

FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE,
SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP SURVEY



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by the Wildlife Trust for Sheffield and Rotherham (WTS&R) to undertake an archaeological desk-top survey of the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve, Sheffield (NGR SK 288 865 centred). The nature reserve (and survey area) covers 33 hectares, and lies on the south side of the River Rivelin, just to the east of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve. Land use is primarily a combination of woodland and rough pasture. The survey was required to provide baseline archaeological information for the Wildlife Trust; a total of 20 archaeological sites were identified within the survey area with others adjacent to it.

Although fieldwalking finds show that there is some potential for early prehistoric activity around the survey area, the first long-term and relatively large scale exploitation of the area probably took place from the late Neolithic period onwards, increasing during the Bronze Age. There are a sufficient number of recorded sites to suggest Bronze Age settlement to the west and south-east of the survey area, although those to the south-east have been completely destroyed by 20th century development. It is likely that occupation of these settlements continued into the Iron Age and perhaps beyond, although there is no firm evidence for Romano-British settlement in and around the survey area, even if one accepts that Redmires Road is in fact a Roman rather than a later, medieval, route.

Documentary sources suggest that the township in which most of the survey area is located contained a significant amount of wood pasture during the medieval and early post-medieval period. This term is used to denote areas of patchy wood or semi-woodland surrounded by and containing moorland, common and pasture, which is likely to have been farmed and managed to some degree. Coppicing, stock grazing and the growth of specialised crops such as holly, which was used as a winter feed, might be expected. It is likely that Fox Hagg originated as one of these 'holly hags' but no documentary evidence has yet been found to confirm this. However, the lack of the usual range of medieval and early post-medieval woodland archaeological sites, such as charcoal burning platforms or white coal kilns, emphasises that the Fox Hagg area was not intensively managed at this time, in contrast to other woods closer to Sheffield.

There is almost no evidence for medieval settlement, agriculture or systematic woodland exploitation within the survey area. Other research has suggested that the surrounding area was only sparsely exploited during the medieval period and the presence of the Rivelin Firth, an extensive private hunting ground or chase owned by the Lords of Sheffield, would have been a further constraint on settlement and entrepreneurial activity.

Enclosure was taking place in the surrounding region in the late 18th century, although not within the survey area until after the 1820s. By 1850-51, two main groups of walled enclosures had been established, to the east and west of Allen Sike, and they are likely to have been associated with sheep husbandry. A U-shaped building within the Fox Hagg complex, probably an unoccupied agricultural structure was present, but was demolished by 1890. A 1919 sale catalogue notes that these fields were used as pasture, grass and arable, and so some of the enclosures may have been used for growing fodder, with sheep providing the manure. The whole complex seems to be falling out of use by 1924.

There is limited evidence for gritstone quarrying within the survey area, and perhaps also for Second World War activity, although no documentary information has been uncovered for this. relating to the latter. There are also no obvious remains associated with an 1876 military exercise which is thought to have been fought in the Fox Hagg area.

A number of limited recommendations are also made to help protect and preserve some of the identified archaeological sites within the survey area.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In January 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Wildlife Trust for Sheffield and Rotherham (WTS&R) to undertake an archaeological desk-top survey of the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve, located to the west of Sheffield in South Yorkshire (NGR SK 288 865 centred). The nature reserve, and survey area, cover 33 hectares on the south side of the River Rivelin, just to the east of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, and the survey was required to provide baseline archaeological information for the Wildlife Trust.
- 1.2 No Local Authority or WTS&R brief was produced for the project, but EDAS were asked to produce a methods statement for the work, based on previous work they had undertaken in the immediate area (Dennison 2001) (see Appendix 5).

Site Location and Summary Description

- 1.3 The Fox Hagg Nature Reserve is located to the south-east of the Rivelin reservoirs, on the western edge of Sheffield (NGR SK288 865 centred) (see figure 1). The reserve covers a total of 33 hectares and is formed by the steeply sloping south side of the valley of the River Rivelin; the area is effectively divided into two by the deep valley of the Allen Sike. The reserve originally lay on the east side of the Allen Sike, which the WTS&R has been managing for ten years on a 30 year lease agreement with Sheffield City Council. However, in 2002, the 25 hectares on the west side of the Sike was added to the reserve which the Trust manages on a 30 year lease from the Duke of Norfolk's Estate (Robert Miller, WTS&R Manager, *pers. comm.*).
- 1.4 The majority of the reserve is represented by a mixture of broad-leaved woodland, moorland and rough grazing; small areas of scrub are cut on a five year cycle, and bracken is also controlled to allow heather to grow. The reserve has a broadly T-shape plan (see figure 2). It is bounded to the north partly by the River Rivelin, although a small area extends to the north side of the river. The west side is not defined, but it extends almost as far as Fox Holes Lodge, while to the east, a finger of land meets Lodge Lane (formerly Rivelin Mill Road). To the south, the survey area is bounded by the rear gardens and plots extending north from the properties on the north side of the unclassified Redmires Road. The reserve is generally situated at between c.175m to c.285m AOD. Further information on the physical characteristics of the reserve is contained in Chapter 3 below.
- 1.5 Fox Holes Plantation, covering eight hectares to the immediate west of the Fox Hagg reserve, is owned by the Sheffield Town Trust and was previously under a 99 year lease to Sheffield City Council, which ceased in 2003. The WTS&R obtained a lease from the Sheffield Town Trust in 2012 and so the plantation is now incorporated into the management of the Wyming Brook reserve. However, only the Fox Hagg reserve is included in this archaeological report; Fox Holes Plantation was included in a previous desk-top survey (Dennison 2001), and this survey has been updated elsewhere (Dennison 2013).

Aim of the Project

- 1.6 The aim of the project was to gather sufficient information to identify and establish the extent, nature, character, condition, quality and probable date of any archaeological and historic features within the survey area. This data could then

be used by the WTS&R to inform future management decisions and actions, so as to avoid inadvertent damage to any archaeological sites or features.

Survey Methodology

- 1.7 In accordance with the agreed methods statement (see Appendix 5), three main tasks were undertaken to complete the desk-top survey. This methodology accords with similar surveys previously undertaken by EDAS in the general area (e.g. Dennison 2001).

Desk-based Research

- 1.8 Detailed desk-based research was undertaken for the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve, in advance of any other fieldwork. The aim of this research was to assess the present state of archaeological knowledge of the area, and to consider the potential, survival and significance of any identified buried and/or standing archaeological sites within the survey area. The research extended to 0.5km beyond the defined survey area boundaries in order to begin to place the survey area into context.

Archaeological Databases

- 1.9 The South Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR), held by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service in Sheffield, was consulted for information on the known archaeological heritage of the area. This covered all records of past archaeological activity including find spots, site details and excavation records. The SYSMR also contains other relevant data such as Historic Landscape Character Assessments. As the extended survey area extends into the Peak District National Park, their Sites and Monuments Record was also consulted.
- 1.10 The National Archaeological Record, held and curated by English Heritage, was also consulted on-line for records of past archaeological activity relevant to the survey area.

Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 1.11 There have been several other archaeological desk-top assessments carried out in and around the general location of the Fox Hagg survey area in recent years. In 1992 an assessment was made of the impact of a water pipeline linking the Redmires and Rivelin Reservoirs (Cumberpatch 1992). An archaeological study of 21 separate areas of woodland owned by Sheffield City Council was undertaken in 1996 (Coutts 1999) and a limited desk-top survey was carried out on several City Council land holdings in 1997 prior to their dispersal (Atkinson 1997); none of these areas included Fox Hagg, although the latter did cover land at Rivelin Side on the north bank of the river (NGR SK270877), Redmires (SK280857) and Lord Seat (NGR SK253858). Further research was undertaken in 1999 in association with the abandonment of the Redmires water treatment works (Hopkinson 1999), and a subsequent watching brief on the line of a water pipeline revealed a former road surface adjacent to Redmires Road, to the south-west of the current survey area (Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson 2000). Finally, a detailed desk-top assessment was carried out in connection with the re-development of the Lodge Moor Hospital to the south of the survey area (Cumberpatch 1999a & 1999b). Details from these reports, where relevant to the Fox Hagg survey area, are included as appropriate in Chapters 2 and 3 below.

- 1.12 More general archaeological information available to 1980 for the adjacent region of North Derbyshire has also been collated and published (Hart 1981), and some archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken over the moorlands to the west by T C Welsh in the mid 1970s (Moorhouse 1977, 3-4). There have also been some landscape surveys carried out further to the west, for example covering a large area in the upper Derwent Valley (Bevan 1995 & 1999). The region is further discussed in more general publications such as Barnatt and Smith (1997), Hodges and Smith (1991), and Hey (1979, 1986 & 2002), as well as more specific articles dealing with Sheffield and its environs (e.g. Scurfield 1986 and Hey 1998).
- 1.13 The importance of archaeological remains within woodland areas is now fully recognised, both at a national (e.g. Rackham 1986; Marren 1990) and local level (e.g. Jones 1993a; Beswick & Rotherham 1993; Jones 1997). As a result, a number of detailed archaeological surveys have been undertaken of individual woods within the Sheffield area (e.g. Latham 1993; Hart 1990 & 1993; Arrowsmith 1999). The Friends of Ecclesall Woods, in particular, have undertaken and commissioned a number of archaeological surveys and excavations using local volunteers under professional archaeological supervision (e.g. Pouncett 2002, 2003, 2006a & 2006b).

Printed and Manuscript Maps

- 1.14 The Local Studies Library in Sheffield (LSL), and Sheffield City Archives (SCA) were consulted for both printed and manuscript maps of the survey area. These maps included enclosure awards, a sale plan of 1919, and various editions of the relevant Ordnance Survey maps at 6" and 25" scales. A full list of the cartographic sources consulted appears in the Bibliography (Chapter 5 below) and a number are reproduced in this report.

Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources

- 1.15 There are no up-to-date detailed accounts of the history of land ownership in and around the survey area, and any original research into this subject was beyond the scope of this project. However, some information was gathered from antiquarian sources (e.g. Hunter 1819; Hunter 1869) and other general accounts (e.g. Hey 1998 & 2002).
- 1.16 A number of published and unpublished documentary sources and references in both local and national collections were also consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the area. These included place- and field-name evidence, geological and soil survey data, appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books, photographs, trade and business directories (where relevant), and other documentary sources and museum archives (where appropriate).
- 1.17 All relevant information identified by the desk-top research, such as field-names, historic boundaries, archaeological sites etc, was transcribed onto a modern 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map base and was incorporated into the other elements of the project. All sources consulted as part of the desk-top assessment are listed in the Bibliography (Chapter 5 below), irrespective of whether they contained relevant information.

Walkover Survey

- 1.18 Following the completion of the desk-based research, a walkover survey was undertaken of the reserve/survey area. This aimed to identify and determine the extent of survival of any archaeological sites and features, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features.
- 1.19 As far as possible, the walkover survey was done on a systematic basis; the precise methodology depended on the ground conditions, density of any woodland cover, and visibility at the time of the fieldwork, but walking around or through each land parcel and/or in lines spaced at regular intervals was generally undertaken. All features considered to be of interest were given a unique site number, subdivided into components where appropriate, and cross-referenced to the modern Ordnance Survey map base, woodland compartment, etc. Sites were recorded at 1:2500 scale; the use of a hand-held GPS was used in the limited areas of open terrain and an accuracy level of +/- 5m was generally achieved.
- 1.20 Individual sites were noted by symbols or dots, while larger areas of interest or more complex sites were diagrammatically recorded by drawing a line around their margins; no sketch plots or more detailed survey (e.g. using digital or tape equipment) were produced. In addition, brief descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development were made (see 'written account' below). This work equates to a Level 1 visual survey as defined by English Heritage (2007).
- 1.21 It should be noted that large parts of the survey area are formed by very steep and broken slopes, sometimes quite densely wooded or with a scrub understorey. This is particularly the case across the western third of the walkover survey area, where the understorey has dense patches of holly and rhododendron. Although every effort was made to inspect these areas thoroughly, it is possible that some discrete, small or poorly preserved archaeological features which are present have not been recorded.
- 1.22 A cut off period of 1960 was employed, thus ensuring that all historic periods were covered by the survey. Inhabited buildings and extant field boundaries were not included in the survey, although other roofed and ruined structures (e.g. barns) were. No ecological or botanical survey took place, although the archaeological survey recorded significant ecofacts, such as areas of managed woodland, pollarded elms, coppicing etc.
- 1.23 A general or representative photographic survey of the more significant or important sites identified within the survey area was carried out using a digital camera with 10 mega-pixel resolution. Each photograph was clearly numbered and cross referenced to a list detailing the subject, orientation, date taken, photographer's name, and film and file numbers. A total of 84 photographs were taken (see Appendix 4).
- 1.24 The walkover survey was undertaken during the weeks of 4th and 11th February 2013, in generally sunny conditions, although with patchy light snow cover to less densely wooded parts of the survey area. An additional visit was made to significant areas on 28th February 2013. As has already been noted, the nature of parts of the survey area and the density of scrub and understorey made monument recognition very difficult.

Written Accounts

- 1.25 A structured gazetteer of identified sites and components was made for the survey area, to include a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (for example location, dimension, plan, form, function, possible date and sequence of development), mention of any relevant documentary evidence, and an assessment of current condition and any management issues; this assessment follows the same format as for previous EDAS Sheffield Wildlife Trust archaeological desk-top survey reports (e.g. Dennison 2001), and is detailed in Appendix 5. The gazetteer also cross-references any English Heritage NAR numbers as well as any Scheduled Monument and SYSMR reference numbers.

Survey Products

Project Archive

- 1.26 A project archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, has been prepared for the survey area, and indexed according to the standards set by English Heritage (EDAS site code FHR 13). The archive was deposited with the WTS&R on the completion of the project.

Survey Report

- 1.27 A detailed archive survey report has been produced for the survey area. This takes the form of an illustrated and typed standard A4 document which assembles and summarises the available evidence for the historical, archaeological and architectural features within the survey areas in an ordered form, synthesises the data and comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 In order to put the survey area into context, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background of the region and so reference will be made to sites lying in the vicinity and beyond the specific study area; those sites immediately adjacent to the survey area are shown on figure 3, are included within the gazetteer of sites (Appendix 2), and are referenced in bold type in the following text, e.g. **Site 42**.

The Palaeolithic and Prehistoric Periods (up to AD 43)

- 2.2 The history of occupation in the region is one of gradual landscape exploitation. To date, relatively little structural evidence has been found for early settlement as the flimsy nature of the sites, together with later land disturbance and agricultural activity, often means that little is preserved. However, the considerable number of flints, flint chippings (microliths) and other implements recovered from excavation or fieldwalking the surfaces of ploughed fields provide clues to the early settlement of the area.
- 2.3 Evidence for the earliest Palaeolithic (pre-8,300 BC) occupation in the region is limited to finds from a number of caves and rock shelter sites, notably at Cresswell Crags on the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire border, some considerable distance from the survey area. In addition to this extensive and well studied complex, other known palaeolithic cave sites in North Derbyshire include Ashtree Cave, Whitwell and Langwith Bassett Cave (Hart 1981, 19-21). Within the East Moors, the area of Derbyshire adjacent to the survey area, a hoard of utilised flint flakes of supposed Palaeolithic date was discovered in 1960 but subsequent re-examination suggests they belong to the later, Neolithic or Bronze Age period (Hart 1981, 21).
- 2.4 There is slightly more evidence for activity in the subsequent Mesolithic (c.8,300-3,500 BC) period, when various environmental changes coincides with the emergence of a hunter-gatherer subsistence society. A programme of selective field survey undertaken in the late 1970s by the North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust established that there was a greater density of settlement and activity in this period than had previously been thought, but the amount of work undertaken over the East Moors was limited and only a few sites were identified (Hart 1981, 26-29). However, more recent work has led to the finding of a greater number of sites, and it is thought that increased human activity was responsible for a decline in the upland woodland and post-glacial vegetation, which led to the formation of peat which has, in turn, preserved important artefacts and ecofacts (Tallis 1991).
- 2.5 During the Neolithic period (3,500-1,800 BC) a pastoral and agricultural economy became established. The distribution of sites in the region shows a marked preference for the loess soils of the limestone regions, away from the East Moors, where dense forests were cleared with stone axes (Garton 1991). Tree cover on the gritstone areas, including those within and around the survey area, was likely to have been less dense than on the Coal Measure deposits, but a number of small, perhaps transient, camps have been identified, and the presence of a large number of leaf and tranche arrowheads suggests that the moorland formed an important hunting area during this period (Hart 1981, 34-37).
- 2.6 It is clear that, during the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC, the wider region was intensively occupied by farming communities. This is also the case for the East

Moors, where the Bronze Age (c.1,800-1,000 BC) saw intensive clearance and the emergence of permanent settlement, agriculture and burial - some of the best preserved field systems and cairnfields in northern England survive on the lower plateau and gently sloping valley sides (Barnatt 1987). The burial mounds of the East Moors are markedly different to those seen elsewhere, having a more varied type of construction and occurring in larger cemeteries, although the individual barrows are themselves smaller (Hart 1981, 56-66; Barnatt 1986). Most of the barrows are carefully positioned in prominent locations, for example along watersheds or on the ends of ridges, or within settled and farmed land (Barnatt & Smith 1991).

- 2.7 During the Iron Age (1,000 BC to AD 43), a period of social re-organisation took place, with the open settlement pattern of the Bronze Age being abandoned in favour of settlement based around fortified centres, usually termed hillforts. These hillforts formed *foci* for tribal territories, and they vary from small fortified occupation sites to large well defended regional centres. Within north Derbyshire, hillforts tend to avoid the limestone areas, and are usually sited on gritstones and shales (Hart 1981, 73-74 & 81). The largest known hillfort site in South Yorkshire is at Wincobank Hill, now located within the north-east urban area of Sheffield, and a smaller possible fort of unconfirmed date, at Carl Wark, east of Hathersage south-west of Sheffield, is the closest such feature to the survey area (Hey 1979, 11-12); generally, there is an under-representation of Iron Age sites in the region around the study area.
- 2.8 A total of eight presumed or actual prehistoric sites were identified within 500m of the Fox Hagg survey area. Within Blackbrook Wood, some 500m east of the survey area, a flint flake or blade of possible Mesolithic date was discovered by A L Armstrong during the late 1920s (SYSMR 692) (**Site 32**). Isolated finds or scatters of worked flints or chert fragments were also made during fieldwalking carried out between 1938-41 and 1943-46 to the immediate south-west of the survey area, between it and Redmires Road (SYSMR 3078 & 3080) (**Sites 24 and 25**). Further west, above Wyming Brook, further fieldwalking undertaken between 1938-41 identified a chert working site (SYSMR 1048) (**Site 37**), while to the south-east of the survey area, on Lodge Moor, flint blades of unknown date with evidence of working were recovered by T H Riley (SYSMR 3076) (**Site 27**). In all cases, the amount of material recovered was small, but they may in some cases indicate some pre-Bronze Age prehistoric activity in the area.
- 2.9 Within the Bronze Age, perhaps the most significant features to have been recorded close to the survey area, are the remains of at least five barrows or burial mounds on Lodge Moor; these may well have all formed part of the same group. Two of the barrows (**Site 29**) were destroyed when Lodge Moor was enclosed at the very beginning of the 19th century, but three others (**Site 28**) survived into the 20th century, although they may have been disturbed by antiquarians prior to the mid 19th century. In 1934, one of the three barrows (Barrow III) was taken into the back garden of a newly built house and largely destroyed. The other two (Barrows I and II) were archaeologically excavated in the 1950s prior to being destroyed by a housing development. Two secondary cremations were uncovered in Barrow I, as well as two microliths from below the barrow, and two flint knives were recovered from beneath Barrow II. No primary burials were located and there were no traces of any surrounding ditches (Bartlett 1957, 320-330; Henderson 1957, 331-337). These barrows may have represented elements of a wider local Bronze Age landscape which extended onto Ash Cabin Flat (Cumberpatch 1999a, 8).

