

Fin Cop Hillfort, Derbyshire

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Aerial photograph of Fin Cop courtesy of English Heritage.



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Executive Summary

This desk-based assessment forms the first stage of a Heritage Lottery funded investigation into the hillfort at Fin Cop, Monsal Head, Derbyshire. The overall project comprises a full topographical survey of the monument and associated surface remains, a geophysical survey across a large part of the interior of the site, and targeted excavation led by the results of the earlier project components.

The archival research for the desk-based assessment was undertaken largely by the members of Longstone Local History Group who consulted a wide range of source material including: Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and Listed Building database, Derbyshire County Council Local Records Office, archives held by the Peak District National Park Authority including historic mapping and Historic Landscape Characterisation data, primary archives held at local museums and estate offices, and secondary texts held in Bakewell Library and in ARS Ltd offices.

The picture that has emerged of Fin Cop is one of a prominent natural high point occupying a strategic location within the central area of the limestone plateau that has formed a focus for human activity from early prehistory to the present. The principal evidence includes:

- *Mesolithic – Evidenced by several chipped stone tools of flint and chert, including small end scrapers, collected by a previous landowner following ploughing.*
- *Neolithic – Some possible Late Neolithic and Beaker Period flint tools have been discovered following ploughing of the fort interior and by excavation downslope of the hillfort which has included a large scraper together with a transverse arrowhead and a bifacially chipped flint knife, and this has led some to speculate that the ‘hillfort’ may be Neolithic in origin.*
- *Bronze Age – There are two recorded excavations of cairns or ‘barrows’ on Fin Cop itself, which have produced a large number of both inhumations and cremations along with diagnostic Bronze Age pottery vessels and flint tools.*
- *Iron Age – The most prominent monument on Fin Cop is the scarp edge enclosure or ‘hillfort’, which is defined by a large bank and ditch, with a counterscarp bank along portions of its length and a single entrance in the east side. There has not been any recorded excavation of the hillfort itself, though a number of rapid surveys have been undertaken over the years. While the rampart is still extant to some height along most of its length, it has been heavily robbed for limestone and damaged by agriculture.*
- *Roman – Whilst the only evidence of Roman activity at Fin Cop is a single Roman coin found in 1849, the whereabouts, provenance and date of which are unknown, there is a possible Roman Road which runs north-south to the east of both Fin Cop and also the modern B6465.*
- *The Post-Medieval period – During this period, the land at the summit of Fin Cop was enclosed and the arrangement of fields visible today was established. Narrow rig and furrow ploughing in the southern of the two summit fields shows that some form of arable agriculture was practiced here. Small-scale industrial activity was undertaken on Fin Cop, as evidenced by the remains for lead prospecting, limestone quarrying, and lime production shown by the presence of two kilns. The intensification of use of the landscape continued into the modern era with deep ploughing in the northerly summit field during World War II.*

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of Work

1.1.1. The desk-based assessment has been carried out as part of a community project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and is led by the Longstone Local History Group (LLHG). It forms the first stage of a phased investigation of the site which also includes a topographic survey of the earthworks and a geophysical survey. The three preliminary phases of the project will then feed into targeted excavations on the monument.

1.1.2. The archival research has been carried out by members of LLHG over the period April-May 2009. All the preliminary research undertaken will form part of the project archive which will be ultimately deposited at Buxton Museum (acc. No. to be confirmed). Additional in-depth and supporting research has been assembled as an archive and this is referred to in this report. This archive material will be deposited at Buxton Museum together with the rest of the project archive.

1.2. Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1. Fin Cop is located at SK 174710 on a Carboniferous Limestone geology on ground that forms a promontory rising up to a height of 325m above Ordnance Datum, approximately 5km north-west of Bakewell, on the eastern side of the Peak District National Park (Figs. 1 and 2). The site overlooks the Wye valley to the north and west and also commands views east towards Longstone Edge and ultimately the gritstone edges of the Dark Peak, and south towards Stanton Moor. The land that the ramparts now sits on is typical of this part of the Peak District, partitioned by enclosure period dry stone walling and characterised as improved pasture with cattle and sheep grazing. There is an area of rough pasture, designated as part of the Wye Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on the western fringe of the hillfort on the west of the dry stone wall and this represents a preserved fragment of how large parts of the upland landscape must have once looked in this area prior to enclosure when it was common land.

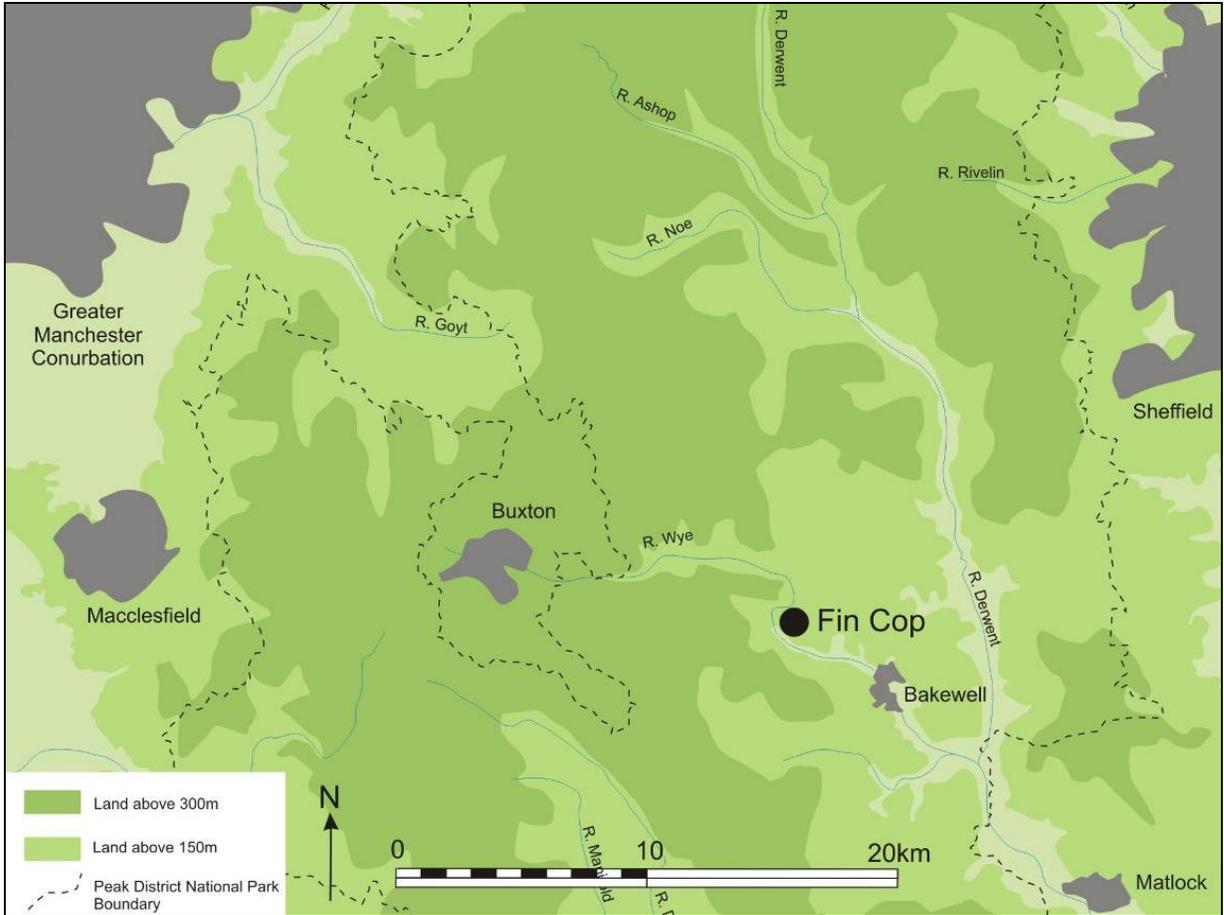


Fig. 1 Location of Fin Cop

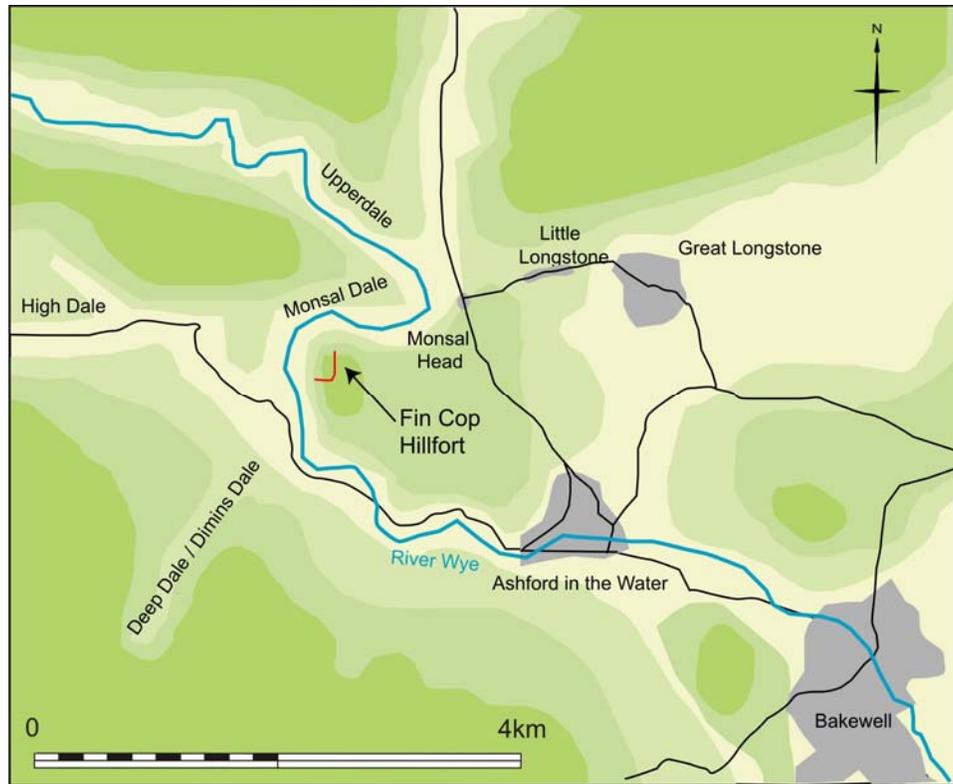


Fig. 2 Fin Cop in its local setting.

- 1.2.2. The underlying hard geology is Carboniferous Limestone (BGS 1978), which formed around 350 million years ago when the White Peak was a reef in a warm tropical sea and was positioned nearer to the Equator. Limestone is a sedimentary rock formed by the fossilised remains of sea creatures, which eventually compacted and hardened over time to form a hard rock in various shades of white through greys to black. Evidence of this can be seen in the limestone in the form of fossils which include the distinctive ‘Derbyshire Screw’ crinoids which were once sea lilies. In the Longstone area the limestone can also contain nodules of chert which is a silicate chemically identical to flint, though rougher in texture. Chert was chipped into stone tools during prehistory, particularly in the Mesolithic period, and it is likely that chert was obtained from this area. Some chipped pieces of chert were collected by the landowner following ploughing within the hillfort, including a flake core with Mesolithic affinities (see flint assessment below).
- 1.2.3. On its steep northern slope Fin Cop has an ancient landslip area, popularly called Hob’s House. This has occurred as a result of the intrusion of seams of igneous basaltic lava which have seeped between the limestone layers and faults in the rock. The igneous intrusion follows the contour round the hillside. Seepage of water through vertical cracks in the limestone made the surface of the lava slippery over time, and gravity caused the overlying cliff to gradually slide downwards. In Derbyshire dialect, Hob is another name for the devil, but local folklore also ascribes the name to a giant who threshed corn at night for the local farmers.

- 1.2.4. On the more gentle dip slope of Fin Cop heading eastwards, the limestone becomes thinly covered with the Longstone mudstones (BGS 1978), commonly known as shale. These are deposits of fine clay and limestone mixed together to form shaly limestones.
- 1.2.5. The Peak District National Park Authority’s Historic Landscape Characterisation has divided the Fin Cop site into three separate ‘character areas’ (Fig. 3 below). Within the enclosure period walls, the land is characterised as “Post-1650 Enclosure – Parliamentary Enclosure Award”. On the west-facing scarp slopes of the Wye Valley, the landscape is characterised as “Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure...Shown as ‘Little Common’ on the estate maps of 1752”. The final area is the north-facing steep scarp slope to the east of Hob’s House which is characterised as “Managed Plantations/Woodland...planted after 1880”.

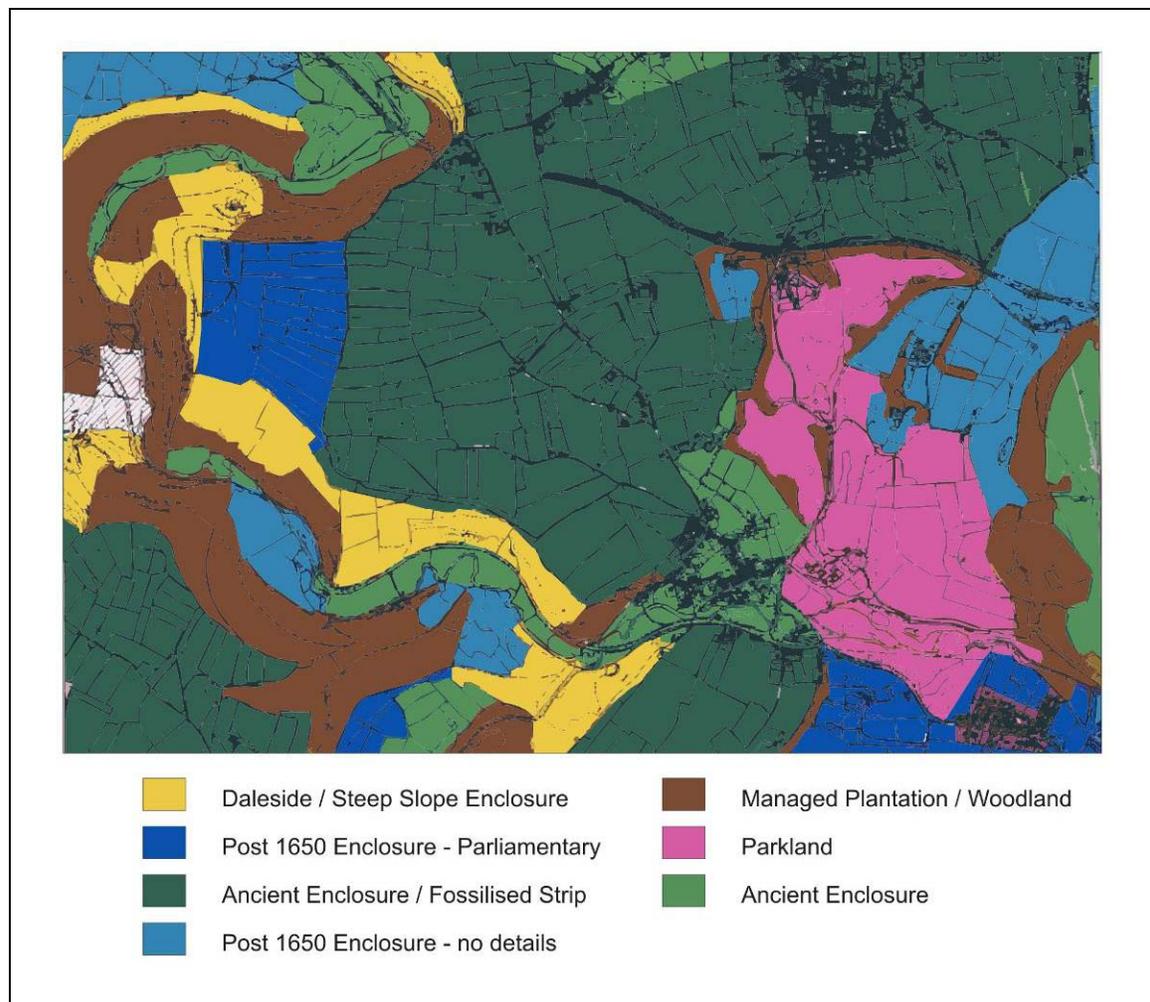


Fig. 3 Extract from HLC showing divisions of land use

2. Methodology

- 2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary. Due to the amount of records for cultural heritage sites within the Peak District National Park only those within 3km of the site have been considered, except where sites outside this area have some specific importance relating to the hillfort at Fin Cop (*i.e.* the other examples of hilltop enclosures in the Peak District).
- 2.2. Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - 2.2.1. The HER was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix I. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area.
- 2.3. Local Archives
 - 2.3.1. The Derbyshire Records Office, Peak District National Park Authority, Derbyshire Local History Library and Chatsworth Estate Office Archive were consulted in order to study historic documents and maps specific to the study area.
- 2.4. Bakewell Library Local Studies Section and ARS Ltd Offices
 - 2.4.1. The Local Studies Section at Bakewell Library and also the library held by ARS Ltd at Angel House were consulted in order to obtain further cartographic, documentary and pictorial sources.
- 2.5. National Monuments Record (NMR)
 - 2.5.1. The NMR located at Swindon was consulted in order to obtain information on designated historical sites within the development area and a 3km radius as well as aerial photograph coverage. The results are shown in Appendix I.
- 2.6. Historic Landscape Characterisation
 - 2.6.1. A map of the area was obtained from the PDNPA showing the historic landscape character of the study area.
- 2.7. Web Sources
 - 2.7.1. A thorough investigation of online sources was conducted to augment the documentary and cartographic research. One of the principal sources of information was the government website MAGIC (www.magic.gov.uk) which allowed the investigation of specially designated areas or sites within the study area such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) etc.
- 2.8. Oral History
 - 2.8.1. Members of LLHG have already undertaken a large amount of research into the oral and folk history of the area, and this was examined for references to Fin Cop. The report on the oral history, as well as an analysis of the flora and biodiversity of the site was compiled by S. Hurst and is included in the project archive.

