



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY AT LADY
CANNING'S PLANTATION, RINGINGLOW, SHEFFIELD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Report Number 2015/14 March 2015

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT LADY CANNING'S PLANTATION,
RINGINGLOW, SHEFFIELD**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological walkover survey within Lady Canning's Plantation, Ringinglow, Sheffield. The survey was undertaken on a 60m wide corridor along the route of a proposed mountain bike track. The survey was required by the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage Team in order to locate any archaeological features or deposits, and establish their character and condition, to provide information for an archaeological mitigation strategy should it be required. ArcHeritage were commissioned by Sheffield City Council's Woodlands Department to undertake the survey.

The survey identified a number of archaeological features in the eastern half of the survey area, comprising hollow ways associated with post-medieval packhorse routes and circular or oval hollows associated with coal and stone extraction. These features are likely to date to the post-medieval period, with mining recorded in the area in the 19th century. The majority of features are in an average condition, with the main threats identified being the potential for damage by tree root activity. No archaeological features were identified in the western half of the survey area, where the tree cover is more dense.

Of the features identified, the main impact from the proposed mountain bike track is likely to be on the hollow ways which are crossed by the eastern end of the route. Two small quarry pits, a mine shaft hollow and a possible trackway are located within 5-10m of the proposed track. The remaining features identified are over 15m from the proposed mountain bike track.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological walkover survey along the route of a proposed mountain bike track in Lady Canning's Plantation, Ringinglow, Sheffield. The survey was required by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)'s Senior Conservation Archaeologist to provide information on which to base a strategy for archaeological mitigation. The survey was undertaken in line with a brief provided by the PDNPA, and with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CifA). ArcHeritage were commissioned by Sheffield City Council's Woodlands Department to undertake the survey.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at Ringinglow, on the south-western outskirts of Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 2855 8329). It is bounded on the north by Ringinglow Road, on the east by Houndkirk Road and on the west by a public footpath (Figure 1). The site comprises a predominantly conifer plantation with public footpaths running through it, and is on the edge of moorland and rough grazing, with Burbage Moor to the west and Brown Edge to the north. It is approximately 370m above Ordnance Datum. The source of the Limb Brook is to the immediate north of the site, and the brook runs along the northeast corner, just outside the survey area. The proposed route of the mountain bike track runs roughly northeast to southwest through the northern end of the plantation, and is 1.17km in length.

The underlying geology of the site is Rivelin or Chatsworth Grit (Namurian Millstone Grit series), with a band of Marsden Formation mudstone and siltstone along the northern edge. The Rivelin Coal seam runs along the boundary between the two rock types (BGS 1974 and Geology of Britain viewer).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The main aim of the survey was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the survey area. A further aim of the survey was to update the results of a previous desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in 2002.

3.2 Methodology

The survey methodology was based on a brief provided by the PDNPA's Cultural Heritage Team (Appendix 3). The survey consisted of a systematic walkover covering a 60m wide corridor centred on the proposed route of the mountain bike track (see Figure 2).

Prior to the survey, the results of the previous desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Sidebottom 2002) were plotted on a map at a scale of 1:2500. This map was taken into the field as a base for the current survey, to ensure that any changes to these features could be noted. The survey area was walked in transects spaced roughly 20m apart, to ensure that ephemeral features were recorded. Any features identified were given a feature number, plotted using a hand-held GPS with a horizontal accuracy of c.5m, and sketched on the plan.

For closely related groups of features, the outline was plotted and a single feature number given for the group. Data recorded for each feature or group of features comprised a brief description including its character, extent, state of preservation, and relationship with associated monuments. Digital photographs were taken of selected features as part of the survey record. Areas that could not be surveyed due to dense vegetation were indicated on the survey plan.

The condition of features was assigned to one of three categories: good, average and poor. This is based on the general appearance of the feature, its visibility and any evidence for damage such as erosion, animal burrowing or tree root activity. 'Average' indicates that a feature is easily visible and in a reasonable condition, whilst 'good' indicates that a feature is clearly visible with very little evidence of damage or potential threats. A feature in a 'poor' condition may be ephemeral or only partially visible, or have evidence for significant damage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This summary of the archaeological and historical background is based on information in Phil Sidebottom's desk-based assessment (2002). The assessment included information from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photographic evidence and information from historic maps, documents and secondary published sources. Additional online searches of the SMR, English Heritage's PastScape database and the South Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project have been made to update the 2002 assessment.

The South Yorkshire HLC characterises Lady Canning's Plantation (zone HSY2832) as plantation woodland with straight sided boundaries, possibly laid out at the time of the parliamentary enclosure of Hathersage parish in 1830. It was formerly unenclosed moorland, which may have been established by the Roman period. The zone to the west and southwest, Burbage, Hathersage and Houndkirk Moors (HSY2828) is noted as being rich in archaeological profile, testifying to prehistoric occupation from the Mesolithic onwards.

A gazetteer of heritage assets within 1km of the survey area was compiled from the SMR, PastScape database, and an upland survey of Burbage (Bevan 2006). The gazetteer (reproduced in Appendix 1) shows 27 monuments, historic buildings and find-spots within a 1km radius of the site, with one recorded within the survey area. The locations of these assets are shown on Figure 2.

4.1 Prehistoric to medieval

There are only two prehistoric monuments and one find-spot within the search area, comprising the sites of two possible cairns or burial mounds (SMR 863, 1218), a flint blade and a polished stone axe (SMR 862). The axe is of Neolithic date, and the flint blade may also be from this period. The cairns are more likely to be of Bronze Age date, though neither of these features appear to survive as earthwork features. At a greater distance, there is evidence on the moorland for small-scale dispersed settlement and fields, represented by stony linear banks that may mark the location of fences or hedges, clearance cairns, and occasional hut sites. Evidence from the few excavated examples suggests that at least in some cases these settlements and fields were established in the late Neolithic period, c.3500 BC, and were occupied, adapted and re-used throughout the Bronze Age and into the late Iron Age (Barnatt

2008, 43). The fields are associated with ceremonial monuments, including ring cairns, stone circles and burial mounds, which may have been used to establish ancestral claims to areas of land, and places at which gatherings of the wider community could be held (Barnatt 2000). These fields are the first evidence for relatively sedentary or 'sustained' communities in this area. Occasional flint artefacts recovered as chance finds or through fieldwalking indicate that nomadic hunter-gatherers were present in the area during the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods (10,000-3500 BC).

The settlements on the gritstone moors seem to have been largely abandoned in the Roman period, possibly due to a combination of a decline in environmental conditions and a degradation in soil quality. The moorland landscape appears to have been established in some areas by the Roman period (HSY2832). Evidence for a small Roman-period settlement has recently been found 2km to the east of Lady Canning's Plantation, at Whirlow Hall Farm (Waddington and Sheppey 2011). No evidence for Roman settlement has been recorded within the search area, but a possible Roman road (SMR 4870/5374) runs on a northeast to southwest alignment to the south of Lady Canning's Plantation, and a continuation may have been masked or destroyed by the plantation. The feature survives as an earth bank with ditches to either side; stylistically it is similar to other Roman roads, and it could represent a route between forts at Templeborough and Brough-on-Noe (Welsh 1984, 30; Sidebottom 2002, 11). It is on roughly the same alignment as Houndkirk Road, and Bevan (2006, 80) suggests that an alternative origin for the bank could be as an early 18th-century precursor of the turnpike road.

