

# BRADFIELD BREWERY

WATT HOUSE FARM, HIGH BRADFIELD,  
SOUTH YORKSHIRE  
(proposed vehicular access road)



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Assessment of Setting

March 2017

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

<b>OASIS ID:</b>	Thejesso I-269759
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	PE/2016/ENQ/26461 (pre application consultation)
<b>TJC Project Code:</b>	BBH17
<b>Project Type(s):</b>	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Setting Assessment
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SK 26958 92219 to SK 26958 92219; S6 6LG
<b>County:</b>	South Yorkshire
<b>District/Unitary Authority:</b>	Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)
<b>Parish:</b>	High Bradwell
<b>Elevation (above sea level):</b>	c.250m – 280m OD
<b>Designation Status(s):</b>	Within the Peak District National Park Within proximity (c.165m) of Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (No.10176121)
<b>HER Record No(s):</b>	None
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Oliver Jessop MCIfA Victoria Beauchamp PhD (Research)
<b>Reviewed by</b>	Manda Foster PhD MCIfA Natalie Ward (PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist)
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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment in relation to the proposal to construct a new access road across undesignated farmland leading to Bradfield Brewery, Watt House Farm, in High Bradfield, South Yorkshire. The proposed route is 215m in length between SK26958 92219 to SK 27166 92139, at an elevation of 250-280m above sea level.*

*The site falls within the Peak District National Park, and according to records held by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record the site does not contain any designated heritage assets. On the hillside above the route, c.165m away, are the earthwork remains of Castle Hill, a Scheduled Monument (No.10176121). To consider the potential impact that the new road might have on the Castle, a setting assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance prepared by Historic England (HE Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3, 2015).*

*The landscape that surrounds the site (c.1km radius) has been occupied to varying degrees since the Prehistoric period with scattered finds of flint and tools. It was not until the Anglo-Saxon period that evidence for more permanent human settlement has been discovered in the form of a stone cross, now in High Bradfield church. During the post-conquest period a large motte and bailey castle was built at Bailey Hill, with a second defensive structure on Castle Hill only 0.5km away. During the later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods the landscape was gradually enclosed to form an upland farming community, with two distinct centres at Low Bradfield close to a crossing over the river and in High Bradfield around the church.*

*The field system to the east of Bradfield Brewery at Watt House Farm was laid out in a series of stages, with the southern part of the fields being earlier in date. The adaptation of the field system has been necessary to accommodate the changing needs of the farming community during the 20th century, most dramatically when the farm house was demolished and totally rebuilt in its current location in c.1910. Potentially associated with this was an episode of earth movement and dumping of rubble to create a series of amorphous earthworks at the break of slope in the central field.*

*The assessment of the significance of the setting of Castle Hill has concluded that, the creation of a new access road to the northeast of Bradfield Brewery will not cause a huge impact to the significance of the Scheduled Monument and the level of harm would be less than substantial. Appropriate mitigation that may reduce any potential harm could include the introduction of intermittent planting along Loxley Road and the repair of damaged sections of walling to enhance the immediate setting of the Brewery.*

# I INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment in relation to the proposal to construct a new access road across undesignated farmland leading to Bradfield Brewery, Watt House Farm in High Bradfield, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**). It has been prepared to inform a planning application, in particular in relation to the potential impact that might be caused upon Castle Hill, a Scheduled Monument (No.10176121) that is c.165m to the north of the site. To address this a setting assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance prepared by Historic England (HE Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3, 2015).

Historical records and mapping document that the landscape has been largely developed as upland farming subdivided by small farms, isolated barns, with open moorland higher up the slopes for rough grazing. During the 18th and 19th centuries small industries developed to supplement the farming economy.

There are no designated heritage assets or Listed buildings within the Site boundary, nor is it within a Conservation Area. The site does fall within the northeastern boundary of the Peak District National Park.

## AIMS

The aim of this scheme of archaeological investigation will be to establish the baseline archaeological resource along the route of the proposed road and the immediate surrounding area, and make an assessment of the impact of the road upon any remains that might be identified. In addition, the scheme of work will assess any impacts upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument Castle Hill. It has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (TJC 2017) that was approved by Natalie Ward, PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

The report includes an assessment of the likelihood for earlier features of archaeological significance to survive below ground. The impact of the proposed alterations will be considered in relation to any heritage assets that are identified within the red line boundary (Figure 2). The report will also make reference to the setting of the Site, in particular Castle Hill, and any aspects of the surrounding historic environment that may be affected in either a negative or positive aspect by the proposed scheme.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Specific research questions that are considered during this scheme of archaeological investigations include:

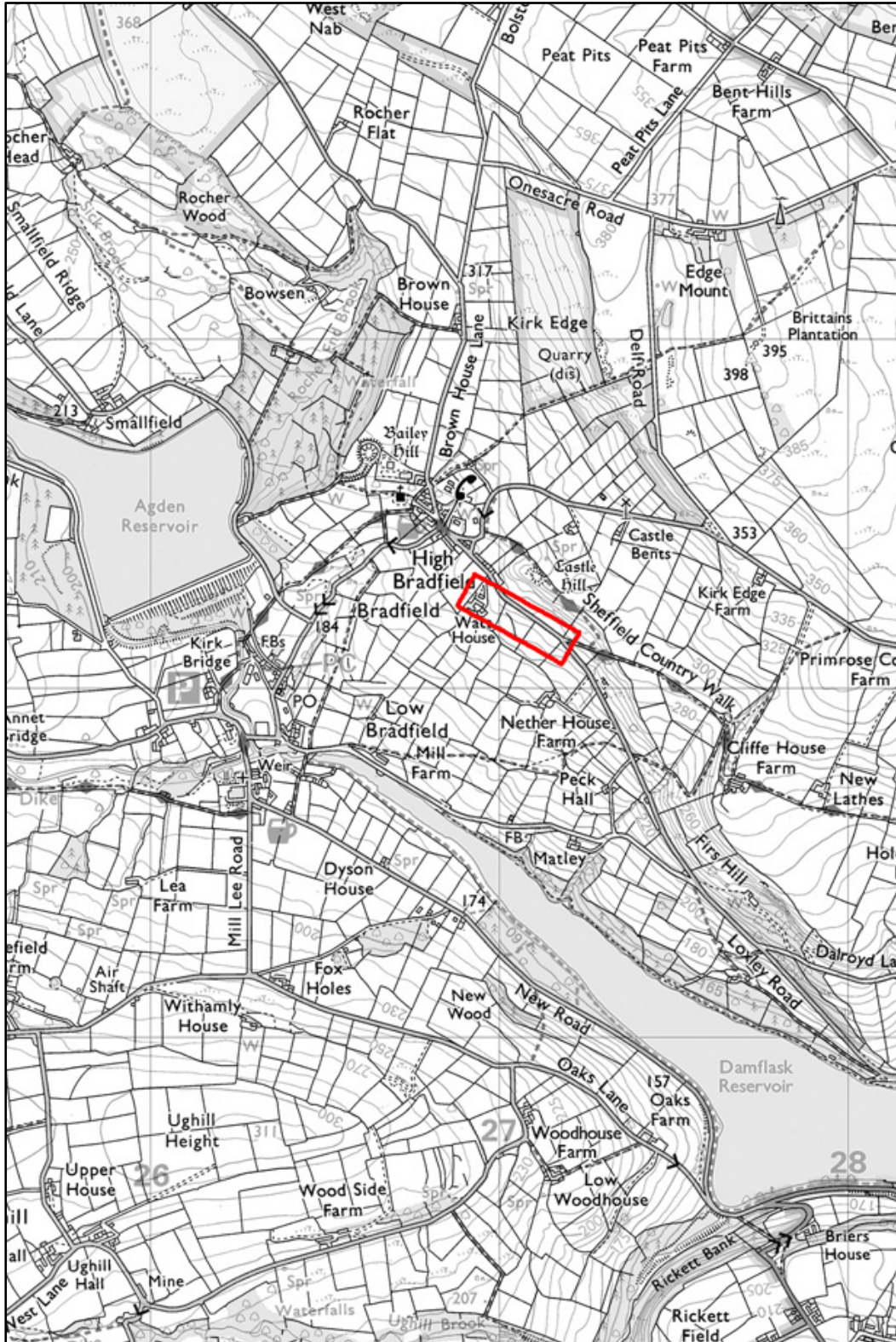
- How did the landscape to the south of Castle Hill develop in the post-medieval period?
- Does any evidence remain for earlier features associated with Castle Hill within the study area?

## MONITORING AND CONSULTATION

The scheme of archaeological investigations has been undertaken following consultation with the PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist Natalie Ward on the 30.11.16. The draft version of this document was submitted to the PDNPA for comment prior to the final version being prepared for issue.

## DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the Peak District National Park Authority Sites and Monuments Record, the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, and a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations) with the reference number: **thejesso I-269 759**.



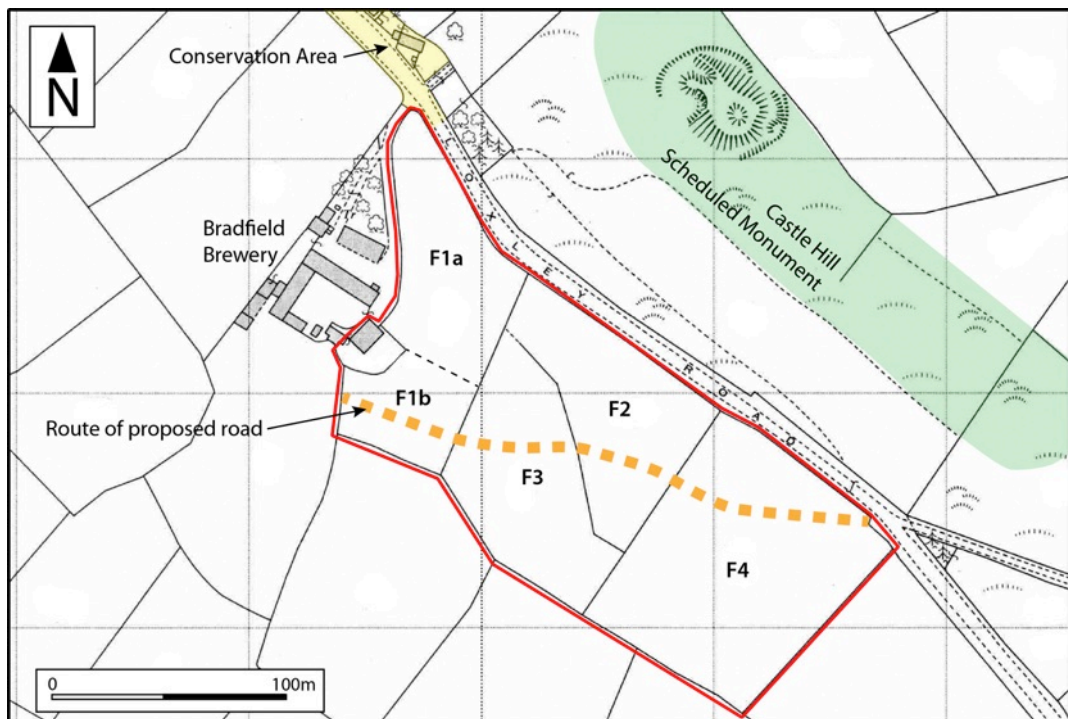
**Figure 1:** Location of the proposed road in High Bradfield, South Yorkshire  
OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND BASELINE CONDITION

### LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

The Site of the proposed roadway extends on a northeast orientation from the east side of Bradfield Brewery, Watt House Farm at NGR SK 26958 92219. The route is 215m in length and ends at SK 27166 92139 (**Figure 2**). It crosses four fields of pasture c.10-25m south of the Loxley Road that leads into the village of High Bradfield, South Yorkshire.

For ease of reference the four fields that are examined within this survey have been allocated reference prefixes **F1a**, **F1b**, **F2**, **F3** and **F4**. The boundary walls are labeled as **W1-W9** (**Figure 4**).



**Figure 2:** Route of proposed roadway and field layout

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### DESIGNATION(S)

- The proposed roadway is located c.165m south of the hilltop site of Castle Hill, a Scheduled Monument (No.10176121);
- The proposed roadway falls within the Peak District National Park.
- The nearest Conservation Area is in High Bradfield (designated 30th October 1981). It extends from the Bailey Hill and the Church along Loxely Road as far east as the entrance track leading down to Bradfield Brewery. It should be noted however, that due to the natural topography there is no visual connectivity between the Conservation Area and the proposed route.

#### GEOLOGY AND ELEVATION

The underlying bedrock geology is the Rossendale Formation – mudstone and siltstone, a sedimentary bedrock. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Digital data 2017).

The route of the proposed roadway traverses a south facing hillslope gradually rising in elevation from 250m Ordnance Datum (OD) to 280m OD.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### INTRODUCTION

The desk-based research has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the route of the proposed road and a study area c.1km in radius (see **Figure 3**). The intention has been to establish the archaeological potential/significance of the site. The research and reporting has been undertaken with reference to guidance prepared by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (2014).

### LIMITATIONS

The scope of the report is limited to:

- Consultation with plans and information provided by the Client and their Architect Journeyman Design;
- Review of relevant archive and documentary material;
- A walkover inspection of the proposed road;
- An assessment of the setting of Castle Hill on the 7th January 2017 when the weather was overcast, but clear;
- No geotechnical or borehole data was available for consideration;
- The preparation of this report.

### NOMENCLATURE

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with High Bradwell and the surrounding area. Additional descriptions are based upon an assessment of the current and historic character of the site, however, it should be noted that future research may identify additional descriptions or information.