- 2.9. Lithic collections held by Weston Park Museum, Sheffield were assessed by a flint specialist (Dr. Clive Waddington) and a catalogue and description produced.
- 2.10. A wide variety of other sources were consulted though no pertinent information was found; these sources included: Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, The Natural History Museum in London, Nottinghamshire County Council Archives and Gloucestershire County Council Archives among others.
- 2.11. The data obtained from the HER, NMR, Listed Building lists and special designation areas is tabulated in the appendices of this report, and presented on a series of maps.
- 2.12. Hard copies of much of the source material and more detailed analysis of individual aspects of the archival research undertaken by members of LLHG is included as part of the project archive, along with reference to any additional sources consulted.

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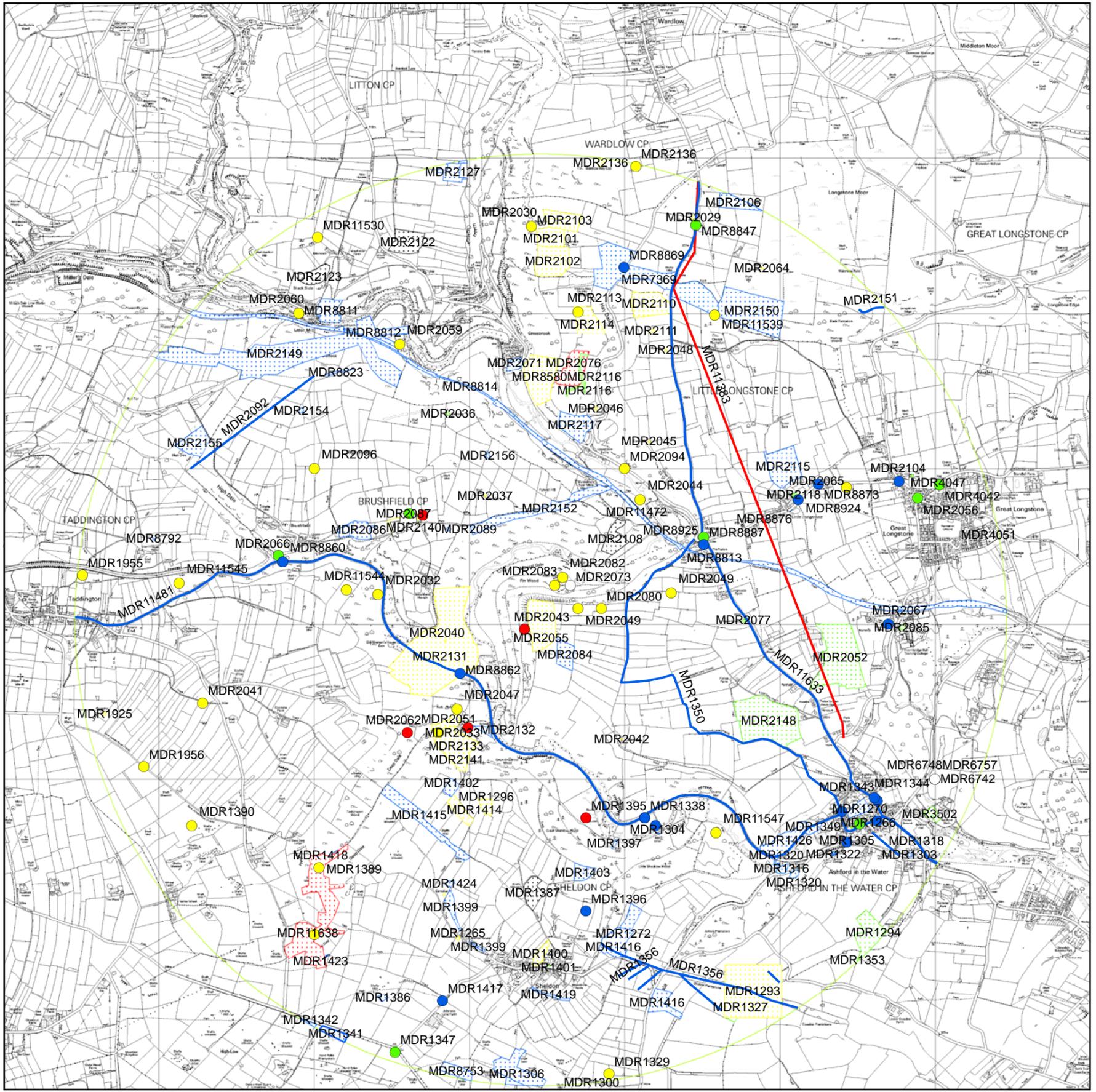


Fig. 4
Distribution of HER
Entries

Project name: Fin Cop
Project Code: FIN08
Drawing reference: DBARepFig
Date: 06/09
Drawn by: JB
Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Historic Gardens
 -  Listed Buildings
- Sites Plotted From HER and NMR data
-  Prehistoric
 -  Romano-British
 -  Early-Medieval - Medieval
 -  Post-Medieval - Modern

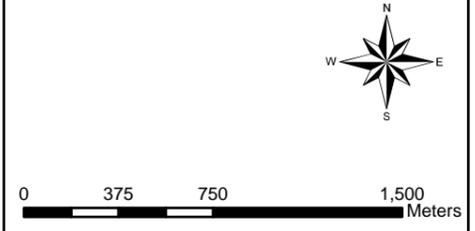


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HER data provided by the
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Council

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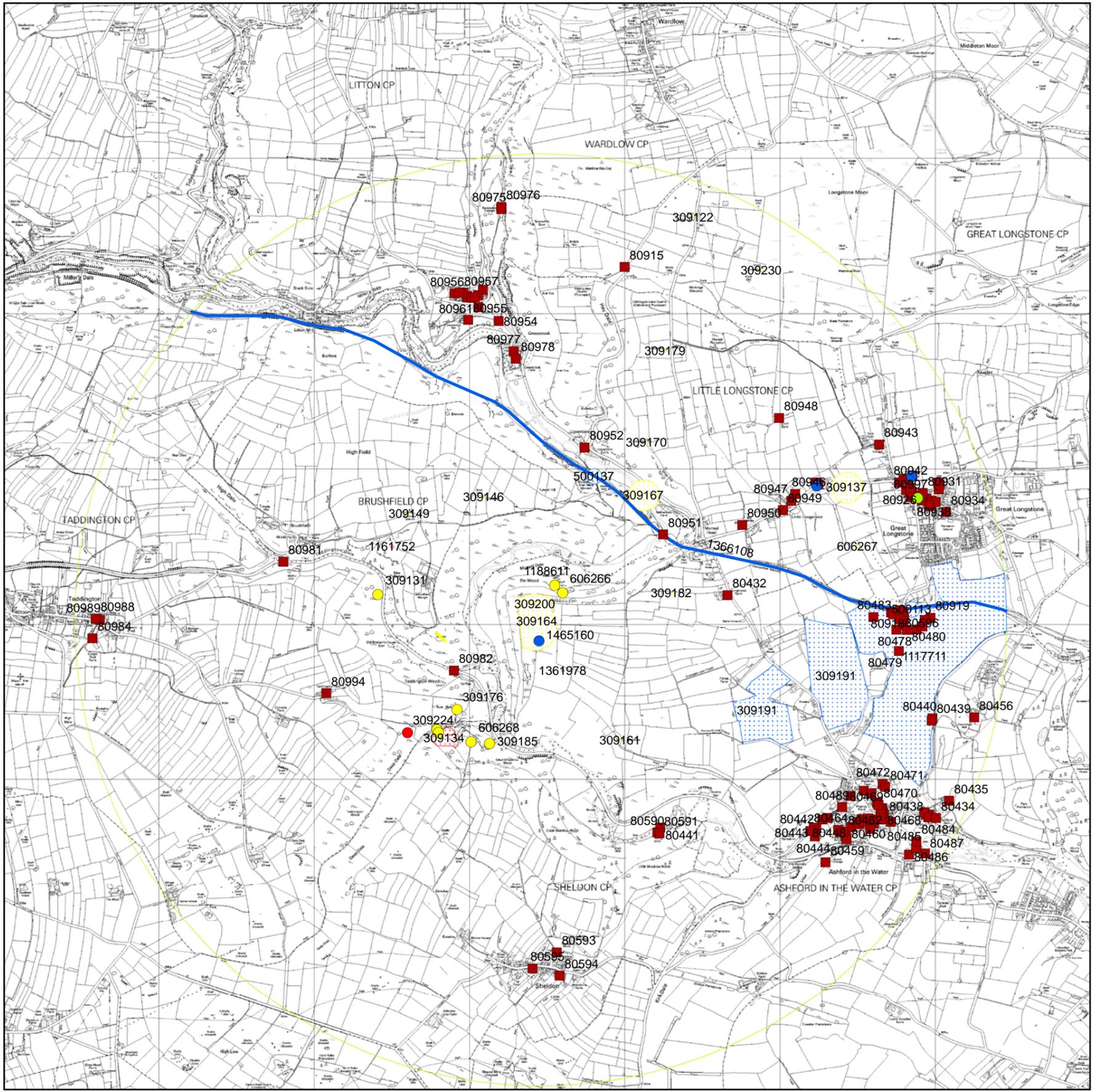


Fig. 5
Distribution of NMR
Entries and Listed buildings

Project name: Fin Cop
Project Code: FIN08
Drawing reference: DBARepFig
Date: 06/09
Drawn by: JB
Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Historic Gardens
 -  Listed Buildings
- Sites Plotted From HER and NMR data
-  Prehistoric
 -  Romano-British
 -  Early-Medieval - Medieval
 -  Post-Medieval - Modern



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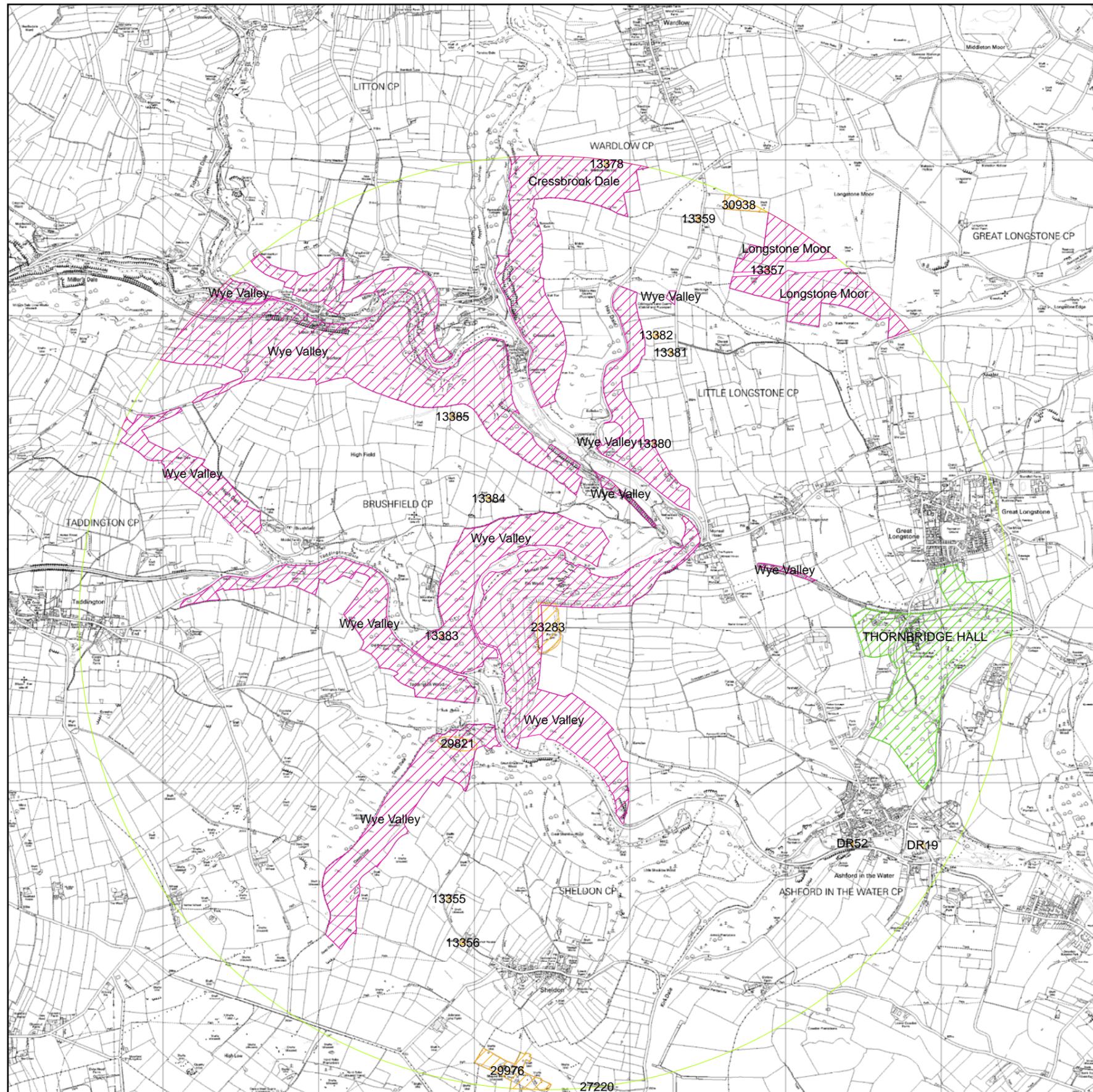


Fig. 6
Areas of Special Designation

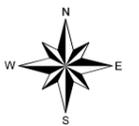
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Project Code: FIN08
Drawing reference: DBARepFig
Date: 06/09
Drawn by: JB
Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
-  Historic Gardens

 Listed Buildings

Sites Plotted From HER and NMR data

-  Prehistoric
-  Romano-British
-  Early-Medieval - Medieval
-  Post-Medieval - Modern



0 375 750 1,500
Meters

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3. Archival Research

3.1. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

3.1.1. Archaeological remains from the earlier periods of prehistory are generally represented by flint scatters occurring as chance finds or as part of a larger programme of fieldwalking as with the collection of Mesolithic flint tools collected from Taddington Dale, Sheldon (HER no. MDR 2131). Fin Cop sits above the steep-sided dales of the River Wye and within the cliffs are numerous natural caves which have been used by humans for thousands of years. Ravencliffe Cave, Shacklow, Calling Low Dale and Old Woman's House Cave, all within the 3km study area, have yielded isolated stone tools of Upper Palaeolithic date (Hart 1981, 21).

3.1.2. It is clear that the cave sites continued in use intermittently into and through the Mesolithic period as excavations undertaken by Major Harris were reported to have yielded Mesolithic artefacts within the rock shelters at Shacklow and Demon's Dale, though the records and material are now lost (Hart 1981, 32).

3.1.3. Immediately to the south of the study area there is the Mesolithic site of Stoney Low, Sheldon, excavated in the 1960's by Thurston Goodwin and reported on by Radley (1968). The site appears to have been a small shelter utilising a rock fissure, perhaps serving as some sort of hide or hunting camp, as it was located by a water source, and had a laid paved floor with an 'anvil' stone set into it around which was found an assemblage of chipped stone debitage. An assemblage of Mesolithic stone tools, largely local chert, was sealed beneath a natural deposit which had been washed into the hollow and contained residual Neolithic stone tools (Radley 1968).

3.2. Neolithic

3.2.1. During the Neolithic, the caves which have been used since the Upper Palaeolithic period appear to become associated with burial practice. Ravencliffe Cave, investigated in the early 20th century by Storrs Fox (1910) contained animal remains and also human remains of up to 20 individuals, along with probably Neolithic and Early Bronze Age stone tools, pottery and metalwork pushing the length of use of the site into the Early Bronze Age (Read 1910). Disarticulated burials were also found in association with Early-Middle Neolithic Impressed Ware pottery in Calling Low Dale a few kilometres to the south of the study area (Gilks 1971).

