



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY AT NELL
CROFT AND STONY RIDGE, FOX HOUSE, SHEFFIELD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological landscape survey of Nell Croft and Stony Ridge, near Fox House, Sheffield. The survey was required to provide information on the presence, nature, significance and condition of archaeological remains for the purposes of conservation management. The project was funded by Natural England through the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme (AG00540911) and ArcHeritage were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the fieldwork and reporting. The survey identified 46 features or groups of features within the site. The majority of features are associated with sandstone quarrying dating to the post-medieval period and packhorse routes of probable medieval to post-medieval date. Other features include post-medieval drainage ditches, two marker stones, a field boundary and gateways, as well as short linear banks of unknown purpose. The features are generally in an average to good condition, with few current threats to their integrity.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological landscape survey at Nell Croft and Stony Ridge, Fox House, Sheffield. The survey was undertaken to identify, record and characterise any archaeological or historical features within the survey area, and was done in accordance with the methodology used on the Eastern Moors Survey (ArcHeritage 2011). An understanding of the presence, nature, and condition of heritage features was required to contribute to ongoing management and conservation of the site. The products of the survey comprise a database of features, GIS shapefiles and this report. ArcHeritage were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the survey. The project was funded by Natural England through the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme (AG00540911).

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The survey covered an area of 46.76 hectares centred on SK 271 803 (Figure 1). The survey area comprised two fields of rough grazing pasture, known as Nell Croft and Stony Ridge. The fields are contained within a triangle of roads, the A6187 Hathersage Road along the north and northwest sides, the A6187 Owlbar Road along the southwest side and the A625 Stony Ridge Road along the southeast side. Houndkirk and Hathersage Moors are to the north and northwest of the survey area, with Totley Moor to the east, Totley Moss to the southeast, and the Longshaw Estate to the southwest.

The underlying geology comprises bands of Redmires Flags, Chatsworth Grit and Crawshaw sandstone, separated by mudstone and siltstone of the Marsden and Rossendale Formations, all formed during the Carboniferous period. The highest point is the hill of Stony Ridge towards the northeast corner of the site, which is 393m above Ordnance Datum, and the ground slopes downwards to the west and southwest, to a height of c.350m adjacent to Owlbar Road. The lower ground to the southwest is boggy and the predominant vegetation across the site is *Molinia* grass, with some areas of heather on the hilltop and slopes.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The main aims of the project were:

- To identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological and historical interest;
- To assess the current condition of the resource, and make recommendations for future conservation, management and further survey and interpretation;
- To analyse all boundaries within the area using historic maps and GIS, and to develop a chronological framework for the development of the landscape;
- To collate documentary sources and results of previous survey to assist in the understanding of the landscape development;
- To produce an illustrated report with a narrative of the landscape development and analysis of the results in a manner which can be used for future management;
- To produce the results of the survey in a suitable GIS format for integration into the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR).

3.2 Methodology

The project comprised both documentary and field survey. All work adhered to the guidance set out in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2007) and *Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines* (National Trust). All work was carried out in accordance with the IfA Code of Practice and relevant Standard and Guidance documents.

3.1 Documentary survey

All readily available documentary resources were consulted, including historic maps and recent aerial photographic data. Information on recorded archaeological sites within 500m of the survey area boundary was obtained from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and National Trust SMR, all available online at the Heritage Gateway. The Peak District National Park Authority were also consulted. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were consulted. No previous surveys covering the site were identified in the documentary search, though the results of nearby surveys of Burbage Moor and the Eastern Moors were consulted.

Data were collected from the following sources:

- Heritage Gateway online;
- National Trust SMR
- Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA);
- PastScape;
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Derbyshire Record Office;
- Sheffield Archives;
- British Geological Survey online;
- ArcHeritage library.

3.2 Field survey

Field survey was undertaken in March 2014, using Leica Zeno 10 GPS hand units with external antennas. The survey was undertaken to a scale of 1:2500 with a horizontal accuracy of c.3m. All features were assigned a feature number (ID). Some groups of very similar features in close proximity were assigned the same number. Small features, under 2.5m in size, were plotted as points, with larger features recorded as lines or areas. Attribute data was recorded in the field in notebooks and digital images were taken of all features.

3.3 Database and GIS

The gazetteer of features was created as Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and converted into an Access database. A copy of the database, showing key fields only, is presented in Appendix 1. The database fields are:

Field	Printed in Appendix 2
Survey ID No.	
NTSMR No.	✓
Site Name	✓

Period	✓
Monument Type	✓
Description	✓
Condition	✓
Threats	
Ground cover	
Photo No.	✓
NGR Easting set 1	
NGR Northing set 1	
SMR No.	
SAM No.	
Significance	✓
Historical Sources	
Conservation Recommendation	
Old Catalogue Number	

The GIS was created using ArcView and QGIS software. The features located during the survey are contained within three shapefiles, presenting all archaeological point, line and area features identified during the survey.

3.3 Assessment criteria

3.3.1 *Criteria used in the assessment of significance*

Assessment of significance of the archaeological resource is calculated on the basis of the period, rarity, condition, extent of survival and group value of features. The significance of types of features can vary within and across regions depending on their nature and rarity. The assessment of significance has been undertaken with reference to the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework, as well as national guidelines.

Significance has been divided into four categories: national, regional, local and unknown. Features deemed to be of national significance include all Scheduled Monuments and sites of similar nature not yet covered by scheduled status. These sites are considered to be well-preserved examples of features that are rare on a national level, and which have the potential to provide significant information on poorly represented or understood aspects of past human activity. No sites of national significance have been identified within the survey area, though one Scheduled Ancient Monument is located c.100m to the north, Ciceley Low ring cairns (SAM 29816), and further SAMs relating to prehistoric settlement, agricultural remains and ritual structures are located to the northwest at Hathersage Moor.

Features of regional significance are defined as well-preserved examples of sites that are relatively rare in the region, or have the potential to provide information on topics that are poorly understood on a regional basis. This includes post-medieval transport routes and their associated direction stones, coal and ganister extraction, some of the larger quarries, military training features, features associated with grouse shooting and temporary railway workers' settlements.

Local significance is associated with features which may survive in relatively large numbers on a local and regional basis, but which still offer a potential to provide significant information on

past human activity in the area. This includes small-scale quarrying, post-medieval and modern field and boundary walls, post-medieval and modern agricultural features, and other modern features.

Unknown significance covers sites which could not be ascribed a function or date on the basis of available evidence.

3.3.2 *Criteria used in the assessment of condition*

The condition of features was considered during the survey, and assigned 'good', 'average' or 'poor' condition. Across much of the site, the condition of features was listed as 'average', with 'good' being used to describe well-defined features with no damage or erosion, and 'poor' referring to sites with low visibility levels, significant damage or in a bad condition generally. Visible threats to the condition of the features were noted during the survey and included in the survey gazetteer.

4 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

No archaeological sites have previously been recorded within the survey area. Within the surrounding area there are numerous sites. Due to the number of sites and the existence of NTSMR entries covering them, a gazetteer of the sites outside the survey area has not been produced, but a brief discussion of the types of site is considered here. Sites within the 500m search area around the survey area are associated predominantly with three major themes: prehistoric settlement, agriculture and ritual activity; medieval to post-medieval industrial activity; and medieval to post-medieval transport.

