook explaining the integrated treatment of cultural heritage recording, modelling and conservation is a timely publication, especially when so much of our heritage is under threat. Using numerous colourful examples, it is a useful tool for understanding and planning conservation.

Planning-led archaeology in Derbyshire: 2015–16

The list below shows archaeological fieldwork arising from development control advice provided to the local planning authorities in Derbyshire in 2015-16. This is not a comprehensive list. Where developments have involved several phases of work then some of the archaeological work may have been undertaken prior to 2015-16. Further information on these sites can be obtained from the Historic Environment Record.

Contractor/ Agency Abbreviations:

ARS	Archaeological Research Services	PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
ABRS	Archaeological Building Recording Services	TPA	Trent & Peak Archaeology
AHP	Architectural History Practice Ltd.	SoTA	Stoke-on-Trent Archaeological Services
CfAA	Centre for Applied Archaeology (Salford University)	ULAS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
CoA	Centre of Archaeology (Staffordshire University)	WYAS	West Yorkshire Archaeological Service

Location	Archaeological contractor	Type of work undertaken (DBA = Desk Based Assessment)
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Amber Valley Borough Council		
Smedley's Mill, Lea Bridge	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
B&M, Belper	ARS	Monitoring
Lander Lane, Belper	TPA	DBA
Duffield Hall	Wessex Archaeology	Excavation, monitoring
Danesby Rise, Denby	Stratascan	Geophysics
St Matthew, Pentrich	ARS	Monitoring
Ashbourne Road, Mackworth	ARS	Monitoring
Red Lion, Fritchley	ARS	Monitoring

Bolsover District Council		
Lodge Farm, Bolsover	ARS	Geophysics
Cragg Lane, Newton	Wardell Armstrong	Geophysics
The Sycamores, South Normanton	Witham Archaeology	Evaluation
Shirebrook Colliery	ArcHeritage	Excavation
Rylah Hill, Palterton	Stratascan	Geophysics
Seymour Colliery	TPA	Excavation

Chesterfield Borough Council		
Staveley Hall	Archemis	Excavation
Carpenter Avenue, Mastin Moor	Humble Heritage	DBA
Staveley Works	Wessex Archaeology	DBA
Linacre Road	ARS	Geophysics
Cranleigh Road, Woodthorpe	ARS	Geophysics
Land at the Breck, Staveley	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	Geophysics

Derby City Council		
Lower Derwent flood defences – Little Chester, Darley Fields, City Road and other sites to Sowter Road, Derby	TPA	Evaluation, excavation, monitoring

Location	Archaeological contractor	Type of work undertaken (DBA = Desk Based Assessment)
St Giles, Normanton	TPA	Monitoring
Former Derby Cables, Alfreton Road	Wardell Armstrong	Evaluation
Derbyshire County Cricket Club	ULAS	Evaluation, excavation
Cathedral Road	Wessex Archaeology	Excavation
The Ram Inn, Bridge Street	ARS	Building recording
A38 junctions	ARS	Evaluation
Former railway servant's orphanage, Stepping Lane	ARS	Building recording
North Avenue, Darley Abbey	ARS	Evaluation
Burleigh Court, Nuns Street	ULAS	DBA
Woodlands Lane, Chellaston	Stratascan	Geophysics
Darley Abbey Mills	Clare Henshaw	Evaluation, monitoring, building recording

Derbyshire Dales District Council		
Gritstone Road, Matlock	PCA	DBA, geophysics
Sudbury Estate Yard	ARS	Monitoring
Twin Oaks Farm and Holtwood Farm, Doveridge	WYAS	Monitoring
Waldley Manor, Marston Montgomery	SoTA	Building recording, monitoring
Horse and Jockey Yard, Ashbourne	ARS	Evaluation
Ladyhole Farm, Yeldersley	ARS	Geophysics, monitoring
Building 17, Cromford Mill	Cotswold Archaeology	Monitoring
Curzon Lodge, Longcliffe	ARS	DBA
Corn Mill Cottage, Cromford	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
Wheeldon Way, Hulland Ward	TPA	Geophysics