3.2.2. As with the earlier prehistoric periods, Neolithic and also Early Bronze Age activity can be identified through fieldwalking or chance finds of lithics or pottery in ploughsoil or other disturbed ground. In the study area but outside the hillfort, fieldwalking was undertaken in various seasons from 1985 to 2000 by the Archaeological Research Team University of Sheffield (ARTEAMUS) and also a team of volunteers led by John Barnatt of the PDNPA. The fieldwalking focused on five fields at the base of Fin Cop by Monsal Head. The results of the fieldwalking are currently unpublished, but Ann Hall, who took part in the ARTEAMUS fieldwalking, has prepared a short archive report on the work which is included within this project's archive. As part of this project, the flint collection has also been examined by Dr. Clive Waddington.

- 3.2.3. The ground within the confines of the hillfort was ploughed in the 1940's and an assemblage of flints was collected. The flints were initially assessed by Dr. Andrew Myers and a short letter produced describing the finds. These lithics have been reassessed by Dr. Clive Waddington and are described below.
- 3.2.4. The assemblage includes several diagnostic Mesolithic pieces such as the end scrapers 1993.6 and 1993.7 (see Fig. 7). These scrapers are made on short stubby blades of glacially-derived flint and have abrupt unifacial retouch along their distal ends and these can be paralleled in many Mesolithic assemblages. The core flake made from chert also has small, narrow parallel-sided blade scars indicative of Late Mesolithic narrow blade working (Fig. 8).



Fig. 7 Two Mesolithic end scrapers made on short blades (2 pence scale).



Fig. 8 A dark grey chert core flake with evidence for detachment of microlithic blades (2 pence scale).

- 3.2.5. The assemblage also has some pieces that are of Late Neolithic- Early Bronze Age in date and span the period sometimes referred to as the Beaker period, or the Chalcolithic. This includes a transverse arrowhead and thumbnail scraper (Fig. 9) and a bifacially-worked flint knife made on high quality dark grey/black flint (Fig. 10).



Fig. 9 A transverse 'chisel head' arrowhead and a thumbnail scraper (2 pence scale).



Fig. 10 Flint knife made from high quality dark grey flint (2 pence scale).

- 3.2.6. From nearby Fin Cop in the village of Ashford a flint microburin has been found at grid reference SK 1912 7039. This piece was also seen during the visit and comprised a blade with classic triangular profile with a notch chipped out and break below formed during the process of microlith production (Fig. 11). This is a classic Mesolithic type fossil and supports the evidence for Mesolithic activity in the area.



Fig. 11 Flint microburin from Ashford in the Water with notch

chipped out and snap along the lower edge of the piece.

- 3.2.7. In addition to the lithics described above a second assemblage of lithics was recovered during excavations by Wilson and English downslope from the hillfort at Fin Cop on what was thought to be a possible outer enclosure associated with the main hillfort site and published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal (1998). These lithics were also examined and contained Neolithic-Bronze Age material including a fine scraper made on a broad blade and datable to the Neolithic (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12 Scraper with retouch around entire edge made on a broad blade of good quality grey speckled flint.

- 3.2.8. The lithics recovered from Fin Cop demonstrate a protracted time depth of activity on this prominent and strategic hilltop and the slopes leading up to it. Evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity is present indicating that there has been activity on the hilltop prior to the construction of the Bronze Age cairns/barrows investigated by Rooke and Harris. This raises the possibility that early prehistoric features may yet survive at Fin Cop below the later activity represented by the burial cairns and hillfort. The topsoil is evidently important in this regard as it may be the only deposit where a record of Mesolithic activity in the form of flint tools might be found. With Neolithic activity evidenced on the hilltop it is possible that features cut into the substratum extending below the topsoil cover may yet survive and so the possibility of discovering features such as midden pits, stakeholes, postholes and hearths should be borne in mind during the subsequent excavation.
- 3.2.9. During the early stages of this project, a probable Neolithic blade made from high-quality imported flint was found by Ann Hall in disturbed ground at the entrance to the southern field containing the hillfort ramparts. The location of this will be incorporated into the overall survey and excavation plan of the site.

3.3. Bronze Age

- 3.3.1. The principal type of monument in the area around Fin Cop, and indeed the uplands of the central Peak District in general, dating to the Bronze Age are the stone cairns,

although they are often described as ‘barrows’. Of the 18 scheduled ancient monuments in the immediate locality of Fin Cop, 11 are cairns that are presumably Bronze Age in date. The cairns or barrows of the Peak District are largely well-preserved in comparison to their low-lying cousins which have usually experienced centuries of agriculture. The Peak District examples also differ in that they are not typically clustered into large cemeteries as they are in other regions, but occur as single examples or occasionally in small groups (Barnatt and Collis 1996).

- 3.3.2. As well as those in the 3km study area, there are a number of cairns and possible cairns on the summit of Fin Cop which pre-date the main enclosure. Hayman Rooke excavated the large, and now largely-robbled, cairn on the summit of Fin Cop in 1795 (Rooke 1796), discovering two cist inhumations, one capped with local Ashford Marble, three cremations in Bronze Age vessels and an assemblage of associated flint tools. A second investigation of a cairn on Fin Cop was undertaken by Major Harris in the early 1920’s (Harris 1925). The HER information for this excavation (MDR 2042) places the excavated cairn in a grove of trees, and it may be in the position which the NMR suggests as being the Rooke cairn: on the scarp edge at the north-west of the site, probably feature B3 or B4 identified during the earthwork survey for this project (Burn and Brightman 2009). There was a primary inhumation in a sub-rectangular cist, accompanied by the remains of a further 30 individuals. Two pottery vessels uncovered have been identified as a Collared Urn and a Food Vessel respectively, both Bronze Age in date. It has not been possible to locate the archive relating to Major Harris’s excavations but anecdotal evidence has suggested that one of the skeletons excavated by Major Harris was displayed for some time in the doctor’s surgery in Bakewell. Of the other cairns in the immediate vicinity of Fin Cop, there is little documented investigation including for the Long Roods cairn (MDR2049). The Long Roods cairn is noted in the HER as being c. 150m downslope to the east of the hillfort ramparts with no trace now existing on the ground, though this positioning seems unlikely as cairns are generally sited in visible positions such as ridgelines and summits (Barnatt and Collis 1996, 11).
- 3.3.3. As well as the burial cairns in the study area, the HER also notes two findspots related to Bronze Age metalwork – a Socketed spearhead from near Brushfield Farm and a bronze axe from Miller’s Dale (HER nos. MDR2059 and MDR2060). Unfortunately these are recorded as solitary findspots with no indication of their current location.
- 3.3.4. The cave sites in the steep-sided valleys below Fin Cop continue to be used through the Bronze Age. Old Woman’s House Cave and Hob’s House Cave both produced unknown types of Bronze Age pottery (Storrs Fox 1911; 1913). Major Harris noted that Demon’s Dale Cave also produced Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery and chert implements along with burials (The Archaeological News Letter 1948). Two further NMR entries also refer to a beaker found by Major Harris which may have come from Shack Low Cave, but the sources are problematic and contradictory (NMR no. 606268).

3.4. Iron Age

- 3.4.1. Whilst it is possible that the scarp edge hillfort on Fin Cop may have come into use during the late Bronze Age, there is as yet no direct evidence for this, so it is discussed here in the section dealing with the Iron Age.
- 3.4.2. Enclosing four hectares, Fin Cop is one of the larger hilltop enclosures within the Peak District. The monument is a univallate scarp edge enclosure with a single rampart, ditch and counterscarp bank with, at the northern end of the earthworks, a second outer bank. The most succinct summary of the Fin Cop enclosure is given in Hart's 1981 'North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey'. Fin Cop is noted as the only hillfort on the Carboniferous Limestone of the White Peak, though to this can now be added the possible site at Crane's Fort (Hart and Makepiece 1993) with a counterscarp bank, ditch and rampart with a single entrance. It is interesting to note that Hart suggests that the entrance may comprise two stone 'guard towers' comparable to those seen in some examples from the Welsh Marches (Stanford 1971 in Hart 1981, 75).
- 3.4.3. The hillforts or hilltop enclosures of the Peak District include a reasonably diverse set of enclosure-type monuments which have never been subjected to an all-encompassing study, with only very limited fieldwork taking place on a few of the monuments. Mam Tor was investigated during the period 1965-9 by the University of Manchester (Coombs and Thompson 1979). During this fieldwork the ditch was investigated, providing constructional information and illustrating that there may well have been an earlier palisade prior to the ditch and bank defences. There was also targeted excavation on eight house platforms which yielded a large assemblage of pottery probably dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from unspecified charcoal relating to the house platforms which gave date ranges of 1700-1000 cal. BC and 1650 – 950 ca. BC placing the occupation of the huts on the site in the mid-late Bronze Age. To the present, these are the only radiocarbon dates on any 'hillfort' in the Peak District.
- 3.4.4. Excavations were undertaken on Ball Cross hillfort above Bakewell between 1952-5 (Stanley 1954). The excavations showed that the hillfort had undergone a number of changes through its life starting with a stone wall and with the defences gradually being strengthened. The two most interesting points to note from the Ball Cross excavations are that it was demonstrated from the rubble ditch fill that the hillfort had been comprehensively razed, and that three earlier prehistoric cup-marked stones, one a substantial boulder, were recovered from the ditch fill. Most recently, fieldwork was undertaken at the Gardom's Edge enclosure which sits on the Gritstone East Moors by the PDNPA and Sheffield University. The fieldwork identified a substantial amount of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery from 'house' sites associated with though outside of the enclosure (Barnatt *et al* 1998). Though limited, the existing fieldwork suggests that the occupation of these types of enclosures began in the Late Bronze Age, and they are not a purely Iron Age monument type.
- 3.4.5. The East Midlands Regional Research Framework identifies the hillforts of the Peak District as "poorly characterised, poorly dated and weakly understood" (Willis 2006, 131) and also identifies the period of transition between the Late Bronze Age and

Early Iron Age as a “key research topic” (Willis 2006, 135). All enclosures within the Peak District are summarised in the table below:

- 3.4.6. The East Midlands Regional Research Framework identifies the hillforts of the Peak District as “poorly characterised, poorly dated and weakly understood” (Willis 2006, 131) and also identifies the period of transition between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age as a “key research topic” (Willis 2006, 135). All enclosures within the Peak District are summarised in the table below.

Name of Site	NGR	Area Ha.	Type of Site	Structural Form	Geology	Ground Cover and Land Use	References
Hillforts							
Ball Cross	SK 228 691	0.7	Hillfort	Upstanding earthworks, stone wall core	Millstone Grit	Grass and Pasture	Stanley 1954 Hart 1981
Burr Tor	SK 108 783	5.0	Hillfort	Upstanding earthworks	Shale	Grass, Gliding Club	Hart 1981
Castle Naze (Coombs Moss)	SK 053 784	0.9	Hillfort	Upstanding earthworks	Millstone Grit	Heather and coarse grass Moorland	Hart 1981
Carl Wark	SK 259 814	0.7	Hillfort, speculation as to it being Neolithic	Upstanding Stone wall	Millstone Grit	Heather moorland and bedrock	Hart 1981
Crane's Fort	SK 204 659	3.9	Hillfort	Upstanding earthworks	Carboniferous Limestone	Grass and Pasture	Hart and Makepeace 1993
Fin Cop	SK 174 711	4.0	Hillfort and earlier? outer enclosure	Upstanding earthworks, bowl barrow and limekiln	Carboniferous Limestone	Grass Pasture and scrub	Tristram 1912 Wilson and English 1998
Mam Tor	SK 127 836	6.4	Hillfort	Upstanding Earthworks and house platforms	Sandstone and Shale	Grass, Tourism	Coombs 1967 Hart 1981
Enclosures							
Castle Ring	SK 220 629	0.5	Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks	Millstone Grit	Grass and Pasture	Hart 1981
Dirtlow (now destroyed)	SK 198 685	1.25	Enclosure	Degraded stone bank	Limestone	Improved Pasture/Plantation Woodland	Bevan 1998; Hart, 1981; Makepeace, 1998
Eldon Hill	SK 17031087	0.9	Embanked Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks	Limestone	Grass and Pasture	Bevan 1998; Hart, 1981
Harthill Moor	SK 226 624	0.7	Ditched Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks	Millstone Grit	Grass Pasture	Hart 1981
The Holmes	SK 1394 7935	0.8	Embanked Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks	Carboniferous Limestone	Grass Pasture	Hart 1981
Meadow, Wormhill	SK 114 739	0.03	Earthwork	Upstanding Earthworks	Carboniferous Limestone	Grass Pasture	Hart 1981
Pindale	SK 156 821	0.3	Embanked Enclosure	Stone Bank	Carboniferous Limestone	Pasture	Bevan 1998; Makepeace, 1998
Speedwell	SK 143 826	0.3	Embanked Enclosure	Upstanding Earthworks	Shale	Pasture	Hart 1981
Other Enclosures							
Cratcliffe Rocks	SK 228 624	0.7	Neolithic Enclosure?	Upstanding stone bank	Millstone Grit	Blockfield and bracken	Makepeace 1999

Name of Site	NGR	Area Ha.	Type of Site	Structural Form	Geology	Ground Cover and Land Use	References
Gardom's Edge	SK 272 729	6.0	Bronze Age Enclosure	Upstanding stone bank	Millstone Grit	Grass, trees, blockfield, pasture	Ainsworth & Barnatt 1998; Barnatt, Bevan & Edmonds 1998
Enclosures with Field Systems							
Ashopton	SK197 869	0.4	Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks/ stone walls	Millstone Grit	Plantation Woodland	Bevan 2000
Bamford Moor (North)	SK 213 850	1.2	Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks/ stone walls	Millstone Grit	Heather Moorland	Bevan 1998
Beechenhill	SK 282 244	0.7	Embanked Enclosure	Upstanding earthworks	Limestone	Heather Moorland	Bevan 1998; Beswick 1995
Chee Tor	SK 262 326	7.4	RB settlement	Upstanding earthworks/stone walls	Carboniferous Limestone	Grass and Pasture	Bevan 1998; Aitchison 2000; Barnatt 1989
Horsborough	SK 168 702	9.6	Settlement/Enclosure complex	Standing earthworks/stone walls	Carboniferous Limestone	Pasture/Woodland	Bevan 1998; Makepeace 1998
Ladybower Gorge North	SK 209 869	0.04	Settlement	Stone walls	Millstone Grit	Grass/Heather Moorland	Bevan 1998
Ladybower Gorge South	SK 209 866	0.16	Settlement	Stone walls	Millstone Grit	Grass/Heather Moorland	Bevan 1998
The Warren, North Lees	SK 234 837	1.5	RB settlement	Upstanding earthworks/stone walls	Kinder Scout Grit	Grass Pasture/Woodland	Bevan 1998; Beswick and Merrills 1983; Makepeace 1998

Table 1. List of Enclosures in the Peak District

3.5. Roman

3.5.1. The Peak District was an important part of the province of Roman Britain due to the natural reserves of lead. Whilst the Roman lead mining settlement of *Lutudarum* has never been satisfactorily identified, lead pigs stamped with the seal of *Lutudarum* have been found across the Roman Empire from northern Britain to Syria and from Gaul to North Africa (Lane 1986). There are a number of known Roman forts in and around the Peak District, principally *Navio* (Brough-on-Noe), *Aquae Arnemetiae* (Buxton) and *Ardotalia* (Melandra Castle), which are linked via a series of Roman roads with other smaller settlements and military stations. There is a postulated line of a Roman road running north-south through the study area to the east of Fin Cop (HER no. MDR11383). The road appears to run south from the large fort and *vicus* at Brough-on-Noe, but it is uncertain where it is heading, though the Carsington area seems likely, as this is one of the possible locations postulated for *Lutudarum*. The projected line of the Roman Road is marked on Fig. 4 above as the red line to the east of the modern road and reproduced here in a simplified form as Fig 13. The line of the Roman Road coincides with, for a certain amount of its length, the modern road. The modern B6465 is on the route of a possible late prehistoric track or portway (HER MDR 1350) which was later turnpiked and so it is probable that this was in use during the Romano-British period.



Fig. 13 Simplified plan of the Fin Cop locality showing the line of the potential Roman Road

3.5.2. Within the immediate vicinity of Fin Cop, there are a number of Romano-British finds known, most of which are associated with the settlement site at Brushfield on the opposite side of the valley facing Fin Cop over the River Wye, or the possible settlement at Deep Dale Head near Sheldon. Whilst few and scattered, the individual finds are of some quality, with a Roman brooch found at Sheldon, and a Roman coin known from Fin Cop itself.

3.6. Early Medieval

3.6.1. The origins of the name Fin Cop appear to be in the Early Medieval period (and therefore a relic of an earlier tradition) and so are discussed here. In his article concerning the excavation of the large 'bowl barrow', Hayman Rooke had the following points to make concerning the name of Fin Cop:

“The hill is called Fin Cop. These are evidently British names, with but little variation from their radicals *Fyn* and *Coppa*; the former in the ancient Cornish and the British language signifies an end, or boundary, which this hill has on every side, and *Coppa* the top or summit” (1796, 328).