- 2.10 To the west of the survey area, above Wyming Brook, fieldwalking carried out in 1975 by T C Welsh noted “a small promontory fort ... formed by a stony bank and shallow ditch, with rough walls round the other approaches formed by aligning rocks on the site along natural breaks in the slope. A D-shaped area, 15m by 16m, abuts on the inside of the bank within the vestiges of a rough wall. Incorporated in this wall is a long stone of triangular section, on which a pair of opposing slots have been cut in adjacent sides” (Moorhouse 1977, 3) (**Site 21**). In 2001, the earthworks could not be accurately located within an area of woodland where there was deep heather and bilberry cover (Dennison 2001, Site 23). It is not clear whether the site was identified by another desk-top survey in 2006 (Gowans & Pouncett 2007). A re-assessment of the Wyming Brook area in February 2013 noted a very spread c.20m long bank positioned on the top of a steep c.2m high north-facing scarp with other associated earthworks, although they did not closely resemble the features previously described (Dennison 2013, Site 23). A further, more detailed inspection, combined with vegetation clearance is required before the presence of the site can be confirmed. There is also a well-preserved Bronze Age cairnfield on Ash Common Flat, consisting of numerous small cairns, enclosures and field boundaries (Cumberpatch 1999b, 31).

The Romano-British Period (AD 43 to 410)

- 2.11 At some point soon after the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43, the local tribe of the Brigantes, under their queen Cartimandua, became a client kingdom of Rome. In AD 54, the Romans established advance forts at Derby, Templebrough and Castleford to support Cartimandua against her consort Venitus, but she was eventually overthrown. This prompted the Romans to extend their military occupation northwards, and a fort was established at Doncaster in c.AD 70. By the end of the 70s, the region had become a permanent part of the province of Britain (Buckland 1986).
- 2.12 The Roman occupation did not have a significant effect on the rural population of the area, and there was a considerable degree of continuity between the settlements of the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. A number of rural sites of this date have been noted in the East Moors, but the area appears to have been less intensively occupied; in 1981 only six settlement sites had been identified within the moors, all located on hillslopes with good pasturage and water supplies (Hart 1981, 98-99). However, a concentration of Roman material has been noted at Fulwood, to the south-east of Lodge Moor, which may represent a small settlement or farmstead (Cumberpatch 1999b, 32).
- 2.13 Three Roman sites have been identified within 500m of the survey area, although two are fieldwalking finds. The closest to the survey area was discovered to the immediate south, in 1945, on land belonging to Allen Sike Farm, and comprised a portion of a lamp, saucer-shaped, of eastern Mediterranean type (SYSMR 693) (**Site 34**). The second site lies c.220m to the south-east, and comprised two sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of marble mosaic (tessera) in or on dumped clay (Radley 1967, 7) (**Site 30**); Cumberpatch (1999a, 9) thought that a building substantial enough to have mosaic floors would have left more remains than have been found in the area, and so the mosaic could have been brought into the area by a collector, as had been suggested by others.
- 2.14 The only known proposed significant Roman site close to the survey area, c.150m to the south, is a section of a long distance Roman road (SYSMR 4914) (**Site 23**). Named as ‘Long Causey Road’ on early 19th century maps, it is marked as a ‘Roman Road’ on early Ordnance Survey maps. It has been proposed that the site

forms part of a long distance east-west route linking the Roman forts and settlements at Lincoln and Chester via the fort at Brough-on-Noe, near Hope, in Derbyshire (Hey 1979, 18). The section running close to the survey area forms part of Margery's route 710b, leading from Brough through Sheffield and thence to Templeborough. Its exact route is uncertain. Margery states that a raised track running down towards Redmires Reservoir had been thought to represent the route, but that 'recent work' (a reference to an note in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* is given) had discovered the road alignment on Lodge Moor, east of the hospital and just to the west of the point where the Roman road is crossed by Blackbrook Road. The road was described as passing close to the southernmost of the three barrows (Site 28 - see above), which may have functioned as a sighting-point, and to have been well built, being 29 feet wide with stone kerbs. Slight traces of the road were apparently also noted in the fields to the east and west of the hospital (Margary 1973, 361-363). The 'recent work' referred to by Margary had been conducted by F L Preston in 1958-59 (Preston 1958 & 1969). There is no evidence that the road formed any focus for settlement during the Roman period (Cumberpatch 1999b, 30). Part of the Roman road route might be depicted on Jefferys' 1771 map (see figure 4).

- 2.15 More recently, an archaeological watching brief conducted in 2000 on the route of a pipeline found traces of a similarly constructed road to the east of Wyming Brook Farm, suggested to possibly have its origins in the Roman period (Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson 2000, 19). However, trial trenching undertaken on the hospital site in 2000, and a watching brief in the same location in 2006, uncovered no further evidence for the Roman road alignment (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000 & 2006). Although the road alignment documented and investigated through the area is doubtless an early one, its Roman provenance is described as 'dubious' by the SYSMR, and it is suggested to be more likely to have originated as a medieval or early post-medieval pack-horse route - it was referred to in a deed of 1324 as 'an ancient road leading through the middle of the town of Sheffield' (Cumberpatch 1999b, 30). In 1984, an alternative route for the Roman road was proposed significantly further to the south-east, between Hathersage and Ringinglow (Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson 2000, 19).

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 to 1066)

- 2.16 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation or activity in the area is, like most other regions, inferred rather than actual. Nevertheless, the pattern of place-name elements provides a clue to the distribution of settlement and ethnic groups between the 4th and 9th centuries. The extent of Anglian colonisation can be seen through villages with suffixes such as *-ham* (meaning a village, homestead or manor), *-ton* (farmstead) and *-wic* (village or dairy farm). Evidence of earlier woodland clearance may also be represented by place names ending in *-leah* or *-ley*, which is traditionally considered to mean a clearing or glade in a forest, while *-feld* place names (subsequently *-field*) signify open countryside (Gelling 1984, 198-207 & 235-241); local examples of the latter include Sheffield and Bradfield (Jones 1993a, 8). Other suffixes such as *-worth* and *-thorpe* are indicative of agricultural enclosures, e.g. Dungworth. The nature of the local landscape also gave rise to topographical place-name elements, such as Hallam (meaning 'a rock or boulder'), Reddickar ('reed marsh') and Rivelin ('small stream') (Smith 1961, 194 & 200), as well as the more obvious 'bridge' and 'cliffe' names, but the general lack of particular settlement names suggests that the area was largely unpopulated at this time. The Tribal Hidage, a text drawn up to assess the taxable value of the Anglian kingdom of Mercia probably during the 7th century, records that the area of north Derbyshire was settled by the *Pecsaetan* or 'peak dwellers' (Hart 1981, 111).

- 2.17 Archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is often more difficult to recover and, to date, no artefacts of this date have been found in the immediate area. However, many of the existing towns and villages have their origins in this period, although their continued development and occupation frequently disturbs the earlier evidence. Nevertheless, within these settlements some churches do preserve earlier evidence, and there are, for example, Saxon remains within Bradfield church and in Sheffield Cathedral (Ryder 1982, 89 & 98). Evidence of Saxon settlement was also found below the foundations of Sheffield Castle during excavations carried out in 1927-29 (Armstrong 1930).
- 2.18 By the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, the low-lying parts of the area were well-settled and the complex pattern of manors, *vills*, townships and parishes that characterise the medieval period was already in existence, held either as extensive ancient lordships or as newer smaller holdings. Elsewhere within Yorkshire, detailed field survey and documentary research is beginning to piece together how this early medieval landscape was organised and farmed (for example, see Moorhouse 2003), but it is not thought that any such work has been undertaken in the immediate surroundings of the survey area.

Medieval Period (AD 1066 to 1540)

- 2.19 By AD 1100, a hierarchy of administrative sub-divisions was in place which lasted until they were replaced by the civil parish system in the 19th century. The West Riding, in which the survey area formerly lay, contained ten wapentakes, each divided into a number of parishes and townships; the former were ecclesiastical units while the latter denoted a unit of civil administration, usually (but not always) corresponding to a manor or *vill*. The survey area lies within the large wapentake of Upper Strafforth, and is mostly within the township of Upper Hallam in the parish of Sheffield, with Eccleshall township to the north of the River Rivelin.
- 2.20 The 11th century Domesday Book notes that Hallam (comprising Upper and Lower Hallam) was a huge tract of land, amounting to some 29 carucates containing an estimated 16,000 acres of wood pasture (Faull & Stinson 1986, 379; Jones 1993a, 10). The name is now considered to apply to a region (Hallamshire) rather than a specific settlement, and it is likely that the estate was administered, with others, from Sheffield Castle, with a secondary centre at Bradfield; in 1642 Hallamshire was said to comprise over 71,000 acres (Hey 1998, 7). It is also suggested that this estate originated from an earlier Anglo-Saxon administrative unit (Hey 1986, 18; Hey 2002, 11).
- 2.21 The detailed history and development of land ownership within the survey area is beyond the scope of this report, but the broad background can be summarised from the available published information (Hunter 1819, 17, 24-58 & 220-222). The manor of Hallam(shire) was owned by Countess Judith, a niece of William I, and was granted to Roger de Busli, a powerful local landowner with a castle at Tickhill. It subsequently passed to the Lovetot family; William Lovetot was largely responsible for building the castle at Sheffield and establishing the present-day market town in the 12th century. In the late 13th century, Maud de Lovetot married Gerard de Furnival and her estates then passed to this important family. The manor subsequently descended through the Neville family and was in the ownership of the Talbots, later the Earls of Shrewsbury, by the 15th century (Hey 1998, 10).
- 2.22 The general pattern of medieval settlement and agriculture in and around the survey area was naturally influenced by local circumstances. The higher gritstone

East Moors, which offered little scope for farming, remained sparsely populated throughout the medieval period (Postles 1979; Hart 1981, 127). Nevertheless, some of the lower slopes and valleys would have been settled and cultivated by tenant farmers, and woodland management and the exploitation of the wood pasture would have been an important part of the local economy (Jones 1993a); the woods of Rivelin and Loxley were mentioned in 1332, when a value was given to the rents raised from the grazing of pigs there (Hey 2002, 16). A large part of Upper Hallam township was also divided into forests or chases (such as Loxley Firth, Hawkesworth Chase and Rivelin Firth), hunting grounds reserved for the lords of Sheffield; these were larger than the usual fenced deer parks and together they covered over 10,000 acres (Hunter 1819, 220; Hey 1998, 14; Hey 2002, 16). Scurfield (1986, 165) speculates that Rivelin Firth may have originated as a 'Hallam Park', including parts of what were named as Rivelin Firth and Hawe Park in 1637, and that Rivelin Lodge, to the immediate east of the survey area (see below), may have had the same relationship to this park as Manor Lodge did to Sheffield Park.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 onwards)

- 2.23 By the 15th century, the study area lay within a large estate owned by the Talbot family. They became the Earls of Shrewsbury in the later 15th century, and in either 1606 or 1616, Gilbert Talbot, the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, died, leaving his estates to his daughter Aletheia who subsequently married Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. As a result, the Shrewsbury lands, including vast estates in South Yorkshire, passed to the Howard family, later also created Dukes of Norfolk (Robinson 1982, 57). The Wyming Brook/Fox Hagg area remained with the Dukes of Norfolk until 1897 when 3,672 acres of White Path Moss, Stanedge and Hallam Moors were sold for £63,000. Stanage Moors and parts of Hallam Moors were sold to William Wilson of Beauchief Hall for £40,000, at £19 per acre (Hey 2002, 106). The 'Old Hallam Shooting and Farm Lands', comprising 648 acres, were sold to Mr Alderman (*sic*) Gamble for £11,000. His executors sold the land to William Wilson of Beauchief Hall in 1906, who in turn sold it to Sheffield City Council in 1908 (SLSL vol 15 942.74 S).
- 2.24 The region immediately surrounding the survey area was still sparsely populated in the early to mid post-medieval period, and the industrial development which occurred elsewhere in the region did not significantly affect Upper Hallam township. As noted above, this was in part due to the presence of Rivelin Firth, which a survey of 1637 noted extended over 6,863 acres (5531 acres in Sheffield Parish and the rest in the Parish of Bradfield), equivalent to most of the township (Hey 2002, 98). The hunting of deer and hares was only an occasional pastime for the lords of Sheffield however, and the right to graze livestock was granted to tenants and freeholders. The 1637 survey shows that there were many features in the immediate vicinity of the survey area relating to the management and use of the chase. For example, on the north side of the river Rivelin, to the north of the survey area, a large enclosure called 'Old Laund' was 'Reserved for ye deare'. This would typically have been a grassy, treeless area, and the name is perpetuated by the farm known as 'The Lawns'. To the south of the present Redmires Road, there were two other conjoined enclosures, one (Redmyers) 'Reserved for Red Deeare' and the other (Fulwood Booth) containing accommodation for the Keeper. Redmyers formed part of Sheffield Manor demesne in 1637, whereas the adjacent Fulwood Booth originated as a specialist manorial cattle farm or vaccary (Scurfield 1986, 154, 163-164 & figure 5; Hey 2002, 99).

- 2.25 To the immediate east of the survey area was Rivelin Lodge (**Site 31**), set on the west side of a relatively large sub-square enclosure in 1637 (Scurfield 1986, figure 5) and, as already noted, proposed as the site of a lodge relating to the park/chase landscape in this area. The lodge is said to have been built in c.1616 on a promontory overlooking the valley, and in 1637 the resident keeper was William Barnesley (Davey 2005, 84). In the late 15th/early 16th centuries, the office of Master of the Game in Hallamshire was held by Thomas Shiercliffe, who had several keepers under him, including Henry Wrasteler, the keeper of Rivelin, while in the early 17th century, there were keepers of both Fullwood and Rivelin (Hunter 1819, 220-221). The Fulwood keepers would have been accommodated at the aforementioned Fulwood Booth, and it is assumed that the Rivelin keepers may have been present on or near the site of Rivelin Lodge. Unfortunately, no contemporary description of any building at the site appears to survive, although the shape of the enclosure in 1637 (Scurfield 1986, figure 5) implies a fairly large complex. In addition, this location provides superb views to the north-east and north-west across the Rivelin Firth, and one might speculate as to just how prominent in the wider local landscape a tower-like lodge of the form popular in the 16th and 17th centuries would have been. The current house at Rivelin Lodge appears to have been extensively altered in the 1980s, although there may be earlier buildings surviving behind the house which are not visible from the road; Davey notes that an inner room with stone walls and ceiling survives, leading to the suggestion that Mary Queen of Scots may have stayed there when hunting (Davey 2005, 85). Early maps indicate that the general plan form of the buildings has changed little since the late 18th century, although the surrounding enclosure has been progressively sub-divided and reduced in size.
- 2.26 The chase was still being used for deer and cattle in the 1630s but the absentee Dukes of Norfolk had little use for the chase. During the later 17th century therefore the deer were removed and by the early 18th century the majority of the woods and trees in the chase had been felled. The only wood to remain was The Coppice, which stretched down from Rivelin Lodge to the river and up the opposite bank a short distance to the east of the survey area (Jones 1997). The removal of the deer also brought about another, more subtle change to the valley. For centuries, holly trees had been especially nurtured as winter fodder for the deer and the moorland sheep, and small woods known as 'holly hags' were carefully managed (Spray & Smith 1977); the 1647 survey notes the presence of three hags of holly 'reserved for ye goates' alongside the 'Old Laund' mentioned above. It is likely that Fox Hagg originated as one of these 'holly hags' but no documentary evidence has yet been found to confirm this. New fodder crops were making the holly hags redundant, and large areas of the moors were given over to sheep and cattle grazing by new tenant farmers. The Dukes of Norfolk were also concentrating on the more lucrative coppice woodland to provide material for the area's burgeoning industries, such as charcoal and white coal for lead and iron smelting, bark for the leather industry, straight timber for scaffolding and pit props, and besoms and faggots for bread ovens; 53 separate woods are referred to in the Duke's accounts in the early 18th century, amounting to some 2,000 acres (Jones 1997; Hey 2002, 18).
- 2.27 Hunter notes that 3,150 acres of the total 8,836 acres of land in Upper Hallam township were still unenclosed moorland in 1796, and that there were only 105 houses in the whole township; although there were some cutlery works on the lower parts of the Rivers Rivelin and Porter, these watercourses were developed fairly late on, and the main occupation of the area was agriculture (Hunter 1819, 220). Between 1791 and 1805 the 3,935 acres of moorland in Upper Hallam were enclosed. Large stone-walled fields had already been established on Ash Cabin

Flat and Lodge Moor by 1795 (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L; see figure 5), and other parts of the wastes and commons were allotted for enclosure soon after 1805 (PDAS Historic Landscape Character Assessment; SCA ACM 570) (see figure 6). The name of 'Ash Common Flat' probably stems from the presence of a small 'Ash Cabin' (shown on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map), which was presumably a hut where the ash from burnt bracken was stored; the burning of bracken to produce potash, used for soap and fertiliser, was a common moorland practice in the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the fields on Ash Common Flat was called 'Rape Piece', because rape was the first crop to be grown there, followed by black oats, turnips and potatoes (Hey 2002, 103).