4.1 **Prehistoric**

Flint artefacts have been recorded within the surrounding area, recorded during fieldwalking episodes or as chance finds from Hathersage Moor and Totley Moor. These include items datable to the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods. Palaeoenvironmental studies have indicated that the area would have been largely deciduous woodland in the Mesolithic period, with naturally clear areas at the gritstone edges and blanket peat forming in water-collecting areas such as Totley Moss (Kitchen 2000, 80-81). The edges would have formed useful routeways through forested areas, whilst the grassy areas and bogs are likely to have been useful resources for food and raw materials. The cleared areas may have been at least partially maintained by human activity as well as animal grazing.

The main areas of surviving prehistoric remains are located to the north and northwest, at Houndkirk, Hathersage and Burbage Moors. These include field systems defined by linear clearance banks and groups of clearance cairns, possible house sites amongst the fields, and ritual monuments such as ring cairns and burial cairns or barrows. These sites have been interpreted as being of Bronze Age to early Iron Age date on the basis of a few excavated examples, with some of the field systems in the Peak District possibly originating in the late Neolithic period (Wilson and Barnatt 2004; Long *et al.* 1998). In general, the fields tend to be located on relatively level shelf land between the sharp edges and the scarp slopes below (Barnatt 2000, 10). The lighter sandy soils on the gritstone were suitable for prehistoric farming practices, and streams generally run relatively close to the field systems. Where field systems have been identified, these are generally designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, such as Toad's Mouth (SAM 1017507), c.800m northwest of the survey area.

Monuments such as barrows, embanked stone circles and ring cairns, all of which are associated with activities revolving around death and burial, may have been built to establish an 'ancestral' claim to specific areas of land, as well as providing foci for social and ritual gatherings. Where dating evidence exists, these appear to have been constructed during the Early Bronze Age period (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 30). Two ring cairns at Cicely Low, just to the north of the survey area, are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1017665).

There is a general lack of evidence for occupation on the gritstone uplands of the Peak District in the Romano-British period, suggesting that these upland areas became unsuitable for inhabitation and agriculture, and the farming settlements were slowly abandoned prior to the Roman invasion (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 41).

4.2 Medieval to post-medieval land use and industry

During the medieval and early post-medieval period, the survey area and its surroundings formed part of the wastes and commons of Hathersage and Totley. The 'wastes' were important resources for the farming communities, providing grazing land for stock animals as well as natural resources such as peat and stone. The sandstone and gritstone outcrops also formed significant resources, and were quarried for building stone as well as for millstones, grindstones and crushing stones during the post-medieval period (Bevan 2006, 13). Hathersage was a major centre of millstone production by at least the 16th century (Hey 2002), and it is likely that the millstone quarrying industry in this area was active during the medieval period and possibly earlier, though no dating evidence for this has been discovered.

Quarries within the Burbage Moor and Eastern Moors survey areas include small delves for stone for nearby walls and structures, as well as larger, deeper excavations and vertical face-workings cut into the gritstone edges. These produced stone both for local use and for wider export. Abandoned millstones and other items attest to the products of the quarries. The grey residue left by the Peak District millstones meant that they were most commonly used for grinding oats, barley, rape, peas, beans and animal fodder rather than wheat, except in times when stones from the Rhine and Paris areas were unavailable due to interrupted trade and war (Bevan 2006, 13). The larger quarries cut into the escarpments seem to have been the dominant form of millstone quarry during the 19th century, superseding the extensive groups of small delves. Flat-edged stones were also used as crushing stones for industrial purposes, and continued to be produced in the area until the 1930s (Bevan 2006, 14-15).

4.3 Medieval to post-medieval transport links

Numerous hollow ways have been recorded during the Burbage Moors and Eastern Moors surveys. These are the remains of packhorse routes, rights of way across the moors, which have been fossilised as linear hollows. They often split into many parallel tracks, known as 'braided hollow ways', particularly in boggy areas or crossing slopes. The main routes through the Burbage and Eastern Moors survey areas were connecting Sheffield, Hathersage, Grindleford, Totley and Dore, with further connections onwards towards Buxton and Tideswell (Bevan 2006, 11).

The increase in wheeled traffic led to the establishment of turnpike roads, where a toll charged on use of the road was used to fund repairs and maintenance of the road surface. The route from Sheffield to Buxton, via Grindleford, was turnpiked in 1758, running past Fox House and along the western boundary of the survey area for a short distance, then heading north up

the now-disused Houndkirk Road towards Ringinglow. In a Fairbank survey undertaken in 1809 for the Parliamentary enclosure of the wastes and commons of Hathersage and Dore, the road along the northern edge of the site was depicted as the road to Dore (FC FB 121, p.62-63). This was shown on an 1810 Fairbank plan of Buxton to Sheffield turnpike road as a proposed diversion to the existing route (Q/RP/1/139), and was described in the 1830 enclosure award as 'Dore Turnpike Road' (Q/RI C 16). A road along the southern boundary was described as the Holmesfield Turnpike Road in the enclosure award. This followed a different, more curving route to the current road (see Figure 2), turning south and running through part of the current Longshaw estate land to the Wooden Pole.

Wooden Pole Road, along the eastern side of the survey area and now known as Stony Ridge Road, was established as a public carriage road as part of the enclosure award (Q/RI C 16). This probably followed the approximate route of an earlier right of way from Sheffield to Grindleford via Froggatt Edge. No road is shown in this location on Fairbank's survey of 1809 (FC FB 121, p.62-63; FC Hath 8S). The road as established after the enclosure had a bend at the northern end; this was straightened in the mid-20th century.

A further public carriage road was proposed across the southern part of the survey area, to connect the Holmesfield turnpike road to Totley. Part of this route survives as the track known as Moss Road crossing Totley Moss, whilst the section through the survey area survives as hollow ways, suggesting that this was again an established packhorse route prior to the Enclosure award. A track was shown in this approximate location on Fairbank's 1809 survey (FC FB 121, p.62-63). The route of the Holmesfield turnpike through Longshaw had been abandoned and altered to the current Owler Bar Road by the time of the first edition 25 inch: 1 mile OS map in 1882 (see Figure 3). This connects to Moss Road, and it is possible that it was built to rationalise the road system in this area.

4.4 Parliamentary enclosure

The fields within the survey area were established following the Parliamentary Enclosure Award for Hathersage and Dore wastes and commons. The Hathersage enclosure was undertaken in 1830, following an Act of 1808 and survey of 1809-1810, whilst Dore was enclosed in 1822 (Bevan 2006, 17). Fairbank's sketch survey of 1809 indicates that the land was previously open moorland, with roads to the north, west and south, as described in section 4.3 (FC FB 121, p.62-63). Correspondence associated with the enclosure award indicate that the Nell Croft area was part of a disputed boundary between Hathersage and Totley, whilst Stony Ridge appears to have been in Dore parish (D3304/3/1). An undated enclosure plan in Chatsworth Archives shows the allotments within the site, with Nell Croft having been sold to Mr. D'Ewes Coke, and Stony Ridge divided between Elizabeth Greenwood and W.C. Shawe (Figure 2). Though the fields were enclosed at this date, there is no evidence for extensive drainage or improvement being implemented, suggesting that the land was retained as rough grazing after the enclosure.