3.6.2. Recent research by Stetka (2007) indicates a different etymology however:

“There are five Iron Age hill forts within five miles of Bakewell and I only know the Celtic name of the highest one. *Fin Cop*, above Ashford, is OE for ‘Head of the Heap’. The track approaching this fort site is called Pennyunk Lane. The University of Wales studies the ancient Celtic language and they suggest that this is phonetically derived from *Pen-y-umch*, meaning ‘Higher Head’. Such a fort was the local headquarters: hierarchically and symbolically as well as geographically” (Stetka 2007, 12)

3.6.3. During the Early Medieval period, the Peak District was, for the first few centuries, an independent British kingdom of the *Pec Saetan* or ‘Peak Dwellers’ which was subsumed into the Anglian kingdom of Mercia by the 7th century AD (see Fowler 1954; Linton 1956; Ozanne 1963). The Early Medieval archaeological record in the Peak District is dominated by secondary barrow or cairn burials, which are largely concentrated to the south and west of the area (Hart 1981, 110). The Fin Cop study area contains three of the most-northerly examples of Anglian barrows/cairns in the Peak District with Anglian-era barrows, and Anglian-era burials inserted into existing prehistoric barrows in the area around the Romano-British settlement at Brushfield (Barnatt and Collis 1996). New radiocarbon dating evidence from Stanton Moor has shown that there is occupation of the uplands during the period AD 550-650 (Brightman and Waddington in press).

3.7. Medieval

3.7.1. The general shape and character of the cultivated uplands was laid out during the medieval period, and there are still fine examples of fossilised medieval ‘strip fields’ across the Peak District. In the Fin Cop study area, there is some evidence of strip

fields downslope from the hillfort itself, as well as a fine example of a medieval landscape around the shrunken medieval village of Sheldon (Hart 1981, 131). Apart from remnants of medieval archaeology such as the fossilised field systems, the sites dating to the Medieval period within the study area are: a hoard of 13th century coins discovered in the valley bottom to the west of Brushfield (HER no. MDR2066); the now in-filled moated site at Ashford-in-the-Water playing field (Hart 1981, 150) and the Grade II Listed Holy Trinity Church in Ashford, which was originally a Norman construction (HER no. MDR1266; LB No. 80450).

3.8. Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.8.1. During the post-medieval and modern periods, the landscape of the Peak District has been shaped and changed primarily as a result of economic factors rather than any large-scale social change. The two main factors are the intensification of industry as illustrated by the prevalence of lead mining and mill remains, and the enclosure of land and the creation of the modern agricultural landscape.
- 3.8.2. Within the HER and NMR listings for the study area around Fin Cop, a large proportion are from the Post-Medieval period including the Ashford Marble mines at Ashford-in-the-Water, a wealth of small-scale lead mines and limekilns, the Litton, Cressbrook and Comb water powered mills, the disused High Peak railway line and associated tunnels, stations and the Monsal Viaduct which can be viewed from Fin Cop.
- 3.8.3. The enclosure of the Fin Cop site during the late 18th century is preserved on the 1767 Enclosure Map analysed as part of this work. A full analysis of the Enclosure Maps was undertaken by B. Melling, J. and J. Poulter and is included within the project archive. It is summarised below as part of the historic map regression.
- 3.8.4. The remains of a large amount of small-scale post-medieval activity is visible on the site and includes lead mining remains, limestone quarrying and lime production, the latter evidenced by the remains of two limekilns, one of which lies within the ramparts of the hillfort. In the southern field containing the rampart, there is observable narrow ridge and furrow ploughing which respects the line of the enclosure-period walls and runs onto the top of the hillfort bank. The earthwork remains of post-medieval industrial activity on the site are discussed within the report of the topographical survey undertaken as part of this project (Burn and Brightman 2009).
- 3.8.5. It is known from anecdotal evidence, that the northern field containing the ramparts was ploughed during World War II for potatoes and carrots, and this very probably destroyed any earlier ridge and furrow ploughing remains which are evident in the southern field.

4. Map Regression

- 4.1. As part of the archival research, an analysis was made of the historical maps of the area around Fin Cop. As it is a rural area, the earliest maps show little change over time.

Burdett's 1791 Map of Derbyshire labels the hill as 'Fin Cop' but is at too small a scale to map any earthworks known at the time.

- 4.2. The clearest changes of land use on the summit and flanks of Fin Cop are shown in the changing enclosure maps, which were compiled into a series of interpretive drawings by A. Foster in 1993 and are reproduced below as Fig. 14. During the period 1617-1752, there are no enclosed fields shown on the upper slopes of Fin Cop above the line of the modern Ashford to Monsal Dale footpath. Enclosure of the area around the hillfort takes place during the period 1752-1767. During the latter part of the 18th century, the fields are rearranged, generally combining smaller strip fields in to larger areas, and by the late 19th century, the fields are almost entirely set in their modern arrangement.
- 4.3. There are four Ordnance Survey (OS) editions which show Fin Cop: the 1st edition from 1883 (Fig. 15), the 1st revision from 1899 (Fig. 16), the 2nd revision from 1923 (Fig. 17), and the modern Ordnance Survey edition (Fig. 18). There is very little difference between the four OS maps as regards the depiction of the summit of Fin Cop, as by the 1st edition, the fields are in the arrangement shown in the final compiled enclosure map. All OS maps show the hillfort earthworks at the summit, along with the larger quarrying activity and the limekilns on the site. Only the modern OS map omits the quarrying activity further down the slope, with the 1st edition actually labelling the "Old Limekiln".

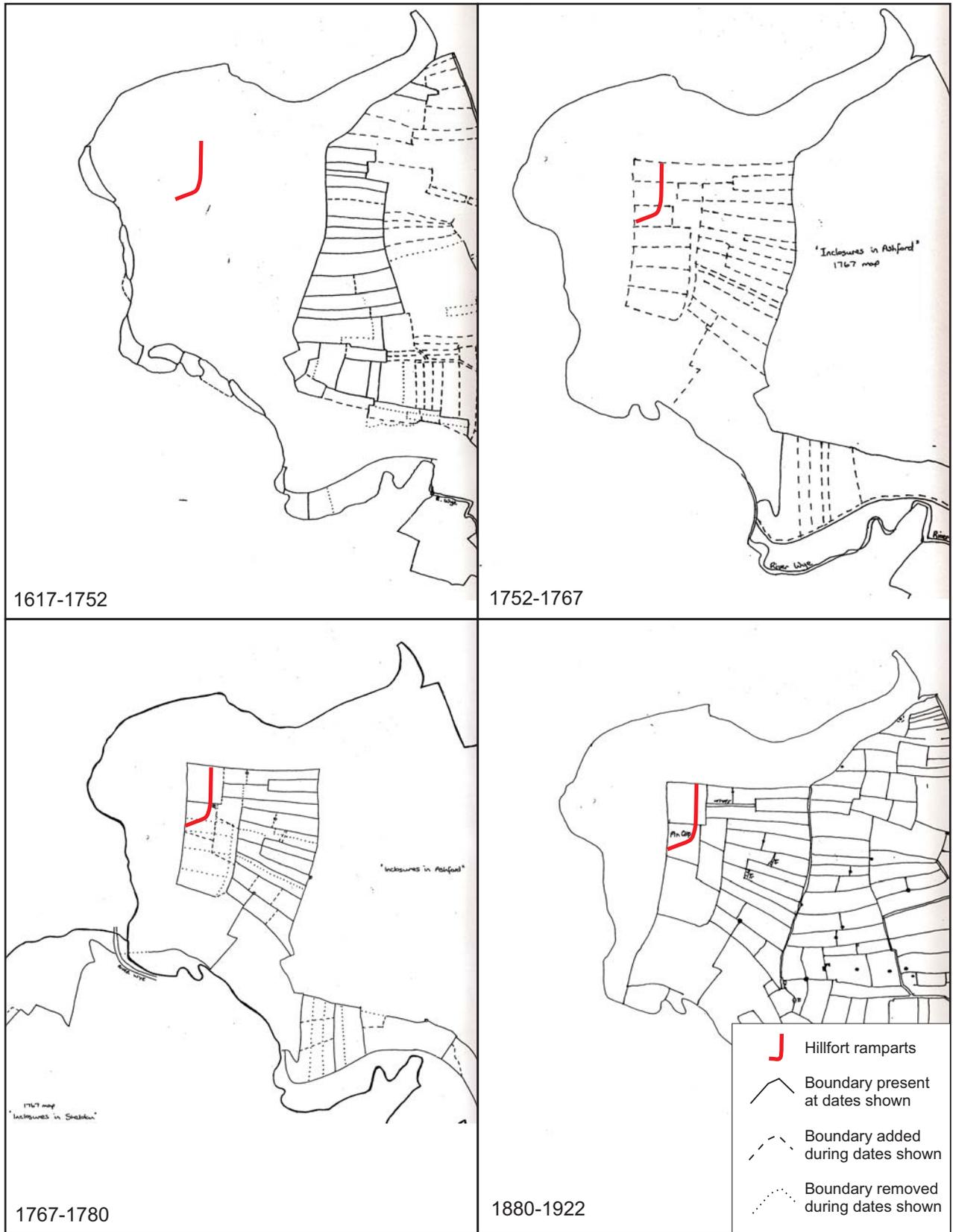


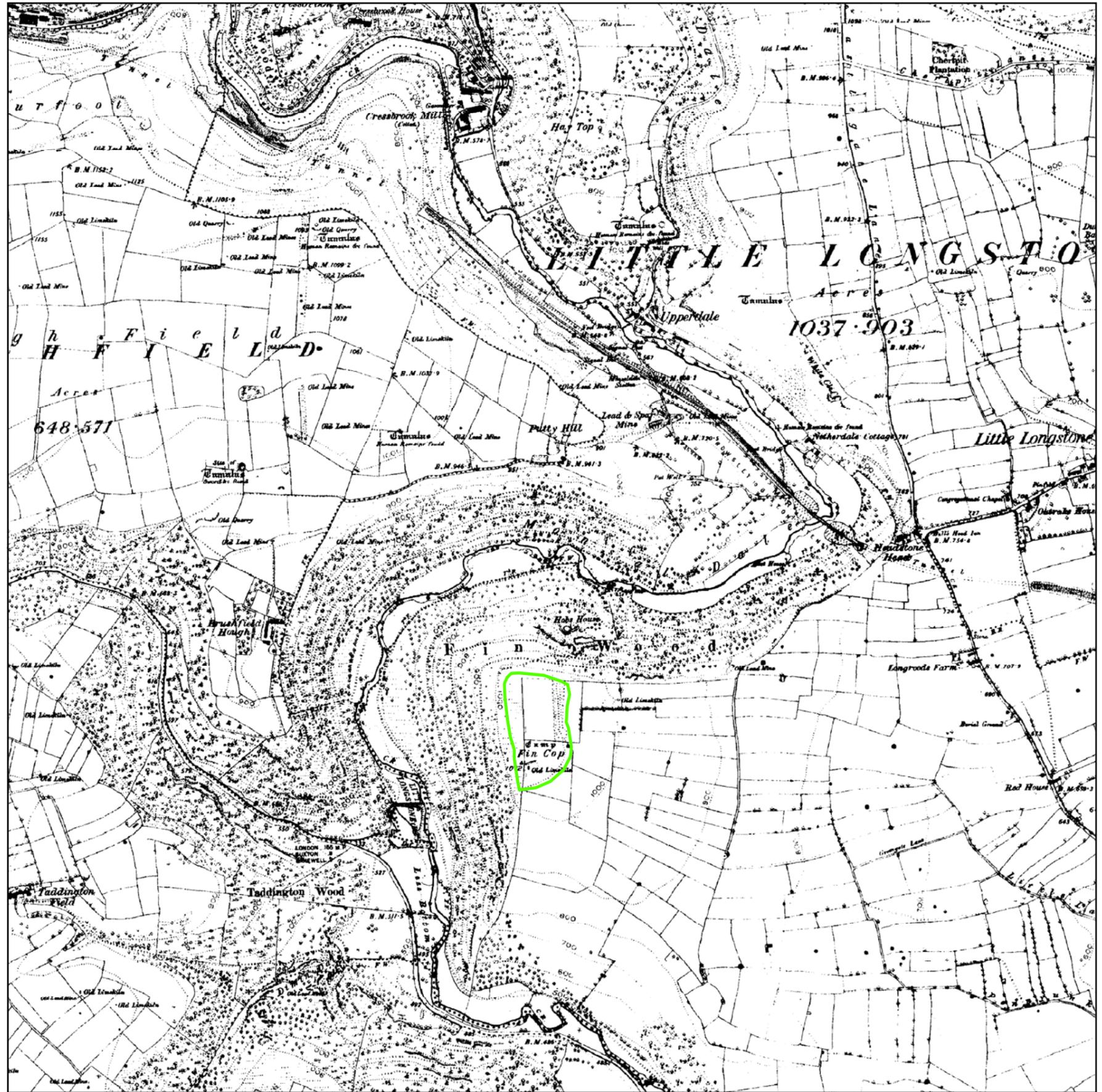
Fig. 14 Boundary changes at Fin Cop during the enclosure period.
Compiled by A. Foster (1993).

373000

372000

371000

370000



416000

417000

418000

419000

Fig. 15
Map Regression
OS 1st Edition - 1883

Project name: Fin Cop
 Project Code: FIN09
 Drawing reference: DBARepFig
 Date: 06/09
 Drawn by: JB
 Scale: 1: 20000 at A3



Fin Cop Enclosure



0 125 250 500
 Meters

Illustration by ARS Ltd
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NMR data provided by
 English Heritage
 © English Heritage

HER data provided by the
 Derbyshire County
 Council

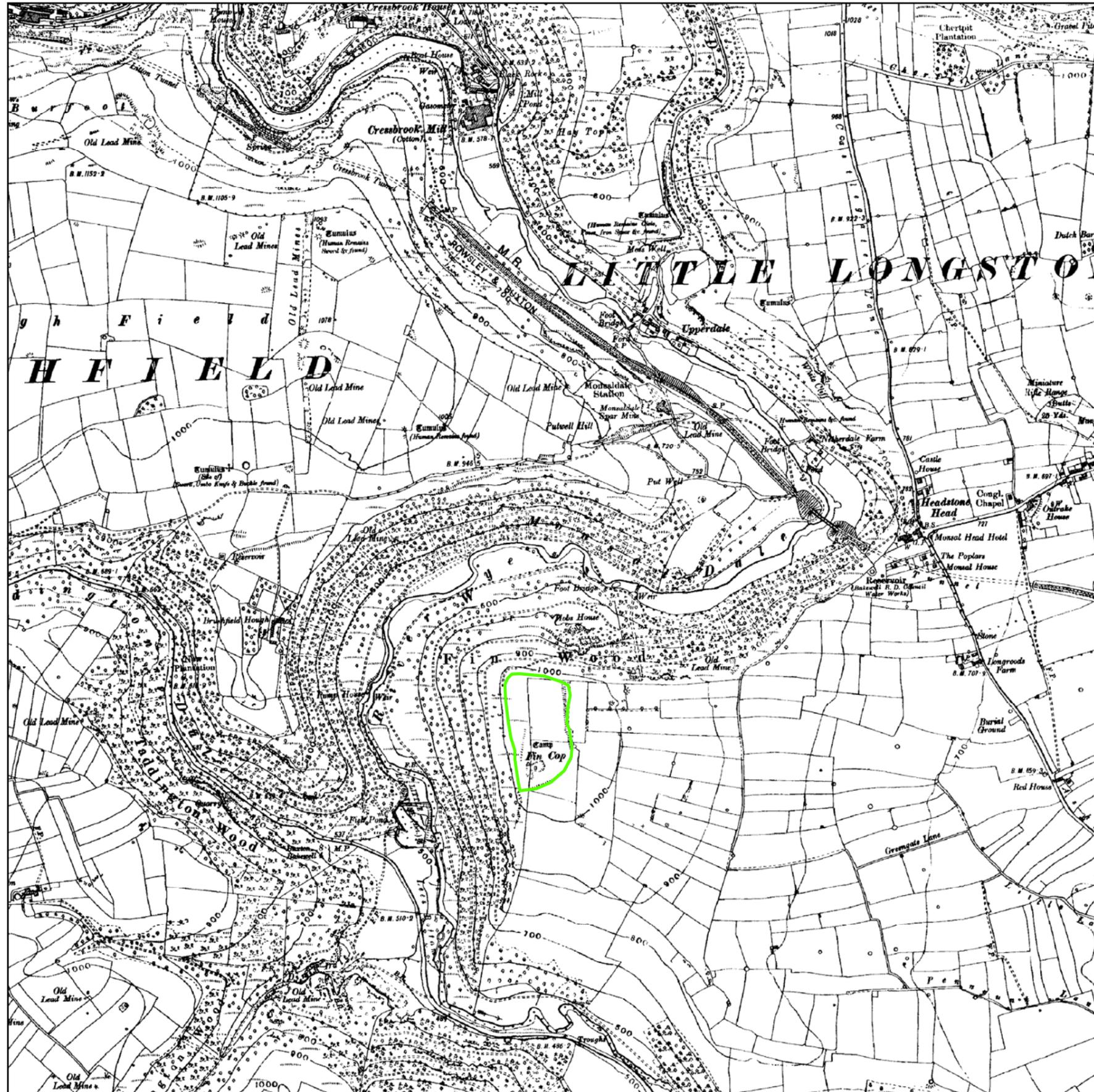
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Fig. 16
Map Regression
OS 1st Revision - 1899