### WALKOVER INSPECTION

The site was inspected on the 7th January 2017 by Oliver Jessop MCIfA.

### DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE RESEARCH

A review of the previous archaeological archives and documentary sources has been undertaken to identify gaps in knowledge, and to ensure that the full historic character of the hillside across which the proposed road will traverse is understood.

Direct consultation was made with:

- The Sheffield Sites and Monuments Record in the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service at Howden House in Sheffield;
- The Sheffield City Archives on Shoreham Street;
- The Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- The cultural heritage archive at the PDNPA in Aldern House, Bakewell.

In addition the following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted:

- Aerial Photographs;
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) – York;
- Documentary sources, including archaeological publications and relevant grey literature reports and surveys where available;
- Geological Mapping;
- Heritage Gateway;
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Internet Archives;
- National Archives – Kew;
- The Historic England Archive – Swindon;
- The Historic England Red Boxes Archive;
- The National Heritage List for England – Historic England;
- Trade and Business Directories.

#### TIME PERIODS

The description of archaeological remains, find spots or extant features within the report, makes reference to the following time periods, which describe broad and unequal phases of past human activity:

- Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)
- Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (2000BC – AD43)
- Roman (AD43 – AD450)
- Saxon/Early Medieval (AD450 – AD1065)
- Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1540)
- Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1541 to present)



## SETTING ASSESSMENT

The direct proximity of the proposed road with the Scheduled Monument Castle Hill has raised the possibility that there may be a degree of harm, or impact upon the existing character and setting of monument. To ensure that any impacts are understood a setting assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance prepared by Historic England – *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*, and with reference to planning guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – March 2012.

The setting assessment comprises of the following five steps:

- Step 1:** identify which heritage assets and their settings might be affected
- Step 2:** assess whether, how to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)
- Step 3:** assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance
- Step 4:** explore the way to maximize enhancement and avoid or minimize harm
- Step 5:** make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

To accompany the setting assessment a series of viewpoints have been taken from which to consider the potential impact of the proposed road (**Appendix 4**). This includes views from Castle Hill looking down on the road, views across and along the route of the proposed road and from the opposite side of the valley to the south.

## 4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

### PLANNING CONTEXT

The wider planning legislation that underpins planning decisions in regards to archaeological sites and designated heritage assets, is detailed within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This legislation (relating to England) has been strengthened by the subsequent National Heritage Acts (1983; 2002).

Further legislation in the form of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, defines both a 'Listed Building' and a 'Conservation Area'. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development that affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest (sect. 66.1).

### NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012. It replaces previous planning guidance as detailed in Annex 3, including Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), which formed the basis of planning matters relating to the Historic Environment.

NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The new emphasis states that planning requirements within the planning system must be relevant, proportionate and necessary to each individual application (Para. 1). This guidance includes 12 Core Planning Principles that include promoting the different roles and character of our main urban areas and protecting the Green Belts around them. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is also important, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations (Para. 17).

NPPF encourages local planning authorities to identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (Para. 51), and make effective use of land that has previously been developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value (Para. 111). Section 12 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', seeks to ensure that heritage assets at risk, through neglect or decay, should be conserved (Para. 126). The setting of any heritage asset needs to be described in a planning submission, with the level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance (Para. 128).

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be

demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (Para. 133). Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (Para. 134).

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining an application, although a balanced judgment will need to be made in regards to the scale of harm, or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset (Para. 135).

NPPF does, however, encourage planning authorities to look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance (Para. 137). Clear guidance is also given in regards to the requirements of developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence publically accessible (Para. 141).

NPPF tasks local planning authorities to have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment and to use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment (Para. 169). Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared and integrated with an assessment of historic landscape character, especially where major expansion options are being considered in areas of landscape sensitivity (Para. 170).

#### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The PDNPA's Local Development Framework sets out the authorities policies and proposal to guide and inform planning development within the boundary of the National Park. There are three policies that relate to cultural heritage:

- A. Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance or reveal the significance of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic assets and their settings, including statutory designations and other heritage assets of international, national, regional or local importance or special interest;
- B. Other than in exceptional circumstances development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause harm to the significance of any cultural heritage asset of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic assets and their settings, including statutory designations and other heritage assets of international, national, regional or local importance or special interest;
- C. Proposals for development will be expected to meet the objectives of any strategy, wholly or partly covering the National Park, that has, as an objective, the conservation and where possible the enhancement of cultural heritage assets. This includes, but is not exclusive to, the Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Peak District National Park and any successor strategy.

#### CONSERVATION AREAS – PDNPA

The High Bradfield Conservation Area was designated in 1981. Whilst the development in Conservation Areas is more strictly controlled than elsewhere in the County, the purpose of a Conservation Area is not to prevent change, but to ensure that the important character of the area is conserved and that new development respects that distinctive character. Thus extensions to existing houses and the conversion of appropriate structurally sound buildings, which are worthy of retention or make a positive contribution to the local scene, will also be allowed in some circumstances.

New development should incorporate, where appropriate, existing features of importance, such as trees, hedgerows, ponds, stone walls, paths and tracks. Views into and out of the Conservation Area, as well as views within the settlement itself, should be carefully assessed. New development should be designed to ensure that these are not harmed.

## 5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents a summary history of the development of the area surrounding High Bradfield in South Yorkshire. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, primarily in the form of documentary records and mapping held by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and PDNPA. Extracts from relevant historical visual sources including illustrations and maps are included as **Appendices 1** and **2**.

### HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Bradfield Parish is one of the largest parishes in England, which not only includes High & Low Bradfield but also Stannington, Worrall, Loxley, Oughtibridge, Wharcliffe Side and Midhopestones. The Gentleman's Magazine of 1889 described it as 'covering 40,000 acres of moorland and moorland farms...a place which God began but never finished' (YVGM 1889; 33).

The origins of the layout of the Parish are likely to have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period, although earlier land boundaries such as the Bar Dyke linear earthwork on Broomhead Moor may have influenced the division of land. During the 10th century the district including Sheffield, Ecclesfield and the Bradfield area was known as Hallamshire. Earl Waltheof, who became Earl of Northumberland in 1070, was Lord of the Manor of Hallamshire. During Saxon times Waltheof was executed (in 1076) for taking part in an uprising against William the Conqueror and, at his death, the Manor passed, via Waltheof's wife Countess Judith, to Roger de Busli (PDNPA 2010, 3). It is interesting to note that Bradfield is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, although the discovery of a Pre-conquest cross in the Parish, now in the Church, does suggest there may have been a settlement here prior to 1086.

The earliest documentary reference dates to 1188, with a reference to 'Bradesfeld' (Smith 1961). The Chapelry of Bradfield was created within the Parish of Ecclesfield, demonstrated from surviving Papal Bulls, dated 1141 and 1145, that mention the Chapelry, and also an agreement from 1161 between Richard de Lovetot and the Benedictine monks of the Abbey of St Wandile in Normandy to provide chaplains from their priory at Ecclesfield for the Chapel at Ease (PDNPA 2010, 4).

The Poll Tax returns for the parish in 1379 suggest a population of 396 persons who could pay tax. These included 2 cattle merchants, 5 'wrights', a souter (cobbler), 1 marshall (blacksmith), 3 tailors, 2 websters (weavers), a saddler, a mason and a bowyer (bow maker) (YVGM 1889, 37).

Deeds relating to the village found in Sheffield Archives giving passing indications as to the rural nature of the area as “messuages” describe (MD3261 d.1685), “houses, outhouses, buildings and barns, stables and orchards and gardens...hedges and tithes...messuages and parcels of land” (MD6263).

In Bradfield early field names included Kirktonfield 1416, ChurchTownfeid in 1558 and Nether Towne Fyelde in 1590 (Hey 1979, 73). Hey suggests (Hey 1986, 71) that they indicate the area was still being farmed on a communal basis, being used for arable cultivation most likely for oats and rye being the preferred choice due to the poor quality of the soil. He suggests that the pasture being provided on more marginal land around the village, with sheep farming became more prominent after the 14th century (Taylor 1998, 9).

The rural agricultural economy continued to dominate the area in the 18th and 19th centuries interspersed with small industries. Thomas Jeffery's map of the County of York in 1775 (**Appendix I.1**) shows just a scattering of houses between Low and High Bradfield.

Fairbank's Map of 1811 (**Appendix I.2**) illustrates the area around Bradfield as largely unenclosed to the south, although some enclosure is evident to the north. Watt House (shown as Wall (Watt) House) and Nether House to the south-east are clearly marked. With some enclosure of fields along what was in Fairbank's day known as Sheffield Road and today as Loxley Road.

In 1811 the Bradfield Enclosure Act allowed for 18,128 acres of moorland to be enclosed. This divided the land between the Duke of Norfolk (7000 acres), Sir Sitwell Sitwell, James Dixon (vicar of Ecclesfield), Thomas Newton (Curate of Bradfield), John Spooner of Walkley as principal land holders but also John Worrall, Edward Appleyard, Robert Briggs, John Kaye, John Booth, William Carlisle and the Reverends Hope and Hall. Mr Rimmington of Broomhead Hall brought 640 acres. The Commissioner was directed by the Act *"to set out at least two good roads across the rest of the commons to the land directed to be allotted to him (i.e. the 7,000 acres) and one of the roads was to be set out from a place called Moscar Cross to a place called Lost Lad, being the most eligible direction for a road between Sheffield and Glossop Dale, and the cost of its maintenance thereafter was to be placed upon the inhabitants of such district, hamlet or division as the said road should run throug"* (Sheffield Indexers).

Hunter reported in 1819 that the area was *"rapidly passing into the state of general cultivation"*, stating, *"A country which is passing from a wild into a cultivated state has a naked and unpleasing effect, especially when as in this instance, the new fences are all of stone"* (1819, 268). The analysis of the development of the fields is considered in detail in Section 5, however the work undertaken as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation project for the area (see **Figure 5**) defines the fields along the line of the proposed new access road as being associated with Parliamentary

enclosure - the land to the south being assigned a description of an enclosure of unknown date (HPD9759).

The enclosure of the land to the north was recorded on the 1826 enclosure map (**Appendix I.3**), and the accompanying awards for Bradfield shows that Thomas Whitely owned Watt House farm (now Bradfield Brewery). The earlier diagonal boundary between fields **F2**, **F3** (see **Figure 4**) belonging to Whitely, of 2 roods and 11 perches. The adjacent field **F4**, belonging to John Hudson of Cliff House located on the Holdworth Road. The families as described below became united by the mid 19th century through marriage. Hudson and Whitely can also be found in the Land Tax records for Bradfield from 1812 until 1828. Thomas Whitely is also recorded as supplying 12 stone of flour at 2/6 to the overseers of the Poor of Bradfield in 1823 and 222 quarts of milk to the workhouse between August 2nd and September 6th in an unknown year (Bradfield Archives 97/1093 and 97/1559).

The plot is described in the award as:

*'that allotment near Watt House, containing two acres and eleven perches bounded eastward by an allotment to John Hudson, westward and southwards by ancient inclosures [sic] of the said Thomas Whitely and northwards by the Sheffield Road subject to the making and forever hereafter supporting of fences of such description as is wereinafter mentioned on the east and north sides hereof' (p155).*

The first six-inch Ordnance Survey map was drawn up in 1855 and used for the basis of the Wortley Union Maps drawn up to assist with collecting the Poor Rate in 1865 (**Appendix I.4**). The field boundaries are directly comparable with those on the 1826 Enclosure map (**Appendix I.3**). Watt House sitting as it does on a misshapen triangular plot numbered 1067 on the Wortley Union Map with a large field with curving boundary numbered 1068 to the east. A small triangular plot (1050) fills in the space to enable a rectangular field to be created (1048). Nether House sits to the east but again the field 1022 is much larger than the subsequent field patterns.

The 1893 first edition (**Appendix I.5**) OS map shows Watt House farm consisting of six buildings situated off the main Loxley Road, totally surrounded by enclosed fields. To the north and on the other side of the Loxley Road, Castle Hill is clearly marked, with map symbols indicating rough moorland. A Pinfold is marked on the north side of Loxley Road. The layout of fields is directly comparable to the 1898 map of the Wortley Union Map (**Appendix I.6**).

By 1903 (**Appendix I.7**) the OS map shows no significant changes, although the trees surrounding the farm buildings are no longer depicted.

Census data for the period shows that those born and bred in Bradfield have worked land since the mid 19th century. Thomas Whitely, recorded on the enclosure map of 1826 died in June 1829 aged 75. Betty Whiteley aged 45 is recorded as a farmer in 1841 living with her daughter aged 15 and a male servant, George Hudson aged 30. Mary was being baptised on the 5th July 1821 with her mother Betty recorded as a spinster, living at the time in Hob Lane.

In 1851 Watt Farm consisted of 30 acres and continued to be farmed by Betty Whiteley, 56, her daughter Mary, a dairy woman, 29 and son-in-law George Hudson, the farm bailiff. Also living with them was Betty's granddaughter Elizabeth, aged 7, her cousin James a school master aged 42 and a farm servant John Hudson aged 17. In 1861 the family were still there, Betty described as employing her daughter, son in law, granddaughter and servant. George was described as the Farm manager, Mary, a farmer's wife and Elizabeth a farmer's daughter. John Hudson was described as a general servant. George died in 1869.

In 1871 Betty aged 76 was still the farmer, her daughter Mary, a widow was a domestic servant as was her granddaughter Elizabeth. They employed a farm servant, George Bowes, born in Derby the only person in half a century to work there who had not been born in the Loxley Valley.