- 2.28 Once the deer and cattle had been removed from Rivelin Chase, the high moorland began to be used for other forms of recreational hunting, specifically grouse shooting. Initially this involved vigorous exercise, with hunters and dogs following the flying grouse but improvements in gun technology and methods of hunting led to the 'battue', whereby birds were driven by beaters towards hunters sheltering in butts (Done & Muir 2001). The enclosure of Hallam Moors allowed the Duke of Norfolk to set aside huge tracts of moorland for grouse shooting, and land was leased or sold to private individuals who built shooting boxes and set about managing their estates as grouse moors (Hey 2002, 105). As noted above, parts of Hallam Moor were sold to William Wilson and Alderman Gamble, and several boundary stones across the moor mark the extent of their estates. William Wilson was also responsible for the unique creation of over 100 'grouse troughs', small troughs cut into rock outcrops where water could collect, to allow the grouse to drink and to prevent them straying onto neighbouring estates (Hey 2002, 107-111).
- 2.29 The greatest post-medieval impact on the setting of the survey area occurred in the mid 19th century when the Rivelin reservoirs were constructed (**Site 36**) (see figure 7). The Sheffield Water Company was formed in 1830 following an Act of Parliament, and in 1845 the Company obtained a further Act for the construction of the Upper and Lower Redmires Reservoirs and the Rivelin Reservoirs (Harris 1971, 127). It appears that the Company had been surveying the area soon after it was formed, as in 1830 Joseph Fairbanks took a number of measurements of water speed and flow on the Wyming Brook and recommended its suitability for use as a reservoir site (SCA Bland Collection BC 8-1-12). The Rivelin reservoirs were designed by the engineer John Towerton Leather, using banks of clay puddled earthworks, a technique typical of early 19th century reservoir construction in England; the lower reservoir has a capacity of 175 million gallons and was completed in 1845, and the upper has a capacity of 48 million gallons and was finished in 1848 (Harris 1971, 127; Davey 2005, 23-26). A proviso was built into the original permission that the water company must supply 3,210,338 gallons (14,594.49 m³) per day of compensation water into the river for the benefit of the mill owners and other users further downstream. In the second half of the 19th century, this compensation water often had to be provided by letting water enter the Rivelin valley from the nearby Redmires Reservoirs. The management of the reservoirs was subsequently taken over by Sheffield Corporation in 1887 and the water supply was later augmented by the construction of a 4.5 mile long underground tunnel which tapped into the headwaters of the Derbyshire Derwent; this was built between 1903 and 1909, at a cost of £135,131, to avoid having to drain the Redmires Reservoirs (Terrey 1912; Cass 1995).
- 2.30 One of the numerous cutlery grinding mills on the river Rivelin lies just beyond the east side of the survey area (SYSMR 1631) (**Site 33**). This was actually the uppermost or highest wheel on the river, and its site is denoted by a weir marked

on the 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" map, a short distance upstream (west) of the weir serving the Rivelin corn mill (see figure 7). The first lease for the wheel dates from 1751, when it was described as newly-built, situated at the 'top of Rivelin Water' and comprising one end and four troughs. The wheel was rebuilt before the following lease, dating to 1772, and in a printed list of wheels given in 1794 it was described as having three troughs. A symbol depicting the mill is shown on Jefferys' 1771 map of the area (see figure 4). By 1799, George Woollen, tenant of Rivelin Corn Mill downstream, was named in the wheel's rental and he continued to pay rent up until 1845, when the wheel was described as being pulled down. There are apparently a very few structural remains surviving at the site (Crossley 1989, 50-51; Ball, Crossley & Flavell 2006, 82).

- 2.31 Sheffield's growing urban population, and the desire to provide a healthy environment where urban dwellers could experience open land and a better quality of air, led to the creation of the Wyming Brook Drive (**Site 22**), which was constructed after the purchase of Wyming Brook by Sheffield City Council in 1908 (Dennison 2001). The Council's aim was to build a carriage drive through the area to improve public access and to create a public amenity, and was a logical extension to the formation of other parks and gardens in the city (Sewell 1997). The idea for the drive was apparently taken from Germany, where public access was given to woodlands and routes were constructed so as to provide long distance views (Terrey 1912, 49-51). The cost of the carriage drive was estimated at £8,700 and construction was to be carried out by the unemployed "in relief of the temporary want of unskilled labour in the city" (SLSL Microfilm 942.74S). The work had been completed by 1912, when it was stated that the drives were of comparatively light construction, and for the most part without fencing. The contrasts between the long uninterrupted views towards the city and the rocky cuttings and outcrops would have been most impressive as people were conveyed or walked along the drives.
- 2.32 The relatively isolated nature of the area, even in the early 20th century, and the perceived benefits of the local environment, would have been some of the factors behind the construction of the Lodge Moor Hospital to the south of the survey area (**Site 35**). It originated as a result of the Sheffield smallpox epidemic of 1887-88, and the first 12 wooden wards to house 156 patients were erected within two months. In 1892 the first stone wards were built and by the turn of the century patients suffering from other contagious diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever were admitted. Further expansion in 1905 saw the addition of more wards, the main lodge, waiting room and the square tower which is a conspicuous landmark in the surrounding area - by the early 1920s the hospital could accommodate 434 patients (see figure 8, bottom). In 1925 there was another severe smallpox outbreak, and the adjacent Redmires Army Camp (see below) was utilised as an Auxiliary Hospital for isolation cases, using staff and equipment borrowed from Lodge Moor. Further growth, and increased specialisation and diversification, took place in the first half of the 20th century, but the hospital was finally closed in September 1994 (Davey 2005, 53-54).
- 2.33 The relative isolation of the area would also have been a determining factor in the establishment of a military camp on Lodge Moor, in the area now occupied by a plantation. In fact, this site had its origins in a late 19th century racecourse (**Site 26/1**). A 65 acre (26.3ha) site was purchased on Lodge Moor in 1875 for the Sheffield Racing Company Ltd and was laid out as a racecourse. A grandstand was built and jockeys were housed at the nearby Racecourse Farm, c.200m south of Redmires Plantation. However, despite this investment, the racecourse closed after only two years, principally because the proposed Manchester to Sheffield

Railway was not built through Wyming Brook as had been planned. Following the closure of the racecourse, the site was used variously as an army camp, occupied by artillery brigades, and a landing strip (Davey 2005, 97-98; Johnson 2002, 27-29).

- 2.34 By December 1914, a permanent army camp had been built on the site of the former racecourse (**Site 26/2**). It was constructed to house the newly formed Sheffield City Battalion, officially the 12th Service Battalion of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment. They left the camp in May 1915, and it was then used as a prisoner of war camp for German prisoners. It fell into disuse after the end of the war and the site was purchased in 1920 by the City's Education Department for intended use as a special school. This scheme was not realised, but in October 1925 when a smallpox epidemic broke out in Sheffield, the camp was used as a smallpox hospital, forming an extension to Lodge Moor Hospital (see above).
- 2.35 Lodge Moor Camp (**Site 26/3**) was built in 1939, c.375m to the north-east of the former site of Redmires Camp, and the footings of the camp buildings still survive, being the subject of an archaeological survey in 2006 (Gowans & Pouncett 2007). Little is known about the history of the camp, but it was used to house both German and Italian prisoners of war. Projections based on the number of accommodation huts identified by the archaeological survey suggested that the camp could hold c.5,300 POWs, with a further c.2,700 in tents. One prisoner might have been responsible for some graffiti ("K S 1944") in a rock shelter located in the scar on the east side of Ash Cabin Flat (**Site 37**). All the prisoners were repatriated by the end of 1947, and the camp was transferred to the Estates Committee for Sheffield City Council, and the huts were burned down in about 1949. Despite several proposals for other uses, the site of camp was planted as woodland in 1958 and has remained as such until the present day (Gowans & Pouncett 2007 3-4 & 7-8; Davey 2005, 97-98).

3 THE SURVEY AREA

Physical Characteristics

Setting and Location

- 3.1 The 33 hectares of the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve (the survey area) are located to the south-east of the Rivelin reservoirs, which lie on the River Rivelin on the western edge of Sheffield, c.10km from the city centre (NGR SK 288 865 centred) (see figure 1). The survey area now lies within South Yorkshire but before 1974 it was within the historic County of West Yorkshire. It lies immediately to the east of the Peak District National Park; the boundary of the park runs along the A57 Manchester Road, across the lower Rivelin Dam and around the east and south sides of Fox Holes Plantation.
- 3.2 The area is designated as a Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) under Sheffield's Nature Conservation Strategy (Sheffield City Council 1991), and it was declared a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in 2003.
- 3.3 The reserve takes its name from the central part, which has been known as Fox Hagg since at least the beginning of the 19th century (see below). It is bounded to the north partly by the river Rivelin, although a small section extends across to the river's north side. To the west, the survey area extends almost as far as Fox Holes Lodge, while to the east, it crosses Allen Sike to meet Lodge Lane (formerly Rivelin Mill Road). To the south, the survey area is bounded by the rear gardens and plots extending north from the properties on the north side of the unclassified Redmires Road. The extent of the reserve and survey area is shown on figure 2.

Geology and Soils

- 3.4 The geology of the survey area consists of sedimentary deposits of the Millstone Grit Series, comprising gritstones, sandstones and shales. The underlying deposits in the north of the study area are shales, giving way to gritstones to the south (Ordnance Survey 1892). The soils throughout the majority of the survey area are formed by an ironpan stagnopodzol of the Belmont Association. This is a coarse, loamy, very acidic upland soil with a wet peaty surface horizon and an underlying ironpan (Soil Survey 1983).

Topography

- 3.5 The survey area is formed almost wholly by the steeply-sloping southern side of the Rivelin valley, generally situated at between c.175m to c.285m AOD. It is essentially divided into two parts by the very steep-sided valley of Allen Sike. To the east of the Sike, the southern fringe of the survey area comprises a level area of heath-like grass, heather and bilberry, with sparse tree cover. On the northern edge of this area, the ground surface falls away very steeply, and a number of gritstone outcrops are exposed. The slope beneath the outcrops has the same general vegetation as above, although there is a greater number of trees, predominantly birch. At the base of the slope, the ground surface levels out somewhat, enabling the creation of several enclosures here during the 19th century. Towards the eastern end of these enclosures, a covering of scrub and trees becomes much denser.
- 3.6 To the west of Allen Sike, the fall in the ground surface from south to north is uneven, comprising very steep north-facing scarps, interspersed with relatively

level areas. As with the area to the east of the Sike, enclosures were created on these more level areas during the 19th century and, as a whole, these remain more free of tree-cover and understorey than the rest of the survey area, although there is still some very dense scrub closer to the river. Away from these enclosures, the majority of the western part of the survey area is covered by a broad-leaved woodland, dominated by birch, of varying density. The western third of the survey area in particular has an understorey of holly and rhododendron, and this, together with the deep leaf litter, the steepness of the slope and the natural surface gritstone, makes the identification of surface archaeological features very difficult here.

- 3.7 The survey area is crossed by numerous public footpaths and bridleways, most running from east to west; in addition to those marked on the modern Ordnance Survey maps, it was noted during the site visits that there are many others, some well-established, which are not shown. These routes provide circular walks through the reserve. There is a small public car park at the very eastern end of the survey area, while a second larger public car park at Rivelin reservoirs also provides access to the survey area.
- 3.8 The condition of the boundaries defining the reserve varies greatly. The surviving drystone walls in the northern part of the reserve are now in a poor state of repair. Post and wire fences along parts of the northern, eastern and western boundaries have replaced walls. Most of the southern edge of the reserve is adjacent to back gardens, and these boundaries include drystone walls, wet stone walls, hedges, and garden fences. A hedge was planted along part of the northern boundary, though this was more to increase habitat than create a stock proof barrier.

Biodiversity

- 3.9 The Fox Hagg Nature Reserve consists predominantly of an intermediate zone between upland and lowland heathland, which is characteristic of the heathland areas around Sheffield. Heathland dominates the southern and eastern portions of the reserve, whilst the west has succeeded to woodland. The various habitats and environments that exist within the reserve are detailed in the Trust's draft management plan (WTS&R 2013), and can be summarised as follows.
- 3.10 The heathland areas are dominated by heather and bilberry, with wavy hair-grass, heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). Birch seedlings and saplings are scattered throughout the heath, reaching up to 30% cover in places. Bryophyte communities are present within the heather, but these are not as well developed as those of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve to the west. The heather within the Fox Hagg reserve also appears less mature than that of Wyming Brook, suggesting that the area has been burnt or grazed at some point during the past two or three decades. Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) is present across the reserve, forming bracken-dominant beds in places. Garden escapes including raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), ornamental roses (*Rosa* sp.) and the potentially invasive variegated yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon argentatum*) are common along the southern boundary to the site. Patches of nettles (*Urtica dioica*) are also present, suggesting localised areas of nutrient enrichment.
- 3.11 The heathland is becoming encroached by scrub. Over one third of the site has succeeded to secondary birch woodland, with much of the remainder comprising a heath and scrub mosaic. While this growth of woodland will result in the loss of much biodiversity from the reserve and would also change its character, the

retention of some woodland is considered desirable, as many of the species found on the reserve require both habitats. Bracken also threatens the heathland habitat, due to factors such as warmer winters, nutrient enrichment from air pollution, and a lack of grazing or cutting. Whilst bracken does have some value to wildlife (such as nesting whinchat, wheatear and numerous invertebrates), its increase over the heather and bilberry is deleterious both for wildlife and for visitors. Without appropriate action, the heathland sub-shrubs will eventually be lost, and the valuable bilberry resource will diminish.

- 3.12 The vegetation of the reserve contains a significant scrub component. Areas of dense holly and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) scrub are present along the northern edge of the reserve. Birch scrub is present across the site as a result of the lack of heathland management, which is allowing the on-going succession of heathland into woodland.
- 3.13 Approximately one third of the reserve consists of secondary broadleaved woodland, which has developed on what was previously heathland. This woodland is dominated by silver birch (trees and scrub), with some rowan, holly and the occasional oak (*Quercus* sp.). The ground flora contains heather, bilberry, wavy hair-grass and some bracken beds.
- 3.14 The Allen Sike watercourse runs through the woodland. Here, beds of opposite-leaved golden saxifrage dominate the ground flora. There are also a number of springs within the reserve, one of which flows north into the field in the north of the reserve resulting in the formation of a boggy area that supports cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), marsh thistle and bog stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*). Adjacent to this damp area is an extensive patch of broad buckler fern. Marshy grassland communities, dominated by tufted hair-grass, great woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*), marsh thistle and black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), are also present in wetter areas of the site.
- 3.15 The reserve contains a significant zoological interest, in the form of invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians, mammals and birds.

Landscape Development

- 3.16 The earliest depiction of the survey area uncovered by the desk-based research is the reconstruction of the 1637 survey of Sheffield made by Scurfield (1986). As noted in Chapter 2 above, at this time, the survey area formed part of Rivelin Firth or Chase, an extensive medieval/early post-medieval hunting ground. In the early 17th century, there were enclosures for deer to the north and south of the survey area, together with a lodge to the immediate east. Scurfield (1986, figure 5) marks the survey area as comprising a mixture of unenclosed moorland with birch woodland along the river and Allen Sike. Thomas Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (plate 17) also shows unenclosed moorland but no other features within the survey area, apart from a trackway which branches off what was presumably 'Long Causey' (subsequently Lodge Moor Road, now Redmires Road) and crosses the river to the west of Rivelin Mill (see figure 4).
- 3.17 The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of the survey area noted by the research is the map accompanying the 1792 Upper Hallam Draft Enclosure Award (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 128L). This shows that the majority of the eastern part of the survey area, to the east of Allen Sike, falls within a large area of land numbered '33'; this is separated from '34' to the south by a meandering black line, which appears to represent the top of the break of slope here. Allen Sike itself

appears as three parallel lines, presumably marking the stream bed and the edges of the valley, while to the west, faint lines denoted proposed enclosures numbered 894 and 895. Redmires Road is shown as a fainter unnamed line crossing the map.

- 3.18 The survey area lies just beyond the edge of an undated but probable late 18th/early 19th century plan of the boundary area between Stannington and Upper Hallam (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 134L), but it is included on Fairbank's 1795 detailed map of the Parish of Sheffield (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L) (see figure 5). By this date, three or possibly four enclosures were located on the north side of Redmires Road (then called 'Long Causey') and to the west of Allen Sike, running up to the south side of the survey area. However, the survey area itself remained unenclosed, and is shown partly as steeply sloping ground on either side of the Sike, which is marked but not named.
- 3.19 The earliest known reference to the name 'Fox Hagg' is made in a counterpart lease dated 17th August 1803 (SCA ACM/50/872/227). This lease, made between Charles Howard Duke of Norfolk and Rowland Broomhead of Manchester, John Curr of Sheffield Park, William Spooner of Crookesmoor and the executors of Richard Broomhead, late of Stannington, was for 21 years at an annual rental of £15, to expire on Lady Day (25th March) 1824. The land concerned was described thus:
All that piece of parcel of land or allotment of Common in the Township of Stannington aforesaid on the North Side of the Rivelin Brook adjoining on the West and on the North to land held by Benjamin Hall and on the East to an Allotment belonging to the Representative of the said Richard Broomhead and containing by Estimation 18 acres or thereabouts be the same more or less. And all that piece or parcel of Rough Pasture Ground near Lodge Moor in the township of Upper Hallam in the said Parish of the field on the south side of the Rivelin Brook commonly called the Fox Hagg and containing 95 acres or thereabouts be the same more or less. And also that other allotment of Common in the said Township of Upper Hallam lying to the Westward of Fox Hagg aforesaid bounded towards the North West by a small Brook called Wyming Brook and containing by Survey Twenty Acres two roods and eight perches or thereabouts and also that other allotment of Common or Parcel of Moor Ground in Upper Hallam aforesaid bounded on the North by Ready Carr Brook on the East by Wyming Brook aforesaid on the south by Ground the property of Sundry proprietors and on the West by Sheep Pasture of the said Benjamin Hall and containing by Estimation One hundred and Eighty Acres or thereabouts be the same more or less all which parcels of Land and Moor Ground are now occupied as a sheep pasture by the said Excutor.
- 3.20 The description of two of the parcels of land conforms closely to the arrangement shown on the 1795 map. The c.95 acres (c.42ha) of Fox Hagg 'Rough Pasture Ground' apparently remained unenclosed in 1803, and would have comprised the ground between the 'Long Causey' enclosures and the river Rivelin, and presumably lying west of Allen Sike. The 'allotment of Common' containing c.20 acres bounded to the north-west by Wyming Brook would be the enclosure shown to the immediate west of the Fox Hagg area in 1795, i.e. the present Fox Holes Plantation which covers c.8ha or 19.76 acres.
- 3.21 The plan accompanying the 1805 Enclosure award (SCA ACM 570; see figure 6) shows a broadly similar arrangement to that depicted in 1795. The whole of the survey area falls within an unenclosed area numbered '33' lying either side of the un-named Allen Sike, and representing part of the 'Fox Hagg' rough pasture of the 1803 lease. To the west, the 'allotment of Common' described in the 1803 lease is

numbered '42', while the enclosures on Redmires Road to the immediate south of the survey area shown in 1795 are numbered '39', '40' and '41'. A track appears to have run from Redmires Road along the outer edge of the eastern enclosure, on the west side of Allen Sike, which then struck out to the north-west across the western part of the survey area, presumably heading to a fording point across the river Rivelin near the confluence with the Wyming Brook. On the east side of Allen Sike, another boundary is shown, dividing enclosure 33 from another to the south (number illegible); this boundary probably forms the southern side of the survey area.

