

## MORE HALL FISHERIES, STOCKSBRIDGE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Report Number 2011/48      August 2011



ArcHeritage is a trading name of York Archaeological Trust. The Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. It can manage projects, provide professional advice and monitor archaeological works to ensure high quality, cost effective archaeology. Its staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York and Sheffield its services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



**ArcHeritage, Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG**

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793

[www.archeritage.co.uk](http://www.archeritage.co.uk)

© 2010 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited  
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX  
York Archaeological Trust is a Registered Charity No. 509060  
A Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital Registered in England No. 1430801

## CONTENTS

<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>KEY PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	1
3.2 Sources .....	1
3.3 Designations.....	2
3.4 Planning policies.....	2
<b>4 BASELINE CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
4.1 Archaeological and historical background .....	2
4.2 Site visit .....	5
<b>5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Significance of potential archaeological remains.....	6
5.2 Impact of development proposals .....	7
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 LIST OF SOURCES .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9 FIGURES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES .....</b>	<b>11</b>

### Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Location of known heritage assets
- Figure 3: 1771 Jefferys map
- Figure 4: 1815 Fairbank map
- Figure 5: 1855 OS map
- Figure 6: 1903 OS map
- Figure 7: 1922 OS map
- Figure 8: 1938 OS map
- Figure 9: 1959 OS map
- Figure 10: 1982 OS map
- Figure 11: 2005 OS map
- Figure 12: Site plan showing current layout

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report consists of an archaeological desk-based assessment of the More Hall Fisheries site at the junction of Manchester Road and More Hall Lane, Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to inform a planning application for development at the site, and was commissioned by Bloor Homes. Flints of unknown type and date have been found within and close to the site. It is unclear if these relate to prehistoric activity at the site or had been brought to this location through river action. The site was a field called Little Hermit Royd in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, part of the More Hall Estate. Hermit Royd, a homestead located immediately south of the proposed development area, was recorded in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, and a building on this site was demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The site appears to have been a field until recently, when four fishponds were created. The creation of the fishponds is likely to have impacted on sub-surface archaeology, but it is possible that archaeology associated with the prehistoric flint scatters or relict river channels may survive at depth within alluvial deposits.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	More Hall Fisheries
ArcHeritage Project No.	4002141
Report status	Full report for submission
Type of Project	Desk-based assessment
Client	Bloor Homes
NGR	SK 2977 9583
OASIS Identifier	archerit1-107755
Author	Rowan May
Illustrations	Rowan May
Editor	Dave Aspden
Report Number and Date	2011/48 August 2011

### Copyright Declaration:

ArcHeritage give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ArcHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

### Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. ArcHeritage accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for the More Hall Fisheries site at the junction of Manchester Road and More Hall Lane, Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to inform a planning application for housing development at the site. The assessment was undertaken in line with the guidance of the IfA (2008) and industry best practice. ArcHeritage were commissioned by Bloor Homes to undertake the assessment.

## 2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at the junction of the A6102 Manchester Road and More Hall Lane, Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire, centred on NGR SK 2977 9583 (Figure 1). The site is roughly triangular in shape, 2 hectares in extent and is currently occupied by four ponds associated with the fishery. It is bounded by the Manchester Road on the west and the River Don on the east. A former railway embankment runs along the south side of the site. To the east is a steep wooded slope leading up to Wharnccliffe Crag.

The underlying geology of the site comprises Alluvium and River Terrace Sand and Gravels over mudstone and siltstone of the Millstone Grit group (BGS).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims and objectives

The general aim of the assessment is to determine the nature of the archaeological resource in areas affected by the proposed development. This is achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development area and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

### 3.2 Sources

All readily available published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted, including historic maps and recent aerial photographic data. Information on recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius of the proposed development area was obtained from the regional authority. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were consulted. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library;
- University of Sheffield Library;
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Heritage Gateway online;
- ArcHeritage library.

A site visit was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 2011 to investigate the current condition of the site, the location of any above-ground remains or structures, and any areas where ground disturbance is likely to have damaged sub-surface deposits. It was not possible to access the site at the time of the visit, therefore observations were made from the adjacent pavement.

### 3.3 Designations

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The site is not within a Conservation Area, and there are no Registered Parks, Gardens or Battlefields within the vicinity. There are five Grade II listed buildings within 1km of the proposed development site, none of which are within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. There are no SAMs within 1km of the site. Three SAMs are located within 3km of the site. The closest is SAM SY1253, 1.6km from the site, representing Iron Age to Romano-British quern working sites on Wharncliffe Rocks (SK 29603 97743). To the north of this are three small areas of Romano-British settlement at Finkle Street (SAM SY1254), and 3km to the southwest of the proposed development site there is a further area of Romano-British settlement at Wheata Wood (SAM 31226). None of these SAMS will be affected by the proposed development.

### 3.4 Planning policies

Sheffield City Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted 1998 and saved from 2007 pending finalisation of the Sheffield Development Framework, contains policies related to the historic environment. These policies were based on governmental guidance set down in PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990) and PPG15 (Planning for the Historic Environment, 1994). This guidance has now been superseded by PPS5 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 2010), which provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, non-listed historic buildings, and archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource.

Within areas which are likely to have the potential for survival of archaeological deposits an assessment of the nature and significance of the remains will be required (PPS5 policy HE6). Proposals that would adversely affect a significant archaeological feature will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that the overall benefits of the proposed development clearly outweigh the need to safeguard the interest of the feature, and where archaeological remains can be preserved *in situ* or by record (PPS5 policies HE9, HE12; UDP policy BE22).

## 4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

### 4.1 Archaeological and historical background

A gazetteer of known archaeological sites and findspots within a 1km radius of the site is given in Appendix 1. This has been compiled from South Yorkshire SMR, the Heritage Gateway and historic mapping. The locations of the sites are shown on Figure 2.

#### 4.1.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British 10,000 BC-AD 450

The SMR records several flint scatters found within and close to the site (sites 1,3 and 4). The SMR holds no information on the number, types and dates of flints found at sites 1 and 4, though the record for site 3 lists 'various flint artefacts, including microliths, a thumb scraper and a barbed and tanged arrowhead'. Microliths are generally characteristic of Mesolithic (8300-4000 BC) flint tool technology, whilst barbed and tanged arrowheads are a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3400-1200 BC) form. This would suggest that the flints relate to multiple periods. The methods of recovery of the flints are not recorded; it is possible that

fieldwalking was undertaken on the site at some point. The flints would indicate some prehistoric activity on or near the site, though the sparse information available means the nature of this is unclear. As the subsoil is alluvium, it is possible that at least some of the flints were deposited in this area by river action from sites further upstream.

One other prehistoric findspot has been recorded within 1km of the development area. This comprises a scatter of flint waste flakes (probably from tool manufacture), found during fieldwalking at Brightholmlee (site 20). This flint-working site is of unknown date.

At a greater distance, a Mesolithic camp site was excavated at Deepcar in the 1960s by J. Radley (SMR site 574). The site was situated on a shelf of rock overlooking the confluence of the River Don and the Little Don, an area which was probably swamp in the Mesolithic period. The excavation revealed evidence of a small building or hut represented by a rough circle of river-worn blocks, containing over 23,000 artefacts. The artefacts included finished tools and knapping waste. Several hearths were also found. Mesolithic communities were nomadic, and would have used the river valley and woodlands as a source of game, fish and materials.

Settlement sites dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (100 BC-450 AD) have been recorded at the top of Wharnccliffe Crag, just outside the 1km search area (sites 13 and 21). A series of similar sites were recorded by L.H. Butcher in the 1950s on the high ground east of the Don, from Finkle Street in the north to Wheata Wood and Grenoside at the south. Several of these sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, whilst some of the others have been reinterpreted as post-medieval boundaries. The general nature of the Romano-British settlements is of small farmsteads within field systems defined by low stony banks. The site at Whitley Church (site 13), comprised field boundaries represented by lynchets and stony banks or cairns, and a D-shaped enclosure at the cliff edge with rubble and orthostat stone walls. Pottery from Butcher's excavations in 1958-1960 indicated a mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date for occupation (Makepeace 1985). No evidence was found for the type of activities undertaken at the settlement.

The manufacture of quern stones (millstones) was undertaken at Wharnccliffe Crag from the Late Bronze Age to the medieval period, with the main phase of production being in the Iron Age to Romano-British periods. This large and complex quern manufacturing area covers over 80 acres, and over 1000 small working floors have been recorded during surveys, as well as numerous examples of partially worked and discarded beehive and flat disc querns. One of the main quern working sites is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM SY1253), but other sites and individual querns have been found elsewhere along the crags, such as site 15 (Butcher 1951, 38). The name 'Wharnccliffe' itself derives from 'quern cliff' (Smith 1961, 300). An archaeological survey in part of Wharnccliffe Chase recorded probable quern-working sites in the vicinity of a rock outcrop near Wharnccliffe Farm (ASE 2007).