Betty died in 1872, and was described in the Sheffield telegraph as much respected. Her daughter Mary was described in the 1881 census as head of the farm, which had increased in size to 40 acres. Her son-in-law aged 30 was farm bailiff and Adela Hudson, 15, a servant was described as a dairymaid. Elizabeth, Mary's daughter had died in May 1880 aged 37. By 1891 only Mary, a widow of 69 and her son-in-law Henry Sanderson, 40 were living at the farm. Both were described as farmers and employers.

In 1901, Henry Sanderson was described as a Farm Bailiff and a housekeeper Eliza Bramwell, 51 had been employed. Mary Hudson, aged 80 was still described as head of the household and a farmer. Mary died in 1906 aged 85. In 1911 Henry Sanderson, farmer (born in Holdworth) and Eliza Bramwell house-keeper were the only two recorded at the farm at the time of the census.

In 1908 an advert appeared in the Sheffield Evening Telegraph for two experienced men for getting and dressing wall stone at Watt House Farm buildings, Bradfield. In 1910 bricklayers (2-3) were advertised for, which provides a date for when the farmhouse was rebuilt in its current form.

In 1928 Henry Sanderson died and the farm was put up for sale by private treaty (Sheffield Independent 11th Feb). In March the contents and stock were sold by auction. Listed in the advert in the Sheffield independent were: *25 head of cattle, 2 horses, 8 pigs and farm implements.*



In 1944 the Yorkshire Post carried a notice which read: *Freehold Farms at Bradfield: Watt House Farm and Yew Farm...Advertised for sale by auction by J.M. Siddall... have now been sold by Private Treaty. Wake, Smith & Co.*

The 1962 map (**Appendix 1.8**) depicts the rebuilt farm, with Watt House in the southeast corner of the plot, while more substantial out buildings forming a u-shape around a courtyard are shown to the northwest and addition buildings behind this on the boundary wall and new tree planting along the drive. No further alterations to the field boundaries are noted on the 1993 map (**Appendix 1.10**). The Bradfield Brewery was established in 2005 and is still owned and run as a family business.

#### CASTLE HILL

Hunter, in his history of Hallamshire (1819), described The Castle Hill as less perfect than Bailey Hill, but reported that the remains of the keep were still visible, surrounded by a ditch, except on the steep side of the hill where there was an appearance of an entrenchment. The Rev. John Watson had examined the remains and believed Castle Hill had formed additional security to Bailey Hill (1819, 269). Hunter says that Bailey and Castle Hills were doubtless thrown up for the defence of the kingdom of Northumbria; "*Tradition speaks loudly of the defeat and death of an invading kind came from the south, bearing a raven in his standard amongst the hills north of Bradfield*" (1819, 16), although there is no documentary evidence for this interpretation.

Today Castle Hill comprises of a small oval motte with a parallel-sided bailey which covers an area of 50m x 150m on the southeast. Notes in the South Yorkshire SMR note that it has been heavily quarried out with a steep scarp on the southwest side. There is evidence of a ditch and outer rampart below the scarp which continues to the north and encircles the motte. This can be seen on the aerial photographs taken by Derek Riley in 1977 (**Appendices 2.1, 2.2**). A double ditch is present to the north. Despite Hunter's report of remains at the beginning of the 19th century, a site inspection undertaken in 1955 revealed that the motte was only an average of 4m high with no traces of building foundations and the ditch was infilled with a maximum depth of 1m remaining (PI 141 Castle Hill, SMR records). Julian Birch, in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal 1980, reported that the site is known locally as the site of a Saxon tower. He identified a spring north of the site that could have fed the now dry ditch.

## 6 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – ARCHAEOLOGY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the archaeological context of the Site, being derived from records held in the South Yorkshire SMR (see **Figure 3** and **Table I**) within published accounts and previous reports prepared for High Bradfield. It presents a baseline description of known archaeological sites and find-spots within a 1km radius of the site divided into time periods. Sites, or features of interest, or archaeological investigations are referenced in the description below as Heritage Assets, **HAI-21**. Additional sites that are beyond the 1km study area are identified with their individual SMR No.

#### *PREHISTORIC – PALAEOLITHIC, MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC (PRE 30,000BC–2000BC)*

There have been a handful of finds that point to the earliest occupation of the area within a 1km radius of the site. There are two recorded find spots that point to the earliest occupation of the area within a 1km radius of the site. The Sites and Monuments Record records 500 miscellaneous flint implements **HA2** were found on Bailey Hill by the Rev Gatty, including button scrapers, side scrapers, blades, cores, barbed and leaf shaped arrowheads as well as two single barbed tranchet and core found by L.Armstrong and 73 flakes and six microliths by R.A. Gatley all dating between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age. A further flint microlith **HAI** from the Mesolithic was found during the later 20th century.

Just beyond the 1km radius of the study area, part of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age mace head being found on the banks of Damflask in 1907 (SMR 0528/01). This is recorded in the SMR as half of a quartzite mace head with hour-glass perforation. A little further afield on Rocher Hill, an assemblage of Neolithic/Early Bronze age scrapers were found in 1924 as well as some bone implements of the same period made from the long bone of an unidentified mammal and the metatarsal of a horse. It is thought they were used for dressing skins. Beyond the search area, but close to Low Bradfield, the site a flint knife find site was identified from Doncaster Museum records (SMR 1992.190), although the location data is classed as poor (Cockrell 2016).

#### *PREHISTORIC – BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (2000BC – AD43)*

There have been no previously identified archaeology features or find spots from this period within 1km of the proposed road. The closest find from this period is in the form of a Bronze Age ring cairn and cairn field on Broomhead Moor, over 4km away to the northwest. The date of the Bar Dyke linear earthwork, also on Broomhead Moor is unknown, but the morphology of this feature would be consistent with similar earthworks found elsewhere from this period.

*ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)*

There is only a small amount of evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the Site, limited to a few find spots on Castle and Bailey Hill in High Bradfield including a silver denarius of Trajan found in 1760 **HA3, HA4, HA6**. Hunter records another of the Emperor Trajan found near Broomhead (1819, 20). A copper alloy bracelet **HA6** found at found near the Smallfield Road junction in Low Bradfield is also identified as being Roman in date.

The SMR records also suggest a possible Iron Age or Romano British Cropmark enclosure on the hill above the dam wall of the Damflask Reservoir (SMR 01233/01). Further evidence for Roman activity within the area is a Military diploma for a soldier of the Sunucci found in 1760s in Stannington granting him land after 25 years of service (SMR 00695/01).

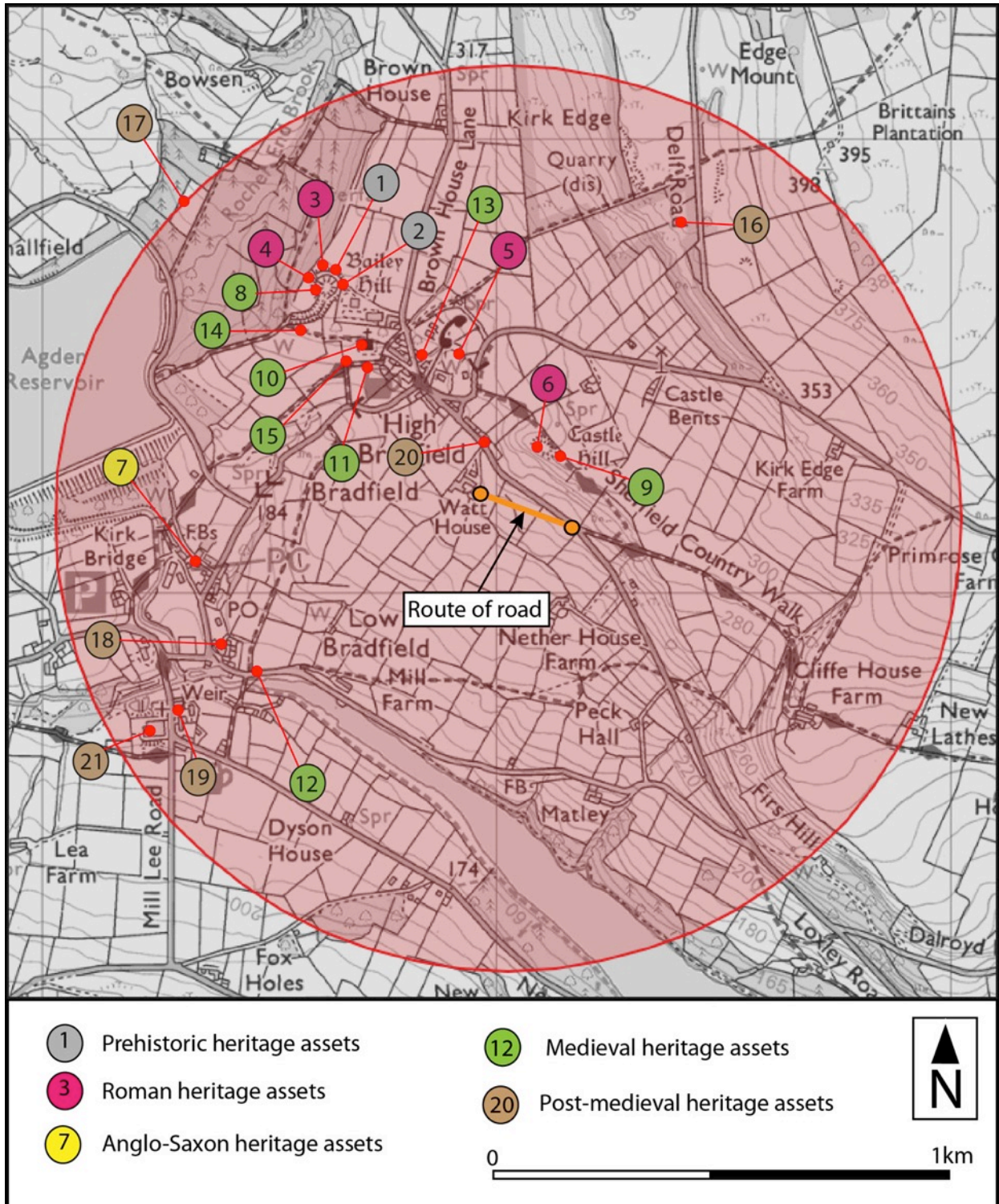
*SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1065)*

No evidence has been found within the Site boundary for Early Medieval activity. There are however, many place names in the landscape around Bradfield that suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin e.g. Ewden ('the yew valley'), Agden ('the valley of oaks') and Bradfield 'the broad field'. A Saxon cross, found in Low Bradfield **HA7** in 1886, is now kept in the church of St Nicolas in High Bradfield.

*LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD1066-1540)*

Two scheduled monuments in High Bradfield suggest Norman occupation of the area, Bailey Hill **HA8** and Castle Hill **HA9**. Bailey Hill it has been suggested was a Saxon encampment or fort (PDNPA 2010). The Gentleman's Magazine in 1899 described it as a giant burial mound, suggesting that the 13th century name for Bradfield – Kirtkton derived from an early cemetery referred to in a local fieldname of "Dead man's half acre" and cited an early map as evidence for this (YVGM 1889; 35). It is now believed to have been a motte and bailey castle, possibly built as a stronghold for Sheffield Castle sometime in the 12th century by William de Lovetot, in order to better control the moorlands (Hey 1986, 31). During excavation in the 1720s square tool-marked stones were found that were thought to be foundations for a tower and there is evidence for a wide ditch and 8m wide ramparts.

The present church of St Nicolas **HA10** was built in the 1480s reusing some of the pillars from an earlier 13th century church. Until c.1774 there was a gatehouse **HA11** to the churchyard supported on a cruck frame, although it was demolished and no traces remain. A single coin was found during grave digging **HA15**, a silver groat of Edward III.



**Figure 3:** Archaeological features and find spots within c.1km radius of the site

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*POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD 1541 TO PRESENT)*

Within the surrounding farming landscape of High and Low Bradfield there are several cruck barns dating to the mid 17th century, including Briers House Dungworth (SMR 01350/01), Hall Broom (SMR 01350/01), Damflask (SMR 01349/01) and Rocher End Brook **HA17**. Woodseats Farm (SMR 01343/01) is widely believed to be one of the earliest buildings to remain in the area, dated by dendrochronology to c.1630/31 (ASWYAS 2013).

In Low Bradfield is the site of a corn mill **HA12** that was first documented in 1219, although was destroyed in the Sheffield Flood of 1864. After this it was rebuilt, but again destroyed in WWII. A row of 18th century stone cottages **HA18** also survives in Low Bradfield on the north side of the river, but the remaining buildings are 19th to 20th century. Notable examples include a former Wesleyan Chapel **HA19**, dated 1817 and an early 20th century water filtration house with ancillary structures **HA21**.

A post-medieval pinfold **HA20** is recorded in the SMR at Lily Cottage on the opposite site of the road and just to the south east of the trackway to Watt House. The village pillory with space for three people survives in the centre of High Bradfield **HA13**.

Along the upland hillsides are numerous small quarries used to extract stone for building, the full extent of this activity is poorly understood. Evidence survives on the northwest side of Castle Hill **HA9** was small quarry pits, but the largest group **HA16** is further north between Kirk Edge and Delft Road.