Project name: Fin Cop
 Project Code: FIN09
 Drawing reference: DBARepFig
 Date: 06/09
 Drawn by: JB
 Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

 Fin Cop Enclosure



0 125 250 500 Meters

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NMR data provided by
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 Council

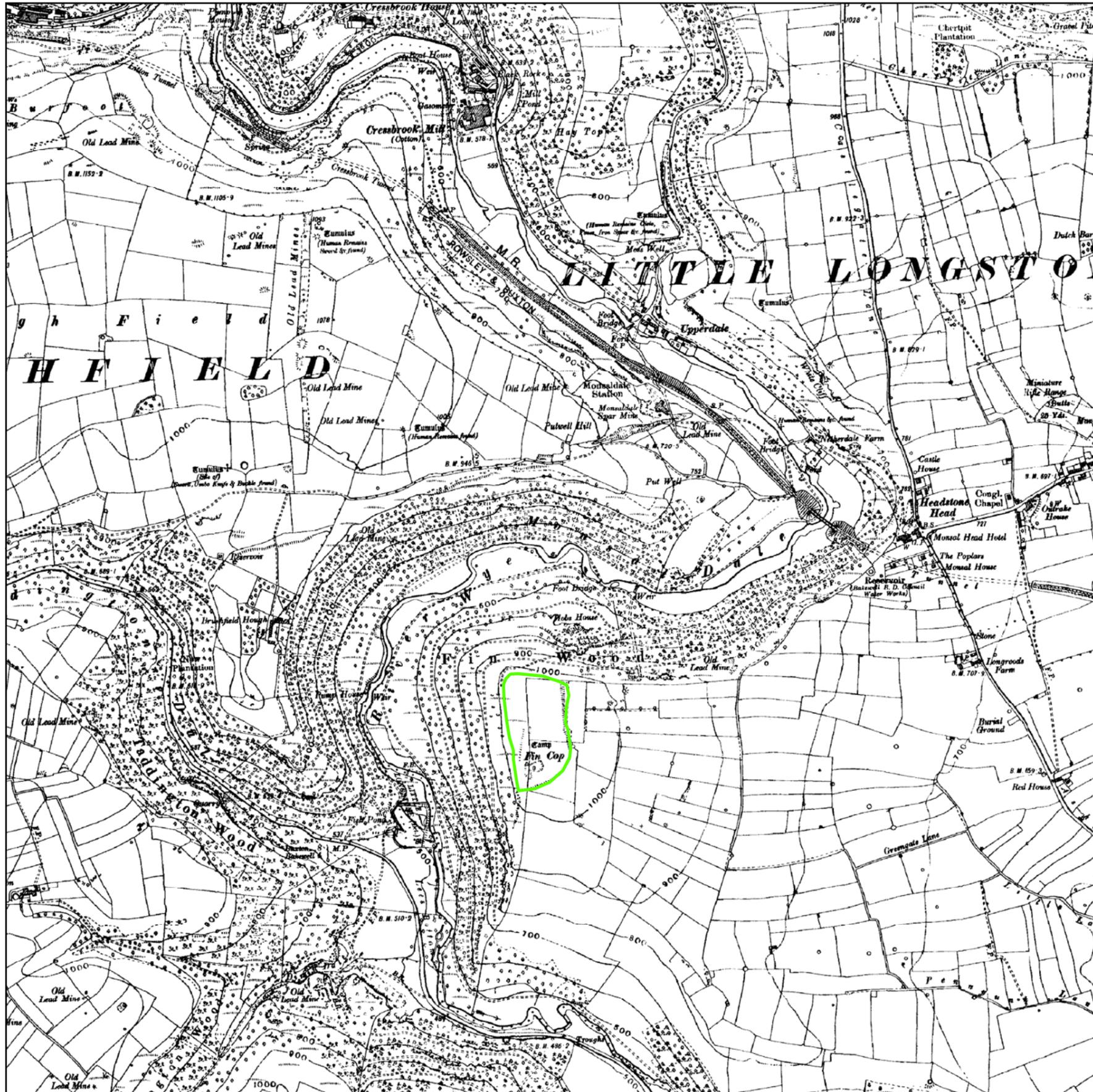
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Fig. 17
Map Regression
OS 2nd Revision - 1923

Project name: Fin Cop
 Project Code: FIN09
 Drawing reference: DBARepFig
 Date: 06/09
 Drawn by: JB
 Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

 Fin Cop Enclosure



0 125 250 500 Meters

Illustration by ARS Ltd
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 Council

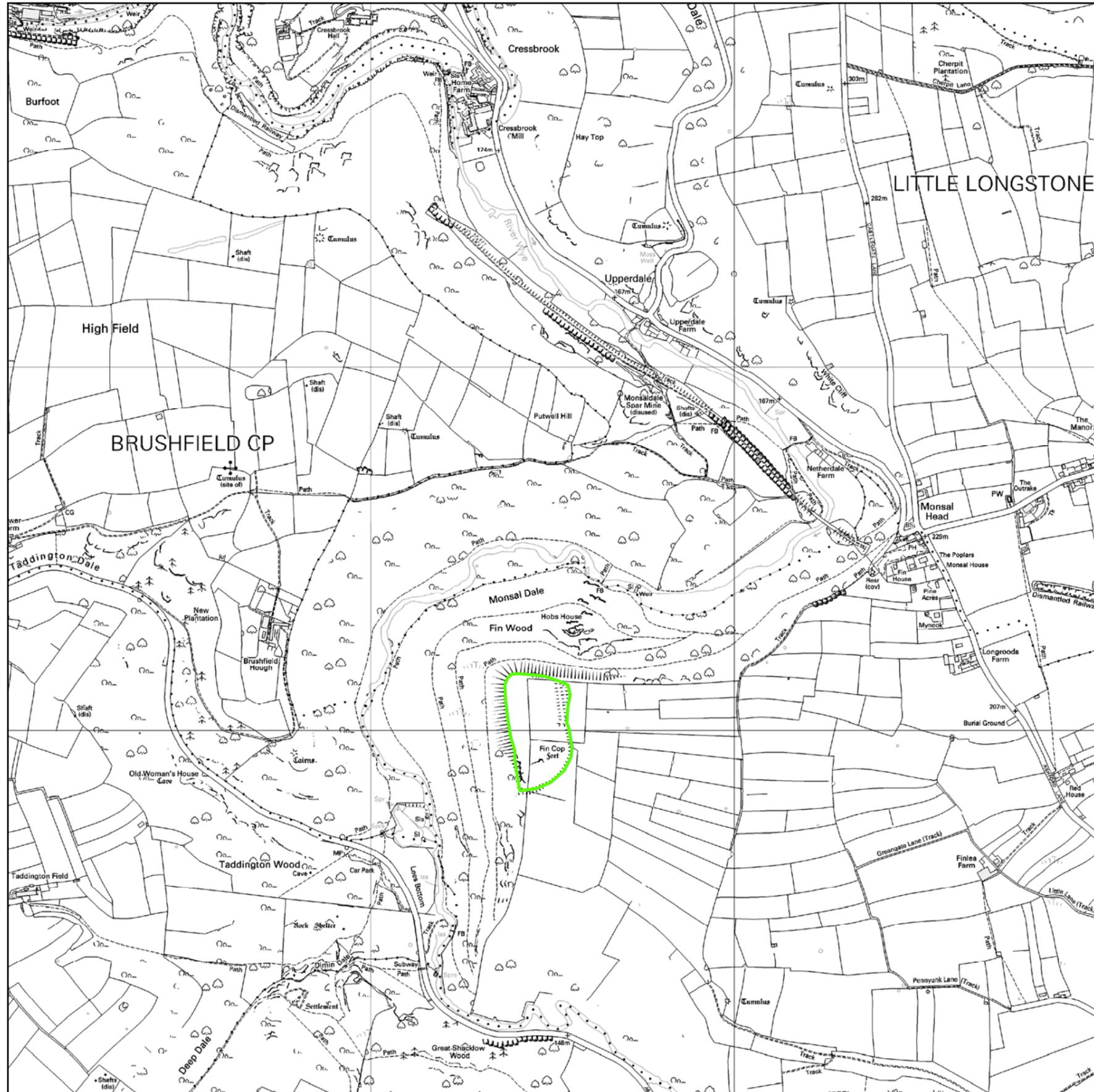
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Fig. 18
Map Regression
OS Modern

Project name: Fin Cop
 Project Code: FIN09
 Drawing reference: DBARepFig
 Date: 06/09
 Drawn by: JB
 Scale: 1: 20000 at A3

 Fin Cop Enclosure



0 125 250 500
 Meters

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5. Summary of Archaeological Interventions

- 5.1. There have been three main episodes of archaeological intervention recorded on the site itself, though there may well have been further small-scale antiquarian interest and investigation as well as the three recorded episodes. The principal antiquarian excavation recorded on Fin Cop is the excavation of the 'bowl barrow' or cairn by Hayman Rooke (Rooke 1796). Rooke undertook the excavations when it came to his attention that the tenant farmer "was induced to destroy a large barrow, for the sake of procuring a great quantity of lime-stones, of which it was chiefly formed" (Rooke 1796, 327). The barrow was originally "one hundred and sixty one feet" (49m) in circumference (Rooke 1796, 328) making it roughly 15.6m diameter. At this time it was "raised to a considerable height" (Rooke 1796, 328) which indicates that the cairns on the summit were a prominent feature when they were enclosed by the hillfort rampart and were not heavily robbed. As noted in the section above dealing with the Bronze Age remains, the cairn contained two cist inhumations, one capped with local Ashford Marble, three cremations in Bronze Age vessels and an assemblage of associated flint tools.
- 5.2. In the early 20th century, the second recorded period of intervention was by the local antiquarian Major Harris who worked in and around Monsal Dale, and excavated a barrow/cairn on Fin Cop which yielded remains of in excess of 30 human inhumations. The only published account of the excavations is from a small article in the High Peak News (Harris 1925). According to the article, the cairn was "situated on a shoulder of Fin Cop, overlooking the Bakewell-Buxton road, [and] is surrounded by a wall and crowned with a ring of trees" (Harris 1925). It is probable that this cairn investigated by Major Harris is one of the possible cairns identified during the topographic survey of the site as part of this project. There is no clear indication in the HER which cairn is the one which was excavated by Major Harris. The only cairn indicated on the summit of Fin Cop on the HER appears to be the Rooke cairn though this is not explicitly stated; whereas the NMR notes a cairn further to the north on the west side of the wall which it identifies as the Rooke cairn, but may actually represent the Harris cairn. This cairn is either feature B3 or B4 identified during the earthwork survey (Burn and Brightman 2009).
- 5.3. The only archaeological intervention in modern times was a small evaluation trench placed across a suspected outer bank downslope from the main enclosure (Wilson and English 1998). It was postulated that this may have been associated with the hillfort though the excavation was largely inconclusive. As part of this project, a portion of the earthwork was surveyed and found to be associated with small-scale post-medieval lead mining and limestone quarrying, utilising a natural shelf in the limestone. It seems likely that the boundary investigated is a later feature defining a limit of land, which has also taken advantage of the natural shelf.
- 5.4. While not an archaeological intervention, the Fin Cop site was described in the 1940's by Nellie Kirkham, a renowned poet, playwright, artist, broadcaster and writer, who published widely on aspects of Derbyshire's countryside and heritage, especially lead mining. Nellie Kirkham's field notes describe similar earthworks to those observable now, with lead mining activity evident downslope from the hillfort in the area of the speculative outer bank investigated by Wilson and English (1998). Nellie Kirkham's

field notes describe the hillfort correctly as a “promontory fort”, and she notes possible Neolithic remains on account of flints found on the site. Nellie Kirkham also describes the findings of the Rooke excavations, detailing two cists, one capped with Ashford Marble, two further inhumations and two cremations with associated small finds, which does not precisely tally with the published findings. The most intriguing note made is that she considered there to be three parallel sets of earthworks, including the main rampart, widely spaced down the hillside which she did not consider to be natural features or industrial activity. No traces of the lower earthworks are observable now, and it would seem unlikely that they would be related to the hillfort as this would not fit the normal layout and form of this type of monument. A full study of Nellie Kirkham’s field notes and an overview of lead mining in the area of Fin Cop was undertaken by J. Poulter as part of this project and is included within the project archive.

6. Aerial Photograph Transcription

- 6.1. As part of the work for this desk-based assessment, aerial photographs were checked and any visible earthworks were transcribed onto an Ordnance Survey base map (see Fig. 19 below). On the transcription, negative features such as ditches or quarry marks are shown in green, positive or upstanding features are shown in red, and the hillfort ramparts are shown as the pale blue hachure marks. The most interesting point to note concerning the aerial photograph interpretation is that the aerial photographs appear to show a clear continuation of the rampart, albeit slighter than in the east and south, along the majority of the north and west scarp edges.

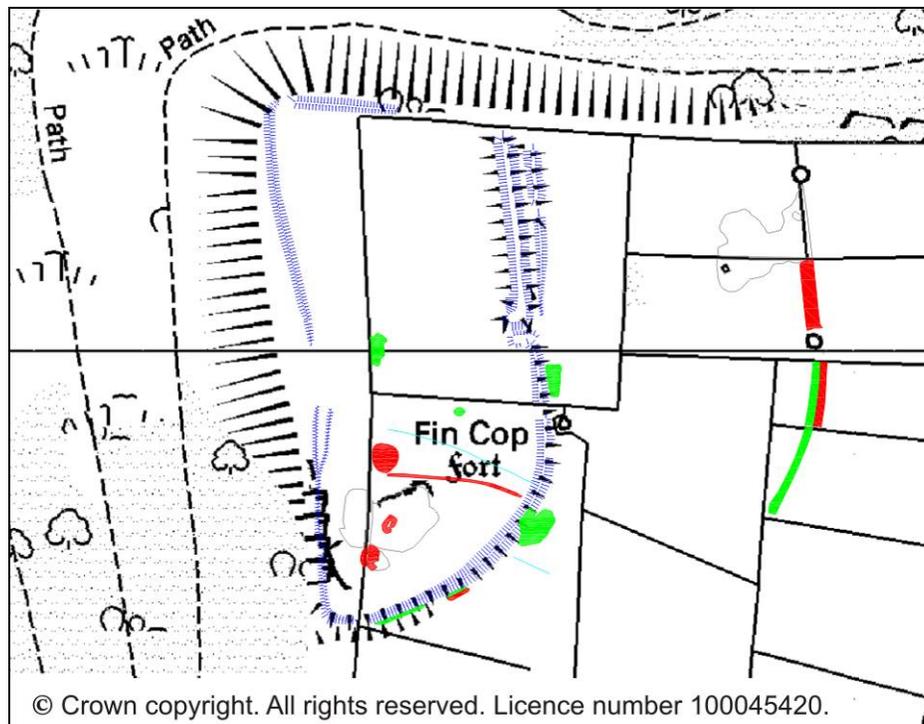


Fig. 19 Aerial Photograph Transcription

7. Overview and Discussion

- 7.1. The archival research feeding into this desk-based assessment has shown that the Fin Cop site has formed a focus of activity over many periods, of which the most obvious is the hillfort or scarp edge enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age or perhaps Late Bronze Age. Neolithic flint finds demonstrate activity on the hilltop during the fourth-third millennia BC, and led to some antiquarians ascribing the hillfort to this period (e.g. Tristram 1912). A re-analysis of the flint and chert from the interior of the hillfort has shown that there is also activity on Fin Cop during the Mesolithic period, possibly due to the availability of the natural seams of chert within the limestone.
- 7.2. As with the majority of prominent hilltops, Fin Cop was a focus for funerary activity and their attendant monuments during the Bronze Age. It is known from antiquarian excavation that there were at least two cairns investigated (Rooke 1795; Harris 1925; HER MDR 2042) which produced a wealth of Bronze Age burials and finds. During the survey undertaken as part of this project, it was noted that there may well be more cairns. While these monuments are now slighted by ploughing and removal of the stones for wall construction, it is possible that the primary burials are undisturbed.
- 7.3. The late prehistoric enclosure is the focus for this project and is the most prominent monument on Fin Cop today. It is one of the larger examples of hilltop enclosures in the Peak District enclosing an area of some 4 hectares and the preservation of the rampart is good, though heavily robbed for stone in some places along its length. Having never been subject to systematic excavation, it is unknown whether there are any surviving interior features, or whether any such remains have been destroyed by later agriculture. The single entrance is noted by Hart (1981) as possibly being flanked by two opposing towers, though this has not been tested by field excavation.
- 7.4. Whilst it is possible that there was activity on Fin Cop from the Romano-British through the Early Medieval and Medieval periods, there is no direct evidence to confirm this other than the chance find of a single Roman coin, and the proximity of a speculative Roman road.
- 7.5. During the Post-Medieval period, the agricultural and industrial landscape that can be seen today was shaped. The summit of Fin Cop was enclosed and it is known that there were crops grown on the summit from the narrow rig and furrow ploughing in the southern field. Small-scale industrial activity took place on the hill, with remains of lead prospecting, lime quarrying – both from the ground and from the rampart – and also lime production, with two limekilns on the site. Finally in the modern era, deep ploughing took place in at least the northern field at the summit, to provide for food during World War II.

