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BURBAGE PLANTATION, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WOODLAND SURVEY REPORT



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April 2013



BURBAGE PLANTATION, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WOODLAND SURVEY REPORT

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sheffield City Council to carry out an archaeological woodland survey of the Burbage Plantation, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 426418 381434. The purpose of the survey was to confirm the presence of archaeological features within the Site as identified by Bevan (2006), and also to record any additional archaeological features or findspots within the proposed development areas and assess their significance. It is intended that the results of the survey will also help to guide future conservation and management plans for the site.

The survey was completed during March and April 2013 and focused upon the site of a new turning area, haul road and re-routed footpath in the southern area of the Burbage Valley along with the plantations, woodland **compartments 65, 66, 67 and 68**. The Burbage Valley is one of the most important areas in the Peak District for evidence of past landscape use, with monuments in the valley ranging from major prehistoric sites to more recent 19th and 20th century industry.

A total of 27 features were located within the survey area ranging in date from Medieval period to early 20th century. All features described within the 2006 survey were successfully identified except for a Neolithic cup mark, **WA18**, and a 19th century enclosure feature, **WA11**, which could possibly be due to the accuracy with which features were originally recorded or, in the case of **WA11**, changing environmental conditions. Several groups of features which were originally numbered as a group were reclassified individually to aid with future management plans.

The turning area returned a single water management feature, **WA01**, which is probably late 18th century in origin and directs a tributary of the Burbage Brook beneath the road which is now called the A6187.

The majority of the **haul road** follows the Sheffield Country Walk which was built upon the Duke of Rutland's Green Drive in between 1857 and 1870. This in turn was built upon a road associated with a quarry of medieval origin in the Valley floor and evidence of this quarry can be seen running along the survey area until the haul road route turns away from the Country Walk to head towards the Burbage Plantations. A derelict wall, **WA06**, was observed that would have formed part of the demarcation of the quarry site. Several gateways were also identified, **WA03** and **WA05**, with **WA05** passing through **WA06**. These are probably originally defined contemporary with the quarry however evidence suggests that they were reset or even had new gateposts erected during the installation of the Green Drive. One further feature was identified as crossing the haul road south of the Plantations, **WA10**, which is interpreted as part of the Medieval packhorse network that ran through the area.

Woodland **compartment 65** held a single feature, **WA17**, an embanked stone circle. This was modern in origin and had not been identified during the previous survey or in any mapping or documentation.



Woodland **compartments 66** and **67** held two dry-stone boundary walls, **WA12** and **WA14** and a small structure, **WA13**, built abutting **WA12**, related to the division of the area as part of the 19th century parliamentary enclosure acts.

Woodland **compartment 68** held two features, **WA15** and **WA16**. **WA15** consisted of a 5m wide hollow with a bank of upcast spoil, possibly related to the military practice during World War 2 or a small delve or quarry. **WA16** is several depressions, approximately 5m wide, that are of unknown origin and were snow covered and then subsequently heavily water-logged during the survey visits.

The **alternative footpath route** runs south-east from the Sheffield Country Walk initially along the valley floor through the quarry site **WA07**. In this area bullet and mortar scars from World War 2 military training are commonly seen on the western aspects of the boulder faces. The footpath route rises from the valley floor on a ramped track-way, **WA20**, to join with the path **WA22** running along the base of the large gritstone edge that host the Burbage Edge Quarry which operated between the 18th century and the 1930s. A series of structures associated with the quarry were identified and individually numbered, **WA20** to **WA29**.



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Acknowledgements

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Richard O'Neill managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The fieldwork, analysis, report compilation and illustrations were completed by Chris Breeden.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Sheffield City Council (the Client) to undertake an archaeological woodland survey at Burbage Plantation, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (hereafter the 'Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 426418 381434 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Burbage Valley is one of the most important areas in the Peak District for evidence of past landscape use, with monuments in the valley ranging from major prehistoric sites to more recent 19th and 20th century industry.
- 1.1.3 In the late 1960s part of the Burbage Valley was planted with trees, intended as a commercial crop. It is intended that, as part of the Council's continuing management plan, the present tree cover will be replaced with native broadleaves. A previous survey at the Site and surrounding valley in 2006 (Bevan 2006) recorded over 150 new archaeological features and findspots. Although a large scale survey has taken place previously, given the nature of the landscape, other features may still remain to be identified.
- 1.1.4 The purpose of the survey was to confirm the presence of archaeological features within the Site as identified by Bevan (2006), and also to record any additional archaeological features or findspots within the proposed development areas and assess their significance. It is intended that the results of the survey will also help to guide future conservation and management plans for the site.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within Burbage Valley and consists of several elements (**Figure 1**):
- a new **haul road**, approximately 1015m in length
 - a **redirected footpath**, approximately 900m in length
 - a proposed new **turning area**, approximately 6m x 20m
 - 4 woodland **compartments**, numbered **65, 66, 67 & 68**
 - 2 proposed **bridging points, A & B**, approximately 4m x 3m
- 1.2.2 The proposed turning area is located at the most southerly point of the Burbage Valley (centred at NGR 426262, 380600). This is immediately to the north of Hathersage Road approximately 3 mile east of Hathersage and adjacent to Burbage Bridge.



- 1.2.3 The new haul road runs north from the proposed turning area following the course of the Sheffield Country Walk which turns north-east after 250m. Approximately 630m along its route the road heads north away from the footpath to meet the southern extent of woodland compartment 67 at bridging point A, (NGR 426418, 381434).
- 1.2.4 Bridging point B lies on Burbage Brook at the northern extent of woodland compartment 66, (NGR 426170, 382269).
- 1.2.5 The redirected footpath runs north north-east from the proposed turning area following the route of an existing small footpath along Burbage Rocks, a natural edge and former quarry site. The route leaves this footpath after approximately 700m, heading north to meet the Sheffield Country Walk at (NGR 426602, 381320).

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The Burbage Valley lies entirely upon coarse carboniferous sandstone, a member of the Millstone Grit series. The term Millstone Grit was derived due to the coarse and angular grains of this stone lending itself for the creation of millstones, most commonly used in watermills.
- 1.3.2 The valley basin partly contains a mixed deposit of sands and clays, referred to as 'head' which is thought to have been deposited during the recession of the last ice sheets at the end of the Pleistocene.
- 1.3.3 The valley basin also contains Burbage Brook, a tributary of the River Derwent, which takes a sinuous route south from Upper Burbage Bridge.
- 1.3.4 Burbage Valley is fringed to the east and west by gritstone outcrops, scarps and edges. Notably Burbage Rocks to the east, a prominent edge approximately 2 miles in length, and Higger Tor and Carl Wark to the west, 2 significant gritstone outcrops.
- 1.3.5 The Valley slopes downhill north to south, dropping from approximately 396m to 317m AOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Burbage Valley contains a rich archaeological landscape with features evident from most periods from the Neolithic onwards. The moorlands around the Valley are particularly noted for their preservation of prehistoric features (Barnatt, 1990, 1) which indicate that the area in and around the Burbage Valley was inhabited from the Mesolithic through to the Middle Iron Age. Packhorse routes and quarrying appear as the major landscape features in the medieval period with the enclosure of common land leaving structures across the area from the early 19th century. The archaeological background of the Burbage Valley was previously compiled in some detail in the Moors for the Future Report No.8 document (Bevan 2006) and much of this is summarised here.
- 2.1.2 There is no evidence from the Mesolithic period found so far in the Valley itself but surrounding moorlands to the east and west of the Valley have yielded findspots of Mesolithic blades suggesting the area, including the Valley, was subject to Mesolithic activity. It has also been suggested that the environmental character of the upland moors would have proved attractive to seasonal visitation during the Mesolithic due to its mix of

woodland, scrub and grassland providing considerable resources (South Yorkshire Historic Characterization Project 2011).

- 2.1.3 Bevan (2003, 33) suggests the introduction of farming practices during the Neolithic period on the upland moors would have been introduced gradually into existing seasonal hunter/gather subsistence methods. It is not until the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (mid-2nd to mid-3rd millennia BC) that evidence becomes clearly visible in the area for sedentary subsistence. This initially taking the form of ritual sites such as burial barrows and rings cairns. Barnatt (1990, 23) suggests that research on the East Moors points to 'widespread colonisation in the Earlier Bronze Age'.
- 2.1.4 Prehistoric cairnfields, formed by clearance of rock from topsoil to allow cultivation and demarcate specific areas, are found in and around the Burbage area, such as at Toad's Mouth and Winyard's Nick, and display a clear physical relationship with the aforementioned barrows and ring cairns. Currently no evidence has been found to date these features (Bevan 2006) but similar sites on the Upland Moors, such as at Eaglestone Flat, have produced C¹⁴ dates suggesting they were created in the late Neolithic / Early Bronze age (Bevan 2006) and their clear physical relationship with ritual sites from this period would suggest that this is most probably the period in which they originated. Buildings excavated at the Gardom's Edge site, where a similar cairnfield exists, have been dated to the late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, and Bevan (2006) suggests that the cairnfield sites were possibly 're-used and modified' over an extended period from the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age onwards.
- 2.1.5 The continued habitation of the Burbage area into the Iron Age period is possibly suggested by the substantial enclosure located at Carl Wark, a pronounced gritstone outcrop overlooking the west side of the Burbage Valley. This site is most commonly interpreted as an Early Iron Age hill fort though other explanations have attributed it to the Neolithic or the Middle Ages. However, Bevan (2006) points to the fact that the site lacks a running water supply making it impractical as a defensive position and draws a parallel to the enclosure site at nearby Gardom's Edge where a radiocarbon date suggests occupation during the Late Bronze Age.
- 2.1.6 Little archaeological evidence seems to exist to suggest the persistence of agricultural activity into the Middle and Late Iron Age and the decline of this practice is supported by a comparison with environmental data from similar sites. Samples from the Stoke Flat, a moorland site in North Derbyshire at a similar altitude to Burbage Moor and displaying a comparable archaeological landscape, suggest that during the Middle Iron Age there is a sharp decline in woodland pollen and fossilised micro-fauna associated with cereals (South Yorkshire Historic Characterization Project 2011 after Long *et al* 1998). Also during this period the climate cooled and becomes wetter and it is suggested that agriculture was abandoned allowing grazing to go on unchecked preventing woodland regeneration.
- 2.1.7 No physical evidence from the Roman period has been identified so far within the Burbage Valley and little can be said of Roman activity in the surrounding area. It has been suggested that a Roman Road could possibly run through area and that evidence for this can be seen on the moorlands to the West of the Burbage Valley in the form of a causeway. This seems to have been dated on the proposition that a road would run between Navio Fort and Templebrough in Rotherham rather than physical evidence though (Bevan, 2006) and the 2006 survey of the area found no feature of the causeway that would identify it to be Roman of origin. However, Bevan (2006) has mentioned causeway lies on the line of a pack-horse route, a path created by the use of packhorse teams to transport good across terrains unsuitable for wheeled vehicles.



