

ACID

Archaeology and Conservation in Derbyshire

Inside:

Bears in the Peak

Profile of Richard Fortey

Ilam Park landscape

The face of Fin Cop

A journey through time

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

ACID

Archaeology and Conservation
in Derbyshire

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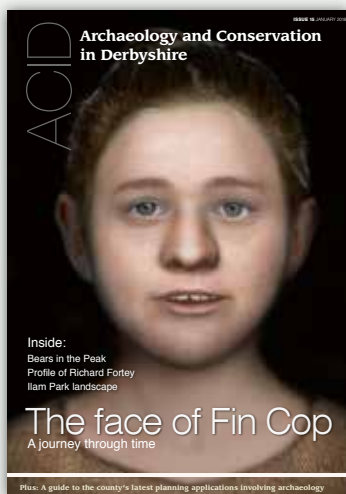
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Cover picture: This is the face of a young victim of the possible massacre which took place at the Fin Cop hillfort (see ACID 2011). The virtually-reconstructed face forms part of the refurbished Wonders of the Peak exhibition in Buxton Museum (page 4-5). Reconstruction by FaceLab, Liverpool John Moores University.

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Foreword:

Reading a changing landscape

Welcome to our annual roundup of archaeological highlights from 2017 and, once again, a special 'thank you' to our two local authority sponsors – Derbyshire County Council (DCC) and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) – for their continued support.

Last year saw significant changes in archaeological staff at both local authorities and we said farewell to both Ken Smith and John Barnatt (PDNPA) and to Dave Barrett (DCC) and we wish them well in their retirements. Their replacements – Anna Badcock at the PDNPA and Steve Baker at DCC – are welcomed. Also featured is the sad loss of Stella McGuire, former member representative for Cultural Heritage on the PDNPA, and just prior to going to press came tragic news of the sudden death of Dave Frost, Tree Conservation Officer for the PDNPA, and the subject of the year's 'Day in the Life of...' feature.

Our lead article is about the splendid new 'Wonders of the Peak' gallery at Buxton Museum, run by DCC, and largely made possible by funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Along with the new displays there is a web link – Collections in the Landscape – enabling access by mobile phone to information whilst visiting the archaeological sites where the displayed material was found.

A landscape theme is strong throughout this year's contributions, ranging from how people transformed the moorlands in prehistory, brown bears in a late glacial landscape and through geological time with Richard Fortey, to heritage trees in the landscape with Dave Frost, a description of Mam Tor from the 18th century, place names for hedges and a designed landscape at Ilam Park.

Ryknield Street, the Roman road from Derby to Chesterfield which has been significant in the county's history for the past 2,000 years, features in several recent commercially-funded excavations in advance of redevelopment. New evidence was found for the long history of exploitation of local resources of iron at Eckington and of lead at Findern. The simple, non-tapping iron furnaces at Eckington, thought to be the first found in Derbyshire, began in the Iron Age and unusually continued in the same form during the Roman period. Recent excavation at Brierlow Quarry, south of Buxton, has found rare evidence for third millennium Neolithic activity.

On the Staffordshire fringe of the National Park, the recovery of a hoard of four gold torcs, which was reported to the appropriate Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) by responsible metal detectorists, represents a remarkable find of international as well as regional significance. The decoration shows links to the Continent around 400 to 250 BC and experts think it is probably the earliest Iron Age gold work yet found in Britain.

The Castleton Historical Society report on pre-Norman burials found outside the Norman town near Peak Cavern and a professional survey of an 18th century mill building in Castleton, prior to conversion, are also featured. Other contributions from the Peak District Young Archaeologists, Museums Sheffield and the Hunter Archaeological Society demonstrate just some of the activities available in the area to those wishing to take part.

Pauline Beswick

Chair of the Derbyshire Archaeological
Advisory Committee



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New Peak Wonders display



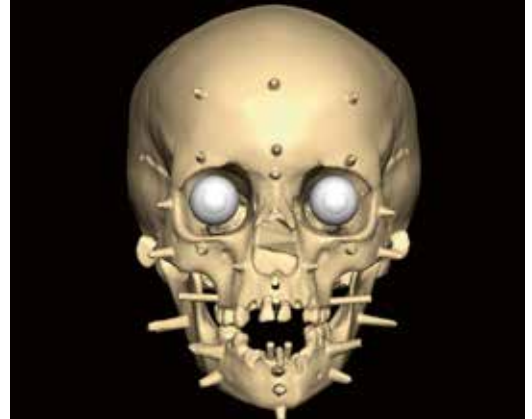
The skull of 'Fin Cop 8'

ROS WESTWOOD, Derbyshire County Council Museums Manager, takes us through the refurbished Wonders of the Peak display at Buxton Museum

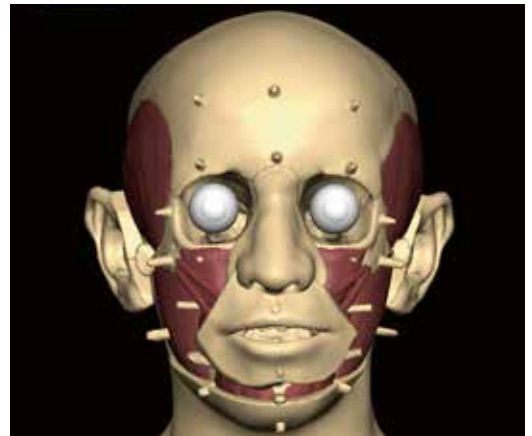
Three years on from the announcement of an award of Heritage Lottery Funding, the Wonders of the Peak exhibition at Derbyshire County Council's Buxton Museum and Art Gallery now glitters and gleams. Visitors may mourn the loss of the Time Tunnel, but you can see that the museum has listened to what visitors have said – that the old displays were claustrophobic, badly lit, and the labels too long and unreadable. But there were things visitors definitely wanted kept – the Buxton bear, the Liff's Low skeleton, and most importantly, engagement with children.

Derbyshire County Council Leader and Cabinet Member for Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism, Councillor Barry Lewis, welcomed the Duke of Devonshire, who opened the refurbished galleries and the new digital experience describing them as "an amazing achievement." Cllr. Lewis said: "I would like to thank all the organisations that gave financial support, advice and expertise to the project, and for the trust they put in us to get this right. It is a proud day for the county council, and I am confident that the improvements carried out will make the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery a 'must-see' attraction for tourists, really boosting the local area."

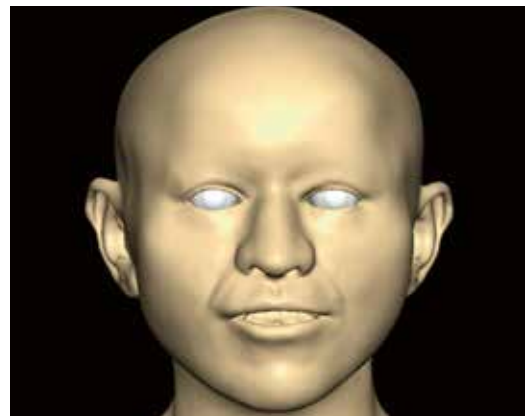
Stages of the virtually-reconstructed face of 'Fin Cop 8'



Digitised skull with guide pegs added



Adding flesh and muscle



Adding skin to the face



The completed reconstruction



Cllr Barry Lewis and the Duke of Devonshire at the opening



Gold aureus of the Emperor Trajan, 98-117 BC

So what have the team at Buxton built? Even before you arrive at the gallery, the museum's entrance has been changed. The cool grey palette of the reception area, dedicated to exhibits about Buxton, reflects the sky outside. A lift transports you into the

Wonders of the Peak, rising to a view of Chrome and Parkhouse Hills. Then you step out into A Journey through Time. The very first object is a Blue John chalice, turned by Jack Mosley from the Ridley Vein in 2016. Ten metres of cased displays take you back through treasures, many familiar to regular visitors but which, in sparkling light, you can see in amazing detail. Others such as Otter Controls resistor switches and the collection of 17th century Derbyshire tokens are new to the exhibition. The museum's collection is noted for its range and for its scale – hundreds of objects are very small and reward the close inspection that is now possible. Now you can see the technical achievement from 2,000 years ago, twisting and pulling metal into exquisite brooches, and sense the scale and power of a cave lion from 200,000 years ago. Twelve stories are told in the Place galleries in a journey from the hills, through the pastures, valleys and caves. The museum has commissioned digital re-creations of the faces of Fin Cop 8, one of the skeletons found in the ditch below the Iron Age fort, and of the Liff's Low skeleton, removed from a barrow in Biggin in the 1930s. Six artists have worked with the collection to inspire their creativity, and Fin Cop has



A view of the refurbished gallery

had a surprising resonance for them. But so too have the decorative pots from 4,000 years ago, and the blades and edges of flints and bronze tools. The museum has brought 1,200 objects into the exhibition, including items from the British Museum, giving them space to breathe. They are supported by several layers of information. The curators have written an engaging text to help visitors understand the exhibits. If you haven't time to read it all, there is a chance to upload the information to your own computer. Through www.wondersofthepeak.org.uk you can find out where the objects were found, and going there, you can think about being that person who lost their money or tools in a landscape always alive with people. And the final surprise: there is a comfy sofa to enjoy a huge project of slides of images from the collections, both historic and modern.

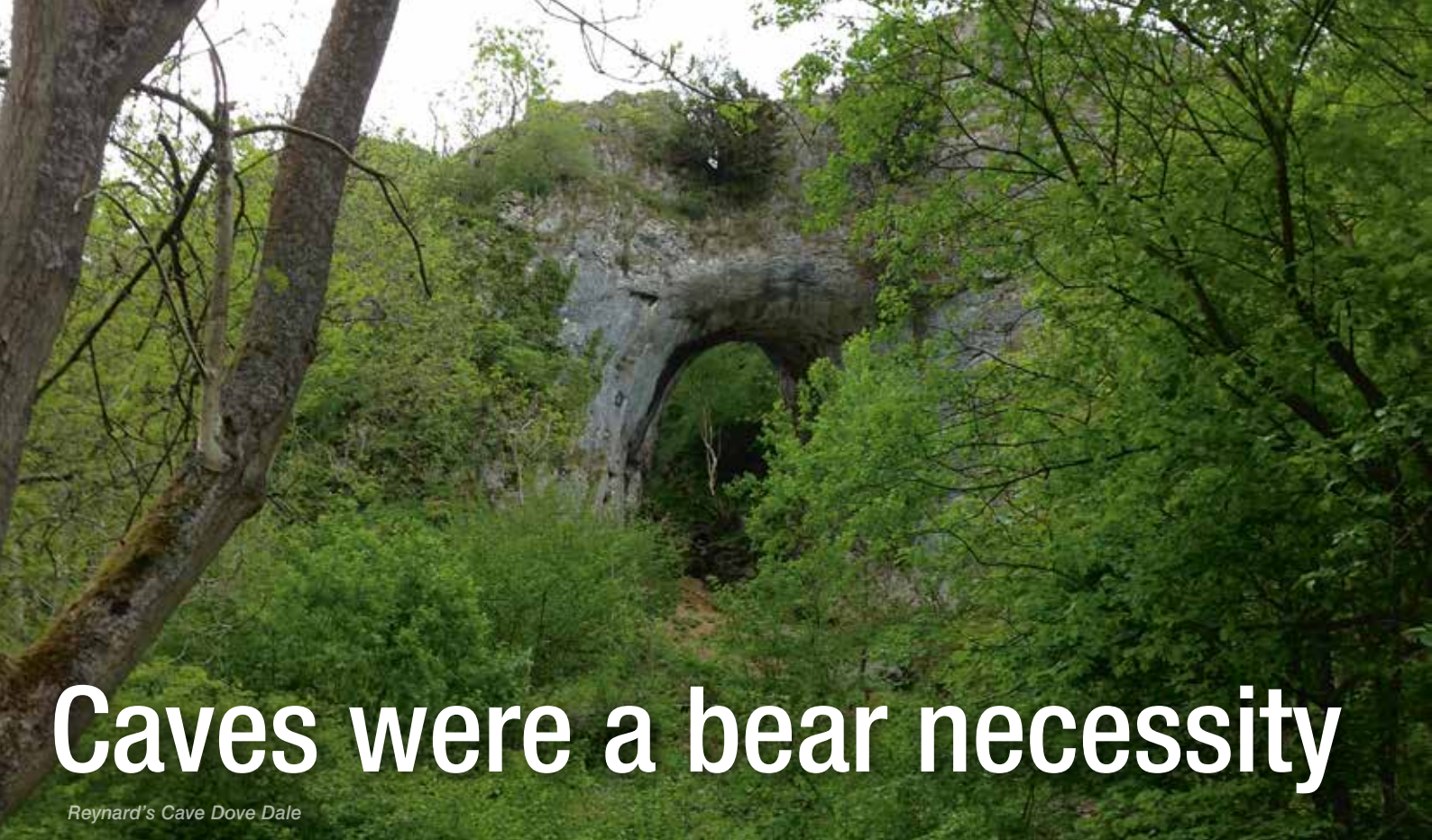


Georgian signet ring set with an original Roman intaglio, found in Buxton in 2016

Buxton Museum's £1.5 million makeover, made possible with funding from Derbyshire County Council, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Wolfson Foundation, Arts Council England, the Paul Mellon Foundation for the Study of British Art, the Art Fund, Museum Development East Midlands, the Friends of Buxton Museum and many other supporters and funders has provided the Peak District with a museum fit for any of our great cities.



Blue John chalice, made by Jack Mosely in 2016 from the 'Ridley Vein', discovered in 2015.