Away from the crags, to the west of the River Don, only one Romano-British findspot has been recorded: a gold coin of Vitellius (69 AD) found in a field close to More Hall (site 7). No evidence for Romano-British settlement has been found in this area.

#### 4.1.2 *Medieval 450-1450 AD*

The place-name of Hermit Royd was first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, as '*le Hermetrode*'. The name means 'hermit's clearing', and presumably refers to a small clearing in the woods (Smith

1961, 259). The site was part of a field known as Little Hermit Royd in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a small building called Hermit Royd (site 2) was shown to the immediate south of the site on historic OS maps, and was depicted on Thomas Jefferys' map of Yorkshire dated to 1771 (Figure 3).

The site is likely to have been part of the More Hall Estate in the medieval period; it was shown on a map of this estate in 1815 (Figure 4). This may have been within the manor of Bolsterstone (Hunter 1819, 281-2), though it was described in 16<sup>th</sup>-century documents as being variously in Waldershelf, Bradfield and the parish of Sheffield (Wheat Collection – see list in Section 7). The current building at More Hall (site 6) is a farmhouse of late 17<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, but Hunter (1819, 281) records that the More family owned the estate during the medieval period, the last of the family being recorded c.1461, and documents from the Wheat Collection refer to Morehall in 1556 (WC804).

The possible site of a deserted medieval village has been recorded at Wharnccliffe Moor. The evidence for this is unclear; Beresford (1953, 238-9) states that the village, known as Stanfield or Whitley, does not appear in any tax list, but that tradition places the site 'upon a great moor between Sheffield and Penistone'. Beresford records the site as being close to Wharnccliffe Lodge (site 9), whilst a rectangular enclosure near the Romano-British site at Whitley (site 14) is thought to be of medieval date and may also relate to a hamlet or farmstead (ASE 2002, 10). Hey (1975, 115) records 'two small settlements' in the area. The medieval settlements are reputed to have been removed in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, when Sir Thomas Wortley, of Wortley Hall, extended his deer park at Wharnccliffe Chase (Hunter 1831, 330-331). The Wortley family were granted the right of free warren in 1252 and established a free chase. Free chases were usually unfenced, though with defined bounds, and the fenced deer park at Wharnccliffe Chase appears to have been created in the 16<sup>th</sup>-century (Hey 1975, 115-117).

The supposed village site is close to two iron smelting furnaces of probable medieval date recorded at Wharnccliffe Craggs (sites 11-12). These consisted of circular bole hearth features, one located near the base of the Upper Rocks, the other in Pales Wood. Such sites comprised large bonfires within which ore was heated, and were located on or near cliff edges, utilising the prevailing wind to provide draught for the fire. Late medieval pottery has been found on both sites, and iron bars were found in association with the Pales Wood site. The name of the nearby Burnt Hill Plantation may also be associated with the bole furnaces.

#### 4.1.3 *Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*

When Sir Thomas Wortley extended the Wharnccliffe Chase deer park, he also built a hunting lodge at the top of the cliff, just outside the park (site 8). A carved rock nearby records that Thomas Wortley 'caused a lodge to be made on this crag in the midst of Wharnccliffe, for his pleasure to hear the harts bell, in the year of our Lord 1510' (Hunter 1831, 329). It is unclear when the deer park at Wharnccliffe Chase was surrounded by a fence; it may have been c.1589 (Hey 1975, 117). It was shown as the New Park on an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century plan of Wortley manor (Latham 1994). The hunting lodge was substantially rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The current building is Grade II listed.

Other post-medieval buildings within the 1km search area include More Hall (site 6), a Grade II listed late 17<sup>th</sup>- to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century house, with a 17<sup>th</sup>-century cruck-framed barn and cow house and a semi-subterranean dairy. As mentioned above, this may be on the site of a



medieval hall. The house and barn are Grade II listed buildings. Sheffield Archives holds a series of documents related to More Hall covering the period 1556-1641, but the archive material is not currently available for consultation as Sheffield Archives are undergoing refurbishment. A list of the relevant documents is included in Section 7. There is also a group of cruck-framed buildings at Brightholmlee (sites 17-19), though it is unclear if all of these are still extant. One, Old Hall Farmhouse, is a Grade II listed building.

#### 4.1.4 *Eighteenth to Twentieth Centuries*

A building called Hermit Royd (site 2) is shown on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (Figure 3), and a Fairbank plan of 1815 depicts the site as part of the More Hall Estate, 'property of the late Samuel Deakin' (FC Tan 4 L; Figure 4). No other references to Hermit Royd were found in the documentary research.

The 1815 Fairbank plan shows Hermit Royd as a homestead and two fields, Little Hermit Royd (the proposed development area) and Great Hermit Royd. The homestead appears to have comprised a house and several outbuildings. There were banks along the east sides of the fields, adjacent to the river, probably for flood prevention. The same layout was shown on the 1855 OS map (Figure 5), and by 1903 the larger building was still standing, though the other structures had been demolished (Figure 6).

By 1922, a railway embankment had been constructed between the two fields, and only a small structure remained at the site of the homestead (Figure 7). The embankment was constructed c.1917-18 to carry the Ewden Valley works tramway (site 5), which connected to the Great Central Railway line on the east bank of the River Don, and carried materials for the construction of the Broomhead and Morehall Reservoirs. The reservoirs were built by Sheffield Water Corporation, and were officially opened in 1929 (Branston 1982, 200-201). The tramway appears to have been dismantled following the completion of the reservoirs, but the embankment still survives.

Between 1938 and 1959, spoil was being deposited on the land to the east of the River Don, between the river and the Great Central Railway line (Figures 8-9). This appears to relate to mining activity to the north. No dumping of spoil was depicted within the site, which was on the opposite bank of the river, and the fields are likely to have been in agricultural use. The building depicted on the 1922 map had been demolished by 1959, though the bank alongside the river was still extant (Figure 9). No obvious changes were shown within the site by 1982 (Figure 10). The 2005 OS map depicted a water treatment works to the south of the embankment (Figure 11). No features were shown within the site at this date, although aerial photographic data from Google Earth suggests that two ponds had been created by 1999, with two extra ponds added between 2004 and 2008. The current OS map shows four ponds within the site.

## 4.2 **Site visit**

A site visit was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 2011. The fisheries were in use at the time of the visit, and it was not possible to access or photograph the site, therefore observations were made from the adjacent pavement. The current layout of the site is shown on Figure 12.

The plot of land is currently occupied by four ponds, two of which are silted up, with two in use for recreational fishing. The ponds appear to be over a metre deep, and the surrounding

land is uneven and may have been landscaped. The ground surrounding the ponds is covered with meadow vegetation, with wetland species (such as rushes) growing in and around the ponds. A hardcore track runs along the western side of the site, allowing vehicular access to the car parking areas near the ponds. A ruined modern building of breeze-block construction is located adjacent to the track.

To the south of the site is a substantial hollow, possibly a quarry pit associated with the construction of the railway embankment. It lies adjacent to a vehicle track to a refuse tip on the east bank of the river. The former railway embankment runs to the immediate south of the track, surviving as an earthwork.

## **5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The significance of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to distinguish between sites of national, regional, local or negligible archaeological significance based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

An assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known archaeological sites in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. A low potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; moderate represents an average potential, and high would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology.

No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site and no geotechnical data was available at the time of writing, therefore the knowledge of below-ground conditions is currently poor.

### **5.1 Significance of potential archaeological remains**

The documentary and cartographic research indicates that the main archaeological potential within the site is associated with the prehistoric flints previously found at the site. The method of recovery of the flints has not been recorded, but it is likely that they were found on the surface of ploughsoil whilst the site was still part of a field. The flints may relate to prehistoric activity within the site, which could be of regional archaeological significance. There are few details available for the number, type and date of the flints. One record for the field previously located to the south of the embankment indicated that the flints may be from a wide range of dates, suggesting that it is possible that some may have been carried to the site by river action. The proximity of the site to the River Don means that there is the potential for buried relict river courses (palaeochannels) within the site. Such features can be located at a significant depth below the current surface due to the build-up of alluvium, and may contain waterlogged organic remains, which can provide useful information on the nature of past environments and human activity.

The site appears to have been a field during the post-medieval and probably medieval periods. A homestead was shown to the immediate south of the site in 1815, and was demolished between 1903 and 1922 when the railway embankment was built. There is a low possibility that features associated with the homestead, which may have had medieval origins, could survive within the site. The site of the building itself appears to have been removed by the possible quarry pit located to the south of the proposed development site.

The site appears to have been relatively recently landscaped, in association with the construction of four fish ponds. This is likely to have had a substantial impact on sub-surface archaeological deposits. There is some potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at depths below the level of the ponds, but in general the archaeological potential for the site is considered to be low. Ground investigations, such as geotechnical boreholes or trial pits, could provide information on the nature of buried deposits and the potential for survival of archaeological remains within the site.