- 2.1.8 Packhorse was the main method for transporting goods and raw materials from the Medieval period up until the construction of turnpike roads in the 18th and 19th centuries. Packhorse routes litter the Peak District landscape and physical evidence for them can be seen in the form of hollow-ways created by repeated wear from the horse teams and through the installation of structures such as bridges as the routes are improved during the 17th century (PDNPA 2010). Within the area of the Burbage Valley various hollow-ways attributed to packhorse routes have been identified, which connect local towns and production centres such as Sheffield, Dore and Totley (Bevan 2006). A packhorse bridge still exists across the Burbage Brook at the southernmost extent of woodland **Compartment 66** that formed part of one of the major routes running between Ringinglow and Winyard's Nick.
- 2.1.9 Evidence for quarrying is abundant through the Burbage Valley from the medieval period onwards. Two different types of physical features are present. The first is the distribution of small hollows, or delves, for shallow surface quarrying and the targeting of individual surface boulders for work. These practices are often seen in groups which define distinct quarrying areas and this practice formed the major method of quarrying up until the 19th century. The second type of evidence is from the quarrying of the large gritstone edge that dominates the eastern fringe of the valley and is the primary source of quarry stone during the 19th and early 20th century. Burbage Edge was the site to several large quarry faces and the products of these quarries and associated buildings and track ways are clearly visible in the landscape.
- 2.1.10 Quarrying of the millstone grit was firmly underway by the late 16th Century, with 13 millstone makers living in nearby Hathersage by 1590. The quarrying industry in the area grows, becoming particularly successful during the 17th century, with production of millstones continuing all the way through to the 1930s (Bevan 2006).
- 2.1.11 A change occurs in the management of common land in the early 19th century in the Burbage area as parliamentary acts were passed to enclose this land. It had been seen treated as common since the medieval period and underwent a dramatic change between 1822 and 1880 as die-straight enclosure walls and farmsteads sub-divided the landscape (Bevan 2006).
- 2.1.12 Further features can be seen to have been created in the Burbage landscape during this period as the 5th Duke of Rutland acquires an estate in the 1820s which encompasses some of the Burbage Moor and Valley (Bevan, 2006). Most notable are the series of drives created between 1857 and 1870 for the recreational viewing of the estate, one of which, the Green Drive, runs through the Valley along the route of the modern Sheffield Country Walk.
- 2.1.13 The Burbage area was eventually sold by the Duke of Rutland to Sheffield City in 1927 and local ramblers associations were successful in the petitioning for access to the previous enclosed routes. Access was initially granted to several track ways and the Green Drive in the late 1920s. During the period of 1941 to 1944 access to the valley was restricted as the site was used for military training purposes and several features have been identified in the Valley as evidence of this, including foxholes and bullet scars from practice shooting. In 1945 ten further footpaths were opened to public use and by 1950 public access was granted to the Burbage Moors as a whole (Bevan 2006).



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the survey fieldwork were primarily twofold; the ground-truthing of a previous survey of the site (Bevan 2006) and the identification and documentation of features of archaeological interest that were not discovered during the previous survey.
- 3.1.2 As part of the Moors for the Future project a survey of the Burbage Valley was undertaken and published as a part of the document *From Cairns to Craters: Conservation Heritage Assessment of Burbage* (Bevan 2006). The initial aim of this survey is to confirm the presence of these features and to record their current condition and extent.
- 3.1.3 The second aim of this survey is to systematically walk the site components to identify features that may not have been located during the previous survey. The rugged nature of the valley landscape and the dense forestry of the plantations leaves potential for features still to be discovered.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 To ensure the location and assessment of the previously identified features from the 2006 survey their location and details were loaded to a mobile GIS platform along with relevant mapping and reference material. This allowed on-the-fly referral to information such as the features location, nature and extent to ensure full coverage during the survey fieldwork.
- 3.2.2 All features identified during the survey, including those forming part of the ground-truthing exercise for continuity, were recorded in accordance with the criteria outlined for a level 2 survey outlined by English Heritage (2007) guidance. This included, though was not limited to;
- Unique Site Identifier
 - Bevan (2006) feature number (if applicable)
 - Photograph number and direction
 - Monument Type
 - Physical description
 - Relationships with associated monuments
 - Grid Reference(s) British National Grid
 - Dimensions
 - Interpretation
 - Assessment of significance
 - Description of vulnerabilities or threats
 - Recommendation for future work if necessary
- 3.2.3 Feature data was recorded directly into a bespoke database using the mobile GIS. Look-up tables were used where appropriate to maintain MIDAS compliance for field entry.
- 3.2.4 The recording of the location and extent of all features will be conducted using a Leica Viva GNSS utilising an RTK solution where possible. This solution provides accuracy compliant with the precision of control stated in section 2.1.1 of *Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage* (English Heritage 2009) of +/-30mm.
- 3.2.5 The extent of all survey compartments was loaded onto the Leica GNSS system to ensure the survey areas were accurately adhered to.



- 3.2.6 In the case of features that could not be recorded using a GNSS system, most notably due to the feature being located in dense woodland, then their location was confirmed by using OS base map and digital mapping.
- 3.2.7 The absence of earthwork or historical features due to natural or human intervention was recorded and a condition *pro forma* will be completed
- 3.2.8 Within the areas for detailed survey, the location and, where applicable, extent of all features identified in the walkover survey was recorded. All identified features surveyed in a level of detail required to adequately report upon their complexity. In the case of simple earthworks this was for an illustrative scale of 1:500. Hand-drawn plans were produced to complement survey data where applicable. All archaeological features, exposed archaeological deposits and finds were located.
- 3.2.9 A detailed photographic record was made of any features identified using a 9 megapixel DSLR to create a digital record for reporting purposes. All photographs contained an appropriate measured scale. A series of high-resolution digital images was also recorded to contextualise the site. A register was kept of all photographs taken.
- 3.2.10 A descriptive record was made of the site components including flora, form, land use, seasonal conditions, etc.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The survey returned 29 features and successfully identified all but 2 features from the previous survey project that were described as falling within the survey area. These are all represented in the gazetteer, appendix 1. The two features not identified were the derelict wall **WA11** / 431.82 and Neolithic rock art, **WA18** / 431.69. Thirteen new gazetteer entries were created through the discovery of unsurveyed features or the re-classification of features associated with the Burbage Edge Quarry **WA21**.
- 4.1.2 A factor that may contribute to the unsuccessful identification of the two missing features is the accuracy of the 2006 survey. No methodology is described in the Moors for the Future document so the accuracy of the survey technique is unknown and several of the successfully identified features are located up to 10m away from the proposed locations in the provided data, such as **WA04** and **WA08**.
- 4.1.3 The woodland compartments, planted in the late 1960s, mainly consist of Scots Pine, Japanese Larch and Lodgepole Pine. It is noticeable during the survey that due to the shallow topsoil in the area there are frequent instances of trees uprooting as they have grown in size and have possibly been wind-thrown. This leaves pronounced circle features (tree bowls) in the landscape.
- 4.1.4 During the initial survey in March 2013 snow cover and heavy water-logging, especially of the woodland compartments, partially obscured features and impeded access. A second survey was conducted in April 2013 when much of the snow cover had receded though the thick under-storey in the woodland compartments remained heavily water-logged.



4.2 Turning Area

- 4.2.1 The **Turning Area** consists of boulder-strewn, grassy moorland which was predominantly water-logged at the time of the survey. A Birch coppice, 110m long and 40m wide, runs along its south-west edge bordering the A6187. The Sheffield Country Walk lies at its north-east edge.
- 4.2.2 The only feature identified in this area during the survey was **WA01**, a managed watercourse running north-east to south-west from beneath the Sheffield Country Walk. The water emerges beneath 2 large boulders centrally in the turning area and is carried along a dry-stone embanked water-course to a culvert beneath the A6187. A manhole cover is located 2m north-east of where the water emerges suggesting the existence of a culvert or similar though this could not be established as the boulders located at the possible exit prevented further investigation. This feature is seemingly a natural tributary of Burbage Brook which drains the higher ground to the north-east, which has undergone management to control its flow under the A6187. The watercourse is visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map running beneath the existing road and it is probable that it was installed at the same time as the road was constructed in the mid to late 18th century. This feature was not noted during the 2006 survey.

4.3 Haul Road

- 4.3.1 The proposed **Haul Road** route runs through boulder-strewn grassy moorland through the base of the Burbage Valley. It follows the route of the driveway created by the 5th Duke of Rutland between 1857 and 1870 (Bevan 2006), **WA02** / 431.57, for approximately 630m south to north before exiting the survey area. An earlier road surface can be seen due to wear and erosion of **WA02** in the area north of feature **WA05**, a gateway through a field boundary that possibly demarcated the start of the main Burbage Valley quarry area, **WA07** / 431.77. **WA07** lies in the valley bottom and is possibly of medieval origin, it consists of a series of small quarries, or delves, and the working of surface boulders. It fills the entire survey area either side of **WA02** and north of **WA05** to the edge of the survey area. Between **WA03** and **WA05** the quarrying seems to be limited to the east of **WA02** and is less intense than in the area north of **WA05**. Several quarry features, such as track-ways, were identified other than delves and worked boulders and these were individually numbered.
- 4.3.2 Two gateways lie along the route of **WA02**, including **WA03** which is located at the junction between the **Haul Road** and the **Turning Area**, and **WA05**, 350m further north, which is located immediately before **WA02** dog-legs to the north-east. **WA05** has a ruined dry-stone wall associated with it, **WA06**, which is marked as derelict on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map and curves away from the gateway to run north. Gateway **WA03** is positioned directly to the south of track-way **WA04**, a route associated with the workings of quarry **WA07** to the north-east of **WA02** between **WA03** and **WA05**. The positioning of these gateways and ruined walling in comparison to the features associated with **WA07** suggests that their original purpose was to demarcate the quarry area. The fact that the gates are completely upstanding though the associated walls are derelict and that the posts are set in cement suggests though that they may have been re-erected during the installation of the Duke of Rutland's drive between 1857 and 1870 or may be a more recent repair, possibly associated with the surfacing of the Sheffield Country Walk.
- 4.3.3 The gateways were not identified as features in the 2006 survey, **WA05** was mentioned in the description of **WA06** / 431.77 but **WA03** was not noted.
- 4.3.4 Several track-ways exist on the eastern side of **WA02** associated with quarry **WA07**. **WA04**, located between gateways **WA03** and **WA05**, joining the drive in several places.