No medieval monuments or find-spots have been recorded within the search area. The area was part of the unenclosed moorlands during the medieval period, used for rough grazing. Long-distance packhorse routes are likely to have been established across the moors in the medieval period. The Limb Brook, which rises to the immediate north of the survey area, is thought to have been the marker of the boundary between the British kingdom of Elmet, later part of Northumbria, and the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It later formed the boundary between Yorkshire and Derbyshire until the 20th century (Hey 2005, 10).

4.2 Post-medieval to modern

The open moorland nature of the landscape continued until the Dore Parliamentary Enclosure Award enacted c.1822. The boundaries of Lady Canning's Plantation are likely to have been established at this date. Prior to this, long-distance packhorse routes between markets at Sheffield, Hathersage, Grindleford, Buxton and Tideswell ran across the moors, and these can be seen in several places as hollow ways. One of these routes followed the same course as Houndkirk Road, and were replaced by the road in the mid-18th century (SMR 3832). Further routes within the search area include a northwest to southeast route along the western side of Lady Canning's Plantation (Bevan 431097), and a route branching off from Houndkirk Road and running in a more easterly direction (Bevan 431098). A waymarker stone showing the directions to Tideswell and Buxton is located along Houndkirk Road (Bevan 431103), and is likely to have been set up along the packhorse route pre-dating the road.

A network of turnpike roads was established in the 18th and early 19th centuries, superseding the packhorse routes. These were toll roads, with the tolls paying towards the upkeep of the road. Lady Canning's Plantation is bordered on the northern side by Ringinglow Road, part of

the Sparrowpit Gate turnpike road, and on the southeast by Houndkirk Road, part of the Ringinglow to Buxton turnpike (Radley and Penney 1992). Both were established in 1758. A toll house was established at the junction of these two roads in the late 18th century, an octagonal building that could control gates over both roads (SMR 4248). The settlement at Ringinglow seems to have grown up around the road junction. Houndkirk Road was later superseded by the Dore turnpike (Hathersage Road/A625) in 1812, and was abandoned as a major route.

Evidence for post-medieval coal mining is widespread in the area, exploiting the Ringinglow coal seam that runs along the northern edge of the survey area. Pits were recorded at Brown Edge (SMR 3733), at Barber Fields and in the Upper Limb Valley (SMR 3736, 3737). Within the survey area, the Deep Sick pits (SMR 3735) appear to have been established at least by 1800, and were operational in 1811, when the site was described as ‘a colliery at Ringing-low bar’, with a windlass (Farey 1811). The colliery was disused by 1880, when it was depicted on the first edition 25 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map as ‘old coal pit’ (Figure 3). The products of the colliery were described in 1811 as second-series coal and ganister, a type of fire-clay used in the manufacture of steel. The coal from the Ringinglow seam was of relatively poor quality and was high in iron pyrites. This was exploited locally for the production of copperas, a ferrous sulphate heptahydrate chemical used in various early industrial processes including dye-making and the production of sulphuric acid. A copperas works was established at Barber Fields by 1796, and had closed by 1850 (SMR 3727).

The only modern site recorded within the search area is the crash site of a Blenheim bomber, at Ox Stones just to the west of the plantation. This crashed during a training exercise in 1941. At a greater distance, a World War II anti-aircraft battery was located on Barber Fields farm.

5 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey was undertaken on the 27th February 2015. The weather conditions were poor, with heavy rain for the first half of the day, but ground visibility conditions were relatively good. The full gazetteer of survey sites is presented in Appendix 2 and the locations of features are shown on Figures 4 and 5. A plan showing the survey results in comparison with Sidebottom’s 2002 survey is presented in Figure 6.

The majority of features identified are located at the eastern end of the proposed mountain bike route (Figure 4). These comprised hollow ways and extractive pits. Some features just outside the survey area were plotted as they seem to form part of a group of associated pits. No features were identified in the western half of the route (Figure 5), and the trees were denser in this area, making access difficult at times. Features numbers were assigned from 101 onwards, to distinguish them from the numbers assigned during Phil Sidebottom’s survey.

5.1 Hollow ways

At the eastern end of the proposed cycle route is a group of hollow ways (101), aligned northeast to southwest and running parallel to the course of Houndkirk Road. Five distinct hollow ways were identified, but several other more ephemeral hollows could not be clearly plotted. A modern vehicle track, possibly associated with forestry management, runs through the area, and may have disguised or run along one or more hollow ways. A surface drain issuing from under the footpath to the south runs along another possible hollow way before turning northeast and cutting through two of the eastern hollow ways. The hollow ways are up

to 2.5m in width and 0.8m deep (Plate 1). They are in average condition, except where the surface drain and vehicle trackway cut through them and the condition is poor. Trees growing within the area mean that there is a potential threat of root damage to the features. The hollow ways are part of the long-distance packhorse route between Sheffield, Grindleford and Hathersage that preceded the 1758 Ringinglow to Buxton turnpike road. They are probably of post-medieval date, but the route may have originated in the medieval period. Several small oval hollows are located in between the hollow ways and could relate to surface stone extraction. These were not individually plotted as most are less than 2m in diameter. The proposed mountain bike route crosses at least one of the hollow ways.

To the west of 101 is a single short length of hollow way (102) aligned north to south; there are several other very ephemeral and discontinuous linear hollows in this area which could also be hollow ways, but could not be clearly plotted. They may represent outliers of group 101, but the ground in this area is more uneven and some may be natural undulations. Further to the north, a short linear hollow (112) may also be a hollow way, though it is narrow with steep sides and has a sinuous route (Plate 2). It terminates abruptly at its western end and is possibly a surface drain, animal track or a hollow between tree-planting ridges. No water was within it at the time of survey, though the ground was saturated, so it is not a functioning drain. This feature is just to the north of the proposed mountain bike route.

Further to the west is another hollow way (115), visible for approximately 25m. It was 1.5m in width and 1.5m deep, and in an average condition. Again, several other more ephemeral and discontinuous linear hollows were visible in this area, but it was unclear if these were hollow ways or the result of tree-planting ridges. Their routes could not be clearly plotted. The hollow way may relate to access to the mining area, rather than being an outlier of the group 101 packhorse route.

5.2 Extractive pits

A number of extractive pits are located at the eastern end of the survey area, mainly to the north and east of the proposed mountain bike track. One of these features (114) is almost certainly the mine shaft shown on the 1880 and 1898 OS maps (Figure 3), recorded by Bevan (2006) as part of the Deep Sick colliery. This was operational in 1811 and disused by 1880. The mine shaft hollow is c.10m in diameter at the top, and the sides slope inwards fairly steeply (Plate 3). It is approximately 3.5m deep and has a tree growing out of the base of the hollow. Several other circular hollows were recorded to the east of this feature, between 3m and 5m in diameter, and these probably also result from coal mining (features 103, 104, 106, 111, 116, 118, 119). None of these were shown on the historic map, but they could be shallow or surface mining or exploration shafts associated with the colliery. They are probably of a similar date to the main shaft, though some surface extraction may have occurred during early 20th-century coal shortages. It is possible that some of these features were for small-scale surface stone extraction for wall building or road repair, rather than coal mining. Three of the hollows were water-filled at the time of survey (103, 104, 119). Only the main shaft, 114, is located adjacent to the proposed mountain bike track. The features are in an average condition, with the main threat identified being tree root activity.