## 5.2 Impact of development proposals

No details of the proposed development were available at the time of the report preparation, therefore the extent of impact on sub-surface deposits is unclear. Ground remediation activities and the excavations of foundations, piles, basements and service trenches would have the potential to disturb any surviving below-ground deposits.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based research has indicated that flint artefacts of unknown number, type and date were found on the site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The method of recovery of the flints is not recorded. The site is likely to have been a field during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The date at which the current fish ponds were created is unclear, though two appear to have been extant by 1999. It is likely that the creation of the ponds and landscaping of the surrounding area will have had a significant impact on any sub-surface archaeological remains. There is a low potential for the survival of buried archaeology on the site, though it is possible that prehistoric remains may survive at depth below alluvial deposits.

If information on geotechnical investigations is available, a review of these investigations would provide information on the nature of sub-surface deposits at the site. Alternatively, if geotechnical investigations are planned, monitoring of these works by an archaeologist would provide a greater understanding of the sub-surface deposits. Both exercises would inform the understanding of the archaeological potential of the site.

## 7 LIST OF SOURCES

### References

ASE. 2002. *Wharncliffe Heath Nature Reserve, Deepcar, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Desk-based Assessment*. Unpublished Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Ltd report.

ASE. 2007. *Wharncliffe Chase, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Survey*. Unpublished Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Ltd report.

Beresford, M. 1953. The lost villages of Yorkshire. Part III. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 38, pp.215-40.

Branston, J. 1982. *History of Stocksbridge*. Stocksbridge Town Council.

Butcher, L.H. 1951. Archaeological remains on the Wharnccliffe-Greno uplands, South Yorks. *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* 7/1, pp.38-39.

Hey, D. 1975. The parks at Tankersley and Wortley. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 47, pp.109-119.

Hunter, J. 1819. *Hallamshire: The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield*. Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor and Jones: London.

Hunter, J. 1831. *South Yorkshire: The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster. Volume 2*. J. B. Nichols and Son: London.

IfA. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

Latham, D. 1994. *Results of a Desk-Top Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of the Wharnccliffe Forest*. Unpublished South Yorkshire Archaeological Field and Research Unit report.

Makepeace, G.A. 1985. Report on Romano-British settlement at Whitley, Wharnccliffe, excavated by L.H. Butcher. *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* 13, pp.34-41.

Smith, A.H. 1961. *Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Part 1*. English Place-name Society vol. 30: Cambridge University Press.

### Historic maps

1771 Thomas Jefferys map of Yorkshire.

1815 Fairbank plan of the More Hall Estate, property of the late Samuel Deakin. Sheffield Archives FC Tan 4 L.

1855 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 288.

1903 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 288.1.

1922 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 288.1.

### Documents relating to More Hall held by Sheffield Archives

(Not consulted for the assessment due to temporary closure of Archives)

#### Wheat Collection

804: Quitclaim (Latin): Johanna Meryng, one of the daughters of Thomas More, to William Towers. Her right in Thomas More's lands. 12 October 1556.

801: Confirmation of bargain and sale (Latin): Sir Thomas Gargrave to William Towers. Morehall in the parish of Sheffield. 11 September 1573.

803: Inquisition (Latin) after the death of Thomas More. Six daughters and co-heiresses including Dorothy, wife of William Towers. 15 September 1573.

491: Bargain and sale (English): William Towers and William his son, to Nicholas Towers and wife. Morehall in Waldershelf. 20 September 1577.

200: Bargain and sale (Latin): confirmation of 491 above. 29 September 1577.

802: Grant (English): Elizabeth Blownt to her son George. Her right to land at Hayton (county Nottinghamshire) and Morehall at Bradfield. Lately sold to her by Matthew Thompson. 25 May 1598.

672: Bargain and sale (English): Francis Towers to George Blownte. Morehall in Waldershelf and land in Hayton. 23 June 1598.

201: Revocation of uses (English): George Blunt, the uses in a deed made to Gilbert Dickenson and William Dickenson. A messuage called Morehall in Bradfield. 5 July 1613.

671: Feoffment (English) George Blount to William Green. Morehall in Waldershelf. 2 December 1615.

774: Confirmation of 671 in Latin.

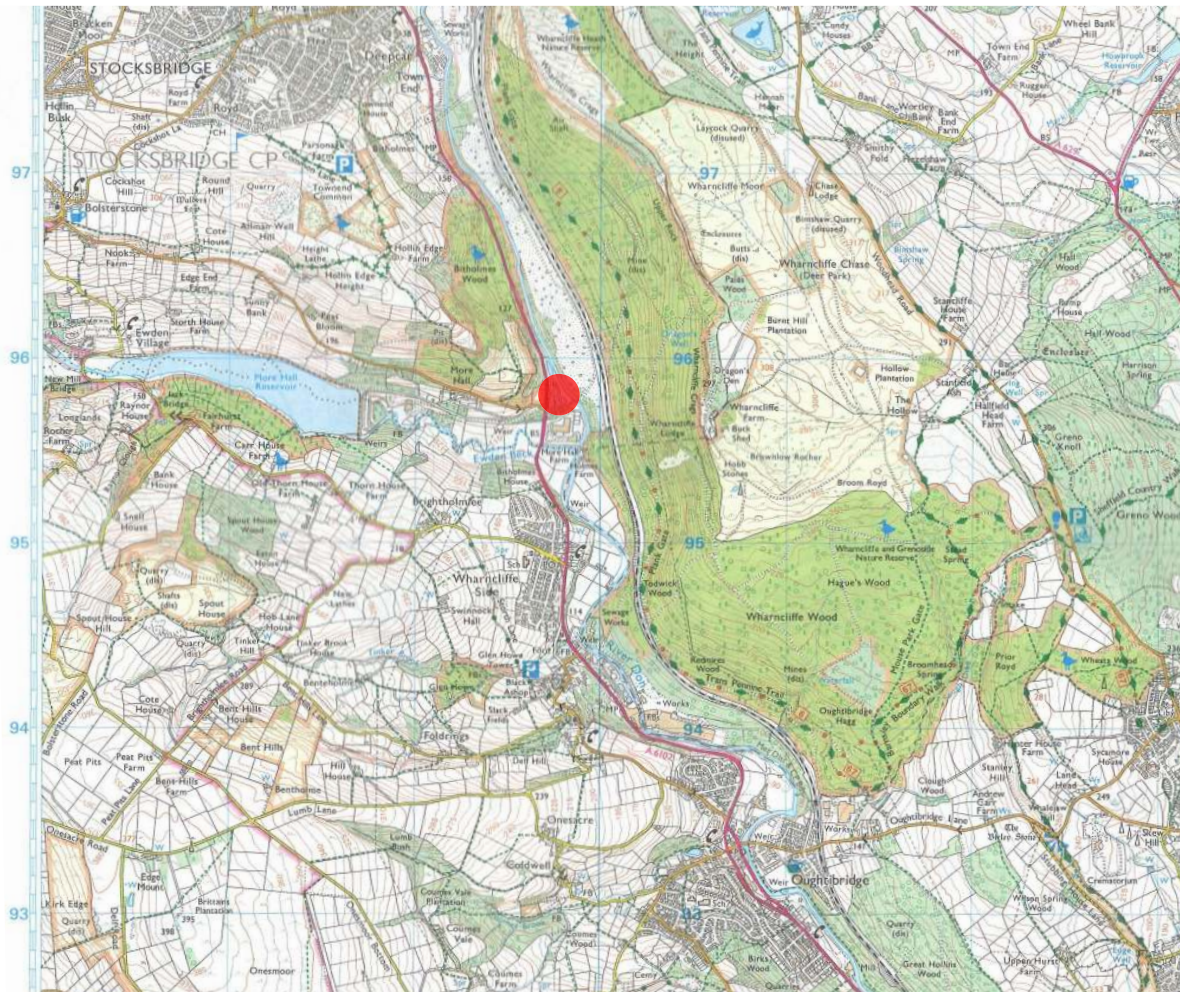
811: Exemplification of Fine (Latin): William Greene: George Blownte and wife. Land in Waldershelf etc. 12 February 1615-16.

805: Inquisition (Latin) after the death of William Greene. His lands include Morehall. The heir is his grandson William Fox of Fullwood. 20 July 1641.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

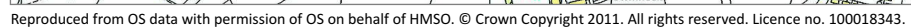
The author would like to thank Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for aid and advice, and the staff of Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library.

