



Hoyland Lowe Stand, Hoyland Historic Building Recording

ArcHeritage 2019

Hoyland Lowe Stand, Hoyland Nether, South Yorkshire:
Level 2 Historic Building Survey

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A Level 2 building recording survey of Hoyland Lowe Stand was undertaken in March and April 2018 by ArcHeritage and members of the Hoyland Lowe Stand Community Group. The work was undertaken as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership's Heritage Lottery-Funded Archaeology and Geology Project. This aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and to develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities. The specific aim of the building survey was to provide a record of the current state of the building and to provide information on the phasing of the structure and its modifications.

Hoyland Lowe Stand is a Grade II listed, stone-built square tower of two storeys, with an adjoining three-storey stair tower. It was built in the mid-18th century for the Marquis of Rockingham and is thought to have been a hunting lodge and/or gamekeeper's residence. The building is currently in a state of disrepair, having no roof or parapet, some areas of collapsed wall and with most of the spiral staircase missing. The windows are blocked with stone and brick infill and very few original interior features survive.

The quality of the stonework and the surviving decorative details, such as the door and window surrounds and the string course, reflect this building's former high status. The location and height of the structure make it a unique feature within the landscape and an important part of the area's historic character.

1 INTRODUCTION

On 24th March and 28th April 2018, ArcHeritage conducted a building recording exercise and training session at Hoyland Lowe Stand with members of the Hoyland Lowe Stand Community Group. Local volunteers played an integral part in the project and received training and guidance on the practices and methods of recording of historic buildings. Hoyland Lowe Stand is a Grade II listed mid-18th-century, two-storey, stone-built square tower with a taller, square stair-turret projection on its north-west face. The building has balanced ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds, now blocked, to the first floor. Within the turret, small openings let light into the stairwell. A stone newel and the upper part of a stone spiral staircase remain extant in the interior.

The project is part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded, five-year programme of projects focusing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. Established as part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project will enable more of the Dearne Valley's historic environment to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Hoyland Lowe Stand is one. The project aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design approved by the DVLP (Appendix 3), and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 LOCATION

The site is located off Hawshaw Lane, at the north-western end of Hoyland, South Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 363 009) (Figure 1). The site comprises approximately 360m², is secured by modern metal security fencing and is inaccessible to the public. Hoyland Lowe Stand is in a semi-ruinous state. The site is located at the apex of small hill, with sweeping views of the surrounding landscape, especially to the west.

3 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the recording was to determine and identify the phasing and context of the extant building and to provide a basic record of the fabric and features of Hoyland Lowe Stand in advance of refurbishment.

This survey will enable a more complete understanding of the development of the building. The survey follows guidelines set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016) and broadly correlates to a Level 2 survey as defined therein.

Digital photographs, detailed notes and sketches of Hoyland Lowe Stand were combined to create a full record of the building.

A photogrammetry exercise was undertaken to produce a 3D model and accurate elevations. The 3D model was unsuccessful due to site restrictions and the fencing around the site;

however, it was possible to create photogrammetric elevations for the building's north and south elevations (Figures 7 and 8).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Taken from the DVLP Heritage Audit (ArcHeritage 2013).

Hoyland Lowe Stand was built for Thomas Watson Wentworth, the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. No plans or estate papers relating to the building of the Stand appear to have survived and the date of its construction is uncertain. While usually given as c.1720 or c.1750, A.K. Clayton asserted that, shortly before his death in 1750, Thomas Watson Wentworth wrote that 'I have built a tower at Hoyland Law' (cited in Clayton 1973). This suggests that the Stand was a relatively recent construction at that date and that c.1750 is the more likely date.

William Fairbank's 1765 survey of private enclosures in the area described the site as 'The Lodge & Bowling Green on the Low' (SA VWM 508d). It is not clear if the Stand was opened only periodically, when the marquis entertained guests, or was occupied by one of the estate's head gamekeepers or huntsmen in this period.

Given the date of Fairbank's survey, the bowling green is likely to have been an original feature, contemporary with the Stand itself. While a formal bowling green was not shown in the Stand's vicinity on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (Plate 1) or a 1794 William Fairbank fieldbook sketch of Hoyland Lowe (Plate 2; SA FC FB 76 supp.), the 1893 Ordnance Survey map showed a large rectangular enclosure immediately to the east of the building. The 18th-century bowling green is likely to have been located in this area.

Hoyland Lowe Stand derives its name from the area in which it stood. Recorded as 'Hoyland Law Field' in 1732 (SA VWM/49), the plot contains the Middle English place-name element 'lawe', meaning 'mound' or 'hill'. The Stand itself occupies the highest point of the Wentworth estate and it has been suggested that the flat roof and the turret were used as 'observation posts' during hunts on the estate.

Eighteenth-century depictions of Hoyland Lowe Stand do not show the site in detail. The building was shown with its turret in a generalised form on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (Plate 1), while William Fairbank's 1794 fieldbook sketch (Plate 2) showed the Stand in plan as a simple sketched outline, with no indication of any surrounding features.

The site was marked 'Stand' on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and 'Hoyland Stand' on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2). At that date, several outbuildings were shown within the rectangular enclosure in which the Stand was situated. This suggests that the 18th-century bowling green was disused by 1893.

The site was used as a domestic dwelling during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and an undated photograph marked 'Law Stand, Hoyland' appears to date from this period (Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust). Showing the building's south and east elevations, the photograph indicated that the flat roof of the main building was bounded by a parapet wall that had a central breach secured by metal railings. The turret had a chimney in its south face and was capped by a pyramid roof with a ball finial. The 1903-05 OS map (Figure 3) shows the building with an attached portion to the south, which is no longer intact. It also shows outbuildings to the north.

A different photograph of Hoyland Lowe Stand was issued as a 'picture postcard' during the early 20th century. This showed the building's south and west elevations, with stone mullioned windows. Writing in 1905, the sender of the card wrote that 'this is the Stand where Oliver Cromwell shot down Old Tankersley Hall'. This local legend is likely to have stemmed from a confused memory of the Civil War battle at 'Tankersley Moor' in 1643 and the unconnected, ruinous condition of Tankersley Old Hall.

A further photograph shows the Stand with a large bonfire in the field to the south-west. While undated, the clothing of the people in the photograph suggests that it was taken during the early 20th century (Plate 3). The west and south faces of the turret were shown clearly, with both containing small windows in their upper level. The Stand may not have been occupied at that date, as several children were shown standing on the flat roof. A large stone wall that was shown along the boundary of the enclosed area may have been the former perimeter wall of the 18th-century bowling green.

Hoyland Lowe Stand and the adjacent land were bought by the Dearne Valley Water Board in 1924. A covered reservoir had been constructed on the site of the bowling green by 1930. No archaeological finds are recorded as having been discovered in association with these works. During the late 20th century, Hoyland Lowe Stand fell into a state of disrepair, with much of the upper levels being reduced and features such as the lead-covered ball finial being removed.

The 1930-31 OS map (Figure 4) shows the the building without outbuildings and without the attached portion to the south. It is also the first time the reservoir is depicted on a map. It is likely that the Stand went out of use as a domestic house in this period.

The 1968-76 OS map depicts Hoyland Lowe Stand much as it is today, but without the surrounding security fencing.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING DESCRIPTION

A Level 2 Historic Building Survey was undertaken by Greg Laban of ArcHeritage and several members of the Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust over two visits, March 24th and April 28th 2018.

5.1 Exterior

The building is square in plan, with a smaller attached square stairwell block to the north elevation. The main block of the tower has two stages, whilst the stairwell has three stages with the top stage partially ruined. The building is constructed of coarse squared gritstone blocks, sometimes referred to as 'pig iron stone', since their high ferrous content gives them a rusty appearance. The building features ashlar quoins and string courses between each of the levels on both blocks. The exterior design is balanced and evenly distributed on the main block, typical of 18th-century construction, with more functional window locations on the stairwell block, located to provide light to the stairs.

The south elevation (Plate 5; Figure 7) features the main entrance door centred within the elevation. The door opening has ashlar stone block and start surrounds and a replacement modern iron door (Plate 6). Above the string course is a single centred window opening, now infilled with stone blocks. The window opening features a stone lintel and sill (Plate 7). Above the window is the string/eaves course that would have been located at the base of the parapet,

which is now removed. The edges of the elevation have ashlar block and start quoin stones (Plate 8).

The south elevation of the stairwell block has quoins to the west end and a single window opening to the second stage; this is located to the top of the level and is slightly askew to the west (Plate 9). The window opening has a stone lintel, sill and surrounds (Plate 10). The third stage is partially in ruins.

The north elevation is comprised of the north facing elevation of the stairwell and two flanking ends of the main block (Plate 11). The stairwell has a single centred window opening to the first stage, now covered by iron sheeting. A second window opening is centrally located on the third stage with stone surrounds, lintel and sill.

The north elevation (Figure 8) is very similar to the south elevation, with the only differences including an area of collapse to the central opening that has been covered with iron sheeting (Plate 12). The sheeting partially covers what appears to be a central window opening that has been blocked with stone blocks up to the string course level. A centrally-located window to the second stage is similar to the south elevation, but this one retains stone surrounds as well as the stone sill and lintel. This window opening is also infilled with stone blocks. The north elevation of the stairwell block features a ground-floor door opening, now blocked by iron sheeting (Plate 13). Two metal brackets that once held rainwater goods were located on the east side of the north elevation (Plate 14).