HA No.	SMR No.	Name	Location	Description	Type
PREHISTORIC–PALEOLITHIC, MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC (PRE 30,000BC-2000BC)					
HA1	5115	Flint	SK 267 928	Flint microlith found at Bailey Hill. Probably in Sheffield Museum, and catalogued as part of larger group of material HA2	Find Spot
HA2	00526/01	Flint Scatter	SK 2660 9270	a) Over 500 miscellaneous flints from Bailey Hill found by Rev A Gatty, included button scrapers, side scrapers, blades, cores, barbed and leaf shaped arrowheads. b) Armstrong found 2 single barbed tranchet derivatives and a microcore in the same area.	Find Spot

HA No.	SMR No.	Name	Location	Description	Type
				c) Mesolithic finds found during ploughing near Motte and Bailey Castle comprises 73 blades/flakes, 6 microliths and 7 unidentified objects.	
<b>ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)</b>					
HA3	00524/01	Roman Coin	SK 2665 9271	Silver Denarius of Trajan found in 1760 "joining upon the ditch which surrounds Bailey Hill at one end".	Find Spot
HA4	00525/01	Roman Coins	SK 2660 9270	Found near Bailey Hill. Type and quality unknown. Present location unknown.	Find Spot
HA5	SWYOR-F15356	Bracelet	SK 2692	A cast, copper alloy, (?) penannular bracelet of (?) Roman date.	Find
HA6	00527/01	Roman Coins	SK 2710 9230	Found near Castle Hill. Type and quality unknown. Present location unknown.	Find Spot
<b>SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1065)</b>					
HA7	00146/01	Saxon Cross	SK 2630 9200	Dug out of a field near the Cross Inn in 1870, now in Church.	Monument
<b>LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD1066-1540)</b>					
HA8	00124/01, ESY1533	Motte and Bailey Castle	SK 2662 9267	Substantial motte, 60ft high and protected by a steep ditch. 1720s excavations exposed square stones with diagonal tool marks. The eastern and southern sides of the 3/4 acre bailey are enclosed by a curving rampart, which is 310ft long and is still 30ft high.	Monument
HA9	00141/01	Motte and Bailey Castle	SK 2711 9231	Castle Hill lies on a natural ridge overlooking the Loxley valley. It shares this vantage with Bailey Hill motte and bailey castle some 600m to the northwest.  The monument comprises a small oval motte with a	Monument

HA No.	SMR No.	Name	Location	Description	Type
				parallel sided bailey to the south-east. The bailey, measuring c.50m x c.150m, has been heavily quarried out on its south-west side.  A ditch and outer rampart run below the scarp which continues north to encircle the motte. Sections of a double ditch can be seen on the north side.	
HA10	00149/01	St Nicholas' Church	SK 2671 9254	A 'Pennine Perpendicular' church, 14th century in date. Earlier medieval work is incorporated from another building. Reused arcade piers of c.1200. 14th century tower.	Building
HA11	01442/01	Site of cruck gatehouse	SK 2670 9260	Former gatehouse, rased and supported on timber crucks was taken down in c.1774.	Monument
HA12	01642/01	Site of Corn Mill and Mill House	SK 2636 9185	Mill first mentioned in 1219. Mill demolished in entirety in 1864 flood, but rebuilt. destroyed during WWII.	Monument
HA13	04435/01	Pillory	SK 2683 9250	Three-man stocks at side of road in High Bradfield.	Monument
HA14	ESY 560	Land near St Nicolas Church	SK26579259	Archaeological investigation - Watching brief by ARCUS in 1998	Watching brief
HA15	00747/01	Coin	SK 2670 9250	Silver groat of Edward III found be gravedigger in 1751.	Find Spot
<b>POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD1541 TO PRESENT)</b>					
HA16	4849	Gritstone Quarries	SK 2738 9282	A series of gritstone quarries probably not depicted on historical maps and field walls on the 1826 enclosure map overlay them.  The site comprises two sub-circular humps c.1m high, which may be disturbance	Quarry

HA No.	SMR No.	Name	Location	Description	Type
				or dumping related to quarrying activity. Adjacent rectangular depressions 7m x 3m and c.0.5 deep.	
HA17	03773/01	Barn	SK 2630 9290	Field barn used for storage.	Building
HA18	04142/01	Burnside Cottages	SK 2638 9188	Row of stone built cottages. Late 18th to early 19th century.	Building
HA19	04144/01	Wesleyan Chapel	SK 2631 9177	Converted Wesleyan Chapel, dated 1817.	Monument
HA20	04434/01	Pinfold Pound or	SK 2699 9231	Pinfold next to Lily Cottage.	Monument
HA21	5680 ESY 1598	Water filtration building	SK 2624 9170	Purpose built building for the filtration of water. No internal plant remains.	Building

**Table 1:** Heritage Assets and investigations within a 1km radius of the proposed road

#### RESULTS OF WALKOVER SURVEY

##### DEVELOPMENT OF FIELD WALLS

The walkover survey examined the four fields that are traversed by the proposed road between the existing complex of buildings known as Bradfield Brewery, formerly Watt House Farm, and Loxley Road. The fields are subdivided with drystone walls (**W1-W9**) that were constructed at differing dates (**Figure 4**). The development of these fields was previously poorly understood (see Historic Landscape Characterisation data in **Figure 5**), although they had been identified as representing two episodes of post 1650 parliamentary enclosure. Further evidence from a site survey by Artemis between 1972-1986 (**Appendix I.9**) as part of a large survey of 700 fields in the Parish of Bradfield, and the walkover survey the sequence of construction of the stone walls has been refined and the sequence of construction is interpreted as follows:

- Phase 1:** **W1, W3, W4** and **W7** (18th century or earlier)
- Phase 2:** **W6, W8, W9** (dividing walls added, reconstructed, c.1826)
- Phase 3:** **W2** (farmyard extended, c.1910)
- Phase 4:** **W5** (boundary wall along Loxley road rebuilt, late 20th century)



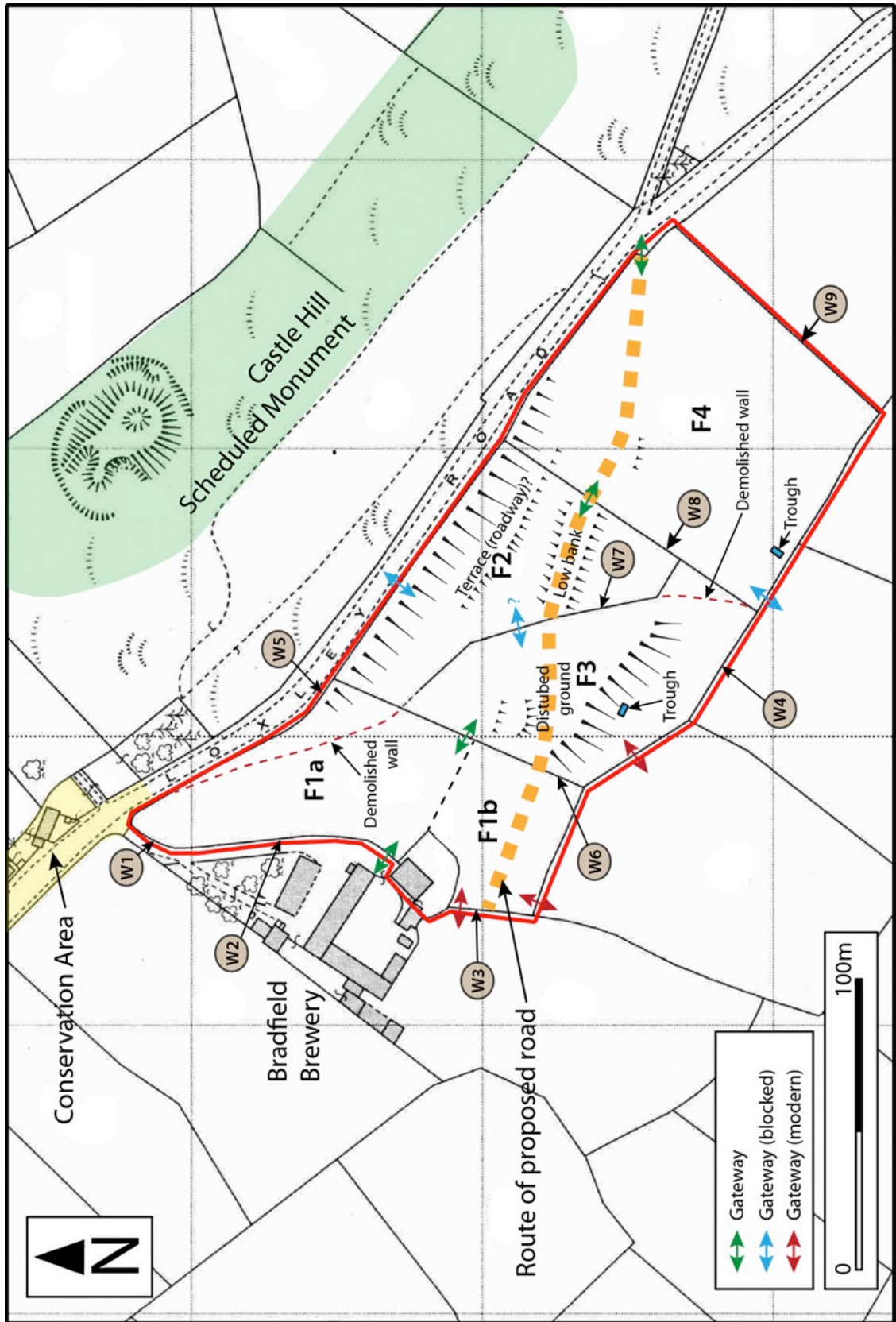


Figure 4: Archaeological features identified during the walkover survey

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*FIELDWORK OBSERVATIONS*

Field **F1** is 0.5ha in size and can be sub-divided into upper **F1a** and lower parts **F1b**, being divided by a modern fence alignment (**Appendix 4.1**) and providing access via a trackway into **F3** (**Appendix 3.7**). The lower slope in **F1b** contains no features of interest. The upper section **F1a** again contains little in terms of archaeological features, although aerial photography (**Appendix 2.3**) does confirm a removed section of walling that is depicted on the historic mapping (**Appendix 1.4**). Originally the diagonal wall **W7** in the adjacent field **F2** extended across the northern part of **F1a**, the evidence for which survives as faint parchmarks.

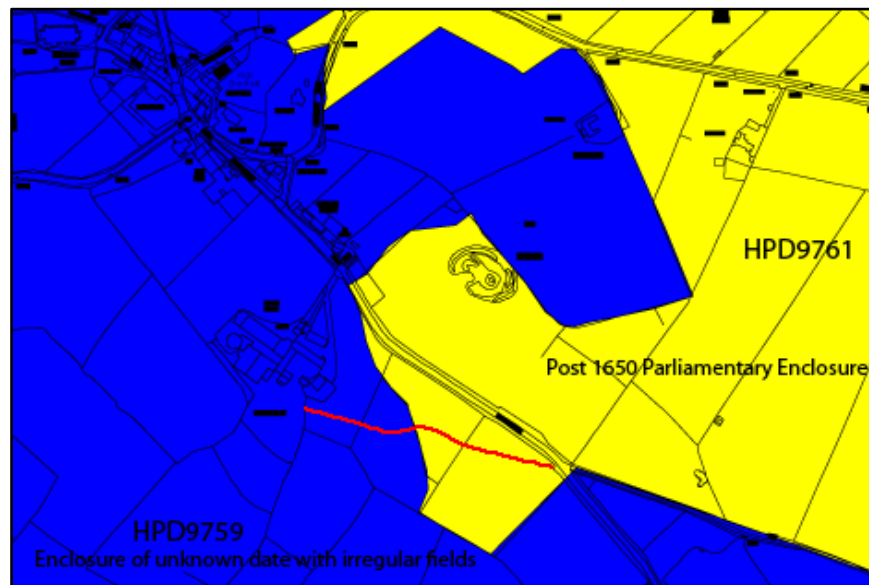
The boundary wall **W2** to the west of **F1a** was largely rebuilt on its current alignment when the Farm house was rebuilt c.1910 (compare **Appendix 1.7** with **1.8**), although an earlier section **W1** survives at the northern end leading up to Loxley Road. Along the northern edge of **F1a** the boundary wall **W5** along the Loxley Road has been partially rebuilt and there is a narrow leveled area, c.1m in width, along the base of the wall and which may have acted as working platform during its construction (**Appendix 1.4**). The walling to the south of the farm house **W3** (**Appendix 3.1**) appears to be contemporary with the southern wall **W4**, being similar in construction, although they are separated by a modern gateway in the southwest corner and no direct stratigraphic relationship can be established.

The eastern wall **W6** (**Appendix 3.2**) that defines fields **F1a** and **F1b** has been built up against **W4** (**Appendix 3.4**) and appears to be a secondary addition. A wall is however depicted in this location on the 1826 plan (**Appendix 1.4**), but it can be suggested that whilst the northern end of **W6** has been rebuilt (**Appendix 3.3**), **W4** is earlier in date, potentially forming an headland wall to the fields of pasture to the south.

The central part of the site where the proposed road cuts across comprises of two irregular shaped fields **F2** and **F3**, each measuring 0.4ha and 0.5ha in size. The northern field is bounded by the wall **W5** along the Loxley Road, the form of which is directly comparable to the section in field **F1a**. In a central location along the wall is a set of stone gateposts (**Appendix 3.5**) that would have provided direct access from Loxley Road, although this would have been difficult as the land steeply falls away at this point (**Appendix 3.6**). On the lower part of the hillside is a low terrace which follows the natural contour. The full extent of this feature was not fully understood, but it may relate to the route of an earlier trackway that extended across field **F4** towards the gateway in the northeast corner (**Appendix 3.18**) and pre-dating wall **W8**.