## 9 FIGURES

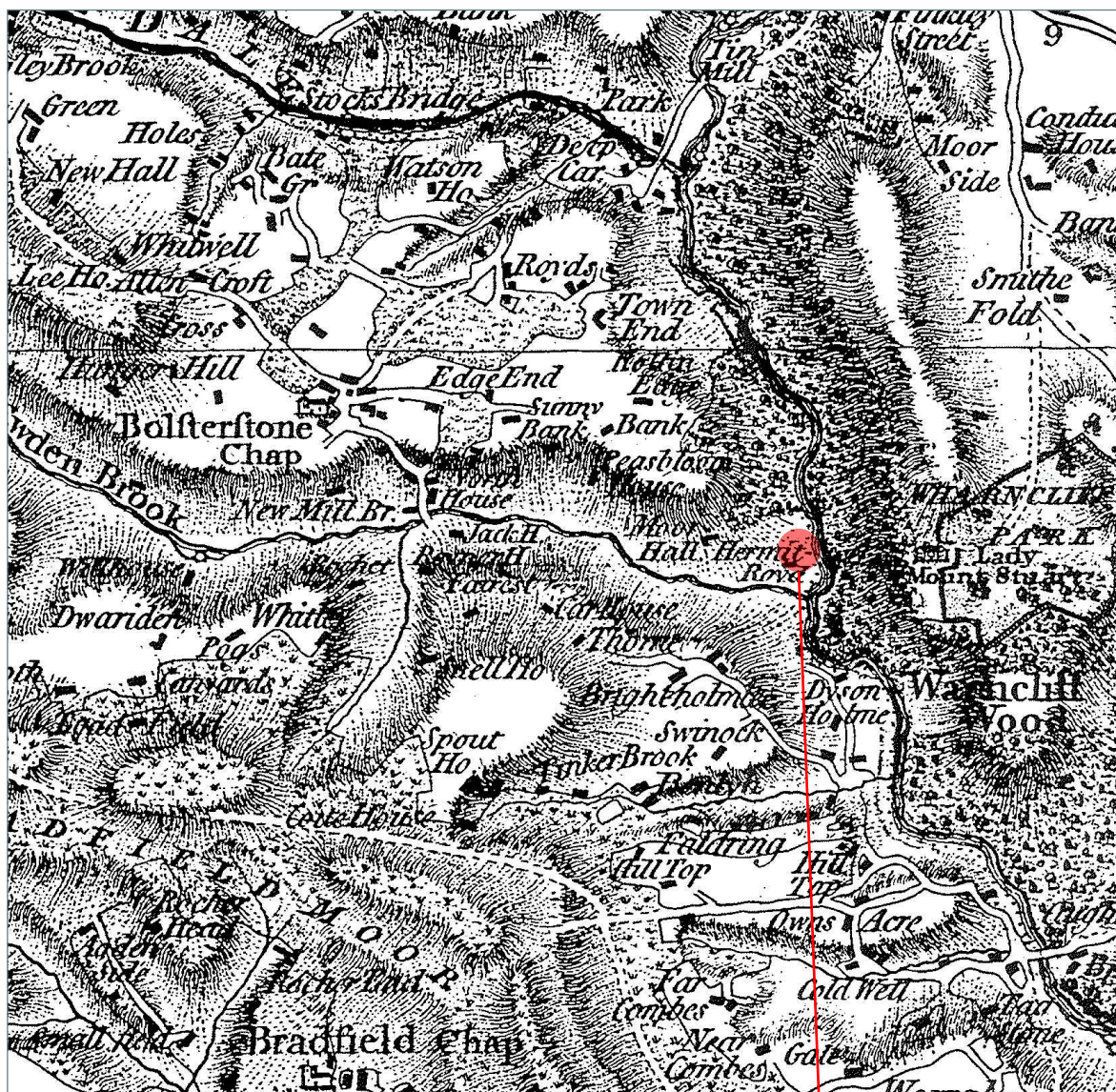


Reproduced from OS 1:25000 Explorer map 278 with the permission of OS on behalf of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