The Longshaw Estate was created in the 1820s by the Duke of Rutland, with Longshaw Lodge built as a shooting box and the estate utilised for game shooting. Some of the land was reputedly allocated during the enclosure award (Bevan 2006, 18), though much of Burbage and Hathersage Moors forming part of the Longshaw Estate were granted to the Duke of Devonshire in the award (Q/RI C 16). The survey area also became part of the estate, as

indicated in a sale catalogue of 1927 (D 5551/19), when it was part of Lot 2. The estate was sold to Sheffield Corporation and is currently managed by the National Trust.

5 SURVEY RESULTS

A gazetteer of all the features identified in the survey is given in Appendix 1, and their locations are shown on Figure 4. A brief summary of the types of feature identified is given below. National Trust SMR numbers have been assigned to the features, and these are used in the text rather than the original survey ID numbers.

5.1 Transport and communications

Three main groups of braided hollow ways were identified during the survey. At the northern end of the survey area were a group of north to south aligned hollow ways running north from the summit of Stony Ridge towards Houndkirk Road (feature 68531). At least six main braids were identified (Plate 1). These hollow ways continue to the north of the A6187 and east of Parson House Farm, where they were recorded during the Burbage Moors survey as feature 431.146. Bevan (2006, 94) considers that this route would have continued south towards Grindleford. This does seem likely, and it is possible that this route was replaced by Wooden Pole Road, though on the ground there is no visible continuation south past the summit of Stony Ridge, with the exception of two short stretches of single track hollow way heading southwest within Nell Croft (features 68502, 68518). It could be that the ground conditions to the south of the summit were less conducive to the formation of hollow ways.

A second group of hollow ways crosses the southern tip of the survey area in a northwest to southeast alignment (feature 68505). There are numerous braids in this area, some well-defined and others more ephemeral. The hollow ways continue further to the east across Totley Moor (NTSMR 200067), where they eventually run parallel with Moss Road towards Totley, and to the west through part of the Longshaw Estate. These hollow ways represent a packhorse route from Hathersage to Totley. A group of quarry hollows (feature 68504) cuts the hollow ways, suggesting that the quarrying post-dates the abandonment of the packhorse route, which was superseded by Owler Bar Road in the 19th century. No evidence for a carriage road running through this area survives on the ground, suggesting the Totley Road proposed in the enclosure award (Q/RI C 16) was never built in this location, with the realignment of Owler Bar Road probably fulfilling the same function.

The third group of hollow ways are on the west side of Nell Croft, aligned roughly northeast to southwest (feature 68524). Some of these tracks are well-defined and relatively deep, though the routes are very intertwined and have been interrupted in places by quarries and by quarry spoil heaps. The alignment of the hollow ways suggests that they originated as a packhorse route from Grindleford to Sheffield, on the approximate route of the later turnpike via Houndkirk Moor, though it is possible that some of the tracks were associated with access to the quarries.

A later trackway runs through the survey area, on a sinuous route from east to west (feature 68519). This track is well constructed and is raised or terraced in some areas (Plate 2). Towards its eastern end it has ditches to either side. This route is currently a public footpath, and continues to the east across Totley Moor. It was first depicted on the 1899 OS map (Figure 3). The path suffers from erosion from foot traffic in some areas, particularly where it runs

through boggy ground. A more ephemeral trackway (feature 68517) runs southwest from the gateway through which the terraced track (feature 68519) passes. This trackway appears to have been used by wheeled traffic, with two visible wheel ruts. It is lost in a bog at its southwest end, but appears to head towards a fenced enclosure in the centre of Nell's Croft, which may be associated with water supply.

5.2 Mineral extraction

The majority of sites identified during the survey relate to quarrying. The quarries take the form of pits or hollows, with no outcropping scarps or edges located within the survey area. The pits vary in size from 1m in diameter to up to 65m in length, and in depth from 0.6m to 2.2m. The largest quarry (feature 68526) is near the northwestern corner of Nell Croft. This is the only one shown on current OS maps, though an area of associated shallower workings to the north of the main pit is not depicted. The entrance to the quarry is at its southwest end, and it is irregular in shape, appearing to have been worked in various different directions (Plate 3). Some areas of exposed rock face are visible within it, and there are spoil heaps around it and within the central area. It was first depicted on the 1899 OS map. Similar but smaller quarries are located along the northwest side of Nell Croft and Stony Ridge (features 68539, 68545 and 68546); these are not depicted on any historic or current mapping. The area between the quarries is occupied by spreads of low spoil heaps, some overlying trackways that probably relate to the same packhorse route as feature 68524. The spoil heaps (features 68508, 68538, 68541) are likely to relate to the quarrying. These quarries and spoil heaps coincide with a band of Chatsworth Grit sandstone.

Two smaller quarries were depicted in 1899, in the curve between the trackway (feature 68519) and field boundary wall (feature 68527) near the summit of Stony Ridge. These quarries (features 68514 and 68515), are both sub-triangular in shape, between 8m and 15m in extent, and up to 2m deep. They may have been excavated for material to construct the track, or for repairs to the adjacent drystone wall. A third quarry in the same area, of a similar size but cut into the side of the slope immediately adjacent to the footpath (feature 68520), is not shown on any of the historic maps (Plate 4). Further quarries are located on the summit of Stony Ridge. These include groups of numerous small quarry hollows which probably represent day-working (features 68529, 68542, 68543, 68544) as well as some larger hollows (features 68532, 68536). None of these are depicted on historic or current mapping. All the quarries on Stony Ridge coincide with a band of Redmires Flags sandstone.

In the southern tip of the survey area, a group of around eight quarry pits (feature 68504) has been cut into the braided hollow ways (feature 68505). These pits are generally around 5m to 8m in diameter and up to 1.6m deep. They appear to have exploited the hollows created by the packhorse route, and spoil has been dumped across the former tracks. The quarries appear to be targeting a band of Crawshaw sandstone that crosses the south corner of the site. No quarries were found in the parts of the survey area with mudstone and siltstone bedrock.

5.3 Other features

A few features associated with field drainage were identified during the survey; these did not give the impression that the land had been heavily improved post-enclosure, though any buried field drains would not be identifiable on the ground surface. Two drainage ditches at

the southeast side of Nell Croft both appear to have fed into a stream running through the field (features 68501, 68512), and two drains on the northwest side of the field fed into a boggy area (features 68523, 68540). Only one possible drainage ditch (feature 68537) was identified in Stony Ridge field, running downslope from the summit. It is possible that this is a hollow way, though its steep sides are more suggestive of a drainage feature. Two irregular ditches at the northwest side of Nell Croft may be related to drainage (feature 68521), though could represent outliers of the hollow ways to the north (feature 68524).

A further feature associated with drainage is a culvert at the west side of Nell Croft (feature 68511), that takes a stream under Owler Bar Road (Plate 5). It is a V-shaped structure of brick construction with concrete sills at the top of the brick walls, and a large-diameter concrete pipe carrying the stream. The feature was first depicted on the 1958 OS map.

A single field boundary wall runs through the site (feature 68527), on a northwest to southeast alignment. The wall is of drystone construction and is in a poor condition. In places it stands up to 1.2m in height with rounded coping stones (Plate 6), but the majority is substantially collapsed and some parts survive only as a stony bank. A gateway (feature 68534) is located along the boundary, through which trackway 68519 runs. The gateway has gritstone posts and no surviving gate. A further gateway is located in a boundary at the southeast side of the site (feature 68528), for the same trackway and in a similar style. A blocked gateway is located at the northeast corner of the site (feature 68530), again in a similar style (Plate 7). No obvious trackway associated with this gate was visible. Short stretches of low banks were recorded running parallel with boundary walls around the south and west sides of the site (features 68506, 68510, 68522). These did not have any obvious function, and could be associated with construction of the walls, or collapsed material from old repairs.