Caves were a bear necessity

Reynard's Cave Dove Dale

HANNAH O'REGAN from the University of Nottingham has been delving deep into Peak District caves, and has come up with some startling results

The White Peak is riddled with caves containing the remains of past animals and people, as well as traces of their everyday lives.

A new project is examining these cave deposits, and attempting to put them into their landscape context. So far, in collaboration with the National Trust and Buxton Museum, we have looked at material from caves in Dovedale, Wolfscotedale, and Foxhole Cave on High Wheeldon, near Earl Sterndale.

Two of these caves contained the remains of the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) which probably used them for hibernation. Most of the bones we have seem to be from hibernation deaths.

Another key question however was to determine when they became extinct in the Peak. Prior to our work the only radiocarbon dated specimen was from Carsington Pasture Cave, which dated to the Late glacial period (approximately 15,000-11,500 years ago).

We sampled specimens from Foxhole Cave, and Reynard's Kitchen Cave in Dovedale, for radiocarbon dating, funded by a University of Nottingham HERMES award. Despite the Reynard's Kitchen bear being found in the top few centimetres of sediment, it turned out to be Late glacial, as were two bears from Foxhole Cave, one of which had been thought to be Mesolithic, based on its position within the stratigraphy.

This means that at the moment we have no evidence of bears in the Peak postdating the end of the last Ice Age, in contrast to the Yorkshire Dales where much later remains have been found. While most of these Yorkshire bears date to the Mesolithic and Neolithic, the current most recent 'wild' bear is also from the Dales, dated to AD 420-610, just into the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period.



Bear jawbone from Foxhole Cave

There are later Medieval and post-Medieval bear specimens from England, but these are all from towns, and are probably the remains of animals imported for entertainments such as bear dancing and baiting. We've also been looking at the artefacts and human remains from these sites. Human remains from Reynard's Kitchen Cave dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, which was a complete surprise as no artefacts from that period have been found in the cave, while those from Frank i' th' Rocks Cave (dates funded by the National Trust), turned out to be Romano-British.

This was a little more expected, as work undertaken in caves in the Peak, Dales and Cumbria has shown that the Romans were burying their dead in caves throughout northern England. Often these remains had been assumed to be prehistoric (usually Neolithic or Bronze Age), but when dated, many turn out to be later.

There is also a Romano-British tradition of depositing artefacts in the caves, and both Reynard's Kitchen and Frank i' th' Rocks have examples of Roman pottery and jewellery. Reynard's Kitchen even contained an Iron Age/Romano-British coin hoard, which is now on display in Buxton Museum.

Frank i' th' Rocks has yielded the biggest surprises though, with the reanalysis suggesting people have visited the site for over 10,000 years, with a stone blade from the Late glacial the earliest piece, and a George III penny, the latest. The latest results from Frank i' th' Rocks cave formed a temporary display at Buxton Museum, where there is already a bear skull from Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale, and it will be followed by a display on the bears of the Peak.



Catrin Fear analysing bones from Wolfscotedale



Bear tooth from Reynard's Kitchen Cave



View down Wolfscotedale from Frank i' th' Rocks Cave

Fire and Stone: the impact of prehistoric people on the moors



The most obvious sign of vegetation change is the remains of tree stumps, exposed where the peat has been eroded.

Scatters of flint emerging from the peat hags and groughs of the Dark Peak can tell us much about their use in prehistoric times, as DARYL GARTON reports

The peat-covered moorlands of the Peak District are often wild and always beautiful, but did you know that people have played a critical role in the formation of these magnificent landscapes? Just as our industrialised cities are changing climate through their output of carbon dioxide, the localised actions of prehistoric hunters caused changes to vegetation and soils in the past, resulting in moorland that now needs management to sustain the fluffy cotton grass and sweeps of purple heather. Recent industrial pollution, combined with wildfires and overgrazing, has led to losses of vegetation, exposing peat which is then eroded. Stone artefacts were first recorded in erosion patches in the 1880s. Since then, ad hoc reports to the Heritage Environment Records show that this landscape was busy in the past. The scatters of stone tools are usually interpreted as debris from early hunters' camps, and charcoal is often found nearby.

English Heritage funded a project on the moors north of Longdendale to investigate these remains, and three sites were sampled in different topographic positions. On the high plateau (at 531m on Holme Moss), peat formation was preceded by erosion of the ancient soil, with past gully formation and ponding suggested by analogy with present erosion features. Radiocarbon dating of the base of the peat suggests that this happened over 6,000 years ago. In Ogden Clough (at 370m) and Arnfield Clough (at 447m), large blades and tiny chips of worked flint and chert were found buried together in the mineral soil. The mixture of sizes, and the tight clustering of knapping debris at Arnfield, shows that these artefacts lay as they had been dropped. On top of the mineral soil, a black, gritty, charcoal-rich horizon is interpreted as evidence of burning trampled into a mor-humus (organic surface) layer and underlying sand. No soil surface survived below this horizon, suggesting erosion and a discontinuity in the sequence. This is confirmed by radiocarbon dating of 11 individual charcoal fragments, scattered around 5,500 to 4,500 years ago. Dates from the peat itself suggest that it began forming about 4,000 years ago, known as a time of increased rainfall.

The form of the artefacts dates them typologically to the Mesolithic period, some 8,500 and 6,500 years old, so it seems likely that they had lain buried for more than 2,500 years before the land surface was eroded. The charcoal was not associated with the hunters' camps, but with much later burning, interpreted as management of the vegetation. Radical improvements in radiocarbon dating, now feasible for individual tiny fragments, have permitted a better appreciation of the long timescale over which these changes occurred.

This long duration of events shifts debate over the timing and rate of change on these moors into the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Archaeologists have not previously associated early farmers with use of these moors, partly because fewer diagnostic stone tools of these periods have been found. The burning implies that prehistoric farmers continued to use high land just as before – it was simply that they manufactured their hunting gear away from the moor. You can see a popular guide to flint finds at: <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/learning-about-archaeology>.

Reporting of artefacts

Although stone tools are relatively robust, significant information can only be obtained by knowing their precise find-spots in relation to those of other artefacts and sediments. So please do not be tempted to disturb the ground in seeking to find them. It takes considerable resources to collect detailed information by careful excavation and analysis. Should you happen to notice stone tools exposed on the ground-surface, please take a photograph of the spot (including the skyline as this can be helpful in relocation), note where they lie in relation to the eroding peat edge, and, if possible, take a GPS reading (or mark the spot on a map).

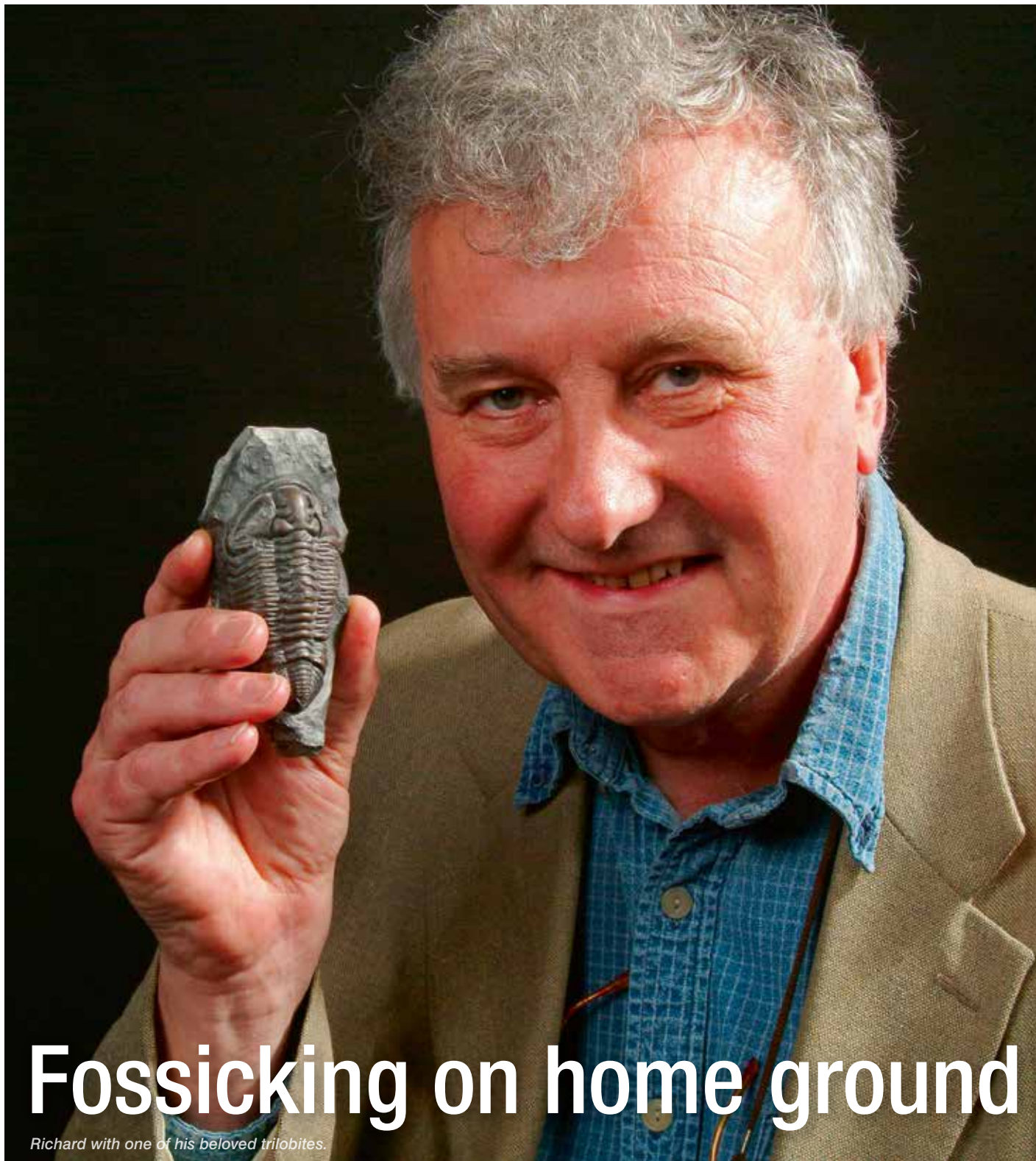
Please report any finds to the Customer Service Team of the Peak District National Park Authority – Customer.Service@peakdistrict.gov.uk or to the Portable Antiquities Scheme <http://finds.org.uk/contacts> see also <http://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/faq>.



A group of nine microliths (edge-blunted blades often interpreted as arrow barbs) which were recovered from the moors above Longdendale. Their close proximity, and similar raw material, suggests that they had originally belonged to a single multi-barbed artefact, seen here arranged as they might have been hafted.

At Arnfield Clough, excavation located a cluster of black chert artefacts, including cores and many tiny spalls, suggesting that someone once knapped chert at this spot.





Fossicking on home ground

Richard with one of his beloved trilobites.

Editor ROLY SMITH meets fossil-hunter extraordinaire RICHARD FORTEY and discovers his new passion

It's hard to imagine a picture of a more archetypal natural scientist than Richard Fortey, senior palaeontologist at the Natural History Museum – London's Gothic cathedral to those sciences – for 36 years. Slightly wild, straggling grey hair; half-glasses and a hand lens strung around his neck, and colourful, wide braces holding up baggy trousers tucked into his boots. But then, appearances have never been important to a

man who has spent most of his professional life looking, not into a mirror, but into the compound, crystal eyes of trilobites, creatures which witnessed the march of evolution over a mind-boggling 300 million years. Richard Fortey, one of the world's leading palaeontologists, has made a life-time study of trilobites – the marine arthropods which ruled the primeval seas for twice as long as the better-known dinosaurs. Now semi-retired, he still refers to them as "his" trilobites. He recalls with astonishing clarity his first encounter with one as a 14-year-old, fossil-hunting schoolboy in the Cambrian shales of Porth-y-rhaw on the St Davids peninsula in Pembrokeshire.



Using his Mum's coal hammer in a fever of discovery, he unearthed his first trilobite, the animal which he says transformed his life, as he recounted in his 2000 book on these long-extinct arthropods:

The long thin eyes of the trilobite regarded me and I returned the gaze. More compelling than any pair of blue eyes, there was a shiver of recognition across 500 million years.

He is keen to point out that Derbyshire has its own trilobites, found in the 350-million-year-old Carboniferous limestone of Treak Cliff, also the source of Blue John, above Castleton. "Although they are fairly rare in Derbyshire – of course you are much more famous for your fossil crinoids – several trilobite genera have been found at Treak Cliff, including Griffithides and Brachymetopus."

Richard's other encounters with the geology of Derbyshire took place during the preparation of his best-selling 1993 book on Britain's geology, *The Hidden Landscape*, when he explored what he calls "the aptly-named Dark Peak."

"The Millstone Grit has a particular affinity for darkness. The plangent cry of the curlew carried across the plain only adds to the feeling that if there were a place where unhappy souls might wander this would be it."

But if Kinder Scout might have seemed bleak and implacable in its openness, Richard wrote that gritstone was also capable of spectacular weathering. "Alport

Castles is on an isolated crag surrounded by slopes of coarse moor grass. The whole can look like a decayed Mayan temple in the afternoon, when low incident light brings out the ruddy tones in the massive sandstone." The Carboniferous limestone of the White Peak is a direct opposite, explained Richard. "In rivers like the Dove and the Manifold, the stream water is pure, spring-fed, nimbly flowing, and encourages brown trout. I have tried the esoteric skill of 'tickling' for them, but whenever I have tried it the fish have shot off at the first hint of hand in water."