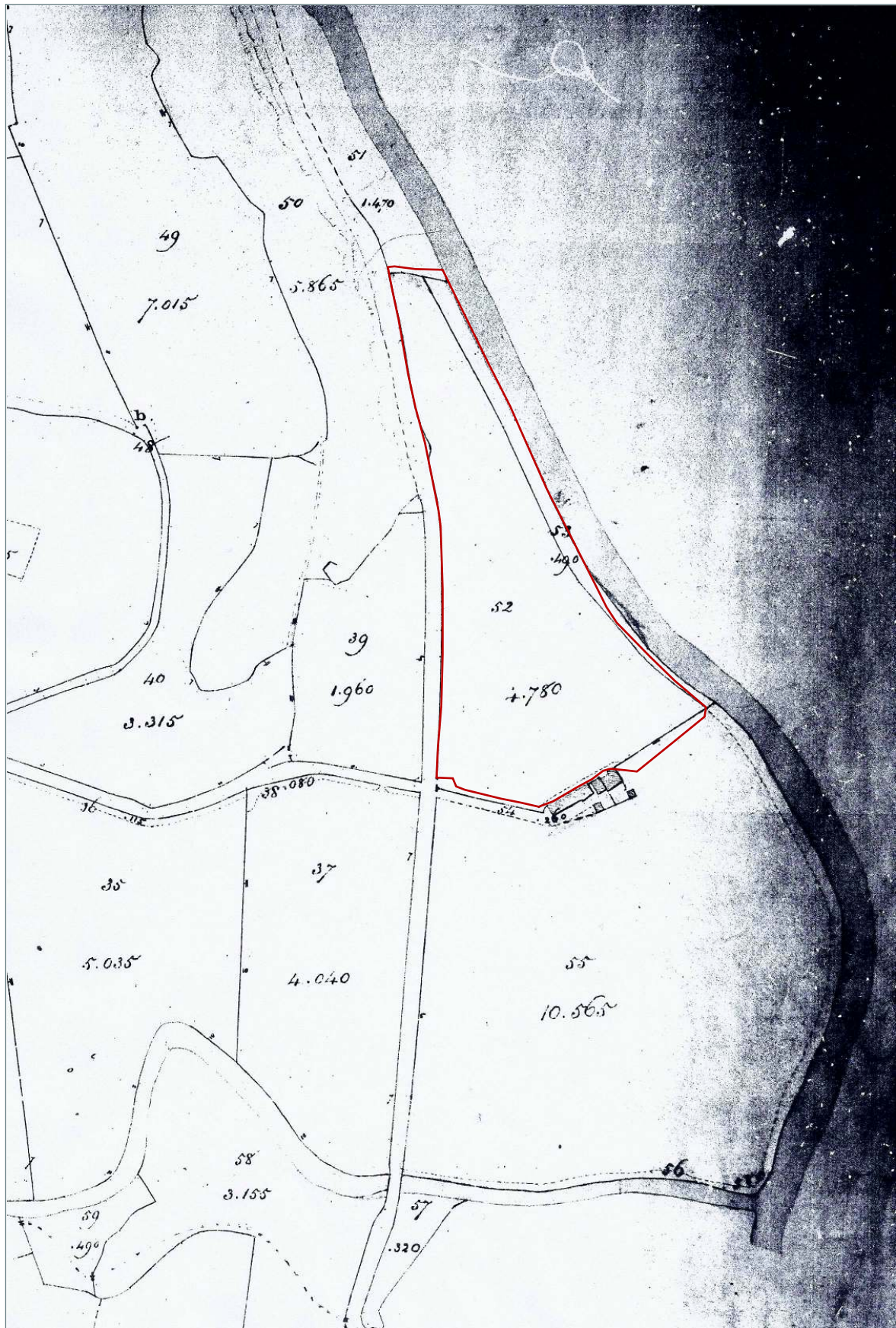




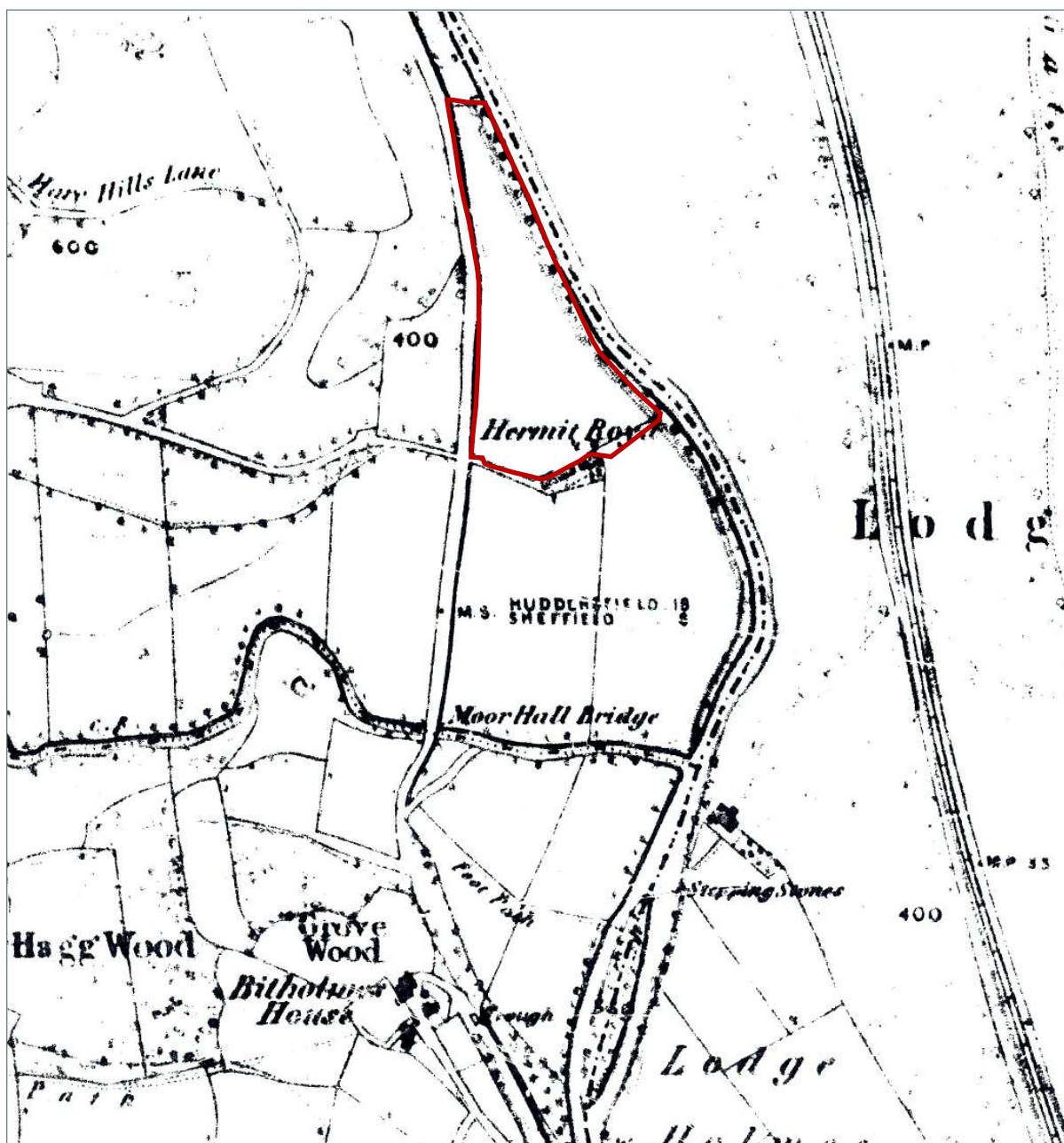


Approximate site location

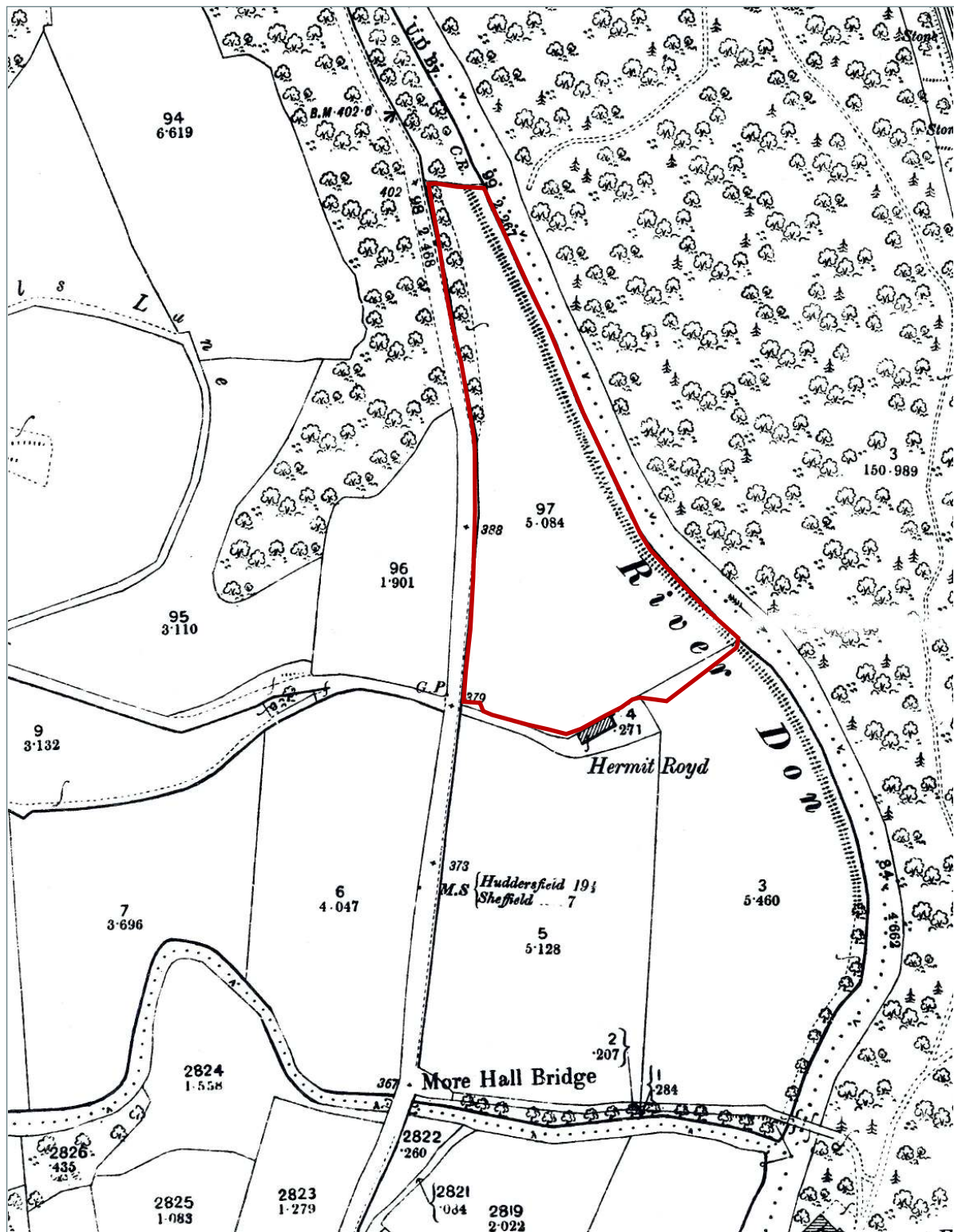


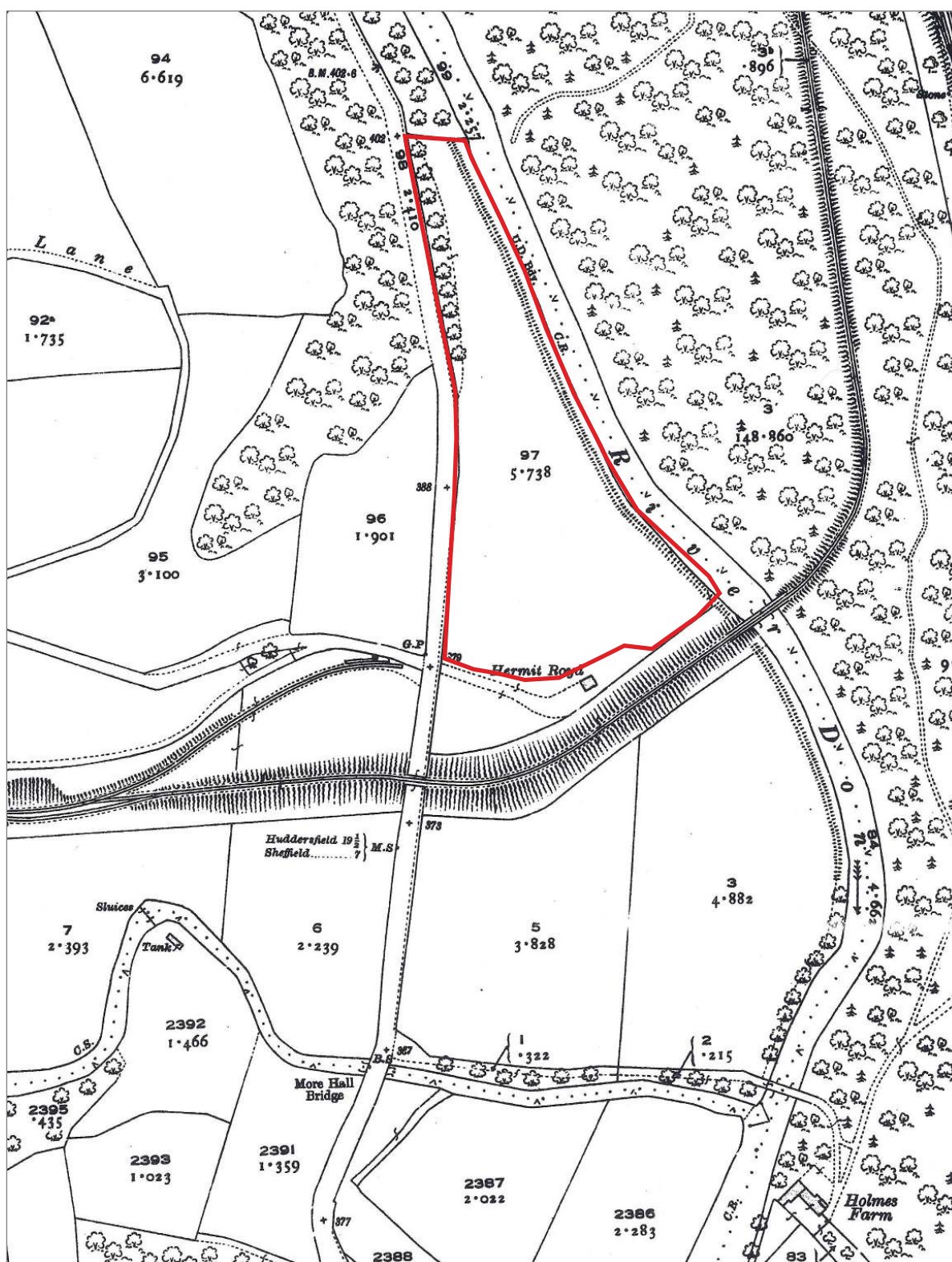


Plot no.	Description
51	Lower Wood
52	Little Hermit Royd
53	Bank in Little Hermit Royd
54	Homestead and road
55	Great Hermit Royd
56	Bank in Great Hermit Royd