- 3.22 Unfortunately, mid 19th century tithe map coverage for the survey area is variable. The small part to the north of the river Rivelin falls within the area covered by a later 19th century copy of the 1846 Stannington Storrs and Dungworth tithe map (SCA MD 5723). This copy map is actually a reproduction of the mid 19th century Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, and has had numbers added to it in red. That part of the survey area to the north of the river formed parcel 77, owned by the Duke of Norfolk and occupied by John Middleton. It was named as 'Holme' and described as 'Rough', comprising 2 acres 1 rood and 25 perches. This parcel formed one of a small number of fields occupied by Middleton, whereas the majority surrounding it were occupied by Matthew Wright, and they formed a mixture of grass, arable and rough pasture. The majority of the survey area, to the south of the river, does not appear to be subject to any tithe map or award. A small book of 1826, listing the Upper Hallam tithe rents and revising a list made in 1805, contains several hand-drawn coloured maps (SCA Fairbanks Collection M.B. 484). Unfortunately, none of these cover the survey area, map 5 running up to 'Long Causey Road' but not beyond it. It therefore seems likely that the majority of the survey area remained open into the late 1820s.
- 3.23 By 1850-51, when the Ordnance Survey 1854 and 1855 6" to 1 mile maps (sheets 293 and 294) were surveyed, there were two groups of small fields within the survey area (see figures 7 & 8 top). Six conjoined walled enclosures of varying size had been laid out along the northern edge of the east part of the survey area, with a track running towards and past them from Rivelin Mill Road (the present Lodge Road) (see Site 16 below); other larger straight-sided rectangular fields had also been laid out to the east of Allen Sike, although the fact that the latter are on a different alignment implies that two phases of enclosure are involved. A band of east-west aligned sparse woodland was marked to the south of the smaller fields, running west as far as Allen Sike, which is named as such - this woodland lay on the steep north-facing scarp in this part of the survey area. To the west of Allen Sike, the trackway shown in 1805 as leaving Redmires Road leads towards a single, isolated enclosure and a further group of eight walled conjoined fields (named 'Fox Hagg') with a small U-shaped building on their south side; there is also a further isolated field to the south west, all surrounded by rough pasture (see Sites 4 and 5 below). Again, there is an east-west belt of sparse woodland to the south of the isolated enclosure, but otherwise this part of the survey area appears to have been rough grazing. The earlier enclosures to the south of the western part of the survey area, which had developed along Redmires Road in the late 18th century, had been much sub-divided by 1855, and a row of new enclosures is depicted along the north side of the road to the east of the Sike.
- 3.24 A series of plans of individual farms and small holdings, dating to 1919 and drawn up as part of a sale, depict the two sets of smaller fields within the survey area (SLSL) (see figure 9). Those named as 'Fox Hagg' are shown more or less as they are depicted in 1855, although there has been some loss of the walls on the east side, and the small U-shaped building has disappeared, to be replaced by a

much smaller and now empty enclosure - the 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" map (sheet 294/9) shows that the building had actually gone by c.1890. The sale catalogue describes a total of 14 closes of grass, arable and pasture, totalling 65 acres (26.3ha), some c.30 acres less than the Fox Hagg 'Rough Pasture Ground' mentioned in the counterpoint lease of 1803 noted above. The other set of small fields to the east were included within another separate sale lot of 46 acres (18.6ha) which covered the east part of the survey area and the additional fields on the north side of Redmires Road; these fields were farmed or managed from Rivelin Lodge which is also included in the sale.

- 3.25 By the time of the 1924 Ordnance Survey 6" maps (sheets 293 and 294), both sets of enclosures seem to have fallen out of use and be even more decayed (see figure 8 bottom). A footpath or trackway now crossed the whole of the survey area from west to east, and sparse, scrubby woodland appears to have become slightly more widespread since the mid 19th century, but not markedly so. Over the course of the 20th century, the enclosures along the north side of Redmires Road to the west of the Sike were further sub-divided to form house plots, and very few now remain open. A number of new footpaths had also developed across the survey area, including one running along the south side of the survey area to the east of Allen Sike.
- 3.26 The survey area has also been covered by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project, which attempts to map and characterise the various stages of landscape development within the county. The present character of the Fox Hagg area is listed as being "Semi Natural Woodland 1891-2005" with a probable confidence level and partial historic legibility. The area, which lies within the general zone of 'Surveyed Enclosure', is described in detail as follows: *This area of secondary woodland overlies the partially legible landscape traces of surveyed enclosure boundaries which probably date from the Parliamentary Award for Upper Hallam, dated by English (1985, 62) to 1805. The first stage of the regeneration is shown on 1891 map data where the area is shown as 'Rough Ground'. The origin of the moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period* (www.sytimescapes.org.uk/node/4114).

The Archaeology of the Survey Area

- 3.27 A total of 20 archaeological sites were recorded within the survey area. Appendix 1 provides a summary list of these sites, and their locations are shown on the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey base (see figure 10). More detailed information on each archaeological site is contained in the gazetteer presented as Appendix 2. Throughout the following description, reference is also made to the digital photographic record (see Appendix 4) - these photographs are referenced in the following text in italic type using square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [2/1].
- 3.28 The following text provides a simplified account of the identified sites, arranged in broad chronological order and generic type. It should be noted that the assignment of a particular period or typology to a site is based on its morphological characteristics, its relationship with other sites and professional judgement, rather than any specific dating evidence.

Prehistoric Period (up to AD 43) (Sites 10 and 15)

- 3.29 Two sites of probable prehistoric date were recorded within the survey area. On the southern edge of the eastern part of the survey area, the find of a Bronze Age

barbed and tanged arrowhead was made on the 9th June 1962 on the footpath behind no. 474 Redmires Road by A H Henderson (SYSMR 697) (**Site 15**). The location of the find lies on a well-worn footpath which is still in use; the footpath crosses a relatively level promontory area, with a covering of grass, scrub and brambles. The second prehistoric site lies in the western part of the survey area, and is the recovery of a struck quartzite pebble apparently in the late 1970s (SYSMR 3093) (**Site 10**); the precise date for this artefact is unclear.

- 3.30 The presence of the group of five barrows close to the south-east corner of the survey area on Lodge Moor (Sites 28 and 29, see Chapter 2 above) is significant, and it is quite possible that the group might have extended further to the north into those parts of the survey area occupying the prominent position overlooking the Rivelin valley. Indeed, Cumberpatch (1999a, 8; 1999b, 31) notes that A H Henderson tentatively identified a possible barrow within the Fox Hagg area, although no further details are given. No such possible features were noted during the course of the current survey.

Romano-British and Medieval Periods (AD 43 to 1540)

- 3.31 No sites of these periods were identified within the survey area. As has already been outlined in Chapter 2 above, the survey area probably fell wholly within the hunting area of Rivelin Firth or Chase in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, and so significant occupation and settlement of this date would be unlikely.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 -1900)

- 3.32 The majority of the archaeological sites recorded in survey area are post-medieval in date. Of these, the vast majority are either 18th, 19th or 20th century although there are a few which may be earlier. For descriptive purposes, the sites have been grouped together, according to their general form and/or function.

Communication Routes (Sites 1, 7, 12 and 19)

- 3.33 A number of trackways or footpaths were recorded within the survey area from the available early 19th century and later maps. A dashed line shown on the 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure map appears to indicate a trackway running south-east to north-west across an area numbered '33' (**Site 12**) (see figure 6). In 1855, a trackway, at first walled, is shown leading off the north side of Redmires Road (then called Lodge Moor Road) (see figure 8 top). This trackway then emerges from between the enclosures and runs north-west through open ground, splitting into two branches. One branch runs to a sub-rectangular free-standing enclosure (see Site 4 below), while the other skirts its northern side and runs to a building associated with a group of conjoined enclosures (see Site 5 below). By 1924, the walled section from Redmires Road joined the main east-west footpath through Fox Hagg (see Site 1), and there was also a second footpath running directly along the rear of the enclosures on the north side of Redmires Road (see figure 8 bottom) (**Site 19**); this latter footpath is not depicted on any earlier maps.
- 3.34 Where the main trackway (**Site 12**) enters the survey area [1/839, 1/840], it runs directly along the western edge of Allen Sike, which soon develops into a very steep-sided substantial valley [1/841]. Here, the route is well graded and 1.50m wide; the surface is hard but with no visible evidence for artificial metalling (see plate 1). The trackway passes a set of stone steps leading down into Allen Sike (see Site 1) and then begins to curve very gently to the north-west. Here, it

assumes a slightly sunken form, with a scarp to the west side surmounted by a semi-ruinous drystone wall. As the trackway continues to the north-west, the scarp rises to over 2m in height and is artificially revetted with drystone walling in places. The trackway eventually leaves the line of the wall/revetment and runs across an area of open moorland and sparse woodland. It is still well graded but also well-used in this section, having spread to over 2m in width [1/842]. It curves around to the west, to enter a former free-standing enclosure (Site 4 below). A second branch curves around the north side of this enclosure, where it is c.2m wide and terraced slightly into the natural slope [2/028] (see plate 3), before it turns north-west to run towards a former agricultural building (see Site 5c below)

- 3.35 A second trackway or footpath (**Site 1**) is depicted in 1855 at the very eastern end of the survey area, branching off the west side of Rivelin Mill Road at the point where it bends sharply to the east as it ascends the valley slope (see figure 8 top). The trackway then runs west on a curvilinear course, along the southern edge of a group of enclosures (see Site 16 below) and then between two of them. It eventually peters out just beyond the western end of these enclosures. By 1924, the trackway/footpath had been extended further west, following the contours and curving to the south-west (see figure 8 bottom). It then crossed Allen Sike, and joined another trackway (Site 12), previously shown as a separate feature in 1855. The new alignment then curved around to the west, to run along the top of the Fox Hagg area, parallel to the southern side of the survey area; it is marked as a 'F.P' here. It ran for some distance before angling to the north-west down the valley towards Fox Holes Lodge.
- 3.36 Today, the very eastern end of the trackway (**Site 1**), as shown in 1855, has been disturbed by the creation of a small modern car park. However, it is visible immediately beyond this as a flattened linear strip c.2m wide [2/014]. It follows the contour west in a gently curve, rising slightly, and running above the remains of a series of enclosures (see Site 16 below). It also passes two sub-square scarps, c.3m across and 1m deep, cut into the slope to the immediate north and apparently modern. The main trackway has a slight deviation around what may be a former small quarry to its south side, and then begins to curve north-westwards beyond the enclosures, and to drop again in height. It passes a third sub-square scarp, c.3m across and 1m deep, cut into the slope to the immediate north. Shortly to the west of this point, the trackway has a junction with another footpath, not shown on historic maps, which runs east closer to the aforementioned enclosures and which may be crudely revetted in places. The main alignment continues west along the contours, as a well-graded 1.50m wide earthwork, sometimes with a low rubble revetment wall to the southern side. It curves around to the south-west, running mid-way up the very steep slope forming the eastern side of Allen Sike [2/009, 2/010]. It then crosses the stream in the base of the Sike, and rises up the western slope, partly on a flight of stone steps [2/005, 2/007] (see plate 2). At the top of these steps, the trackway meets another trackway (Site 12 above). After this, the trackway becomes a less well-used footpath less than 1m wide running west. Initially, it follows the rear of the plots of the properties on the north side of Redmires Road, but then angles to the north-west down a steep, broken slope, through at times dense woodland including holly and rhododendron. The path is often poorly defined in this area, but becomes better marked where it leaves the survey area to continue past Fox Holes Lodge.
- 3.37 In 1855 a trackway is shown to the north of the river Rivelin, running south-west from an enclosure towards a ford (**Site 7**) [2/024]. It crosses the river, and then continues on a westward course parallel to the southern bank, beyond the survey area. It appears to open out into an area of rough pasture or moorland to the

immediate east of the lower Rivelin reservoir. The trackway is also depicted on the 1919 sale plan, which names it as a 20ft wide easement road for the Water Company (see figure 9). Neither the ford nor the trackways are marked in 1924. Only slight traces of part of the trackway were recorded within the survey area, although the ford lies just beyond it.

Agricultural Sites (Sites 4, 5 and 16)

- 3.38 Two sets of fields or enclosures were recorded within the survey area, to the east and west of Allen Sike. It seems likely that all post-date the 1820s, but all were present by 1850-51, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps were surveyed (see figure 8 top). Their form and layout suggests that they were associated with seasonal sheep husbandry (see Discussion below). They also appear to have fallen out of use by 1924, and possibly for sometime before this.
- 3.39 To the west of Allen Sike, there are the remains of an isolated or free-standing enclosure and a group of conjoined enclosures, both once accessed by the same trackway from Redmires Road (see Site 12 above). The free-standing enclosure (**Site 4**) is located within an area of sparse woodland, on a relatively level area of ground, with very steep north-facing scarps to the immediate south and north. The enclosure is sub-rectangular in plan and set on a very slight north-east/south-west alignment, measuring a maximum of 105m east-west by 48m north-south. The interior is relatively level, although there is a slight depression running along the western half of the south side towards the south-west corner. The moss-covered drystone walls are in varying states of decay [1/845], the east wall surviving as a ruinous gritstone rubble line, 0.8m wide at the base and standing up to 0.4m high [1/844]. There are the remains of gateways, defined by stone gate stoops, in the east and west sides [1/843, 1/846, 1/847]; the modern footpath runs through these (see plate 4).
- 3.40 The group of conjoined enclosures (**Site 5**) covers a much larger area (there were eight shown in 1855, not all within the survey area), and they are effectively divided into two parts by a very steep north-facing scarp, which runs east-west across their centre. Within the survey area, the remains of five enclosures are visible. Above and below the scarp, the enclosures are located on much more level ground, with only a gentle downward slope from north to south; their interiors are still somewhat clearer of trees than the surrounding woodland, and the area was undergoing active woodland management at the time of the inspection. The westernmost enclosure (**Site 5a**) is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 80m east-west by 90m north-south, and there is a former gateway marked by a pair of stone stoops towards the east end of the south wall [1/853]. Its drystone walls are formed by spread banks of gritstone rubble, on average 1m wide by 0.5m high, as are almost all of the other surviving walls [1/850, 1/851]. The next enclosure to the east (**Site 5b**) is also sub-rectangular in plan (see plate 5), measuring a maximum of 50m east-west by 94m north-south [1/855, 1/856]. The small U-shaped building shown in 1855 but not in 1893 lay within a small, sub-rectangular enclosure (**Site 5c**), measuring only 30m north-south by 20m east-west [1/857, 1/858, 1/863]. Map evidence indicates that the building occupied the northern end of this enclosure and that there was a central yard opening to the south. Unsurprisingly, there is very little remaining of the building today. The only obvious visible signs are the former south end of the east arm, which can be seen in plan running c.2m to the west of the enclosure wall [1/862], and possibly one or two re-used quoins or former straight joints within the enclosure walls. A gateway in the south-east corner of the enclosure [1/859] lines up with the trackway which approaches from the south-east (see Site 12 above); the stoops of this gateway are set 2.75m apart,

each stoop being c.1.30m high and c.0.30m by 0.20m in plan at the base [1/860, 1/861].

- 3.41 To the east of the site of the ruined building, a further sub-rectangular enclosure (**Site 5d**) measures a maximum of 95m east-west by 70m north-south. Approximately half-way along the south side, just before the wall changes alignment, there is a 2.25m wide gateway, marked by a pair of gate stoops [1/865]; the south wall is well preserved, and may have been rebuilt [1/864] (see plate 6). There is another gateway 10m to the north of the south-east corner of the enclosure, again marked by a pair of stone gate stoops [1/866, 1/867, 1/869, 1/870] (see plate 7), while c.8m to the north of this is a sheep creep, c.0.4m wide and high [1/871]. In the approximate centre of the better preserved north wall [1/874], there is a third gateway, again marked by a pair of stone gate stoops placed 2/75m apart [1/872, 1/873]. In 1855, a smaller L-shaped enclosure (**Site 5e**) is shown to the east side of enclosure 5d, but it was evidently already in decay by 1924, and there are now few surviving fragments. The north wall is low and largely fallen, marked by a spread of rubble [2/001, 2/002], and the south wall can be traced intermittently for c.15m east of the south-east corner of enclosure 5d before it fades out.
- 3.42 In 1855, a large enclosure (**Site 5f**) is shown on the north side of those described above, running north as far as the steep slope above the river Rivelin. In its original form, the enclosure was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring up to 135m east-west by 140m north-south. Most of the enclosure lies below a very steep north-facing scarp. At the base of this scarp, the west wall measures 0.80m across the base and stands up to 1.20m high, tapering to 0.60m across the top [2/029]. It is built of roughly coursed and squared gritstone dry rubble, with no throughstones but some surviving upright coping. The wall's condition gradually decays further to the north, and it ends abruptly at the near-vertical scarp forming the north bank of the river Rivelin. The east wall is generally in poorer condition. The interior of the enclosure is very overgrown with dense scrub, particularly the northern half, but it is possible that it is crossed by two east-west aligned artificial north-facing scarps, c.3m wide and up to 1.50m high.
- 3.43 To the east of Allen Sike, there is a group of four conjoined enclosures (**Site 16**), although six of varying sizes are shown in 1855. The western most enclosure (**Site 16a**) is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring up to 105m east-west by 50m north-south. The moss-covered west wall is 0.70m wide at the base, and survives up to c.1m in height, tapering slightly towards the top [2/011]. It is built from roughly coursed and squared dry gritstone, with no surviving evidence for throughstones or coping. The other walls are generally in worse condition [2/012] (see plate 8). The central enclosure (**Site 16b**) is also sub-rectangular in plan, measuring up to 140m east-west by 60m north-south. With the exception of the shared (west) wall with enclosure 16a, the walls are all in poor condition, and there is evidence for modern drainage work to the north side of the interior. In 1855 two projections are shown attached to the southern side of the enclosure, running to a trackway (see Site 1). The west side of the western projection is clearly visible as a low rubble bank, while the south side survives as a 0.70m high roughly coursed and squared gritstone revetment wall on the north edge of the trackway. It runs east for c.45m before it is lost. It would have returned to the north, and a c.5m length of this return can still be traced. At its north end, the wall returns through a right angle to the east, and becomes more substantial [2/017] - here, it is built of coursed squared gritstone and stands up to 1.10m high. The wall is rather overgrown but can be traced intermittently westwards for c.30m. It terminates at what appears to be a slight inset, c.1m wide by c.1m high, perhaps leading into a small opening of

some kind [2/016]. The appearance of the area above the wall, particularly towards the western end [2/018], together with some minor earthworks, suggest that a structure might once have been placed here, but this is not certain. There is little evidence for the enclosure shown to the south of the trackway in 1855, in what is a very steeply sloping area of grass and heather. The eastern of the three main enclosures (**Site 16c**) was much smaller than the other two, measuring only 35m east-west by 15m north-south, with little or nothing of the original wall lines remaining. However, to the south side, in 1855 a funnel-like entrance (**Site 16d**) is shown leading into the central enclosure [2/013] (see plate 9). This remains just visible, albeit very overgrown, the wall on the south side standing up to 1m high. There is little evidence for the enclosure shown to the south of the trackway in 1855 (**Site 16e**), in what is a very steeply sloping area of grass and heather which can only ever have accommodated sheep - the 1855 map shows that there was an entrance in the north side, formed where two walls do not quite meet.