The east elevation (Plate 17) was difficult to survey as access was limited due to the current site fencing. The majority was visible, but it was not possible to take adequate photographs. The east elevation features a blocked window opening at the first stage level with very little remains of the opening visible, besides some straight joins, some differently cut stone blocks and more recent concrete mortar. The second stage features a similar window opening to the north and south elevations, with stone surrounds, lintel and sill, and filled with stone blocks.

5.2 Interior

The interior is completely open with no floor, ceilings or roof. The ground within the main block is mainly earth. A dip in the south-west corner of the floor may suggest a backfilled cellar (Figure 6).

The ***south wall of the interior*** features the central door opening used for accessing the building (Plate 22). The opening now features a metal door and the interior has a modern concrete lintel above it. A square-headed window opening is located at the centre of the first floor elevation and is now blocked with stone and mortar, although a recess is visible (Plate 24). The window opening features brick voussoirs and a two-part stone sill. There are recesses in the stonework just below the door opening that likely would have held timber beams to help support the flooring here. Above the opening at the first-floor ceiling height are a number of openings for joists (Plate 25) that would have supported the observation deck/roof.

The ***east wall of the interior*** is composed in similar stone to the exterior. A central double window opening is blocked by red brick to the interior (Plate 26). It was originally two windows stacked on top of each other, which can be seen on a historic photograph of the building (Plate 4). Open mortises to the first floor would have held timber joists, whilst a slight lip would have helped to support the floorboards. The recessed window opening on the first floor is blocked

with stone and has brick voussoirs to interior (Plate 28). Two open mortises to the top of the wall would have supported beams for the roof.

The *north elevation interior* is constructed of sandstone and pointed with sand and cement mortars. At first-floor level there is evidence of two timber joists which would have supported the first floor (Plate 30). The ceiling of the first floor has several openings to support the joists for the viewing platform/roof of the main block. The first floor window is blocked with stone. To the ground floor there is evidence of a window filled with sandstone blocks, but the base has collapsed creating a large gap in the stonework of the wall. The stonework has been propped with vertical timber beams and the hole is covered from the exterior with a metal sheet (Plate 29).

The *west wall of the interior* features a door opening on the ground to the centre of the elevation and the partially ruined remains of the fireplace directly to the south of the opening (Plate 32). A second door opening to the ground floor is located just to the north of the central opening; it is now blocked (Plate 31). This blocked opening would have led to the outside. The central door opening leads into the stairwell block and features a large single stone lintel.

The first floor reflects the ground floor with a central opening leading to the stairwell and a small fireplace just to her west of the door opening (Plate 34). However here there is no second door to the north. At first floor ceiling height there are two openings, likely for timber supports for the former roof/observation deck structure. Above these are the ruinous remains of the third stage of the stairwell block which feature what appears to be half a door opening, likely originally leading from the stairwell to the observation deck.

Stairwell block

The stairwell block is entered through an opening in the western interior elevation, with a step up through a square headed door opening (Plate 32). The interior of the stairwell block is circular to allow for a spiral stone staircase (Plate 36).

There is a square headed window opening to the west on the ground floor; both the sill and lintel of this window are damaged. A second irregular opening to the north side of the ground floor is now blocked with modern concrete breeze blocks and cement mortar (Plate 35). The stone staircase is now mostly removed with evidence for support stones running up along the interior walls showing the line of the staircase. A first-floor door opening is located to the east side of the stairwell block that would have given access to the first floor of the main building. Darker grey sandstone steps are present above the first floor. These block the view of a door opening to the roof; another window opening facing west and visible from the exterior is also blocked from sight by the steps.

5.3 Setting

The building is currently surrounded by green metal fencing; small patches of land to the east and west are incorporated within the fenced area (Plate 18). The building looks out to the north, with open farmland spreading out in front of it (Plate 19). A fenced-in, covered reservoir is located to the south of the building (Plate 21).

6 DISCUSSION

Hoyland Lowe Stand is likely to have been used originally as a hunting lodge and/or gamekeeper's lodge, reflecting other similar lodges located throughout the Peak District and elsewhere. When the Strafforth estate was in decline, the Stand was sold off as a private dwelling. The building is currently derelict and retains almost none of its original fixtures and fittings. All of the doors and windows have either been replaced, are missing or are blocked up. However; the finely crafted stone walls with their decorative details, including the string courses and the window and door surrounds, are generally in good condition and reflect the high status that this building once had. The location and height of the building make it a unique feature within the landscape and an important part of the historic character of the area.

7 REFERENCES

ArcHeritage. 2013. Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Heritage Audit. Unpublished ArcHeritage report 2013/27.

CIfA. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage. 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. English Heritage: Swindon.

Historic England. 2015. *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3. Swindon: Historic England.

Historic England. 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Historic England: Swindon.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage and the York Archaeological Trust would like to thank Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership for commissioning the project and the Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust for their help recording the site, their knowledge and enthusiasm.

PLATES

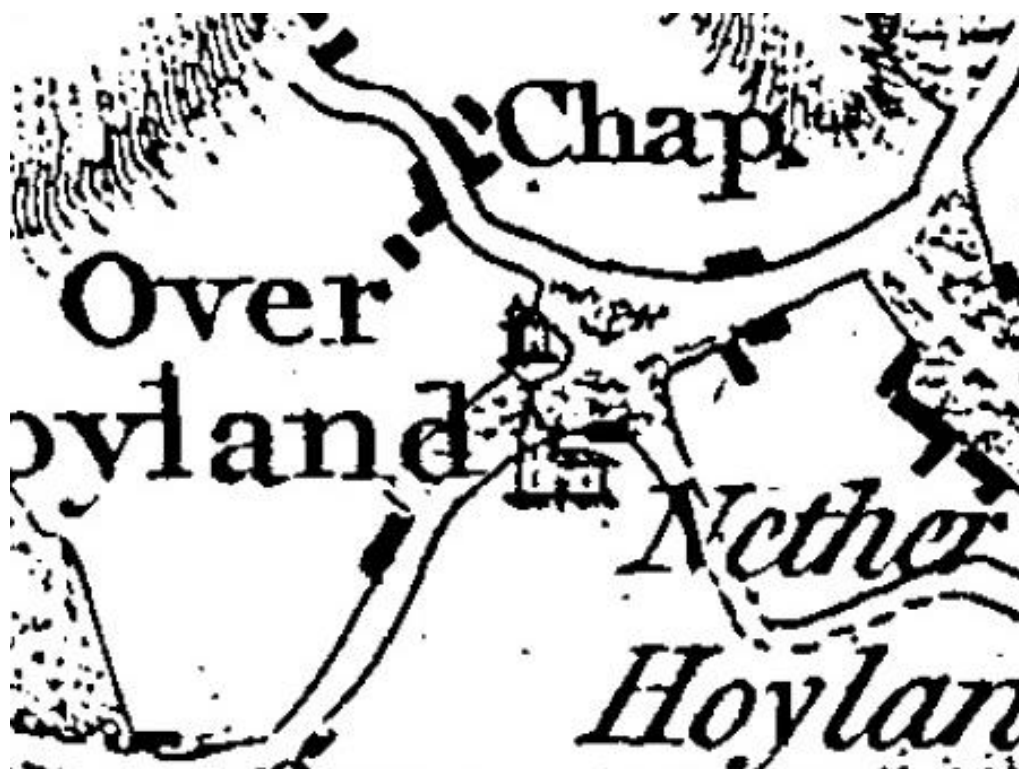


Plate 1: 1771 Thomas Jefferys map

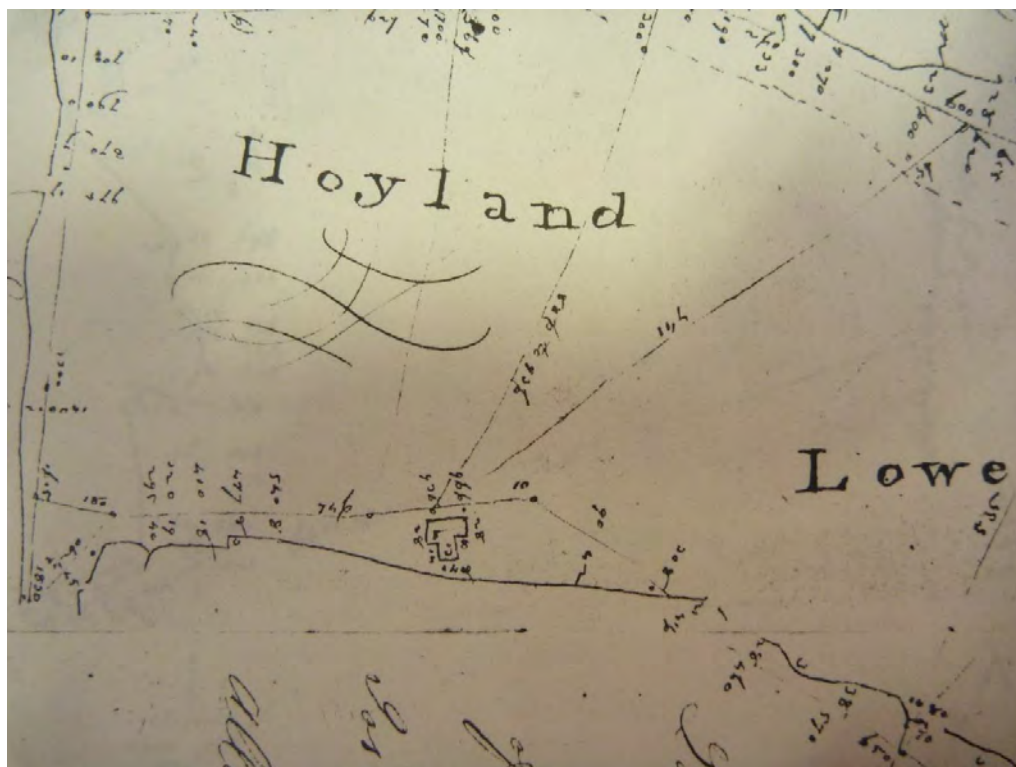


Plate 2: 1794 William Fairbank fieldbook sketch
(Sheffield Archives FC FB 76 supp.)



