CHAPTER III

TOPOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS

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TOPOGRAPHY (Fig. 7)

The county of Derbyshire altered little as the result of county boundary changes in 1974. A small area in the north west was transferred to Greater Manchester when it was formed, but Derbyshire gained a small area of Cheshire, nearby, and no monuments included in this volume of the Corpus were excluded or gained by these boundary changes. In south Staffordshire, part of the county was included in the West Midlands conurbation in 1974, incorporating Wolverhampton and its surrounding area, and this part of the 'old' county includes the sculptures considered here at Wolverhampton, Upper Penn and Bushbury.

The southern Pennine uplands extend to include the northern parts of both counties and much of the Peak District National Park lies within Derbyshire and a small part of northern Staffordshire. In both counties, there is a distinct upland and lowland division, with the higher ground of the Pennines in the north and lower land in the south, especially around the Trent and Tame valleys. This landscape division is determined by the geological structure of the region (see Chapter II, Fig. 5). The northern parts of Staffordshire and Derbyshire are shaped largely by the Carboniferous rocks of the southern Pennines where, in the northernmost parts of both counties, Millstone Grit landscapes are typified by heather moorlands and steep valleys, at the highest point rising to around 635 m. It is an area which is badly drained, where the soils are poor and leached. Still within the northern parts of the counties, but a little to the south, the Millstone Grit has been eroded to expose the Carboniferous Limestone below, forming the so-called White Peak limestone dome, rising to around 360 m. The limestone areas are better drained with lighter soils but, historically, water sources have been at a premium due to the porosity of the bedrock. Most of the limestone exposure lies in Derbyshire, but some is also present in a small part of north-eastern Staffordshire, around Ilam and Alstonefield, for example.

To the east and west of the Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone are the Coal Measures sandstones, around Blackwell to the north of Derby and in the Stoke-on-Trent area of Staffordshire. The landscape of the Coal Measures is undulating but less severe than that of the Millstone Grit. It is better drained to an extent, but the soils are rich in clay and, therefore, generally quite heavy. Within this region, extensive woodlands developed as the result of regeneration after the collapse of the Roman economy (cf. Rackham 1986, 75–83). Evidence for this is also found in the numerous place-name elements found in the Coal Measures region which refer to woodland: Elmton and Ashover are prime examples. In addition, there are place-names suggesting poor agricultural land, such as Heath, Clay Lane and Brackenfield (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 257). In the extreme east of Derbyshire a thin ridge of younger Magnesian Limestone runs close to the county boundaries with Nottinghamshire and south Yorkshire, forming an edge overlooking the river valleys of the Coal Measures immediately to the west. To the south of the Pennines in both counties, much younger sandstones are present, typified by red Sherwood Sandstone used extensively for building in the region. The landscape here is less severe with only minor undulations rising, typically, from around 50 m—for example at Derby—to around 120 m at Norbury or Checkley in Staffordshire. This relatively low-lying land extends over much of Staffordshire and across the southern part of Derbyshire where the soils are comparatively rich and arable agriculture has prevailed. Within the southern parts of the counties are some geological complexities, but these are quite small.

The principal river of the region is the Trent. It skirts around the southern tip of the Pennines, rising

in moorland in the north of Staffordshire. Most of its course in the two counties flows southwards through Staffordshire before travelling eastwards through a small part of southern Derbyshire near Repton and Derby and on through Nottinghamshire (Everson and Stocker 2015). In Derbyshire it is joined by the River Derwent just south of Derby, a river that rises in the northern moorlands of the county. The other principal rivers of Derbyshire are the Wye, which joins the Derwent at Rowsley, and the Dove which forms much of its boundary with Staffordshire. In the south of the region, in Staffordshire, are several tributaries of the River Trent. Here, the main rivers are the Sow, Penk and Tame, the latter two reflected in the Anglo-Saxon people groups, the *Pencersæte* and *Tomsæte* (cf. Hooke 2006, 1). The only river that was navigable to any extent was the Trent, at least as far as Repton. The juxtaposition of the navigable head of the river and the Roman road, Ryknield Street, no doubt contributed greatly to the strategic importance of the Repton and Derby area.

The upland–lowland division in the two counties no doubt had its effect on the economic strategies adopted by the various inhabitants, just as it seems to have done in the Romano-British period (see Chapter IV and Fig. 14). Different soil types, drainage and fertility levels would have promoted different responses to agriculture and subsistence. Some of the topography which included, for example, dense woodland, infertile moorland, or steep valleys, offered natural impediments to movement or provided demarcation zones in the landscape. The population, too, would have responded to the natural resources available. The limestone of the 'White Peak' provided light soils, useful to farming, but, moreover, contained a high level of mineral wealth not found elsewhere in the region in the form of lead and, perhaps to a lesser extent, silver and copper. These commodities were in demand during the Roman period and found a resurging market during the succeeding Anglo-Saxon period. Principal lead mines seem to have been concentrated on the eastern side of the limestone Peak District, for example, at Eyam, Bakewell, Bradbourne and Wirksworth (cf. Heath 1993, 49), all centres where, interestingly, quality Anglo-Saxon period sculpture can be found.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCULPTURE (Fig. 8)

For the purposes of this chapter, the term 'Anglo-Saxon' will include the period of Anglo-Scandinavian settlement. Understanding the distribution of sculpture in the two counties (and elsewhere for that matter) faces two inherent problems. First, there are bound to be sites where sculpture has been lost for good or has yet to be recovered and thus the distribution is distorted through absence/s. Secondly, almost no piece of sculpture can be provenanced with certainty to the location at which it was first recorded. We do know that many pieces were moved around: the Two Dales shaft, for example, which eventually ended up in Bakewell churchyard in Derbyshire, or the shaft at Tatenhill which allegedly spent much of its life at Rolleston in Staffordshire. These are the relocated sculptures that we know about; but how many of them were moved from, or near, their original provenance before they were first recognised for what they were and recorded? Nevertheless, for the purposes of this analysis, as with all volumes of the Corpus series, we have to assume that the sculptural pieces were originally located at or near the locations first recorded (see e.g. Bailey 1996, 11–12).