8. Archaeological Potential

- 8.1. The site contains archaeological remains dating to a variety of periods, much of which are still visible above ground. Alongside the known and visible hillfort defences and

cairns, previous limited fieldwalking and finds collection have shown that there is also good potential for worked stone artefacts to be preserved in the topsoil.

- 8.2. There is clear preservation of the earthworks relating to the hillfort defences though the condition is variable due to both natural subsidence and also robbing of the limestone from the ramparts. In the areas of better preservation, it is likely that there will be preservation of primary ditch silts and potentially pre-hillfort land surfaces. In the southern field containing remains of the rampart, the preservation is less as it has been over-ploughed, visible as narrow ridge and furrow, and the ditch is close to invisible in places. While ridge and furrow ploughing is not visible on the northern field, it is known that this has been ploughed for potatoes in the early-mid 20th century. It is likely that there is little soil coverage at the summit of Fin Cop due to natural soil movement and this, linked with deep ploughing for root crops, would suggest that there is little chance for preservation of sub-surface features within the hillfort interior.

9. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 9.1. Any publicity arising from this project will be handled by the project partners.
- 9.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10. Statement of Indemnity

- 10.1. All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11. Acknowledgements

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Appendix I – Tables of all sites plotted on accompanying illustrations

Monument No.	Name
13359	ROLLEY LOW BOWL BARROW
29821	DIMIN DALE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AND FIELD SYSTEM, SOUTH OF TADDINGTON WOOD
13355	BOWL BARROW NORTH OF MANOR HOUSE
13381	BOWL BARROW WEST OF CASTLEGATE LANE
30938	CACKLE MACKLE AND STADFORD HOLLOW LEAD MINES ON LONGSTONE MOOR
27220	TRUE BLUE NUCLEATED LEAD MINE, 600M ESE OF MAGPIE MINE
13380	WHITE CLIFF BOWL BARROW
13385	HIGH FIELD HLAEW
DR19	Ashford Bridge
13384	PUTWELL HILL BOWL BARROW
13378	WARDLOW HAY COP BOWL BARROW
13357	BOWL BARROW ON LONGSTONE MOOR
29976	MAGPIE, DIRTY RED SOIL, MAYPIT, HORSESTEPS AND GREAT RED SOIL LEAD MINES AND A LIMEKILN, 590M SOUTH EAST OF JOHNSON LANE FARM
13383	BRUSHFIELD HOUGH BOWL BARROW
DR52	'Sheepwash' Bridge
13382	TWO BOWL BARROWS EAST OF HAY DALE
23283	FIN COP PROMONTORY FORT, BOWL BARROW AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LIME KILN WITH ASSOCIATED QUARRY
13356	BOWL BARROW WEST OF MANOR HOUSE

Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 3km radius of Fin Cop

Park No.	Name	Grade
2295	THORNBRIDGE HALL	II

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 3km radius of Fin Cop

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
MDR1419	Blende Vein, Magpie sough	LEAD MINE	
MDR8811	Litton Mill	COTTON MILL, UNDERSHOT WHEEL, WAREHOUSE, WORKSHOP, COACH HOUSE, HEAD RACE, CHIMNEY, SHAFT	
MDR8812	Litton Tunnel	RAILWAY TUNNEL	
MDR1320	Arrock Black Marble Quarry and Mines	QUARRY, MINE	
MDR1320	Arrock Black Marble	QUARRY, MINE	

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	Quarry and Mines		
MDR1320	Arrock Black Marble Quarry and Mines	QUARRY, MINE	
MDR1318	Ashford, Bridge	BRIDGE	
MDR2033	Horsborough, Romano-British settlement and field system, Dimin Dale, Sheldon	FIELD SYSTEM, HUT CIRCLE, OVAL ENCLOSURE, SETTLEMENT, SQUARE ENCLOSURE	Romano-British settlement, including hut circles and a kerb, excavated in 1908 and more recently. Finds date from the Neolithic through to the Roman period.
MDR3502	Ashford Hall, Ashford in the Water	GATE PIER, STABLE, COUNTRY HOUSE, CART SHED, GARDEN TERRACE	Small country house and outbuildings dating from c.1785, with additions made in c.1840.
MDR4047	St Giles's Church, Great Longstone	CHURCH	13th century grade I listed church with 13th, 14th, 16th and 19th century alterations and restorations.
MDR1266	Holy Trinity Church, Ashford-in-the-Water	CHURCH	Norman Church which had its outer walls rebuilt in 1870.
MDR2118	Little Longstone Hall (Manor), Little Longstone	HOUSE, MANOR HOUSE, HOUSE	Hall or manor house built c.1700. Its plan follows a 17th century style, suggesting the building may have been rebuilt.
MDR2070	The Hall, (formerly Longstone Hall), Great Longstone	COUNTRY HOUSE	Grade II listed country house, built in the 17th century with later additions in the mid 18th century and restoration in 1929.
MDR1303	Flour Mill, Ashford-in-the-Water	CORN MILL, WATERMILL	18th century water-powered corn/flour mill with 19th century alterations
MDR1353	Strip Lynchets, 600m east of Dirlow Farm, Bakewell	STRIP LYNCHET	Series of slight strip lynchets, dating from the medieval period; now fairly ploughed out.
MDR1294	Strip lynchets, Ashford in the Water and Bakewell	STRIP LYNCHET	Series of medieval to post medieval strip lynchets.
MDR2071	Cressbrook Mill, Litton	COTTON MILL, WATERMILL	Grade II listed cotton mill, mainly of 1814/16 but incorporating elements of Arkwright's earlier mill of the late 1780s.
MDR1296	?Round barrows, Shack Low, Sheldon	ROUND BARROW?	Two or three possible round barrows identified from aerial photography. Field investigation revealed one natural knoll only.
MDR1399	Linear bank, Manor House, Sheldon	BANK (EARTHWORK)	?Medieval linear earthwork.
MDR1399	Linear bank, Manor House, Sheldon	BANK (EARTHWORK)	?Medieval linear earthwork.
MDR1387	Rectangular Settlement, Sheldon	EARTHWORK, SETTLEMENT	Undated rectangular earthwork, possibly a settlement, identified

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
			from an aerial photograph. No feature was observed during field survey in 1978.
MDR1386	Enclosure, 325m north-west of Johnson Lane Farm, Sheldon	ENCLOSURE	?Post medieval square enclosure identified from an aerial photograph.
MDR1400	?Medieval shrunken village, Sheldon	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE, HOUSE PLATFORM, BOUNDARY	Earthworks within an open area of the village suggest the locations of former buildings and a possible boundary. Suggested as a section of Medieval shrunken village.
MDR1304	Mill, north of Little Shacklow Wood, Sheldon	BOBBIN MILL, BONE MILL, WATER WHEEL, SAW MILL	Grade II listed bobbin mill which may have been a sawmill and/or bone mill at one time. Dates from c.1870 and was restored c.1979.
MDR1304	Mill, north of Little Shacklow Wood, Sheldon	BOBBIN MILL, BONE MILL, WATER WHEEL, SAW MILL	Grade II listed bobbin mill which may have been a sawmill and/or bone mill at one time. Dates from c.1870 and was restored c.1979.
MDR1272	Hut circles, Kirkdale Mine, Sheldon	HUT CIRCLE, MINE	Two possible later ?prehistoric hut circles identified in 1958; now only surface quarrying and mining is visible.
MDR1423	Lime Kiln, 700m South East of Over Wheal farm, Sheldon	QUARRY, LIME KILN	Derelict but intact limekiln and quarry. It became disused prior to the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.
MDR1423	Lime Kiln, 700m South East of Over Wheal farm, Sheldon	QUARRY, LIME KILN	Derelict but intact limekiln and quarry. It became disused prior to the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.
MDR1423	Lime Kiln, 700m South East of Over Wheal farm, Sheldon	QUARRY, LIME KILN	Derelict but intact limekiln and quarry. It became disused prior to the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.
MDR2132	Flint scatter, Rock shelter, Sheldon	ROCK SHELTER	Flint instruments found in 1939, 1944 and 1973 on a platform in a rock shelter. Artefacts now in Sheffield City Museum. Precise location of shelter is unknown.
MDR2130	Enclosure, Dimin Dale, Sheldon	ENCLOSURE	Undated enclosure identified from an aerial photograph. Precise location of enclosure is unknown.
MDR2051	Burials, Dimin Dale, Sheldon	CROUCHED INHUMATION	Excavations made in or before 1965 which revealed Neolithic/Early Bronze Age burials. Precise location of excavation is unknown.
MDR1403	Enclosures, Sheldon	ENCLOSURE	Two possible enclosures of

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
			unknown date identified from an aerial photograph.
MDR1424	Lime Kiln and Quarry, 350m North North West of Manor House, Sheldon	QUARRY, LIME KILN	Large well preserved limekiln and quarry, in use prior to 1880.
MDR1401	Chapel (site of), 62m south-west of Home Farm, Sheldon	CHAPEL	Site of a chapel in existence by the 15th century, demolished in 1865; the material was used in the present Church.
MDR2142	Round Barrow, Shack Low, Sheldon	BARROW, INHUMATION	Natural knoll excavated in 1925 revealing Bronze Age burials and artefacts.
MDR1416	Kirk Dale Mine, 387m east of St Michael and All Angel's Church, Sheldon	LEAD MINE	Lead mine worked in the 1800s, then again in the late 20th century. Now destroyed by opencast working.
MDR1416	Kirk Dale Mine, 387m east of St Michael and All Angel's Church, Sheldon	LEAD MINE	Lead mine worked in the 1800s, then again in the late 20th century. Now destroyed by opencast working.
MDR1414	?Barrow, 260m north of Field Grove Mine, Sheldon	BARROW?	Possible round barrow which is apparently unexcavated. More probably a natural limestone outcrop.
MDR1264	Bowl Barrow, 268m north of Manor House, Sheldon	CREMATION, CINERARY URN, BOWL BARROW	Large Bronze Age bowl barrow excavated in 1845. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR1402	Enclosures, Sheldon	ENCLOSURE	Two undated circular enclosures identified from an aerial photograph.
MDR2131	Flint scatter, Taddington Dale, Sheldon	FLINT SCATTER	Mesolithic flints found over many years in or before 1977. Precise location of findspots is unknown.
MDR1415	Fieldgrove Lead Mine, 700m north-west of Sheldon, Sheldon	COE, WINDING CIRCLE, WORKERS COTTAGE, SPOIL HEAP, SHAFT	Remains of gin circles, engine shafts and coes representing the original lead mine. It dates from the 1830s and was working until c.1860-1870.
MDR2141	?Barrow, Shacklow, Sheldon	BARROW, CIST	Possible barrow, alternatively interpreted as a cist burial or domestic structure excavated in 1926; Mesolithic to Bronze Age and Roman artefacts have been recorded from the site.
MDR2133	?Round Barrow, Shack Low, Sheldon	GRAVE, BARROW?	Possible round barrow, alternatively postulated as a utilised natural knoll, excavated by Harris c.1929. Precise location of feature is unknown.
MDR1265	Round Barrow,	CREMATION,	Large Bronze Age barrow

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	Manor House, Sheldon	INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW	excavated in 1845, although it had been previously opened. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR1418	Whale Lead Sough, Deepdale, Sheldon	DRAINAGE LEVEL, SHAFT	Historically important sough represented by air shafts, a culvert and shaft hillocks.
MDR1322	Chert Quarry, Ashford	QUARRY	Old chert quarry. Precise location of quarry is unknown.
MDR1327	Boundaries, Ashford	BOUNDARY, DITCH, PIT, QUARRY?	Irregular quarry pits linked by a ditch identified from an aerial photograph.
MDR1270	Homestead moat, Court Lane, Ashford	CASTLE, MOAT, FOOTBALL PITCH	Earthwork bank and moat (now filled in) which represent the site of the foundations of a mansion/castle. Now a football pitch.
MDR1293	Dirt Low, 2barrow site, Ashford	ROUND BARROW?	Possible barrow identified from place name evidence. No positive evidence for the presence of a barrow was located in 1989.
MDR1305	Sheepwash Bridge, 116m south-west of Holy Trinity Church, Ashford	BRIDGE	Grade II listed bridge constructed of limestone. It probably dates from the 18th century.
MDR1426	Rookery Plantation Black Marble Mine, Ashford-in-the-Water	MINE, QUARRY	Black marble quarry which provided the material for 18th to 19th century industry.
MDR2052	Ashford Strip Lynchets	STRIP LYNCHET, STRIP LYNCHET	
MDR2077	Cemetery, 209m south-east of Longroods Farm, Ashford in the Water	CEMETERY	Small burial ground enclosed by limestone walls. The headstones range in date from 1709 to 1904.
MDR2084	Enclosure, East of Fin Cop, Ashford-in-the-Water	ENCLOSURE	Undated enclosure and small compound identified from an aerial photograph. Precise location unknown.
MDR2085	Thornbridge Hall, Longstone Lane, Ashford-in-the-Water	HOUSE, SCHOOL	Grade II listed Georgian T-shaped house altered and added to in the 19th and 20th centuries. Now an educational establishment.
MDR2148	Strip lynchets, Ashford	LYNCHET	Slightly ploughed down strip lynchets, probably medieval to post medieval in date.
MDR1333	Tithe barn, 33m south-west of Holy Trinity Church, Ashford	TITHE BARN, HOUSE	Grade II listed barn dating from 1680 which was converted to a house in c.1980.
MDR2042	Round Barrow, 640m north-east of Ashford Bobbin	CINERARY URN, CIST, CREMATION, CROUCHED	

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	Mill, Ashford-in-the-Water	INHUMATION, INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW	
MDR2055	Round Barrow, Fin Cop, Ashford-in-the-Water	CIST, CREMATION, GRAVE, INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW	Approximate location of a Bronze Age barrow excavated in 1795, now mutilated and partially removed.
MDR1342	Lead rake, Highlow Mines, Ashford-in-the-Water	LEAD MINE, MINE SHAFT, RAKE	Surface workings of small mines, tips and rake grooves.
MDR1341	Hardrake Mine, Ashford-in-the-Water	HORSE WHIM, LEAD MINE, MINE SHAFT, RAKE	Large lead mine identified as a site of high priority. In use probably as early as 1752.
MDR1349	Icehouse, The Rookery, Ashford-in-the-Water	ICEHOUSE	Small brick built icehouse built into the side of an earthen bank.
MDR1316	Comb Mill (site of), 75m south of River Cottage, Ashford	COMB MILL	Remains of the former comb mill. Precise location of site is unknown.
MDR1348	Black Marble Mill (site of), 70m south of River Cottage, Ashford-in-the-Water	MILL	Black marble mill, recently demolished. Active between 1748 and 1905.
MDR2106	Cackle Mackle and Stadford Hollow lead mines, Longstone Moor, Great Longstone	BELL PIT, HOLLOW, BUDDLE, COE, DRESSING FLOOR, HORSE WHIM, RAKE, SPOIL HEAP, LEAD MINE, SHAFT	Underground and surface remains of lead mines which worked from mid 17th to mid 19th centuries. Incorporated are Roman bell pits and hollows.
MDR2150	Longstone Edge Old Vein, Chapel Plantation, Great Longstone	LEAD MINE, RAKE	An open cut, which represents the remains of extensive lead mine workings. Precise location of open cut is unknown.
MDR2103	?Barrow, Ravenclife, Great Longstone	BARROW?	Possible barrow which is more likely to be a natural knoll.
MDR2102	Round Barrow, 384m south-east of Ravensdale Cottages, Great Longstone	ROUND BARROW?	Possible round barrow which has apparently been unexcavated. Alternatively it may be a natural knoll.
MDR2101	Round barrow, 432m south-east of Ravensdale Cottages, Great Longstone	ROUND BARROW?	Possible round barrow, apparently unexcavated. Alternatively interpretation is an upcast from a badger set. Precise location unknown.
MDR2067	Railway station, Great Longstone	RAILWAY STATION, HOUSE	Grade II listed railway station built in 1863; now a house.
MDR2064	Bowl Barrow, Longstone Moor, Great Longstone	BOWL BARROW, CAIRN, INHUMATION	Bronze Age bowl barrow excavated in 1851; now a scheduled monument.
MDR7369	Cross Dale Head Mine with Mootlow and Robinwash Veins, 354m south-	BUDDLE, CHIMNEY, COE, DRESSING FLOOR, FLUORSPAR MINE, LEAD MINE, LEAT, MINE	Mine complex with surface features including hillocks, opencuts, ruined coes, buddles and a calcite processing plant.