Plate 3: Early 20th-century bonfire



Plate 4: Late 19th-century photograph of the east elevation, looking west



Plate 5: South elevation, looking north



Plate 6: Detail of door on south elevation, looking north



Plate 7: Detail of window to south elevation, looking north



Plate 8: Detail view of quoins to south elevation, looking north



Plate 9: View of south elevation of the stair turret, looking north



Plate 10: Detail of window to south elevation of stair turret, looking north



Plate 11: View of stair turret, looking north-east



Plate 12: View of north elevation, looking south



Plate 13: Detail view of blocked opening to north elevation of stair turret, looking south



Plate 14: View of disused rainwater brackets to north elevation, looking south-east



Plate 15: Detail view of blocked openings to north elevation, looking south



Plate 16: Detail view of blocked window opening to north elevation, looking south



Plate 17: View of the east elevation, looking south-west



Plate 18: View of the grounds to the north of the building, looking north



Plate 19: View from the building, looking north-west



Plate 20: View from the building, looking west



Plate 21: View of the building from the path showing the reservoir to the south, looking north-west



Plate 22: Door opening south interior wall, looking south



Plate 23: South-west corner of main building interior, looking south-west



Plate 24: South interior wall, looking south



Plate 25: Upper portion of south wall interior, looking south



Plate 26: Lower portion of east wall interior, looking east



Plate 27: Middle portion of east wall interior, looking east



Plate 28: Upper portion of east wall interior, looking east



Plate 29: Lower portion of north wall interior, looking north



Plate 30: Upper portion of north wall interior, looking north



Plate 31: South-west corner of interior main building, looking west



Plate 32: Lower portion of the west interior wall, looking west



Plate 33: Middle portion of the west interior wall, looking west



Plate 34: Upper portion of the west interior wall, looking west

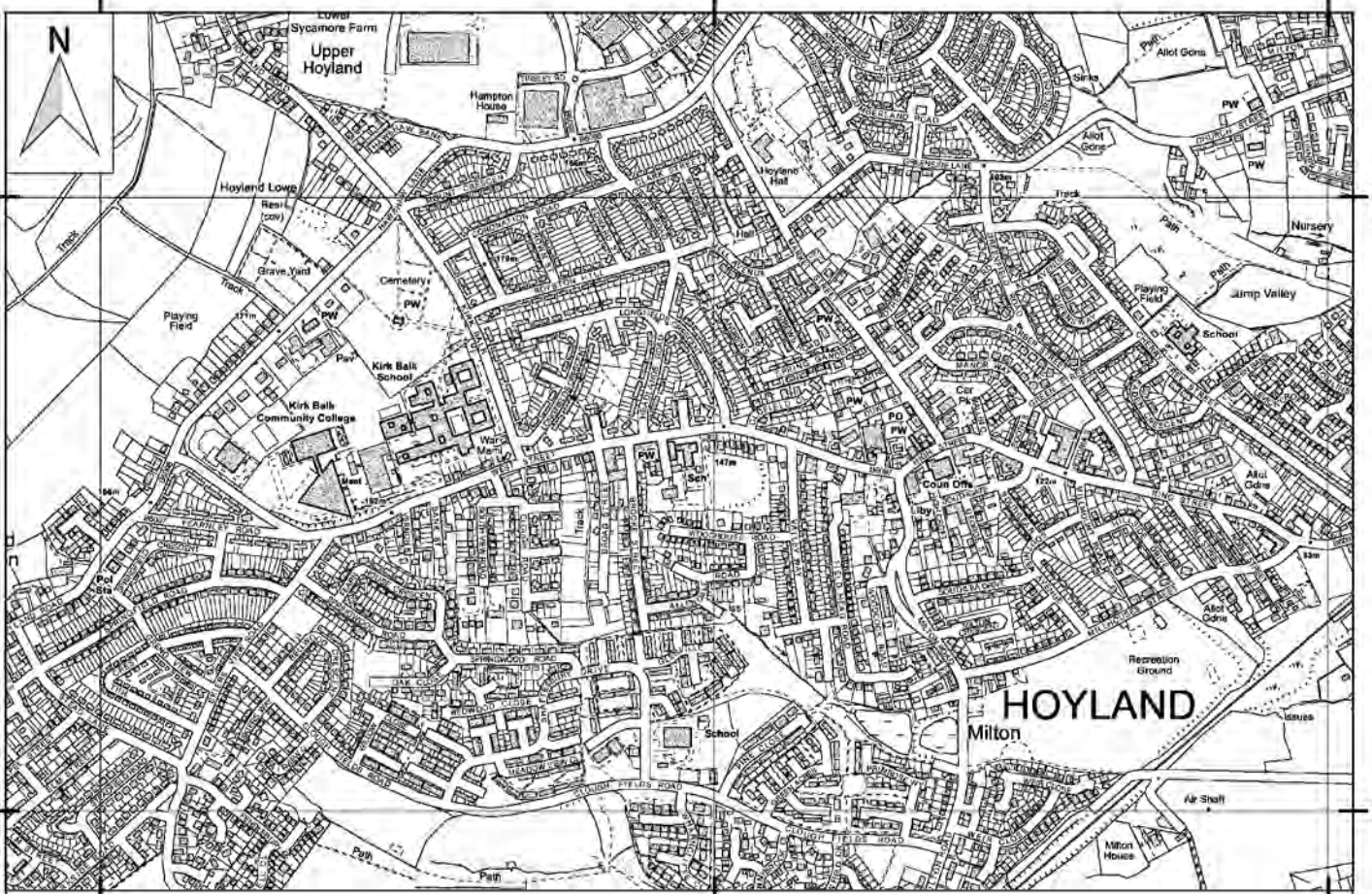


Plate 35: Blocked opening to the north of the stairwell, looking north



Plate 36: View up the stair tower showing support stones

FIGURES



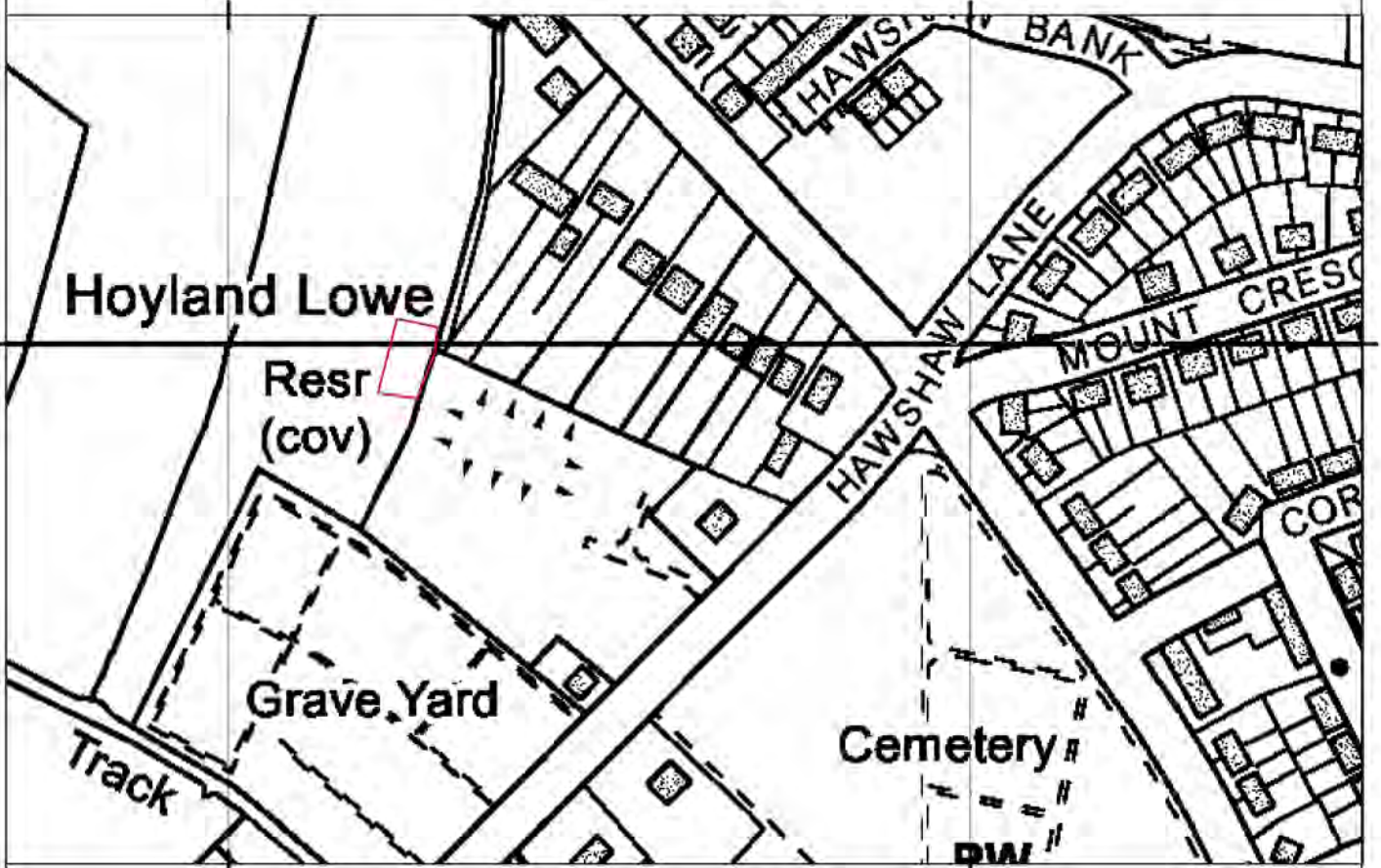
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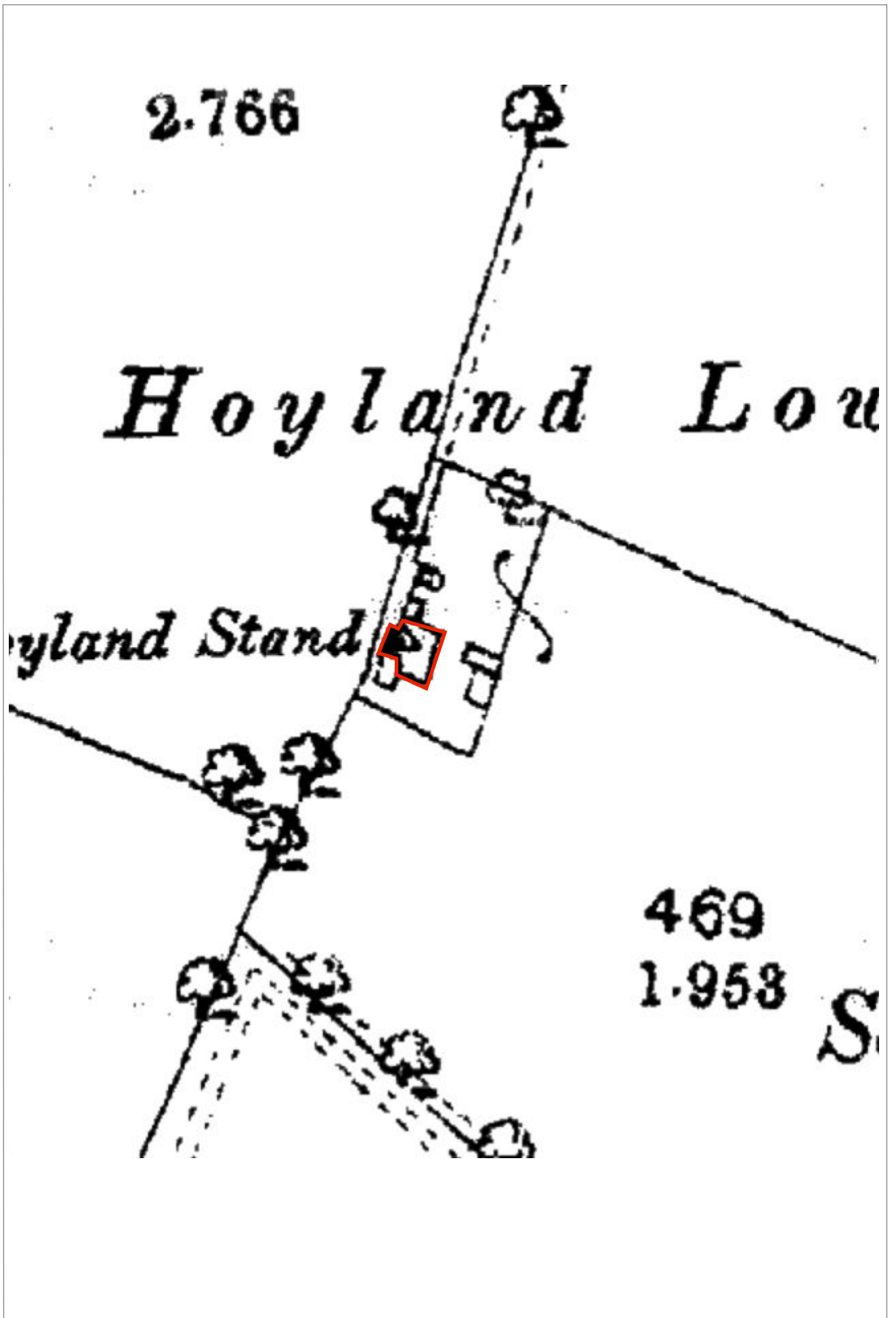
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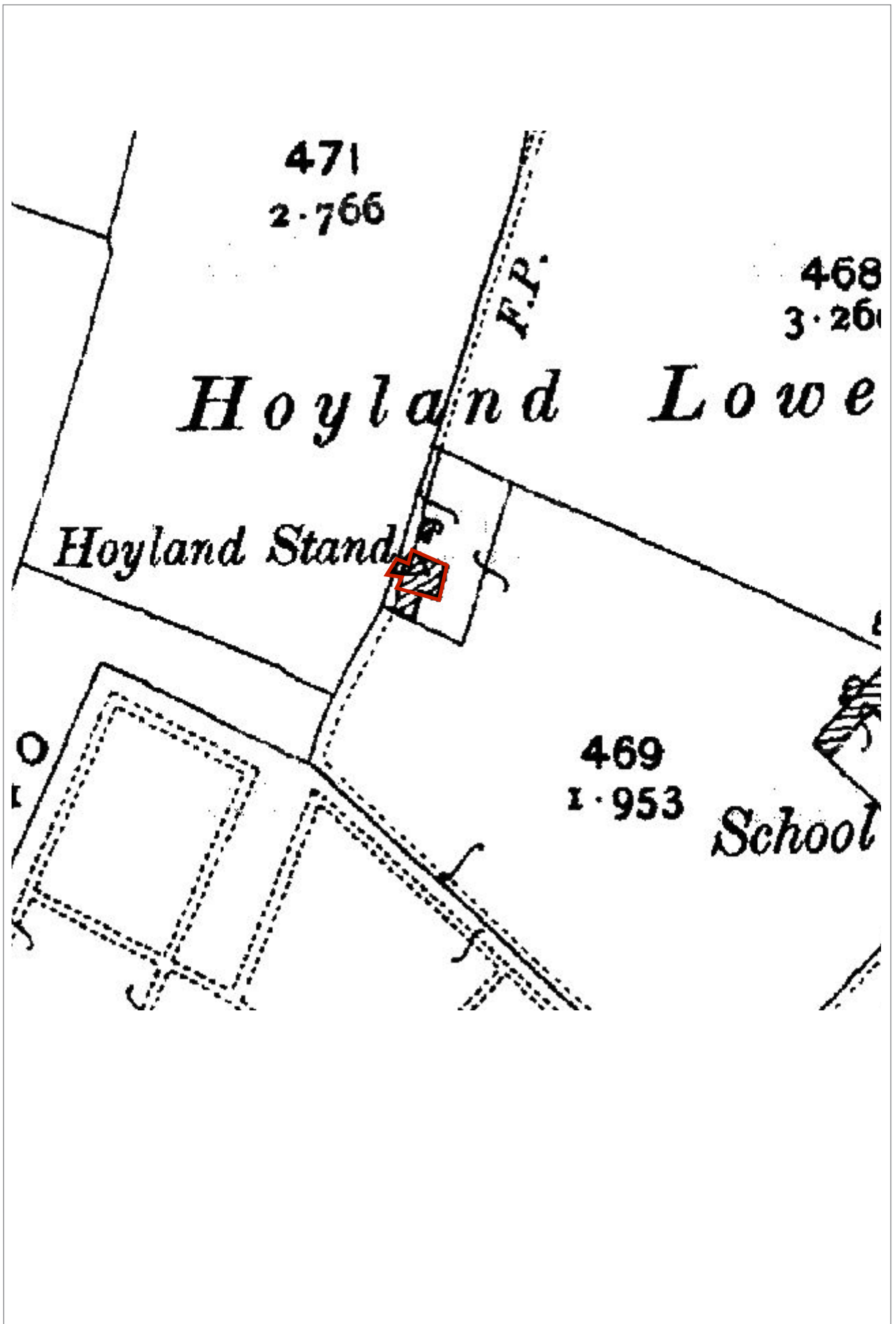
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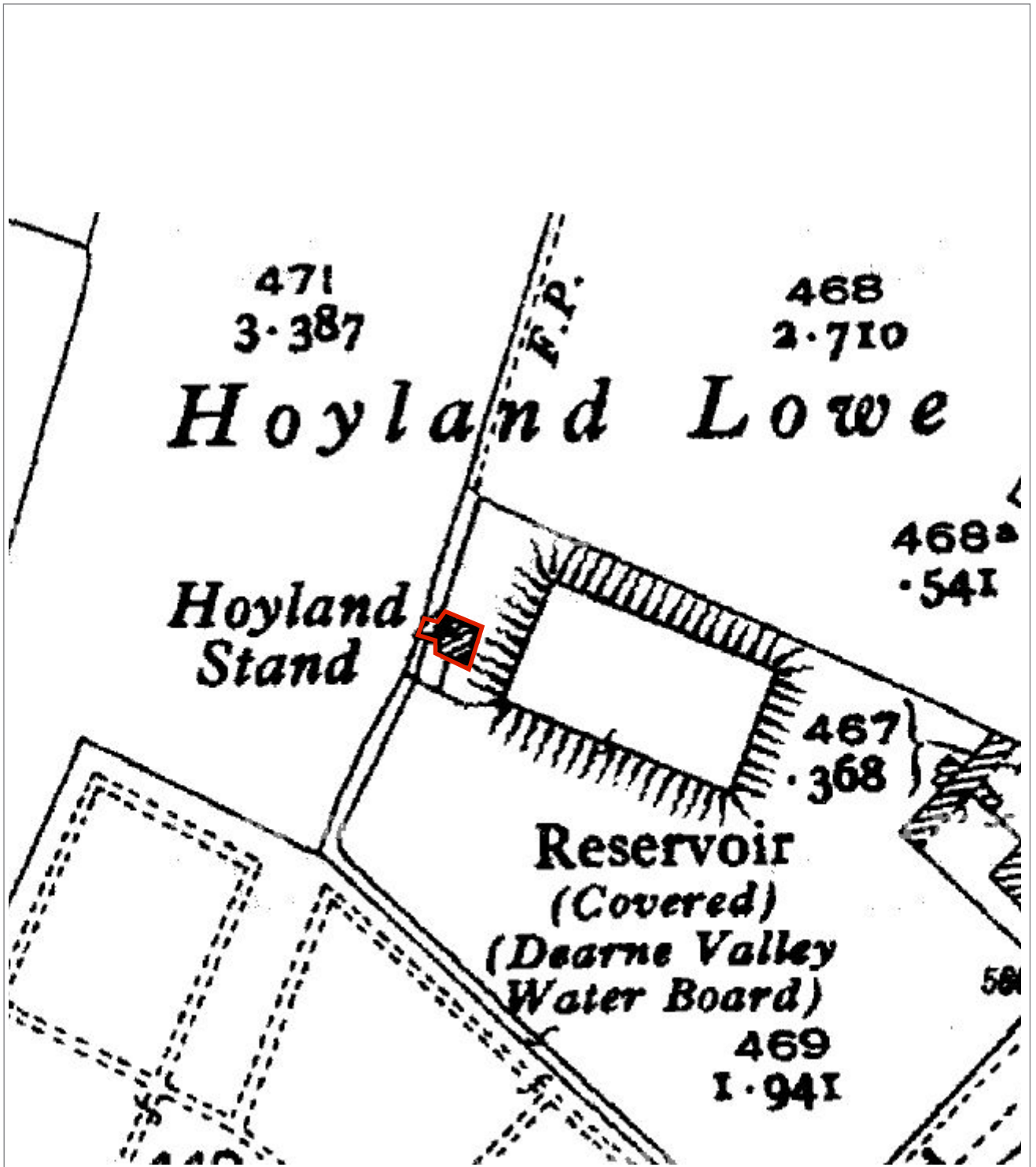