After carving out a new career as a popular, slightly-eccentric natural history TV presenter, Richard used the proceeds from his 2011 series on island survivors illustrating evolution to buy Grim's Dyke Wood (pictured left) on the southern slopes of what he calls "the fossil landscape" of the Chiltern Hills near his home at Henley-on-Thames.

"After spending years handling fossils of extinct animals I decided the inner naturalist needed to touch living animals and plants," explains Richard. "My wife Jackie discovered an advertisement for the sale of these four acres of beech and bluebell woodland in the Chiltern Hills, and we decided to go for it."

His new book, which he describes as "a labour of love", outlines the human and natural history of the wood through a month-by-month diary kept by Richard. "I am a scientist by trade, but I can't describe the pleasure I am having of getting out into the landscape and actually managing part of it," he says.

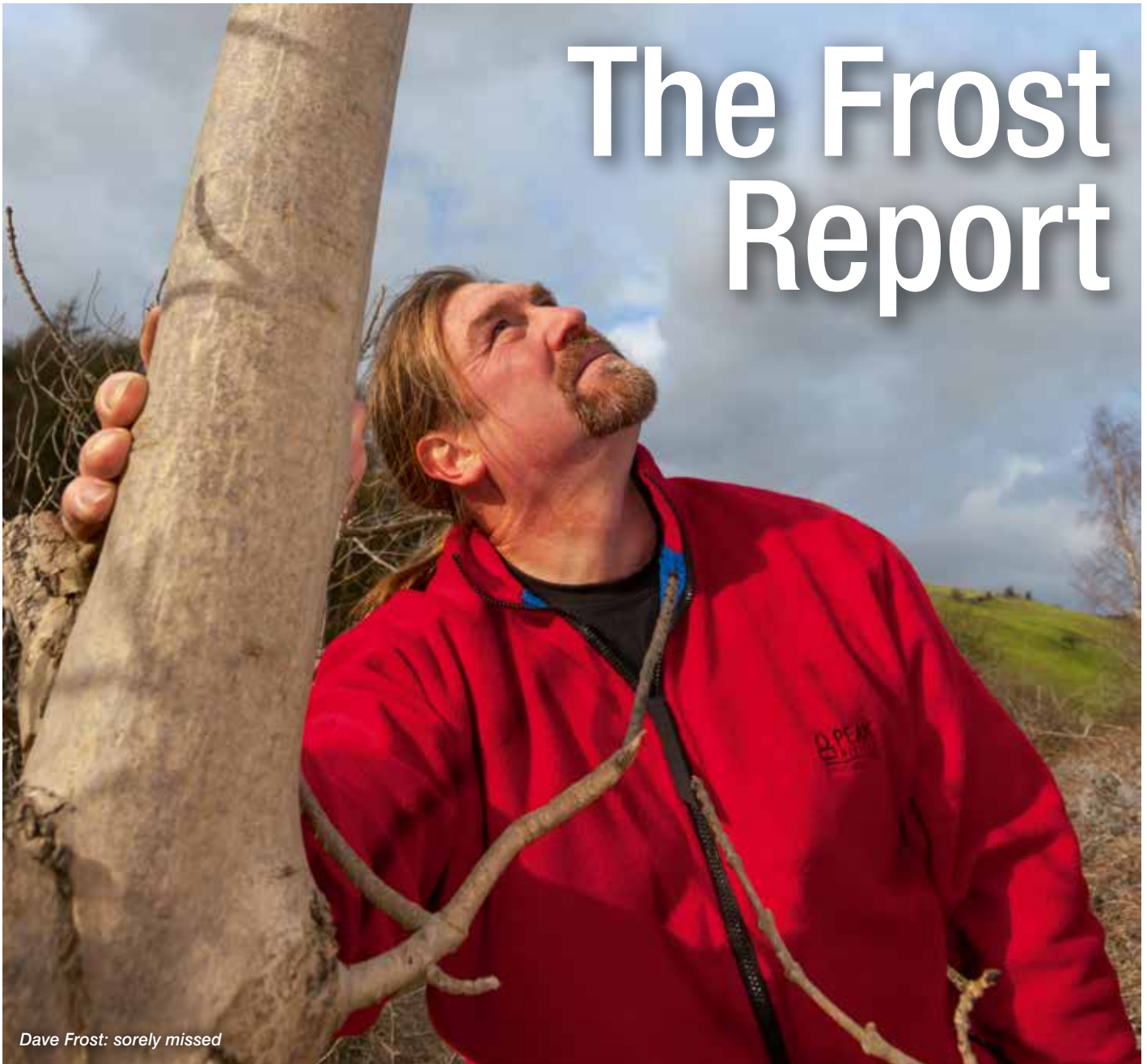


Richard meets a ring-tailed lemur in Madagascar



Richard at home (Eamonn McCabe, Guardian)

The Frost Report



Dave Frost: sorely missed

The National Park's Tree Conservation Service is now part of its Cultural Heritage team. This interview with Tree Conservation Officer DAVE FROST by Editor ROLY SMITH, took place before his sudden death in October, and is published as a tribute to his work

As Hurricane Matthew swept across the country, the little old lady in the Peak District village was scared that the 300-year-old ash tree in her garden would crash down on her cottage. So she called the Tree Conservation Service at the Peak District National Park office.

"She was really terrified," recalled Tree Conservation Officer Dave Frost, who answered the call and later visited the site. "I calmed her down and took her indoors for a sit down and a cup of tea. I explained that the ash – one of the most supple of trees – was healthy, safe and just dancing in the wind, shedding the energy of the storm.

"I said to her, 'Look at it this way. It's God's way of destruction-testing the tree, and if all it's shedding is little twigs, then it's stood up to the test, hasn't it?'

"She immediately understood, because she said her husband and son were both engineers," said Dave. The incident was typical of many which Dave provided as a kind of arboricultural social service to the 40,000 residents of the National Park. "It's a part of the job I really enjoy," said 54-year-old Dave, who had been with the Park for seven years. "The more people we can get the message across to, the more they will understand the importance of conserving this wonderful landscape."

On another occasion, Dave advised the Haddon Hall estate about the veteran ash trees in its wood pastures below the hall. "We discovered a magnificent nationally-significant collection of ash trees some of which were three or four hundred years old. We advised the estate on stock netting around the younger trees to facilitate the natural regeneration of future trees."

The inexorable advance of ash die-back disease is currently a major cause of concern to Dave's team. "It's

reckoned that 21 per cent of the nation's ashes are within the National Park, and we could lose 95 per cent of them," he explained. "It's going to have a similar devastating effect on the landscape as Dutch Elm Disease did in the 1970s."

Dave was also involved, along with the Cultural Heritage team, to make Tree Preservation Orders for a group of semi-mature trees, mainly beeches, in wood pasture parkland at King Sterndale. The trees had been planted by the Pickford family in the 18th century "to transform the bleak and desolate moorland landscape into a more cultured and sheltered parkland."

Dave explained: "We considered that this form of living green infrastructure could be considered as a classical and important component of the traditional English landscape expected around a hall such as that at King Sterndale. When threatened, it had to be protected."

Dave was born and brought up in Bradway, Sheffield, where his father worked in the steel industry. "Going to Derbyshire for our recreation was always an important part of my upbringing, as it still is for many Sheffielders,"

he recalled. "I've always loved being outside in the fresh air, and I still regularly go mountain-biking and walking in the Peak."

But Dave started work as a police officer in Sheffield, where he served for 10 years before making a complete career change when he worked in a special school helping disadvantaged children. He then qualified as an arborculturalist at Durham and later taught the subject at Broomfield College, having started up his own tree surgery business in the Park in 1997, which he ran for 20 years before joining the Park staff in 2010.

National Park Authority Chief Executive Sarah Fowler paid this tribute to Dave: "It was with huge sadness that we received the news that Dave Frost had died while on holiday. We all know Dave as an incredible character whose care for, and knowledge of, the National Park was huge and respected by all. Dave brought tremendous knowledge, passion and experience to bear in keeping places and trees special. Dave was an open, warm-hearted and generous person and he will be sorely missed by everyone who knew him."





Hedging their bets: Hays and Hagas

Hedged bank at Idridgehay

SUE WOORE and MARY WILTSHIRE look at the place-name evidence for early enclosures in Derbyshire

Early enclosures had a variety of uses: protecting crops, animals or manorial assets, or for capturing wild game, particularly deer.

The place and field-name elements *gehaeg/haia* and *haga* come from roots meaning “hedge” and “hawthorns” and therefore the enclosed land. Over 300 instances of these roots occur in Derbyshire place and field-names, tabulated by parish and printed in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal 131, which is available on-line.



Mary, complete with ranging pole, checks out the Idridgehay hay.

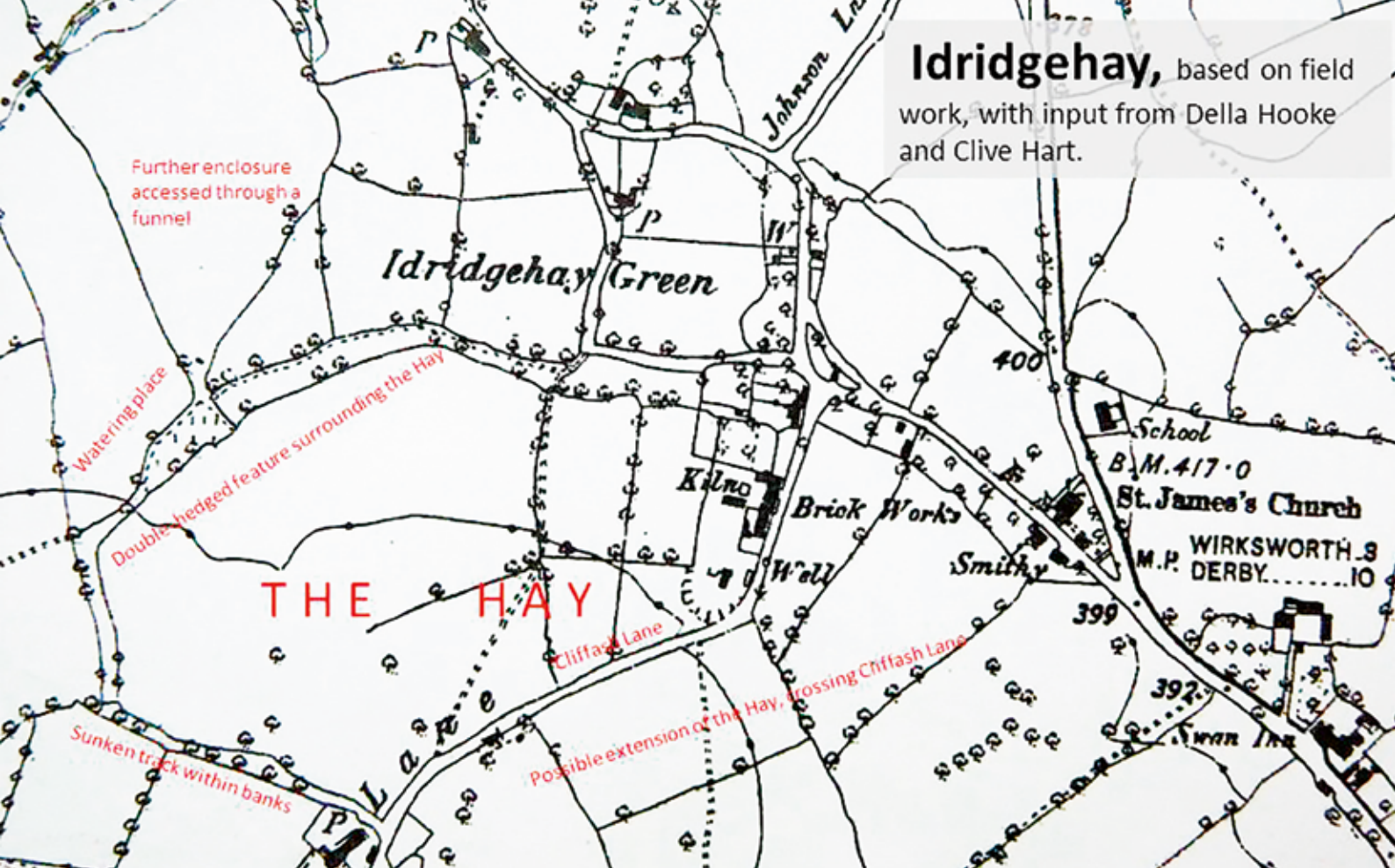
The earliest surviving record is in the Domesday Book. *Toxenai*, now known as Trusley, means ‘at the oxen enclosure’. Early examples from the 12th century onwards are found in archives, but some are possibly of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Oxhay becomes more common from the 14th century, with hays for horses, bulls, rabbits, dogs, swine, cocks and even peacocks in 1630. Hays are attached to mills, Milnhay meaning land enclosed to protect the mill or as part of the miller’s stipend. Woodhays and Haywoods occur throughout Derbyshire, sometimes with a particular species of tree recorded.

The relationship between hays and parks is interesting, some are adjacent to parks and perhaps used in conjunction with them (eg Hardwick, Melbourne and Radbourne). At Postern a hay was a later addition, and Danielhay, Hartshay and Bradley Hay progressed from enclosed wood to hay and then park.