WA08 which exits the east side of **WA02**, approximately 40m north of gateway **WA05**, heads north-east. These track-ways were described in the 2006 survey as they are currently found, however the locations provided for these features were relatively inaccurate being located up to 10m north of their actual location.

- 4.3.5 A third route was identified, **WA09**, which ran west south-west from the western side of **WA02** approximately 310m north of **WA05**. This route was evident in the form of a hollow-way with a set of distinct ruts running along either edge. The feature could possibly be interpreted as a packhorse route given its well-worn appearance, perhaps re-used as a haulage way/ track-way associated with the quarry.
- 4.3.6 A single feature, **WA11** / 431.67, was identified in the area between the Sheffield Country Walk and the Burbage Plantations. This took the form of a deep hollow-way, over a metre deep in places. This feature is as a former medieval pack-horse route and exists as described in the 2006 survey.

4.4 Alternative Footpath

- 4.4.1 The **Alternative Footpath Route** runs through the quarry area **WA07** in the valley base for approximately 250m from its northern extent before climbing up the eastern valley side on ramped roadway **WA21** / 431.71. Here it joins a track-way **WA23** / 431.79 running to the site of the former Burbage Edge Quarry. Two features were identified in the northern portion of the route in the valley bottom during the 2006 survey that are not associated directly with quarrying, a possible Neolithic cup mark, **WA18** / 431.69 and a World War II practice area, **WA19** / 431.66.
- 4.4.2 The practice area, **WA19**, was defined during the 2006 survey by a polygon 45m long and 14m wide orientated east to west along its length with the eastern extent crossing the survey area. It was described as being an area of extensive military training with numerous bullet and mortar scars and in-filled foxholes. No foxholes were identified within the survey area, probably due to the survey compartment only crossing a small area of the polygon and the possibility of the polygon not being accurately located. Also the concentration of bullet and mortar scars in the area provided did not seem to be of a particularly higher concentration than elsewhere in the general area of **WA07**. Many of the larger earthfast gritstone boulders throughout this area have bullet scars visible on their west facing aspect and it seems more conceivable that the region of **WA07** as a whole is treated as part of a World War II training area rather than identifying this region for specific attention.
- 4.4.3 The Neolithic cup mark, **WA18** / 431.69, was not identified within the survey area though the location of this feature was defined by an ellipse 10m in width which part crossed the survey compartment so it is possible that it is not located along the survey route. Again the accuracy with which the feature may have been located is unknown so it is possible that it lies further still from the survey compartment. However, it is also noticeable that many of the boulders within the area are prone to pitting from the weathering of inclusions at a faster rate than the gritstone, a fact which is mentioned in the 2006 description of this feature, and it is possible that the feature was viewed within the survey area but discounted as being natural.
- 4.4.4 The site of the former Burbage Edge Quarry **WA21**, operating between the mid-19th century and the 1930s, is clearly identifiable. It extends 500m from the base of ramped track-way **WA20**, where a working area is evident, south along the route of track-way **WA22** to structure **WA29**, following the bottom of a large gritstone edge that forms the eastern edge of the Burbage Valley. The main features of the quarry are two substantial



working faces and a large spoil heap that connects the edge to the valley floor below. A series of smaller faces and working areas are also evident along the edge often containing part-worked millstones and blocks with quarry marks. Several structures lie along the survey area associated with the quarry and these have been individually numbered (**WA23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29**). A small spoil heap of quarried stone exists approximately 300m south of structure **WA29** but there is no quarry face in the immediate vicinity of this and the reason for the deposition of this quarry stone here is unknown.

- 4.4.5 At the northern extent of the quarry a ramped track-way, **WA20**, leads up from the valley floor and a lower working face to the base of the exposed edge where it joins the track-way that runs through the quarry, **WA22**. Both track-ways were described individually in the 2006 survey and are of the same condition and extent as described. A working platform **WA23** is located at the southern higher end of the ramped track-way, opposite the entrance to the northern of the two large working faces and running along the north-west edge of track-way **WA22**. The platform is semi-circular in plan extending in a curve on top of the quarry spoil heap and is approximately 30m long and 12m wide and contains part-worked-millstones and large gritstone blocks with quarry marks. This feature was not individually identified in the 2006 survey.
- 4.4.6 A second platform working platform, **WA24**, lies opposite the entrance to the southern of the two large working faces. This is also constructed on top of the spoil heap that connects the edge to the valley floor. The platform is approximately 70m long and 12m wide and holds two structures as well as part-worked millstones. The first of these structures, **WA27**, is approximately 3m square, a mortared stone building located directly opposite the quarry face. The second structure, **WA28**, is a rougher, un-mortared stone platform located further south along the platform.
- 4.4.7 Two further structures associated with the southern large quarry face were identified; **WA25** and **WA26**, both lying to the east of track-way **WA22**. **WA25** consists of a large, flat gritstone slab laid at the northern end of the quarry entrance, the feature is surrounded and part covered by heather so it was not possible to discern whether this is an *in situ* slab or has been reset. No tooling marks were visible on the exposed upper surface but the location of the feature and its form suggest that it is of structural use rather than an artefact of quarrying. The second feature, **WA26**, is located at the southern extent of the quarry entrance and is constructed from faced gritstone blocks and stands approximately 0.7m high. Little faced tumbled stone is visible in the immediate vicinity of the structure and there is no obvious entrance or architectural elements suggesting that it may have acted as a platform and stands at its original height.
- 4.4.8 One final set of structures, **WA29**, were identified at what seems to be the southern extent of the quarry working area. This consisted of a building approximately 9m long and revetted into the hillside to the east of track-way **WA22** and made of two compartments with a substantial central wall dividing the two, running east to west. A flat area in front of a small revetment wall lies immediately to the north of building and is approximately 5m long and 2m wide. Opposite this, on the western edge of track-way **WA22**, is a platform constructed on top of the southern extent of the quarry spoil heap, measuring 5m long and 1.5m wide and orientated east to west lengthways. The purpose of this small complex of structures is not apparent, however their location and the lack of worked or quarried stone in the immediate vicinity suggest that they are most probably associated with the passage of material and workers in and out of the main quarry area.
- 4.4.9 Of the structures individually identified within the quarry area only two mortared stone buildings, **WA26** and **WA27** were defined in the 2006 survey and they were numbered as



a sub-division of the main quarry, 431.73b and 431.73c respectively. All other structures were not defined or described.

4.5 Bridging Points

4.5.1 **Bridging point A**, which crosses a tributary of the Burbage Brook at the southernmost extent of **Compartment 67**, had no archaeological features or finds visible and none were identified during the 2006 survey.

4.5.2 **Bridging point B**, which crosses Burbage brook between the northern extent of **Compartment 66** and south-east edge of **Compartment 65**, had no archaeological features or finds visible and none were identified during the 2006 survey.

4.6 Woodland Compartment 65

4.6.1 This woodland compartment sits on the east facing escarpment on the western edge of the Burbage Valley at the north-east extent of the survey area. It slopes evenly downwards from west to east, carrying several watercourses which drain the higher moorlands. It has a thick and soft under-storey due to the dense deposition of pine needles.

4.6.2 Only one feature was identified within this compartment, **WA17** an embanked stone circle, which was not identified during the 2006 survey. This feature is interpreted as being of modern origin as it is not documented on Ordnance Survey mapping or in the comprehensive documentation of stone circles and ring cairns by Barnatt (1990) and the 2006 survey. The circle is located in a waterlogged area and has recently cut drains surrounding the feature it is also surrounded by evidence of current social activity in the form of hearths and similar. A piece of carved stone in the form of a dragons head is positioned near the entrance between two upstanding orthostats. It is suggested that the feature be included in the survey gazetteer even if attributed to modern construction not only to prevent future accreditation to prehistoric origin but also as it is of archaeological interest in its own right. As well as the social or educational reason for its construction the feature has been subsequently re-interpreted by ramblers as 'a druid-like stone circle' and its presence in the landscape as something iconically prehistoric is noteworthy.

4.7 Woodland Compartments 66 & 67

4.7.1 **Compartments 66** and **67** lie in the valley floor and slope gradually downwards north to south with the Burbage Brook running along their western edge. They also slope downward shallowly (approx. 2m over 200m) and evenly from east to west carrying water draining from Burbage Moor into the brook. Parcels **67a** and **67b**, which extend further east than the other parcels, slope more markedly east to west with the under-storey being considerably more water-logged, seemingly due to less man-made drainage. A large drain separates these parcels from the other woodland acting as a catch-all for water draining down this hillside. All parcels have a thick, soft under-storey of pine needles. A significant amount of uprooted trees were encountered in the northern area of **Compartment 66**, affecting access. The trees are planted in raised linear beds and create an undulating ground surface which could possibly obscure subtle archaeological features.

4.7.2 Archaeological features in these two compartments are limited to walls and structures associated with the enclosure of common land in the early 19th century. Boundary walls **WA12** & **WA14** run roughly east to west from the Burbage Brook with the 1880 Ordnance survey map suggesting they should meet a north to south boundary at their eastern extent. This boundary should be visible in the survey area as it lies in line with the division between parcel **67c** and the easternmost **67b** parcel as well as forming the edge of the



plantation north of this to the north-east corner of parcel **66b**. No wall was evident however a large drain has been installed between the east edge of **67c** and **67b** which may have resulted in the walls removal.

- 4.7.3 The boundary walls were not identified as individual features during the 2006 survey though feature **WA12** was mentioned in the description of a small building, 3m square, built abutting it, feature **WA13** / 431.83. This agricultural building post-dates the boundary wall and remains in a similar condition to that reported previously.
- 4.7.4 Feature **WA11** / 431.82 were not identified during the survey. This was described in the 2006 survey as a 'short section of ruined dry-stone wall' and interpreted as a sheep lee or similar with its orientation suggesting it was associated with the enclosure of the area. A search of the area around revealed some worked stone blocks being utilised as modern hearths but even this would not account for the amount of material that would have been contained in a wall reported as being 13m in length. It is possible that only the footings for the wall exist and may be obscured by wind-thrown trees. It is also likely that the previous survey did not record the wall in enough accuracy to allow it to be relocated.