Two small marker stones were recorded; one in each field (features 68516, 68535). These are of identical construction, being 0.6m high and 0.3m by 0.15m-0.20m in plan, of dressed sandstone with rounded tops (Plate 8). There are no carvings on the stones and their function is uncertain. It is possible that they are boundary markers, possibly associated with the pre-enclosure boundary between Topley and Hathersage, though there is no supporting evidence for this.

A low, roughly triangular mound in the northwest corner of Nell Croft also has no clear origin or function (feature 68525). It is 4m by 3m in extent and up to 0.3m high, with a level surface. The mound feels stony, and could be a spoil heap associated with nearby quarrying, though its appearance is neater than the others in the vicinity. It is also possible that it relates to a dump of rubble, possibly from building the field walls, or from the demolition of a nearby building. A linear ditch or trench is located to the immediate southwest of the quarries cutting the hollow ways in the southern tip of the site. This trench (feature 68507), is approximately 8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. It may relate to access to the quarries, but could be a later feature, such as a military training trench. No other similar features were noted within the survey area.

5.4 Condition of the features

Of the 46 features identified, 35 are considered to be in an average condition and 10 in a good condition. The only feature identified as being in a poor condition is the drystone boundary wall (feature 68527), which is largely in a ruinous condition.

Threats to the condition of features were identified for three features. The standing sections of the ruinous drystone wall (feature 68527) are vulnerable to further collapse. The terraced trackway (feature 68519) suffers from foot erosion in some places, as it is a public footpath. Repairs to the footpath where it crosses boggy areas could address the erosion of the trackway. Some erosion from animal sources is occurring at the large quarry (feature 68526), including rabbit burrows and poaching of the quarry sides by sheltering animals. In general, there do not appear to be major threats to the condition of the majority of features at present, although this should be reviewed regularly as differing land use and stock regimes have the potential to impact on archaeological remains.

6 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The desk-based research for the survey indicated that the site was on the border of a number of parishes at the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure in the first half of the 19th century. There is a considerable amount of documentary material relating to the enclosure of Hathersage, Dore and Totley in the Derbyshire Record Office, and particularly in the Fairbank Collection at Sheffield Archives. The Fairbank family were responsible for surveying the parishes before the enclosure and preparing the maps detailing the enclosure awards and proposed new roads for all of these parishes, and there is extensive material relating to this including finished plans, survey sketches and schedules, notebooks and accounts. Derbyshire Record Office holds correspondence books relating to the enclosure which includes letters relating to the commissioners, the surveys and disputes over parish boundaries on the unenclosed moorland in the area of Nell Croft.

The Parliamentary Enclosure Awards are responsible for much of the current layout of the landscape in this area. The wealth of documentary material, as well as the earthwork remains of pre-Enclosure routes and features, offers the potential to form the basis of a research project into the process of Parliamentary Enclosure, the nature of the changes to the landscape, and the methods by which disputes over the relatively unmarked boundaries between townships were resolved. This would be a suitable study for topic for a landscape archaeology dissertation at Masters level.

7 CONCLUSIONS

All the features identified within the survey area appear to be of post-medieval or modern date, though some of the hollow ways may relate to routes that originated in the medieval period. No features of prehistoric date were identified. The main feature types represented are quarries and transport routes, with other features including field boundaries, gateways, drainage ditches, marker stones, and a culvert. The features are mainly of local archaeological significance. The hollow ways appear to relate to packhorse routes between Sheffield, Grindleford, Hathersage, Totley and Buxton, and these have been assigned a regional archaeological significance. The features are mainly in an average to good condition, and current threats to the monuments were only identified in three cases.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Q/RI C 16: Copy of Hathersage enclosure award, 1830. DRO.

Historic maps

FC Hath 8S: Plan for Hathersage enclosure, showing Wildmoorstones Edge and part of Totley Moor, 1810. SA

FC Hath 11L: A map of Hathersage and Dore, copy of the Award Map 1809-1810. SA

Q/RP/1/139: Plan of the Sheffield and Chapel en le Frith turnpike roads, showing proposed diversions, new roads and improvements intended to be made, 1810. DRO

Q/RI C 15: Hathersage enclosure map, undated (based on 1809-1810 Fairbank plan). DRO

Map of allotments to the Duke of Devonshire on Hathersage Moor (no date). Chatsworth Archives (copy held at PDNPA)

1882 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map (Derbyshire sheets 11.13 and 11.14)

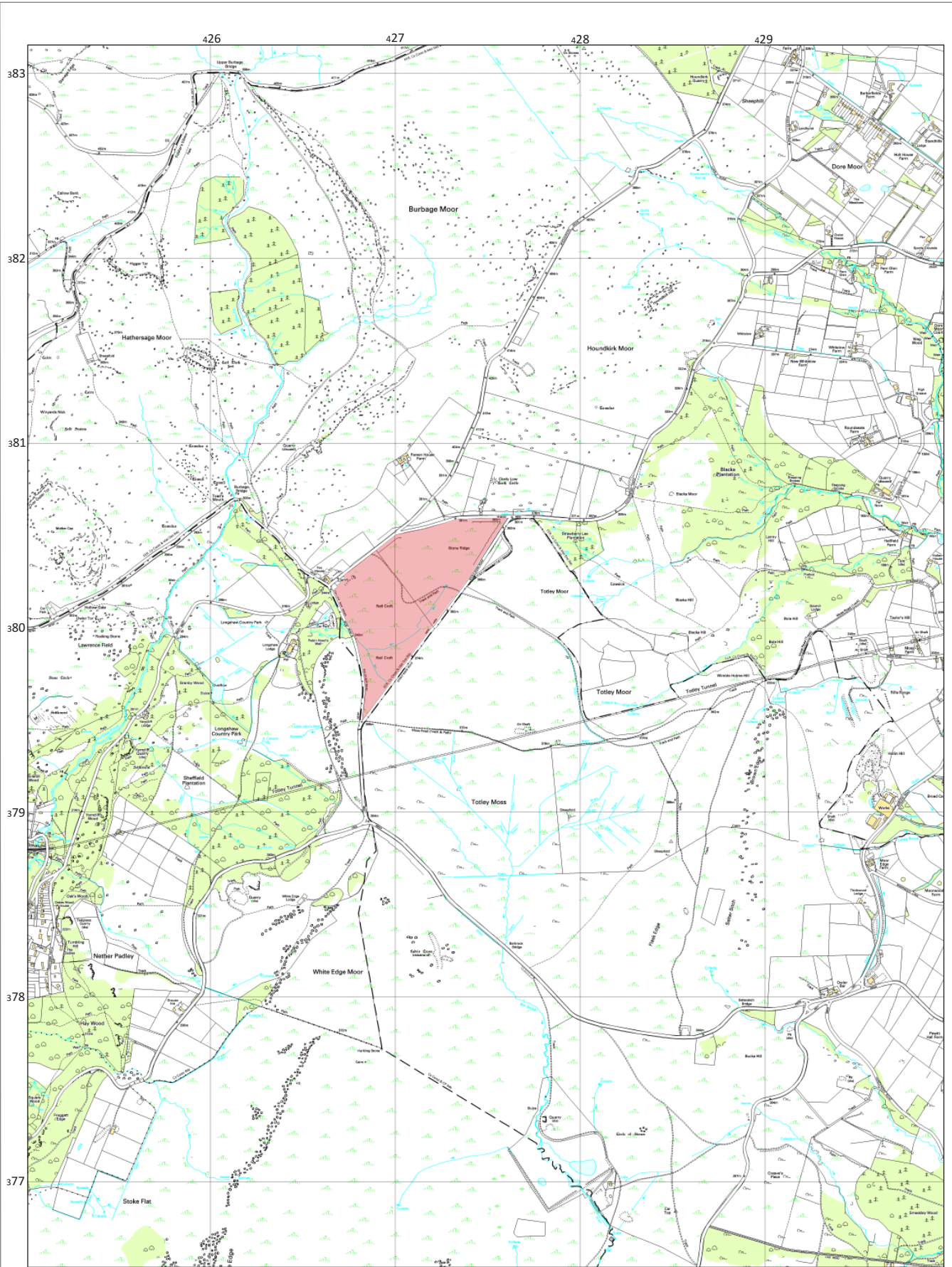
1899 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map (Derbyshire sheets 11.13 and 11.14)