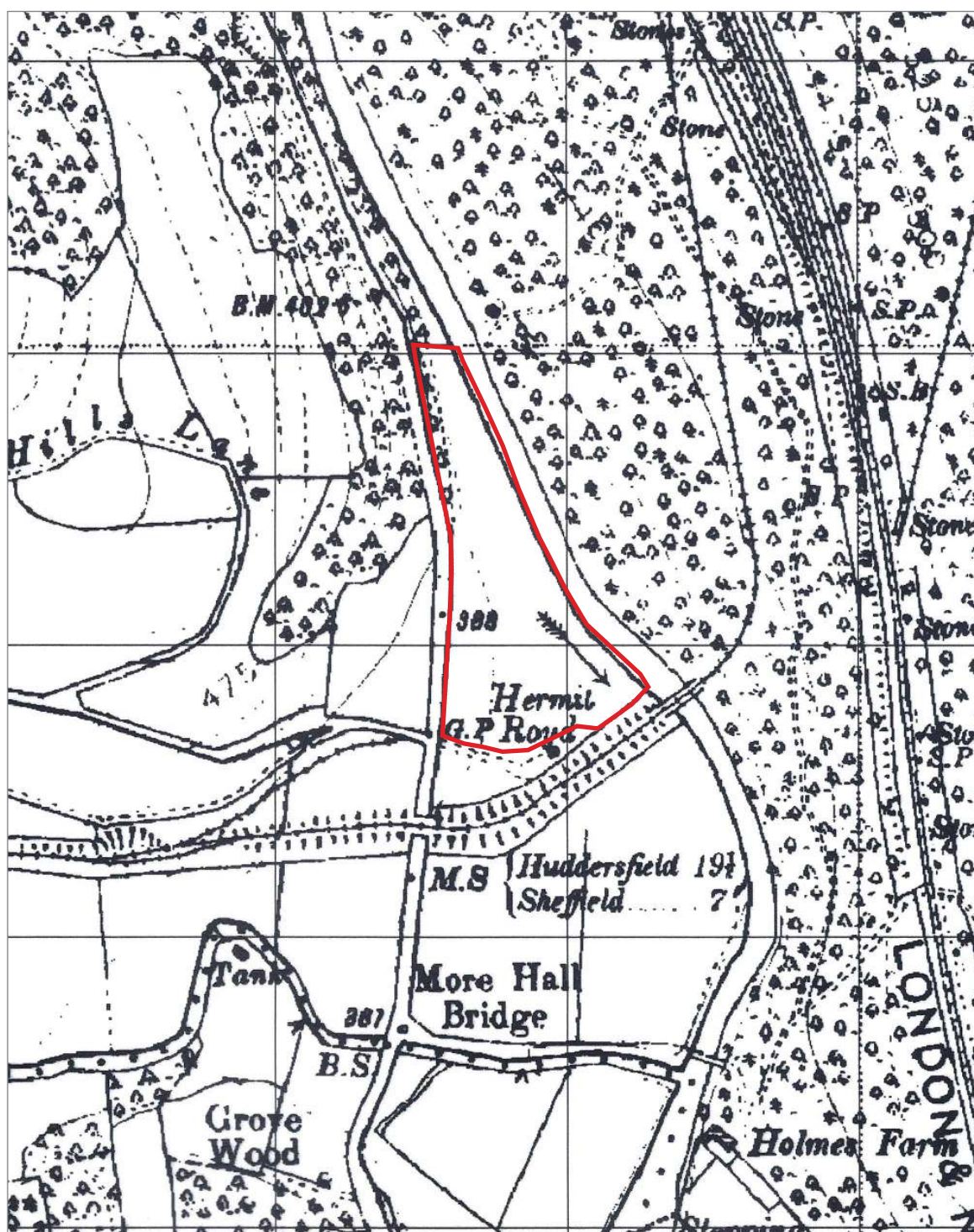


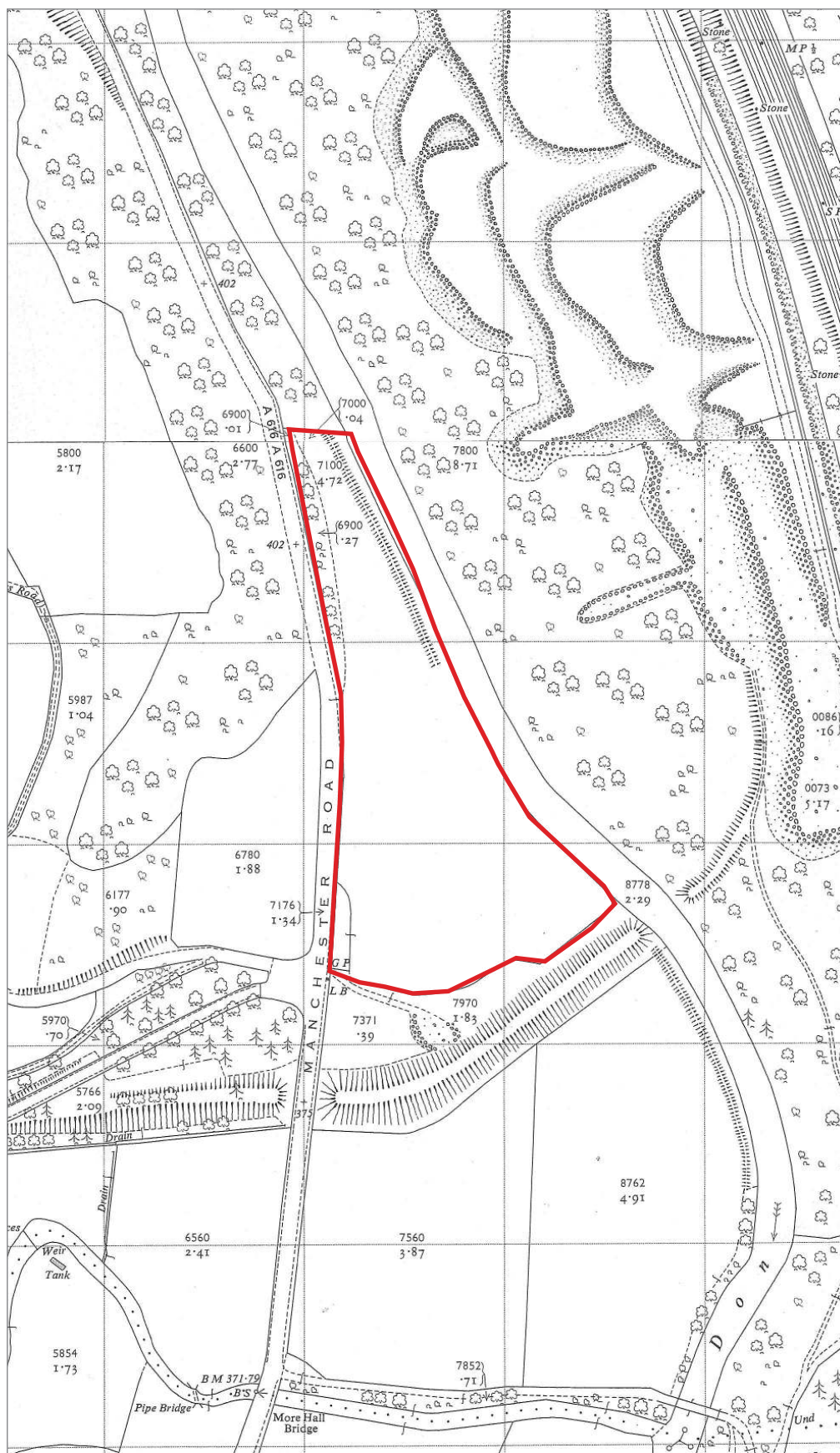




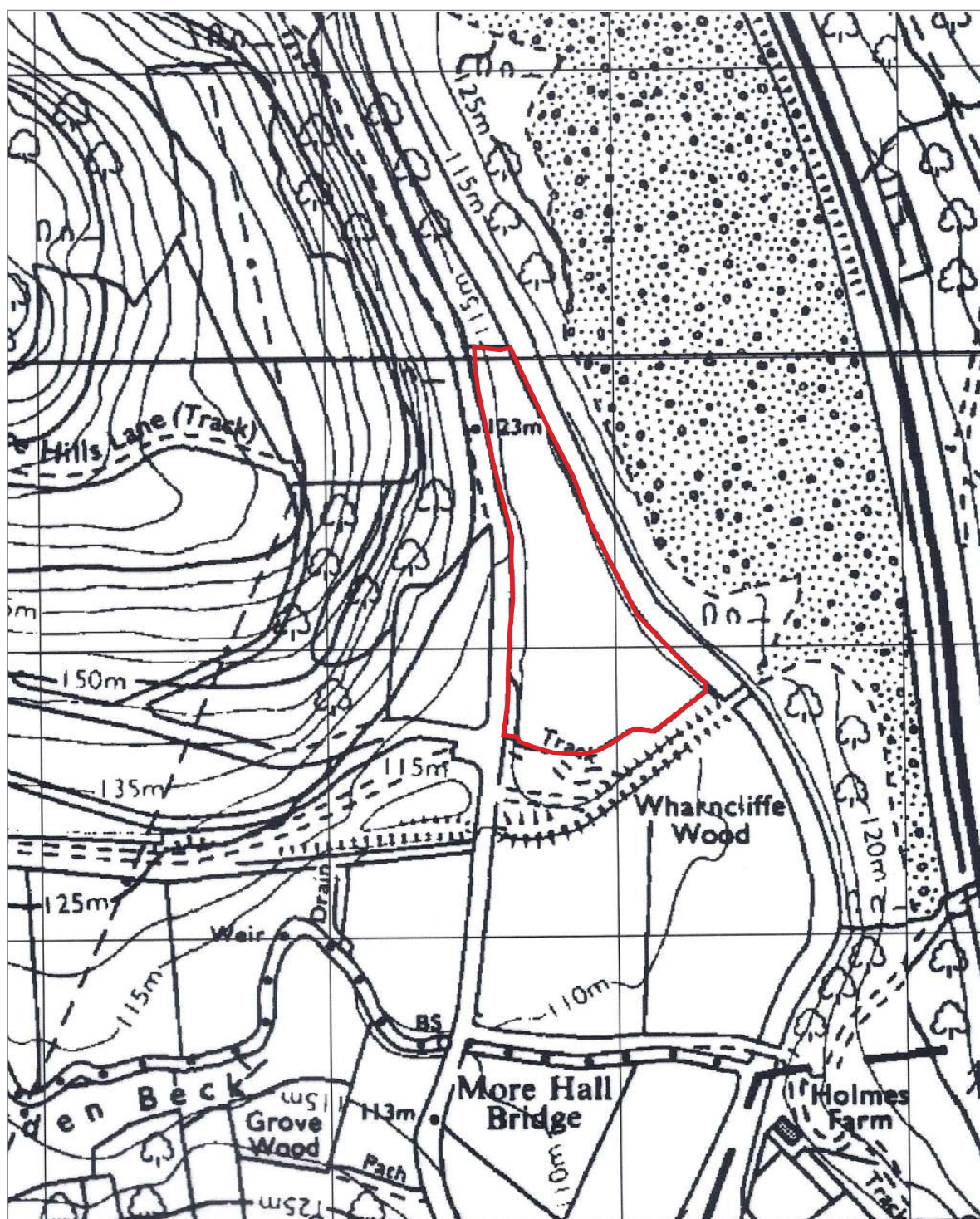






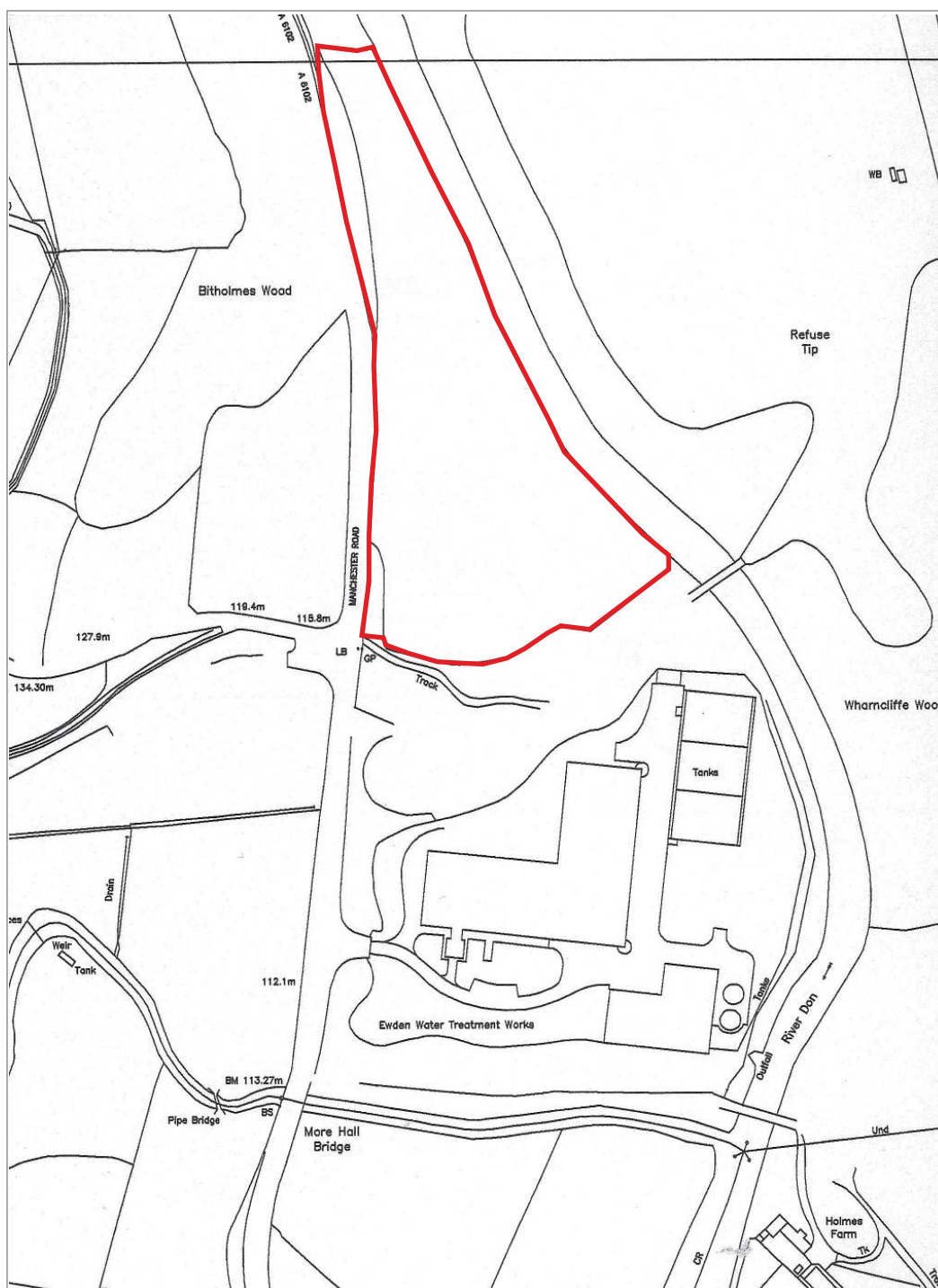




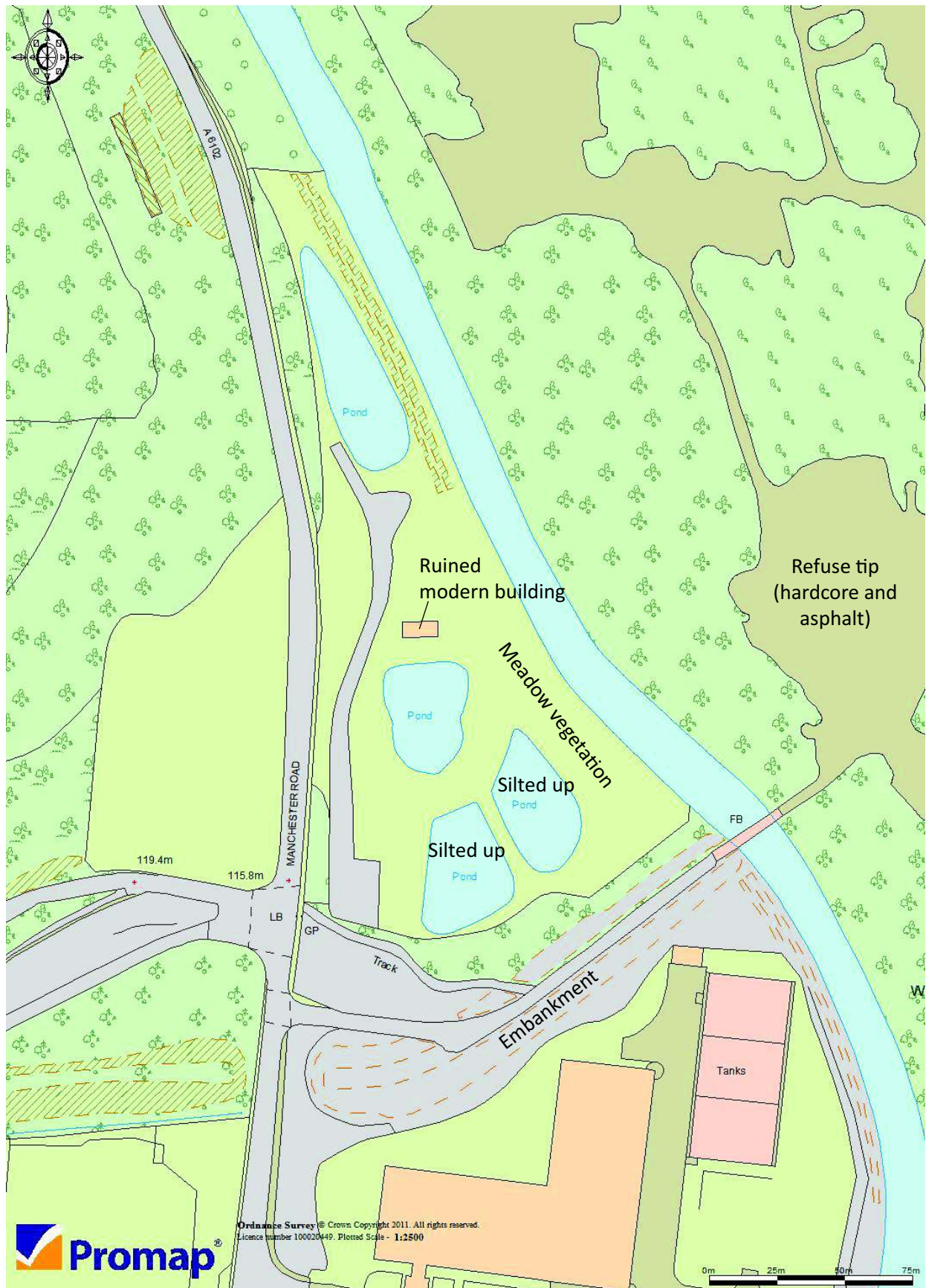


Reproduced from OS 1:10,000 map sheet SK 29 NE with the permission of OS on behalf of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 1982. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.





Reproduced from OS 1:2500 data with the permission of OS on behalf of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



Reproduced from OS 1:2500 data with the permission of OS on behalf of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

## APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Site locations shown on Figure 2.

Site no	Description	NGR	Reference
1	Undated flint scatter, Hermit Royd, Stocksbridge. No further information.	SK 297 957	SMR 3654
2	Site of building labelled 'Hermit Royd' on historic maps. The name was recorded in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century, and it was shown on Jeffrey's 1771 map. It was part of the More Hall Estate in 1815, and the building was shown on the 1855 and 1903 OS maps.	SK 2979 9572	1771 Jeffreys map 1815 Fairbank map
3	Undated flint scatter, Stocksbridge. Various flint artefacts, including microliths, a thumb scraper and a barbed and tanged arrowhead.	SK 297 956	SMR 3653
4	Undated flint scatter, Stocksbridge. No further information.	SK 297 955	SMR 3652
5	Former railway embankment, built for the Ewden Valley works tramway c.1917-8. It was a short-lived railway used to transport materials for the construction of the Broomhead and Morehall Reservoirs in the valley.	SK 294 956	1922 OS map
6	More Hall, Stocksbridge. Grade II listed building. House, late C17 and mid-C19. Medieval to post-medieval barn and cow house, More Hall, Stocksbridge. Grade II listed. C17 cruck framework probably reconstructed within C18 stonework, extended C19. 'The Dairy'- semi-subterranean vaulted structure at More Hall. Destroyed in 1885 but infilled remains probably survive to west of the cruck barn.	SK 29275 95781 SK 29224 95795 SK 292 957	SMR 3635 LB 1366106 SMR 1339 LB 1314587 SMR 2061