4.8 Woodland Compartment 68

- 4.8.1 Two features were identified within **Compartment 28**, neither of which appears on the 2006 survey; a round intrusive feature with associated upcast spoil at the western edge of the compartment, **WA15**, and a collection of circular negative features **WA17**.
- 4.8.2 **Compartment 68** lies on the east facing escarpment forming the west edge of the Burbage Valley. The slope of the escarpment changes from relatively gentle at the woodlands western edge to steep approximately 65m across the compartment as it drops down towards Burbage Brook.
- 4.8.3 The hillside was covered with a thick under-storey of pine needles and was heavily waterlogged in places during the survey. A series of cuts were visible running down the hillside created from water draining down from the higher moorlands to the west.
- 4.8.4 Feature **WA15** is a rough circular hole with uneven and rough sides with a large mound of up cast spoil lying on its eastern side. Its proximity to feature 431.19, a World War II practice area on the moorlands immediately to the west suggests that it may be a foxhole or similar. The feature could alternatively be interpreted as a small delve quarry for acquiring stone locally for a small building or similar though no buildings have been identified in the area.
- 4.8.5 Another potential quarry or military site is **WA17**; comprising several circular features, approximately 5m diameter, that lies on the flatter uphill portion of the compartment. The nature of these features was difficult to determine during the survey due to snow cover during the initial visit and heavy water-logging of the area during the subsequent attempt to access them. It is very possible that these features are the result of wind-thrown trees or similar but the size and lack of visible thrown trees in the area, suggests they may be of archaeological interest.



5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A total of 27 features were located within the survey area ranging in date from Medieval period to early 20th century. All features described within the 2006 survey were successfully identified except for a Neolithic cup mark, **WA18**, and a 19th century enclosure feature, **WA11**, which could possibly be due to the accuracy with which features were originally recorded or, in the case of **WA11**, changing environmental conditions. Several groups of features which were originally numbered as a group were reclassified individually to aid with future management plans.
- 5.1.2 The turning area returned a single water management feature, **WA01**, which is probably late 18th century in origin and directs a tributary of the Burbage Brook beneath the road which is now called the A6187.
- 5.1.3 The majority of the haul road follows the Sheffield Country Walk which was built upon the Duke of Rutland's Green Drive in between 1857 and 1870. This in turn was built upon a road associated with a quarry of medieval origin in the Valley floor and evidence of this quarry can be seen running along the survey area until the haul road route turns away from the Country Walk to head towards the Burbage Plantations. A derelict wall, **WA06**, was observed that would have formed part of the demarcation of the quarry site. Several gateways were also identified, **WA03** and **WA05**, with **WA05** passing through **WA06**. These are probably originally defined contemporary with the quarry however evidence suggests that they were reset or even had new gateposts erected during the installation of the Green Drive. One further feature was identified as crossing the haul road south of the Plantations, **WA10**, which is interpreted as part of the Medieval packhorse network that ran through the area.
- 5.1.4 Woodland **compartment 65** held a single feature, **WA17**, an embanked stone circle. This was modern in origin and had not been identified during the previous survey or in any mapping or documentation.
- 5.1.5 Woodland **compartments 66** and **67** held two dry-stone boundary walls, **WA12** and **WA14** and a small structure, **WA13**, built abutting **WA12**, related to the division of the area as part of the 19th century parliamentary enclosure acts.
- 5.1.6 Woodland **compartment 68** held two features, **WA15** and **WA16**. **WA15** consisted of a 5m wide hollow with a bank of upcast spoil, possibly related to the military practice during World War 2 or a small delve or quarry. **WA16** is several depressions, approximately 5m wide, that are of unknown origin and were snow covered and then subsequently heavily water-logged during the survey visits.
- 5.1.7 The **alternative footpath route** runs south-east from the Sheffield Country Walk initially along the valley floor through the quarry site **WA07**. In this area bullet and mortar scars from World War 2 military training are commonly seen on the western aspects of the boulder faces. The footpath route rises from the valley floor on a ramped track-way, **WA20**, to join with the path **WA22** running along the base of the large gritstone edge that host the Burbage Edge Quarry which operated between the 18th century and the 1930s. A series of structures associated with the quarry were identified and individually numbered, **WA20** to **WA29**.



6 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

6.1 Archive

6.1.1 Copies of this report will be submitted to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and included in the site archive for submission to Sheffield City Museums.

6.1.2 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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7.2 Online Resources



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8 APPENDICES



8.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of features



WA feature number:	01	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Turning Area
Monument type:	Managed watercourse			NGR:	426250, 380593
Associated features	n/a			Maximum dimensions:	23m long, 3m wide
Description:				 <p>Watercourse wall, looking north-west</p>  <p>Watercourse running beneath A6187, looking south-west</p>	
<p>A managed watercourse running NE to SW. Emerges between two large boulders centrally located within the turning area. Watercourse increases in size along its length beginning as a shallow / narrow stream surrounded by waterlogged ground before running into a dry-stone banked feature approx 15m along its length. This feature is approx 1m deep and 3m wide and carries the water for a further 10m until it reaches a culvert that runs beneath the A6187. A manhole is located approx. 2m NE of the boulders.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>A formalization of a stream that helps drain the upland moors to the north-east.</p> <p>Visible on the 1880 map as a truncated watercourse, it could possibly associated with the installation of the road in the late 18th century.</p>					
Further recommendations:					



WA feature number:	02	2006 feature number:	431.57	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:				NGR:	426280, 380560 to 426450, 381107
Associated features:	WA03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09 & 10			Maximum Dimensions:	630m long, 5m wide
Description:				 <p>Sheffield Country Walk, looking south-west</p>  <p>Sheffield Country Walk, looking north-east</p>	
<p>A driveway that runs along the Sheffield Country Walk. Feature runs approx. north north-west for 250m before dog-legging to head north-east. Continues in this direction for a further 380m before leaving the survey area. The drive begins at the A6187 before passing through gateway feature WA03 approx 85m along its length before continuing on through gateway WA05 at approx 250m, it is here where it dog-legs. It is also here that the surface changes from a consistent modern sand/grit to become worn and rutted by water erosion and human activity to expose the worn cobbles of the original driveway. The surface continues like this for the rest of the survey area. The drive maintains a constant width of approx 4m.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>The former route of the Duke of Rutlands Green Drive</p> <p>The feature is seemingly respected by earlier features associated with quarrying activity such as small delves and track ways. This suggests that the drive follows the route of a track way that was in place contemporary to earlier quarrying phases.</p> <p>The drive overlies part of a former packhorse route, WA11, but no evidence of a packhorse route beneath the drive still exists in the survey area.</p>					
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	03	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Gateway			NGR:	426279, 380642
Associated features:	WA02, 04, 05, 06, 07			Maximum dimensions:	6m wide, 1.3m high
Description:				 <p>Gateway WA03, looking north</p>  <p>Eastern gate of gateway WA03, looking north</p>	
<p>A gateway across feature WA02. Exists as 3 standing millstone grit gateposts, approx 1.3m high, forming two gates. The feature lies perpendicular to WA02, orientated east west. The eastern gateway is blocked by modern wire fencing and is approx 2m wide, the western gateway is holds a modern wooden gate approx 4m wide. Gateposts have metal hinges.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>Gateway lies in line with a derelict boundary wall identified on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. Probably associated with the demarcation of the quarry area WA07, the feature lies just south of hollow-way WA04 which provides access to the quarry working area.</p> <p>Associated with features WA05 & 06 as these also appear to be part of the quarry boundary.</p>					
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	04	2006 feature number:	431.78	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Hollow-way			NGR:	426280, 380638 & 426246, 380735
Associated features:	WA02, 03			Maximum Dimensions:	2.8m wide, 5m+ long
Description:				 <p>Hollow-way WA04, looking north north-east</p>	
<p>Hollow-way running north north-east away from the east edge of WA02 at 426280, 380638 and south south-east at 426246, 380735 out of the survey area. 2006 survey and aerial photographs indicate that the two hollow-ways are the same feature joining a network of routes that run across WA07.</p> <p>The feature is of a relatively constant width of 2.8m and has a short grassy surface with occasional small gritstone boulders. Wheel ruts are still visible.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>Transportation route for quarried stone / materials across the southern extent of quarry WA07.</p>					
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	05	2006 feature number:	431.77	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Gateway			NGR:	426221, 380784
Associated features:	WA02, 03, 06, 07			Maximum dimensions:	5m wide, 1.5m high
Description:	<p>A gateway across feature WA02. Exists as 2 standing millstone grit gateposts with metal hinges. Gateway is approx 5m wide and runs east to west perpendicular to driveway feature WA02. Western gatepost stands approx 1.5m high, eastern gatepost stands approx 1.1m high.</p> <p>Gateposts are set in a gravel rich cement.</p> <p>Feature acts as a gateway through boundary wall WA06.</p>			 <p>Gateway WA05, looking north</p>  <p>Gateway WA05 and wall WA06, looking north-east</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Gateway through boundary WA06 which was probably constructed for the demarcation of quarry WA07. The good condition of the feature and the setting of the gateposts in a gravel cement suggest that the gates were probably inserted with the construction of the Duke of Rutlands Drive between 1857 and 1870, though the posts could possibly have been reset when the Sheffield Country Walk was formalized and a new surface laid.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	06	2006 feature number:	431.77	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Boundary Walls			NGR:	426220, 380786 to 426193, 380874
Associated features:	WA02, 03, 05, 07			Maximum Dimensions:	42m+ long, 1.1m wide, 0.5m high
Description:	<p>Dry stone wall, running either side of gateway WA05. To the east of gateway WA05 wall exists as a single stone thickness of approx 0.4m, running east to west for approx 5m. It is 2 courses high, approx 0.8m, at its maximum height.</p> <p>To the west of WA05 the wall runs east/west for approx 10m before arcing round to the North and continuing out of the survey area. This portion of the wall is was surveyed to a length of 25m but aerial photographs and the 2006 survey suggests that it continues for at least a further 50m beyond this.</p> <p>Wall is approx 0.5m wide at its thickest and up to 0.5m / 4 courses high.</p>			 <p>Gateway WA05 and wall WA06, looking south-east</p>  <p>Return of wall WA06 running parallel with drive WA02, looking north-west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Boundary wall identified on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map as derelict in places. Probably associated with the demarcation of the quarry area. The 1880 map suggests that it would have joined with the boundary wall which feature WA02 was a gateway through.</p> <p>2006 Survey suggests that a return exists to the south of the arc in the west portion of the boundary. None was visible at this point but a derelict wall could be seen further south along WA02 outside the survey area which could possibly be part of this return.</p> <p>The wall was probably originally constructed as a demarcation of part of quarry WA07 but may have undergone modification with the construction of the Duke of Rutlands Drive between 1857 and 1870.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	07	2006 feature number:	431.77	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Quarry			NGR:	426278, 380634 to 426450, 3810920
Associated features:	WA02, 03, 04,05, 06, 08, 09, 10			Maximum dimensions:	600m long
Description:	<p>A series of quarrying features located in the base of the Burbage Valley. Consists of worked surface boulders and small circular quarries with an average diameter of approx 5m.</p> <p>The feature is extensive and fills the survey area on the eastern side of WA02, north of track-way WA08 until the survey area turns away from the Sheffield Country Walk. It can be seen extending across to the base of Burbage Edge to the east. Quarrying features are also evident to the north-west of WA02 though only in the immediate vicinity of the Walk.</p> <p>Some small delves are evident on the eastern side of WA02 between gateway WA03 and WA08 with much less frequency than north of WA08.</p>			 <p>Circular quarry feature, or 'delve', looking east</p>  <p>Part quarried millstone, looking north-east</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Large quarry working area, probably Medieval in origin.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	08	2006 feature number:	431.75	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Hollow-way			NGR:	426247, 380862
Associated feature:	WA02, 07, 22			Maximum Dimensions:	12m+ long, 2m wide
Description:	<p>Hollow-way running away from the east side of WA02 at the point where it dog-legs towards the north-east. Feature runs east out of survey area with; aerial photographs and 2006 survey suggest that it runs to the base of the spoil heap from Burbage Edge Quarry, WA21.</p> <p>Feature has a constant width of approx. 2m and has a short grass surface. No wheel ruts were visible.</p>			 <p>Hollow-way WA08 meeting driveway Wa02, looking north-east</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Track-way associated with quarrying in the base of the Burbage Valley, WA07, possibly providing direct access to the lower portion of the gritstone edge.</p> <p>It is possible that the track-way was associated with the working of the stone from the Burbage Edge Quarry spoil and may be in use as late as the 1930s.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	9	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Hollow-way			NGR:	426402, 381049 to 426360, 381021
Associated features:	WA02, 07			Maximum Dimensions:	1.8m wide, 50m+ long, 0.5m deep
Description:	<p>Hollow-way running south south-west away from the north-west edge of WA02. Feature is a well worn track with a constant 1.8m width and wheel ruts clearly visible.</p> <p>Feature is covered with moorland heather and long grass and is currently unused as a footpath. It is deeply worn into the ground surface in places reaching a depth of 0.5m.</p> <p>It was surveyed to a length of 50m but can clearly be seen running away from the survey area continuing south south-west.</p>				
Interpretation:	<p>Feature is similar in form to hollow-way WA04 and it is most probably associated with the quarry working in the Burbage Valley WA07.</p> <p>The well worn nature of the feature does suggest that it was well used and it is conceivable that it was associated with the network of packhorse routes that existed in the area from the Medieval period until the 18th century. It is also possible however that this feature has a greater depth than other track-ways formed in association with quarry WA07 as it passes through an area with softer moorland.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