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	west of Longstone Moor barrow, Great Longstone	SHAFT	
MDR4051	Earthwork, 30m south-west of The Mires, Great Longstone	EARTHWORK, OVAL ENCLOSURE	Oval earthwork identified from an aerial photograph. Probably not an archaeological feature, more likely to be natural. Precise location unknown.
MDR2029	Rolley Low barrow, 970m north of Dutch Barn, Great Longstone	CIST, CREMATION, CROUCHED INHUMATION, HUMAN REMAINS, ROUND BARROW, BURIAL	Bronze Age barrow excavated in 1844; now a scheduled monument.
MDR1925	?Barrow, Ellock Low, Taddington	ROUND BARROW?	Mutilated and robbed mound which is probably a barrow, but may be a natural knoll.
MDR2155	Priestcliffe Lees Lime Kiln and Quarry, 640m north-west of Top Farm, Taddington	LIME KILN, QUARRY	Possibly partially intact limekiln with associated quarries. Discrepancies over size and location.
MDR8792	Limekiln, Taddington	LIME KILN	Remains of a D-shaped limekiln.
MDR2136	Bowl barrow, Wardlow Hay Cop, Wardlow	BOWL BARROW	Bronze Age bowl barrow which is apparently unexcavated; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2127	Field system, Litton Frith, 300m north-east of Ravensdale Cottages, Litton	FIELD SYSTEM, LYNCHET	Low terraces, enclosures and lynchets dating from the Romano-British period.
MDR2123	Settlement, Litton Slack, Litton	BUILDING PLATFORM, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, ENCLOSURE, FIELD, HUT CIRCLE	Romano-British settlement with evidence for lynchets, buildings, walls, banks and enclosures.
MDR2122	Lynchets, 30m north-east of Leisure House, Litton	FIELD SYSTEM, LYNCHET	Series of broad lynchets which have been interpreted as a Romano-British field system, but are more likely to be medieval.
MDR2076	Romano-British Settlement and field system, Hay Top, Little Longstone	FIELD SYSTEM, SETTLEMENT	Romano-British settlement and fields excavated in 1965-1966. Visible features include lynchets and enclosures.
MDR2110	?Barrow, Castlegate Lane Quarry, Little Longstone	BARROW?	Possible barrow which may be part of the natural spur. The area has been quarried recently and no trace of the barrow was found. Precise location unknown.
MDR2108	Lynchets, Monsal Dale	LYNCHET	
MDR2116	Banks, ditches and lynchets, Hay Top, Little Longstone	BANK (EARTHWORK), ENCLOSURE, FIELD SYSTEM?, LYNCHET	Series of earthworks including banks, enclosures and lynchets. They may represent a field

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
			system and are probably associated with the Romano-British settlement.
MDR2116	Banks, ditches and lynchets, Hay Top, Little Longstone	BANK (EARTHWORK), ENCLOSURE, FIELD SYSTEM?, LYNCHET	Series of earthworks including banks, enclosures and lynchets. They may represent a field system and are probably associated with the Romano-British settlement.
MDR2065	The Stocks, 142m north-east of The Manor, Little Longstone	HOUSE	Grade II listed house dated 1578.
MDR2046	?Barrow, 182m south-east of Hay Top Romano-British settlement, Little Longstone	ROUND BARROW?	Possible barrow which is almost certainly a natural knoll. No recorded excavations.
MDR2114	?Barrow, 521m north-east of Dale View Terrace, Little Longstone	BARROW?	Possible barrow. The only feature located at this site was a natural knoll.
MDR8906	Village pump, 90m south of The Manor, Little Longstone	PUMP	Post medieval water pump.
MDR8876	Pinfold, 90m north-east of The Outrake, Little Longstone	POUND	Small dry stone walled pinfold, marked on the 1880 map.
MDR8580	Possible cairn, 181m south-east of Cressbrook Mill, Little Longstone	ROUND CAIRN?	Possible small limestone cairn which is unexcavated. Precise location of cairn is unknown.
MDR2117	Enclosure, 184m north-north-west of Dean Cottage, Little Longstone	ENCLOSURE	Undated rectangular enclosure identified from an aerial photograph. Field survey could not locate the feature. Precise location unknown.
MDR2115	Enclosure, 254m south-south-west of Dutch Barn, Little Longstone	ENCLOSURE	Undated rectangular enclosure identified from an aerial photograph. Nothing visible during field survey in 1999. Precise location unknown.
MDR2111	West Bowl Barrow, 166m north-west of Bowl Barrow west of Castlegate, Little Longstone	BOWL BARROW	Bronze Age bowl barrow which has apparently not been excavated; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2112	East Bowl Barrow, 142m north-west of Bowl Barrow west of Castlegate, Little Longstone	BOWL BARROW	Mutilated Bronze Age bowl barrow, apparently unexcavated. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR2048	Hay Dale Bowl Barrow, Little Longstone	BOWL BARROW, INHUMATION	Ploughed down Bronze Age bowl barrow excavated in 1851. Now a scheduled monument.

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
MDR2045	White Cliff Bowl Barrow, 338m east north east of Upperdale Farm, Little Longstone	BOWL BARROW, CIST, CREMATION, INHUMATION	Large late Neolithic to early Bronze Age bowl barrow excavated in 1851 which revealed evidence of re-use in the Roman period. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR2152	Putwell Hill Mine, 190m south of Upperdale Farm, Little Longstone	RAKE, ENGINE, LEAD MINE, SPOIL HEAP, FLUORSPAR MINE, CHIMNEY	Large area consisting of two areas of lead mining worked from the 19th century to 20th century.
MDR2156	Lime kiln, Putwell Hill, Brushfield	LIME KILN	
MDR7657	Cairn, Brushfield Hough, 829m north-east of Taddington Field Farm, Brushfield	CAIRN, CIST, INHUMATION	Ruined early Bronze Age ?long cairn excavated c.1925. Precise location of cairn is unknown.
MDR2154	Lime Kiln and Limestone Quarry, 550m South of Litton Mill, Brushfield	LIME KILN, QUARRY	Collapsed and grassed over limekiln and quarry, still in use in 1880.
MDR2149	Lead mine, Burfoot, Brushfield and Taddington	BUDDLE, COE, DRESSING FLOOR, LEAD MINE, MINE SHAFT, RAKE	Large area of lead mining with surface features including buddles, shafts, coes and a sough tail. Untouched since the mining ceased.
MDR2140	?Barrow, 410m north-north-west of Brushfield Hough, Brushfield	BARROW?	Possible barrow identified from an aerial photograph. No feature was observed on the ground. Precise location of ?barrow is unknown.
MDR8823	Limekiln and quarry, 344m south of the Phoenix Building, Brushfield	LIME KILN, QUARRY	Derelict limekiln and quarry, fallen into disuse by 1880.
MDR2036	High Field Hlaew, Saxon barrow on Lapwing Hill, Brushfield	ROUND BARROW, BARROW, INHUMATION	Round barrow partially excavated in 1850 revealing an Anglian burial suggesting it is a Hlaew. However, this may be evidence of re-use of a Bronze Age barrow.
MDR2086	Field system, 214m north-east of Lower Farm, Brushfield	ENCLOSURE, FIELD SYSTEM, LYNCHET, LYNCHET	Romano-British field system comprising mainly of lynchets and enclosures.
MDR2088	Enclosure, 206m north-east of Lower Farm, Brushfield	ENCLOSURE	Undated enclosure identified from an aerial photograph, possibly associated with the Romano-British field system to the east.
MDR2040	Bowl Barrow, 275m south of Brushfield Hough, Brushfield	BOWL BARROW, PIT	Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age bowl barrow possibly excavated in 1925. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR2037	Putwell Hill Bowl	BOWL BARROW,	Bronze Age bowl barrow

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	Barrow, 720m south-west of Upperdale Farm, Brushfield	CREMATION, INHUMATION	excavated in 1850; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2087	Settlement, Brushfield	BUILDING PLATFORM, ENCLOSURE, LYNCHET, SETTLEMENT	Probable Romano-British settlement and field system comprised of lynchets and evidence of buildings. The field system may have been in use at other periods also.
MDR2089	Enclosure, Brushfield	ENCLOSURE, FIELD, LYNCHET, ENCLOSURE, FIELD, LYNCHET	
MDR2104	Earthwork, 30m north of The Hall, Great Longstone	EARTHWORK, RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Long rectangular earthwork identified from an aerial photograph. Precise location unknown.
MDR8813	Headstone railway tunnel	RAILWAY TUNNEL	
MDR8814	Cressbrook railway tunnel	RAILWAY TUNNEL	
MDR11638	Possible Romano-British settlement, Deep Dale Head, Sheldon/Taddington	FIELD SYSTEM, HOUSE PLATFORM, LYNCHET, SETTLEMENT	Earthworks indicative of a linear settlement, possibly Romano-British in date, lying along the lower slopes and valley bottom at the southern end of Deep Dale
MDR8753	Talbot Holes, Magpie Mine complex, Ashford	MINE SHAFT, PLANTATION	Semi-open small scale mine shafts and hillocks.
MDR1319	Dirty Redsoil Mine, Magpie Mine complex, Ashford-in-the-Water	COE, HORSE WHIM, LEAD MINE, SHAFT, TRAMWAY	Mine and plantation connected to Magpie Mine. Remains include shafts, a gin circle and a coe. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR1306	Magpie Mine, Ashford-in-the-Water	LEAD MINE, BUDDLE, CHIMNEY, COE, CRUSHING CIRCLE, DRAIN, DRAINAGE LEVEL, ENGINE HOUSE, HORSE WHIM, LIME KILN, POWDER MAGAZINE, RESERVOIR, SHAFT	17th to 19th century mine with possible medieval lead workings. Now a scheduled monument.
MDR1300	True Blue Mine Nucleated Lead Mine, 600m ESE of Magpie Mine	SHAFT, BUDDLE, HORSE WHIM, LEAD MINE, Miners Hut	
MDR1397	Sough Tail, Magpie Mine, Sheldon	DRAINAGE LEVEL, LOCK GATE	Sough tail dating from 1873 to 1881 which was the last major sough driven in Derbyshire. It was used by boats and has the remains of lock gates.
MDR11472	Midland Railway, Manchester Branch	RAILWAY	The Ambergate to Rowsley section of the Manchester,

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
			Buxton, Matlock & Midlands Junction Railway opened in 1849, with the Buxton extension completed by 1867. By 1871 the Midland Railway had taken over the whole of the line.
MDR2043	Fin Cop Hillfort, Ashford-in-the-Water	HILLFORT, PROMONTORY FORT	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age hillfort; now a scheduled monument.
MDR1323	Ashford, Water Wheels	WATER WHEEL	
MDR1329	Macehead, north-east of True Blue Mine, Ashford-in-the-Water	FINDSPOT	Perforated macehead or adze, possibly Bronze Age, found in or before 1978 at this approximate location
MDR1337	Turnpike, Milepost	MILEPOST	
MDR1338	Turnpike, Milepost	MILEPOST	
MDR1339	Victorian Post Box	POST BOX	
MDR1343	Ashford Village Pump	PUMP, Drinking Trough	
MDR1344	Ashford Village Pump	PUMP, Drinking Trough	
MDR1346	Ashford Village Pump	PUMP, Drinking Trough	
MDR1347	Parish Boundary Stone	BOUNDARY STONE	
MDR1388	Flint and stone artefacts, Deep Dale, Sheldon	FINDSPOT	Neolithic stone axe and two flint arrowheads found in or before 1978. Precise location of findspot is unknown.
MDR1389	House Under Cliff, Rock Shelter	ROCK SHELTER	
MDR1390	Taddington, Flint	FINDSPOT	
MDR1395	Great Shacklow Wood, Roman Pottery	FINDSPOT	
MDR1396	Magpie - Fieldgrove Mine Boundary Stone	BOUNDARY STONE	
MDR1956	Bone Jarnett Road Flint Knife	FINDSPOT	
MDR2030	Ravenscliffe Cave: Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British finds	CAVE, CAVE, CAVE, CAVE, CAVE	
MDR2032	Old Woman's House Cave, Bronze Age pottery, Iron Age and Roman occupation	CAVE, OCCUPATION SITE, OCCUPATION SITE	
MDR2034	Flint Flake	FINDSPOT	

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
MDR2038	Brushfield, Barrow (Saxon, prob secondary, site of)	BURIAL, ROUND BARROW	
MDR2041	Taddington, dubious barrow site	EXTENDED INHUMATION, CIST, BARROW	
MDR2044	Monsal Dale Inhumation	INHUMATION	
MDR2047	Rock shelter, Demon's Dale: Meso/Neolithic to RB occupation	OCCUPATION SITE, ROCK SHELTER	
MDR2049	Long Roods Round Barrow (site of)	INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW, CREMATION	
MDR2049	Long Roods Round Barrow (site of)	INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW, CREMATION	
MDR2056	Great Longstone Village Cross	VILLAGE CROSS	
MDR2057	Taddington, EBA Flint dagger	FINDSPOT	
MDR2059	Brushfield, Looped Socketed Spearhead	FINDSPOT	
MDR2060	Miller's Dale, Bronze axe	FINDSPOT	
MDR2062	Deepdale, Roman pottery	FINDSPOT	
MDR2066	Brushfield 13thC coin hoard	FINDSPOT	
MDR2073	Undated skeleton of young boy.	HUMAN REMAINS	
MDR2080	Ashford Flint and Chert Tools	FINDSPOT	
MDR2082	Ashford Hammerstone	FINDSPOT	
MDR2083	Rock shelter near Hob Hurst's House, Bronze Age Pottery	URN, ROCK SHELTER	
MDR2091	Brushfield, Roman pottery	FINDSPOT	
MDR2094	Monsal Dale, Round Barrow (site of?)	INHUMATION, URN, CIST, ROUND BARROW, CREMATION	
MDR2096	Brushfield, Barrow (lost ?)	BARROW	
MDR2113	Hay Top, Round Barrow	CREMATION, CREMATION, CIST, BURIAL, HUMAN REMAINS, GRAVE, ROUND BARROW, INHUMATION	
MDR2146	Sheldon, Roman brooch	FINDSPOT	
MDR6742	Foolow Parish Photographs - deleted record		

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
MDR6748	Froggatt, Parish Photographs		
MDR6757	Stoney Middleton, Parish Photographs		
MDR6767	Eyam, Toll Rd	TOLL ROAD	
MDR1955	Taddington By-Pass Polished Axe and Scraper	Findspot	
MDR8847	Rolley Low, stone milestone	MILESTONE	
MDR8862	Taddington Dale, cast-iron milepost	MILEPOST	
MDR8887	Little Longstone parish boundary stone	BOUNDARY STONE	
MDR8907	Village pump & trough	PUMP, TROUGH	
MDR8924	V.R. post box	POST BOX	
MDR8925	G. R. post box	POST BOX	
MDR1289	Churchyard cross, Holy Trinity Church, Ashford	CROSS	Grade II listed gritstone cross base and steps. The cross itself is now missing.
MDR1317	Sheepwash, south of Sheepwash Bridge, Ashford-in-the-Water	SHEEP DIP, WASHFOLD	Well preserved stone walled enclosure used as a sheepwash.
MDR2081	Roman coin, Great Fin (?Fin Cop), Ashford	FINDSPOT	Roman coin found c.1849. Precise location of findspot is unknown.
MDR4042	Churchyard Cross, St Giles's Church, Great Longstone	CROSS	Medieval (probably 16th century) gritstone cross, grade II listed; restored in 1897.
MDR8869	Guidestone, Haydale, Great Longstone	DIRECTION STONE	Grade II listed gritstone guidestone inscribed with its date 1737. Not in situ.
MDR8860	Milepost, 191m south-west of Lower Farm, Taddington	MILEPOST	Grade II listed, cast-iron milepost.
MDR2136	Bowl barrow, Wardlow Hay Cop, Wardlow	BOWL BARROW	Bronze Age bowl barrow which is apparently unexcavated; now a scheduled monument.
MDR8873	Village stocks, 152m north-east of The Manor, Little Longstone	STOCKS	Grade II listed stocks dating from the 17th century or earlier.
MDR11530	?Barrow, 90m north-west of Littonslack, Litton	BARROW?	?Bronze Age bowl barrow which may have been excavated in antiquity.
MDR11539	Barrow, Little Longstone	BARROW	
MDR11544	Barrow, 332m south-east of Lower Farm, Taddington	BARROW?	Possible ?Bronze Age barrow or natural knoll.
MDR11545	Barrow, 443m north-east of Villers	BARROW?	Possible ?Bronze Age barrow or natural knoll.