As it survives, sculpture from the Anglo-Saxon period is unevenly distributed over the two counties, especially through Staffordshire (see Fig. 8). The majority of the extant material takes the form of free-standing crosses and kindred monuments, but there are also a significant number of coped grave-covers; unique monument forms include the architectural decoration at Repton and the column preserved at Wolverhampton (see further Chapters V and VI). In Derbyshire, sculpture is found in most areas, but especially around the limestone core of the Peak District. However, in the Coal Measures region of eastern Derbyshire, only one free-standing cross-shaft is known, that at Blackwell (East), near Alfreton, and no sculpture has been identified on the Magnesian Limestone. The most likely reason for this apparent dearth of sculpture in this part of the county is that much of it was covered by forest during the Anglo-Saxon period, an extension of what came to be known as Sherwood Forest and the Forest of Barnsdale to its north. Evidence suggests that only in the very late Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods was much of this area opened up to agriculture (Sidebottom 2008, 93). According to Rackham (1986, 75–83) there was also a swathe of woodland which extended westwards from the Coal Measures in eastern Derbyshire, across the northern part of the Triassic sandstone region of southern Derbyshire and into Staffordshire, and this might be reflected by the relatively narrow band of absent sculpture between Tatenhill and Checkley. This swathe of woodland might have formed part of a 'tribal' boundary at some time or another.

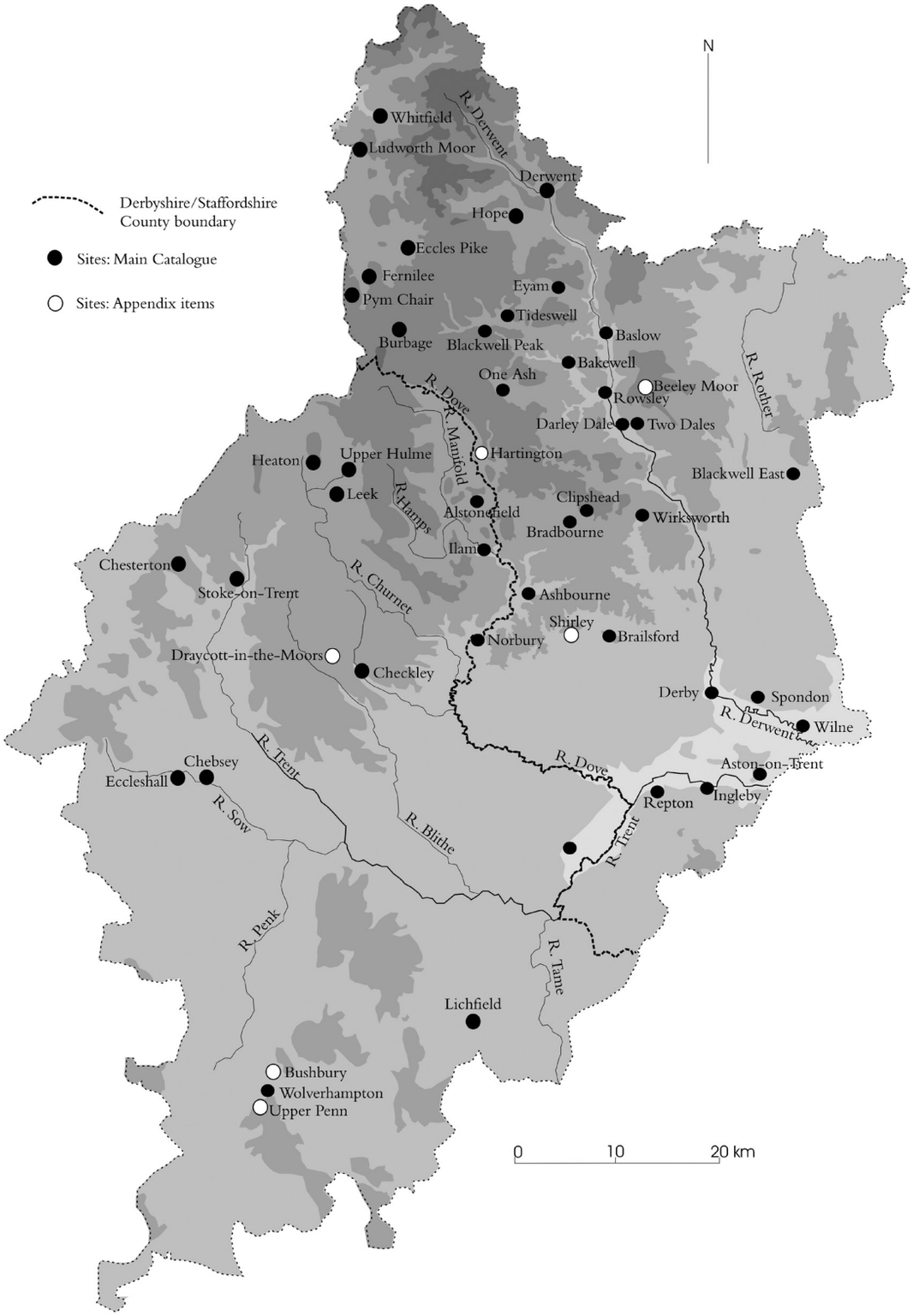

FIGURE 8
Sites with Anglo-Saxon stone sculpture in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, with topography