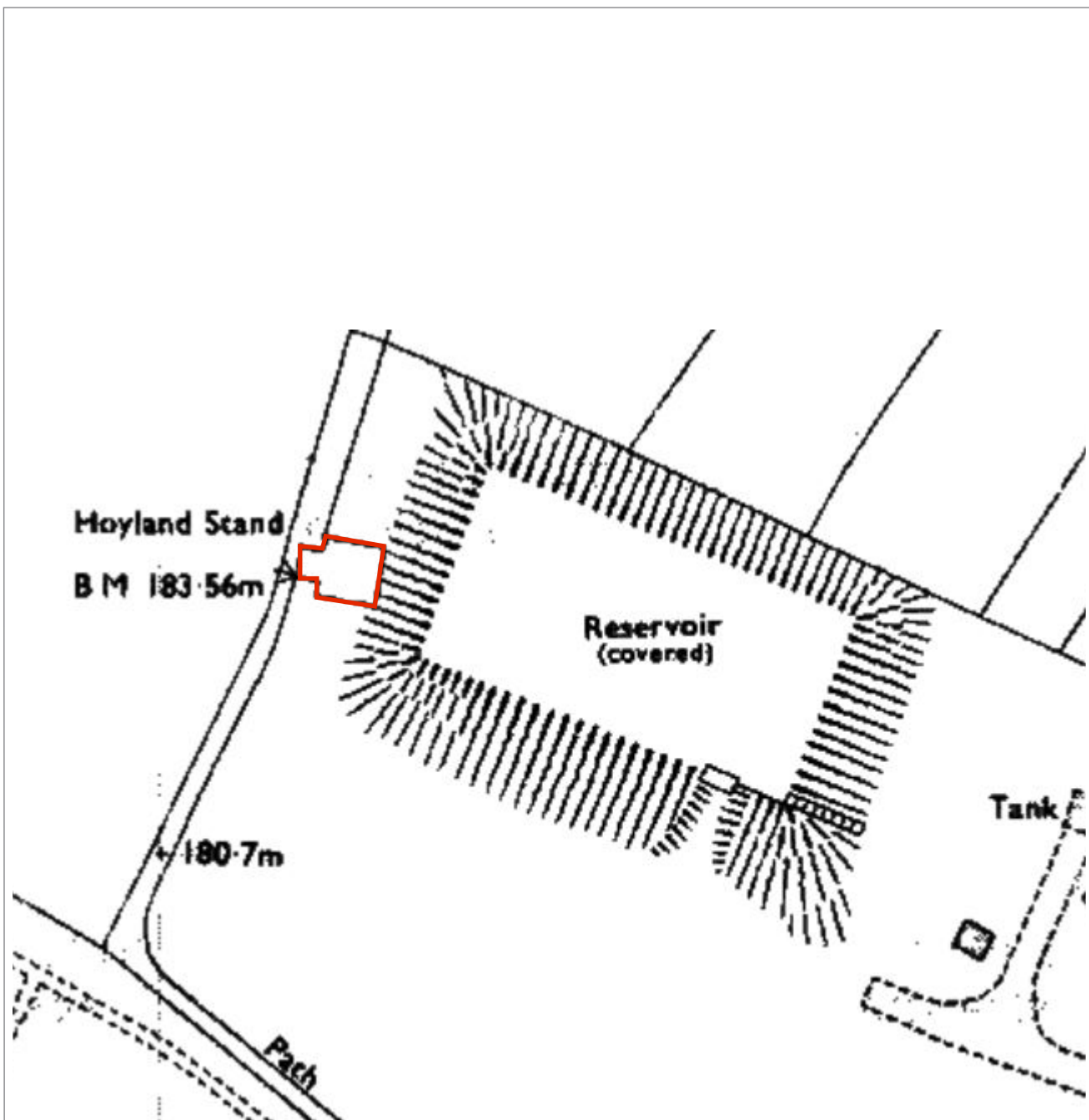
Figure 1: Site location

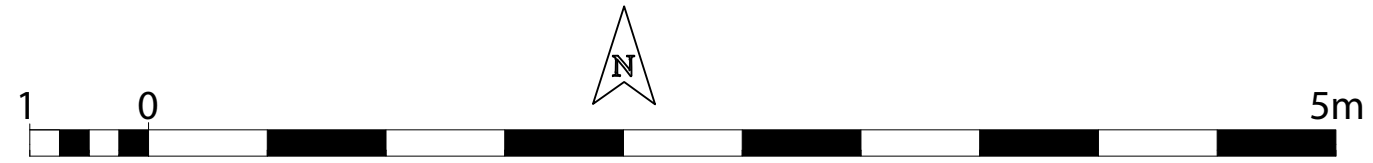
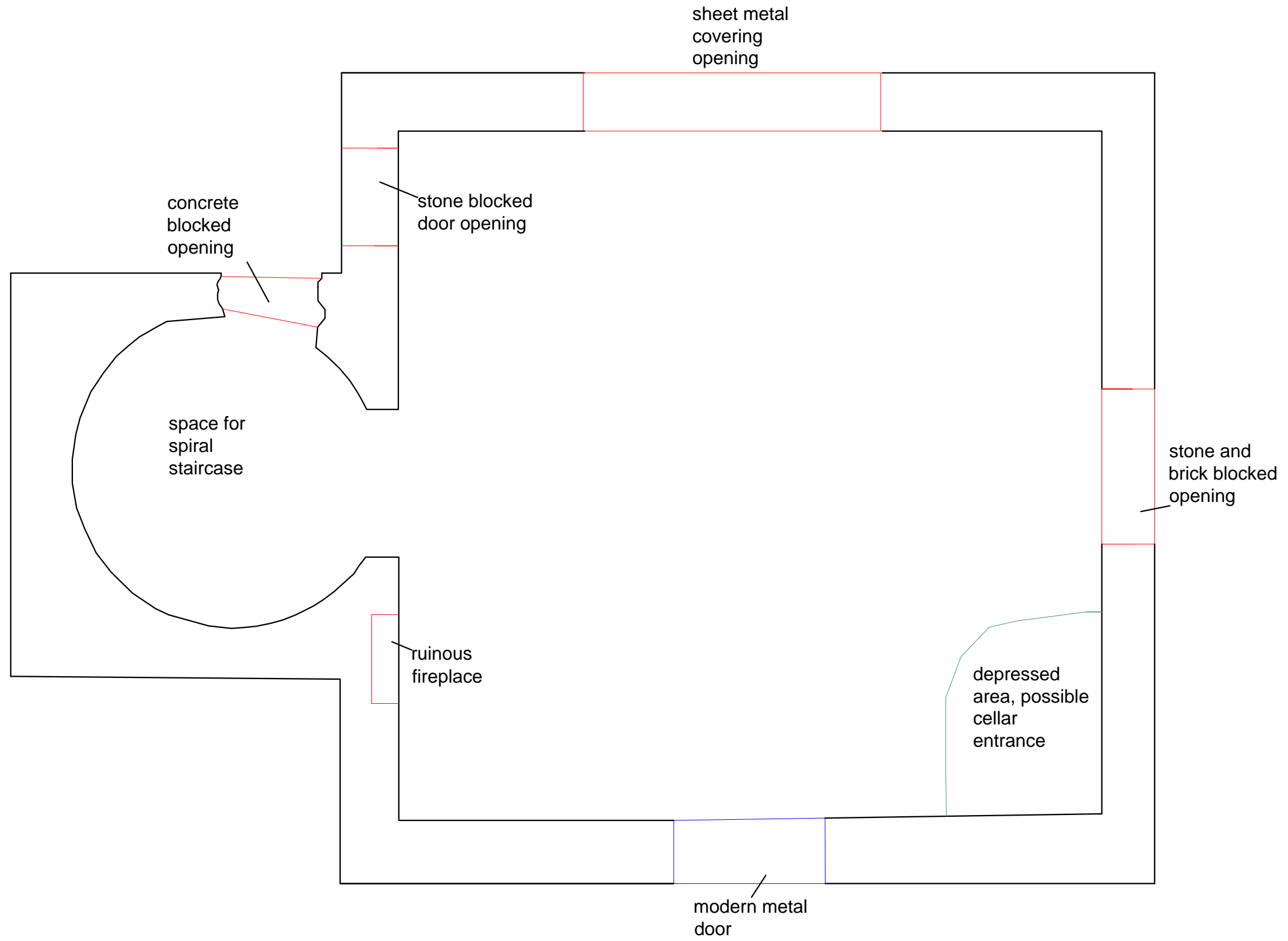