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
	Beacon, Taddington		
MDR11547	Barrow, 626m east of Magpie Sough, Ashford in the Water	BARROW	
MDR1417	Milestone, Johnson Lane, Sheldon	MILESTONE	Gritstone milestone, now a gatepost, with an eroded inscription. Not in situ.
MDR1356	Dirtlow Rake, Bakewell	SPOIL HEAP, RAKE, LEAD WORKINGS	Surface hillocks and hollows indicating the presence of a lead rake. The hillocks were re-worked in the 19th or 20th century.
MDR1356	Dirtlow Rake, Bakewell	SPOIL HEAP, RAKE, LEAD WORKINGS	Surface hillocks and hollows indicating the presence of a lead rake. The hillocks were re-worked in the 19th or 20th century.
MDR1356	Dirtlow Rake, Bakewell	SPOIL HEAP, RAKE, LEAD WORKINGS	Surface hillocks and hollows indicating the presence of a lead rake. The hillocks were re-worked in the 19th or 20th century.
MDR1356	Dirtlow Rake, Bakewell	SPOIL HEAP, RAKE, LEAD WORKINGS	Surface hillocks and hollows indicating the presence of a lead rake. The hillocks were re-worked in the 19th or 20th century.
MDR1356	Dirtlow Rake, Bakewell	SPOIL HEAP, RAKE, LEAD WORKINGS	Surface hillocks and hollows indicating the presence of a lead rake. The hillocks were re-worked in the 19th or 20th century.
MDR11383	Roman road, Brough to the south (?Carsington and beyond)	ROAD	Possible course of a Roman road running south from the fort at Brough, possibly to Carsington; the route varies from known to highly conjectural.
MDR1324	Road, 230m east of Sheepwash Bridge, Ashford	ROAD	Crop parchmark identified from an aerial photograph interpreted as a road.
MDR2151	Gully, Longstone Moor, Great Longstone	GULLY, SPOIL HEAP	Deep gully leading south to a spoil heap; possibly used to remove spoil. Precise location of gully is unknown.
MDR11481	Ashford to Buxton Turnpike Road	TOLL ROAD	The Ashford to Buxton (via Taddington) road was turnpiked in 1810
MDR2092	Earthwork, Brushfield	LINEAR EARTHWORK	Undated linear earthwork identified from an aerial photograph.
MDR1328	Earthen dam, 88m east of Dirtlow Farm, Ashford	DAM, LINEAR EARTHWORK	Linear earthwork identified from an aerial photograph; interpreted as an earthen dam.

HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Summary
MDR1350	Castle Gate/Derby Gate (The Portway) through Ashford in the Water parish (conjectural route of)	TRACKWAY	Medieval trackway; possibly with Saxon, or even prehistoric, origins
MDR11633	Wirksworth Moor-Longstone turnpike road (via Matlock and Bakewell)	TOLL ROAD	Road turnpiked following an Act of 1759

Historic Environment Record Sites within 3km radius of Fin Cop.

NMR No.	Name	Description
1366108	ROWSLEY AND BUXTON RAILWAY	The Rowsley and Buxton Branch Railway was originally mooted as part of the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock and Midlands Junction Railway, (Linear 1069), but the line failed to advance beyond Rowsley. The LNWR blocked a proposal from the Midland Railway to re
309155		A chambered cairn of uncertain original form, possibly long. An adjacent round cairn; Bronze Age and Romano British pottery found.
309188		Burials with "limestone cleavers"
309209		EBA flint dagger
309242		The Hall, 17th and mid 18th C and stables and gate piers etc
1465160		Remains of 18th century double pye lime kiln and limestone quarry within the southern part of Fin Cop hillfort.
309233		Stocks
309176	DEMONS DALE ROCK SHELTER	A rock shelter located in a narrow ravine called Demon's Dale. Excavation in 1948 recovered Bronze Age and Romano-British potsherds, later prehistoric flint implements plus human remains representing at least two individuals, suggested to be of Neolithic
1188611	HOBS HOUSE CAVE	A deep, narrow fissure near Fin Wood, Monsal Dale. In 1911, some boys climbed in and found a human skull and other bones. Subsequently the site was visited by W Storrs-Fox, who found further human remains, as well as skeletons of a goat and a sheep nearby
309185		A rusticated Beaker found by Major Harris, who indicated the approximate findspot to an Ordnance Survey field investigator at circa SK 17137023. The beaker is in Sheffield City Museum (accession number J. 1956.37). See also SK 17 SE 50.
309131	OLD WOMANS HOUSE CAVE	A cave in Taddington Dale excavated in 1909. Finds included Bronze and Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery plus coins, bronze brooches, iron implements including knives, some bone objects, spindle whorls and whetstones. A lost glass bead may have been Iron A
606268		Marsden's gazetteer of Derbyshire burials refers to a rock crevice at Shack Low from which RA Harris recovered a "badly damaged flat-bottomed, bucket-shaped pottery vessel ornamented with a line of cord maggots". However, the gazetteer entry is somewhat
606266		U skeleton of young boy.
309203		Village cross, probably 15th century.

NMR No.	Name	Description
309224		RB pottery
1361978		Post-medieval lead mining activity shows as areas of surface disturbance on aerial photographs of Fin Cop.
1161752		A series of rectilinear enclosure, comprising of a series of low walls which are now grassed over, making up an apparent settlement possibly of Roman date. According to E Scott may be the site of a Roman villa.
309146		Barrow excavated in 1851 on Gospel Hillock, Lapwing Hill. A few calcined bones and a fragment of pottery were the only finds.
309191		Strip lynchets
309161		Barrow-cist inhumation with food vessels
309122		At Rolley Low a Bronze Age barrow was opened in 1844. It contained a primary contracted burial in a cist accompanied by two flint arrowheads and a boar's tusk with secondary cist burials which also contained skeletons and an inverted urn over calcined bone
500137	MONSAL DALE STATION	Site of railway station on the Rowsley and Buxton Railway, opened in 1863 and closed in 1967.
309164	FIN COP	Damaged earthwork remains of an Iron Age hillfort. The work has been badly robbed and mutilated by quarrying and agriculture, but along the whole east side there are evident footings of a strong stone-built rampart; these continue, but deteriorate, to the
1117711		Landscape park and gardens to Thornbridge Hall, a country house rebuilt during the late 19th century. The grounds were laid out between 1896-1929 by George Marples who also commissioned Simeon Marshall of James Backhouse and Son's nursery to laid out the
309137		Prehistoric (?) flint flake found.
309230		Tumulus-inhumation, urn, sherd
309200		The site of a round cairn quarried for and excavated in 1795. No evidence survives on the ground. 2 cists were found, both apparently beneath the mound. One was rock-cut, but featured a flat slab forming one of its four sides, and another used as a cover
309179		Barrow excavated in 1851 when an inhumation and food vessel were found. Meaney lists this as a doubtful Saxon inhumation.
309170		Tumulus
309167		A human skeleton was found with a circular flint implement inside a natural cavity in the tufa "a little way above the footbridge, in Monsal Dale".
309134	DIMIN DALE	Iron Age or Romano-British settlement at Horsborough, Demons Dale. The settlement comprises an irregular, stone walled enclosure with hut sites and a field system. Excavations have also recovered microliths, an arrowhead, a bead, bronze tweezers and Bronze
500113	GREAT LONGSTONE STATION	Disused railway station on the Rowsley and Buxton Railway opened in 1863 and closed in 1967. Listed Grade II.
606267		Findspot of a stone axe hammer.
309149		Round barrow on Lapwing Hill opened in 1825 or 1828. An early Medieval burial is represented by grave goods including a sword, shield, knife and buckle. It is uncertain whether the burial is primary or intrusive.
309182		Barrow(site)

National Monument Record Sites within 3km radius of Fin Cop.

Listed Building No.	Name	Number	Street	Grade
80963	CRESSBROOK COTTAGE		CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80950	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL		MAIN STREET	II
80932	STONE CROFT, CUCKOO COTTAGE AND THE LITTLE HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80595	HOPE COTTAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS		MAIN STREET	II
80476	SHAMBLE COTTAGE		HILL CROSS	II
452313	MILEPOST AT SK 1966 6974		CHURCH STREET	II
80473	GRITSTONE HOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL		GREAVES LANE	II
80477	THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80461	RIVERSIDE HOTEL		FENNEL STREET	II
80488	THE VICARAGE		VICARAGE LANE	II
80930	THE HOLLIES AND ATTACHED GATE PIERS AND GARDEN WALL		MAIN STREET	II
80913	CHURCH OF ST GILES		CHURCH LANE	I
80440	GATES AT EASTERN ENTRANCE TO THORNBRIDGE HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80448	OLD TITHE BARN		CHURCH STREET	II
80439	EAST LODGE, THORNBRIDGE HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80945	THE STOCKS		MAIN STREET	II
80436	STABLEBLOCK AT ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80937	VILLAGE CROSS		MAIN STREET	II
80917	NORTH LODGE AND ATTACHED GATE AND GATE PIERS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80457	HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE		COURT LANE	II
80432	LONGROODS FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS AND GARDEN WALLS		ASHFORD LANE	II
80959	WAR MEMORIAL		CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80948	DUTCH BARN BELONGING TO THE MANOR		OFF MAIN STREET	II
80940	GATES AND GATE PIERS TO THE MANOR HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80941	THE MANOR HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80916	DOWNSIDE		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80467	THE CANDLE HOUSE		GREAVES LANE	II
80982	MILEPOST AT OS 169 707		BAKEWELL ROAD	II
80958	TOP COTTAGES	66-69	CRESSBROOK	II

Listed Building No.	Name	Number	Street	Grade
			UPPER LANE	
80954	LOWER LODGE, GATES AND GARDEN WALL		CRESSBROOK LOWER LANE	II
80463	GATE PIERS AND ATTACHED WALLS TO EAST OF RIVERSIDE HOTEL		FENNEL STREET	II
80479	GATES AND ATTACHED WALLS AT ENTRANCE TO THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80450	CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY		CHURCH STREET	II
80472	TAXUS HILL AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS		GREAVES LANE	II
352009	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK			II
80922	RETAINING WALL AND GROTTO IN GARDENS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80960	MIDDLE ROW	40-43	CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80962	MIDDLE ROW	46-49	CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80912	THE VICARAGE		CHURCH LANE	II
80935	WHITE LION		MAIN STREET	II
80933	LABURNUM HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80445	ROOKERY COTTAGE		BUXTON ROAD	II
80927	UPPER STABLES AT THE HALL		MAIN STREET	II
80989	THE HALL		MAIN ROAD	II
80984	FOLD FARMHOUSE		MAIN ROAD	II
80953	TOP LODGE AND GARDEN WALL		CRESSBROOK LOWER LANE	II
80441	BRIDGE TO NORTH OF ASHFORD BOBBIN MILL		BUXTON ROAD	II
80471	THE GRANGE		GREAVES LANE	II
80928	LOWER STABLES AT THE HALL		MAIN STREET	II
80486	THE MILL		MILL LANE	II
80453	GREAT BATCH		CHURCH STREET	II
80920	FOUR HERMES IN GARDENS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80936	ASH HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80482	WOODLANDS		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80433	ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II*
80961	MIDDLE ROW	44-45	CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80489	THE ELMS		VICARAGE LANE	II
80443	COACH HOUSE AND STABLES EAST OF THE ROOKERY		BUXTON ROAD	II
80490		6	WATTS GREEN	II

Listed Building No.	Name	Number	Street	Grade
80465		1 AND 2	GREAVES LANE	II
80449	CHURCHYARD CROSS		CHURCH STREET	II
80939	CRISPIN INN		MAIN STREET	II
80478	WEST LODGE AND ATTACHED WALLS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80456	CHURCHDALE HALL		CHURCHDALE LANE	II
80447	COTTAGE TO EAST OF ROSE COTTAGE		BUXTON ROAD	II
80977	DALE VIEW TERRACE	7-9	UPPERDALE LANE	II
80919	TWO GARDEN TEMPLES IN GARDENS OF THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80943	THE COTTAGE		MOOR LANE	II
80437	CARTSHED TO REAR OF STABLEBLOCK AT ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80952	COSY COTTAGE AND ADJOINING COTTAGE		UPPERDALE	II
80956	TOP COTTAGES	59-62	CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80921	FOUNTAIN AND URNS IN GARDENS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80926	GATE PIERS, ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALLS, PUMP AND TROUGH AT THE HALL		MAIN STREET	II
80458	CHANCERY COTTAGE		COURT LANE	II
80947	STABLE BLOCK TO WEST OF MANOR HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80914	CHURCHYARD CROSS		CHURCH LANE	II
80944	STOCKS		MAIN STREET	II
80481	GARDEN WALLS, GATES AND URNS, SOUTH OF WOODLANDS, THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80446	ROSE COTTAGE		BUXTON ROAD	II
80949	PACK HORSE INN		MAIN STREET	II
80918	BOUNDARY WALL TO THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80474		18	GREAVES LANE	II
80988	HOME FARMHOUSE		MAIN ROAD	II
80468	THORNBURY		GREAVES LANE	II
80454	DEVONSHIRE ARMS HOTEL		CHURCH STREET	II
80466	THE OLD FORGE		GREAVES LANE	II
80957	TOP COTTAGES	63-65	CRESSBROOK UPPER LANE	II
80975	RAVENSDALE COTTAGES	71-76	RAVENSDALE LANE	II
80923	THE HALL		MAIN STREET	II*
80475		1,2 AND 3	HALL END LANE	II

Listed Building No.	Name	Number	Street	Grade
80483	WYEDALE HOUSE		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80976	RAVENSDALE COTTAGES	81-86	RAVENSDALE LANE	II
80444	BRIDGE AT THE ROOKERY		BUXTON ROAD	II
80442	THE ROOKERY		BUXTON ROAD	II
80929	CHURCHLADY HOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL AND GATE PIERS		MAIN STREET	II
80938	WAR MEMORIAL		MAIN STREET	II
80452	CLIFTON HOUSE AND BRUSHFIELD HOUSE		CHURCH STREET	II
80435	GARDENER'S HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS TO NORTH EAST OF ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80981	MILEPOST AT OS 158 714		BAKEWELL ROAD	II
80469	CLEMATIS COTTAGE AND ADJOINING COTTAGE		GREAVES LANE	II
80946	MANOR HOUSE		MAIN STREET	II
80951	MONSAL DALE VIADUCT		UPPERDALE	II
80487	LEES BRIDGE		MILL LANE	II
80978	CRESSBROOK MILL		UPPERDALE LANE	II*
80431	THE RETREAT			II
80480	GARDENS AT THORNBRIDGE HALL		LONGSTONE LANE	II
80590	ASHFORD BOBBIN MILL, WEST BUILDING		BUXTON ROAD	II
80438	GATE PIERS AND ATTACHED WALLS SOUTH OF STABLEBLOCK AT ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80460	SHEEPWASH BRIDGE		FENNEL STREET	II*
80994	TADDINGTON FIELD FARMHOUSE		OFF WHEEL LANE	II
80459	ARDROCK COTTAGE		DUKE'S DRIVE	II
80470	IVY HOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL		GREAVES LANE	II
80955	CRESSBROOK HALL AND ATTACHED TERRACING		CRESSBROOK LOWER LANE	II
80591	ASHFORD BOBBIN MILL, EAST BUILDING		BUXTON ROAD	II
80485	OLD MILL HOUSE		MILL LANE	II
80997	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK		MAIN STREET	II
80484	MILL BRIDGE		MILL LANE	II
80596	GATEPIERS, GATES AND RAILINGS TO THORNBRIDGE HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80451	BULL'S HEAD INN		CHURCH STREET	II
80464	WELL TO NORTH OF RIVERSIDE HOTEL		FENNEL STREET	II

Listed Building No.	Name	Number	Street	Grade
80915	GATE POST AT OS 180 733			II
80942	THE FARM		MAIN STREET	II
80593	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS		MAIN STREET	II
80462	DOVECOTE AND ATTACHED WALL TO EAST OF RIVERSIDE HOTEL		FENNEL STREET	II
80594	HOLME DEENE		MAIN STREET	II
80434	TERRACE, STEPS AND WALLS TO SOUTH EAST OF ASHFORD HALL		BASLOW ROAD	II
80934	ROSE COTTAGE AND SPRING BANK		MAIN STREET	II
80931	SHAKERLEY		MAIN STREET	II

Listed Buildings within 3km radius of Fin Cop.