The distribution of sculpture in Staffordshire is, however, far from uniform. In the northern part of the county there is a relatively regular distribution of free-standing monuments extending northwards from Eccleshall, Chebsey and Checkley into the neighbouring counties of Cheshire and Lancashire (see Bailey 2010). Conversely, in the southern part of Staffordshire, free-standing crosses are absent. The sculptures surviving here comprise the Wolverhampton column, the undated circular stone at Bushbury, the undated base at Upper Penn and the shrine fragments from Lichfield. Of these pieces, only those at Wolverhampton and Lichfield can be reasonably dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. This irregular distribution of the sculpture is difficult to explain topographically since there is no significant division between altitude or soil types, for example, in the landscape across southern Staffordshire. This anomalous distribution is perhaps better related to a political division, and it has been argued elsewhere that the division between Viking Mercia and that still under nominal Anglo-Saxon control, may be related to this phenomenon (Sidebottom 1996). This would explain the lack of Anglo-Scandinavian sculpture in the south of Staffordshire and the extreme southern tip of Derbyshire, but it also raises the question of why certain monument types were favoured over others; why no free-standing crosses dated to the pre-Viking period are present in this part of the region.

REGIONAL GROUPINGS (Fig. 9)

Within the general distribution of sculpture in the two counties, there are groups of monuments that share similarities of design. There is also a tenuous link between these groups and particular topographical and geological regions within the two counties. Some of the monuments have been dated to the pre-Viking period, some later, but as most sculptures are fragmentary, many of the dates assigned to them must bear a degree of uncertainty. For the same reason, assigning a sculpture to a particular group is sometimes made difficult through a lack of design elements open to analysis, and not all the sculptures can be included in the groupings. Consideration of the regional groupings discussed here is thus confined to cross-shafts and kindred monuments, since other forms, such as architectural sculpture, are insufficient in number to make regional comparisons. Regional groups have sometimes been referred to as 'schools', although this term is resisted here as it suggests certain methods of production and distribution for which no evidence is forthcoming in this region. And while the definition of a regional group can be interpreted differently, for the purposes of this discussion, it is taken to mean monuments which share a common repertoire of design elements: repeated and distinctive motifs and patterns, figural types, carving techniques and any other attributes that, together, define similarity within the group of monuments. Some design elements (such as a simple four-strand interlace) are found throughout the region and indeed elsewhere in Anglo-Saxon England and so are not diagnostic in terms of regional groups, but others do appear to be localised and occasionally unique to a particular geographical area. Furthermore, research suggests that the form of the monument is not, necessarily, indicative of a group; for example, while round-shafts and rectangular shafts take different forms, they can still co-exist within the same group (Sidebottom 1994; see further Chapters VII and VIII). With this in mind, the regional groups identified in the two counties can be defined as follows.

THE PEAK GROUP (Fig. 10)

The Peak Group embraces a relatively small number of sites located on the margins of the limestone Peak District of Derbyshire, having a well-defined array of design elements (see Chapter VII). The characteristics of this group include a heavy, well-crafted, plant-scroll design, a quatrefoil knot motif, an encircled pattern of interlace, a distinctive arcaded figural type with deeply-drilled eyes, a berry-scroll and, on some monuments, an archer at the base of the shaft. The encircled pattern of interlace and the quatrefoil knot motif are not found elsewhere in the region and are particularly definitive. Included in this group is the coped slab at Wirksworth (Wirksworth 5) which displays the same figural type featured in the rest of the group and is accompanied at the same site by at least one piece of the distinctive heavy plant-scroll (Wirksworth 2). Also included is part of a shaft, now located in the British Museum, which was discovered at Sheffield in Yorkshire (Sheffield 1) where it had been reused as a grinders' trough (Coatsworth 2008, 246–9; see Ills. 636–8). The original provenance of the piece is unknown but it was made from Millstone Grit and, by implication, perhaps owes its original location to the west of the city and so may well have come from the Peak District. Like other members of this regional group, the Sheffield shaft depicts an archer figure, a heavy plant-scroll, an encircled interlace and a berry-scroll.