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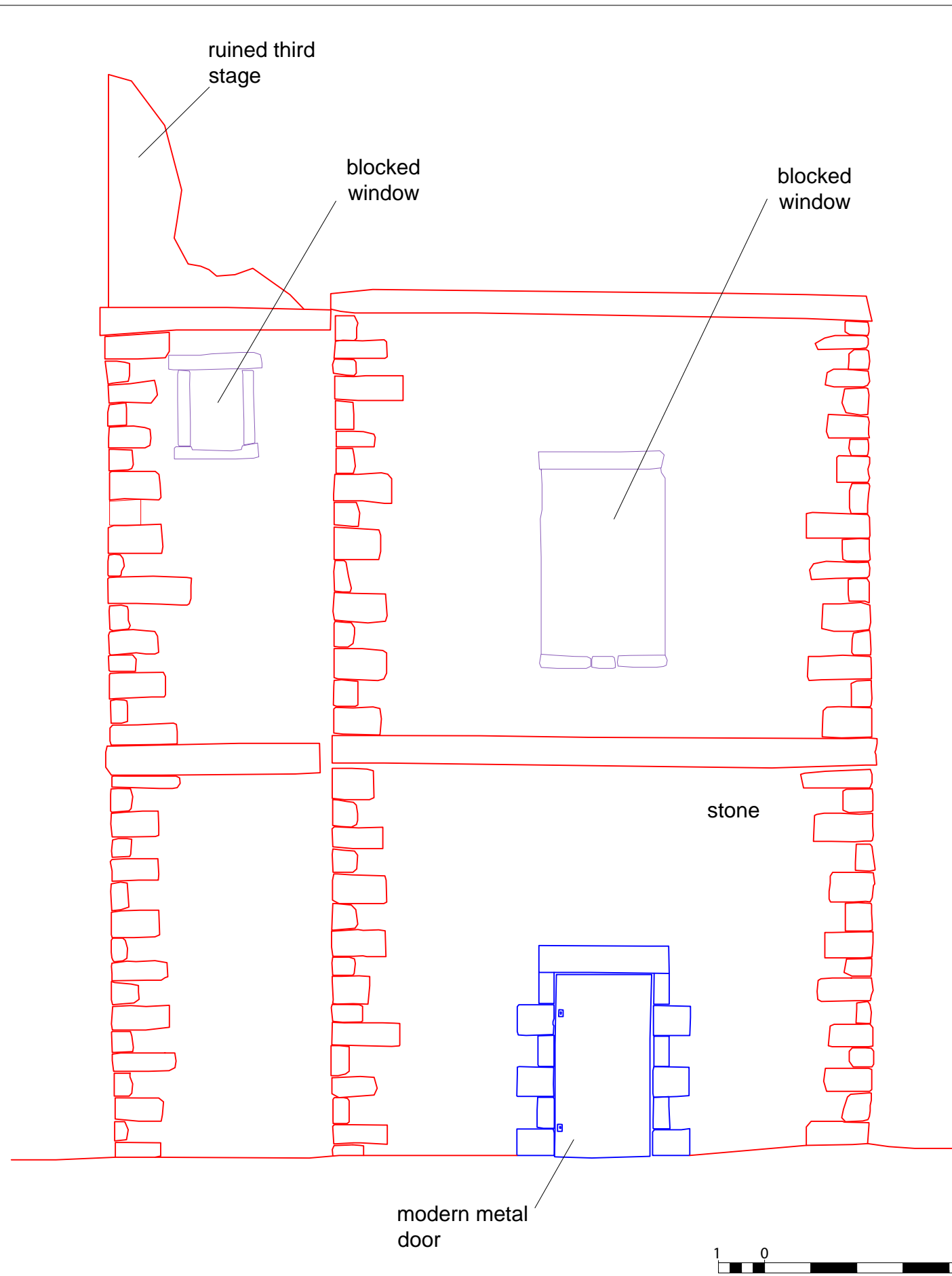
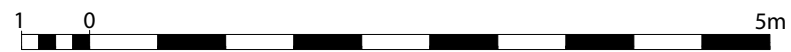
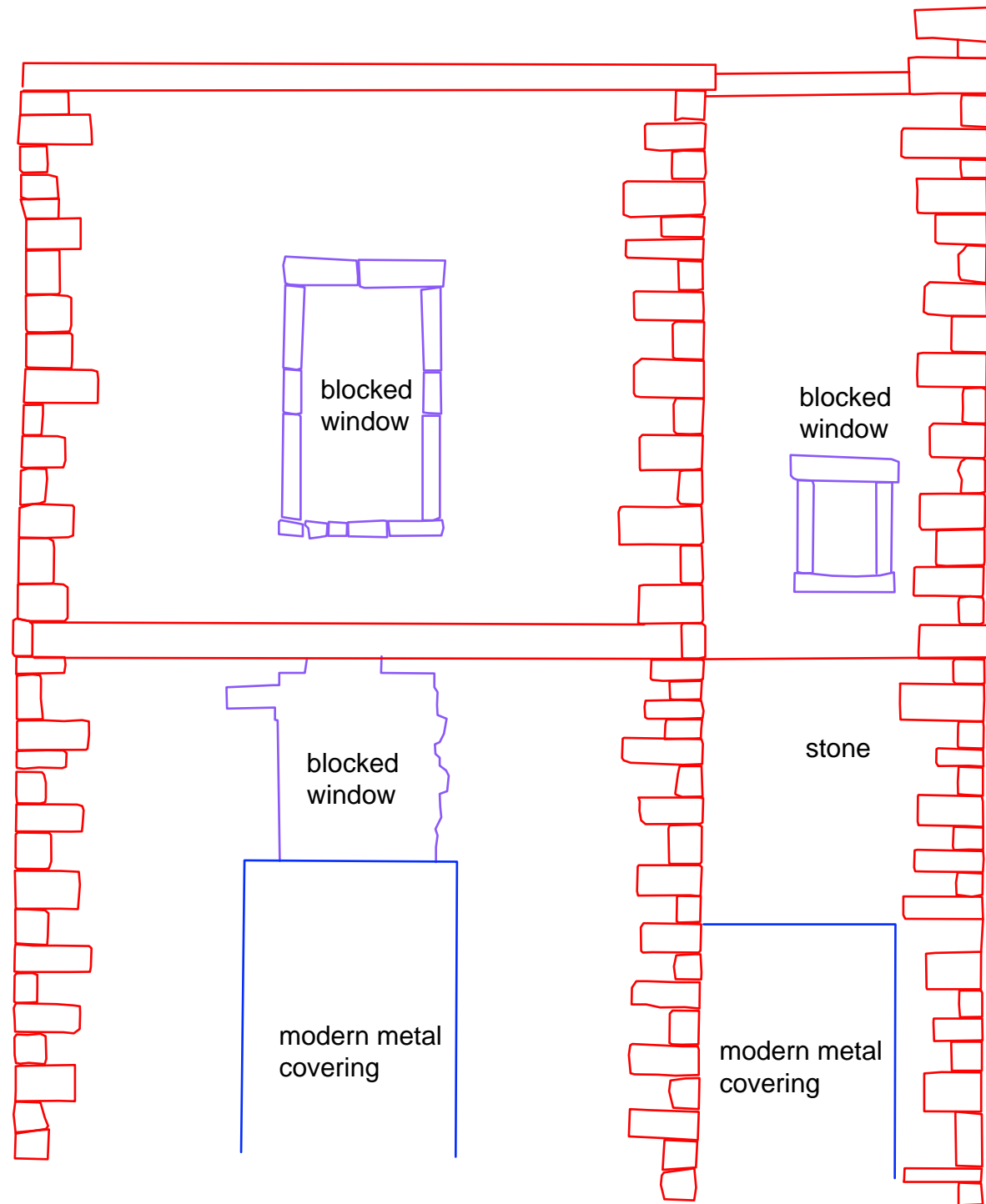