The remaining features identified are smaller, more irregularly-shaped hollows which are likely to be small-scale stone-extraction pits rather than mining. It is possible that some of these

features could be associated with the surface extraction of coal. These features range from 1m to 4m in diameter and between 0.3m and 1.5m in depth (features 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 117). Some (109 and part of group 117) have stone visible in the edges (Plate 4), and one (110) is an elongated oval feature cut into the side of a scarp. The date of these features is unclear based on surface evidence, but they are most likely to have been excavated in the post-medieval period. Only two of these quarry features, 109 and 113, are located adjacent to the proposed mountain bike track. The features are in an average condition.

5.3 Features not located

During the current survey, an attempt was made to re-locate all the features identified in Sidebottom's 2002 survey. This was not a measured survey, and discrepancies are to be expected, given a relative lack of map reference points within the woodland and the difficulty of locating features in relation to OS data without a GPS or total station. There were several features plotted in 2002 that could not be located during the current survey (see Figure 6).

The number and location of hollow ways identified in group 101 is slightly different to Sidebottom's feature 9, with the 2002 sketch showing six hollow ways more widely spaced than the five hollow ways identified in 2015. This may be partially due to the impact of the surface drain and vehicle trackways running through group 101. It is also possible that the vegetation cover was less dense at the time of the 2002 survey and that the more ephemeral features were easier to follow. Discrepancies between the location of pits and extraction hollows (Sidebottom feature 8) is probably due to a lack of map reference points in this area making plotting of locations difficult without a GPS.

Feature 5 was recorded in 2002 as a possible wall foundation crossing the footpath at the southern edge of the survey area. In 2015, no wall footings could be observed within the current path or within the woodland to either side. A stone cairn (feature 6) in the form of a loose pipe of stones between two embankments was recorded in 2002 to either side of footpath within the wood. The stones appeared recent and Sidebottom interpreted this as a feature intended to restrict access along the footpath. No stones were observed in this area in 2015, and it is probable that the stones were removed, or that they may have been deposited for use in footpath maintenance in 2002 and have since been employed for this purpose. No embankments could be found to either side of the footpath other than tree-planting ridges.

Sidebottom's feature 7 was described as a crater or pit about 10-12m wide and 5-6m deep. It was plotted as being close to a short footpath that extends into the survey area. The description is very similar to feature 114 from the 2015 survey, and given the size, it seems highly likely that these are the same feature, but the locations are about 60m apart. No hollows could be identified in the area of feature 7.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The survey has indicated that archaeological features within the survey area comprise hollow ways associated with post-medieval packhorse routes and circular or oval hollows associated with coal and stone extraction. These features are likely to date to the post-medieval period, with mining recorded in the area in the 19th century. The largest of the extraction hollows is almost certainly the main shaft of the former Deep Sick coal mine, which was operational in

1811 and disused by 1880. The majority of features are in an average condition, with the main threats identified being the potential for damage by tree root activity.

Of the features identified, the main impact from the proposed mountain bike track is likely to be on the hollow ways which are crossed by the eastern end of the route. Two small quarry pits and a possible trackway are located within 5-10m of to the proposed track, as is the Deep Sick coal mine shaft. The remaining features identified are over 15m from the proposed mountain bike track and should not be directly impacted by its construction; however, it should be noted that vehicular activity within the woods can impact on earthwork features and care should be taken to avoid all identified archaeological features where possible. In particular, the use of heavy machinery in the vicinity of the Deep Sick mine shaft could be dangerous, having the potential to cause further collapse of the shaft. It is unknown if this shaft has been capped.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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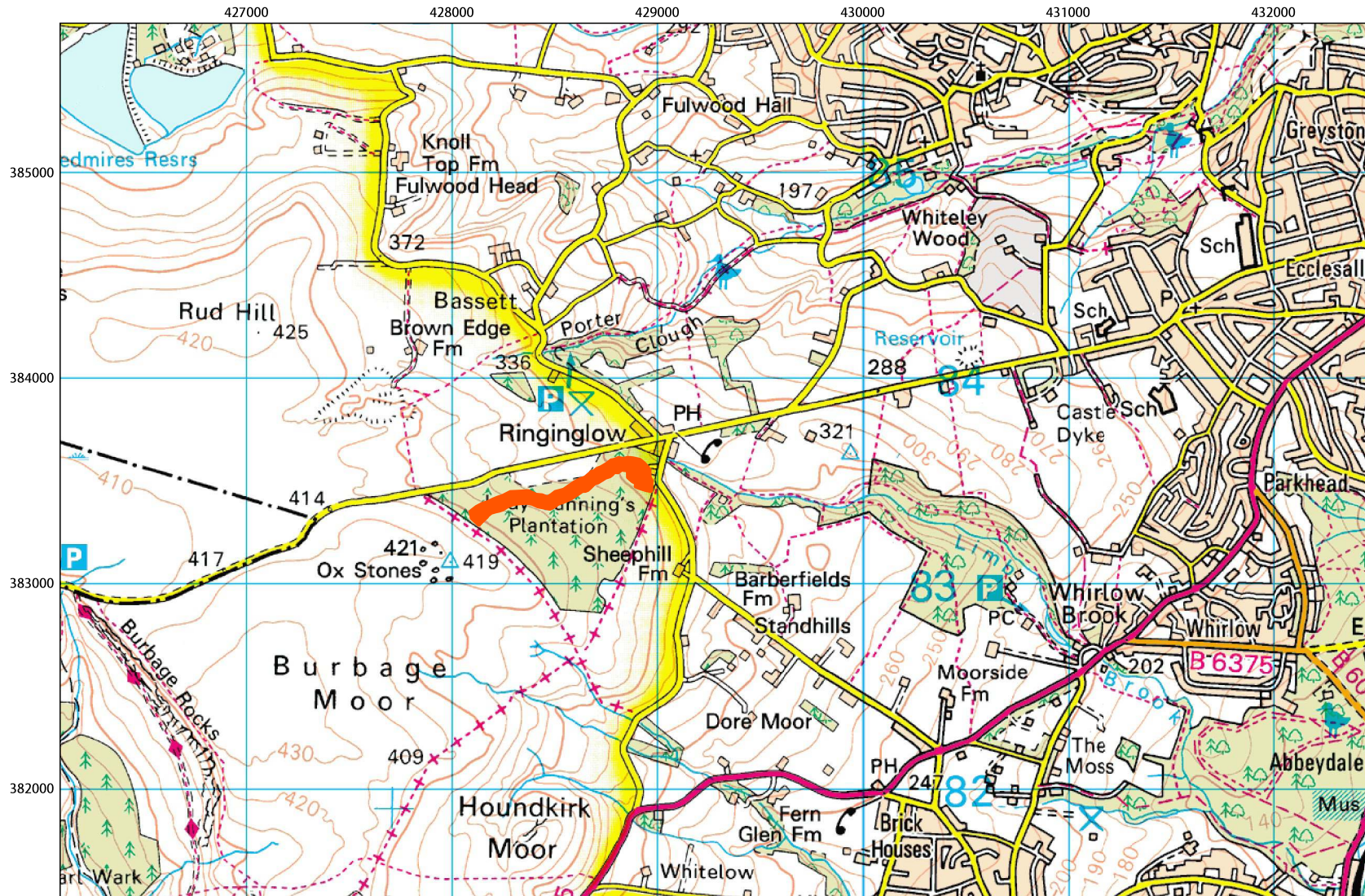
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Historic maps

1898 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Derbyshire 11.6.