Haga has been used in eight place and field-names but as the Anglo Saxon charter evidence for Derbyshire is meagre, it is not possible to know whether these *haga* refer to the specialised deer traps as identified by Della Hooke in her book *The Anglo-Saxon landscape. The Kingdom of the Hwicce* (Manchester University Press, 1985). The specialised deer traps as identified by Della include Ongar in Essex where a *derhage* is recorded in 1045. *King’s Haigh* near Hope and *Personneshogh* near Fernilee could be investigated with this in mind.

Idridgehay, based on field work, with input from Della Hooke and Clive Hart.



Sunken road between the hedged banks

Possibly there were two separate features, *haga* for trapping deer or game and *haia*, a secure enclosure to protect assets. Whatever the case *haga* and *haia* were recognised enclosures important in the pre and post-Conquest landscape. The words perhaps became interchangeable over time and their precise meaning lost. But the use of the term 'hay' for some sort of enclosure persisted.

Idridgehay: Eadric's enclosure

Idridgehay, south of Wirksworth, is unique in Derbyshire, giving a name to a settlement using a personal Anglo Saxon name (Eadric) with the suffix 'hay'. Not a Domesday vill, the name is interpreted as 'Eadric's forest enclosure'. This area of extensive woodland pasture was part of a manor granted to Henry de Ferrers after 1066 and incorporated into his private hunting forest. His Saxon

predecessor probably hunted here; Eadric's hay was possibly involved in deer management or created to protect cultivation.

Fieldwork at Idridgehay revealed an oval enclosure of approximately 25 acres, sloping to the north-east, surrounded by double banks up to 1½ metres high, creating a sunken trackway in between. This varies between 14 and 26 metres wide, marked by intermittent hedging of holly, hawthorn and coppiced hazel. The continuous inner bank has one access point to the hay; the outer one is broken on three corners, offering exits, one via a marked funnel into an additional ovoid enclosure. This track is possibly an accommodation road accessing the hay, common pasture and open fields beyond.

No documentation has been found for Idridgehay before 1217, when it was *Idrichhay*. It is a possible example of a pre-Conquest hay which later formed the nucleus of a settlement.



Gardens encroaching within the double hedged/banked boundary of the hay at Idridgehay.



A detail of the Leekfrith bracelet. (Staffordshire County Council)

Four Iron Age torcs found at Leekfrith, Staffordshire, on the western boundary of the Peak District National Park, could be the earliest Iron Age gold ever discovered in Britain.

The Iron Age gold torcs, said to be of international importance, were found on farmland at Leekfrith in the Staffordshire Moorlands. They consist of three collars and a bracelet-sized piece, including two made of twisted gold wire, two with trumpet shaped finials and one with beautiful Celtic ornament. The decoration on the Leekfrith bracelet is thought to be some of the earliest Celtic art from Britain.

Experts believe they were probably made in present day Germany or France in the third or fourth century BC, making them approximately 2,500 years old.

The find was made by metal detectorists and lifelong friends Mark Hambleton and Joe Kania. Prospecting on a cold December afternoon, Joe called out to Mark that he thought he had found something. "We both looked at the first torc and were speechless," Mark said. They searched further and found the three other pieces.

"We have found the odd Victorian coin, but mostly it has just been junk," Joe said. "I couldn't believe it when I picked out this mud-covered item and, on cleaning it off, thought it might actually be gold."

It should be noted that there are strict restrictions on metal detecting on many areas of land, including that owned by the National Park, the National Trust and on all land which is subject to management agreements. Stephen Dean, former principal archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council, led the excavation after the men had quite correctly reported their find. He described the hoard as: "A find that could change everything that we know about northern Britain before the arrival of the Romans."



Joe Kania and Mark Hambleton. (Staffordshire County Council)

'Oldest Iron Age gold' found in Staffordshire

The torcs were handed over to the Portable Antiquities Scheme, part of Birmingham Museums, which manages the voluntary recording of finds in Staffordshire (see link below). It is not known why the Leekfrith Iron Age torcs were buried, but it could have been for safekeeping, as an offering to the gods, or as an act of remembrance after their owner died.

Dr Julia Farley, curator of British and European Iron Age collections for the British Museum, commented: "This unique find is of international importance. It dates to around 400-250 BC, and is probably the earliest Iron Age gold work ever discovered in Britain. The torcs were probably worn by wealthy and powerful women, perhaps people from the continent who had married into the local community.

"Piecing together how these objects came to be carefully



The Leekfrith hoard of torcs. (Staffordshire County Council)

buried in a Staffordshire field will give us an invaluable insight into life in Iron Age Britain."

Mark and Joe plan to split their proceeds from the find with the farming family which owns the 640-acre farm on which it was found. Farm owner Stuart Heath, who gave the two friends permission to search his fields, said: "Mark has detected on our land before and it is amazing to think these gold pieces have been lying undiscovered since long before we farmed here."

The hoard was put on display at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery in Hanley, Stoke, and more than 13,000 people viewed the treasure in just three weeks, and the exhibition had to be extended. The year before, just 11,300 people visited the museum during the whole of March. The Leekfrith torcs were sent to the British Museum for examination by the Treasure Valuation Committee. Once a final value has been decided the Potteries Museum will start fund-raising with a view to acquiring the torcs and keeping them in Staffordshire.

The Finds Liaison Officer for Staffordshire & West Midlands is Victoria Allnatt, who is based at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, West Midlands, B3 3DH.

Tel: 0121 348 8225; email:

Victoria.Allnatt@birminghammuseums.org.uk



Rooke's watercolour of Mam Tor

The 'discomposure' of Mam Tor

A major exhibition of the artwork of the pioneer archaeologist Major Hayman Rooke, took place at the Creswell Crags Visitor Centre.

Major Hayman Rooke (1723-1806) became an antiquary and pioneer archaeologist on his retirement from the Army, when he came to live in Mansfield Woodhouse. He is perhaps best known because the Major Oak, the most famous and one of the oldest trees in Sherwood Forest, is named after him.

He was particularly associated with Roman finds around Mansfield Woodhouse. Rooke was also an accomplished watercolourist as the exhibition, drawn from examples of his work drawn from the collections of the Derbyshire County Council Local Studies Department and Derby and Mansfield Museums, showed. The exhibition at Creswell was particularly appropriate as Rooke did some of the earliest representations of Creswell Crags.

Cllr Alan Rhodes, leader of Nottinghamshire County Council, opening the exhibition, said: "Creswell Crags is highly important to us, as is our partnership here with Derbyshire County Council. It is a fantastic facility and a very important part of the local economy."

Rooke's caption to his fine watercolour of Mam Tor (517m/1,696ft), the so-called 'Shivering Mountain' at the head of the Hope Valley, is particularly interesting for its explanation of the Mam Tor landslip:-

Rooke's description of Mam Tor

Mam Tor, or Shivering (Mountain) near Castleton, Derbys is of this singular form its Height is full 1300 ft above the level of the Valley. The perpendicular appearance of this Mountain will cause some enquiry into its History. The Stratum is Gritstone and Shale so subject to discomposure by ye atmosphere has been the cause of its separation by which the Valley, Trees and Houses w(h)ere all overwhelmed for ½ mile distant after Rain, frost or wind. The substance falls in such quantities as to be heard at Castleton. On the summit of ye mountg is a fine spring of water and an entrenchment cut by the ancients. At the foot is a fine vein of Lead ore worked horizontally for more than a mile.



The entrance to Creswell Crags from the east, by Hayman Rooke

Pretty as a picture: the landscape pioneers of Ilam Park



Ilam Hall and gardens, looking towards Bunster Hall (left) and Thorpe Cloud (right) in Dovedale

PAUL MORTIMER, White Peak Projects Officer for the National Trust, describes a new survey of the important historic landscape of Ilam Park

Ilam Park is an important visitor hub at the southern tip of the Peak District, and is part of the National Trust's White Peak estate. The property was acquired by the Trust in 1935 thanks largely to Sir Robert McDougall, a Manchester-based flour magnate and philanthropist, who had recommended its current use as a youth hostel. As part of the Trust's review of the management of Ilam, Deborah Evans, an historic landscape specialist, was commissioned to prepare a report on the development of the historic landscape at Ilam. The report showed this

to be an important designed landscape, and the National Trust is planning a programme of restoration to reveal this, and to work to make the landscape relevant to today's visitors and residents.

This new study has been able to collate and expand the known history of the landscape of Ilam Park. Most significantly it shows that Ilam was a highly influential site in the development of the 'Picturesque' landscape in England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Cultural figures such as William Gilpin, Thomas Whately, Samuel Johnson, and perhaps even Jane Austen, visited and recorded the landscape. They specifically described the delights of the river valley and the views from it to the east, promoting ideas of good taste in landscape design and how such landscapes apparently imbued good character in the people who responded well to them.

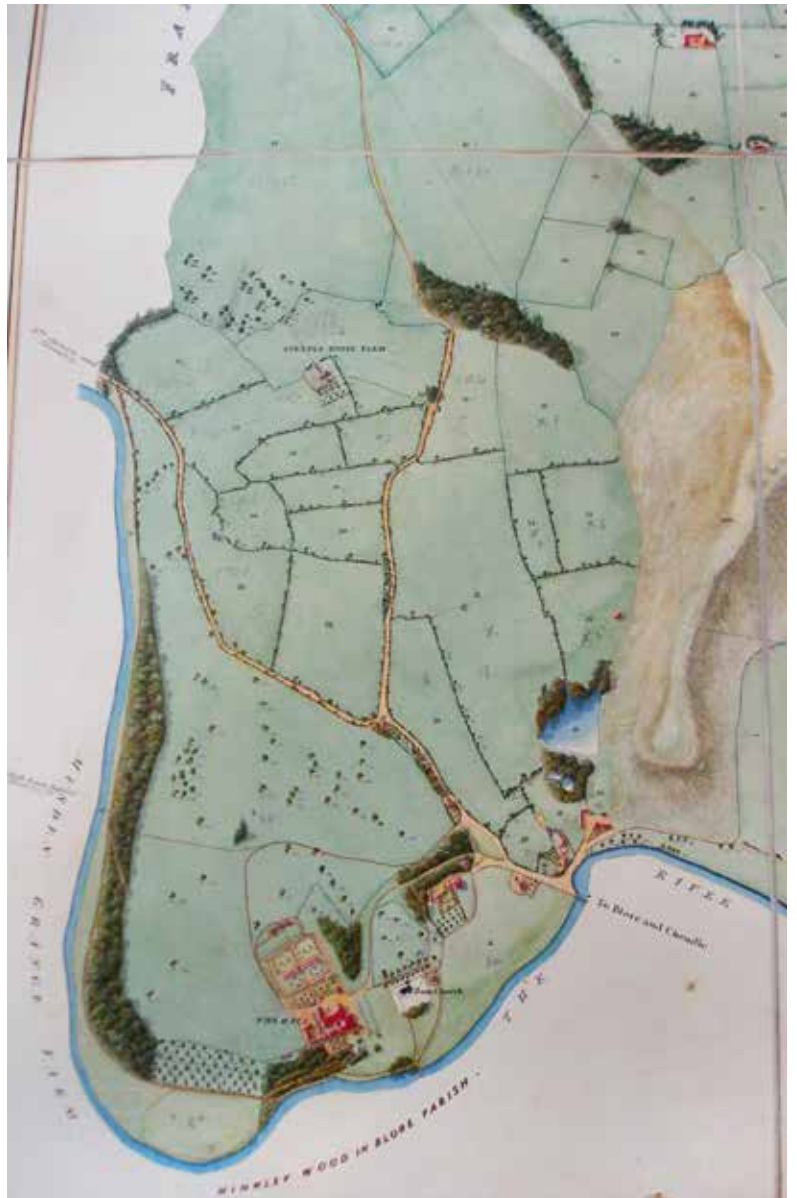


break-up of the wider estate and the part demolition of the hall – has not diminished its charms nor the curiosity of those who visit it. The National Trust has responded to this by maintaining and enhancing the landscape. This new study allows the Trust to properly accommodate the history underpinning the landscape to help visitors understand why it looks like it does and how this informs its management.




Ilam Hall as it looked in its heyday in 1830

An 1839 estate map by Cobb



The owners of Ilam Park – the Ports, the Watts-Russells and the Hanburys – all enhanced this landscape. However, while nationally-recognised architects have worked here, no record of any noted landscape designer has been found. Ilam Park is therefore a very personal interpretation of prevailing landscape fashions. However, these personal interpretations did not lack ambition. The realignment of the River Manifold by the Ports must rank as one of the most ambitious and effective examples of the ‘Picturesque’ in England, subtly rendering it ‘natural’. Similarly the expansion and consolidation of the parkland, the creation of a massive kitchen garden in the park, the refinement of formal gardens around a new house and the redesign of the village by the Watts-Russells, all demonstrate an unusual confidence. The dramatic history of Ilam Park in the 20th century – the



Keep right on to the end of the (Roman) road

REUBEN THORPE of Archaeological Research Services describes three multi-age sites unearthed along the line of Ryknield Street

Quite by accident, three recent excavations by Archaeological Research Services (ARS) along the line of the A61 between Oakerthorpe and Wingerworth, have followed the line of Roman Ryknield Street, which ran between Derby and Chesterfield. In its entirety, Ryknield Street ran from the Fosse Way at Bourton-on-the-Water in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds to Templeborough in South Yorkshire, passing through Alcester, Studley, Redditch, Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, Lichfield, Derby and Chesterfield.

Our excavations began with a search for this Roman road where it passes through Oakerthorpe. Here archaeologist Tom Parker put in an exploratory evaluation trench to examine a series of terraces at the southern edge of the village.