Figure 7: Rectified image and drawn south elevation of Hoyland Lowe Stand



APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC ENGLAND LISTING

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: HOYLAND LOWE STAND

List entry Number: 1151093

Location

HOYLAND LOWE STAND, HAWSHAW LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Barnsley

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Dec-1964

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

List entry description

Details

HOYLAND NETHER HAWSHAW LANE SE303E (north-west side, off)

2/10 Hoyland Lowe Stand 14.12.64 II Tower. c1750 for the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. Coursed, rubble sandstone, no roof. Square 2-storey tower with taller, square stair-turret projection on north-west side. Large quoins, wallstone floor bands. Tower has altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds to 1st floor (now blocked). Turret has similar surrounds to small openings lighting stair. Interior: stone newel and upper part of spiral stair remain. Brick inner arches to tower openings. D. Hey, *Buildings of Britain 1550-1750*, Yorkshire, 1981, p109.

Listing NGR: SE3631900974

Selected Sources

Hey, D. 1981. 'Buildings of Britain 1550-1750.' In *Yorkshire Buildings of Britain 1550-1750*, 109.

National Grid Reference: SE 36319 00974

APPENDIX 2: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

The site archive is held by Barnsley Museum. Accession Number **BMBC.TH.2533**.

Details of the archive contents are listed below.

Item	Quantity
Building survey sheets	5 sheets
Building survey sheet guide	1 sheet
Field notes	8 sheets
Digital photo register	3 sheets
Digital photos	1 disc
Final report	2 copies (plus 1 on disc)

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT DESIGN

Project Design For Historic Building Recording At Hoyland Lowe Stand

Site Location: Hoyland Lowe Stand, off Hawshaw Lane, S74 9NJ
NGR: SE363009
Prepared for: Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), DVLP

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. This project design has been prepared for a community building survey and recording at Hoyland Lowe Stand, Hoyland, South Yorkshire. The work will be carried out in accordance with this Project Design, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CifA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.
- 1.2. This work is being carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded 5-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. As part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project has been established which will enable more of the historic environment of the Dearne Valley to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Hoyland Lowe Stand is one. The project will enhance understanding of the heritage of the area as well as developing skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.
- 1.3. Local volunteers will play an integral part in this project and receive training and guidance on the practices and methods of recording of historic buildings.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The site is located off Hawshaw Lane at the north-western end of Hoyland, South Yorkshire, (centred NGR: SE363009) (Figure 1). The site is fenced off and inaccessible to the public.
- 2.2. The site is small, comprising approximately 360m², and contains the Lowe Stand which is in a semi-ruinous state. A small amount of vegetation is present on the turret but the remaining structure appears to be sound, with no obvious signs of decay.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1. Hoyland Lowe Stand is Grade II listed (NHLFE no.1151093).
- 3.2. The site is fenced and locked, with the key held by the Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust, who will be responsible for access during the project.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

The following summary of the site is taken from the Dearne Valley Heritage Audit (ArcHeritage 2013).

- 4.1 Hoyland Lowe Stand is a mid-18th-century, two-storey, stone-built square tower with a taller, square stair-turret projection on its north-west face. The Stand has altered ground-floor openings and tall, projecting square-faced surrounds, now blocked, to the first floor. Within the turret, small openings let light into the stairwell. A stone newel and the upper part of a stone spiral staircase remain extant in the interior.
- 4.2 Hoyland Lowe Stand was built for Thomas Watson Wentworth, the 1st Marquis of Rockingham. No plans or estate papers relating to the building of the Stand appear to have survived and the date of its construction is uncertain. While usually given as c.1720 or c.1750, A.K. Clayton asserted that, shortly before his death in 1750, Thomas Watson Wentworth wrote that 'I have built a tower at Hoyland Law' (cited in Clayton 1973). This suggests that the Stand was a relatively recent construction at that date and that c.1750 is the more likely date.
- 4.3 Modern suggestions that the Stand was constructed as a folly, lacking any practical function, are incorrect. William Fairbank's 1765 survey of private enclosures in the area described the site as 'The Lodge & Bowling Green on the Low' (SA VWM 508d). It is not clear if the Stand was opened only periodically, when the marquis entertained guests, or was occupied by one of the estate's head gamekeepers or huntsmen in this period.
- 4.4 Given the date of Fairbank's survey, the bowling green is likely to have been an original feature, contemporary with the Stand itself. While a formal bowling green was not shown in the Stand's vicinity on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire or a 1794 William Fairbank fieldbook sketch of Hoyland Lowe (SA FB 76 supp.), the 1893 Ordnance Survey map showed a large rectangular enclosure immediately to the east of the building. The 18th-century bowling green is likely to have been located in this area.
- 4.5 Hoyland Lowe Stand derives its name from the area in which it stood. Recorded as 'Hoyland Law Field' in 1732 (SA VWM/49), the plot contains the Middle English place-name element 'lawe', meaning 'mound' or 'hill'. The Stand itself occupies the highest point of the Wentworth estate and it has been suggested that the flat roof and the turret were used as 'observation posts' during hunts on the estate.
- 4.6 Eighteenth-century depictions of Hoyland Lowe Stand do not show the site in detail. The building was shown with its turret in a generalised form on Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire, while William Fairbank's 1794 fieldbook sketch of the area (SA FB 76 supp.) showed the Stand in plan as a simple sketched outline, with no indication of any surrounding features. The site was marked 'Stand' on the 1841 Ordnance Survey first series map and 'Hoyland Stand' on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. At that date, several outbuildings were shown within the rectangular enclosure in which the Stand was situated. This suggests that the 18th-century bowling green was disused by 1893.
- 4.7 The site was used as a domestic dwelling during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and an undated photograph marked 'Law Stand, Hoyland' appears to date from this period (Hoyland

Low Stand Trust). Showing the building's south and east elevations, the photograph indicated that the flat roof of the main building was bounded by a parapet wall that had a central breach secured by metal railings. The turret had a chimney in its south face and was capped by a pyramid roof with a ball finial.

- 4.8 A different photograph of Hoyland Low Stand was issued as a 'picture postcard' during the early 20th century. This showed the building's south and west elevations, with stone mullioned windows. Writing in 1905, the sender of the card wrote that 'this is the Stand where Oliver Cromwell shot down Old Tankersley Hall'. This local legend is likely to have stemmed from a confused memory of the Civil War battle at 'Tankersley Moor' in 1643 and the, unconnected, ruinous condition of Tankersley Old Hall.
- 4.9 A further photograph shows the Stand with a large bonfire in the field to the south-west. While undated, the clothing of the people in the photograph suggests that it was taken during the early 20th century (Plate 1). The west and south faces of the turret were shown clearly, with both containing small windows in their upper level. The Stand may not have been occupied at this date, as several children were shown standing on the flat roof. A large stone wall that was shown along the boundary of the enclosed area may have been the former perimeter wall of the 18th-century bowling green.
- 4.10 Hoyland Low Stand and the adjacent land were bought by the Dearne Valley Water Board in 1924. A covered reservoir had been constructed on the site of the bowling green by 1930. No archaeological finds are known to have been discovered in association with these works. During the late 20th century, Hoyland Low Stand fell into a state of disrepair, with much of the upper levels being reduced and features such as the lead-covered ball finial being removed.

5. AIMS

- 5.1. The purpose of the recording is to determine and identify the multiphase nature and context of the extant building. A further objective of this work is to provide a basic record of the fabric and features of the buildings in advance of their conversion.
- 5.2. This survey will enable a more complete understanding of the development of the building. Generally this survey will follow guidelines set out by Historic England in their "Understanding Historic Buildings" publication (2016), and will broadly correlate to a level 2 survey as defined therein.

6. BUILDING RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 6.1. The information contained in the Dearne Valley heritage Audit (ArcHeritage 2013, summarised in Section 4, above), will be used to provide more background information on the development of the site.
- 6.2. The buildings will be surveyed using a combination of hand-tape measurements, photogrammetry and written records. Existing plans/drawings may be used as a base, and will be checked for dimensional accuracy. The buildings will be located to their surroundings by measured survey, or identified on existing maps at a suitable scale (e.g. 1:50,000 and 1:1250).

- 6.3. Floor plans and elevations will be produced at an appropriate scale.
- 6.4. Rectified photography (photogrammetry) will be carried out using a digital camera and tripod. A 3D model produced with Agisoft software will help in the production of all elevations. A separate photographic record of elevations and smaller internal and external details will also be made, each shot taken with appropriate scales.
- 6.5. A detailed written description of the building will be produced. This will include a general description of the development of the site as a whole, plus a detailed description of the building. Attention will also be given to any other features such as: fixtures, fittings, decorative elements, evidence for power generation/transmission, manufacturing processes. A brief record will also be made of any more recent use of the buildings, as evidenced through graffiti or any other modifications.
- 6.6. Lighting and access equipment will be brought in where necessary to facilitate the survey.

7. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 7.1. Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - An introduction which will include the, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - An account of the methodology and detailed results of the work undertaken
 - Description of the building with conclusions and discussion.
 - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site.
 - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - Copies of the Brief and WSI
 - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 7.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the DVLP and Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the SYAS for inclusion into the SMR.
- 7.3. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with the Barnsley Archives prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms.
- 7.4. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of

public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

- 7.5. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 8.2. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

9. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1. The Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works.
- 9.2. Prior to commencement of fieldwork, ArcHeritage will complete and submit a Project Initiation Form. This and other templates relating to the joint deposition policy documentation are available to download from the SYAS website at: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/planning-and-city-development/urban-design--conservation/archaeology/tech.html>

10. STAFFING

- 10.1. Greg Laban, Project officer (Built Environment) for ArcHeritage will be leading the onsite work with volunteers.

11. COPYRIGHT

- 11.1. ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

12. KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice.

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Brown, D. H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. ClfA/AAA

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Historic England. 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings*.

Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust. 2013. <http://www.lowe-stand.org.uk/> Accessed: 18th October 2013

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

Sheffield Archive documents

1732 Marriage settlement. Lands including four closes in Hoyland Law Field (SA VWM/49)

1765 Survey of Hoyland Lowe, William Fairbank, (SA VWM 508d)

1794 William Fairbank fieldbook sketch of Hoyland Lowe (SA FB 76 supp.)

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

PLATES



Plate 1: Undated photograph, Hoyland Lowe Stand
(© Hoyland Lowe Stand Trust)



Plate 2: Hoyland Lowe Stand today, taken from a similar angle as Plate 1.

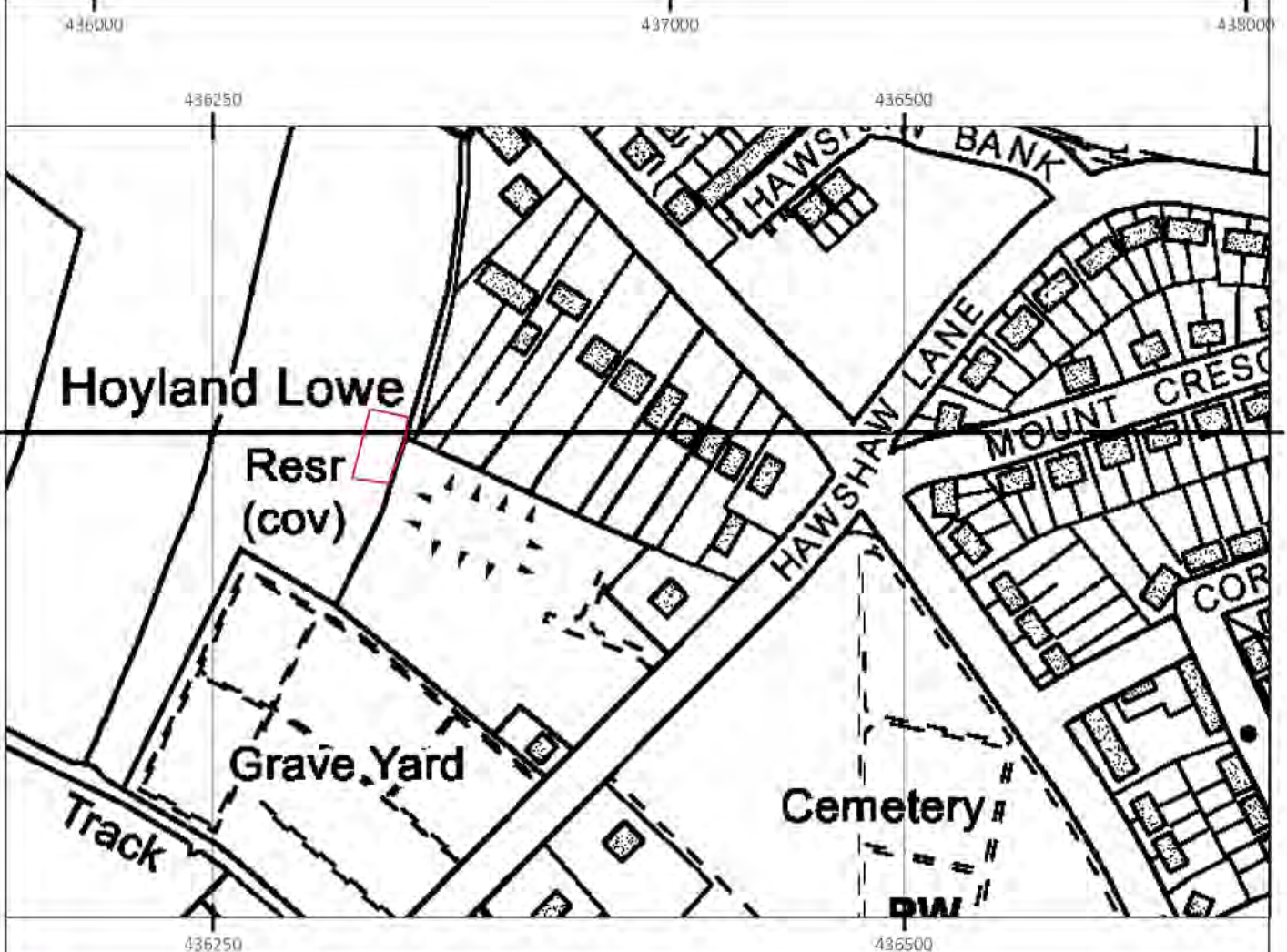
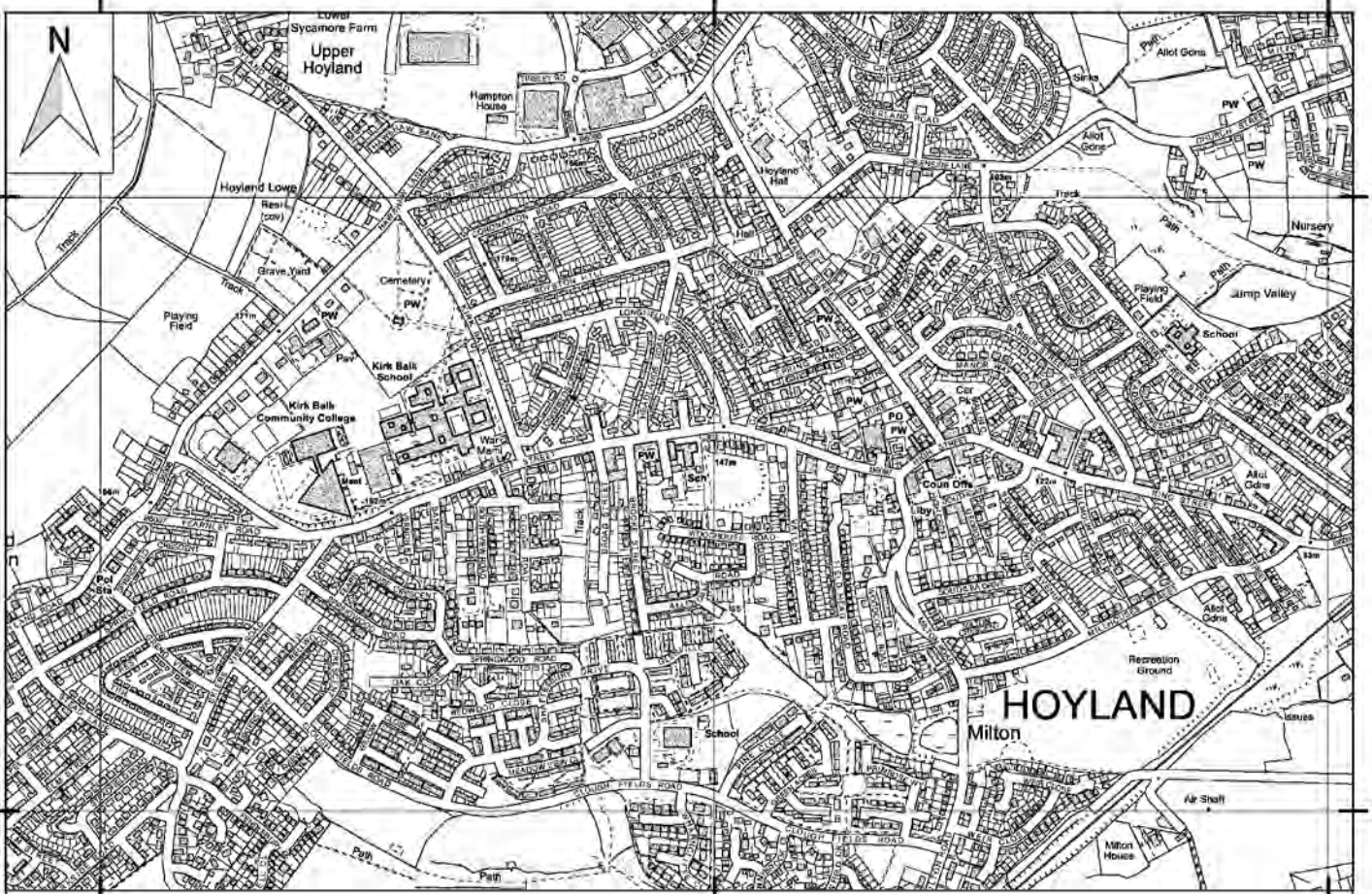


Figure 1: Site location

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