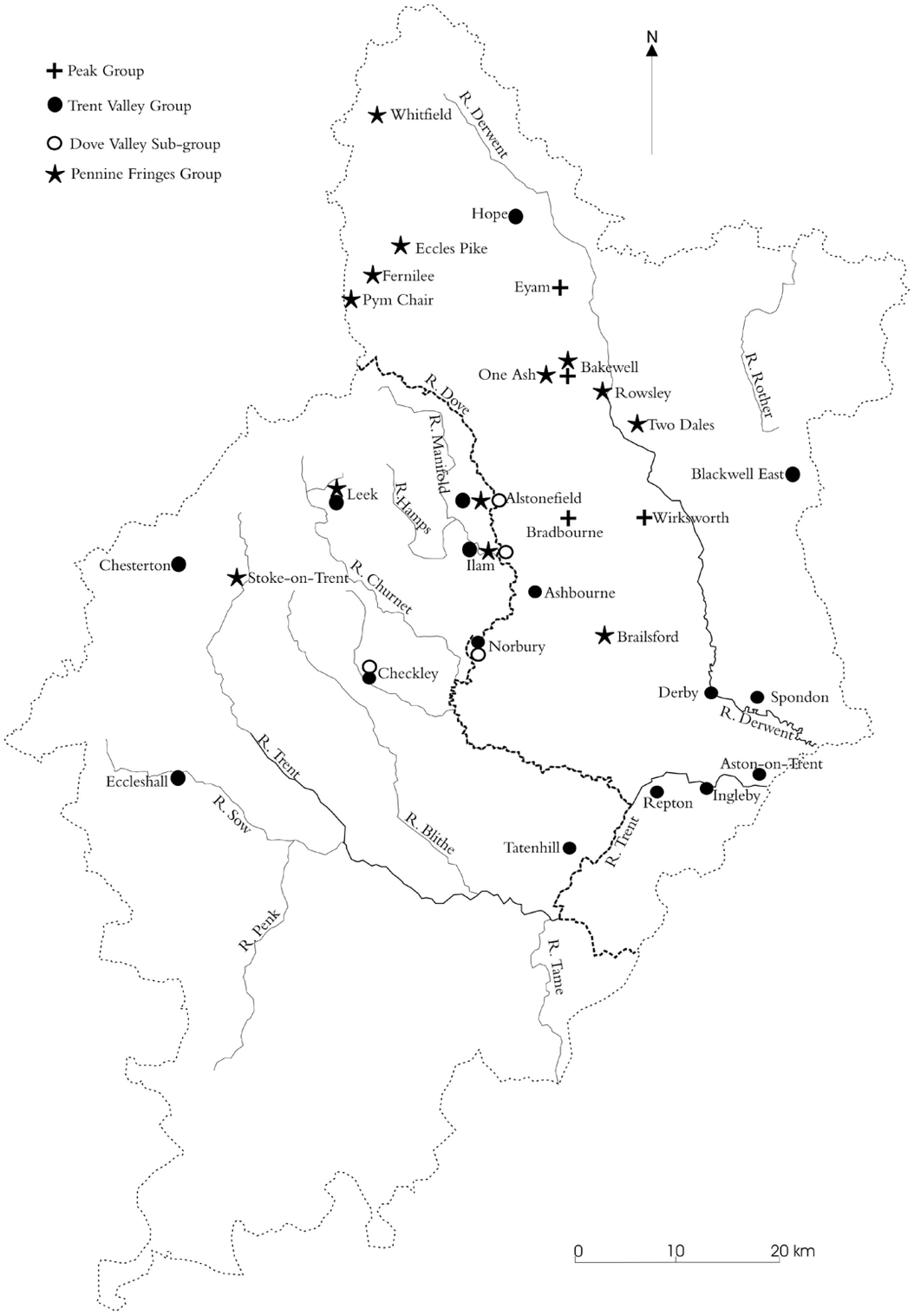

FIGURE 9
Regional grouping of monuments (all groups)