7	Find-spot of Roman gold coin. A gold 'stater' of Vitellius found in a field close to More Hall.	SK 292 957	SMR 0544
8	The site of Wharncliffe Lodge. The original hunting lodge dating to the 16 <sup>th</sup> century (reputed to have been built in 1510) has been replaced with a 19 <sup>th</sup> -century farmhouse. Nothing is visible of the original lodge building, though there are 16 <sup>th</sup> - or 17 <sup>th</sup> -century mullioned windows in basement. Grade II listed. There is a medieval inscribed stone now inside an extension of Wharncliffe Lodge.	SK 305 956	SMR 0154 SMR 3640 SMR 0756 LB 1132809
9	Reputed site of Wharncliffe deserted medieval village, also known as Stanfield or Whitley. Supposedly cleared in 1510 for the extension of Wharncliffe Chase deer park.	SK 305 957	Beresford 1953
10	Dragon's Well, possibly a holy well. The Dragon reference may be associated with the local legend of the Dragon of Wantley, a satire relating to the excesses of the Wortley family. The well is close to a cave, known as the Dragon's Den.	SK 305 960	SMR 3688
11	Possible medieval iron smelting site at Wharncliffe Forest, Bradfield. Site of an iron smelting furnace consisting of a circular bolehill. Late medieval pottery has also been found on the site.	SK 305 964	SMR 1123
12	Smelting site at Pales Wood, comprising the remains of a circular bole with a wall across the top, associated with late medieval pottery and iron bars. Found by L.H. Butcher.	SK 3069 9639	SMR 3224
13	'Whitley Church' Roman earthwork enclosures, Wortley. A Roman period enclosure, interpreted as a settlement. The site lies on Wharncliffe Moor. A series of domestic and agricultural enclosures formed by stone and turf banks surveyed and later excavated by L.H. Butcher between 1958 and 1960. Finds were dominated by Roman