Industrial Sites (Site 17)

- 3.44 A string of quarries was noted, distributed along the southern edge of the eastern end of the survey area (**Site 17**). These quarries are not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for the survey, and are all located at a similar height towards the top of the very steep scarp which essentially forms the edge of the southern slope of the Rivelin valley. All are probably working gritstone outcrops. The first (eastern) quarry may actually be an old landslip (**Site 17a**) [1/813] but to the south-west is a more definite quarry, open to the north, and measuring c.10m east-west by 5m north-south (**Site 17b**). The working face to the rear (south) side stands up to 3.20m in height, and has near horizontal bedding planes [1/814, 1/815] (see plate 12). There is no clear evidence for any working, although the face may be slightly benched. In addition to some modern spray-painted graffiti, there are at least two older carved examples, an 'R HO' and a single 'P' [1/816, 1/818], although even these are unlikely to pre-date the mid 20th century. Some 60m to the south-west, there are at least three or four quarry scoops in a north-east/south-west aligned grouping, all 5m-6m long and 3m wide (**Site 17c**) [1/822]. Some are open to the north, while others resemble sunken depressions c.1.50m deep; none have visible working faces. To the south, just outside the survey area, a former quarry within the back garden of one of the properties fronting Redmires Road has been turned into an attractive sunken garden. There may be at least one further quarry within the survey area c.130m to the west, but it is heavily overgrown (**Site 17d**).

Water Management Features (Sites 2, 8, 9 and 18)

- 3.45 Four sites relating to water management were recorded within the survey area, although none are of any particular significance.
- 3.46 At the very east end of the survey area, a 'Trough' (**Site 18**) is indicated on the 1855 and 1924 maps; it is now located on the south side of the entrance to the small public car park here [1/811, 1/812], and it may have been moved to this location after 1924 (see plate 10). In the western part of the survey area, a watercourse emanating from a spring (**Site 2**) is marked in 1855, one of two within the survey area. At a point c.80m north of the spring head, a shelter has recently been built across the line of the gully [1/849]. To the south of this, it appears that the sides of the gully have been partly artificially revetted with stone, although it is again very overgrown. The 1855 map shows that the watercourse was realigned further to the south, to divert water into the group of Fox Hagg enclosures (see Site 5 above). Further to the east, adjacent to a gully carved by another spring line, a

drain (**Site 9**) which does not appear to be modern, can be traced for c.10m before becoming lost in vegetation.

- 3.47 To the north of the river Rivelin, maps from the late 18th to the early 20th century mark a loop or meander in the course of the river (**Site 8**), and the modern Ordnance Survey mapping appears to show a wall where the loop leaves the north side of the river. The loop has a rather artificial, channel-like appearance [2/021, 2/022, 2/023] but there is no evidence for any stone lining, and it appears to be little other than a natural feature created by the river's changing course.

Isolated Lengths of Wall (Sites 11 and 13)

- 3.48 Two isolated lengths of walls were recorded within the survey area. The first (**Site 13**) is set on the steep western slope of Allen Sike, towards the bottom of the valley. The wall is now so overgrown that it resembles a scarp, but probing reveals it to be of stone, and it measures c.15m long, 1m wide and 1.50m high, retaining a narrow flattened area to the rear (west) [2/004]. The 1855 map shows that it formed part of a right-angled length of wall which connected the main enclosure boundary to the north (forming the edge of the survey area) and the east side of the walled track running north from Redmires Lane (see Site 12).
- 3.49 The second length of wall (**Site 11**), to the north-west, is not shown on the 1855 map or the 1919 sale plan, but is on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map, forming part of a long boundary running east from the south side of the Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5) - its form and location suggests that it is of early modern date. The sinuous stone wall line runs approximately north-east/south-west up a steep north-east facing scarp. The wall is c.10m long, and built of gritstone rubble, measuring 0.70m wide across the base and standing up to 0.70m high [2/003] (see plate 11). A fragmentary wall line may run east from the north-eastern end of the main wall line, and a second such feature west for c.10m from the same feature. At its south-western end, the main wall line appears to return to the west for c.10m and then back to the south for c.4m, perhaps terminating in a small sub-oval scoop or depression.

Sham Fight of 1876 (Site 20)

- 3.50 On 10th April 1876, a 'Sham Fight' or practice exercise took place in the Rivelin valley, involving local volunteer forces and the regular army stationed at Hillsborough Barracks (Davey 2005, 95-97; Johnson 1993, Appendix C) (**Site 20**). The scenario was for a defeated army column travelling along the Glossop road towards Manchester to fight a rear-guard action against an approaching enemy, to give another column of the defeated force a chance to escape to Manchester via the Hathersage road. The defeated column was made up of Artillery Volunteers, and they took up a strong position at Rivelin to defend it with four cannon. The attacking army consisted of some 1,200 men and cavalry from the 1st West Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers, the 19th Regiment and the Hallamshire Rifles, with a battery of six guns from the Royal Artillery.
- 3.51 A detailed programme for the day was produced (see Appendix 3). This stated that the cavalry would initially ride up to a wood off the Manchester Road, where the Artillery Volunteers were posted. After an exchange of fire, infantry skirmishers were sent into the wood whilst others would try to gain a position of importance commanding the wood. The Artillery Volunteers would then be forced to retreat to a previously secured strong position, and the attacking army would deploy on the slopes leading up to that position. Eventually, the guns of the Volunteer Artillery

would be silenced and the two armies would retire to the racecourse for dinner and a review. The programme also stated that spectators would gain the best view of the battle from the Manchester road between Rivelin Road and the Norfolk Arms, which has led writers to suggest that the battle was fought in Hagg Wood.

- 3.52 No obvious features associated with the battle were noted within the area of Fox Hagg, although there are numerous vague earthworks within the sloping ground which may result from the choreographed military action. Nevertheless, some as yet unexplained earthworks (e.g. Sites 3 and 6) might be part of the 'battle', but this cannot be determined at present. In addition, some other sites noted in the higher parts of Fox Holes Plantation might also be associated with the event (Dennison 2013).

Modern Features (post-1900)

Earthworks (Site 6)

- 3.53 To the north of the river Rivelin, there is an earthwork represented by a large circular water-filled depression, c.6m in diameter and 1.50m deep (**Site 6**). The depression is surrounded by a flat-topped bank or ring of spoil, c.3m wide and 1.20m high [2/019, 2/020, 2/030] (see plate 13). The bank is not continuous but is open to the south (river) side, although the gap is crossed partly by a much lower earthwork which appears to contain some stone rubble. The earthwork appears to interrupt the line of a trackway (see Site 7 above) shown in the mid 19th century, and so presumably must date to after this period. There is another similar earthwork close by just to the north, just outside the survey area. The function of these two earthworks is unclear. Their appearance might suggest mining exploration shafts, although their location, in a wet boggy low lying valley, might well preclude this. It is also possible that they are related to a Second World War aerial defensive position, or perhaps more likely, a structure associated with the Rivelin Reservoirs and/or the Yorkshire Water Treatment Works, east and west of the site respectively. Alternatively, they may be associated with the 1876 'Sham Fight' (Site 20) noted above.

Buildings (Site 14)

- 3.54 To the east of the upper part of Allen Sike are the only ruined buildings recorded within the survey area. These structures are not shown on 19th and early 20th century mapping consulted for the survey, although one small building is depicted on the 1948 edition. The remains suggest a date of between 1930-1950. There are two main structures within the complex.
- 3.55 The first (**Site 14a**) is a roughly north-south aligned shuttered concrete wall, c.8m long, 0.40m wide and standing up to 1.60m high at the northern end. A shallow linear gully or depression runs parallel to the east side of the wall, while a low rubble revetment, set at an approximate right-angle to the wall, runs west for c.12m from the south end of the wall. In the angle formed by these two features, there is the base of a structure, measuring c.8m north-south by c.6m east-west [1/828, 1/829; 3/847, 3/848] (see plate 14). This base is divided into two parts, the southern being slightly larger and lower than the northern. The west side of the southern part is defined by a concrete edge, which is inset to the east towards its north end. On top of the base, there are two raised sub-square features to the south side, both measuring c.0.60m across and rising to a height of 0.30m [1/832]. One is built of concrete and brick, and the other appears to be stone rubble - they resemble low piers, and there is a rectangular notch in the concrete wall to the east

directly in line with them. The northern part of the base can be seen to have a concrete floor cast over rough stone rubble footings, and it has a raised concrete base to the south-east corner, aligned north-south, measuring 1.30m long by 0.90m wide by 0.65m high. The base has a small semi-circular area of damage to both of the long sides where a fitting such as threaded bolt or bracket may have been removed.

- 3.56 Approximately 20m to the north-west of the first structure, there is another structure (**Site 14b**). This is principally formed by the ruinous remains of a roughly coursed stone rubble wall, also containing some brick, and set with a cement mortar [3/849]. The wall is aligned north-east/south-west, and is in two parts. The larger south-west end is c.4.50m long and rises to a maximum height of c.1.80m [1/835, 1/836] (see plate 15). It returns to the south at its western end, and may contain a small blocked opening. There is a sub-square pit at the base of the wall, 0.70m deep, possibly once lined, and apparently linked to a series of four other pits (see below) by a shallow gully. At the north-east end of the wall, there is a c.2.50m wide gap, formed by a steep scarp; it is not certain if this marks an original set back to the wall line, or if it is merely the result of collapse/demolition. The smaller north-eastern end of the wall is c.2m long and 1m high [1/833]. It is built of similar materials to the other part, and returns to the south at its eastern end, which appears to have been rebuilt. A steep scarp runs north-west from the end of the wall for c.4m, and contains material resembling bitumen or tarmac [3/850]. It terminates at a line of four pits, which run on a parallel alignment to the wall. Each pit is c.1m square and up to 0.50m deep [1/834] - they are very regular, suggesting that they were once lined or revetted in some way. In addition, a steep but low north-facing scarp can be traced running west from the south-west end of the wall for c.10m.
- 3.57 To the north-east of the first structure (**Site 14a**), there is a flattened area which appears to have been artificially levelled [1/830; 3/846]. It has some poorly defined and overgrown scarps to the east side, cut through by a steep-sided gully up to 2m in height, leading to the area to the east. In addition, to the immediate north of the second structure (**Site 14b**), there is a second flattened area, c.4m wide, and a parallel alignment to the structure. It is strongly suggestive of an artificial platform, and might have a second small structure, visible in plan only, at its north-east end. The northern edge of the platform is marked by a well-defined scarp. To the north and below this, there is a group of at least five sub-oval earthworks. Each earthwork is c.4m across externally, and is defined by a bank of spoil, earth and rubble up to 1m in height [1/837, 1/838; 3/851] (see plate 16). The banks are most prominent to the northern (downslope) sides, and lowest to the southern (upslope) sides. The interiors are more sub-rectangular or sub-square than the general sub-oval plan form. The earthworks are located on the crest of the southern slope of the Rivelin valley, with extensive views to the north and north-west. Some 20m to the south-west, an isolated section of ruined wall line, c.1m wide and 0.40m high was also noted, which may be associated with the ruined buildings and earthworks of this site.

Other Undated Sites (Site 3)

- 3.58 Within the Fox Hagg area, a pair of earthworks of unknown function (**Site 3**) are located to the immediate south of a modern footpath, to the west of a ruined enclosure (see Site 4 above). The eastern earthwork is formed by a trench-like depression with a shallow V-plan, c.5m long, 1m deep and with a bank of spoil thrown up to the northern side. The western earthwork is formed by a ring-like 'trench', 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep, and apparently defining a small area or

platform c.3m in diameter [1/848; 3/852]. A short spur trench branches off the north side of the circular feature towards the footpath. The earthworks cannot be assigned to a general period or function. They bear a resemblance to features that might be expected to occur within a Second World War training or defensive landscape, but there are no known documentary references to such activities within the Fox Hagg survey area; extensive areas of 1st World War training trenches associated with Redmire Camp (see Site 26 above) have been identified on high ground to the west and south of the Redmire Reservoirs, but none in the area around Fox Hagg (Ullathorne 2006). However, it is possible they may be associated with the 1876 'Sham Fight' (Site 20) noted above.

Boundaries of the Survey Area

- 3.59 A comparison of the available cartographic sources allows the boundaries of the survey area (and therefore the nature reserve) to be broadly dated. Most of these boundaries are represented by drystone walls and, although some sections may have been rebuilt or replaced, the majority appear to be original features.

- 3.60 The boundary forming the south side of the survey area, to the west of Allen Sike, was probably built between 1791 and 1795 - it is shown as being in place on the 1795 map of the Parish of Sheffield and the 1805 enclosure plan (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L & ACM 570) (see figures 5 and 6). However, that part of the southern boundary to the east of Allen Sike is more problematic. A boundary is first shown here in 1805, but this appears much less regular and probably follows the top of the steep scarp rather than the boundary shown as being in place by 1855. However, it is equally possible that the more accurate depiction on the Ordnance Survey mapping is reflecting the true situation, and it is likely that this part of the southern side of the survey area was formalised between 1805 and 1855.

- 3.61 The boundary forming the north side of the 'tongue' of land to the east of Allen Sike is clearly of a slightly later period, as it is characterised by a much straighter alignment. This boundary was in place by 1855 (see figure 8 top), and it continues west over the Sike and then turns north to run as far as the river. However, this boundary is of a different date (and is probably slightly earlier) than the other large, straight-sided enclosures to the north. The river Rivelin forms the majority of the north side of the survey area, and it is interesting to note that the small area to the north of the river, as well as another field to the immediate east, formed part of the Fox Hagg smallholding as depicted on the 1919 sale plan (see figure 9).

- 3.62 The northern part of the west side of the survey area corresponds to internal divisions of the Fox Hagg enclosures, depicted as being in place by 1855, but the rest of the west side is undefined.

Discussion of Results

- 3.63 Although fieldwalking finds show that there is some potential for early prehistoric activity in and around the survey area, the first long-term and relatively large scale exploitation of the area probably took place from the late Neolithic period onwards, increasing during the Bronze Age. There are a large number of recorded sites to suggest significant Bronze Age settlement to the west and south-east of the survey area, although those to the south-east have been completely destroyed by 20th century development. These sites represent part of a larger landscape which extends further into the gritstone East Moors of North Derbyshire. It is likely that occupation of these settlements continued into the Iron Age and perhaps beyond,

although there is no firm evidence for Romano-British settlement around the survey area, even if one accepts that Redmires Road is in fact a Roman rather than a later, medieval, route.

- 3.64 Evidence from the Domesday Book and later documents suggests that the township in which the survey area is mostly located contained a significant amount of wood pasture. This term is usually used to denote areas of patchy wood or semi-woodland surrounded by and containing moorland, common and pasture (Rackham 1986, 120-121; Jones 1993b, 32-33) which is likely to have been farmed and managed to some degree. Coppicing, stock grazing and the growth of specialised crops such as holly, which was used as a winter feed (Spray & Smith 1977), might be expected, and three hags of hollin 'reserved for ye goats' were recorded in 1637 on the north side of the river Rivelin (Scurfield 1986, 154). It is likely that Fox Hagg originated as one of these 'holly hags' but no documentary evidence has yet been found to confirm this - the name is only one of many 'Hagg' names in the Rivelin valley, and marginal land forming the gentler slopes along the middle of the valley sides was a favoured location for the cultivation of holly in the 16th-17th century (Spray & Smith 1977, 245).
- 3.65 There is almost no evidence for medieval settlement, agriculture or systematic woodland exploitation within the defined survey area. While this can, to some extent, be explained by the steep topography, poor soils and the relatively small area covered by the survey, this absence is also reflecting regional trends. Previous research has suggested that the gritstones of the East Moors were only sparsely exploited during the medieval period (Hart 1981) and the existence of the Rivelin Firth, a private hunting ground or chase owned by the Lords of Sheffield, would have been a further constraint on settlement and entrepreneurial activity. The lack of archaeological evidence for the usual range of medieval and early post-medieval woodland sites found elsewhere, such as charcoal burning platforms or white coal kilns etc (as far as can be presently determined, given the constraints of the walkover survey), suggests that the Fox Hagg area was not intensively managed at this time, in contrast to the valley floors and other areas closer to Sheffield; wood pasture or wooded common is likely to have dominated. Elements of the park/chase landscape of Rivelin Firth remained in place around the survey area, and were well documented, in 1637, although it is probable that by this time the hunting landscape was in decay, if not perhaps already disused.
- 3.66 It appears that the survey area remained open throughout the 18th century, with enclosure around its edges commencing only in the late 18th century. The counterpart lease of 1803 indicates that Fox Hagg was then being used as rough grazing, but there was apparently no enclosure within the area until after the 1820s. By 1850-51, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps were surveyed, two main groups of walled enclosures had been established, to the east and west of Allen Sike (Sites 4/5 and 16). Their plan form and construction suggests that both were concerned with sheep husbandry, and they were linked by tracks which had their origins in the very early 19th century. The eight conjoined enclosures (not all of which lie within the survey area) and one isolated enclosure named collectively as Fox Hagg (Sites 4/5) are the best preserved of the two complexes. The fields defined by drystone walls are of varying sizes, but all are quite large (the largest being c.135m by c.140m), and there are a large number of gates, and one sheep creep, allowing movement between them; at 2.25m wide, most of gates are rather narrow and would not have accommodated cart traffic. Central to the complex was a U-shaped building, c.18m square, with a central yard open to the south; this appears to have been an agricultural range rather than a farm with a permanently occupied house, and it was demolished by 1890. Spring water was

channelled to the complex from an adjacent stream. It is likely that at least some of the enclosures were used to fold sheep, which would have grazed over the surrounding moorland - the sheep would need corralling at certain times of the year, for example for shearing and lambing. However, the 1919 sale catalogue notes that the fields were used as pasture, grass and arable, and so some of the enclosures may have been used for growing fodder, with sheep providing the manure. The whole complex seems to be falling into disuse by 1924. Although there were several belts of sparse woodland across the survey area during the mid 19th century, woodland appears only to have become widespread from the mid 20th century.

- 3.67 There is limited evidence for gritstone quarrying along the southern edge of the eastern part of the survey area (Site 17), and this was probably worked to provide stone for the drystone walls of the adjacent enclosures. There are no obvious remains associated with the 'Sham Fight' of 1876 (Site 20), which was thought to have been fought in the Fox Hagg area, although it is quite possible that some of the undated earthworks such as Site 3 might be connected. The two circular shaft-like earthworks in the river valley (Site 6) might also be associated with the fight, although they do appear to be later and so might be connected with the Rivelin Reservoirs and the supply to the adjacent water works.
- 3.68 The earthworks and ruined structures of Site 14 bear a resemblance to features that might be expected to occur within a Second World War training or defensive landscape, although there is no known documentary references to such activities within Fox Hagg. The remains suggest a date of between 1930-1950, and so they might be connected with either the Second World War prisoner of war camp on Lodge Moor (Site 26/3) or even the former adjacent hospital (Site 35). A more detailed inspection and survey of these remains, once vegetation has been cleared, may well prove fruitful in dating the site and ascertaining its function.