FIGURES



OS data © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

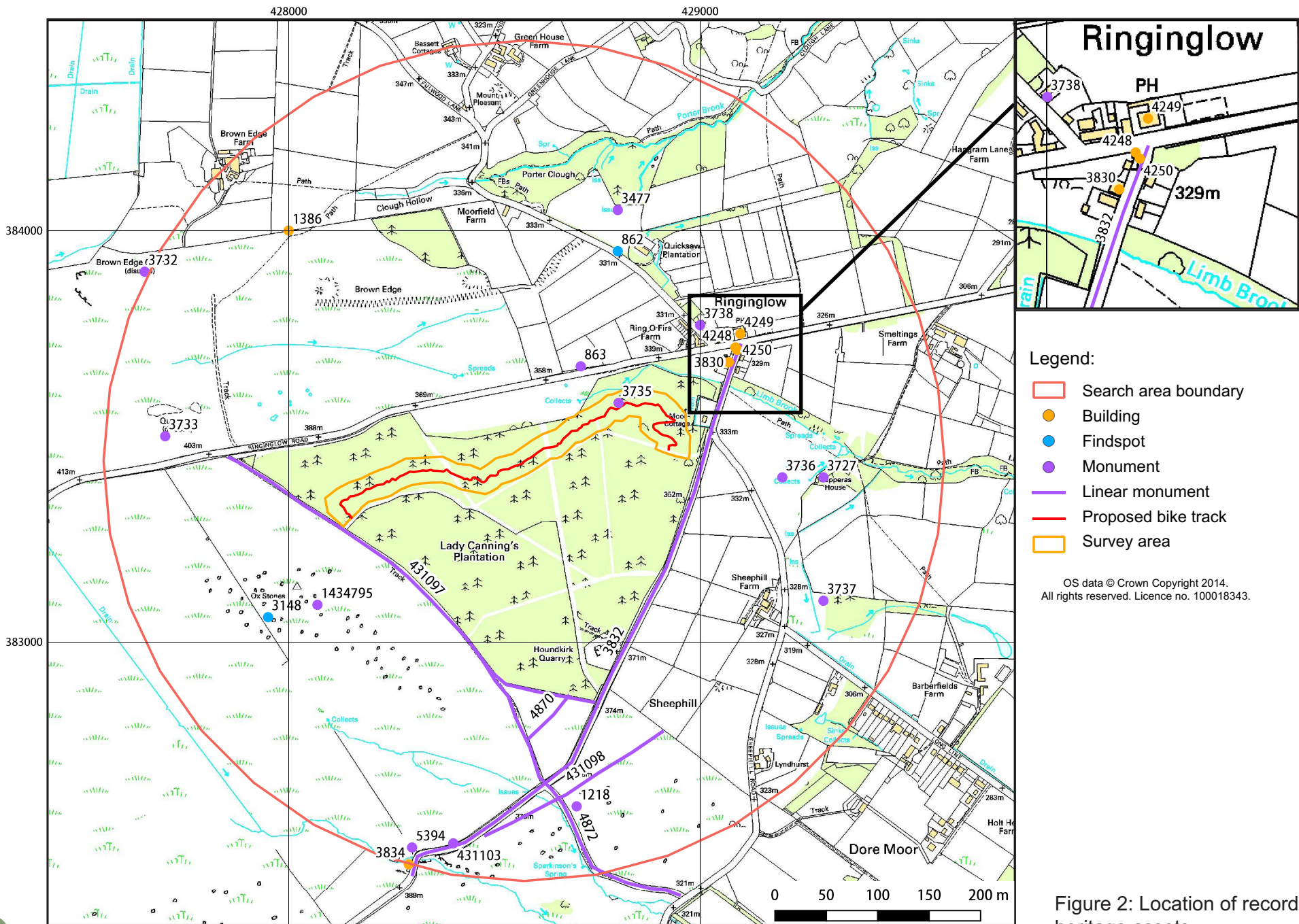


Figure 2: Location of recorded heritage assets

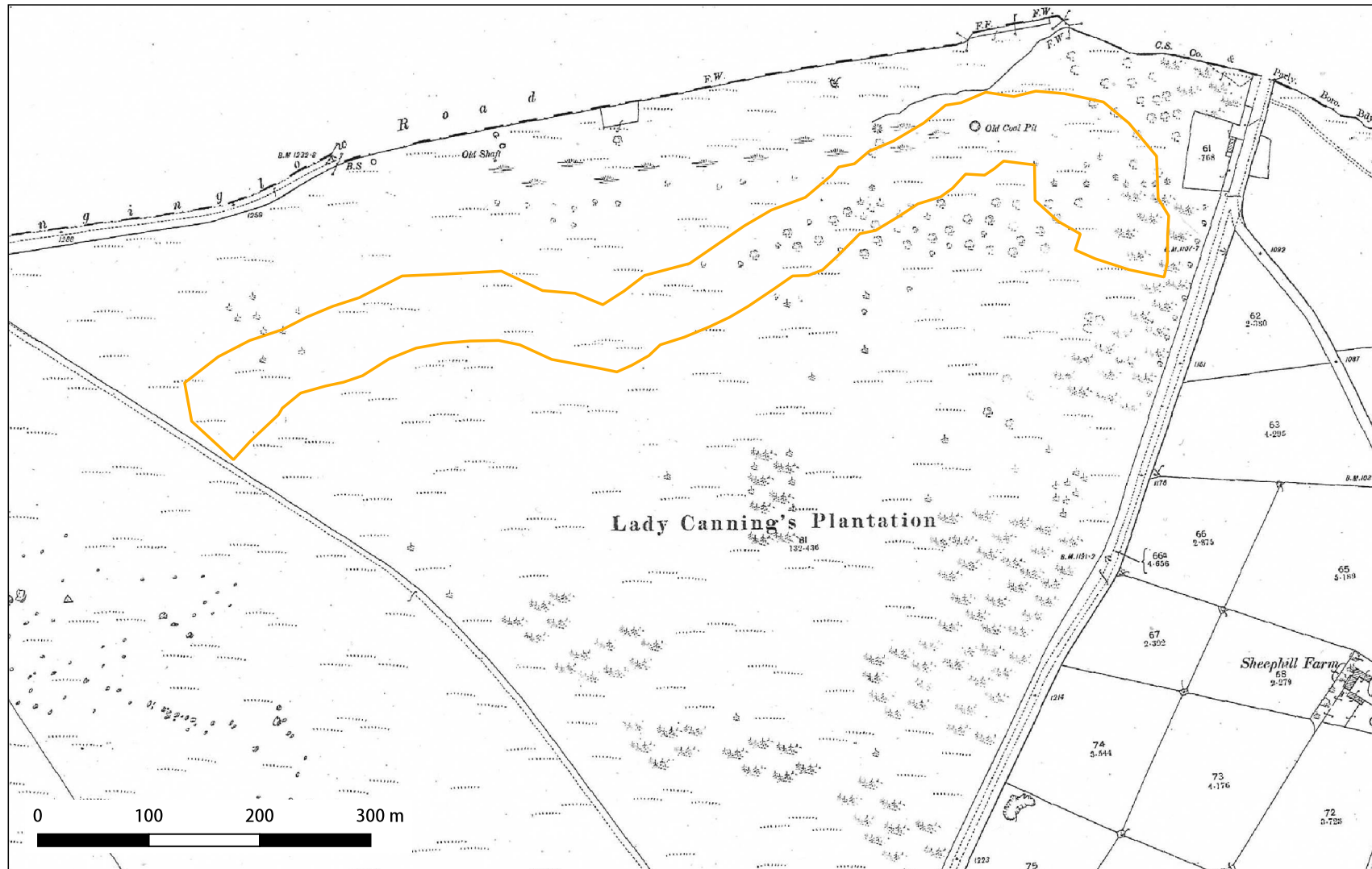
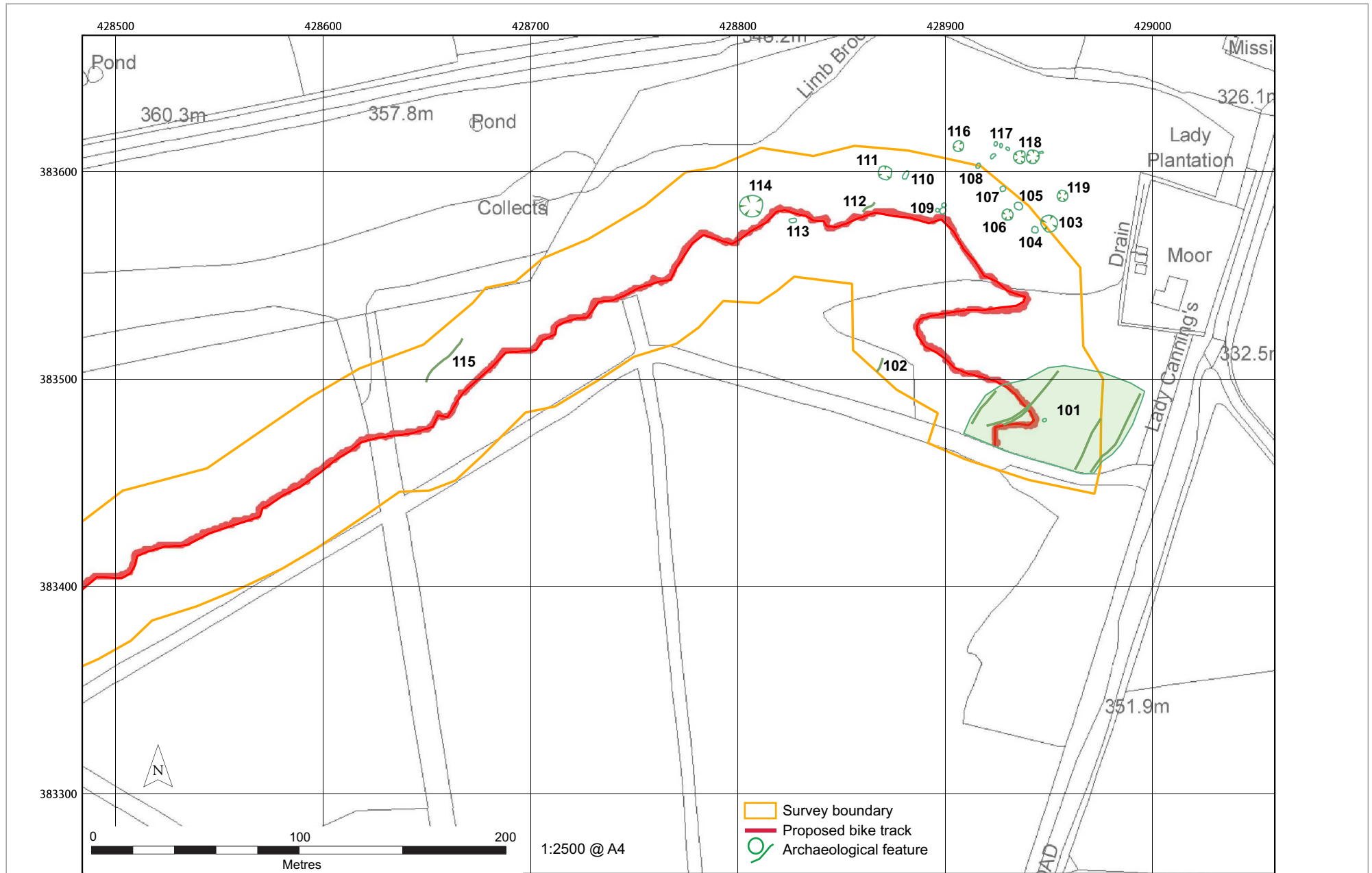