1922 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map (Derbyshire sheets 11.13 and 11.14)

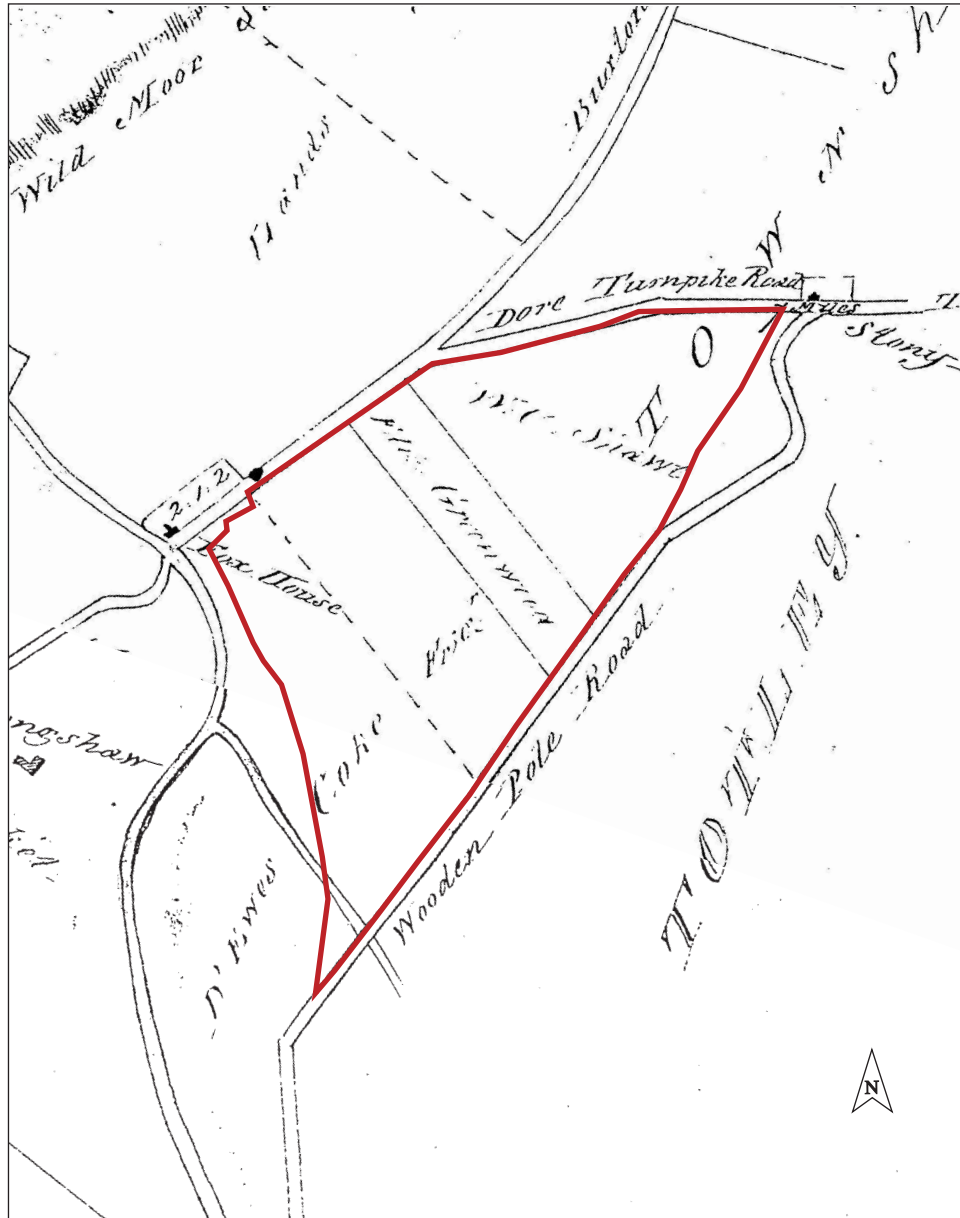
1935 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map (Yorkshire)