4 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Issues

General Principles

- 4.1 The key management guideline for any archaeological feature is to minimise the amount of disturbance to it or its immediate surroundings. Physical damage can occur through development, forestry, cultivation, animal burrowing, over-stocking and scrub invasion while more subtle changes can be brought about through changes in land use or management regimes. The purpose of a desk-top survey such as this is to identify, as far as possible, all items considered to be important or of significance, so that appropriate management strategies can be drawn up and implemented.
- 4.2 The main threat to archaeological sites in the countryside is considered to be agricultural improvement (Darvill & Fulton 1998). This can involve the ploughing and re-seeding of grassland, the conversion to alternative crop regimes or land uses, or the abandonment of farmland and field boundaries. Ploughing is considered to be the most destructive element, as this causes a loss of definition to field monuments and a site's preservation is diminished by disturbance to above and below ground deposits and stratigraphy.
- 4.3 Management issues generally associated with predominantly pastoral or moorland environments include:
- over-stocking and over-grazing;
 - erosion due to stock, visitors and vehicular traffic;
 - scrub and bracken encroachment;
 - sub-soiling and/or drainage works;
 - peat and/or turf extraction.
- 4.4 Management issues generally associated with woodland environments include:
- planting, felling and/or replanting over specific sites or areas of archaeological interest;
 - scrub and vegetation encroachment;
 - types of machinery used for woodland management operations;
 - woodland management operations such as the storage, movement and removal of felled timber, burning and clearance of undergrowth and brash, treatment of timber stumps, boundary and fencing works, and ground preparation works.
- 4.5 Many of these issues are summarised in appropriate publications (e.g. Darvill 1987, 92-104; Bannister 1996).
- 4.6 While it may be difficult to reconcile the potentially conflicting issues of positive archaeological management and improved agricultural or land productivity, there are various mechanisms available to achieve this or to mitigate the effects of lost agricultural potential. In some cases, for example, it is possible to identify specific areas within a large site which are less sensitive, while in others it may be possible to ensure that ground disturbance is confined to the depth of already ploughed or disturbed soil. The option of taking areas out of arable cultivation and maintaining a managed, permanent grass cover is, of course, the most appropriate land use for the continued preservation of most sites and monuments within an agricultural environment. A further and often overlooked aspect of the preservation of the

historic environment is the protection of minor landscape features such as troughs and gateposts etc.

Fox Hagg Nature Reserve

4.7 The desk-top survey also collected initial data on the condition of the 20 identified sites within the survey area, assessed their vulnerability, and noted whether any recent damage or erosion (from either natural or human activity) had been caused. The nature of the desk-top survey means that this assessment will be fairly basic, but it does provide an initial level of information which can be used when considering the future management of the area; this information is included in the detailed gazetteer of sites presented as Appendix 2. Information on some of the other sites within the 0.5km wide zone immediately adjacent the survey area, principally in the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, was also collected, although this is presented elsewhere (Dennison 2013).

4.8 The following table summarises the condition and vulnerability gradings.

		<i>Sites within survey area</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	
	Very Good	
	Good	6, 12, 18
	Medium	1, 3, 7, 14, 17
	Fair	2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 19
	Poor	4, 13
	Unknown	10, 15, 20
<i>Vulnerability</i>	High	18
	Above average	5
	Medium	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 19
	Below average	
	Low	2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17
	Unknown	10, 15, 20

4.9 From this, it can be seen that three sites are considered to be a 'good' condition but the majority are either in a 'medium' or 'fair' condition; these conditions are primarily a result of decay caused by disuse over a period of a hundred years or more. The 'good' condition sites are Site 6 - Earthwork, north side of River Rivelin (plate 13), Site 12 - Trackway, west side of Allen Sike (plates 1 and 3), and Site 18 - Trough, north-west of Rivelin Lodge (plate 10). In terms of vulnerability, the trough (Site 18) is considered to be at most risk, as it lies within an isolated part of the reserve adjacent to a car park where it is vulnerable to removal or vandalism. Site 5 (Fox Hagg enclosures) is thought to be at 'above average' vulnerability, due to general vegetation encroachment and further collapse, and some damage and erosion is already evident. Further details on the parameters of the condition and vulnerability grades can be found in Appendix 5.

4.10 The majority of the archaeological sites were 'damaged' in some way, primarily as a result of environmental cause/neglect or vegetation growth - this is not surprising given the woodland and scrub environment which exists across the survey area. In most cases, the 'damage' was categorised as being 'slight', although there were also occasional 'moderate' grades (see Appendix 5). However, for Site 4 (the ruined isolated enclosure at Fox Hagg), the environmental cause/neglect was considered to be 'severe' - the spread of vegetation here has largely obscured the archaeological remains (e.g. see plates 4 and 9). A few sites were slightly affected by issues, such as minor visitor erosion (Sites 1, 12 and 19 - all paths or

trackways) and vandalism (Site 17 - Quarries near the east end of the survey area), which could be managed or largely remedied through appropriate management regimes.

Management Recommendations

- 4.11 This desk-top assessment should ensure that the identified archaeological sites within the survey area are protected from future damage or disturbance. This can be achieved by feeding the results of the archaeological survey into broader management and conservation plans, so that appropriate conservation strategies and regimes can be formulated and acted upon. It is therefore recommended that the new Management Plan for the Fox Hagg Local Nature Reserve (for 2013-2018), currently being drafted, includes reference to this archaeological survey, includes an appropriate summary of the archaeological resource (with a plan), and includes the protection and conservation of the identified archaeological sites in the stated management aims and objectives. This should ensure that other management works being undertaken in the reserve, for example to improve biodiversity and infrastructure, or for community and educational purposes, do not have an inadvertent negative impact on the archaeological resource.
- 4.12 Other than this identification and notification process, the nature, scale and importance of many of the archaeological sites within the survey area are such that no specific site recommendations need to be made.
- 4.13 However, it would be appropriate to undertake some more positive, pro-active management actions to ensure that some of the better preserved or more important sites within the reserve do not deteriorate over time; these recommendations are detailed in the gazetteer of sites (Appendix 2). For the most part, this would involve clearing bracken and other vegetation (not moss) from wall alignments, and felling trees which are already damaging the walls or have the potential to do so, from, for example, windthrow (Sites 4, 5, 11 and 16) (see plates 4, 8 and 9). It is not suggested that these wall alignments should be rebuilt (although any repairs that are undertaken should be done carefully and in keeping, for example, with the same style of drystone construction) - it is a matter of trying to ensure that their gradual collapse is slowed. It would also be beneficial to cut down the trees and young saplings within and around Sites 3 and 6 (see plate 13). This vegetation clearance may already be included, or could be an extension to, the Wildlife Trust's existing management regimes.
- 4.14 It is further recommended that the dense vegetation and scrub which exists around and within Site 14 (the possible Second World War remains on the east side of Allen Sike) is cleared, to be followed by further detailed archaeological inspection and/or survey. This would certainly lead to a better understanding of the complex and might well help to confirm its date and function. Such a survey would not be a large piece of work or archaeologically complicated, and it could be done by Wildlife Trust volunteers or the local community, under professional archaeological supervision. Engaging with the local community or volunteers might also provide information which would help in understanding and appreciating the complex.
- 4.15 Finally, it might be appropriate to include some archaeological and historical information within any publicity or other material being produced by the Wildlife Trust, for example visitor leaflets, information packs, web pages etc, so that there is a better understanding and appreciation of the (albeit limited) archaeological resource of the reserve.

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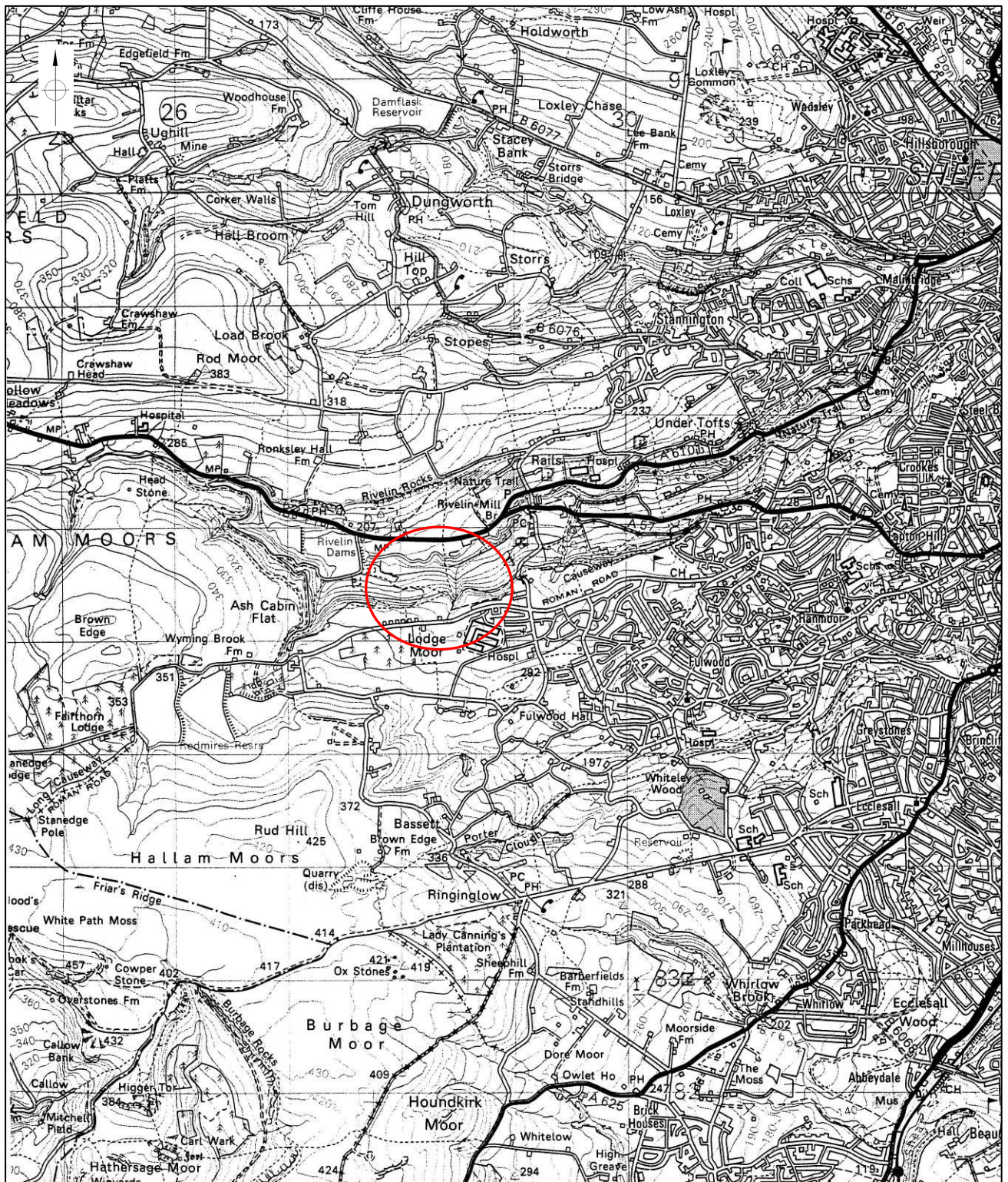
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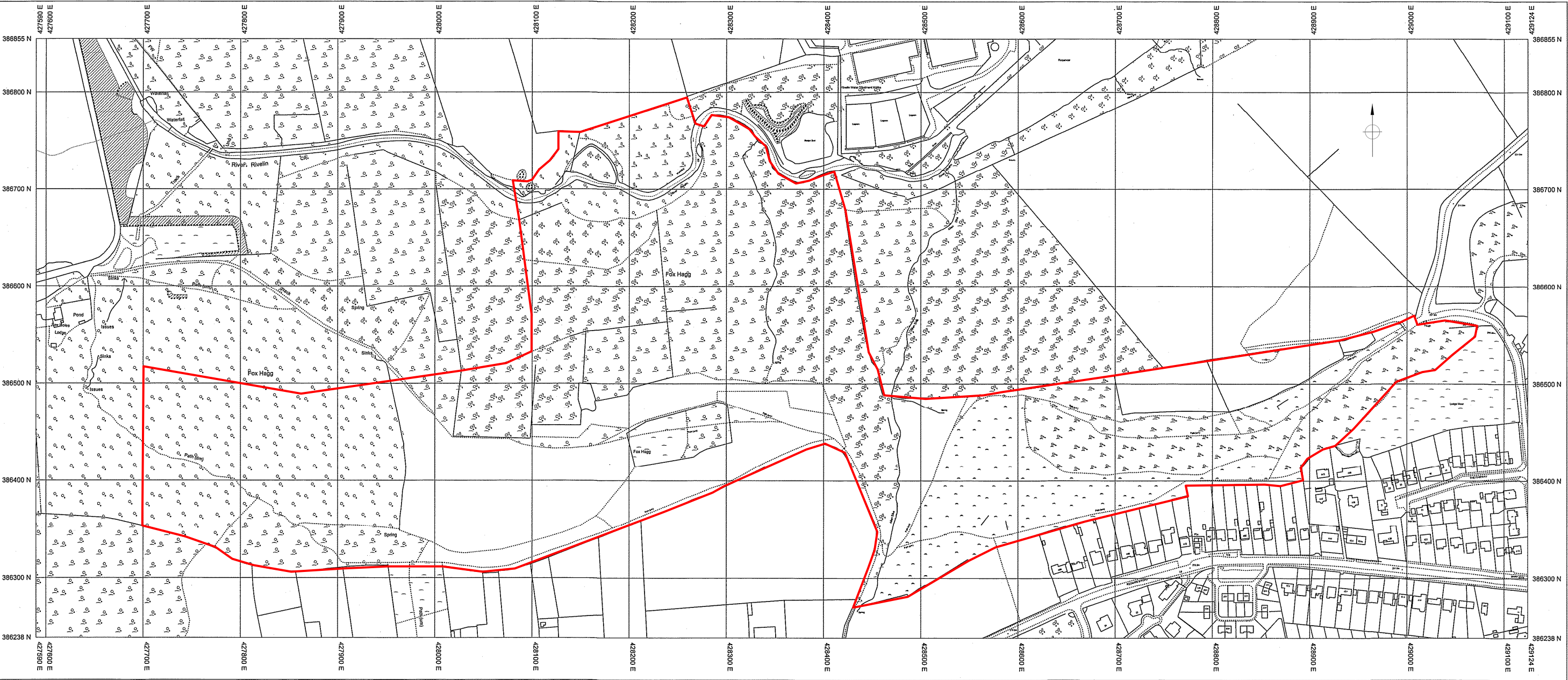
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The archaeological desk-top survey was commissioned by the Wildlife Trust for Sheffield and Rotherham (WTS&R). EDAS would like to thank Robert Miller (Living Don Manager) and Sarah Sidgwick (Community Wildlife Ranger) for their assistance and co-operation whilst carrying out the project. Thanks are also due to Angela Johnson of the Peak District National Park and Jim McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for providing information from their respective Sites and Monuments Records.
- 6.2 The desk-based research was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, and the bulk of the walkover survey was carried out by Shaun Richardson. Comments on the draft report were kindly provided by Robert Miller of the WTS&R. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



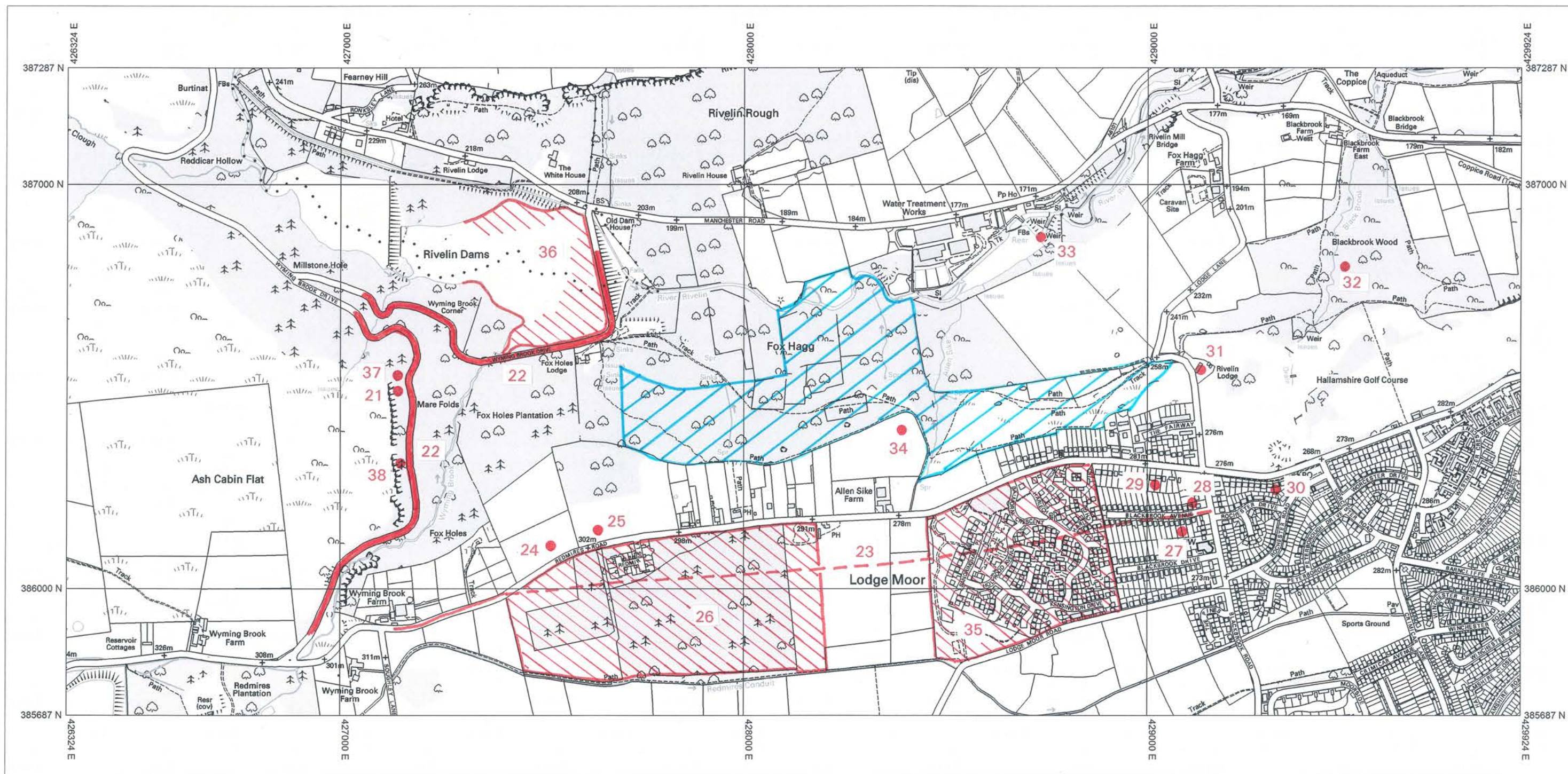
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PROJECT		FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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PROJECT		FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	2