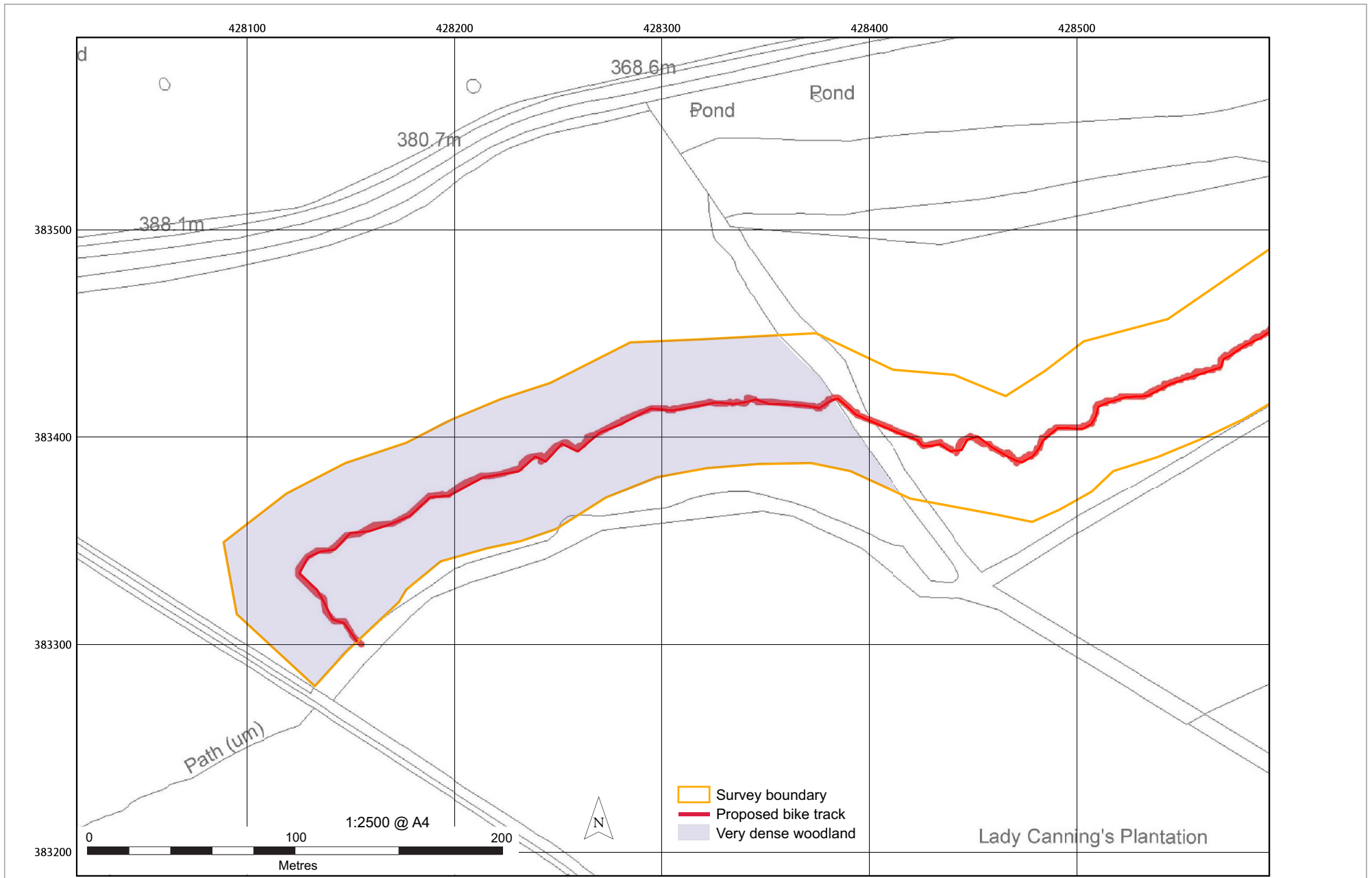


Figure 3: 1898 OS map



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OS data © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

Basemap reproduced from Sidebottom 2002, fig. 3.