These limited excavations, which were undertaken as an initial part of the development process, revealed the presence of the eastern edge of the Roman Ryknield Street. They also demonstrated evidence of medieval occupation, broadly dating to the 13th century, in the form of pits and ditches, external surfaces and possible walls, all of which sat on a lower terrace to east of the edge of Ryknield Street.

Just under seven miles to the north on the outskirts of Tupton, lead archaeologist Caitlin Halton, along with

Looking north of the fully excavated medieval oven or furnace at Tupton, which was uncovered near the line of Rykniel Street in Tupton.



a team from ARS, uncovered part of the remains of a Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV), known as Egstow. Here test excavation trenches initially demonstrated the existence of modern garden features on one side of the site and the presence of one or two ditches, one with medieval pottery in it, on the other.

The archaeologists also noticed that the ditches they had found lay at the western edge of a distinct terrace. Further excavations – negotiated as part of the development process and confined to the footprint of the houses and services – revealed a series of medieval ditched enclosures, medieval pits filled with metalworking waste, the robbed-out wall of a possible building, and the remains of a large circular furnace with a flue, or stoking hole, to the south.

Less than a mile further north on the southern edge of Wingerworth, Caitlin Halton again led our team of archaeologists in examining changing landscape use by the side of the A61.

Here, our evaluation excavations, which followed on the heels of a geophysical survey (as reported in ACID 2017) sampled part of a landscape which had seen prehistoric fields, joined by a trackway to the south. Further south still lay a large ditched enclosure. Evaluation trenches excavated on the inside of this enclosure revealed evidence of earthworks as well as possible buildings.

However, though few artefacts were present the archaeologists did recover sherds of Roman tableware pottery known as terra sigillata, made in southern France in the second century AD from the fills of these ditches.



Lead archaeologist Caitlin Halton takes soil samples from between the ruts in part of a prehistoric and Romano-British trackway (the wheel ruts are visible in the foreground) at Wingerworth.



The dig taking place

First farmers in the Peak?

ROBIN HOLGATE, of Archaeological Research Services, describes the exciting find of more Neolithic activity near Buxton

The remains of Neolithic settlement activity is rare, not only in Derbyshire but also nationally. But in recent years, a cluster of Neolithic settlement sites have come to light in the Derbyshire, particularly on the limestone plateau.

Two Early Neolithic settlements have been excavated around Buxton. At Lismore Fields, two post-built rectangular buildings and other features were excavated, which produced radiocarbon dates falling between 3990-3105 cal BC, while a large sub-rectangular post-built structure and Early Neolithic pottery were found at Waterswallows Road (see ACID 2013).

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping at Brierlow Quarry to the south of Buxton by Archaeological Research Services revealed the remains of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze occupation. This included nearly 20 pits, post holes and tree-throw features.

Of these features, six contained pottery fragments of at least two Grooved Ware vessels and a Beaker vessel. Charred hazelnut shells and charcoal, predominantly hazel and birch, was also recovered. A radiocarbon date of 2893-2678 cal BC (95.4 per cent probability) was obtained from fragments of birch charcoal associated with Grooved Ware pottery from one of the pits.

A small quantity of human-worked flint and chert, along with a quartzite pebble used as a hammerstone, were also retrieved. Over a quarter of these pieces (including a microlith) probably date to the Late Mesolithic period. The remainder are typical of those commonly found in Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblages.

While there was evidence of stone tool manufacture, and the range of processing tools present is typical of Neolithic domestic assemblages, the limited range of implements

and the predominance of thumbnail scrapers could suggest specialised activities and/or selective deposition taking place at the site.

It is difficult to interpret the structural remains from the small number of truncated and disturbed postholes that were found. The carbonised material, besides providing dating information, did not give any indication of agricultural activity occurring at the site as no cereal grains, seeds from other cultivated species, or archaeological weed seeds were identified.

The dating of the start of farming in the Peak District has not yet been established reliably; neither has the sequence and dating of the different pottery styles in use throughout the Neolithic period and Early Bronze Age.

Although there has been sporadic investigation of some of the prominent Neolithic ceremonial monuments in the Peak District, little is known about the contemporary settlement sites. Even the dating and ceremonial practices that took place at the monuments is also largely unknown.

Thus discoveries of Neolithic remains, particularly those where artefacts and environmental residues survive that provide information for dating and understanding farming practices, are of considerable significance.

Remains of a Grooved Ware pot



Not just any old iron at Eckington



Main enclosure ditch with dumps of charcoal and slag material

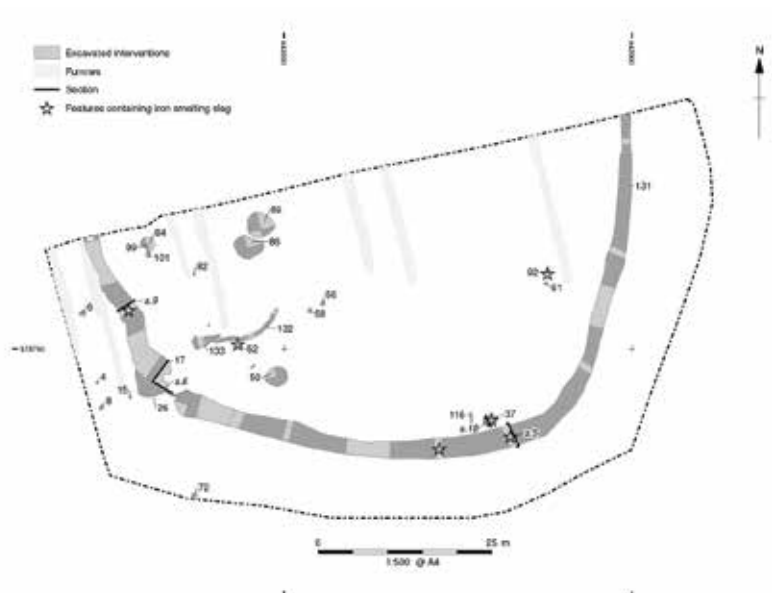
CARL CHAMPNESS of Oxford Archaeology South describes what is possibly the first example of iron-making in Derbyshire

The first known Iron Age iron-making site in Derbyshire has been discovered in an excavation in advance of a new housing development at Eckington. It revealed evidence of an Iron Age smelting site which continued in use until the 4th century, that is well into the Roman period. The continuation of Iron Age practices is unusual and without local parallels. The solid geology is the lowest part of the Middle Coal Measures, and although a local ore source, these were not heavily exploited during the Roman period. The site comprised a large curved enclosure at the base of a steep-sided valley, the northern half of which extended under nearby allotments. The enclosure measured approximately 70m across, east to west. It had an entrance on its south-western side. Internal features were predominantly located in the western half of the exposed area of the enclosure,

though it is possible that features present in the eastern half had been truncated. Excavated features included the remains of several pits, postholes, three gullies and a cremation burial, which did not contain an urn. Within the enclosure an important slag assemblage was recovered from several of the pits – which were quite possibly furnace pits. The pits had vertical fire-reddened sides, and were 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Over half a tonne of slag material was also recovered from the uppermost fills of the enclosure, representing dumped material in the final phase of activity. Such residues may be produced in a wide spectrum of different furnace types, which are commonly known as ‘slag pit’ furnaces. These varieties all require the use of organic pit-packing within the lower chamber of the furnace at the start of the smelt. Non-tapping furnaces are typically pre-Roman, but are uncommon from the Roman period. In most areas of Britain, types of slag-tapping narrow shaft furnaces and flat-floored ‘dome’ furnaces are dominant. The site represents a continuation of Iron Age smelting practices into the Roman period, potentially exploiting a rare source of bog ore.



Potential furnace pit (0.5m scale)



The lead legacy at Findern



A monolith sample being taken from the water hole in the enclosures at the southern end of the site.

CHRIS SWALES of Wessex Archaeology describes a site near Derby which has thrown new light on Romano-British Derbyshire

Wessex Archaeology working with CgMs Consulting completed the excavation of part of a Romano-British settlement found near Highfields Farm at Findern on the south-western edge of Derby in June last year.

The site contained the remains of roundhouses and the outlines of ancient fields with associated rectangular enclosures (possibly used as paddocks). The remains were concentrated in the south-east part of the site, and the settlement probably continued beyond its southern boundary into the fields beyond.

Up to nine roundhouses were identified, with six of these being relatively intact. A well and a large water-hole were identified within the main group of enclosures. Shallow surface spreads of grey clay were present within this area and contained large amounts of Romano-British pottery. The pottery assemblage from the site spans the period between the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period (1st century BC–1st century AD) to at least the 3rd century AD, indicating the site flourished during the first half of the Roman occupation.

The settlement would have been located on the side of Rykniel Street, the main Roman road running south from Derby and probably supplied food to the soldiers and civilians who lived in and around the forts which

once stood there. Little is known of how the Derbyshire countryside was settled at the time, and the site offers an exciting opportunity to see how the native farmers coped with the challenges of the Roman invasion and occupation.

The most eye-catching find was a pair of nested metal bowls found within a ditch encircling the well. A rugged plain outer bowl made of lead had a finer, decorated bowl set within it. This inner bowl was initially thought to have been made from silver, but examination by Wessex Archaeology's conservator suggests that, despite its appearance, it is a copper alloy that contains no silver. To judge by the careful positioning of the artefacts in the ground, they were not accidentally lost or casually discarded. Caches of unusual objects are often encountered on Iron Age and Romano-British sites, and were probably made for a variety of reasons. The favoured explanation is that they were offerings made in ceremonies linked to ownership and fertility of the fields. Lead is a metal with a special significance for Derbyshire, and it has been used in the county since prehistory. The Romans certainly mined lead in the Peak District, where the mineral galena (lead sulphide) occurs in the Carboniferous limestone of the White Peak. Lead was in high demand across the Empire, where it was widely used in water supply systems, to make vessels and other objects and to mend pots.

However, lead also had a darker meaning to the ancient mind. Roman curses and spells are found written on small sheets of the metal, which is cold, dark and heavy – qualities that made it well suited to such gloomy use. The pliable nature of lead allowed these curses to be folded up, keeping the contents private.

It is impossible to know exactly what was in the mind of whoever buried the bowls at Highfields Farm nearly 2,000 years ago. The items speak of the wealth of natural resources available in the region, but the ancient symbolism of lead may also have been significant. Now that the excavation is complete, the results will be studied, leading to donation of the finds to the local museum and a final publication telling the story of the first people to work the land at Highfields Farm.



The two nested Romano-British vessels found on site. The larger vessel is made out of lead with the smaller, finer vessel, made from copper alloy.

Keeping a check on our heritage

LIZ HACKETT of the Hunter Archaeological Society relates how its surveyors are keeping a watching brief on our threatened heritage

One of the most important annual activities of the Hunter Archaeological Society of Sheffield is to visit various archaeological sites in the northern part of the Peak District National Park and South Yorkshire to monitor their condition.

The Field Research section started site monitoring in the 1960s, and by 1967, 54 Scheduled Ancient Monuments had been visited.

Today members visit a site every two years because as one volunteer puts it: "We feel a responsibility towards the heritage of our locality." Another member commented: "If a site is scheduled then surely it is in order that it should be monitored, as things can happen within a year or two. Putting it on a list does not save it, and Historic England, National Park Authorities and other bodies do not have the resources to visit so often."

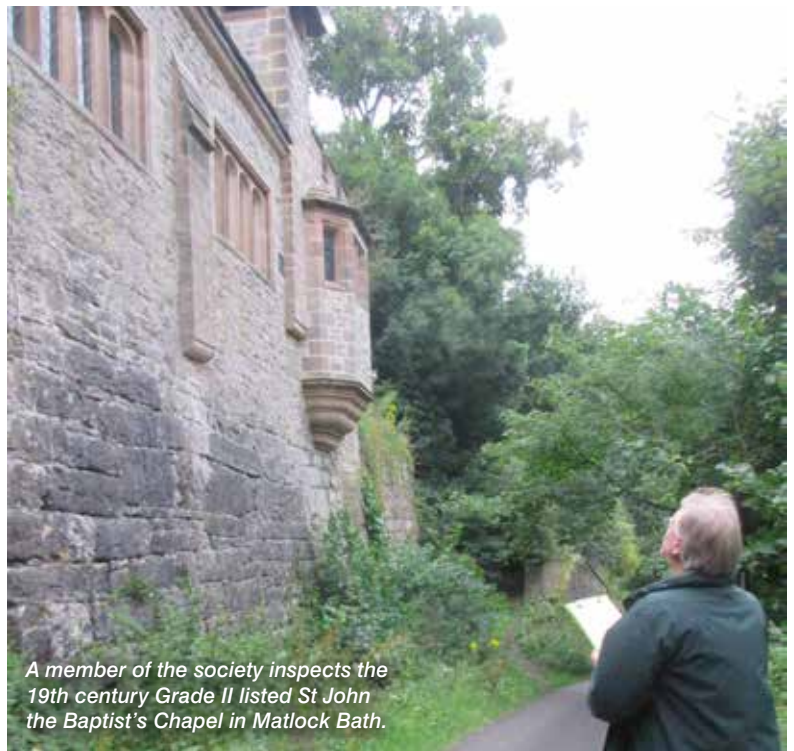
Members usually 'adopt' a site, and by visiting at least every two years they can easily detect any changes in its condition.

Firstly we note the site's survival, recording this on a scale from "good" to "destroyed." Its stability is then assessed from stable to rapid deterioration, and the site's vulnerability is also estimated from high to low. The reasons for any damage or problems that have caused us to come to these levels of assessment are then recorded. To do this we use a list of factors and record the severity of them on a scale from severe to slight.