1955 OS 1:10,560 map.

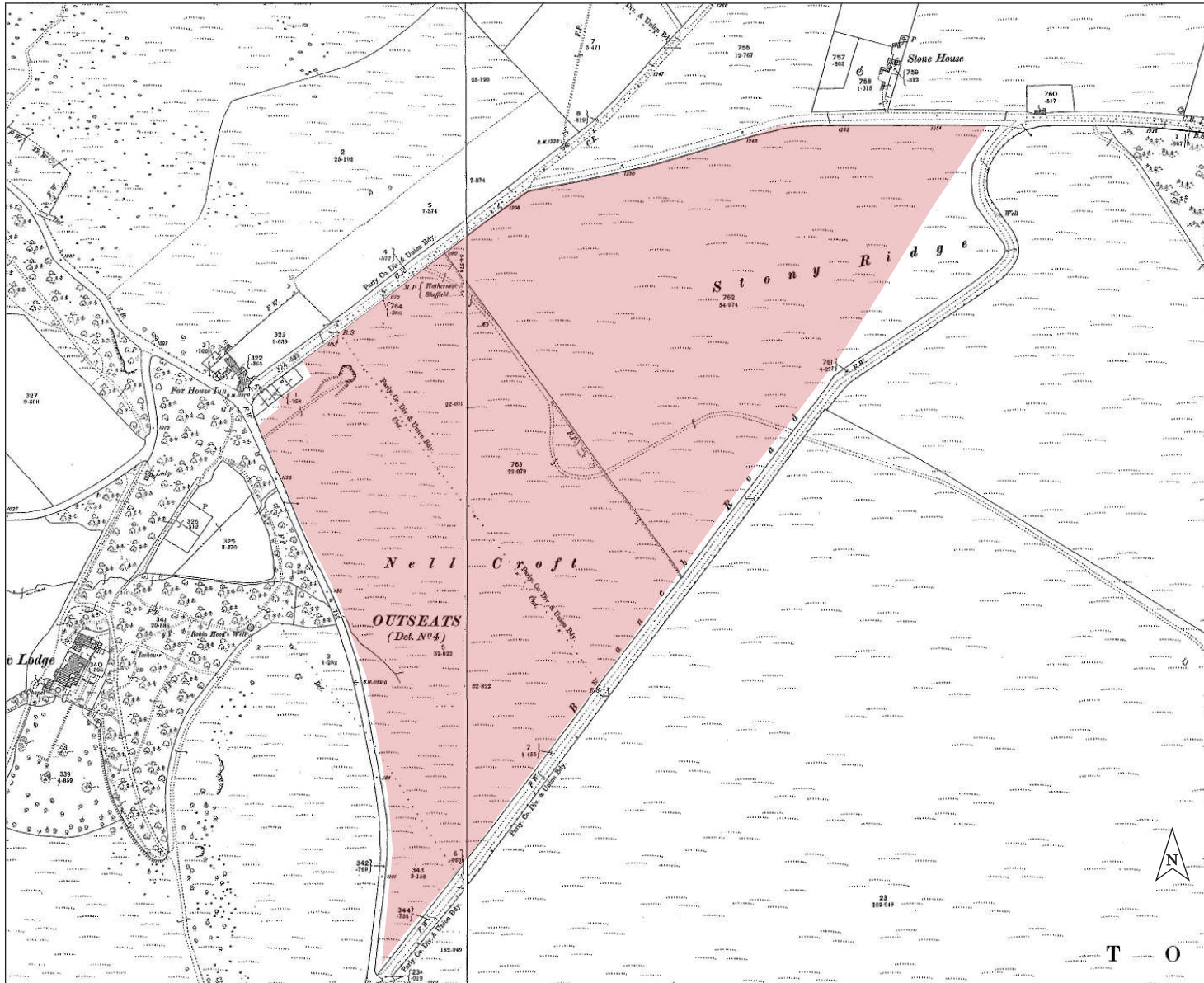
10 FIGURES



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From a plan of allotments to the Duke of Devonshire on Hathersage Moor, held in Chatsworth Archives (c.1830 on 1809 base)



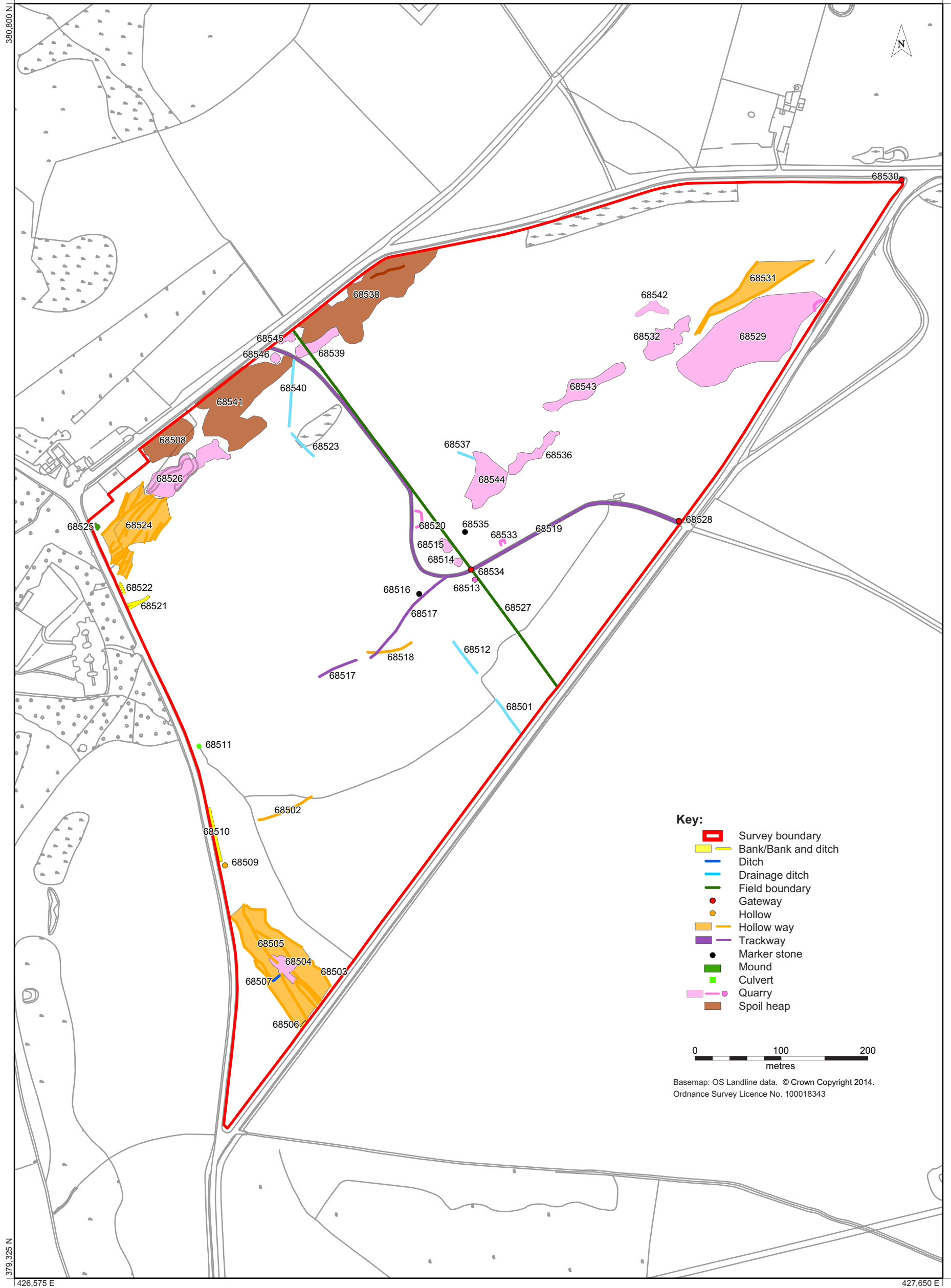


Figure 4: Survey plan showing distribution of features by type

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Hollow ways 68531, viewed facing southwest