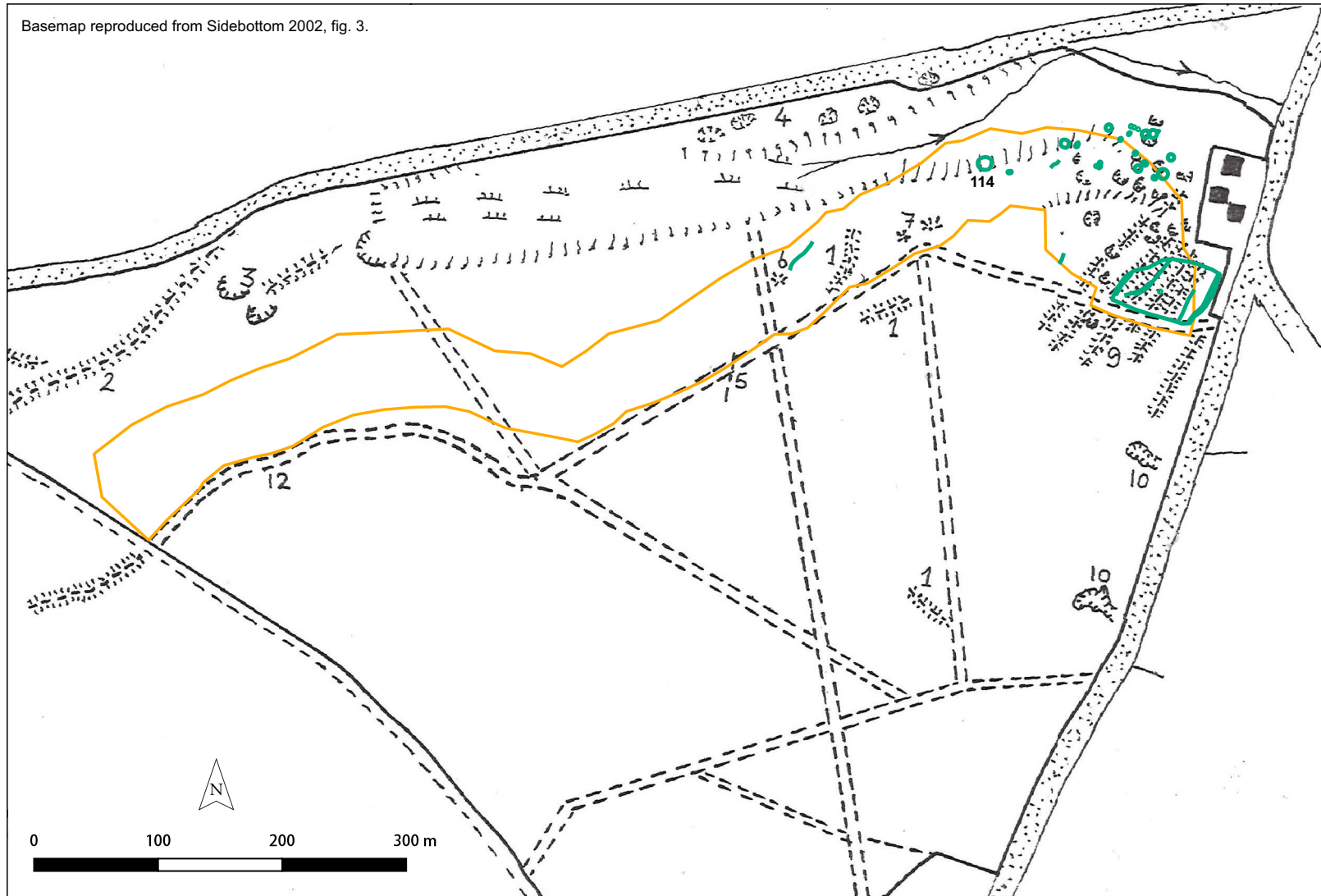


Figure 6: Comparison of the 2015 and 2002 surveys

PLATES



Plate 1: Hollow way (part of feature group 101), viewed facing southwest



Plate 2: Narrow linear hollow (feature 112), viewed facing southwest



Plate 3: Mine shaft hollow (feature 114), viewed facing southeast



Plate 4: Possible quarry pit (feature 109), viewed facing north

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Locations shown on Figure 2.

Source ID	Type	Description	Period	NGR
SMR 862	Findspot	Neolithic polished stone axe and a flint blade found in 1952 and 1949 respectively.	Prehistoric	SK 2880 8395
SMR 863	Monument	Site of cairn known locally as Ringing Low. It was first noted in 1574 and was extant into the 19th century. Recent surveys of burial mounds in the Peak District concluded that the cairn may have been destroyed and the undulations at this location may simply be mining spoil.	Prehistoric	SK 2871 8367
SMR 1218	Monument	Possible remains of a cairn with cist or 'passage kerbstone'. Not found in 2006 survey of the area.	Prehistoric	SK 2870 8260
SMR 1386	Building	Cruck-framed building known as Bassett Houses, Fulwood. Possibly medieval or early post-medieval in origin.	Post-medieval	SK 280 840
SMR 3148	Findspot	An 18th-century chamber pot was found on the moors after heather burning.	Post-medieval	SK 2795 8306
SMR 3477	Monument	Earthworks at Porter Clough, comprising a hollow way, circular feature and stone-covered drain for moorland run-off water.	Unknown	SK 2880 8405
SMR 3727	Monument	Copperas House, site of Barber Fields Lead Cupola in 1748. By 1796 it was a lead and copperas works. Copperas is a chemical used in various early industrial processes including dye-making and the production of sulphuric acid. It is made from iron pyrites which was present in the Ringinglow Coal seam mined in this locality. The Copperas works closed in the 1850s and then became a farmhouse, destroyed in a fire c.1924-1928. Part of the ruins of the copperas works still stands.	Post-medieval	SK 29300 8340
SMR 3732	Monument	Former quarry used to produce stone roof tiles, paving and building stone. It was recorded as employing between 40 and 50 people in 1820-26, and closed c.1900,	Post-medieval	SK 2765 8390
SMR 3733	Monument	Moss Pits, Ringinglow. The pits are marked on OS maps of 1838 and were being worked before this date. The remains can still be seen as steep sided hollows in the heather. These are the remains of 'pudding holes', one of the most primitive methods of coal mining. The procedure adopted was to dig a circular hole some 15-20 feet in diameter down to the level of the coal.	Post-medieval	SK 2770 8350
SMR 3735	Monument	Deep Sick coal pits, Ringinglow, excavated around 1800, 150 yards southwest of the Norfolk Arms. They were in use at the time of the Dore Commons Award of 1822 and are mentioned by Farey in 1811 as 'a colliery near Ringing-low-bar'. The coal workings were later extended 'almost the full length of the plantation' (presumably Lady Canning's). The site is marked by a crescent-shaped wall 400 yards west of the Norfolk Arms. The workings also included a windlass, 600 yards west of the public house. Shown in 1880 as 'old coal pit'.	Post-medieval	SK 28802 83581