The southern edge of field **F2** is defined by an S-shaped wall **W7**, that extends diagonally across the hillside (**Appendix 3.8**). The western end of this wall has collapsed, possibly when wall **W6**

was built, which truncated the northwestern end that originally continued across field **F1a**. At the southeast end of the wall it sharply returns to meet wall **W8** with a straight joint. The form of this section of walling is first depicted on historic mapping from 1893 (**Appendix 1.5**), although it differs from mapping from 1865 (**Appendix 1.4**) and represents an alteration made when walls **W6**, **W8** and **W9** were built. To the west of the center of **W7** is a vertical joint and section of uneven stonework (**Appendix 3.12**), most likely from an earlier gateway, or opening. In the center of the wall the stonework has collapsed (**Appendix 3.11**). It is interesting to note that running up to this point is a low raised embankment, or causeway (**Appendix 3.10**) that correlates with a gateway in the adjacent field (**Appendix 3.9**).



**Figure 5:** Historic Landscape Characterisation data (after PDNPA), (route of road in red)

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Field **F3** has an irregular form and is 0.5ha in size. In the west wall (**Appendix 3.11**) is a gateway to Field **F1a** (**Appendix 3.7**). The southern part of **F3** is defined by a series of undulating earthworks that form an uneven edge across the field (**Appendix 3.17**), but between the boundary walls **W6** and **W8** (**Appendix 3.11**). There are further areas of disturbed uneven ground in the center of the field, although they do not form distinct patterns of shapes and are interpreted as evidence for dumped/tipped material. The fact that these earthworks are confined only within this part of the all the fields is significant, as if they were earlier in date they would extend beyond the land divisions created by the stone field walls and they do not. They may be associated with the demolition and rebuilding of the farm house in c.1910 as the only means of access into this field is via the gateway in the west wall **W6**. At the base of the lower slope is a stone drinking trough fed from pipework below the earthworks (**Appendix 3.15**).

Field **F4** is the largest enclosed area, 0.9ha in size. It is bounded to the north by the wall **W5** along the south edge of Loxley Road, the wall **W4** to the south and walls **W8** and **W9** to the west and east. Both of these walls **W8** and **W9** have straight joints at the southern ends where they meet **W4** (**Appendices 3.13, 3.14**) and are secondary insertions, c.1826 in date. In the southwest corner there is a narrow blocked gateway in **W4** (**Appendix 3.13**), leading to the field to the south. The only features of note within field **F4** are a gateway on to the Loxley Road in the northeast corner (**Appendix 3.18**), a modern drinking trough (**Appendix 3.16**) and a small area of quarrying in the southwest corner.

The arrangement of gateways between the fields is believed to be associated with former landownership (pers. comm. Richard Gill, land owner), and the diagonal wall **W7** formed the division of land. Fields **F1a, F1b** and **F3** forming part of Watt House Farm accessed from the west (**Appendix 3.7**). With fields **F2** and **F4** in separate ownership accessed from the gateways on Loxley road (**Appendices 3.5, 3.18**) and in the southwest corner of **F4** (**Appendix 3.13**).

## 7 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS

### LOCATION

The Site is located on the northeastern edge of the village of Low Bradfield. It is beyond the eastern end of the High Bradfield Conservation Area and retains the character of upland pasture divided by stone field walls (**Appendix 2.3**), typical of the upland communities along the east of the Yorkshire Pennines.

### *EXISTING IMPACTS - BUILT HERITAGE*

There are no extant buildings within the Site, however structural features are in the form of drystone field walls. The construction of these walls today form the historic character of the area however, prior to their enclosure, the landscape would have been rough moorland and open ground similar to the slopes below Castle Hill today (**Appendix 2.3**).

### *EXISTING IMPACTS - ARCHAEOLOGY*

Previous archaeological impacts upon any underlying deposits within the Site are predominantly associated with the excavation of foundations for the stone field walls and localised ground disturbance in the **Field F3**, possibly associated with dumping of material following the demolition of Watt Farm in c.1910. The open areas of pasture in **Fields F1a, F1b, and F4** appear relatively undisturbed and the likelihood of any earlier deposits or features (should they exist) is therefore deemed to be High.

### SUMMARY OF EXISTING IMPACTS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

Existing impacts upon the survival of potential archaeological remains that have been identified during this study are as follows:

- The excavation of wall foundations will have had a negative impact upon any archaeological resource;
- The areas of earth moving in **Field F3** will have had a negative impact on the survival and preservation of any archaeological resource;
- The sub-surface infrastructure of pipes to distribute the water to the two drinking troughs will have had a significant negative impact upon any archaeological resource;
- The possible terracing of the hillside in **Field F2** will have had a negative impact on the survival and preservation of any archaeological resource.

## 8 ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING OF CASTLE HILL

### INTRODUCTION

The direct proximity of the proposed road with the Scheduled Monument Castle Hill has raised the possibility that there may be a degree of harm or impact upon the existing character and setting of monument. To ensure that any impacts are understood a setting assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance prepared by Historic England – *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*, and with reference to planning guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – March 2012.

The setting assessment comprises five steps which are detailed below. To accompany the setting assessment a series of eight viewpoints (**Appendix 4.9**) have been chosen from which Castle Hill and the route of the proposed road can be considered together. These are from the fields to the east of Bradfield Brewery, from the high vantage points on Castle Hill and from the opposite side of the valley to the south (see **Appendix 4**).

### STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Having considered the heritage assets that are discussed in the sections 6 and 7 above there are two groups of heritage asset that may be impacted by the proposed access road. These are Castle Hill and its hilltop location and the undesignated stone field-walls that subdivide the hill slope to the southwest of the Loxley road.

The Castle is located on a long linear step in the natural topography of the hillside (**Appendix 4.7**), and surrounded by rough ground, and open moorland. There are fields of pasture to the north and south separated from the monument by stone field walls. The Scheduled Area is 1.5ha in size and forms a landscape feature of considerable size.

### STEP 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The significance of the two identified heritage assets is considered in the table below, making reference to the influence of the setting in relation to the significance of the assets and English Heritage guidance 2008.

Heritage Asset	Heritage Significance
Castle Hill (Scheduled Monument)	<b>Evidential:</b> Evidential value survives as the upstanding earthwork remains. These include a defensive outer ditch, a central enclosure with evidence of structural features. The re-use of the western end of the monument as a stone quarry in the post-medieval period provides a secondary layer of use, adaptation and heritage interest.

	<p><b>Historic:</b></p> <p>Castle Hill is interpreted as dating to the medieval period and has been part of the historic landscape of High and Low Bradfield since the 12-13<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>As an archaeological site its direct proximity with Bailey Hill only 0.5km to the west, does add greater weight in regards to their heritage value as a series of inter-related monuments.</p> <p>Antiquarian interest is demonstrated by the site being noted and discussed by Watson in 1782, and Hunter in 1819.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic:</b></p> <p>The main aesthetic value of Castle Hill defined by its hilltop location, which provides both a dramatic setting for views out across the valley, views along the hilltop towards the earthworks remains and views towards the monument from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The form of earthworks are comparable with similar hilltop defended enclosures elsewhere within Britain, but is considered to be relatively rare within the Peak District National Park.</p> <p><b>Communal:</b></p> <p>The communal value of Bailey Hill is associated with its long antiquarian interest and prominent heritage feature within the local community of High Bradfield.</p> <p>It is still considered a local amenity and forms a destination point for walkers and visitors to the National Park.</p> <p><b>Contribution of setting to the significance of Asset:</b></p> <p>The contribution of the setting of Castle Hill to its significance is defined by its hill top location. The choice of site was of fundamental importance to the function of the castle, which was to provide a clear visual reminder of its presence in regards to defense and control over the surrounding area (views to the monument) and in regards to allowing whoever was within the castle to have unrestricted views across the surrounding valley.</p>
Stone field walls	<p><b>Evidential:</b></p> <p>The evidential value of the stone field walls exists as their physical standing fabric, which still forms permanent land divisions within the pastoral landscape surrounding High Bradfield.</p> <p><b>Historic:</b></p> <p>The walls have formed a feature of the historic landscape surrounding High Bradfield since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as detailed on historic mapping.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic:</b></p> <p>The aesthetic value of the field walls is defined by their contribution to the overall character and visual amenity that defines the cultural landscape of the National Park</p> <p><b>Communal:</b></p> <p>Largely associated with the local farming community.</p> <p><b>Contribution of setting to the significance of Asset:</b></p> <p>The contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset is in relation to the upland character of the surrounding area, which has been created by the enclosure of marginal land/moorland.</p>

### STEP 3: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED ROAD ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The proposed road will take the form of a linear landscape feature that gradually traverses the hillside c.165m below Castle Hill. The intention is to create a level road surface, that breaks the line of the existing field walls, but retains an open feature to allow for continued use of the fields on either side for pastoral farming.

It can be concluded that the impact of the proposed roadway will have varying levels of impact upon the significance of the two heritage assets discussed in Step 2 above.

The contribution of the setting of Castle Hill to its significance is essentially derived from its hill top location, which resulted in commanding views to and from the site. The construction of a new access road on the lower slopes below will have an impact upon the overall appreciation of the setting and therefore significance of the Scheduled Monument, but this is assessed as being low as the physical location of Castle Hill will not be damaged, nor will its visual appearance be noticeably impacted upon when viewed from across the valley as its appearance will reflect one of the existing field boundaries, or existing roads that traverse up the hillside (see section below on assessment of zones of view).

The contribution of the setting to the significance of the stone field walls is in relation to the upland character of the surrounding area, which has been created by the enclosure of marginal land/moorland. These walls have been constructed during the last 200-350 years reflecting the gradual adaptation of the natural landscape for agriculture. The impact of the proposed roadway will result in the loss of a limited amount of historic fabric, but will not impact upon the ability to read, or appreciate the gradual development of the field system. The removal of two short 3-4m sections of walling to form new openings for vehicular traffic is considered to be reversible, should the road be considered no longer necessary in the future, then the existing field layout could be reinstated.

#### ASSESSMENT OF ZONES OF VIEW

To consider the wider impact of the proposed road upon Castle Hill and the stone field walls three zones of view have been identified; from the fields through which the road will traverse (No's: 1, 2, 3, 4), from the top of Castle Hill (No's: 4, 5) and from across the valley to the south (No's: 6, 7, 8). Each is detailed below:

- No.1** View from western section of road (**Appendix 4.1**). The monument is fully visible on the skyline. The road will have a medium impact upon the monument, although the pastoral setting is not the original upland rough grazing as was intended for the surrounding setting of Castle Hill.



- No.2** View from southern part of **Field F3 (Appendix 4.2)**. The monument is fully visible on the skyline. The road is not visible from this location and therefore there will be no impact upon the setting of Castle Hill.
- No.3** View from southern part of **Field F4 (Appendix 4.3)**. The monument is fully visible on the skyline, although views are broken by trees along the edge of Loxley Road. The road follows the natural contours of the hill slope across the field and the impact upon the setting of Castle Hill is considered to be low.
- No.4** View from northwestern part of **Field F4 (Appendix 4.4)**. The monument is barely visible from this location, with views negatively impacted upon by the existing Loxley Road to the north. From this viewpoint the road will have a low or negligible impact upon the setting of Castle Hill.
- No.5** View from Castle Hill looking southeast (**Appendix 4.5**). The road is fully visible as it traverses through the fields, although views are broken towards the east by trees along the edge of Loxley Road. The road will have a medium impact upon the monument, although the pastoral setting is not the original upland rough grazing as was intended for the surrounding setting of Castle Hill, which is abruptly terminated by Loxley Road.
- No.6** View from Castle Hill looking southwest (**Appendix 4.6**). The road is fully visible as it traverses through the fields. The road will have a medium impact upon the monument, as it reflects similar diagonal field boundaries and roads on the hillside on the opposite side of the valley.
- No.7** View from south on the opposite side of the valley (**Appendix 4.7**). The monument dominates the view, however the route of the road is noticeable, but it respects existing diagonal field boundaries and does not stand out from the surrounding field pattern. The road will have a low impact upon the setting of Castle Hill.
- No.8** View from southeast on the opposite side of the valley (**Appendix 4.8**). The route of the road is noticeable, but it blends into the existing pattern of field boundaries and does not stand out having a low impact upon the setting of Castle Hill.

#### STEP 4: MEASURES TO MITIGATE ANY HARM TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET

The road will have a hard surface of tarmac that could be reversible, although is intended to form a permanent means of access during the continued operation of Bradfield Brewery. It will introduce a degree of movement across this part of the hillside, however, this will not be constant unlike the existing Loxley Road leading into High Bradfield.

When Castle Hill is viewed from the fields the impact of the road is dynamic, changing as one travels along the length of the route. When viewed from the entrance gate to the northwest, or from the lower edge of field **F3** the impact is negligible. When viewed from the southeast of field **F4** the impact is low, although this is partly due to a series of trees along the edge of Loxley Road. The largest impact is from the west end of the proposed route where the monument is directly above, although this is not a viewpoint accessible by the general public.

Potential measures that could be considered to mitigate against the potential harm that might be caused by a new access road upon the significance of the setting of Castle Hill include:

- Planting trees at intermittent spacing along the edge of Loxley Road to help break up the overall appearance of the road.

#### STEP 5: DOCUMENTATION OF DECISIONS

This section of the report and **Appendix 4**, represent the process of undertaking the setting assessment, however the until the application has been determined the outcomes of the impact upon the setting cannot be finalized within this document.

## 9 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS - PHYSICAL

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The route of the proposed new access road to the northeast of Bradfield Brewery, will traverse the existing natural topography and to form new openings in sections of the stone field walls.

The potential impacts that may be caused by the construction of a new access road are therefore considered below in relation to the impact upon the archaeological potential of the existing fields; the impact upon the setting of Castle Hill has been considered in Section 8 above.

The impact of the proposals could result in:

- Permanent complete or partial loss of any structural elements of walls, or buried deposits;
- Permanent or temporary loss of visual integrity of Castle Hill (see **Section 8**);
- Damage by the excavation of new cattle grids at either end of the road.