Plate 2: Terraced trackway 68519, viewed facing west



Plate 3: Quarry 68526, viewed facing northeast



Plate 4: Quarry 68520 cut into slope, viewed facing northwest



Plate 5: Brick and concrete culvert 68511, viewed facing north



Plate 6: Field boundary wall 68527, viewed facing west



Plate 7: Blocked gateway 68530, viewed facing north



Plate 8: Marker stone 68535, viewed facing west

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF SURVEY FEATURES

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68501	Drainage ditch at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Drainage ditch	A reed-filled drainage ditch, with a linear bank to the south. The feature is c.40m long, 1m wide and approximately 0.5m deep. The bank is up to 1m wide and 0.3m high and is probably from excavation of the ditch. The ditch is aligned southeast to northwest, ending at a stream at the northwest end, and appears to be associated with field drainage. It may be associated with drainage ditch 68512.	Average	68501-01	Local
68502	Hollow way at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Hollow way	A linear ditch, probably a hollow way. It is 0.5m wide at the base, 1.5m wide at the top, and 0.5m deep. There is an intermittent bank up to 0.2m high in places on the west side. It is aligned northeast to southwest, and runs from a stream at the southwest end, to a stream or bog at the northeast end, where it is lost.	Average	68502-01	Local
68503	Hollow way at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Hollow way	A narrow, wiggly trackway aligned southeast to northwest. It runs from near the road at its southeast end and has a gap where its course is lost in a reedy area. It may be a hollow way, but could be a modern animal track. It is 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It is probably an outlier of hollow way group 68505.	Average	68503-01	Local
68504	Quarry pits cutting packhorse route at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A group of eight small quarry pits interrupting and cutting into hollow ways 68505. The pits are cut into the ground surface with spoil dumps in the central area. A possible ramp leads into the central area between two pits on the northern side of the group.	Average	68504-01	Local
68505	Packhorse Route crossing Nell Croft	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Hollow way	A group of braided hollow ways roughly on an east to west alignment. They vary between 0.5m and 1.5m in width at the top, and up to 0.6m deep. The group is interrupted by a group of quarry pits (68504) along its route. No clear track continues through the quarries but tracks exist to either side, suggesting the hollow ways are earlier. The hollow ways form part of a route leading from Hathersage towards Totley. The hollow ways continue to the east of the survey area, running parallel with Moss Road, and recorded as NTSMR monument 200067.	Average	68505-01	Regional
68506	Linear bank at Nell Croft	Unknown	Bank (earthwork)	A short bank, c.5m long, 1m wide and 0.2m high. It is located c.1m to the west of a field boundary wall, and may be associated with its construction.	Average	68506-01	Local

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68507	Trench at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval to Modern	Ditch	A linear ditch or trench, c.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep, with a possible slight bank to the east. It is aligned north to south, and runs from the edge of a quarry pit (68504) at the northern end. The south end may connect to a hollow way. It is unclear if it is associated with the quarry, or is an unrelated, later feature. It could be a practice trench for military training, but no similar features were visible nearby.	Average	68507-01	Local
68508	Quarry spoil at the west side of Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Spoil heap	An area covered in spoil heaps north of quarry 68526 and covering an area measuring c.60m by 30m. The spoil heaps are up to 0.6m in height.	Average	68508-01	Local
68509	Small hollow at Nell Croft	Unknown	Hollow	A small, sub-circular hollow c.3m in diameter and 0.6m deep. It may be a small quarry pit or shell crater.	Average	68509-01	Local
68510	Linear bank at Nell Croft	Unknown	Bank (earthwork)	A low bank running parallel with a field boundary wall and separated from the wall by a shallow ditch. The purpose of the bank is unclear; it could represent an earlier boundary line, though it is not continuous. It is 0.8m wide, 0.2m high (0.5m high on the ditch side).	Average	68510-01	Local
68511	Culvert at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval to Modern	Culvert	A brick-built culvert taking a stream under the road. It is V-shaped, with arms 2m long and the head end 1m long. The sides are of brick with a concrete sill, and the base is of brick, feeding into a concrete pipe. It was first depicted on the 1958 OS map.	Good	68511-01; 68511-02	Local
68512	Drainage ditch at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Drainage ditch	A linear ditch, possibly a continuation of the ditch associated with 68501, although the bank here is much less visible. In places it looks like a hollow way, but it stops abruptly at its west end, and its east end feeds into a stream that separates it from 68501. It is up to 2m wide in places, but the best-defined stretch is 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It is likely to be related to drainage.	Average	68512-01	Local
68513	Stone-getting pit at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A small stone-getting pit c.2m in diameter and 0.7m deep. It is located close to a trackway and two larger quarries. The details are obscured by vegetation.	Average	68513-01	Local
68514	Quarry pit at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A sub-triangular quarry pit, c.10m by 8m in extent and up to 1.8m deep. It has a shallower level area at the southwest corner, 5m by 4m in extent and 0.3m deep, possibly a working area. It is adjacent to a trackway, and is depicted on the 1899 OS map.	Average	68514-01	Local

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68515	Quarry pit at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A sub-triangular quarry pit, c.15m east to west by 10m north to south. The working face in at the east end and is up to 2m deep. The quarry evens out to ground level at the west end. It is close to a trackway and a field boundary wall, and is depicted on the 1899 OS map.	Average	68515-01	Local
68516	Marker stone at Nell Croft	Unknown	Marker stone	A small dressed stone pillar with a rounded top, 0.6m high, 0.3m by 0.15m wide. It is adjacent to a trackway, but not necessarily associated with it. It may be a boundary marker. No carvings are visible on it. It is similar in height and style to marker stone 68535.	Good	68516-01	Local
68517	Trackway at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval to Modern	Trackway	A trackway running towards a gate in a field boundary, at an angle to the more obvious track currently used as a footpath (68519). It appears to be for wheeled traffic, with two wheel ruts c.1m apart and individually 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. The south end becomes less distinct, but it appears to head towards a small modern enclosure. It is not depicted on any historic maps.	Average	68517-01	Local
68518	Hollow way at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Hollow way	A hollow way crossing or crossed by trackway 68517. It becomes indistinct shortly after the junction. It is aligned northeast to southwest, and is 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep.	Average	68518-01	Local
68519	Trackway and footpath at Nell Croft and Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval to Modern	Trackway	A substantial trackway, currently used as a public footpath. It is terraced in places and seems to be well-constructed. It runs through a gateway (68534) in a field boundary wall (68527). The track varies in width between 1.2m and 3.5m. It is terraced into the side of a natural slope in some places, and in others it is raised c.0.5m above the natural ground surface with a ditch to either side. The ditches are up to 2m wide and 0.4m deep. The track follows a sinuous route in a roughly north-westerly direction. It is first depicted on the 1899 OS map, as a trackway and footpath continuing eastwards over Totley Moor.	Good	68519-01; 68519-02	Local
68520	Quarry at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A semicircular quarry cut into the hillside adjacent to track 68519. It is c.15m long, 6m wide and the working face is up to 1.2m high.	Average	68520-01	Local

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68521	Ditches at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval to Modern	Bank and ditch	A conjoining pair of linear ditches forming a narrow V-shape, running downslope towards the edge of the field from a sub-circular hollow at their northern end. They are aligned roughly northeast to southwest. The ditches are between 1m and 1.4m wide at the top and up to 0.5m deep, with a V-shaped profile. They are separated by a bank which may be the natural ground level. The features may be associated with drainage but are quite irregular in shape.	Average	68521-01	Local
68522	Linear bank at Nell Croft	Unknown	Bank (earthwork)	A slight bank running parallel with a field boundary wall for a short distance, separated from the wall by a ditch. It is visible for c.8m in length, disappearing into boggy areas at both ends. The bank is 0.2m high and up to 1m wide.	Average	68522-01	Local
68523	Drainage ditch at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Drainage ditch	A linear ditch running across a marshy area, aligned roughly east to west. It runs into a reedy area at the west end, and may continue to the northwest on a different alignment as a separate feature (68540). It has a V-shaped profile, and is 0.4m deep, 0.6m wide at the top. The east end also seems to stop in an area of reeds.	Average	68523-01	Local
68524	Hollow ways at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Hollow way	Braided hollow ways to the south of quarry 68526. The tracks are aligned northeast to southwest, but are obscured by irregular mounds which appear to be related to quarry spoil. The hollow ways are up to 1.8m in width at the top, and up to 0.6m deep. The tracks are most visible in the boggiest areas. The hollow ways may be associated with the quarrying, but are on a similar alignment to the current road, which is on the line of a former turnpike road. They are likely to represent a former packhorse route on the line of Houndkirk Road.	Average	68524-01	Regional
68525	Low mound at Nell Croft	Unknown	Mound	A sub-triangular mound, close to field walls and hollow ways. The mound has a relatively level surface but feels stony. It could be a very neat spoil heap from nearby quarrying, or possibly demolition rubble from a building. It is 4m by 3m in extent and up to 0.3m in height.	Average	68525-01	Local