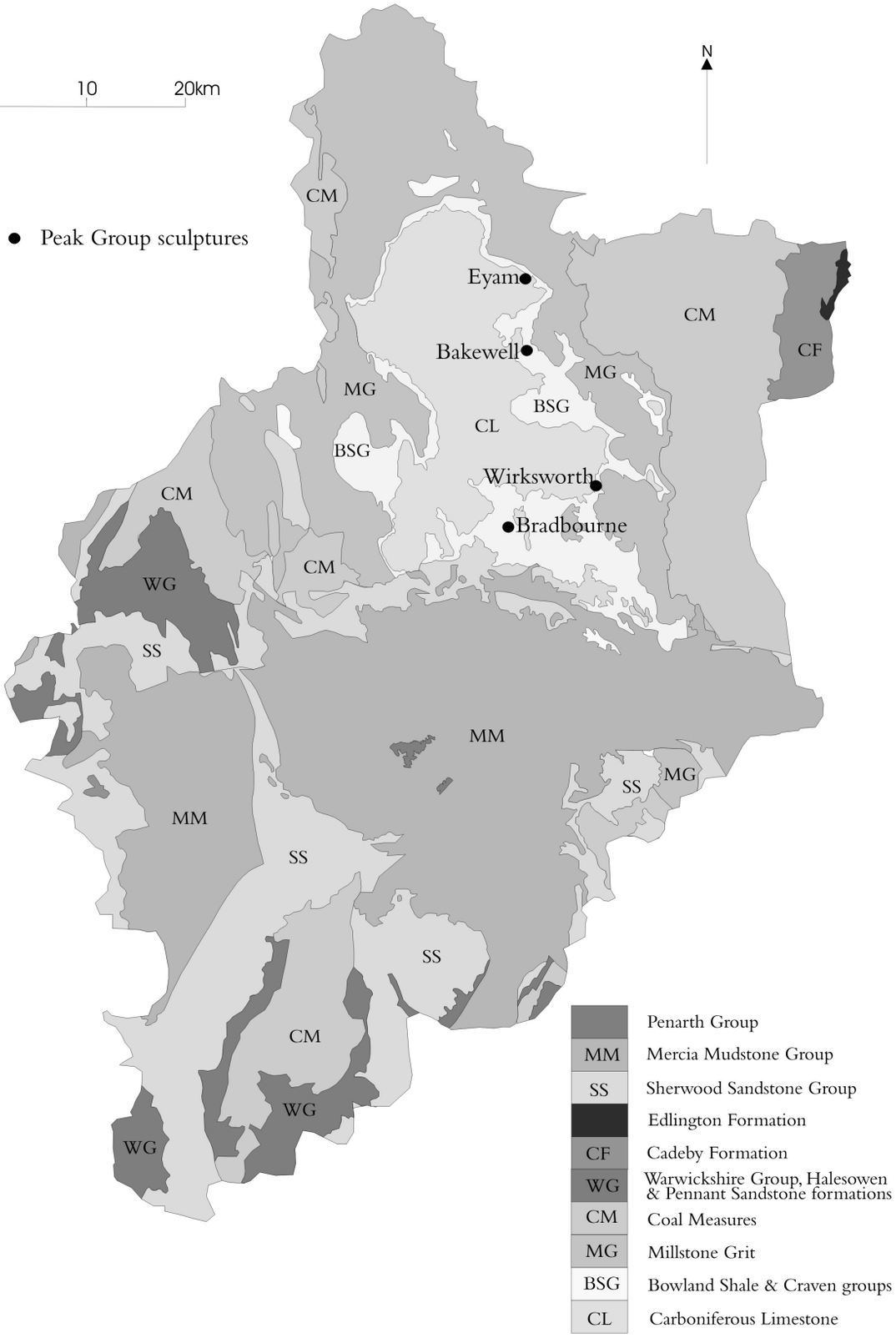

FIGURE 10
Monuments of the Peak Group

The decoration of the monuments of this group also includes a significant amount of figural ornament with ecclesiastical references; figural scenes are well represented and the general scheme of decoration lacks elements which are accepted as Anglo-Scandinavian (see also Chapters VII and VIII). The craftsmanship of the sculpture is relatively good, especially compared with many other pieces of sculpture in the region and uses local Gritstone found within a short distance of each site of display. Many of the design elements of this group are echoed on monuments in Northumbria, at Hexham in Northumberland, for example (see Cramp 1984, 174–93); this raises interesting questions about the relationship between the Peak Group of monuments and its apparent affinity with Northumbria (cf. Kendrick 1938, 164–5; see discussion in Chapter IV).

With the exception of the unprovenanced Sheffield shaft, the Peak Group does not appear to extend beyond the Derbyshire county bounds and forms a topographically discrete group in the southern Pennines, an area—the former wapentake of Hamenstan—that has been identified as the relict of a large Anglo-Saxon estate centred on Bakewell and the limestone core of the Peak District (Roffe 1986b). This group of monuments is notable in that all are located on the eastern and south-eastern edges of the limestone core of this part of the southern Pennines and may be related to centres of mineral wealth in the region where lead extraction is known to have been concentrated. It has been argued elsewhere (Sidebottom 1999) that this group could have defined an area of common landholding (see also discussion of royal landholdings, Chapter IV).

THE TRENT VALLEY GROUP (Fig. 11)

This group is broadly concentrated in the Trent Valley and along its tributaries, especially the rivers Sow, Tean and Dove. The geographical extent of the group encompasses an area beyond the county bounds of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, with related examples found in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire (Sidebottom 1994; 2000; Everson and Stocker 2015), and in Lincolnshire where the term 'Trent Valley Group', used by Everson and Stocker (1999, 35), has been used to include the monuments discussed here. The diagnostic elements of this regional group are largely pattern types, using specific variations of knot-work and interlace that Adcock (1974; Cramp 1991) described as 'A-bend' and 'E-bend' interlaces, and which appear to be specific to the monuments of this group. There are also several monuments that include what is often termed a 'ribbon beast', which is well represented on several pieces at Derby and is often accompanied by a thick-stemmed strand of interlace which connects with a regular or irregular pattern, often including the specific 'E-', or 'A-bend' interlaces. Kendrick assigned these characteristics to his 'Mercian' school of sculpting (Kendrick 1938), exemplified by the decoration of the eighth-century Gandersheim Casket (Marth 2000), although many or most of the monuments of this group have Anglo-Scandinavian overtones (see further Chapter VII; cf. Wilson 1984, 146–7).

Of particular interest here is the fact that the monuments of this group are not found in much of the limestone Peak District of the southern Pennines; the exceptions are those at Ilam and Alstonefield that lie notably well to the west of the 'Peak Group' monuments and to the west of the former Roman road between Buxton and Derby, which may have formed a line of demarcation (Fig. 13). Perhaps the most anomalous member of the group is the sculpture at Hope (1), which is located just to the north of the limestone mass of the Peak District. Its location here may be politically motivated and could relate to a contemporary land transaction in which the Hope Valley was annexed by the West Saxons during the early tenth century (Sidebottom 1999, 13). Otherwise, the River Trent and its tributaries seem to have been at the heart of the region defined by this group of monuments, at least for those included in this volume, with monuments ranging between Spondon and Chesterton in Derbyshire through to Leek in Staffordshire. The Dove, Tean and Sow valleys also seem to have been important to those who erected monuments of this group: at Alstonefield, Ilam and Norbury on the Dove, at Eccleshall on the Sow, and Checkley on the River Tean. There is a curious outlier on the Coal Measures sandstones at Blackwell in east Derbyshire, but this monument can certainly be identified with the group by the close similarities of its carved repertoire with monuments at Derby, and it too lies in the valley corridor of another tributary of the River Trent, the River Amber.

As this is a relatively large group of sculpted monuments it is perhaps not surprising that there are slight variations within its overall area. This is most likely due to localised sculptors working with the general schemes of decoration who brought their own signatures to its production. As well as the Blackwell example, above, there are, for example, similarities between those monuments at Hope,