	IDENTIFIED SITES AND AREAS
	DETAILED SURVEY AREA



0 500m

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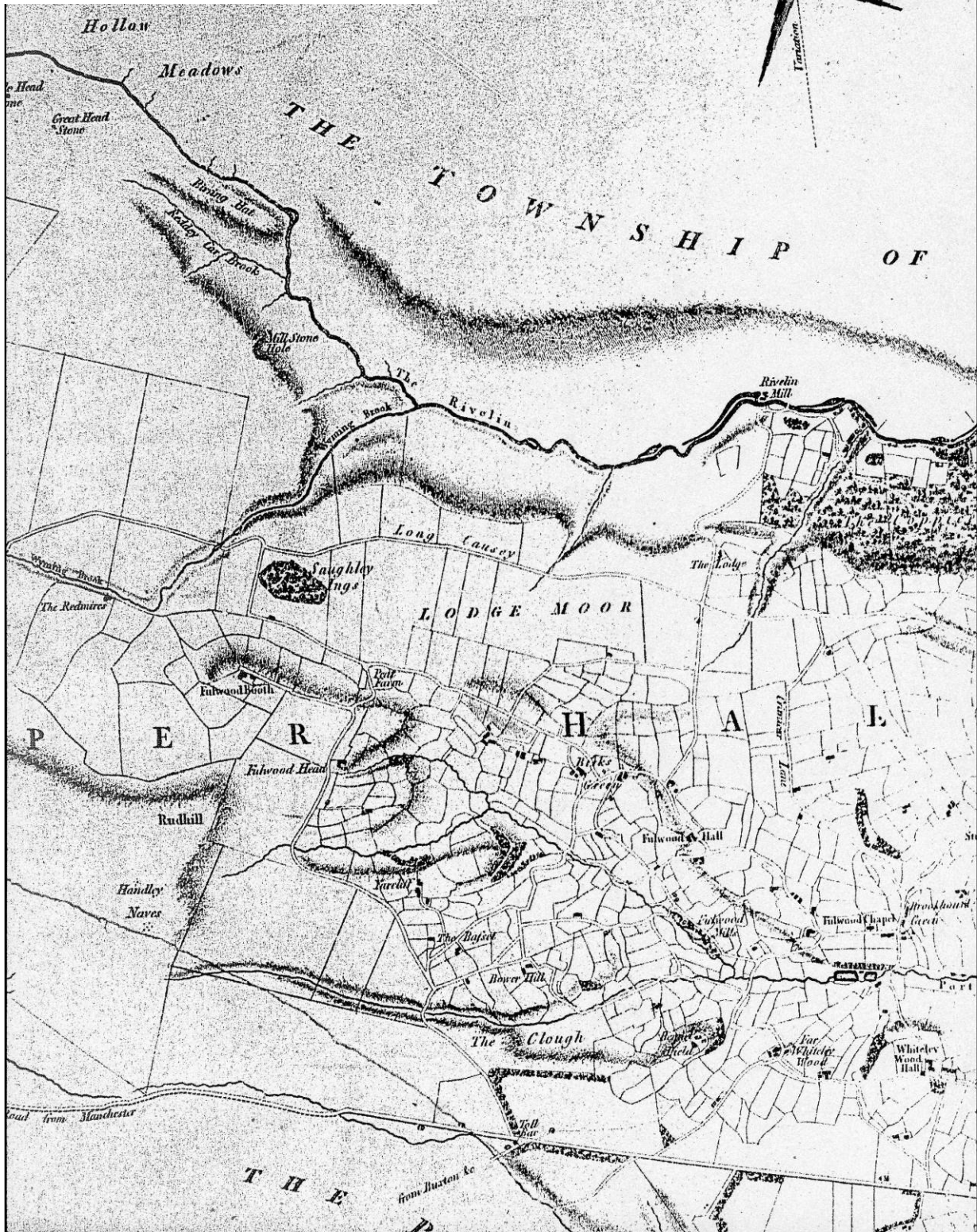
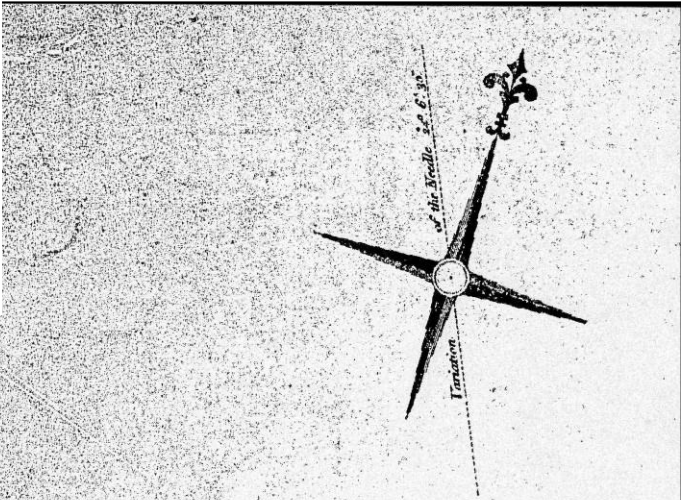
PROJECT FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE SITES ADJACENT TO SURVEY AREA	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 3



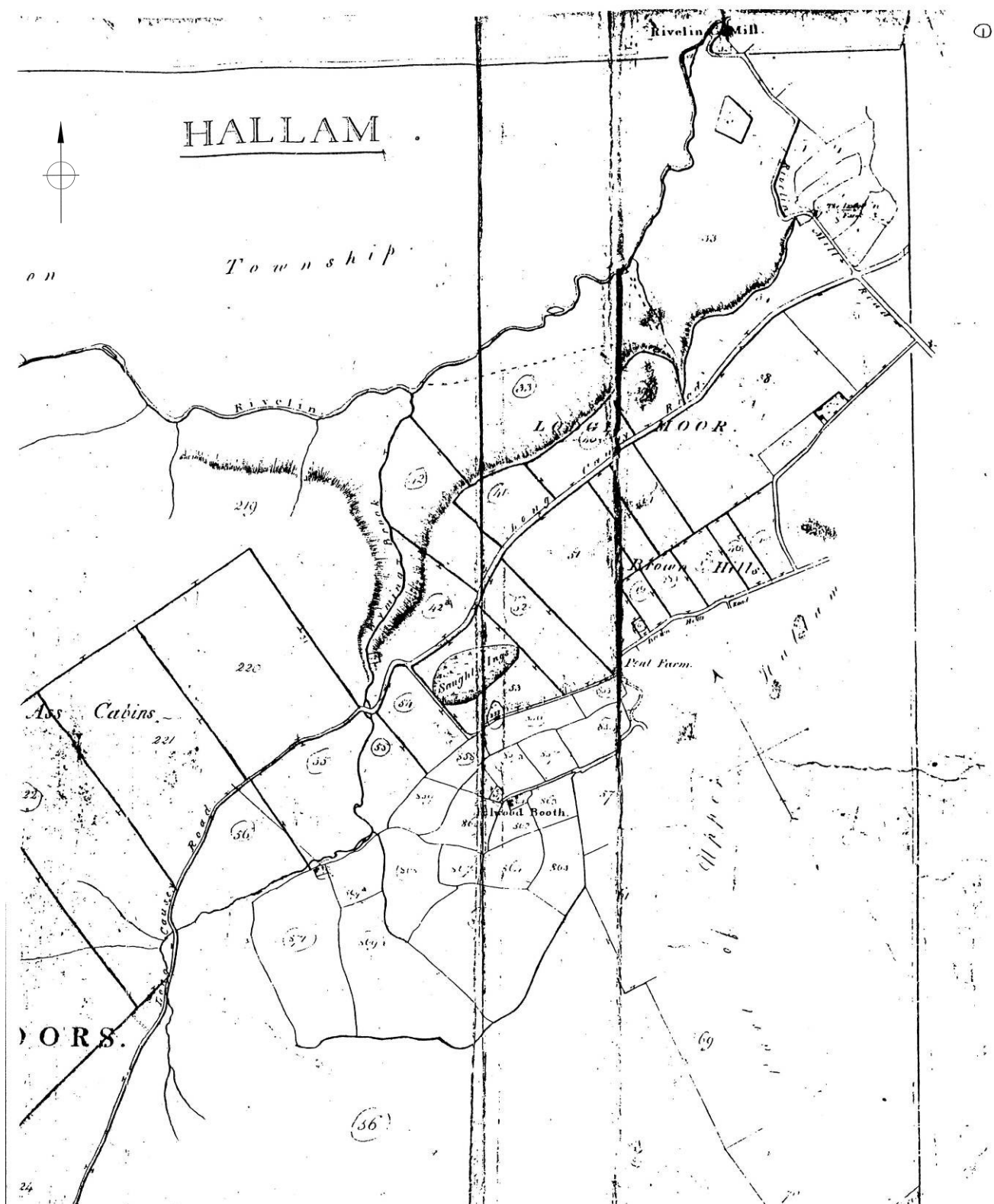
Section of Jefferys' 1771 Map of Yorkshire
(plate 17).

PROJECT		FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE		JEFFERYS' 1771 MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	4

PROJECT FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE 1795 MAP OF SHEFFIELD	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 5



Section of 1795 Map of the Parish of Sheffield
(SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L).



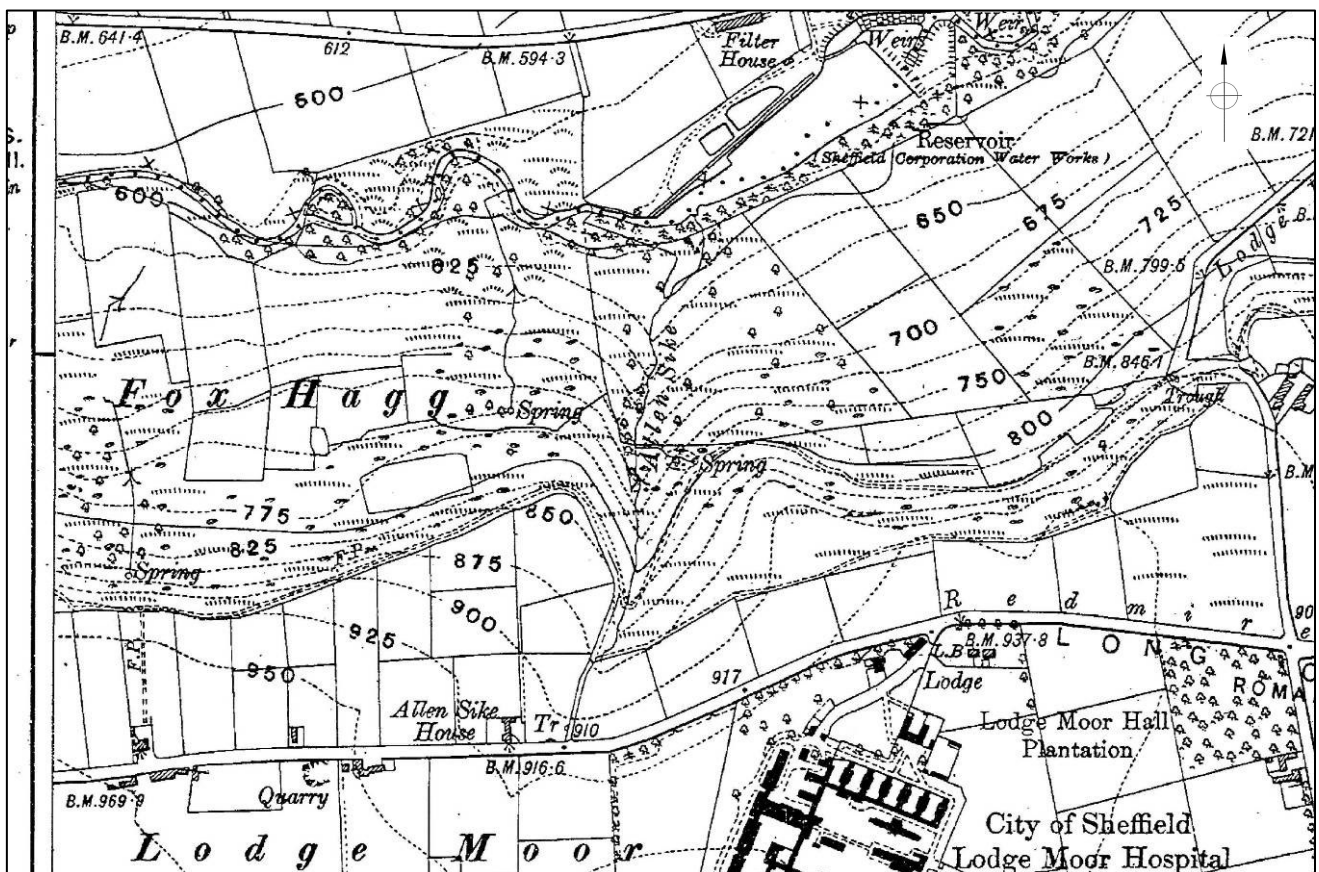
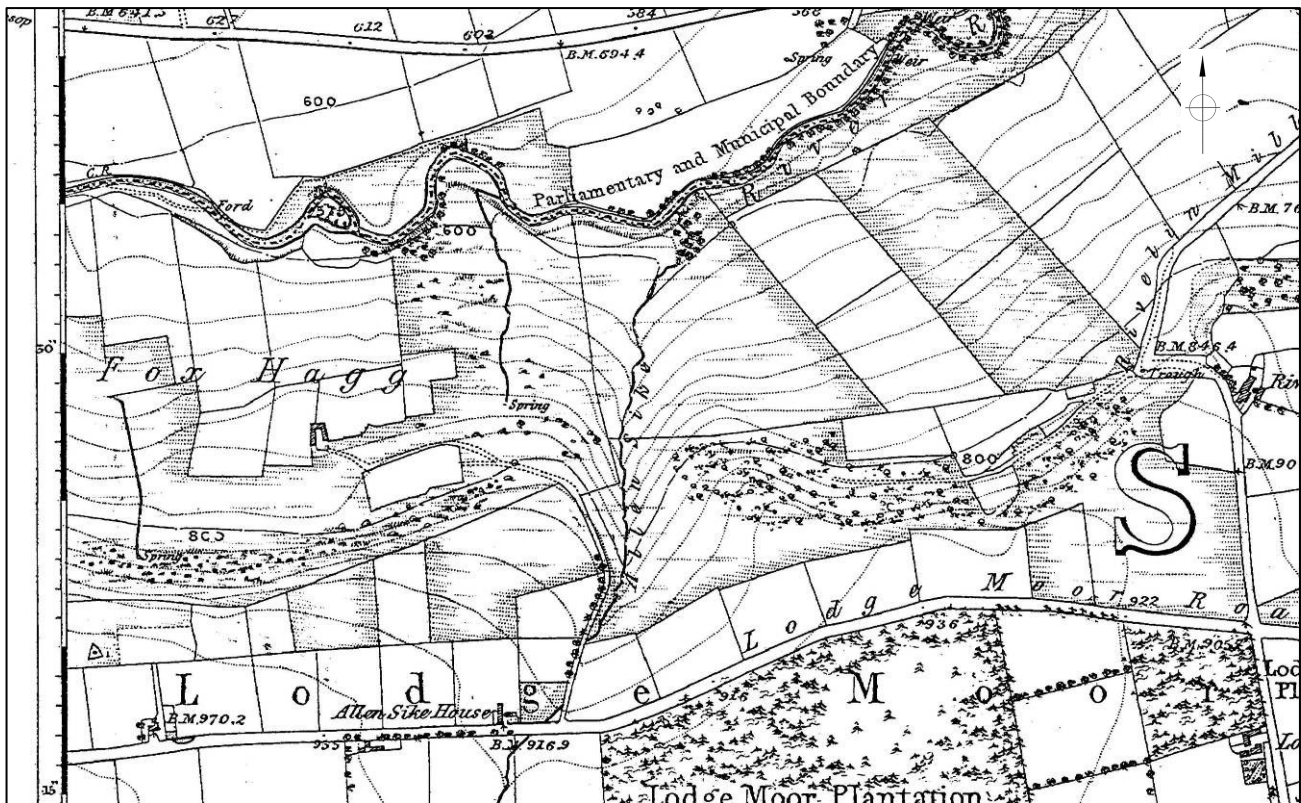
Section of 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map
part 4 of 5 (SCA Fairbanks Collection
ACM 570).

PROJECT		FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE		1805 ENCLOSURE MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	6



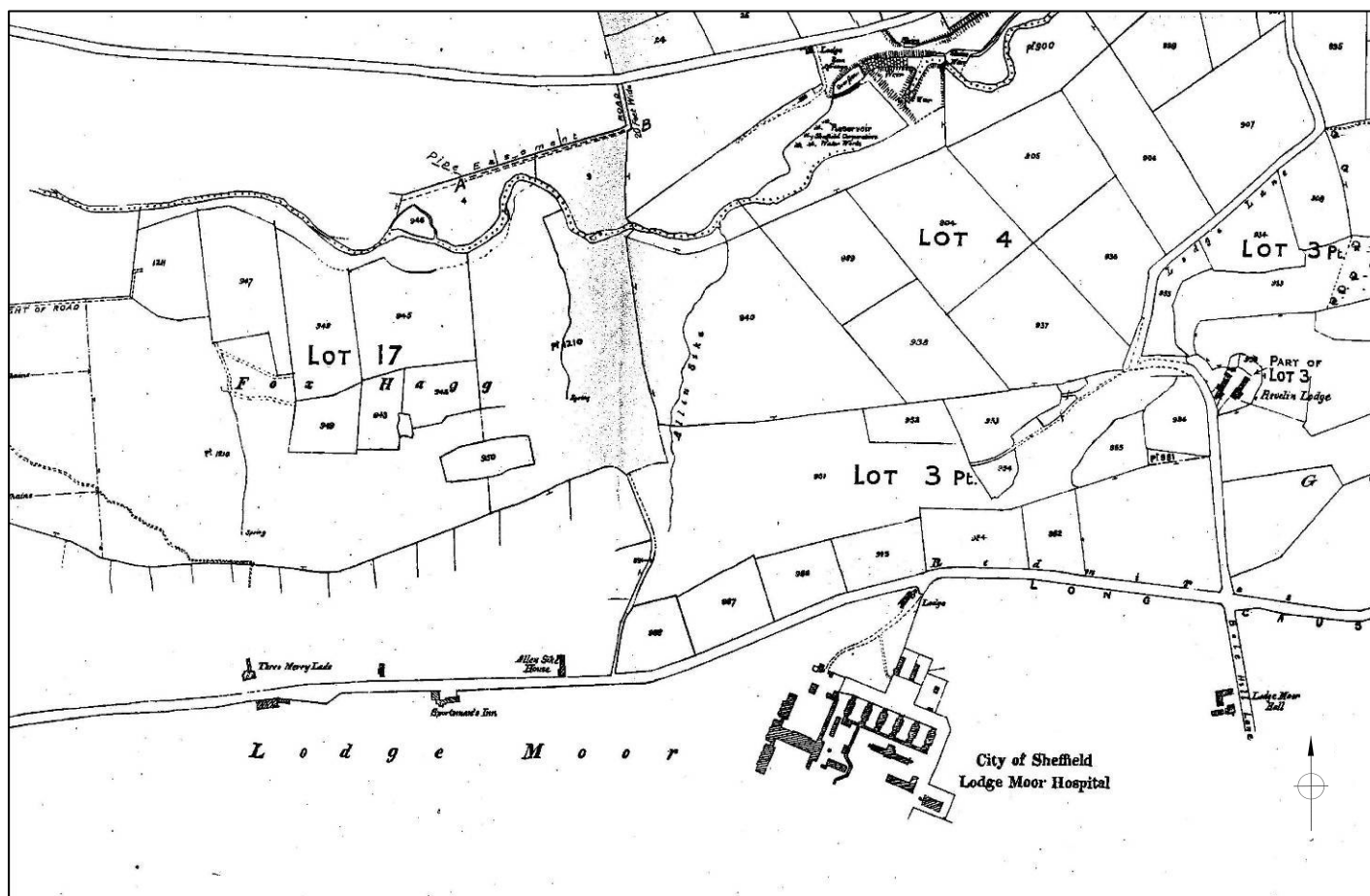
Left: 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet 293 (surveyed 1850-51).
 Right: 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet 294 (surveyed 1850-51).