pottery. The site was interpreted as a Romano-British enclosure occupied between the mid-2 <sup>nd</sup> to mid-3 <sup>rd</sup> centuries. Reinvestigation of the site in 1976 revealed that the general layout of the visible remains were in agreement with that of Butcher, but many features could not be identified on the ground.	SK 304 966	SMR 0157

Site no	Description	NGR	Reference
14	Rectangular enclosure formed by a low stone and earth bank. Initially thought to be part of the Romano-British settlement at Whitley Church, but subsequently reinterpreted as medieval on the basis of its morphology.	SK 304 966	SMR 0157 ASE 2002
15	Area of quern manufacturing at Upper Wharnccliffe. Iron Age to Romano-British.	SK 304 965	ASE 2002
16	Roman mortarium found on Wharnccliffe Crag, Wortley. 2 <sup>nd</sup> -century type Romano-British stone mortarium found at the top of Crag by a climber. Obviously put there recently by someone. Currently located in Sheffield City Museum, accession 1980.915.	SK 303 968	SMR 3226
17	Cruck-built building, cart shed, Lee Farm, Brightholmlee. Probably post-medieval in date.	SK 290 951	SMR 1342
18	Cruck-built house, known as Appleyard's House, Old Hall Farm. Old Hall Farmhouse, Brightholmlee Lane. Grade II listed farmhouse, C17 and early C18, three builds. Partly cruck-framed, rough-ashlar gritstone, stone slate and Welsh slate roofs. Possibly same building as Appleyard's House.	SK 290 951 SK 29082 95078	SMR 1341 LB 1132870
19	Cruck-built cottage, known as Whitley's House, High Lee Farm, Brightholmlee. Probably post-medieval in date.	SK 290 950	SMR 1340
20	Honey-coloured flint waste of unknown date, found during fieldwalking at Bradfield. Now in Sheffield City Museum, accession 1976.432.	SK 291 950	SMR 3168
21	Enclosure of unknown date in Todwick Wood, Wortley. An irregular shaped enclosure identified by L.H. Butcher. The earthworks are difficult to interpret on the ground due to the dense nature of the wood and outcropping rocks. Unknown date.	SK 305 949	SMR 0814