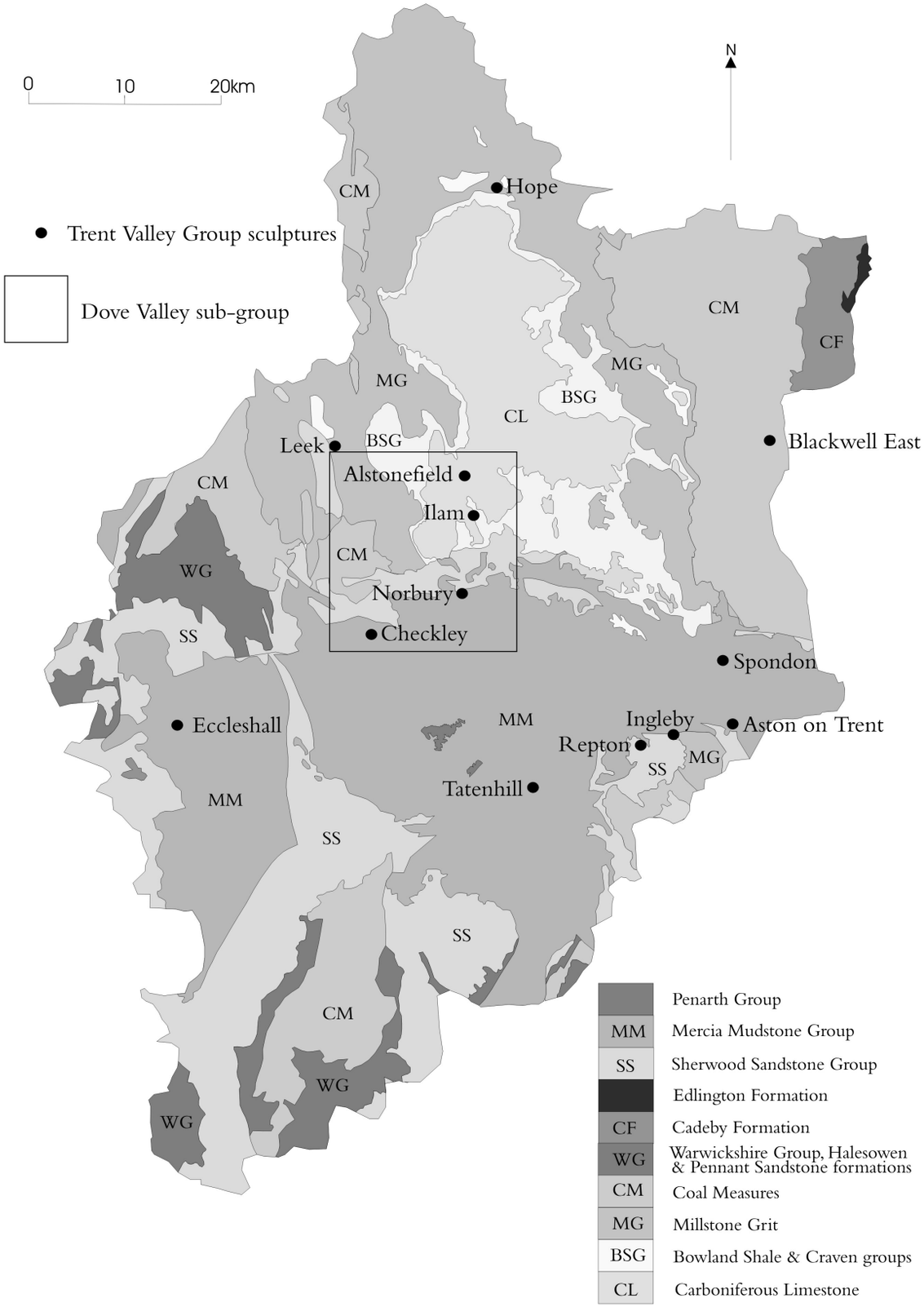

FIGURE 11

Monuments of the Trent Valley Group (including the Dove Valley sub-group)

Norbury and Leek. However, there is not enough evidence to conclude the presence of sub-groups incorporating these monuments, even if it is possible that these existed. Nevertheless, one such sub-group can be identified: namely, that clustering around the Dove Valley (see Fig. 11) where, in addition to the characteristics of the overall Trent Valley Group, there is a particular mirrored form of 'E-bend' interlace which, although represented elsewhere in the Trent Valley Group region, predominates in the Dove Valley. The most diagnostic elements of this sub-group are three distinctive figural types: one displays raised arms; another appears to represent an ecclesiastical figure, often holding a book; and the third has a plait-work body (Chapter VII; see Bailey 2010, 125, for further discussion of this figure type in Cheshire). Another peculiarity of this sub-group, particularly associated with the latter figure type, is the depiction of three figures in a row, with the central one often taller than the rest to fit neatly into an arched frame. There are only four sites which can comfortably be assigned to this sub-group of the Trent Valley Group: Alstonefield, Ilam, Norbury and Checkley. Together these form a discreet group of monuments, three of which lie in close proximity in the Dove Valley, while the fourth, at Checkley, lies nearby in the Dove tributary valley of the River Tean.

THE PENNINE FRINGES GROUP (Fig. 12)

This third group of sculptures is one that appears to radiate from the north west of the region under consideration here. It is referred to as the 'Pennine Fringes Group' because of its apparent geographical bias towards the Gritstone margins of the limestone Peak District (at least in the area covered here). In fact, the group does not appear to be limited to Derbyshire and Staffordshire but extends north-west into Cheshire (see Bailey 2010, fig. 12), where it is represented at places such as Lyme Hall, Presbury or Cheadle (Sidebottom 1994, 114–18), and further afield into Cumbria (Bailey and Cramp 1988).

One of its principal design elements is a type of plant-scroll that, in many cases, is stylised into a squared-off motif and includes a triple leaf or berry cluster at its centre. Another is a line- or key-pattern and, thirdly, an irregular line pattern which lacks symmetry, often incorporating simple spirals and disconnected abstract motifs (see Chapter VII). There are additional elements which, although not exclusive to this group, are well-represented and include a simple two-strand interlace, a trefoil motif and a simple 'Staffordshire Knot' interlace pattern. Included in this group is a small number of cross-heads which have a plain central boss, a two-strand interlace along the arms and a trefoil terminal. The cross-heads share a similar form with rounded armpits and wedge-shaped terminals.

The monuments of this group also include most of the round-shafts discussed in this volume, although it is not composed exclusively of this monument form because the same diagnostic design elements are also present on rectangular-sectioned shafts. Conversely, it does include the round-shaft at Whitfield in Derbyshire which, although having little in the way of diagnostic elements, can be considered part of this regional group, with its double collar, size and location. Pape (1945–6 and 1946–7) distinguished between the two forms of shaft, considering them to be separate groups (see Chapter I), but subsequent analysis suggests that the choice of form was simply pragmatic (Sidebottom 1994, 114; see further Chapter VII). By and large, the monuments of this group are less well-executed than their counterparts elsewhere in the region; the crosses are often smaller and their designs more abstract.