Source ID	Type	Description	Period	NGR
SMR 3736	Monument	Upper Limb Valley Adits, Ringinglow. Coal was mined at Barber's fields and in adits at the top end of Limb Valley. The coal was of poor quality due to a high content of pyrites (3-4%) with high ash content (18-25%). The pyrites was used as at the Copperas Works (SMR 3727).	Post-medieval	SK 292 834
SMR 3737	Monument	Barber Fields Coal Mine. Mine workings which possibly closed around 1890. The mine produced poor-quality coal, high in pyrites. Some temporary working was recorded in 1926.	Post-medieval	SK 293 831
SMR 3738	Monument	Site of Ringinglow wire mill and coal shaft. The mill was built in 1844 and closed c.1855. It has been demolished except for one small stone building. Close by is a coal mining shaft 180 feet deep, which was closed in 1901 due to poor drainage.	Post-medieval	SK 2900 8377
SMR 3773	Building	Field barn, used for fodder storage or as an animal shelter.	Post-medieval	SK 263 929
SMR 3830	Building	Chapel, built in 1864 as a chapel of ease and also as a day school. It was converted into a dwelling in 1988.	Post-medieval	SK 2907 8368
SMR 3832	Monument	Houndkirk Road. A rare example of a surviving turnpike road of 1758 which was the earliest to be constructed on this side of Sheffield. Its survival in its original form is due to it being shortly superseded by the Dore turnpike.	Post-medieval	SK 28434 82520
SMR 3834	Building	Site of Oxdale Lodge, alternatively known as Badger Houses. The name is recorded by 1811 and the buildings were used up until 1936. The complex of buildings was used partly as a gamekeeper's dwelling and is noted as being next to 'Thieves Bridge'. Only some walls and footings survive.	Post-medieval	SK 28292 82459
SMR 4248	Building	The Round House, Ringinglow. Former toll house, c.1778, now dwelling, with mid- and late 20th-century alterations. Octagonal building of stone, rendered, with colourwashed ground floor and pyramidal slate roof with rendered central stack. Gothic style. It is grade II listed (List entry 1271045).	Post-medieval	SK 29086 83716
SMR 4249	Building	Norfolk Arms public house. A grade II listed building constructed in Georgian style in the early 19th century as a coaching inn. It has mock crenellations, 'semi-gothic' casement windows and a stone tile roof. (List entry 1247134)	Post-medieval	SK 29098 83749
SMR 4250	Building	Stable/barn with dovecote, possibly built in the early 19th century. It is stone built with a slate roof and has a simple dovecote or owl hole in its northeast gable.	Post-medieval	SK 2909 8371
SMR 4870	Monument	A wide bank suggested to be the remains of a Roman road between Brough and Templebrough. The bank is c.130m long, 6m wide and 0.25m high, flanked by ditches 1m wide and 0.1m deep. To the east the feature is overlain with hollow ways of a packhorse route and to the west by an enclosure road. There is no evidence for continuation in either direction, but this may have been masked by Lady Canning's Plantation to the east. Possibly Roman, but no dating evidence	Unknown	SK 286 827

Source ID	Type	Description	Period	NGR
SMR 4872	Monument	Jumble Road, 19th-century turnpike. A walled trackway running northwest to southeast across Houndkirk Moor, connecting turnpike roads running along either side of the moor, including the Sparrowpit Gate Turnpike (1758), Dore Turnpike (1812) and Houndkirk Road. The track was known as Ox Stone Dale Road in 1822, but it is unclear if it was already in existence in 1822 or built as part of the enclosure award.	Post-medieval	SK 285 829
SMR 5394	Monument	Possible section of Roman road near Houndkirk Road. Observed in the 1990s and traced using aerial photographs. Duplication of SMR 4870.	Unknown	SK 283 825
PS 1434795	Monument	Crash site of aircraft Z5746, a British Bristol Blenheim bomber, which crashed near Ox Stones on 26th January 1941. It was on a cross country training exercise in a snow storm. All the crew were killed. (PastScape)	Modern	SK 2807 8309
Bevan 431097	Monument	Packhorse route. A series of braided hollow-ways running approximately northwest-southeast across the eastern side of Houndkirk Moor. The hollow ways form part of a complex network of long-distance packhorse routes that cross the survey area, directly connecting Sheffield, Hathersage and Grindleford as well as more distant markets including Tideswell and Buxton. (Bevan 2006, 431.97)	Post-medieval	SK 2829 8311
Bevan 431098	Monument	Packhorse route. A series of braided hollow ways running approximately east to west across the eastern side of Houndkirk Moor and crossed by Houndkirk Road, which was built in 1758 as the Sheffield to Buxton Turnpike Road to replace the packhorse route. They join with route 431.97 and were part of the same complex system of packhorse routes. (Bevan 2006, 431.98)	Post-medieval	SK 2879 8266
Bevan 431103	Monument	A waymarker in the form of an engraved gritstone block, 1.5m high. It has directions to Tideswell and Buxton on the northeast face. It was probably erected in the 18th century in association with the packhorse route pre-dating the 1758 turnpike road. (Bevan 2006, 431.103)	Post-medieval	SK 2840 8251

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY GAZETTEER

Feature locations shown on Figures 4 and 5.

Feature ID	Monument type	Description	NGR	Condition
101	Hollow ways	A group of hollow ways aligned northeast to southwest, and running roughly parallel with Houndkirk Road. The features vary between 0.6m and 2.5m in width and up to 0.8m in depth. They represent the remains of a long-distance packhorse route between Sheffield, Hathersage and Grindleford, pre-dating the 1758 turnpike road. There are several small oval hollows amongst the hollow ways, which may derive from small-scale stone extraction, but some could be tree throws.	SK 28955 83482	Average. Some have been truncated by a modern surface drain, and modern vehicle tracks also cross the hollow ways.
102	Hollow way	Narrow linear hollow, aligned north to south. Possibly an outlier of hollow ways (ID 101) to the east. There are several other slight linear features in this area, however the ground is uneven and most are discontinuous and somewhat ephemeral.	SK 28868 83504 to SK 28869 83509	Poor
103	Mine shaft hollow	Roughly circular hollow/pit, up to 8m diameter at the top and 4m diameter at the base with sloping sides and a water-filled base. Probably a mine shaft hollow, although no obvious upcast mounds visible. It is 8m in diameter, and its visible depth is 1.8m.	SK 28947 83572	Average. The feature is water-filled.
104	Mine shaft hollow	Circular hollow, depth unclear as water-filled nearly to the top. Possibly a mine shaft hollow, although no obvious upcast spoil mound. It is 3m in diameter.	SK 28944 83572	Average. The feature is water-filled.
105	Mine shaft hollow	Roughly circular hollow/pit, possibly a mine shaft hollow. It is 4m in diameter and 0.8m deep.	SK 28934 83581	Average
106	Extractive pit	Roughly circular hollow with irregular sides. Possibly related to mining but could be a quarry pit. It is 5m in diameter 5m, and 2m deep.	SK 28933 83580	Average
107	Extractive pit	Small, roughly circular hollow, possibly a small stone extraction pit rather than a mine shaft hollow. It is 2m in diameter and 1.2m deep.	SK 28928 83592	Average
108	Extractive pit	Small hollow, near a group of four other similar hollows (ID 117). It is 2m in diameter and 0.6m deep. Possibly related to small-scale quarrying rather than mining.	SK 28916 83602	Average
109	Extractive pit	A sub-circular hollow, with smaller hollows to the north and west. Uneven sides, possibly a result of quarrying or mining. It is 3m in diameter and 1.4m deep.	SK 28899 83580	Average
110	Extractive pit	Oval hollow cut into the slope. Aligned roughly north to south. Probably a stone extraction pit rather than related to mining. It is 4m in length, 2m in width and up to 1m deep.	SK 28882 83597	Average
111	Extractive pit	Roughly circular hollow, fairly substantial. Could be either a quarry or mine shaft hollow. It is 7m in diameter, maximum depth 2.5m.	SK 28872 83601	Average