Hollow-way WA09, looking south south west



WA feature number:	10	2006 feature number:	431.67	Compartment:	Haul Road
Monument type:	Hollow-way			NGR:	426433,381320
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum dimensions:	4m wide, 1m deep, 40m+ long
Description:	<p>Sinuuous well worn hollow-way running downhill east to west across survey area, feature seemingly terminates to the west as it reaches the footpath running along the side of Burbage Brook. It can be seen running uphill to the east and the 2006 survey and aerial photographs suggest that it runs up to the Sheffield Country Walk, Duke of Rutlands Drive to the north-east.</p> <p>The width of the feature varies between 2m and 4m as it weaves between exposed bedrock and the natural topography. It has a grass and heather surface and is waterlogged at the point where it crosses the survey area. It has cut deeply into the ground surface due to heavy wear from traffic and reaches a depth of over 1m in places.</p>				
Interpretation:	<p>A part of the network of packhorse routes that existed in the area from the Medieval period until the 18th century.</p>				
Further recommendations:					



Hollow-way WA09, looking south south west


WA feature number:	11	2006 feature number:	431.82	Compartment:	Woodland 67
Monument type:	Wall			NGR:	426335, 381646
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum Dimensions:	n/a
Description:				 <p>Proposed location of wall Wa11, looking south</p>	
<p>Feature described in 2006 survey as 'a short section of ruined dry-stone field wall.'</p> <p>No wall was visible at the location provided for feature and a careful survey of the area around this spot revealed no <i>in situ</i> remains of any structure.</p> <p>It is possible that the remains of the wall have been recently robbed by people using the area for recreational camping as hearths made from worked stone are evident in the surrounding area. However the 2006 survey reported the wall as being 13m in length and the amount of worked stone visible in and around the area would not reflect a structure of this size.</p>					
Interpretation:					
n/a					
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	12	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodland 67
Monument type:	Boundary wall			NGR:	426218, 381666 to 426508, 381785
Associated features:	WA13, 14			Maximum dimensions:	20m long, 2.5m wide
Description:				 <p>Boundary wall WA13, looking west</p>	
<p>Dry stone wall running roughly east to west for 310m across compartment 67 from Burbage Brook to a large drain that runs north to south between parcels 67b & 67c.</p> <p>The wall is 0.65m wide at it's thickest and 0.6m and 4 courses high at it's highest.</p> <p>The feature is abutted by small enclosure, WA13, approx 30m from its eastern extent.</p>					
Interpretation:					
Mid-19th century boundary wall associated with the enclosure of common land.					
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	13	2006 feature number:	431.83	Compartment:	Woodland 67
Monument type:	Walled enclosure			NGR:	426482, 381774
Associated features:	WA12, 14			Maximum Dimensions:	3m long, 3m wide
Description:	<p>Square enclosure built abutting the southern side of boundary wall WA12.</p> <p>Dry stone construction, approx 3.5m long and wide. Has a maximum height of 0.25m, 2 courses.</p> <p>Built next to a possible gateway through WA12.</p>			 <p>Enclosure WA13 with boundary wall WA12 forming furthest edge , looking north</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Mid-19th century building constructed for farming use.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	14	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodland 66
Monument type:	Boundary Wall			NGR:	426212, 381923 to 426254, 381944
Associated features:	WA12, 13			Maximum dimensions:	30m long, 0.5m wide
Description:	<p>Dry stone wall running roughly east west for 40m across compartment 66 from Burbage Brook.</p> <p>Wall is 0.5m wide at it's thickest and 0.4m and 4 courses high at it's highest.</p> <p>Little tumbled stone is evident. A drain runs along its northern edge with another drain joining this from the south-east at the eastern end of the feature, seemingly truncating the wall. It is possible that the wall runs south-east for approx 5m to the east of this truncation as there is a small linear rise visible in the understorey.</p>			 <p>Tallest surviving remains of boundary wall WA14, looking north</p>  <p>Boundary wall WA14, looking west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Mid-19th century boundary wall associated with the enclosure of common land.</p>				
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	15	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodland 68
Monument type:	Quarry / Military			NGR:	426021, 381674
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum Dimensions:	17m long, 5m wide
Description:				 <p>Possible foxhole / quarry feature WA15, looking west</p>  <p>Upcast spoil from feature WA15, looking south</p>	
<p>Sub- circular feature, approx 2m deep and 5m diameter. Sides are rough and uneven with an inconsistent slope and profile.</p> <p>An upcast spoil bank seems to run from the eastern side of the feature for approx 12m. This bank is approx 5m wide with a level top and increases in height from 0.1m to 1.5m from west to east.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>Possibly a foxhole or similar associated with World War II army practice. Is in close proximity to features identified during the 2006 survey on the moorland to the west that are of this purpose.</p> <p>Alternatively could be a small gritstone quarry / delve.</p>					
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	16	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodland 68
Monument type:	Quarrying			NGR:	426127, 381809
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum dimensions:	5m diameter
Description:				 <p>Circular feature forming part of WA16, looking west</p>	
<p>Several sub-circular depressions approx 5m across. Features are cut into the hillside that runs downhill west to east with the western edge of the features up to 0.5m deep.</p> <p>Features were snow covered during the initial survey and an attempt to re-survey was unsuccessful due to the ground in the area being excessively water-logged.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>The features full nature and extent were not discernible due to the ground conditions at the time of the surveys.</p> <p>It is possible that the features are small quarries (delves) or similar but it is equally as likely that they are the result of wind-thrown trees.</p>					
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	17	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodand 65
Monument type:	Embanked stone circle			NGR:	426125, 382316
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum Dimensions:	10m wide, 12m long, 0.5m high
Description:	<p>Embanked stone circle formed of a circle of 9 stones with a cobbled path running into it from the east. Path has 2 upright orthostats approx 0.5m high sitting either side of the eastern extent.</p> <p>Stones forming circle range in size from 0.4 to 0.7m in size and are angular gritstone block, some of which have worked faces. The pathed area is formed of large, c. 0.3m, flat cobbles and has several faced gritstone blocks along each edge, c.0.3m cubed.</p> <p>The embankments around the stone circle are seemingly created by the cutting of drains, one of which has been recut very recently.</p> <p>A stone block carved with a dragons head is located nearby.</p>			 <p>Modern stone circle WA17, looking west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>A modern feature built to resemble an embanked stone circle similar to those found on the upland moors. Probably associated with social activity taking place within the plantation. The area around the feature is littered with evidence of camping such as the remains of recently constructed hearths.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	18	2006 feature number:	431.69	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Rock art			NGR:	426616, 381230
Shape in plan:	Linear			Maximum Dimensions:	n/a
Description:	<p>Feature described in the 2006 survey as a carved 20cm wide and 5cm deep cup mark.</p> <p>No feature was found in the survey area that met this description. The feature is identified in the provided location data as an ellipse that crosses the survey area and a search of the entire area within this ellipse did not locate the feature. It is possible that the survey technique used to originally locate the features may not have been of a very high accuracy so the possible cup mark could be elsewhere in the general area.</p>				
Interpretation:	n/a				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	19	2006 feature number:	431.66	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	WWII Practice Area			NGR:	426623, 380593
Associated features:	n/a			Maximum dimensions:	n/a
Description:	<p>This feature is described in the 2006 survey as a World War II practice area defined by bullet and mortar scars on the west facing aspect of earthfast boulders and several infilled foxholes. It is located as a 13m wide area crossing the survey area west to east.</p> <p>It was observed during the survey that bullet and mortar scars are commonly seen throughout the survey area, especially along the northern half of the alternative footpath route, and were not particularly concentrated within this defined area. The infilled foxholes were not located within the footprint of the survey area.</p>			 <p>View across area defined as WWII practice area in 2006 survey, looking north-west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>World War II practice area. It spans across the base of the Burbage Valley through quarry WA07 with evidence visible in various concentrations throughout the area, mainly on the form of bullet scars on the west facing aspect of gritstone boulders. Suggests that maneuvers were practiced from the Burbage Brook uphill towards the Burbage Edge.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	20	2006 feature number:	431.71	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Ramped track-way			NGR:	426593, 381062 to 426575, 381021
Associated features:	WA07, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30			Maximum dimensions:	38m long, 5m wide
Description:	<p>Ramped track-way of dry stone construction. Connects the valley floor to the pathway running along the base of Burbage Edge and working platform WA23 . Feature forms a flat rise of 9.4m along its 38m length from 351.7m to 361.1m.</p> <p>There is evidence of quarry working occurring at the lower faces of the gritstone edge at its northern extent with the presence of a flat-edged abandoned millstone along with a domed one and horizontal bore-holes in the rock face suggesting that it was associated with the later quarrying that was concentrated upon the gritstone edge.</p>			 <p>Ramped roadway WA21, looking north-east</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Ramp created to connect the working area in the valley bottom to the higher level of the Burbage Edge Quarry. Ramp leads on to the top of the large spoil heap created by the quarry used as a working area, WA23. There is no clear stratigraphic relationship visible between the spoil and the ramp so the chronology between the two remains uncertain.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	21	2006 feature number:	431.73	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Quarry			NGR:	426592, 381066 to 426413, 380833
Associated features:	WA07, 20, 23, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30			Maximum Dimensions:	450m long, 70m wide