Bailey has suggested that there are particularly 'Norse' types of monument which can be identified and, largely as a result of the work by Lang (cf. 1984) and Bailey (cf. 1980; 2010; Bailey and Cramp 1988), it is now reasonable to make iconographic links between sculptures in the assessment of Hiberno-Norse settle-ment. He sees divisions and sub-sets within a larger group of essentially Norse sculpture which he regards as part of a 'common culture' in the west of England, based on the western seaboard. Within this larger common entity more localised groups produced distinct versions of the same type of monument displaying some local integrity (Bailey 1980, 180). With this understanding it is reasonable to suggest that the Pennine Fringes Group can be equated with such a sub-set and represents an array of monuments identifying Norse settlement.

The topography of this group is certainly interesting in that most of its monuments are found in areas where soils are less fertile than elsewhere and many are at altitude, often located close to moorland (see below). In every case the stone type—Millstone Grit—reflects the concentration of the monuments in these 'marginal' areas, rather than on the richer landscapes occupied by the other regional groups identified here. Thus, while the sculpture of the Pennines Fringes Group dates almost certainly to the Scandinavian period, those responsible for the erection of the monuments

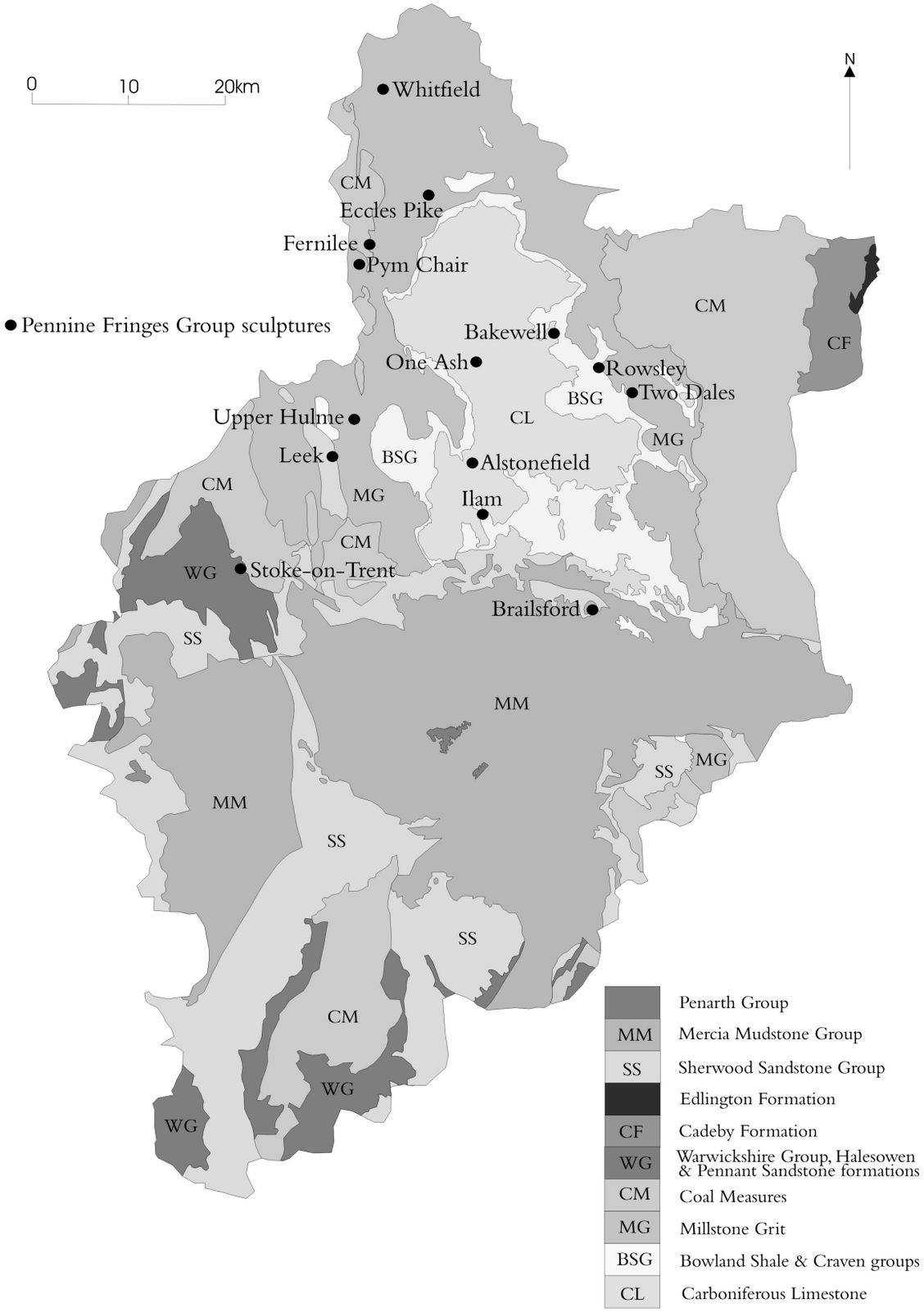

FIGURE 12
Monuments of the Pennine Fringes Group

appear to have been the 'poor relations' of those who secured the more amenable landscapes.

Furthermore, while the Peak and Trent Valley Groups are located in geographical areas that clearly respect each other, with no overlap between the monuments of the two regions, the same cannot be said for the monuments of the Pennine Fringes Group which overlap with both the Peak and Trent Valley Groups, as at Bakewell, Leek and Alstonefield. This could be seen as a chronological phenomenon, where the sculptures of the Pennine Fringes Group represent a later array of monuments, erected, in some cases, at centres where earlier sculpture had been placed. On the other hand, it is possible that, irrespective of chronology, the monuments of the Pennine Fringes Group represents a group of Scandinavian-period settlers who found themselves restricted to the more marginal areas of the southern Pennines; this would account for the number of pieces from this group which are found in such locations: at Whitfield, Two Dales, or Upper Hulme, for example. In other cases, where an overlap occurs with the other regional groups identified here, the settlers may have worked only the marginal areas of those estates, leading to the plurality of monument types at any one centre.