Feature ID	Monument type	Description	NGR	Condition
112	Linear hollow	Narrow north-east to south-west aligned linear hollow, possibly a small hollow way, but it is narrow and wiggly and terminates abruptly its south-western end. Possibly a drainage channel, although no water within it at the time of survey when the ground was generally saturated. Possibly an animal track? It is approximately 7m in length and 0.5m in width, and up to 0.2m deep.	SK 28860 83581 to SK 28865 83584	Average
113	Extractive pit	A small, shallow oval hollow. Possibly a stone extraction hollow, although it could conceivably be a tree throw. Approximately 3m in length, 2m in width and a maximum depth of 0.3m.	SK 28826 83575	Average
114	Mine shaft hollow	Large, roughly circular hollow with steeply sloping sides. Slightly shallower on its western side. It is a mine shaft hollow, almost certainly the 'old coal pit' shown on the 1898 OS map and previously part of the Deep Sick colliery.	SK 28804 83588	Average. A tree is growing within the base of the hollow.
115	Hollow way	Linear hollow, possibly a hollow way, aligned north east to south-west. It is approximately 25m in length, 1.5m in width 1.5m, and up to 0.6m deep. Several other more ephemeral linear hollows are present in the vicinity, although none could be clearly traced; it is unclear whether these are braided hollow ways, tree planting banks or simply uneven ground.	SK 28667 83519 to SK 28649 83499	Average
116	Mine shaft hollow	Roughly circular mine shaft hollow with sloping sides. No obvious associated upcast spoil mound. It is 5m in diameter and up to 2.5m deep. The feature lies just outside the survey area.	SK 28907 83611	Average
117	Extractive pits	Group of four small hollows, roughly circular. 1-2m in diameter, 0.4-0.6m in height. One pit is more oval in plan with stones exposed in the edges. Likely to be quarry pits rather than related to mining. Within close proximity to ID 108, another similar hollow. These features lie just outside the survey area	SK 28925 83608	Average
118	Mine shaft hollows	Two circular mine shaft hollows, each between 6 and 7m in diameter with a maximum depth of 2.5m. There is a raised ridge between the two hollows. The eastern pit has a sloping linear hollow running into it, possibly for access, on its eastern side. Outside the survey area	SK 28938 83606	Average
119	Mine shaft hollow	Circular hollow, depth uncertain as filled with water. Probably a mine shaft area. This feature lies just outside of the survey area. It is 6m in diameter, and of unknown depth. Outside the survey area.	SK 28955 83586	Average. The feature is water-filled.

APPENDIX 3 – PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY AND WALKOVER SURVEY

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY CULTURAL HERITAGE TEAM

Site: Lady Cannings Plantation, Ringinglow Sheffield

Planning application number (if applicable): N/A

Location: Houndkirk Road

Grid Reference: SK2855 8329

Date: 07/01/15

Agent: Sheffield City Council

Background:

Sheffield City Council's Woodlands Department has approached the Peak District National Park Authority as it is proposed to develop a mountain biking track within Lady Cannings Plantation at Ringinglow, Sheffield. As part of pre-planning application assessment a rapid walk-over survey of the line of the route of the track has been requested. The results of this will provide a strategy for any further archaeological mitigation which might be required should the development receive planning permission.

Archaeological background:

An archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey was commissioned of Lady Cannings plantation, in 2002, in advance of proposed forestry operations. This revealed a number of surviving earthwork features within the woodland. These included surviving trackways, braided hollow-ways and coal pits, quarries and a possible bomb crater.

The route of the proposed mountain bike track will run close to a number of these features. It is proposed that the intended line of the route be checked against the existing survey in order to assess the possible impact of the construction on these features.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALK-OVER SURVEY

The walk-over survey should result in further information on the presence and preservation of any archaeological features and deposits.

The objectives of the survey should be to gather sufficient information to establish, where possible, presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the specified areas.

The survey should investigate a 60m corridor, based on the line (concept line of the route) on the attached plan. Archaeological features, exposed archaeological deposits and finds should be recorded, with an approximate grid reference. Surface finds may be collected for dating purposes.

Survey Techniques

The techniques chosen should be selected to cause the minimum amount of disturbance and should comply with all health and safety regulations. Reference should be made to the desk-based assessment which has been prepared for this site and any subsequent observations from the PDNPA's archaeological officers.

The following work will be required:

A systematic walk-over of the area of interest noting presence or absence of archaeological monuments should be undertaken.

The location of the archaeological features is to be plotted on a 1:2500 scale map base to an accuracy of not less than 5 metres where possible. Where extensive areas of earthworks occur (e.g. groups of coal pits or quarries) their approximate area should be mapped. A brief text description, including discussion of relationships with associated monuments, should be prepared for each archaeological feature/group of features.

The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff; details of staff numbers and their relative experience should be included, plus their responsibilities in carrying out the work. Staff c.v.'s should be included (unless already supplied to Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team in previous project specifications).

Monitoring

The Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team will be responsible for monitoring the fieldwork. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team in order that arrangements for monitoring may be made.

Report

The walk-over survey should result in an illustrated report including background information, methods, detailed results and assessments of the survey, conclusion and discussion. Any drawings, plans and photographs should be included, plus clear location maps and grid references. Specifically, it should include:

- an outline of the survey techniques utilised and the limitations and/or problems encountered.
- a summary of the archaeological periods and monuments encountered, in chronological order, to assess the diversity and survival of the resource. This should include an interpretation of the earthworks and any observed relationships and estimates of their dates.
- a catalogue which includes the following fields of information, per: unique site identifier; national grid reference (grid letters plus minimum of eight figure); monument type (where known). Where a monument type is given, it should be an approved term, as given in the standard thesaurus of monument types (RCHME 1999). Where a monument type cannot be confidently given, the reasons for this should be given in the accompanying text description.
- a set of base maps at the recommended scale, cross-referenced to the catalogue. The maps should clearly and accurately indicate those areas which were difficult to survey or were impenetrable and require further work. Where appropriate, copies of earlier maps should be included.

The report will be made available to the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for incorporation in the Historic Environment Record. As well as a printed copy of the report, copies of the electronic files should be provided in the following formats:

- 1 copy in Microsoft Word 2010 or compatible format.
- 1 copy of illustrations in tifs at 600dpi or as jpeg files.

OASIS

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record part of the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale

developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the Peak District National Park Authority. Contractors are advised to contact the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application or being otherwise submitted to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. In response to a statutory duty or requirement the HER may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

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Senior Conservation Archaeologist

Date: 12 Jan 2015



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