Description:

Quarry running along the west facing gritstone edge of Burbage Edge. Two large former working faces exist at 426576, 380971 & 426514, 380930 and a large spoil heap slopes downwards from the edge to the valley floor for the entire length of the quarry. There is also evidence of quarrying associated with a phase of works at the base of ramped track-way WA20 and along the east edge of track-way WA22 south to building WA29 with a series of small working faces and abandoned millstones evident. Quarrying evidence exists along its length, including part-worked grindstones and bedrock blocks which have been separated from the upstanding geology. Several quarry structures & features other than the working faces are evident along the survey area and these have been described individually.

An amount of quarried stone and spoil exists at 426383, 380706 at the western edge of WA22 approx. 300m south of WA29 though no quarry face lies in the immediate vicinity of this.

Quarry faces show evidence of being used for target practice as they display areas of concentrated bullet scars.

Interpretation:

Substantial gritstone quarry, operating from the 19th century until the 1930s.



Southernmost face of Burbage Quarry, looking east







Southernmost face of Burbage Quarry with bullet scars visible to the right, looking south-east






Quarry work area at the base of ramped track-way WA20, looking east


Further recommendations:



WA feature number:	22	2006 feature number:	431.79	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Track-way			NGR:	426575, 381021 to 426413, 380841
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, & 29			Maximum dimensions:	600m long, 5m wide
Description:				 <p>Trackway WA23, taken from the top of ramped roadway WA21, looking south</p>  <p>Exposed former surface, looking north</p>	
<p>A terraced trackway currently used as a footpath. Runs north-east to south-west along the base of Burbage Edge from the ramped roadway, WA21, to the A6187 approx 10m SE of the proposed turning area. 4m wide at its widest, it is level and well worn with a mixed surface of short grass, dirt and gritstone paving. Paving is exposed sporadically along its route and consists mainly of worn, round-edged cobbles and flat lain boulders of varying sizes. It follows the contour of the valley side for the majority of its length with the southerly 200m dropping down the southern edge of the valley to the roadway below.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>Formally a transport route for bringing material and workers in and out of the Burbage Edge quarry. Now used a footpath.</p>					
Further recommendations:					

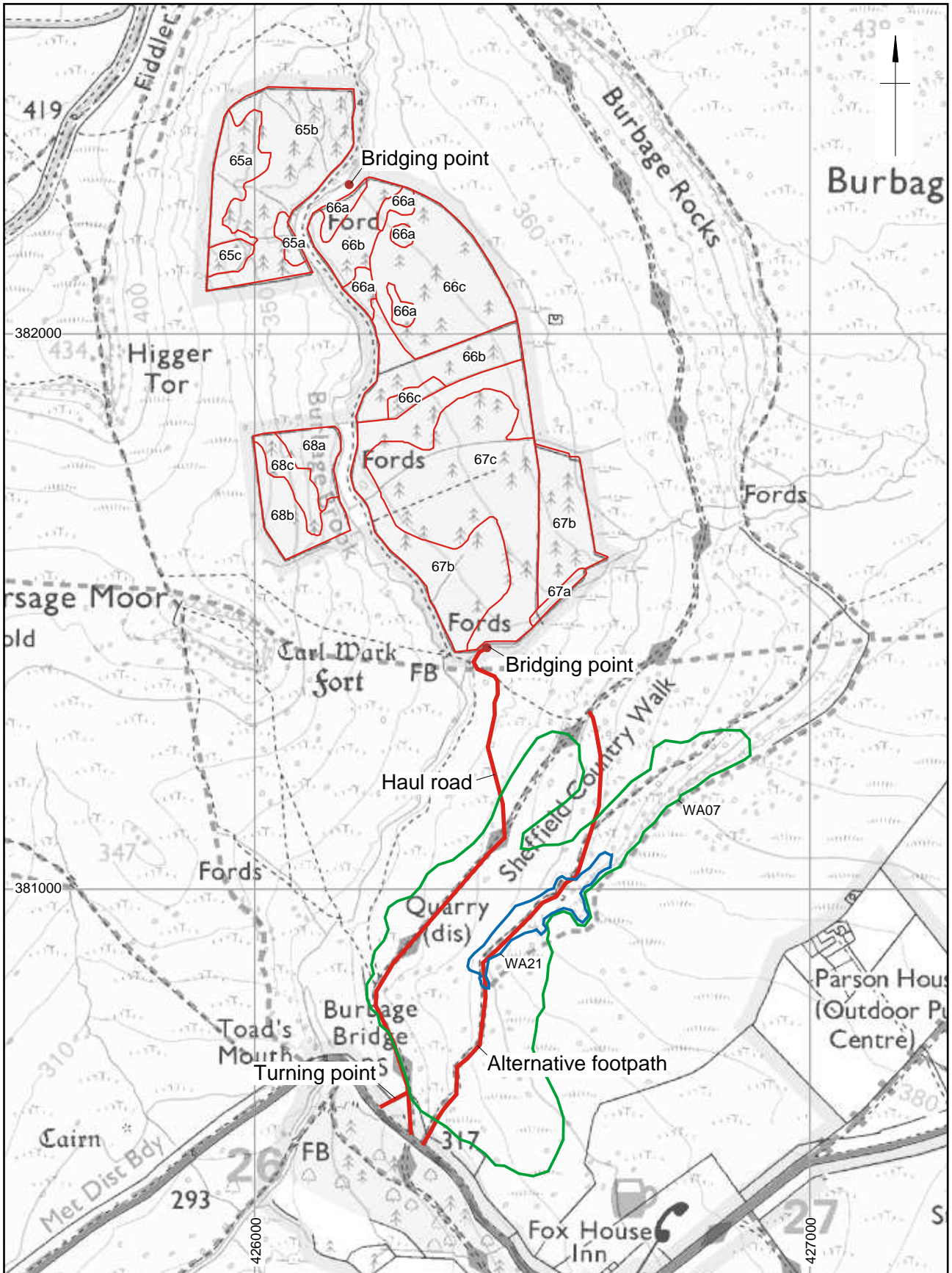
WA feature number:	23	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Woodland 66
Monument type:	Working platform			NGR:	426559, 381019 to 426541, 380997
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29			Maximum Dimensions:	25m long, 15m wide
Description:				 <p>Gritstone blocks with quarrying marks on WA23, looking north</p>  <p>Track-way WA22 passing along south-east edge of WA23, looking north</p>	
<p>Semi-circular platform opposite the northernmost large Burbage Quarry face on a terrace created on top of the quarry spoil. Runs north-east to south-west along the northwest edge of trackway WA22, approx 30m long and 12m wide.</p> <p>The platform has no buildings evident but does contain part-worked millstones and gritstone blocks with quarrying marks.</p>					
Interpretation:					
<p>Quarry working area visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.</p>					
Further recommendations:					


WA feature number:	26	2006 feature number:	431.73/b	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Platform			NGR:	426496, 380939
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, & 29			Maximum dimensions:	4m long, 3m wide
Description:	<p>A square, mortared structure approx 4m long and 3m wide orientated north-east to south-west lengthways. Feature is made of faced gritstone blocks and stands approx 0.7m high Feature is located to the south-east of track-way WA22 in the entrance to the southern large quarry face.</p> <p>Structure is derelict with no signs of an entrance or architectural components such as lintels. The lack of tumble surrounding the structure and it's flat surface suggests that it potentially stands at its original height and could have acted as a platform.</p>			 <p>Structure WA26 , looking north</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Structure associated with working at the southern large face of Burbage Quarry. Possibly a platform.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	27	2006 feature number:	431.73c	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Structure			NGR:	426483, 380946
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, & 29			Maximum Dimensions:	3.7m long, 3.3m wide
Description:	<p>A square, mortared structure approx 3.3m wide and 3.7m long orientated north-east to south-west lengthways. Made of a regular, faced block work skin with a rubble core and stone slab that would have probably formed part of the floor surface.</p> <p>A large cuboid gritstone block, 2m long, 0.4 m wide and 0.4m deep is evident and has sockets and recesses cut into it, possibly to hold timbers. The block seems to be too large to act as a lintel or similar for a building this size.</p>			 <p>Structure WA23 with quarry face in the background, looking north-east</p>  <p>Structure WA23 , looking west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>A small building associated with the Burbage Quarry, sits on working platform area WA24 which is created on top of the quarry spoil heap. The feature is visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map but not listed as a crane.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

WA feature number:	28	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Platform			NGR:	426463, 380935
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, & 29			Maximum dimensions:	2.5m long, 4.3m wide
Description:	<p>Platform located on top of working platform WA24.</p> <p>Constructed from rough, unmortared blocks of various sizes, c. 0.1m to 0.7m, with no mortar present. It has a short grass surface and stands 0.6m high at its highest, south-west edge. North-east edge is indistinct due to a mixture of the feature being less prominent due to a rising ground surface and thick heather cover.</p> <p>Feature is 2.5m long and 4.3m wide, orientated north-west to south-east along its width.</p>			 <p>Platform WA28, looking north-east</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Working platform associated with quarry WA21. Grassy upper surface disguises any indication of purpose such as crane footings.</p> <p>Lack of mortar or faced construction material, tumbled or in situ, suggests that this was never a building and probably still stands at its original height.</p> <p>Several part-worked millstones are visible in the immediate vicinity of the platform.</p>				
Further recommendations:					