The sites of Alstonefield and Ilam are both located on the Carboniferous Limestone of the southern Pennines, a stone-type that was not easily worked and seemingly resisted by Anglo-Saxon sculptors. However, both sites are less than 10 km from either Millstone Grit or Sherwood Sandstone, a stone-type used extensively in this corpus of material. At Alstonefield it is notable that Sherwood Sandstone has been used for a monument of the Trent Valley Group and Millstone Grit for monuments of the Pennine Fringes Group. This would suggest that access to stone-types differed between the sculptors producing the monuments of the two groups, and further supports the conclusion that the two groups may have operated over different topographical zones.

SCULPTURE AND ELEVATION (Table 2)

As previously mentioned, in the two counties considered here there is a distinction between upland and lowland, and the distribution of sculpture can be considered within the context of elevation. Table 2 lists the monuments by county, with the elevation above sea-level shown in two columns, one above 200 m, the other above 250 m. The elevations are also shown against the regional groups to which the sculptures have been assigned. Needless to say, those sculptures in the north of Derbyshire, the Peak District and north-east Staffordshire lie at the highest altitudes, being in the upland area of the region (see Fig. 8, p. 21).

All the monuments of the Peak Group lie below 250 m, their sites of display located between 144 and 248 m. This broadly reflects the topographical locations of the sites of display, at the edge of the limestone 'dome': sites at altitude but relatively low-lying compared with their immediate surroundings. Not surprisingly, as monuments in the lower-lying areas of the two counties, most sculpture of the Trent Valley Group is found between 40 and 160 m, with many of them below the 100-m contour. There are a few exceptions: the shaft at Hope lies at 169 m; those at Alstonefield at 282 m; and those at Leek at 197 m.

Perhaps the most interesting monuments are those which are located at 250 m or above. Where they can be identified with a regional group, all of these belong to the Pennine Fringes Group and are fashioned from Millstone Grit, a stone type found at the highest altitudes. The elevation of some of these sculptures is considerable; that at Eccles Pike, for example, was found at around 360 m and that at Pym Chair, at 466 m. However, not all the Pennine Fringes monuments are at an exceptional altitude; the shaft at Brailsford, for example, lies at 126 m, Rowsley at 110 m and Stoke-on-Trent at 112 m; but all stand above the 100-m contour. Another aspect of the sculptures at the higher altitudes is that none of them can be reasonably provenanced to an ecclesiastical setting, for example at Pym Chair, or Upper Hulme. In fact, only a few of the sculptures of the Pennine Fringes Group were found close to a church which can reasonably be associated with the pre-Conquest period. There are six such exceptions: those at Brailsford, Stoke-on-Trent, Alstonefield, Bakewell, Ilam and Leek, but four of these include monuments of other regional groups. These are Alstonefield, Bakewell, Ilam and Leek; that at Bakewell shares its sculptures with the Peak Group and the other three, with the Trent Valley Group (see further Chapter VIII).

TABLE 2
Elevations of the extant sculptures in Derbyshire and Staffordshire
(a) Derbyshire

Location	Elevation (m)	Over 200 m	Over 250 m	Regional Group
Ashbourne	120			Trent Valley
Aston-on-Trent	43			Trent Valley
Bakewell	144			Peak and Pennine Fringes
Baslow	120			unknown
Beeley Moor 1/ App.D	335	X	X	not applicable
Beeley Moor 2/ App.D	263	X	X	not applicable
Blackwell East	150			Trent Valley
Blackwell Peak	334	X	X	unknown
Bradbourne	212	X		Peak
Brailsford	126			Pennine Fringes
Burbage	352	X	X	unknown
Clipshead	215	X		unknown
Darley Dale	100			unknown
Derby	57			Trent Valley
Derwent	209	X		unknown
Eccles Pike	360	X	X	Pennine Fringes
Elton Moor	320	X	X	Peak
Eyam	248	X		Peak
Fernilee	250	X	X	Pennine Fringes
Hope	169			Trent Valley
Ingleby	52			Trent Valley
Ludworth Moor	325	X	X	unknown
Norbury	120			Trent Valley/Dove Valley
One Ash/Monyash	333	X	X	Pennine Fringes
Pym Chair	466	X	X	Pennine Fringes
Repton	56			Trent Valley
Rowsley	110			Pennine Fringes
Spondon	74			Trent Valley
Tideswell (Butterton)	307	X	X	unknown
Two Dales	245	X		Pennine Fringes
Whitfield	200	X		Pennine Fringes
Wilne	36			unknown
Wirksworth	158			Peak

(b) Staffordshire

Stone	Elevation (m)	Over 200 m	Over 250 m	Regional Group
Alstonefield	282	X	X	Trent Valley/Dove Valley, Pennine Fringes
Bushbury/ App.A	148			not applicable
Chebsey	86			unknown
Checkley	123			Trent Valley/Dove Valley
Chesterton	160			Trent Valley
Eccleshall	97			Trent Valley
Heaton	236	X		
Ilam	150			Trent Valley/Dove Valley, Pennine Fringes
Leek	197			Trent Valley, Pennine Fringes
Lichfield	92			not applicable
Stoke-on-Trent	112			Pennine Fringes
Tatenhill	57			Trent Valley
Upper Hulme / App.B	264	X	X	Pennine Fringes
Upper Penn / App.D	172			not applicable
Wolverhampton	162			not applicable