Derbyshire Dales District Council (within National Park)		
Green Farm, Aldwark	ARS	Evaluation
Newburgh Works, Bradwell	ECUS	DBA
Hey Farm, Wardlow	ARS	Evaluation
Riverside Business Park, Bakewell	ARS	DBA, walkover survey
Highlow Hall, Hathersage	ABRS	Building recording
Park Farm, Baslow	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
Longshaw Estate	ARS	Watching brief
Smelters Cottage, Hathersage	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
St. Michaels and All Angels Church, Hathersage	ARS	Watching brief
Lea Cottage, Tissington	TPA	Watching brief
Friends Meeting House, Monyash	AHP	Building recording
Friends Meeting House, Bakewell	AHP	Building recording
Derwent Weirs, Chatsworth	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording, watching brief
Birchover Quarry	ARS	Watching brief
Bradwell Moor (part of)	ARS	Desk based assessment

Location	Archaeological contractor	Type of work undertaken (DBA = Desk Based Assessment)
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Erewash Borough Council		
Aburnet, Draycott	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
Ladywood Farm, Ilkeston	WYAS	Geophysics
Mansfield Road, Breadsall Hilltop	ULAS	DBA, geophysics
Henson, Ilkeston	TPA	Building appraisal
Breadsall Priory	ARS	DBA, monitoring

High Peak Borough Council		
Woods Mill, Glossop	CfAA	Building recording, monitoring
Waterswallows Lane (Pennine Aggregates)	ArcHeritage	Evaluation
Spire Hollins, Combs	The Archaeology Co	Monitoring
Hawkshead Mill, Glossop	James Brennan Associates	Building recording
Holker Road, Buxton	ARS	Monitoring
Shaw Farm Barn, Dinting	ARS	Geophysics
Forge Works, Chinley	ARS	Excavation, monitoring
Robin Hood, Buxton	CoA	Evaluation

High Peak Borough Council (within National Park)		
Bradwell Moor (part of)	ARS	Desk-based assessment

North East Derbyshire District Council		
Derby Road, Wingerworth	ARS	Geophysics
Manor House, North Wingfield	ArcHeritage	Monitoring
Jetting Cottage, Fallgate	ARS	DBA
Brassington Lane, Old Tupton	AB Heritage	DBA, geophysics
The Old Barn, Dronfield	ARS	Excavation
St Swithin's Church Hall, Holmesfield	Wessex Archaeology	Monitoring
Eckington and Killamarsh Tarran bungalows	Cotswold Archaeology	Building recording

South Derbyshire District Council		
Mercia Marina, Willington	ARS	Evaluation
Mandarin Restaurant, Hilton	ARS	DBA, geophysics
Swarkestone Road, Chellaston	ULAS	Excavation
Derby Road, Hatton	TPA	Geophysics, evaluation
Derby Road, Aston	Headland Archaeology	Geophysics, evaluation
New House Farm/Ladybank Road, Mickleover	Wessex	Evaluation
Blackwell Lane, Melbourne	AOC Archaeology	Evaluation
Radbourne Hall	ARS	Monitoring
Repton Road, Hartshorne	ULAS	Evaluation
Willington Road, Etwall	Wessex Archaeology	Geophysics, evaluation
Short Hazels, Hartshorne	Cotswold Archaeology	Geophysics, evaluation
Rosehill Works, Woodville	TPA	Excavation
Sharpe's, Swadlincote	ULAS	Building recording

Derbyshire County Council (as minerals planning authority)		
Willington Quarry	ULAS	Monitoring

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Picturing the past: Willersley Castle

Georgian Willersley Castle, seen here from across the river in the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and DerwentWISE project area, was the intended home of Sir Richard Arkwright, pioneer industrialist and founder of many of the Derwent Valley mills.

Arkwright purchased the estate from Florence Nightingale's father, William, for £20,000 in 1788 and set about building Willersley Castle for himself and his family. Building work was completed in 1790 but a year later, just as it was being finished, it was destroyed by a fire. Arkwright was forced to wait a further two years while it was rebuilt. But he died aged 59 in 1792 never having lived in the castle. His son, Richard Arkwright Junior, did and the Arkwright family occupied it until 1922.

Willersley Castle is now a hotel owned by the Methodist Christian Guild company.

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