### *ARCHAEOLOGY – PHYSICAL IMPACTS*

The construction of the proposed road will require a new hardcore/rubble foundation with a layer of tarmac, raising the ground level slightly to minimize the need to cut into the hillside, which has the potential to damage any buried archaeological features should they exist.

It has been established that the likelihood to encounter unidentified archaeological or structural features is considered to be low, although the discovery of isolated finds of flint and coins within the area contributes to the possibility that further finds may be found. The natural topography may, however, have had an impact upon the deposition of such material and it would be reasonable to assume that there may be a greater concentration lower down the fields.

The impact upon the low earthwork bank in **F2** and the disturbed ground to the west of **W7**, will be limited to the introduction of a new foundation and road surface that will be built on top of these existing features. It is understood that they will not be removed as part of the formation of the road surface.

### *BUILT HERITAGE – PHYSICAL IMPACTS*

The magnitude of impact of the proposed road in regard to the standing field walls will vary, although, it is understood that as much of the wall fabric will be retained and any interventions will be very localised to accommodate new gateways. The impact of this harm upon short sections of the stone walling is considered to be acceptable in terms of maintaining the overall integrity, and character of the existing field pattern.

## 10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological study of the field system located to the east of Bradfield Brewery, Watt House Farm has demonstrated that the landscape was laid out in a series of stages, with the southern part of the fields being earlier in date. The adaptation of the field system has been necessary to accommodate the changing needs of the farming community during the 20th century, most dramatically when the farm house was demolished and totally rebuilt in its current location in c.1910. Potentially associated with this was an episode of earth movement and dumping of rubble to create a series of amorphous earthworks at the break of slope in the central field.

There are no documented findspots or archaeological sites within the study area, although spot finds of Prehistoric flints and Roman Coins have been found on Castle Hill to the north, which would have been a focal point during the Medieval and earlier periods. As a result, it is considered that the likelihood of encountering archaeological sites, or isolated artefacts, is low.

Whilst there are no designated heritage assets within the Site, it does fall within the Peak District National Park and there is a direct visual connectivity with the Scheduled Monument Castle Hill (see Section 8). It should also be noted that, as a whole, the four fields and their associated boundary walls do constitute the historic fabric of this upland landscape and could be considered an undesignated heritage asset. The impact of the proposed road will result in the loss of two short sections of walling, but this is considered to be acceptable as this action is reversible and the existing character of the walls could be reinstated in the future if deemed appropriate.

The assessment of the significance of the setting of Castle Hill has concluded that whilst there will be degrees of visual harm, there is no physical harm to the Scheduled Monument. In addition, it is suggested that the visual harm will not noticeably impact upon the overall significance of the Castle Hill, which will still retain its prominent position in the landscape with commanding views across the surrounding landscape.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to mitigate against the potential impact of the road, the following measures could be implemented to reduce the visual impact upon setting of Castle Hill:

- Planting trees at intermittent spacing along the edge of Loxley Road to help break up the overall appearance of the road;
- To repair any damaged sections of field wall and introduce stone gateposts in gateways to enhance the general setting of proposed roadway.

## 11 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MClfA, with historical research being undertaken by Victoria Beauchamp PhD. Editing has been provided by Manda Forster PhD MClfA.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

John Davies, Richard Gill and John Gill are thanked for providing help and guidance throughout the project and for sharing their knowledge of the history of the area.

The staff at the Sheffield archives and local studies library were helpful in identifying historical material and images for the Site. Natalie Ward, Angela Johnson of the PDNPA and Zac Nellist of SYAS are thanked for arranging access to their archive files and for providing SMR data.

### SOURCES AND REFERENCES CONSULTED

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- Fairbank's Map of the township of Bradfield, 1811 (FB/P/Bra/2S)
- Parliamentary Enclosure map 1826 (SY236/P1/1)
- High Bradfield plans for Wortley Board of Guardians, 1865 (SY555/C1/9), (SY555/C1/1)
- Historic landscape characterisation mapping High Bradfield, 2011
- Ordnance Survey Map, 1893, 1:2,500 (1st Edition)
- Ordnance Survey Map, 1903, 1:2,500 (2nd Edition)
- Ordnance Survey Map, 1962, 1:2,500
- Ordnance Survey Map, 1993
- Ordnance Survey Mastermap, 2017, 1:1,250
- British Geological Map of Britain (digital data), 2017

#### *PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS*

- Castle Hill from the air (Riley 1977 SMR record AP1053/33)
- Castle Hill from the air (Riley 1977 SMR record AP1053/37)

*PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: NEWSPAPERS*

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- 34361 Land Tax 1823
- 34370 Land Tax 1824
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INTERNET RESOURCES

ADS: [www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/)

Bradfield Parish Council website: [www.bradfield-yorks-pc.co.uk](http://www.bradfield-yorks-pc.co.uk)

British Geological Survey: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

Heritage Gateway: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)

National Archives: [www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

National Heritage List: [www.english-eritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-eritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

Peak District National Park Authority: [www.peakdistrict.gov.uk](http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk)

Portable Antiquities Scheme: [www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/437758w](http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/437758w)

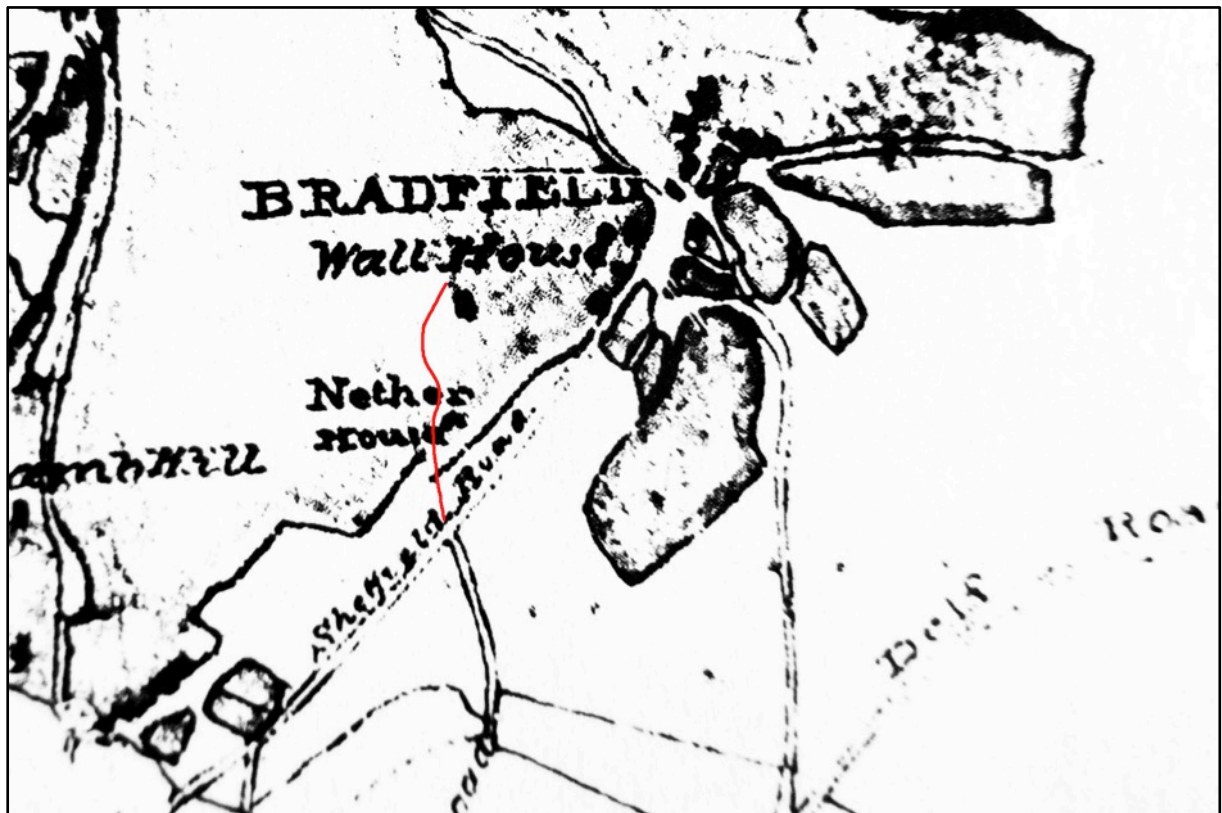
Sheffield Indexers: [www.sheffieldindexers.com](http://www.sheffieldindexers.com)

## **Appendix I:**

Historic mapping and illustrations

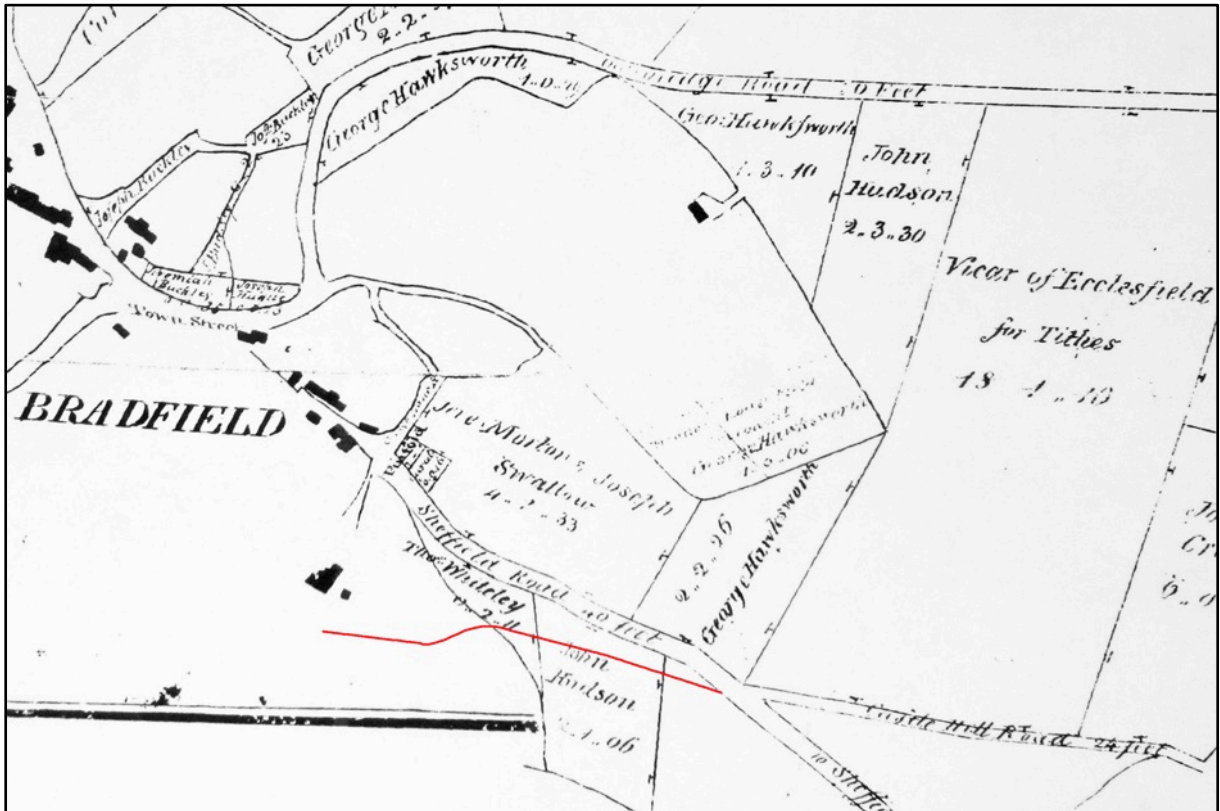


Appendix I.1: Thumbnail extract from 1775 Thomas Jefferies Map of the County of York (area of route marked in red)



Appendix I.2: Extract from 1811 plan by Fairbank (FB/P/Bra/2S) (route marked in red)

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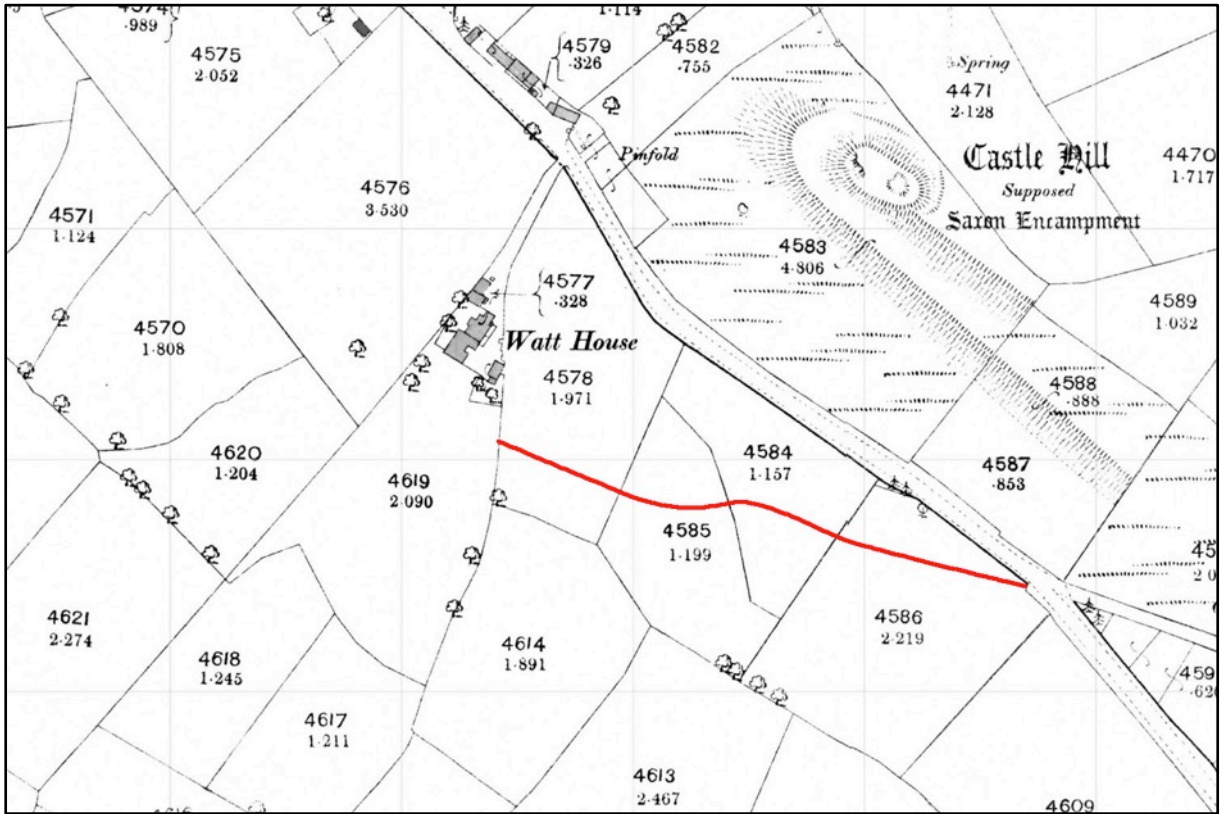