These factors can include damage by burrowing animals or livestock, vegetation, burning, cultivation or tree planting. Storm damage and erosion through water action are then assessed. The list also includes damage or potential damage by mining or quarrying, building or road construction and demolition.

Vandalism and metal detecting can also affect a site as can people, just by walking past or sitting on the monument. Mountain biking has also been a hazard in recent years. Simple neglect can be a factor – some sites just disappear under vegetation such as heather or bracken. Bracken roots can cause unseen damage underground.

Vandalism and metal detecting can also affect a site



A member of the society inspects the 19th century Grade II listed St John the Baptist's Chapel in Matlock Bath.

In recent years our monitoring has revealed various problems such as damage caused by vehicle ruts during tree felling, buildings threatened by plants such as buddleia growing out of the brickwork, fly tipping and damage to fences, all of which have been promptly dealt with.

Out of 46 scheduled sites in the Sheffield area, we monitor 21 sites. We are aiming to increase this by involving university students and expanding into other parts of South Yorkshire. The sites visited range from prehistoric through to modern, the most recent being a World War II gun emplacement.

They also include prehistoric cairnfields and field systems, rock art, standing stones and a hillfort. Medieval sites include a motte and bailey, Anglian crosses and ecclesiastical and other buildings, as well as a moated site. Industrial archaeology includes water wheels, cementation furnaces, forges, a file factory and other metal working sites. We now also monitor listed parks, gardens and cemeteries.

Monitors can also make comments and recommendations. Copies of the completed forms go to the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service and the Peak District National Park Authority, and then on to Historic England.

They are accompanied by photographs, and a collection of photos taken by members is being built up – particularly useful if the site is monitored by a different member on the next visit. They can show "before-and-after" when improvements or changes have been made, and rates of deterioration. In future these will go on Historic England's database. Nicky Brown, Heritage at Risk Project Officer for Historic England in Yorkshire, told us how valuable our monitoring is, alerting them to any problems at an early stage so they can then take action.

Secrets of Pre-Norman Castleton

The dig near Peak Cavern in progress



ANGELA STAFFORD of the Castleton Historical Society, describes some fascinating finds in the shadow of Peak Cavern

A number of cyclists journeyed along the pleasant road from Sheffield to Castleton last week, and had a gruesome experience. Near the Café at Castleton human remains were discovered in large numbers about two feet below the surface. My informant states that some of the bones have "got to Sheffield," but he does not say how. In the hope, however, that others may participate in the uncanny task of bone-removal, he remarks, sententiously: "I have heard that there are plenty more left."

Sheffield & Rotherham Independent (British Newspaper Archive)

This story was published in the *Sheffield & Rotherham Independent* newspaper in April, 1896. Then in 1925, writing about Castleton in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, Rev J H Brooksbank mentioned that human remains had been found in two places at the west end of the village, on either side of what is now Buxton Road. He inferred from this that "thus early settlement had found its resting-place close to the entrance of the great cave." The "great cave" is the well-known Peak Cavern, or Peak's Arse. The 1086 Domesday Survey entry for *Pechesers* (probably "Peak's Arse") stated that "Arnbiorn and Hunding held the land of William Peverel's castle. These men had there 2 carucates of land to the geld". There were therefore local people living somewhere in the vicinity of Peak Cavern around the time of the Norman Conquest.

Subsequently there have been further reports of human bones being found in the area. For example, in the context of reporting excavations at Peveril Castle in 1936, and

apparently anxious to embellish his article, a writer for the *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star* referred to earlier findings of "hundreds of skeletons" that had been buried in haste "such as would follow a battle" in the area beneath the castle.

In 2012, during an HLF-funded test-pitting project, coordinated by the Historical Societies of Castleton and Hope and supervised by Colin Merrony of Sheffield University, these reports were followed up, and disarticulated human bones were found in a garden close to Peak Cavern.

Radiocarbon analysis indicated a date somewhere between 740 and 940 AD. Over the following years, this finding has been extended with geophysics and further excavations, resulting in the discovery of articulated skeletons in east-west aligned burials in an area of limestone. Further areas of disarticulated bone mingled with limestone have also been found that may indicate destruction of burials during ploughing or building works over many centuries.

Similar findings of disarticulated skeletons in the past could have given rise to the probably mistaken idea in the 1936 newspaper article of bodies being buried in haste after a battle.

Radiocarbon dates have now been obtained for 11 samples of human bone from these burials,

falling within a range of AD 570 to 1150 (95 per cent probability). According to our osteologist, Anna Bloxam, the articulated skeletons examined so far are either male or indeterminate, and they include a young baby and a child of between five and 10 years. No artefacts have been found with any of the burials.

Was our early medieval burial ground linked to a church or chapel? None was mentioned in the Domesday book for *Pechesers*, although a church was recorded for the neighbouring village of Hope. Because the date range of most of the burials falls at least 100 years short of the Norman conquest, any associated place of worship may already have disappeared; alternatively, because the Domesday survey was notoriously incomplete, it is possible that a pre-Norman chapel in the settlement could have gone unrecorded.

Whatever the case, this project is another example of how fruitful it can be for local communities to work together with archaeology professionals. Documentary evidence, local knowledge and archaeological expertise have led to a fascinating discovery that provides insight into a period of history little understood in the Peak District.

Thanks to all the supervisors, volunteers and landowners who have made the excavations possible, to HLF, SDF (Defra), Ken Smith (PDNPA), and Dave Barrett (DCC) for grants, and to Queen's University Belfast ¹⁴Chrono Centre, which performed the radiocarbon dating.



A jaw bone from a young adult who died between AD 740 and 940

Grist to save a Castleton mill

The collapsing remains of the Spital Buildings and later farm buildings



IAN MILLER of Salford Archaeology, University of Salford, outlines the history of a long-neglected Castleton cotton mill

Castleton, situated at the head of the Hope Valley in the heart of the Peak District National Park, is noted for its rich medieval heritage. This is embodied in the imposing ruins of Peveril Castle, and the site of the 'Hospital of the Castle of Peak' on the eastern fringe of the village, both dating to the 12th century and now Scheduled Monuments.

Lying on the opposite side of the Peakshole Water to the medieval hospital, however, is another designated building, which provides a powerful reminder of Castleton's association with the early factory-based textile industry.

Known as the Spital Buildings, the site comprises the roofless shell of a three-storey cotton mill, and an attached L-shaped range of single-storey, disused farm buildings, which represent a later phase of development. The ruinous remains of the cotton mill were afforded statutory protection as a Grade II listed building in 1973, although it is now at risk of collapse unless significant structural repair works are undertaken.

In view of the condition and importance of the building, the owners recently commissioned Peak Architects to produce a design proposal for the consolidation and adaption of the former mill and the later farm buildings for residential use.

In order to ensure that their heritage was fully considered during the design process, Peak Architects commissioned Creative Heritage Consultants Ltd to produce a heritage statement to support planning and listed building consent applications. This involved carrying out documentary research, and an historic building investigation of the former mill.

The earliest reference to the cotton mill is provided by an account book spanning the period 1792-5 and belonging to Jasper Needham of Perryfoot, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. The Needhams were among the small group of entrepreneurs who pioneered Derbyshire's cotton industry, and were associated with the early mills at Cressbrook and Litton.

Jasper Needham operated the Castleton mill initially in partnership with John Champion, Benjamin Pearson and William Newton, trading under the name of Needham, Champion & Company. The accounts list the value of the mill as 'Building £300, Wheel £50, Machinery £400, Stock £200', implying that the mill was operational by 1795. Needham was declared bankrupt in 1814 and the mill was advertised for let, together with another of his mills in Castleton which was described as a spinning and weaving factory.

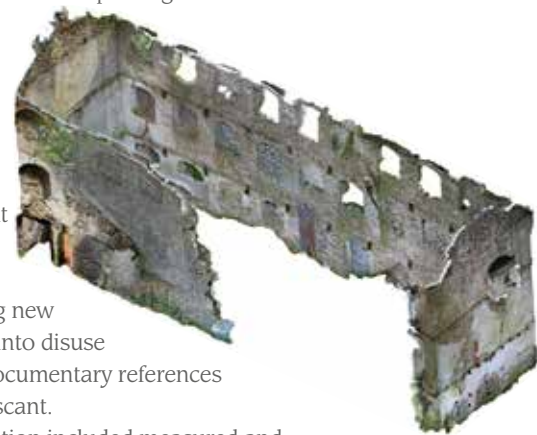
The layout of the mill during this period was captured during a survey of Castleton township in 1819, which shows two buildings and an associated water-management system that was presumably intended to power a waterwheel. Despite attracting new tenants in c1818, the mill fell into disuse during the early 1830s, and documentary references to the building thereafter are scant.

The historic building investigation included measured and photogrammetric surveys of the mill. While the floor of the ten-bay, three-storey structure is currently concealed beneath collapsed building debris and modern detritus, a few internal features were recognised in the internal elevations, including physical evidence for probable heating stoves and the original floor beams.

The position of the internal stair was also visible as a distinct scar in what is probably the original plaster on the north wall. Evidence for the water-power system was also identified in the external face of the north gable wall.

The innovative new design proposals allow for the consolidation of the mill walls, and the introduction of a new free-standing building within the northern third of the ruin, where it will not be visible from beyond the site. The new structure will link via an existing doorway into the single-storey accommodation, and has been carefully-designed to minimise any impact on buried archaeological remains, while also providing essential structural support for the historic fabric of the mill.

A decision to move forward with the proposals has yet to be determined but, if implemented, will secure the long-term future of this fascinating historic building.



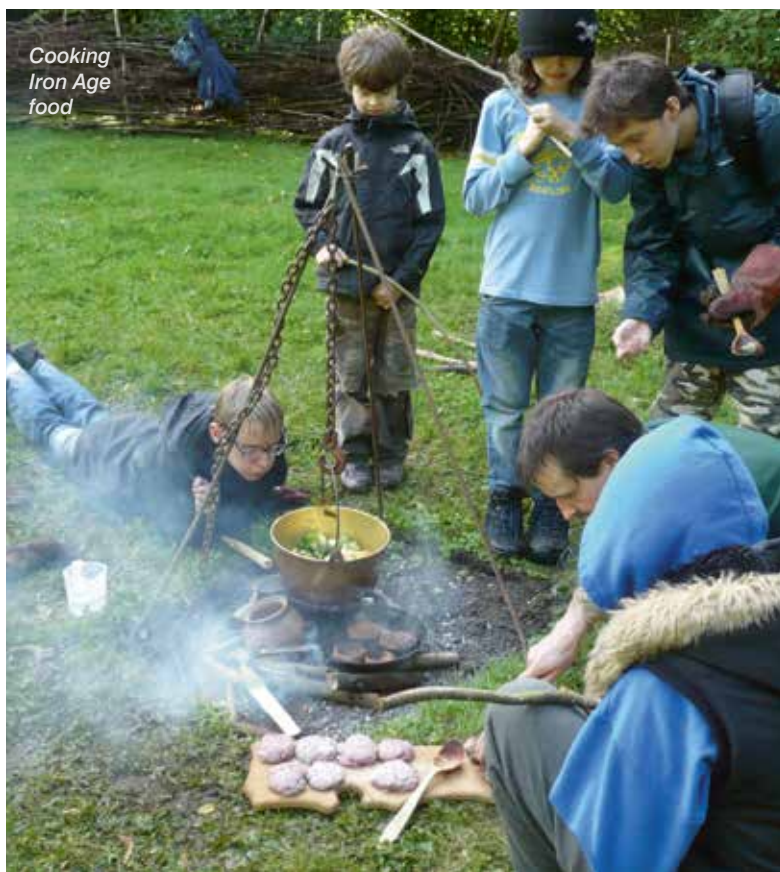
Three-dimensional model of the mill generated from photogrammetry

Peak District Young Archaeologists' Club:

“Iron Age food was horrible!”

The past, and the idea that we can discover it through things we find in the ground, is an idea that many young people get really excited about. Finding treasure, whether that is a piece of clay pipe or a broken fragment of pottery that no-one has seen for a hundred years or more, still brings a little child-like excitement to all of us.

The Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) is supported by the Council for British Archaeology as the only national member organisation for young people aged 8-16 to get involved in archaeology. There are local branches across the country, including Sheffield, Nottingham, and Leicester.



*You're for the chop!
The YAC at the Potteries Museum,
Ruby Mortimer (right)*



Our local branch is the Peak District, which meets every month at the National Trust's Ilam Park. Run by a group of five volunteers, the branch has gone from strength to strength and currently has up to 20 members attending the sessions.

Long-term member 15-year-old Ruby Mortimer from Wirksworth told us what it is like being a member: "I've been coming to YAC for about five years now, and I like it because it is fun and not like anything else I do. I like learning about history at school, but at YAC we get to try out for real all sorts of things to do with the past that are fun, exciting and different to the sort of thing we do at school.

"When I started I thought archaeology was all about digging in the ground, but we do much more than that. "I really enjoy the sessions we do on cooking. We have cooked Roman food, Iron Age food over a camp fire, Tudor food and the last was Anglo Saxon food. We also went on a Mesolithic food walk and made hawthorn leather from hawthorn berries. That was messy and wasn't very nice. "We talk about how we know what they ate in the past, and why they ate certain foods, and what archaeologists have found about how they cooked. With Anglo Saxon food, we made pottage, bread and cakes, which didn't look very nice but tasted pretty good, though my favourite was Tudor food. Iron Age food was horrible!"