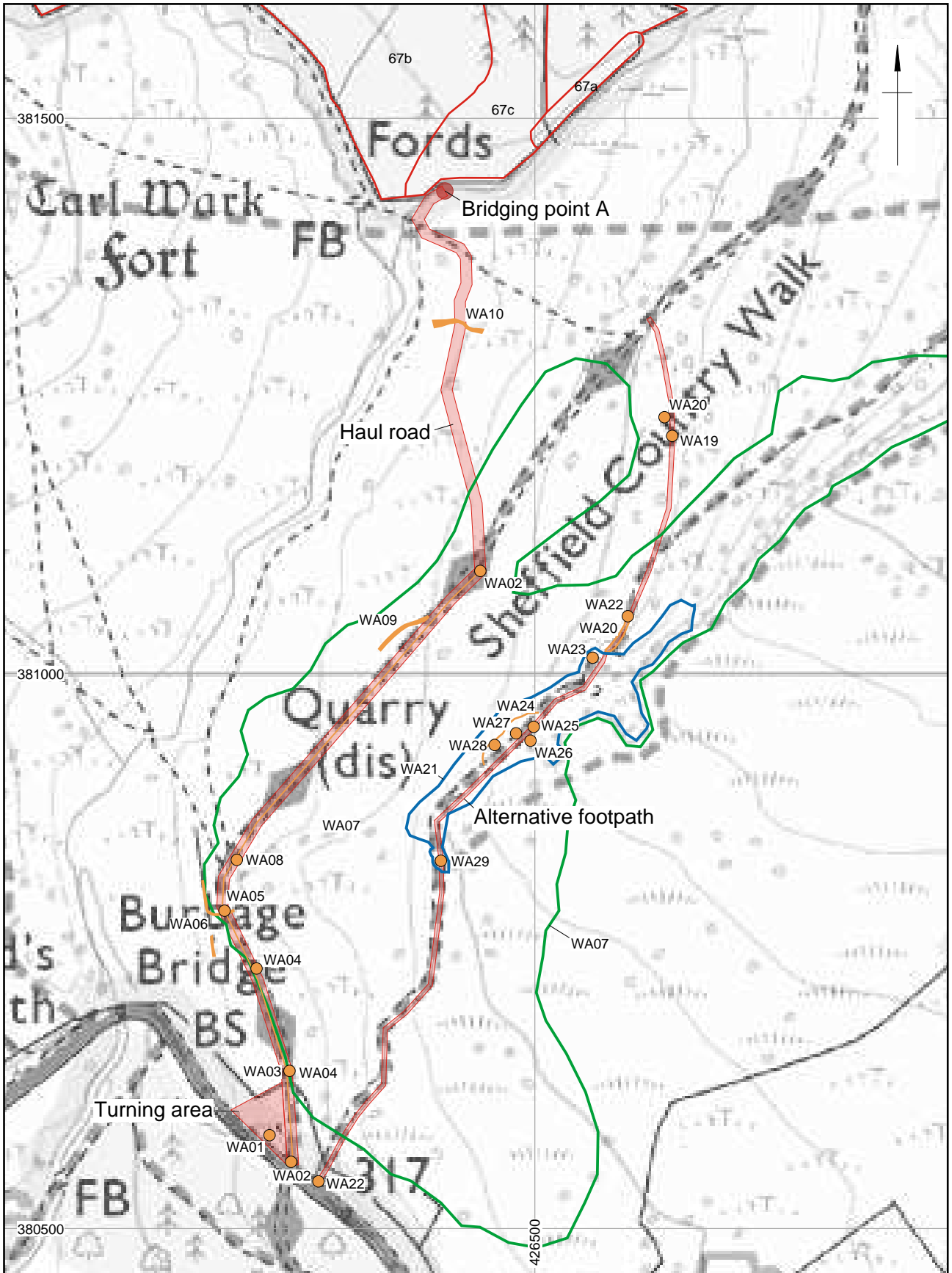
WA feature number:	26	2006 feature number:	n/a	Compartment:	Alternative Footpath
Monument type:	Building			NGR:	426250, 380593
Associated features:	WA20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, & 28			Maximum dimensions:	20m long, 2.5m wide
Description:	<p>Dry stone building with associated platform.</p> <p>Building is revetted into the hillside at its eastern edge with an upstanding wall, 1m high and 9.8m long, still existing up to the level of the ground surface. 3 walls extend out perpendicular to this east to west, one at each end and one located centrally, for approx 4m. Walls at either end of the feature are approx 0.6m wide with the central wall 1.1m wide. Walls exist to a maximum height of 0.8 m where they meet the eastern revetment wall. A recess is visible in the eastern wall either side of the central wall at a height of 0.5m, the maximum height at which the central wall still exists. No western wall is visible.</p> <p>Feature is located on the east side of track-way WA22 with a single stone wall revetted into the hillside approx. 3m to the north which runs north-west to south-east creating a flat, open area c.5m long.</p> <p>Directly opposite this open area at the east edge of WA22 exists a stone platform constructed on top of quarry spoil. Platform is approx. 5m long and 1.5m wide, orientated east to west along its length. It has a short grass surface.</p>			 <p>Structure WA29, looking east</p>  <p>Platform WA29, looking west</p>	
Interpretation:	<p>Building at the southern extent of the main working area of quarry 21. Purpose of the building is unknown but the location and lack of nearby working face or part-worked millstones suggests it was associated with the transport of materials in and out of the quarry.</p>				
Further recommendations:					




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	Path:	S:\Tenders\T16942 (Burbage Plantation, Sheffield, South Yorkshire)\CAD\		

Site location

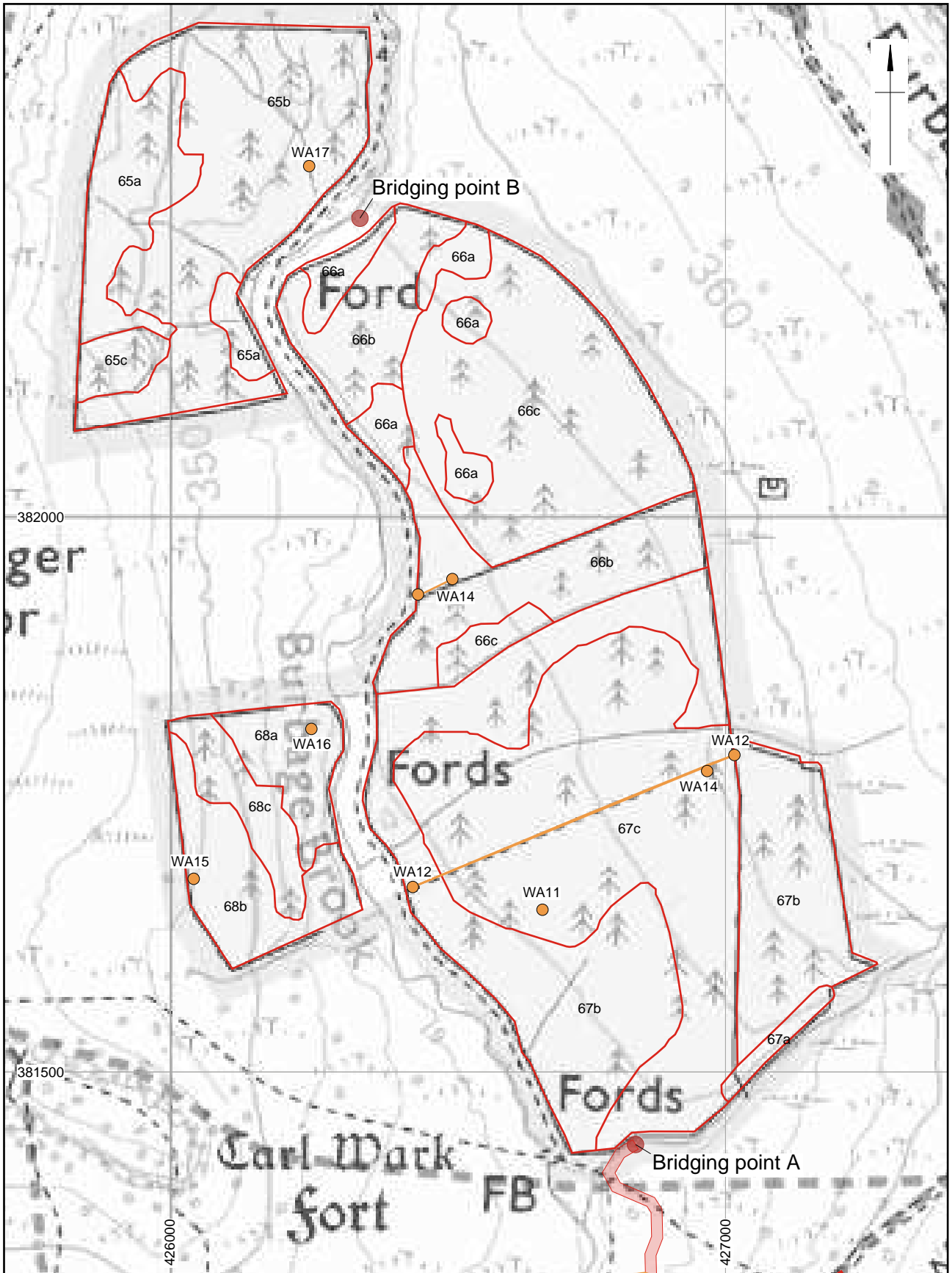
Figure 1




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Survey features within Haul Road, Turning Area & Alternative Footpath