Appendix I.3: Extract of Parliamentary Enclosure Award 1826 (SY236/PI/1 microfilm) (route marked in red)  
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Appendix I.4: High Bradfield Plans Prepared for the Wortley Board of Guardians 1865 (SY555/C1/9) (route marked in red)  
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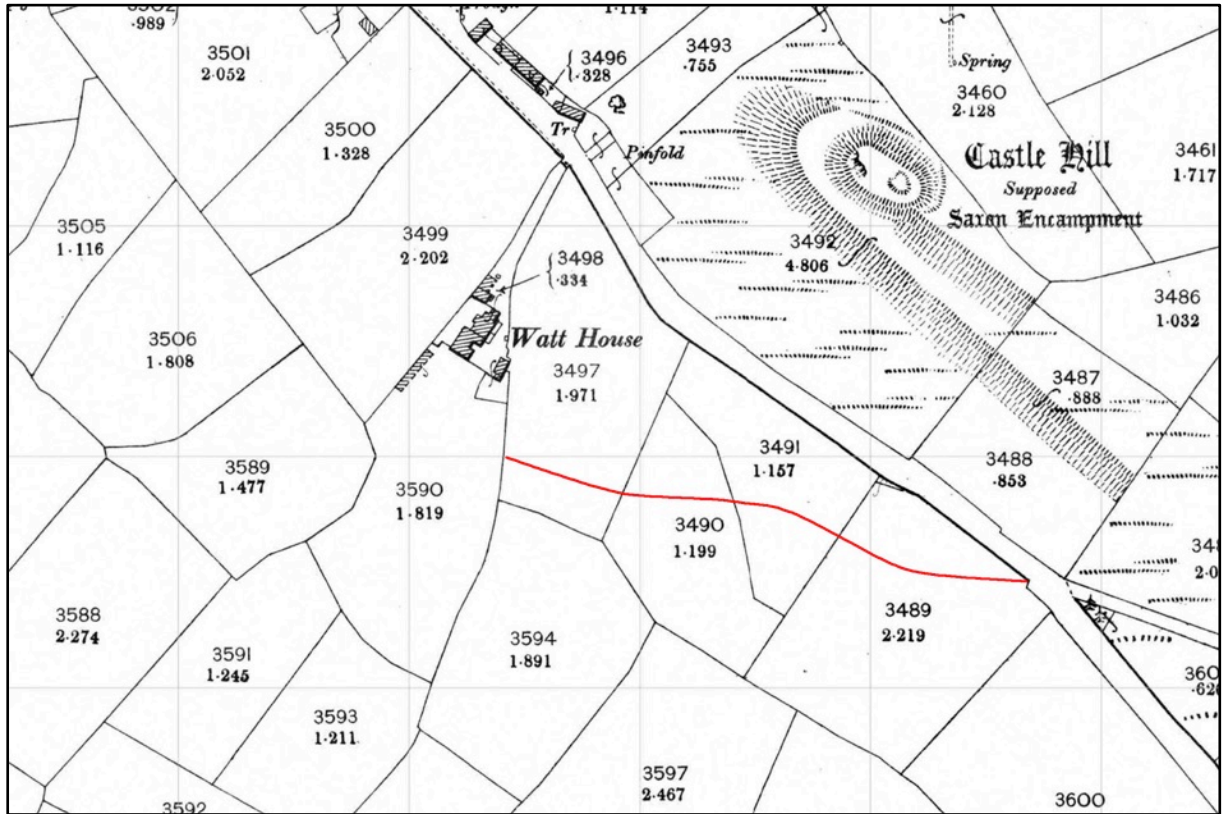




Appendix I.5: Extract from 1893 Ordnance Survey map (route marked in red)  
OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©

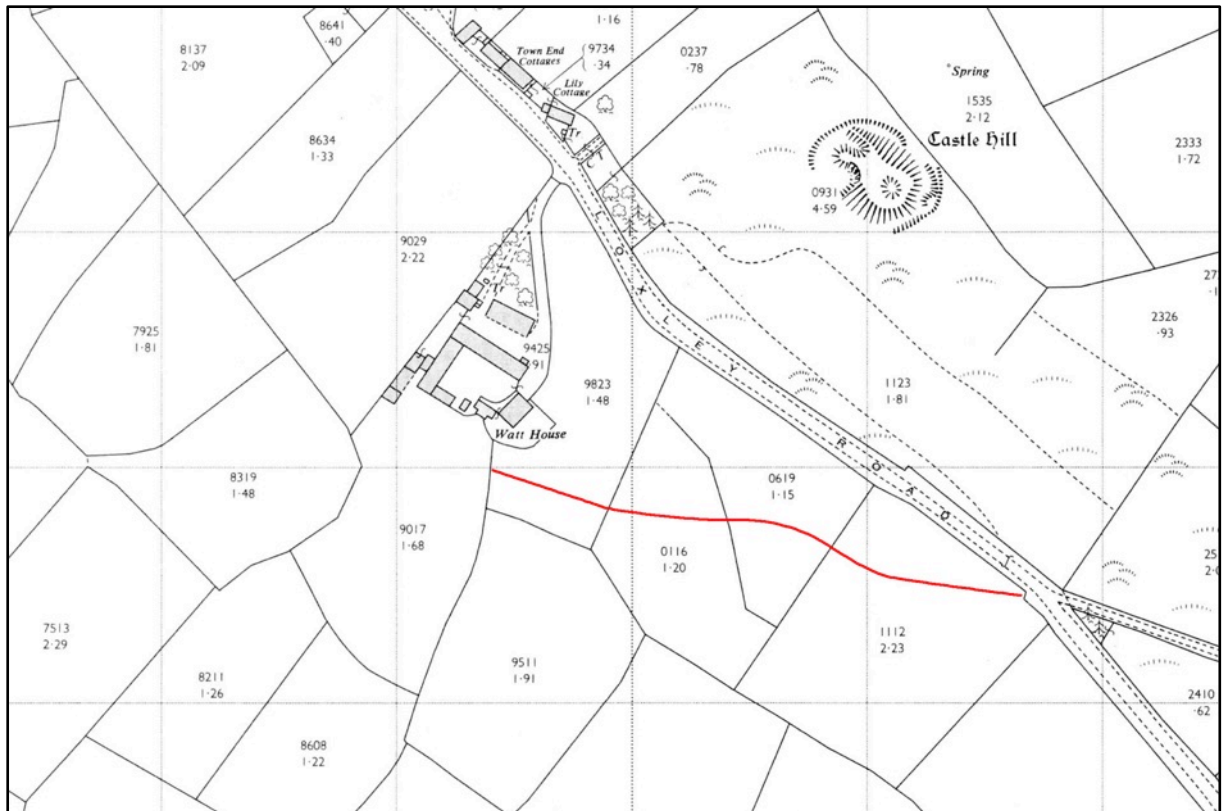


Appendix I.6: High Bradfield corrected Plan for the Wortley Board of Guardians 1898 (SY555/C1/1) (route marked in red)  
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Appendix I.7: Extract from 1903 Ordnance Survey map (route marked in red)

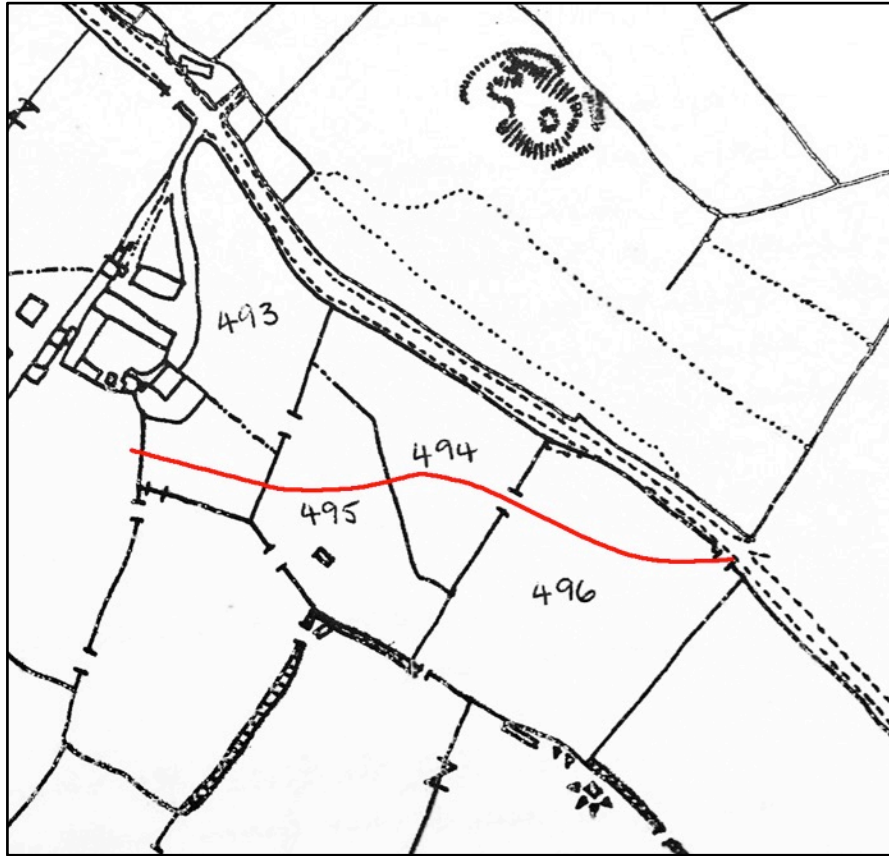
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Appendix I.8: Extract from 1962 Ordnance Survey map (route marked in red)

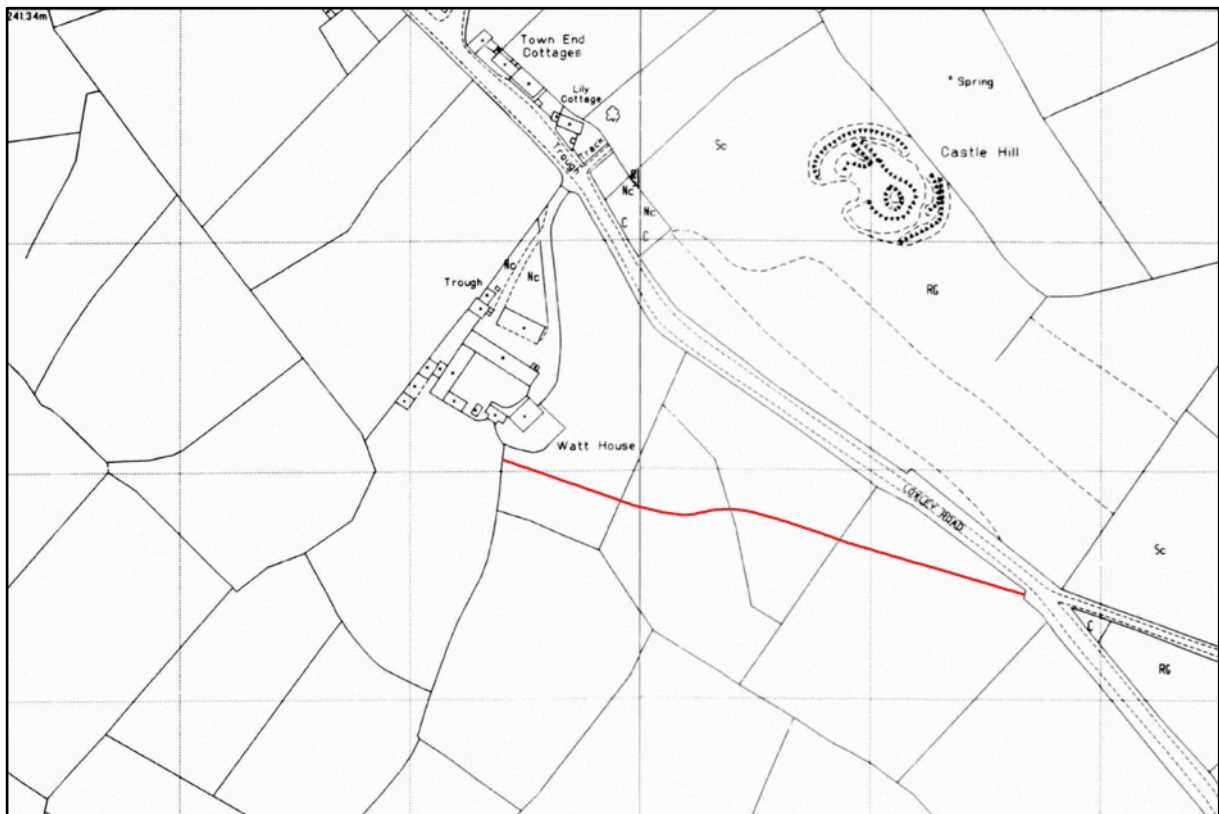
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Appendix I.9: Extract from field survey by Artemis (route marked in red)

1972-86 Artemis ©.