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68526	Quarry at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A substantial area of quarrying, with an irregular oval shape in overall plan, and numerous cut areas where working faces were located. Some areas of exposed rock face are still visible. The edges are up to 2.2m in height, and are higher on the west side than the east. The central area, 65m by 30m in extent, has an uneven surface with spoil heaps. An area to the north, 35m by 20m, has shallower workings with sinuous hollows, possibly drainage ditches, running through and exiting into the main quarry. The quarries seem to cut a group of hollow ways (68524), though some of these could relate to quarry access. The quarry is first depicted on the 1899 OS map.	Average	68526-01; 68526-02; 68526-03	Local
68527	Field boundary between Nell Croft and Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Field boundary	Drystone field boundary wall of sandstone construction, standing up to 1.2m tall, though this is only in a few patches, with the majority being substantially collapsed. It is up to 0.5m wide at the base. It is aligned northwest to southeast, with vertically set top stones where these survive. The wall forms the boundary between Stony Ridge and Nell Croft, and is depicted on the 1882 OS map.	Poor	68527-01	Local
68528	Field gate in boundary wall on east side of Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Gateway	Gateway in a field boundary wall at the east side of Stony Ridge, defined by two vertically set sandstone gate posts, each measuring c.1.8m tall and square in plan, measuring 0.6m on each side. The posts are set c.4m apart, and iron fittings for a gate still survive. The gate was depicted on the 1899 OS map and is associated with trackway 68519.	Good	68528-01	Local
68529	Day working quarries at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	An area of small quarry hollows, varying in size from 1m to 3m in diameter. Some of the quarries contain sandstone boulders at their base or side with quarrying scars.	Average	68529-01; 68529-02	Local
68530	Blocked gateway in boundary wall at the northeast corner of Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Gateway	A blocked gateway with 2 vertically set dressed sandstone gate posts, each measuring 0.3m by 0.6 in plan and 1.2m in height. The posts are separated by a gap of c.2m, which has been infilled with a drystone wall.	Good	68530-01	Local
68531	Hollow ways at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval?	Hollow way	Braided hollow ways with at least six branches, up to 4m in width and 1m in depth. The tracks are aligned northeast to southwest. To the north, they continue to the east of Parson House Farm (Burbage Moor survey feature 431.146), and join with the route of Houndkirk Road. At the southwest end, the hollow ways stop at an area of quarrying on Stony Ridge. They may relate to access to the quarries, but could be part of an earlier packhorse route between Sheffield and Grindleford.	Good	68531-01	Regional

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68532	Quarry pits at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	Group of relatively large quarry hollows at the southwest end of hollow way 206. The quarries cover an area c.70m by 30m in extent, and are up to 2m in depth.	Good	68532-01	Local
68533	Possible quarry at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval?	Quarry	Rectangular shaped hollow, probably associated with quarrying though it has a level base, suggesting it could be a building platform. It measures 6m by 3m in extent and is 0.75m deep. The hollow is aligned northeast to southwest, and runs parallel to trackway 68519. It may be contemporary with the trackway.	Average	68533-01	Local
68534	Gate in boundary wall between Nell Croft and Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Gateway	A gateway in field wall 68527, defined by two vertically set, dressed sandstone gate posts, measuring 0.4m by 0.5m in plan and 1.2m in height. The wall only survives as a low bank at this point. The posts are separated by a gap of c.3m. The gate is depicted on the 1899 OS map.	Good	68534-01	Local
68535	Marker stone at Stony Ridge	Unknown	Marker stone	An orthostatic sandstone marker post with a slightly curved top. It is 0.3m by 0.2m in plan and c.0.6m high. No carvings are visible on the stone. It is similar in height and style to marker stone 68516.	Good	68535-01	Local
68536	Quarry pit at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A quarry hollow measuring 35m by 10m in extent and 1.5m deep. It is irregular in shape, oriented roughly southwest to northeast.	Average	68536-01	Local
68537	Drainage ditch at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Drainage ditch	A linear ditch with steep sides, suggestive of a drainage ditch rather than a hollow way. It runs downslope from northwest to southeast and is approximately 10m in length, up to 2m wide at the top and 0.4m deep.	Average	68537-01	Local
68538	Quarry spoil at the west side of Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Spoil heap	A large area covered in spoil heaps intercut by small hollow ways leading from quarry hollows to the southwest and across the road at its north end. The spoil heaps appear to pre-date the neighbouring field wall, which has been built respecting the undulations of the spoil heaps. The area measures c.180m by 30m with individual heaps being up to 2m in height.	Average	68538-01; 68538-02	Local
68539	Quarry underlying boundary wall on west side of Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A substantial quarry hollow near the northwest edge of Stony Ridge, immediately south of spoil heaps 68538. The hollow is roughly linear in plan and measures c.50m by 10m and up to 1.2m deep. It appears to have been built over by wall 68527. Some spoil heaps, possibly associated with site 68538 also appear to have been dumped within the hollow.	Average	68539-01	Local
68540	Drainage ditch at Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Drainage ditch	A linear ditch, c.90m long, aligned roughly north to south. It is up to 1.5m in width and 0.7m in depth. It feeds into an area of reeds at its southern end, and could be a continuation of, or contemporary with, ditch 68523.	Good	68540-01	Local

NTSMR No	Site Name	Period	Monument Type	Description	Condition	Photo No.	Significance
68541	Quarry spoil and hollow ways at the west side of Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Spoil heap	A series of spoil heaps and small hollow ways, similar to site 68538, with hollow ways leading towards the quarries to the southwest. The features probably represent access routes to the quarry and dumping of spoil from the quarrying activity, or the dumping of spoil on a former packhorse route roughly on the line of the current road. The features cover an area measuring c.150m by 80m, with spoil heaps up to 1.5m in height, the larger heaps being towards the southwest end of the area.	Average	68541-01	Local
68542	Day working quarries at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	An area of small quarry hollows, varying in size from 1m to 3m in diameter. Some of the quarries contain sandstone boulders at their base or side with quarrying scars.	Average		Local
68543	Day working quarries at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	An area of small quarry hollows, varying in size from 1m to 3m in diameter. Some of the quarries contain sandstone boulders at their base or side with quarrying scars.	Average		Local
68544	Day working quarries at Stony Ridge	Post-Medieval	Quarry	An area of small quarry hollows, varying in size from 1m to 3m in diameter. Some of the quarries contain sandstone boulders at their base or side with quarrying scars.	Average		Local
68545	Quarry on the west side of Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A quarry hollow at the northwest edge of Nell Croft, southwest of spoil heaps 68538. The hollow is 10m by 20m in extent up to 1.5m deep. It is adjacent to boundary wall 68527.	Average		Local
68546	Quarry on the west side of Nell Croft	Post-Medieval	Quarry	A quarry hollow at the northwest edge of Nell Croft, south of trackway 68519. The hollow is 15m in diameter and up to 1.5m deep.	Average		Local



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