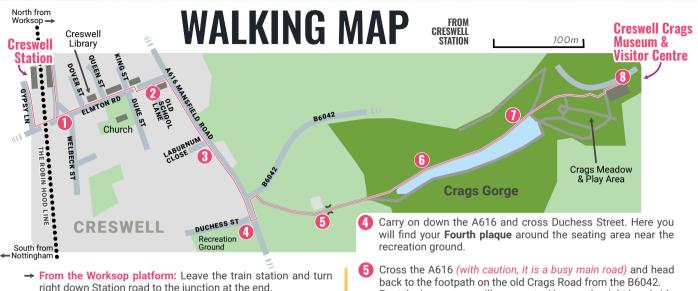
CRESWELL CRAGS

RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL

Collectors Booklet



- right down Station road to the junction at the end.
- From the Nottingham platform: Walk left down Gypsy Lane and take the tunnel under the railway line.
- Here, near the Information board you will find your First plaque.
- Follow Elmton Road away from the station staying on the same side as the library. Cross Dover, Queen and King Streets then using the zebra crossing, cross the main Elmton Road. Cross Old School Lane and on the stone wall is your Second plague.
- Head on towards the main A616 Mansfield Road and turn right at the junction. Stay on the right hand side of the road and you will find your Third plaque around the seating area just after you cross Laburnum Close. (with care of course)

- Past the houses you will see a gate. Here on the right hand side wall at the gate entrance to the Crags is your Fifth plague.
- Walking into the crags gorge keep to the left path and follow it until you pass Robin Hood Cave to your left. Here is plaque Six.
- Further along this path with the lake to your right you will find Mother Grundy's Parlour. This is where plaque Seven can be found.
- At the entrance to the wooded area take the central path through the trees and follow it up through to the car park and all the way to the entrance to the Crags Museum and Visitor Centre. Just outside is your Eighth and final Plague. Well done.

We do hope you have had fun and enjoy the rest of your visit.

THE CRESWELL POINT

CRESWELL CRAGS
RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL

OBJECT 01



This flint tool, made by humans (Homo sapiens) was found in Robin Hood Cave. It was used during one of the visits that humans made to Creswell Crags during the Ice Age, although not during the very coldest conditions.

These types of tools are especially important here as they were named after Creswell Crags.

This humerus (upper arm bone) found in Robin Hood Cave exhibits cut marks caused by humans, and has been dated to around 15,000-14,300 years ago.

In addition to mountain hare, there is evidence that humans were hunting wild horses during this period.

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL



OBJECT 02

CUT-MARKED HARE BONE

HYENA JAW

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL

OBJECT OBJECT



Hyaenas are very important in telling the story of Creswell Crags. They used the caves as dens so lots of hyaena remains have been found in them. In addition, they also brought the remains of their prey into the caves.

This means that we also know what they ate. Some of these prey species are included on other plaques along the trail.

With thick fur and a long overcoat of hair, the woolly rhinoceros was well-suited to conditions during the colder parts of the Ice Age. However, its short legs meant that it could not walk through deep snow.

The woolly rhinoceros was an important prey species of hyaenas.

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL



OBJECT 04

WOOLY RHINOCEROS TOOTH



CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL

OBJECT O5



Today, reindeer are well known to live in northerly areas, such as Canada and Norway. However, during the colder periods of the Ice Age they also lived around Creswell Crags.

This reindeer was likely brought into Pin Hole Cave by hyaenas.

A classic Ice Age animal, the woolly mammoth has been found at many sites in Britain, including Creswell Crags. The teeth had many enamel ridges, which enabled grinding of leaves and grass.

This tooth that inspired this plaque is small, only 8 cm long, as it is a deciduous tooth that belonged to a young mammoth.

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL



OBJECT OF

JUVENILE MAMMOTH TOOTH

WILD BOAR JAW

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL

OBJECT 07



Wild boars live in some areas of Britain today, they also lived in and around Creswell Crags during the Ice Age. The Ice Age wasn't cold all the time; there were alternating periods of colder and warmer conditions.

Wild boars were around during the Last Interglacial, which was a warm period around 125,000 years ago.

Not only did humans (*Homo sapiens*) visit Creswell Crags, but Neanderthals did, too. This object is a hand axe, made and used by Neanderthals.

This hand axe is made from flint, which they transported to Creswell Crags. Other tools found were made out of more local quartzite and clay ironstone.

CRESWELL CRAGS RAIL DISCOVERY TRAIL





OBJECT OB

HAND AXE

FEATURED CREATURES

All of the artefacts featured in this booklet are examples of things found in and around Creswell Crags over the years. Here are some pictures of the kinds of creatures that have lived in the area.

02. MOUNTAIN HARE



Image Credit: https://www.flickr.com/ people/51009047@N08

O3. HYENA



mage Credit: https://commons.wikimedia.org/ w/index.php?title=User:Rushikesh_ Deshmukh_DOP&action=edit&redlink=1

04. WOOLY RHINOCEROS



Image Credit: https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:ДиБгд&action=edit&redlink=

05. REINDEER



Image Credit: https://commons.wikimedia.org/ wiki/User:Nattfodd

06. JUVENILE WOOLY MAMMOTH



Image Credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/ 33917831@N00/235197328

07. WILD BOAR



Image Credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/ ipbennett1/5689877064

Creswell Crags is a journey through time to the Ice Age. A story of resilience, adaptation and creativity and a unique tourist attraction situated in the very north of Nottinghamshire with the border of Derbyshire.



Upon production of a completed booklet and valid train ticket, dated on the day of your visit you will be given a Certificate of completion and voucher entitling you to free entry to the museum and a 15% discount to spend on food and drink in the Cafe.

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