Appendix I.10: Extract from 1993 Ordnance Survey map (route marked in red)

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## **Appendix 2:**

Aerial photographs





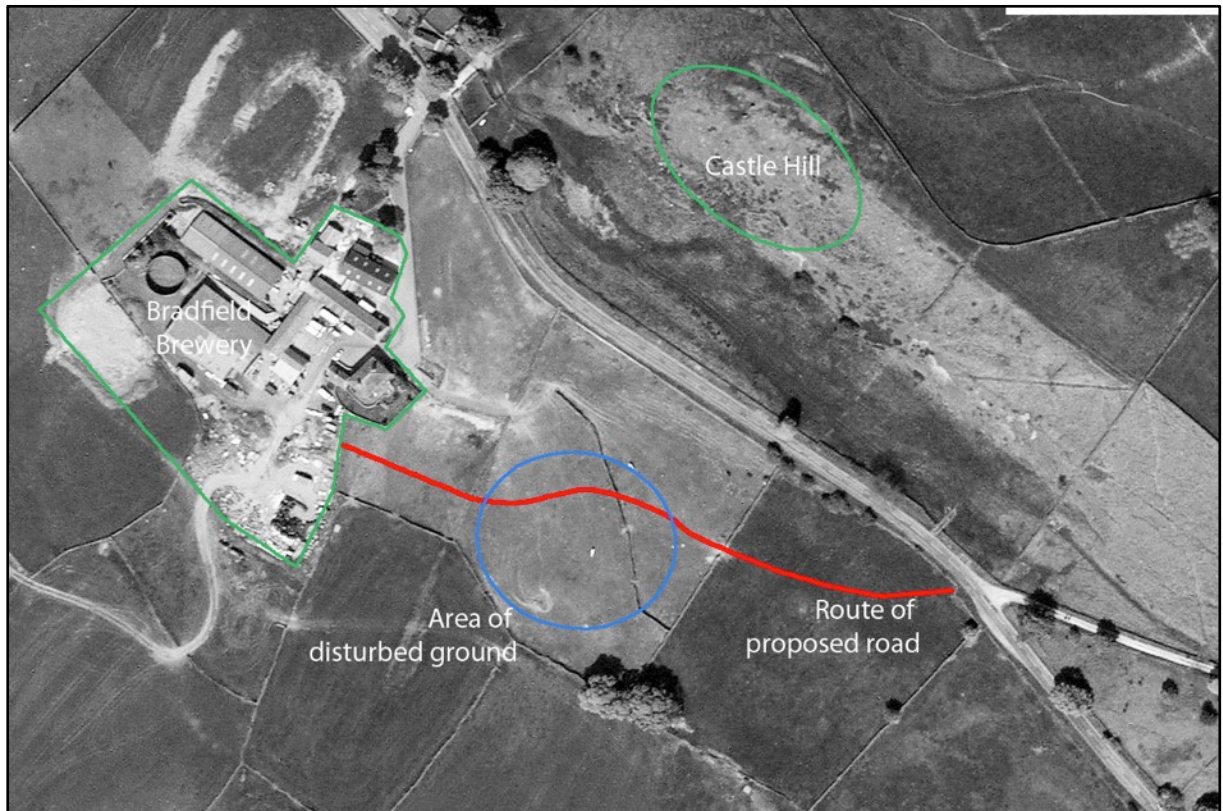
Appendix 2.1: View of Castle Hill from the southwest © Derek Riley Collection 1977 AP1053/33.



Appendix 2.2: View of Castle Hill from the southeast © Derek Riley Collection 1977 AP1053/37.



Appendix 2.3: Aerial photograph of the proposed route © Map data: Google, Digital Globe 2017.



Appendix 2.4: Aerial photograph of the proposed route with features marked © Map data: Google, Digital Globe 2017

### **Appendix 3:**

Site photographs





**Appendix 3.1:** Detail of section of wall leading into field **F1b**, where new opening will be made for proposed roadway (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.2:** Detail of section of wall in field **F1b**, where new opening will be made for proposed roadway (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.3:** Detail of wall junction in northeast corner of field **F1a**, looking east (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.4:** Detail of wall junction in southeast corner of field **F1b**, looking east (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.5:** Detail of blocked gateway in boundary wall along Loxley Road at north edge of field F2 (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.6:** General view of northern slopes below Loxley Road in field F2, looking southeast; note possible terrace.





**Appendix 3.7:** Detail of gateway between fields **F1a**, **F3**, looking east.



**Appendix 3.8:** General view along collapsed section of diagonal walling between fields **F2**, **F3**, looking southeast (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.9:** General view of gateway in wall between fields **F2, F4**, looking east; raised trackway (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.10:** General view of gateway in wall between fields **F2, F4**, looking west; note farmhouse in distance (1m scale).





Appendix 3.11: Detail of raised causeway truncated by diagonal wall between fields F2, F3, looking west (1m scale).



Appendix 3.12: Detail of straight joint and blocking in central section of diagonal wall between fields F2, F3 (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.13:** General view of blocked gate in southwest corner of field **F4**, looking west; note row of trees (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.14:** General view of wall junction in southeast corner of field **F4**, looking east (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.15:** Detail of trough in southern area of field **F3**, looking north; note earthworks (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.16:** Detail of modern trough in southern area of field **F4**, looking northwest (1m scale).





**Appendix 3.17:** General view of earthworks in southern area of field **F3**, looking north (1m scale).



**Appendix 3.18:** General view of gateway opening from Loxley Road into field **F4**, looking southwest (1m scale).

## **Appendix 4:**

### Assessment of setting photographs



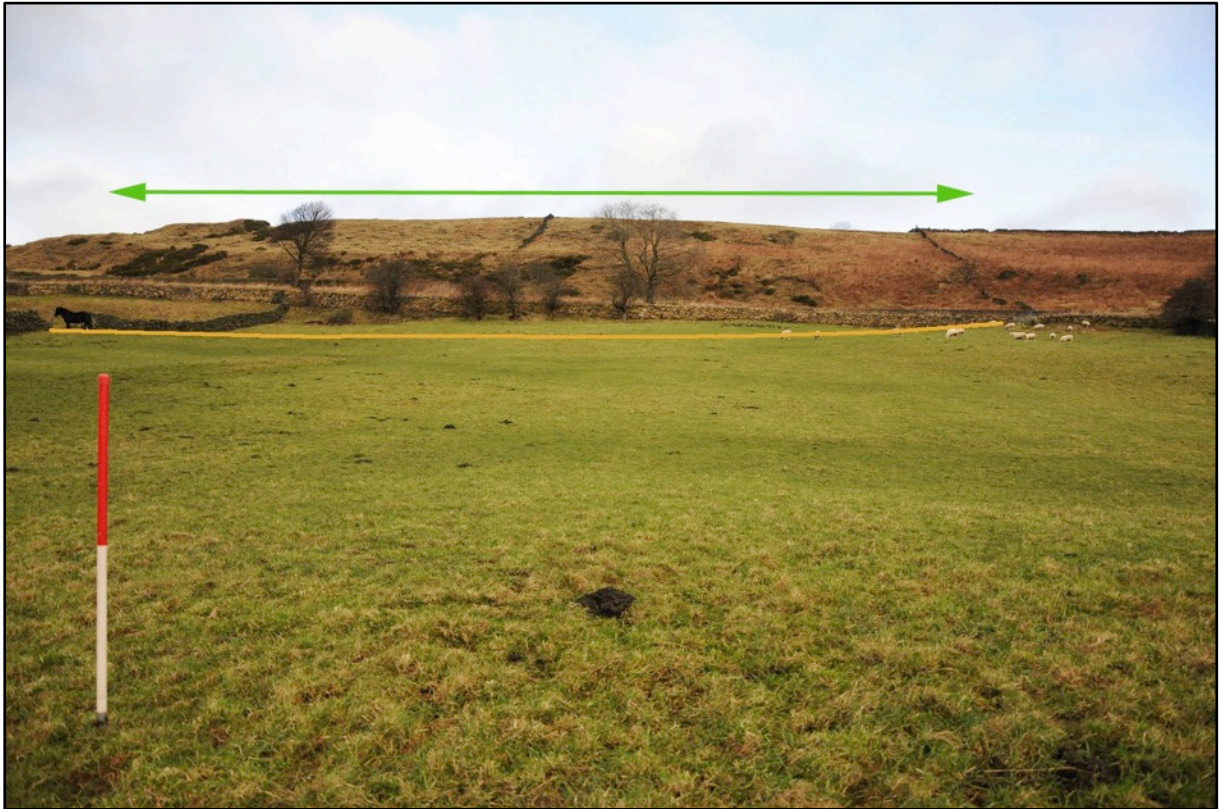


Appendix 4.1: Viewpoint No.1 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).



Appendix 4.2: Viewpoint No.2 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).





**Appendix 4.3:** Viewpoint No.3 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).



**Appendix 4.4:** Viewpoint No.4 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).





Appendix 4.5: Viewpoint No.5 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).



Appendix 4.6: Viewpoint No.6 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).

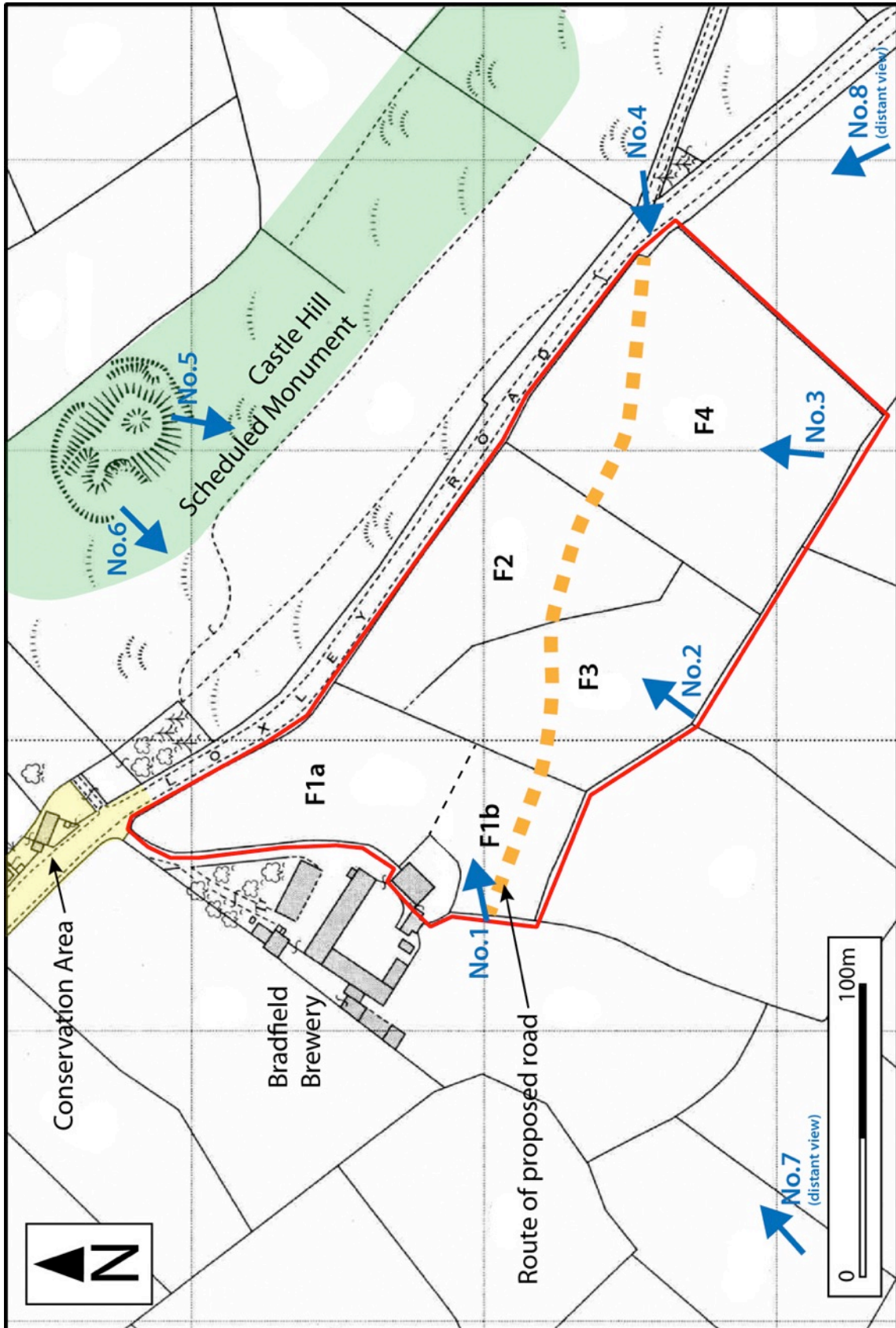




Appendix 4.7: Viewpoint No.7 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).



Appendix 4.8: Viewpoint No.8 – (Route of road in Orange; Castle Hill in green) (1m scale).



Appendix 4.9: Location of setting viewpoints.

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