The group has done a lot of looking at the Anglo Saxons over the last year, finding out about what we know about life in those days from a historic re-enactor called Wulfgar, looking at the Anglo Saxon crosses in Ilam churchyard, finding out about Anglo Saxons in Castleton, and visiting the Potteries Museum in Hanley to meet the Curator and see the Staffordshire Hoard.

The Peak District YAC gives young people the chance to get hands on with archaeology, learn and have fun. To find out more, visit www.YAC-UK.org.uk



Anna Badcock

Editor ROLY SMITH meets the new Cultural Heritage Team Manager for the Peak District National Park

Anna Badcock's first encounter with Peak District archaeology was pretty uncomfortable, camping out in a bug-filled tent at Sheffield University's long-running dig at Roystone Grange in the late 1980s. The new Cultural Heritage Manager for the Peak District National Park Authority recalls: "I was involved with people like John Collis and Andrew Fleming on the wider landscape history of Roystone. It's interesting that some of the sites we investigated have already been swallowed up by Ballidon Quarry."

Anna comes to the Park from her previous position as Regional Director of Strategy and Development for ArchHeritage, which took over from ARCUS in Sheffield, where she studied archaeology and prehistory under Keith Branigan.

Later, Anna also helped run a long-term multi-disciplinary research project on South Uist, in the Outer Hebrides for ArchHeritage. The project investigated the economic and social changes in the Hebridean landscape.

Anna managed the extensive survey of the National Trust and RSPB's 10-square-mile Eastern Moors estate. This resulted in the description of nearly 6,000 features, including over 2,500 previously unrecorded sites. "But it had to be undertaken in the depths of a Peak District winter," recalls Anna. "The team was amazing! It was extremely cold. There was snow on the ground, and the Eastern Moors can be a pretty exposed place at that time of year."

"I soon learned that you have to be pretty tough to be a landscape archaeologist."

Other projects which Anna has been involved with include a survey of the environmental protest camp at Stanton Moor, and conservation management plans for the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age bowl barrow at Lord's Seat on Rushup Edge; Padley Chapel, Grindleford, and Willersley Castle at Cromford.

"You have to be tough to be an archaeologist"

She also led the programme of community engagement and training workshops for the three-year Heritage at Risk project for DerwentWISE, covering over 1,000 heritage sites in and around the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (see ACID 2017).

Looking to the future, Anna said: "I'm really looking forward to trying to fill Ken Smith's massive boots, because I happen to think that the Peak District has some of the best archaeology in the UK."

"It is also under some of the greatest pressure, through being one of the most heavily used and visited national parks in Britain. The challenges are therefore huge, but I want to make sure that people understand the wonderful continuity of history that we have here."

"It's essential that we can communicate ideas about the historic environment as widely as possible," she added. "That's why things like ACID and the Derbyshire Archaeology Day are so important. It's really important to get people involved so they can appreciate what's gone on before, and to explain why the landscape is like it is. Our heritage belongs to everyone, and we should all be able to enjoy it and be engaged with it."

Anna was born in London but brought up in Kent and came to Sheffield as an undergraduate. She now lives at Greystones on the south western edge of Sheffield – "within sight of the Peak District moors" – with her partner, Bob Johnston, a senior lecturer in archaeology at Sheffield University, and their five-year-old daughter, Florrie.

Anna Badcock (right) on a visit to the Anglo-Saxon burial ground of Sutton Hoo in Suffolk, with her five-year-old daughter Florrie (who made her own version of the famous helmet)



Still digging... farewell to Ken and Dave



Ken Smith

It was all change in the longstanding archaeology teams both at Derbyshire County Council and the Peak District National Park Authority last year. Ken Smith, Cultural Services Manager at the Peak District National Park, who had been with the authority for 34 years, retired in April, as did Dave Barrett, Derbyshire's County Archaeologist for 30 years. Ken was succeeded by Anna Badcock, formerly Regional Director of Strategy and Development for ArchHeritage, and another regular ACID contributor (see profile of Anna on p29). Dave was replaced by his deputy, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist Steve Baker, a regular contributor to ACID. Ken Smith started with the National Park Authority as Sites and Monuments Records Officer in 1982, splitting his time 50:50 with the Park and Derbyshire County Council in an identical role. This continued for five years until both authorities realised in 1987 that they needed a full-time archaeologist, and Ken was faced with the difficult task of deciding which organisation to join full time. "But I've never regretted joining the National Park," said Ken, who originally hails from West Bromwich. "I've had a whale of a time, and I am particularly grateful that the Park allowed me to continue working on outside archaeological associations, which I believe has been to our mutual benefit." Highlights of Ken's illustrious career have included a comprehensive archaeological survey of the National Park which, in 20 years, has covered an astonishing 64 per cent of its area. "I don't think any other national park has achieved that sort of detailed archaeological coverage," he claimed.

Other work on Ken's watch has included comprehensive surveys of the Chatsworth Estate; the Eastern Moors acquisition; the Ecton Hill project and the Upper Derwent survey. Ken also co-authored English Heritage's seminal book on Peak District archaeology with John Barnatt in 1997, and was instrumental in setting up the Roystone Grange interpretive trail with Richard Hodges, then of Sheffield University. He aims to spend much of his well-earned retirement on his three allotments in Sheffield, where he lives with his partner Catherine and their 12-year-old daughter, Rosa.

Dave Barratt started working for the council in the late 1980s. He has a PhD from Sheffield University on early Anglo-Saxon coins.

Over the last 30 years he's guided the county's archaeology services through some momentous times, helping the HER to develop and become GIS-based, establishing the development control archaeologist service to the districts, and overseeing some important archaeological discoveries – particularly in the context of gravel quarrying in the Trent Valley (such as the Aston log boat now in Derby Museum). His retirement plans will be focussed on getting his allotment sorted out, combined with some exotic birdwatching holidays. His successor, Steve Baker has worked at the county council as Development Control Archaeologist to the districts since 2008. Before that he had a career in commercial archaeology and previously in teaching before retraining.

Steve is still providing half the development control advice to the district and borough councils. Sarah Whiteley, a name well known to ACID readers, will be delivering the other half of DCC's development control service. Sarah was previously Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the

National Park Authority for 16 years and more recently worked in private consultancy with CGMS Consulting. She was replaced by Natalie Ward from the Brecon Beacons National Park (see ACID 2017).

Also retiring at the end of 2016 was another name well-known to ACID readers – John Barnatt, the Senior Survey Archaeologist with the National Park Authority. John started work with the Authority in 1989. Over the years, John's work covered a range of tasks, not least as a regular contributor to ACID. Initially, archaeological surveys were done as part of the authority's contribution to the Countryside Stewardship agri-environment scheme, helping applicants understand what cultural heritage they had on their land.

A major survey of the Goyt Valley was done by John for United Utilities while English Heritage (now Historic England) commissioned an archaeological survey of the Chatsworth Estate to inform the developing Inheritance Tax Management Scheme.

While initially focussing on prehistory, John developed an interest in lead mining. This both enabled and was enhanced by the major project at Ecton Mines, Staffordshire, also funded by English Heritage.

John's appetite for work has resulted in a number of books about the Peak District generally, about the Chatsworth Estate and about Ecton Mines. The late Jon Humble noted that he thought that John produced the equivalent of a PhD thesis every couple of years!

John hopes to spend more time with his family and developing his interests in photography and his first degree subject of Fine Art after his retirement. With the manuscripts for another two books currently with publishers and another in the pipeline, we certainly haven't heard the last of John.



Dave Barratt and Steve Baker

Our Man's Flints



In 1970, when well known archaeologist Jeffrey Radley died unexpectedly, his wife donated a large amount of the material he had collected to Museums Sheffield. One of the largest assemblages was flint collected through research and fieldwalking in Derbyshire.

In 2016, we decided to start a new volunteer project to catalogue these flints in detail. We recruited four volunteers from a variety of backgrounds, a testament to the wide-reaching appeal of archaeology.

Linda Williamson has worked with us before and is a retired IT trainer; Lucy Astill is just starting out in her museum career; Emma Charity-Kirk is a student with two young children; and Tammy Thorpe is a carer for her mother and will be starting distance learning soon.

Providing opportunities for volunteers is an important aspect of Museums Sheffield's

work. It not only benefits the museum in being able to find out more about their collections, it also gives something back to our community. The volunteers have all enjoyed getting hands-on experience with collections that are so tactile. For Tammy, who has a visual impairment, this means being able to see the objects properly and not just as "brown blobs in a case".

The volunteers have been working hard to organise the flints, and catalogue them on our digital database. This includes a brief description, size, material, where it was found and a photograph.

Radley was a prolific collector in the local area and most of the flints come from Derbyshire. However, some of the notes accompanying the material are more enigmatic than others. Linda is particularly fond of one that says "Long Lane, by the dead tree" – nothing else.

Many of the flints are from fieldwalking

expeditions that Radley took part in fairly regularly. This would explain the large number of flints that were collected. As Linda says: "You can empathise with his wife for wanting all of this out of her house."

There have been a number of interesting artefacts that have stood out. For Lucy, it was a handaxe that appeared to have been made to fit a left hand; for Emma, it was fragments of a shale bracelet; for Linda, it was the accompanying notes, both straightforward and puzzling. The volunteers have repeatedly said how amazing it was to be holding an artefact that was made so long ago.

The volunteers greatly value the experience of handling the flints but also very much enjoy their time together and getting to do something different. I'd like to thank them for all the work they have done to improve the collections, and for making Fridays a day to look forward to.



Stella McGuire

The archaeological community learned with great sadness that Stella McGuire had passed away last year. She served for just over three years as a member of the Peak District National Park Authority, appointed by the Secretary of State in 2014.

Stella was the member representative for Cultural Heritage, and as a consequence worked closely with the Cultural Heritage Team, and also brought her expertise and knowledge as a member of the Planning Committee. She was also a well-respected member of the Stanage Forum, and

Stella McGuire: champion of cultural heritage

represented the Authority on the Peak District Interpretation Partnership.

Stella cared deeply for the National Park, and she loved walking and was passionate about the Eastern Moors and Stanage in particular.

As an Eastern Moors Partnership volunteer, she co-ordinated the monitoring of cultural heritage sites across the Eastern Moors. She attended annual stakeholder meetings of the Eastern Moors Partnership to represent voluntary archaeological interests and other occasional consultative meetings. She also represented the EMP Stakeholder Forum on the Sheffield Moors Partnership.

She was a member of Council for British Archaeology, the Hunter Archaeological Society, Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Hathersage Historical Society, Castleton Historical Society and Glossop and Longendale Archaeological Society.

Stella was also volunteer at NT Longshaw and volunteered for the Northern Refugee

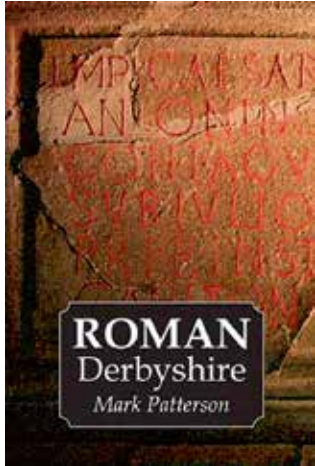
Centre by leading or assisting in walks in the Peak District. In earlier years, she was responsible for the CND group in Doncaster and was an active member of the Labour Party.

Stella was a passionate, intellectual lady with a great sense of humour who was a great champion for archaeology and cultural heritage. Her friendships with members and staff were treasured. She doted on her family, and gained great enjoyment from her grandchildren. She loved music and pottery, and her garden where she lived in Hathersage was "extraordinary".

Stella McGuire will be remembered for speaking up for what she believed in, which included the planning process, valuing local community and volunteer engagement, for her high standards and scruples and for engaging conversation over a cup of tea or something stronger!

Alison Riley

Roman Derbyshire



Mark Patterson

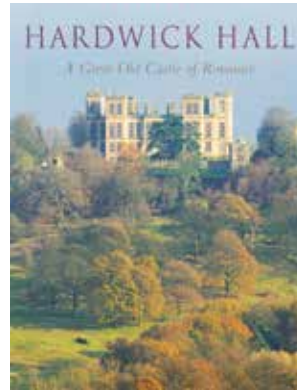
(Five Leaves Publications in association with Derbyshire County Council, £14.99 pb)

It's a little off-putting to find the word archaeology spelt wrongly in the first paragraph of this book on Roman Derbyshire. Poor proof-reading and factual mistakes (there are many other examples) apart, this is an interesting survey of Romano-British Derbyshire, the first

detailed attempt since Richard Hodges' summaries in his books on Roystone Grange a decade or more ago. Mark Patterson describes himself as a freelance journalist, so the writing style is readable and while there are copious and comprehensive footnotes to every chapter, unfortunately there is no index to assist the reader. The author's meticulous research cannot be faulted, but in his coverage of coin hoards found in caves, it is disappointing that the sensational find of late Iron Age and pre-Conquest Roman coins from Reynard's Kitchen Cave in Dovedale in 2014 (See ACID 2015) gets no more than a passing mention.

The vexed question of the site of the lost Roman lead mining centre of Lutudarum is addressed, and the author comes down in favour of Carsington Pastures. The apparent dearth of Roman villas in the county also receives the author's attention, with the excavated site at Carsington again proving to be one of the very few proven examples. The book covers all the best-known Roman sites in the county, such as Derventio at Little Chester, Derby; Navio at Brough in the Hope Valley; Aquae Arnemetiae at Buxton, (wrongly named as Lapuae Arnemetiae on the opening map), and Melandra (more correctly Ardotalia) at Gamesley, Glossop.