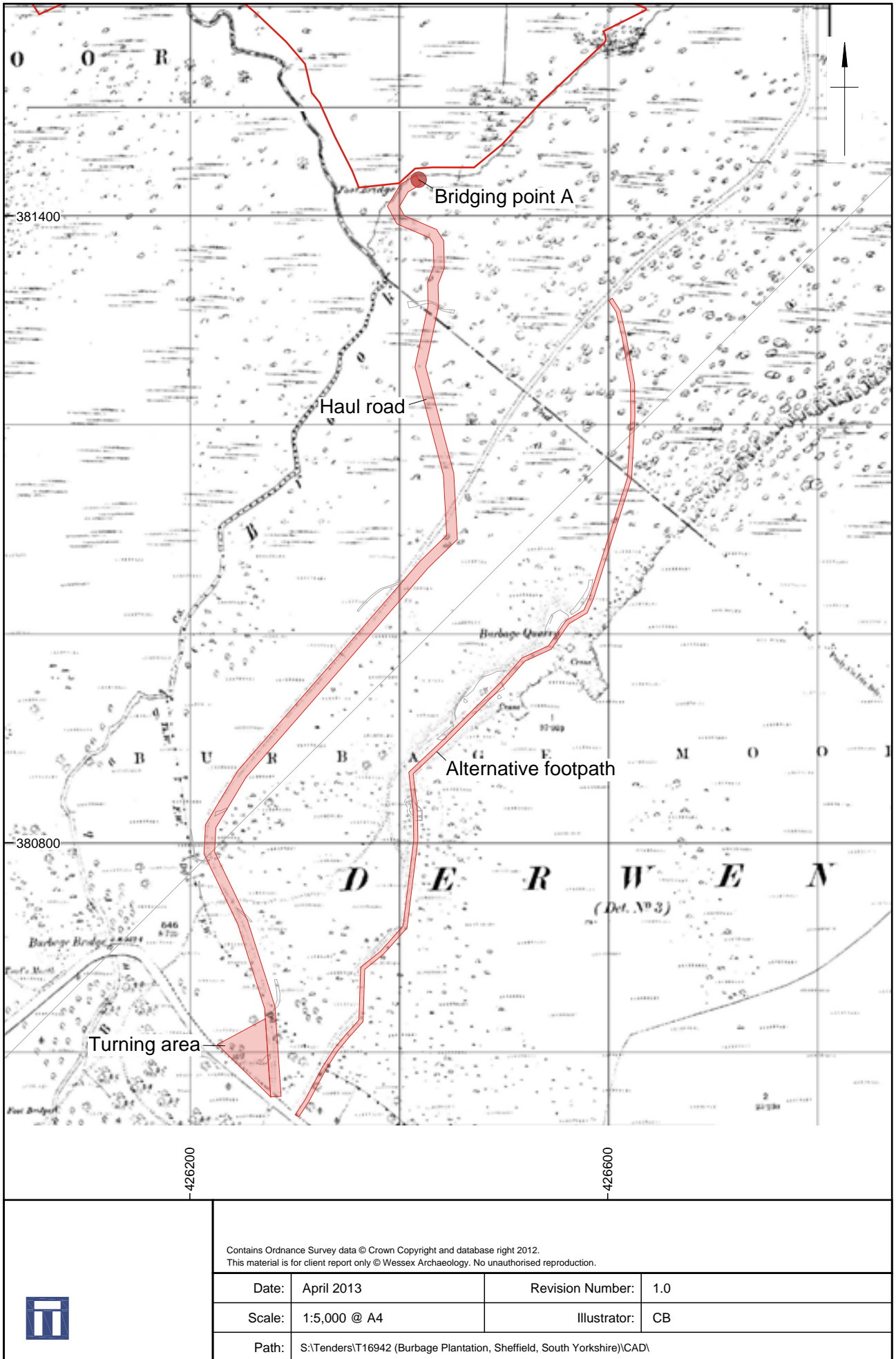
Figure 2



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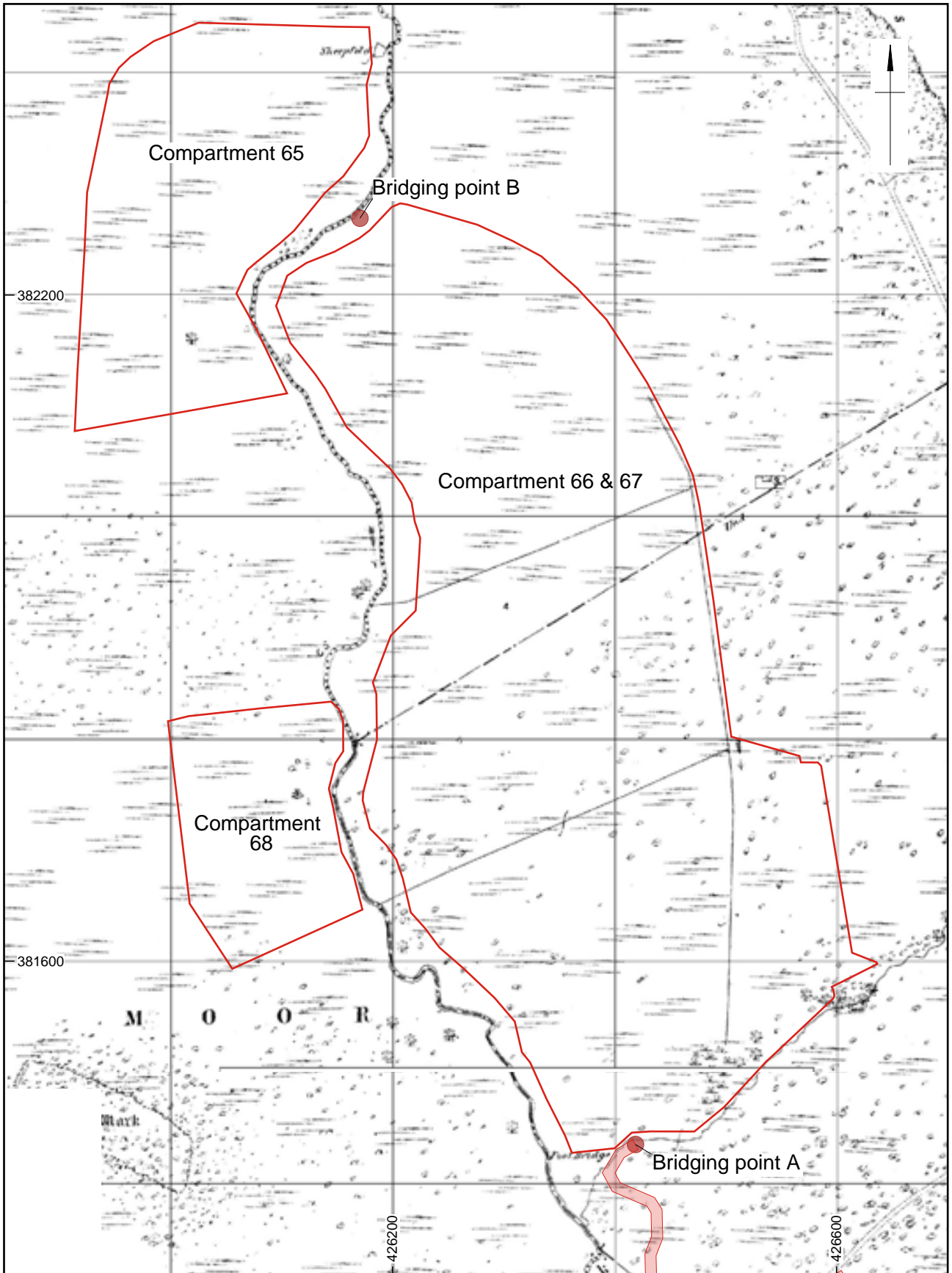
Survey features within woodland compartment 65, 66, 67 & 68


Figure 3



Southern survey area overlain onto 1880 Ordnance Survey Map

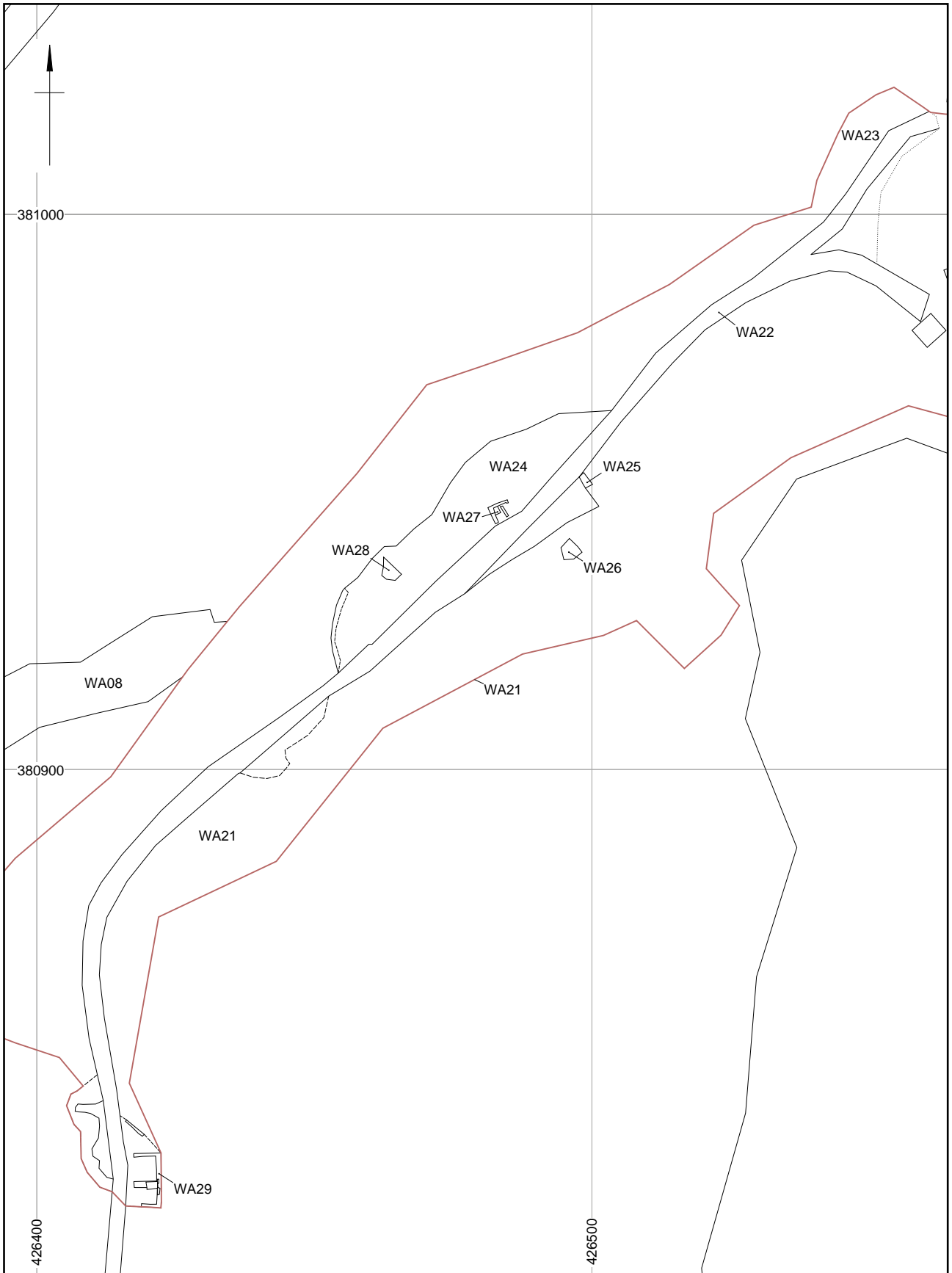
Figure 4




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Northern survey area overlain onto 1880 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 5



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Quarry WA21 and associated features

Figure 6

The logo for Wessex Archaeology features a stylized blue square icon with a white 'W' shape inside, followed by the word 'wessex' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, and 'archaeology' in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font below it.

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