Hardwick Hall: A Great Old Castle of Romance



Ed: David Adshead & David AHB Taylor

(Yale University Press, £75 hb)

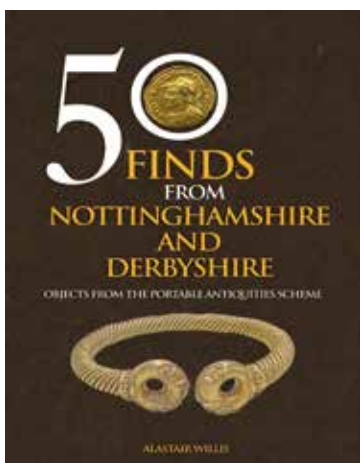
There's a wonderful passage in this sumptuous 380-page anthology by 20 learned scholars on Hardwick Hall which brings a moment in the history of the 400-year-old mansion, overlooking the Doe Lea valley and the M1 motorway, to life.

Writing about the Hardwick picture collection, joint editor David Taylor, curator of pictures and sculpture for the National Trust, describes a moment in the late 16th century when "a wagon trundled its way up the Great North Road from London, skirting Sherwood Forest, before continuing its journey up through Derbyshire to Hardwick Hall." "Within its cargo was a magnificent full-length portrait of Elizabeth I, its sitter shown crowned and standing next to a chair of state. The owner of the portrait, Bess of Hardwick, the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, commissioned it and may have been present to watch its unpacking."

The stunning portrait, attributed to an unknown painter of the Nicholas Hilliard school, still looks down on the Long Gallery at Hardwick, a living reminder of the hall's incredible continuity of history.

Learned essays by leading experts on the hall's famous tapestries, furniture, libraries, gardens and even its picture frames, must make this the ultimate *magnum opus* on Bess's favourite "more glass than wall" home.

50 Finds from Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire



Alastair Willis

(Amberley Publishing, £14.99 pb)

This timely volume from the Finds Liaison Officer for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire records many of the most significant finds made by members of the public under the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the two counties since the scheme's inception in 1999.

In those 18 years, nearly 7,000 objects have been recorded from Derbyshire. They range from the Lower Palaeolithic ovate hand axe dating from 800,000 to 180,000 BC, discovered at Mickleover in 1985, to the 17th century gold memorial ring found in 2009 at Brimington, inscribed to "H.T. the Glory of her Children obt: 85: aeta 68" which is interpreted as indicating that "HT" died in 1685 at the grand old age of 68.

Other priceless artefacts illustrated in the book include the Ashbourne hoard of late Roman coins, which included the unique gold *aureus* showing the helmeted head of Carausius, leader of the breakaway Brittanian Empire of northern Gaul and Britain in AD 286-293, discovered in 2007.

William Boyd Dawkins and the Victorian Science of Cave Hunting

Mark White

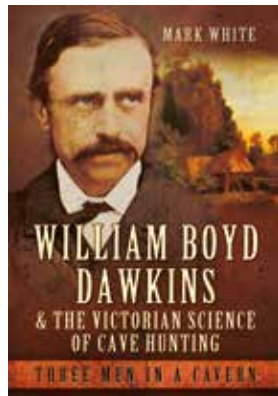
(Pen & Sword Publishing, £25 hb)

Subtitled *Three Men in a Cavern*, this biography of the controversial Victorian geologist, palaeontologist and archaeologist William Boyd Dawkins will undoubtedly rekindle the arguments about his reputation.

Some regarded him as a pioneer of Darwinian science, while for others he was a reckless vandal who destroyed irreplaceable evidence and left precious little for future generations to assess.

At the heart of the book is a detailed study of the circumstances surrounding Boyd Dawkins' infamous 1876 excavations in Robin Hood's Cave at Creswell Crags, where two celebrated finds he made became something of a *cause célèbre*. These were a canine of a sabre-toothed tiger, and a rib bone engraved with a sketch of a horse's head.

The other "two men in a cavern" of the sub-title were the Rev John Magens Mello, curate of St Thomas' Church, Brampton, and Thomas Heath, curator and librarian at Derby Museum and Art Gallery, both of whom were also involved in digs in Robin Hood's Cave. They disputed Dawkins' claim to be the legitimate finder of the Creswell remains, in a bitter row which rumbled on for years, rivalling that surrounding the famous Piltdown hoax of 1913.



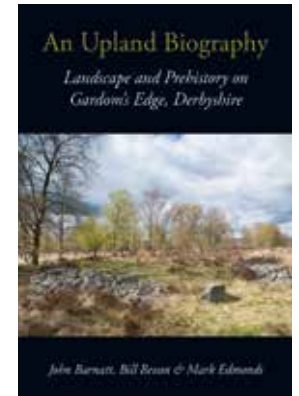
An Upland Biography: Landscape and Prehistory on Gardom's Edge, Derbyshire

It's not often in an academic publication that you see an admission of error. But there's one in this attractive monograph of the archaeological investigations on Gardom's Edge, above Baslow.

It concerns the 600-metre-long stone-built enclosure which encompasses the 278m highest point of the edge. Defined by a rubble bank up to 10 metres wide, it was known locally as "Meg Walls" and first described as a "British defence wall" by GHB Ward in the 1941-42 *Sheffield Clarion Handbook*.

Clive Hart identified it as an Iron Age hillfort in his North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey of 1981, but as it seemed to be overlain by Bronze Age field systems, a much earlier, Neolithic date was suggested by John Barnatt and Stuart Ainsworth in the 1998 *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

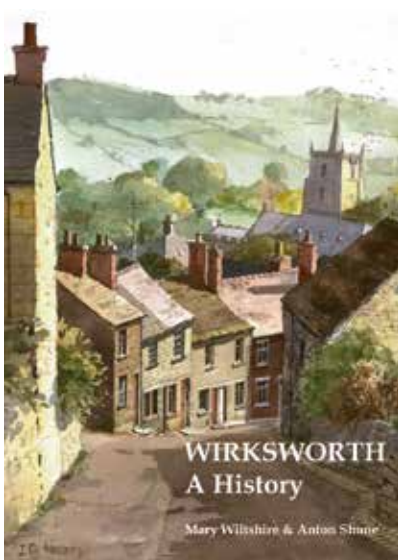
But as this book by three of the leading investigators of the site honestly states: "We were all wrong." It turns out that following radiocarbon dating of charcoal deposits, the origins of the site actually lay in the later centuries of the Bronze Age, towards the end of the second millennium BC. The idea of a "biography" of a landscape is explored thoroughly, explaining how detailed work on one specific area can throw light on broader social and regional geographies. The text is enlivened by a series of attractive colour panels on subjects like The Three Men (the three cairns at the southern end of the escarpment), Stone Getting, Routes and Names, and Stubborn (earthfast) Stones. This is an important addition to our knowledge of the prehistoric settlement of the Derwent Valley, and is highly recommended.



John Barnatt, Bill Bevan and Mark Edmonds

Windgather Press, £34.99 pb

Wirksworth: A History



Mary Wiltshire & Anton Shone

(Bannister Publications, £7.99 pb)

With its sloping Market Place and the elegant Georgian houses in the centre, Wirksworth always feels more like a town than a village. The 13th century parish church of St Mary stands in its own close like a miniature cathedral, and there is always a bustling, urban feel about the place. With a population of only just over 5,000, Wirksworth has always punched above its weight.

The authors make this abundantly clear in the introduction to this concise new history: "...a newcomer has had their knuckles very severely rapped for using the word 'village' when referring to Wirksworth."

In fact, Wirksworth has the earliest surviving charter of any town in Derbyshire. Abbess Cynewaru, in her charter of 835, described the town as her "villa," and the wealth of Saxon carvings in the parish church, such as the incomparable Wirksworth stone coffin lid (dating from around 800), also demonstrate its early importance. Unfortunately, the book is let down by its dated design and the quality of the hand-drawn maps which illustrate the text. But it is nonetheless an important addition to the archives of this vibrant township.

Planning-led archaeology in Derbyshire: 2016–17

The list below shows archaeological fieldwork arising from development control advice provided to the local planning authorities in Derbyshire in 2016–17. This is not a comprehensive list. Further information on these sites can be obtained from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

Contractor/ Agency Abbreviations:

ARS	Archaeological Research Services	TPA	Trent and Peak Archaeology
ABRS	Archaeological Building Recording Services	ULAS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology	WYAS	West Yorkshire Archaeological Service

Location	Archaeological contractor	Type of work undertaken
Amber Valley Borough Council		
Former Thorntons Factory, Belper	TPA	Building recording
Bolsover District Council		
High Street, Clowne	Wessex Archaeology/ECUS	Evaluation, excavation
Main Street, Shirebrook	TPA	Evaluation, excavation
Mooracre Lane, Bolsover	CFA Archaeology/ECUS	Evaluation
Chesterfield Borough Council		
Dunston Grange	CFA Archaeology	Evaluation
Former Newbold Community School	On-Site Archaeology	Evaluation
Poolsbrook Hotel, Staveley	ARS	Building recording
River Doe Lea, Norbriggs Flash	ArcHeritage	Monitoring
Derby City Council		
Brick Row, Darley Abbey	ARS	Monitoring
'Our City Our River' – ongoing flood defence works around Little Chester, Derby	TPA	Excavation, monitoring
Lime Lane, Breadsall Hilltop	Oxford Archaeology/CGMS	Evaluation
Derbyshire Dales District Council		
Leys Farm, Ashbourne	WYAS	Evaluation
Gritstone Road, Matlock	PCA	Evaluation
Pearsons Farm, Longcliffe	ARS	Monitoring
Erewash Borough Council		
Aburnet, Draycott	Jessop Consultancy	Building recording
Rectory Lane, Breadsall	Witham Archaeology	Excavation
High Peak Borough Council		
Woods Mills, Glossop	Salford Archaeology	Excavation
Surrey Street, Glossop	Wessex Archaeology/ECUS	Evaluation, excavation
Macclesfield Road, Whaley Bridge	Wessex Archaeology/CGMS	Evaluation
Pennine Aggregates, Buxton	ARS	Monitoring
North East Derbyshire District Council		
Hanging Banks, Wingerworth	ARS	Evaluation
Staveley Lane, Eckington	Oxford Archaeology/CGMS	Excavation
Deans Foods, Duckmanton	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation
Brassington Lane, Old Tupton	ARS	Evaluation, excavation

Location	Archaeological contractor	Type of work undertaken
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South Derbyshire District Council		
Castlefields, Bretby	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation, monitoring
Aston crematorium	Headland	Excavation, monitoring
Derby Road, Hatton	TPA	Excavation
Boulton Moor, Elvaston	Oxford Archaeology/CGMS	Evaluation, excavation
Highfields Farm, Findern	Wessex Archaeology/CGMS	Excavation
Repton Road, Hartshorne	ULAS	Excavation
Woodlands Lane, Chellaston	CFA Archaeology	Evaluation
Repton School	TPA	Evaluation, monitoring
Eureka Lodge, Swadlincote	Cresswood Environmental	Building recording
Swarkestone Road, Chellaston	Oxford Archaeology/CGMS	Evaluation
Milton Road, Repton	ARS	Monitoring
Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville	ARS	Excavation, monitoring

Derbyshire County Council		
Willington Quarry	TPA	Monitoring
Willington Power Station	ARS	Excavation
Ryder Point Quarry	ARS	Fieldwalking

Derbyshire Dales District Council (within National Park)		
Newburgh Engineering Works, Bradwell	ECUS Environmental Consultants/ Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation
St Michael's and All Saints Church Hathersage	ARS	Monitoring
Old Smithy, Tideswell	ArcHeritage	Building Recording
Merse Cottage, Bakewell	ARS	DBA and Setting Assessment, Monitoring
Shuttle House, Calver	ARS	DBA and Setting Assessment
Church Farm, Great Longstone	ARS	Building Recording
Pictor Farm, Wardlow	ABRS	DBA
Far Ditch Farm, Chelmorton	ARS	Monitoring
Ivy House Farm, Newhaven	ARS	Building Recording
Black Harry House, Wardlow	ARS	DBA
Chatsworth Park	The Jessop Consultancy	DBA, Evaluation
Fields near Far End, Baslow	Wessex Archaeology	Monitoring
Devonshire Chambers, Bakewell	ARS	Building Recording
Cressbrook Mill, Cressbrook	ARS	Monitoring
Cannon Cottage, Bradwell	ARS	Building Recording
Bank Top Farm, Hartington	ARS	Building Recording
Green Farm, Aldwark	ARS	Monitoring
Emmots Barn, Winster	ABRS	Building Recording

High Peak Borough Council (within National Park)		
Sitch Farm, Wormhill	Centre for Archaeology, Staffordshire University	DBA
Spital Buildings, Castleton	Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford	DBA, Building Recording
Hope Cement Works	ARS	DBA
Buxton Road, Castleton	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation

Picturing the past: Reynard's Cave

Reynard's Cave and Reynard's Kitchen Cave in Dovedale are thought to have been named either after a local brigand who hid in the cave, or for its use by foxes as a den.

They both lie 360 feet up on the eastern side of the gorge cut by the River Dove, and to climb up to the cave, you pass beneath the magnificent Reynard's Arch, a spectacular 20-foot high natural bridge (pictured), which would once have been part of the cave.

The remains of a bear found in Reynard's Kitchen Cave were found on top of sediment, which has been dated to the Late Glacial Period, approximately 15,000-11,500 years ago. (See Hannah O'Regan's feature, *Caves were a bear necessity* on page 6).

And in 2014 it was the scene of a spectacular find of a hoard of 26 Late Iron Age and Roman coins (see ACID 2015).