PROJECT	
FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE	
1854-55 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
	7



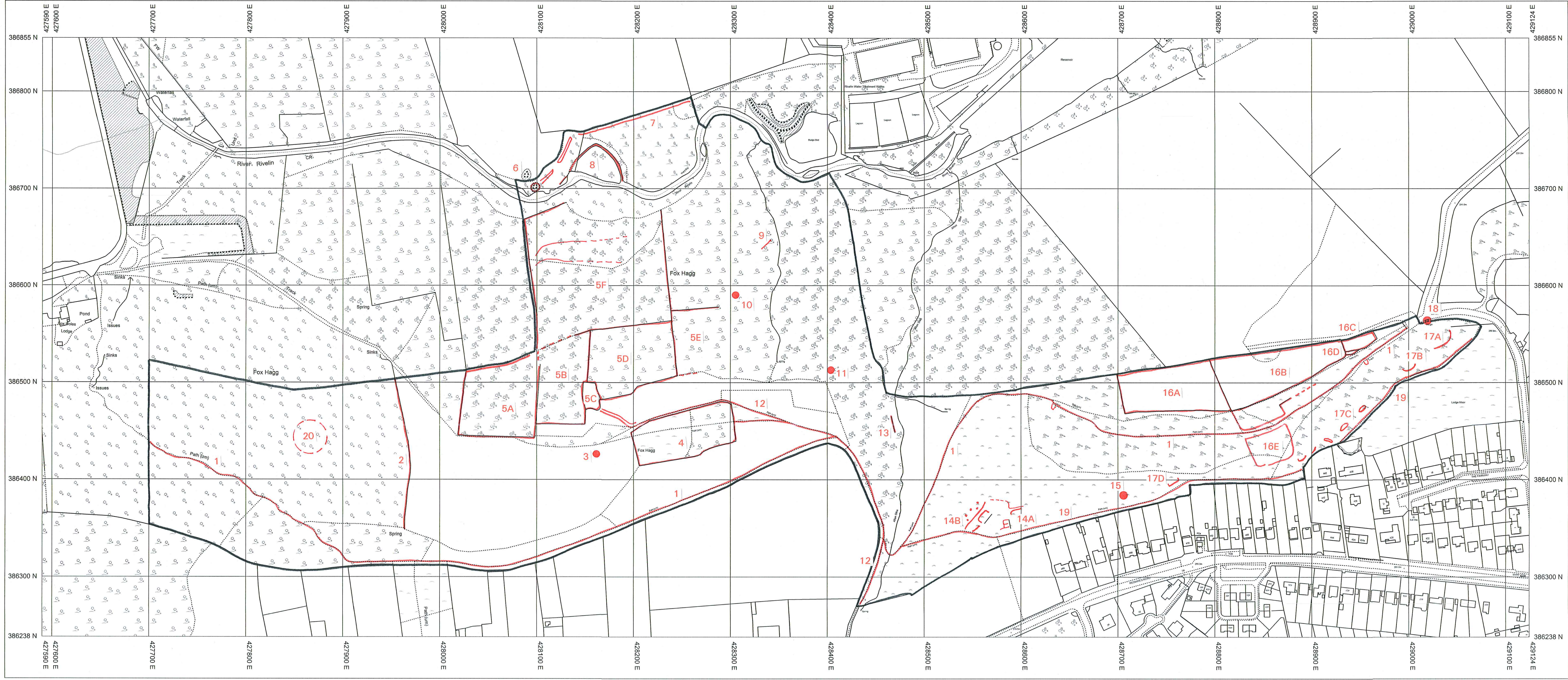
Top: 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet
294 (surveyed 1850-51).
Bottom: 1924 Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet
294 (surveyed 1850-51, revised 1920-21).

PROJECT	
FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE	
1855-1924 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
	8

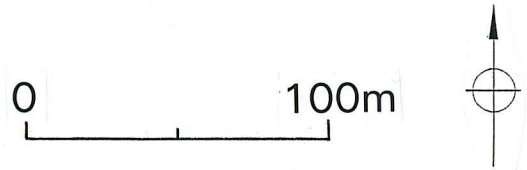


Section of 1919 sale plan: Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale of 18 Valuable Freehold Farms, Small Holdings etc, extending to 1,564 acres, to be sold at auction ... July 30th 1919 (SLSL).

PROJECT		FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE		1919 SALE PLAN	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	9



		16D	IDENTIFIED SITES AND AREAS
			AREA OF SURVEY



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PROJECT FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE	
TITLE IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 10



Plate 1: Trackway (Site 12), S end, entry into survey area, looking NE (photo 1/839).



Plate 2: Trackway (Site 1), W steps into Allen Sike, looking SE (photo 2/005).



Plate 3: Trackway (Site 12), running along N side of enclosure 4, looking W (photo 2/028).



Plate 4: Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), stoop to gateway and E wall, looking SE (photo 1/844).



Plate 5: Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5b), S wall, looking SE (photo 1/855).



Plate 6: Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), S wall (rebuilt?), looking SE (photo 1/864).



Plate 7: Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), gateway in E wall, looking E (photo 1/866).



Plate 8: Enclosures (Site 16a), E wall, looking NE (photo 2/012).



Plate 9: Enclosures (Site 16d), looking E (photo 2/013).



Plate 10: Trough (Site 18), looking SW (photo 1/811).



Plate 11: Ruined walls (Site 11), looking SW (photo 2/003).



Plate 12: Quarry (Site 17b), looking E (photo 1/815).



Plate 13: Earthwork (Site 6), looking N (photo 2/019).



Plate 14: Building complex (Site 14a), base of structure, looking S (photo 1/828).



Plate 15: Building complex (Site 14b), SW end of wall, looking SE (photo 1/836).



Plate 16: Building complex (Site 14b), typical sub-oval earthwork, looking NW (photo 3/851).

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Inside Survey Area

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>
1	Trackway/footpath, east and west side of Allen Sike	SK2900086554-SK2768586452 Linear
2	Spring and watercourse, Fox Hagg	SK2796086348-SK2794886516 Linear
3	Earthworks, west of Site 4, Fox Hagg	SK2817086430 Centered
4	Enclosure (ruin), Fox Hagg	SK2826086440 Centered
5	Fox Hagg enclosures and building (ruins), Fox Hagg	SK2816086550 Centered
6	Earthwork, north side of river Rivelin	SK2809586700 Centered
7	Trackway, north of Fox Hagg	SK2822086770 Centered
8	Channel, north side of river Rivelin	SK2816086748 Centered
9	Drain, Fox Hagg	SK2834086645 Approximate
10	Modified quartzite pebble (find), Fox Hagg	SK28328582 Centered
11	Ruined walls, west of Allen Sike	SK2841086510 Centered
12	Trackway, west side of Allen Sike	SK2843086268-SK2830686462 Linear
13	Wall (remains of), west side of Allen Sike	SK2846886458 Centered
14	Ruined structures and earthworks, east side of south end of Allen Sike	SK2857586360 Centered
15	Barbed and tanged arrowhead (find), Fox Hagg	SK28738639 Centered
16	Enclosures (ruins) and trackway, Fox Hagg	SK2886086500 Centered
17	Quarries, eastern part of survey area	SK2904086550-SK2889086420 Linear
18	Trough, north-west of Rivelin Lodge	SK2901986564 Exact
19	Trackway/footpath, south and central part of survey area	SK2847286330-SK2907886560 Linear
20	Sham Fight of 1876 (site of), Fox Hagg	SK281864 Centered

Outside Survey Area

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>
21	Promontory fort, west of Mare Folds	SK271864 Centered
22	Wyoming Brook Drive, Mare Folds	SK2687586770-SK2688085830 Linear
23	Roman road (course of), Redmires Road, south of Wyoming Brook and Fox Hagg	SK2666085850-SK2900086150 Linear
24	Flints (finds), north side of Redmires Road	SK27508610 Centered
25	Flint (find), north side of Redmires Road	SK2765086150 Centered
26	Lodge Moor Race Course and Camps (sites of), Lodge Moor	SK27918597 Centered
27	Flint blades (finds), Blackpool Avenue, Lodge Moor	SK29088615 Centered
28	Three Bronze Age barrows and associated remains (site of), Blackpool Avenue, Lodge Moor	SK29108620 Centered
29	Two Bronze Age barrows and associated artefacts (site of), south of Redmires Road, Lodge Moor	SK29028625 Centered
30	Roman pottery and tesserae (finds), south of Redmires Road, Lodge Moor	SK29308625 Centered
31	Former hunting lodge (site of), Rivelin Lodge, Lodge Lane	SK29148655 Centered
32	Flint flake (find), Blackbrook Wood	SK29508680 Centered
33	Grinding mill (site of), Water Treatment Works, River Rivelin	SK28748686 Centered
34	Fragment of Roman lamp (find), Allen Sike Farm	SK28388638 Centered
35	Lodge Moor Hospital	SK28698605 Centered
36	Rivelin reservoirs, north of Wyoming Brook Drive	SK27008695 & SK27408680 Centred
37	Chert working site (find), west of Mare Folds	SK271864 Centered
38	Rock shelter, east of Ash Cabin Flat	SK27158630 Centered

APPENDIX 2

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 1

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Trackway/footpath, east and west side of Allen Sike

NGR 1: SK2900086554

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2768586452

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Track

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Mixed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/005, 2/007, 2/009-2/010, 2/014

Description:

A line shown on the 1792 and 1805 Upper Hallam enclosure maps appears to follow the approximate alignment of a trackway shown on later maps, and might denote a wall, although this is not certain [1] [2]. In 1855, a trackway is shown at the very eastern end of the survey area, branching off the west side of Rivelin Mill Road at the point where it bends sharply to the east as it ascends the valley slope. The trackway then runs west, following a curvilinear course, along the southern edge of a group of enclosures (see Site 16) and then between two of them. It eventually peters out just beyond the western end of these enclosures [3]. By 1924, the trackway/footpath had been extended further west, following the contours and curving to the south-west near to the head of Allen Sike. It then crossed the Sike, and climbed the other side to join another trackway (Site 12), previously shown as a separate feature in 1855; a second footpath/trackway, not shown in 1855, left the upper end of the latter feature to follow the top of the southern slope of the Rivelin valley immediately behind the fields on the north side of Redmires Road. The 1855 trackway had previously run towards some enclosures (Sites 4 and 5), but by 1924 it curved around to the west, to run west along the top of the Fox Hagg area; it is marked as a 'F.P' here. It ran for some distance before angling to the north-west down the valley slope towards Fox Holes Lodge [4].

The very eastern end of the trackway, shown in 1855, has been disturbed by the creation of a small modern car park. However, the trackway is visible immediately beyond the car park, as a flattened linear strip c.2m wide. It follows the contour west in a gently curve, rising slightly, and running above the remains of a series of enclosures (Site 16). It also passes two sub-square scarps, c.3m across and 1m deep, cut into the slope to the immediate north and apparently modern. Shortly beyond the scarps, a modern footpath leaves the south side of the trackway to run upslope to the line shown in 1924 running along the rear of the fields on Redmires Road. The main trackway has a slight deviation around what may be a former small quarry to its south side, and then begins to curve north-west beyond the enclosures, and to drop again in height. It passes a third sub-square scarp, c.3m across and 1m deep, cut into the slope to the immediate north. Shortly to the west of this point, the trackway has a junction with another footpath, not shown on historic maps, which runs east closer to the aforementioned enclosures and which may be crudely revetted in places.

The main trackway continues west, following the contours, as a well-graded feature 1.50m wide, sometimes with a low rubble revetment wall to the southern side. It curves around to the south-west, running mid-way up the very steep slope forming the east side of Allen Sike. The main trackway then crosses the stream in the base of the Sike (no evidence for any bridge etc), and rises up the western slope, partly on a flight of stone steps. At the top of the steps, the trackway meets another trackway (Site 12). After leaving the route of the latter, the trackway, becomes a less well-used footpath less than 1m wide, runs west. Initially, it follows the rear of the plots of the properties on the north side of Redmires Road, but then angles to the north-west down a steep, broken slope, through at times dense woodland including holly and rhododendron. The path is often poorly defined in this area, but becomes better marked where it leaves the survey area to continue past Fox Holes Lodge

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

[5].

References:

- [1] 1792 Upper Hallam Draft Enclosure Map (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 128L)
 - [2] 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map no 4/5 (SCA ACM 570)
 - [3] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
 - [4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheets 293 & 294
 - [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit
-

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition. Potential for visitor erosion.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 2

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Spring and watercourse, Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2796086348

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2794886516

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Spring

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/849

Description:

A 'Spring' is marked here in 1855, one of two within the survey area. It lies within an area of scattered woodland, and the watercourse runs north, before turning through a sharp right-angle to run towards some enclosures (see Site 5) [1]. The spring is also named and the watercourse depicted in 1924, although now there is no right-angled turn - it sinks and then re-emerges within the enclosures to the north [2].

The head of the spring emerges from beneath a large rock outcrop, and the water runs south as a steep-sided heavily vegetated gully across further outcrops. At a point c.80m north of the spring head, a shelter has recently been built out of a fallen tree and wood across the line of the gully; however, to the south of this, it appears that the sides of the gully have been partly artificially revetted with stone, although it is again very overgrown. At this point, the gully measures c.2m wide and 1.50m deep. The location of the right-angled bend lies outside the survey area [3].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[2] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None. More interesting section lies outside reserve.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 3

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Earthworks, west of Site 4, Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2817086430

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 255m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Unclassified

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13;
28/02/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / Frame No: 1/848; 3/852

Description:

Two earthworks of unknown function lie to the immediate south of a modern footpath, to the west of a ruined enclosure (Site 4). The eastern earthwork is represented by a trench-like depression with a shallow V-plan, c.5m long, 1m deep and with a bank of spoil thrown up to the northern side. The western earthwork is represented by a ring-like 'trench', 0.50m wide, 0.50m deep and apparently defining a small area or platform c.3m in diameter. A short spur trench branches off the north side of the circular feature towards the footpath [1].

The function of both earthworks is unknown; they bear a resemblance to features that might be expected to occur within a Second World War training or defensive landscape, and they may be associated with the 'Sham Fight' of 1876 which took place in this area (see Site 36) [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance and over planting. Remove young trees growing within monument.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 4

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Enclosure (ruin), Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2826086440

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 255m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/843-1/847

Description:

An isolated enclosure is shown here in 1855, to the south of a larger group of conjoined enclosures (see Site 5). In 1855, the enclosure was reached by a trackway (see Site 12) leading off from the north side of Lodge Moor Road (now Redmires Road). One branch of the trackway runs into the centre of the east side of the enclosure [1]. The enclosure is depicted on an a sale plan of 1919, forming part of Lot 17 which includes the other enclosures to the north-east (see Site 5) and the adjacent area - the enclosure is not specifically named [2]. The enclosure is still marked in 1924, but the trackway leading into it is not [3].

The walled enclosure is located within an area of sparse woodland, on a relatively level area of ground, with very steep north-facing scarps to the immediate south and north. The enclosure is sub-rectangular in plan and set on a very slight north-east/south-west alignment, with maximum measurements of 105m east-west by 48m north-south. The interior is relatively level, although there is a slight depression running along the western half of the south side towards the south-west corner. The walls are in varying states of decay. The east wall survives as a ruinous grit stone rubble wall line, 0.80m wide at the base and standing up to 0.40m high, although it is denuded where the alignment is crossed by the footpath. The south wall is poorly preserved, and only the western half is clearly visible, as a 1m wide roughly coursed and squared moss-covered gritstone wall standing up to 0.50m high. The wall line incorporates some very large stone blocks, which have presumably tumbled down from outcrops on the scarp above (south). The west and north walls are similar to the east wall. There is a gateway on the east side, now marked by a single stone stoop in the position where the trackway is shown entering the enclosure in 1855; the modern footpath through the enclosure follows the same course. The stoop is set on the north side of the gateway, which appears to have been only just over 1m wide. It stands 1.30m high and measures 0.30m by 0.20m at the base, tapering slightly towards the top - there is no evidence for any fixings or gate furniture. There is a second gateway to the north of centre of the enclosure's west wall, again utilised by the modern footpath. This gateway is marked by a pair of stone stoops, set 2.75m apart. Both stoops are of similar dimensions to that described on the east side of the enclosure, and each has a small circular recess towards the top of the inner face [4].

References:

- [1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [2] 1919 Sale of 18 valuable freehold farms, small holdings etc (SLSL)
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Severe

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Wall furniture at risk from people walking through the site and potential vandalism. Footpath crosses wall alignment rather than through gates. Avoid deliberate disturbance and replanting close to walls, and in enclosure 5c. Clear bracken and other vegetation from wall alignments, and trees which are causing or might cause damage (e.g. from windthrow).

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 5

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Fox Hagg enclosures and building (ruins), Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2816086550

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 240m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosures

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/850-1/851, 1/853, 1/855-1/867, 1/869-1/874; 2/001-2/002, 2/029

Description:

A group of eight conjoined enclosures or fields, named as 'Fox Hagg' are shown here in 1855, with a U-shaped building towards the centre of their southern side. This building is reached by a trackway (see Site 12) leading off from the north side of Lodge Moor Road (now Redmires Road). The trackway branches near the east side of an isolated enclosure (Site 4), with the main branch skirts its northern side and running to the building [1]. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" map shows the enclosures, but the building has gone, although its position marked by a small enclosure [2]. The enclosures are depicted on an a sale plan of 1919, forming part of Lot 17 which includes the surrounding fields. The lot totalled 65 acres spread over 14 closes which were a combination of grass, arable and pasture, but none of the enclosures are specifically named [3]. The associated enclosures are still marked in 1924, but had evidently deteriorated. The enclosed trackway from Redmires Road joined the main footpath through Fox Hagg (Site 1), and also a second footpath running directly along the rear of the enclosures on the north side of Redmires Road [4].

Only five of the eight enclosures lie within the survey area. They are now located within an area of woodland, and are effectively divided into two parts by a very steep north-facing scarp, which runs east-west across their central area. Above and below the scarp, the enclosures are located on more level ground, with only a gentle downward slope from north to south; their interiors are still somewhat clearer of trees than the surrounding woodland. The enclosures continued to the west outside the survey area.

Described from west to east, and commencing above the very steep north-facing scarp, the westernmost enclosure (5a) is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 80m east-west by 90m north-south. Its walls are formed by spread banks of gritstone rubble, on average measuring 1m wide by 0.5m high. Both the east and west walls fade out towards their northern ends, being replaced by a lower scarps. Towards the east end of the south wall, there is a former gateway, its position marked by a pair of stone stoops. These are set 2.75m apart, each stoop being c.1.30m high and measuring c.0.30m by 0.20m in plan at the base. The east stoop tapers slightly towards its head, but neither preserve any evidence for fixtures or gate furniture. The next enclosure to the east (5b) is also sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 50m east-west by 94m north-south. The south wall survives up to 0.80m in height, and c.1m wide at the base, tapering slightly towards the upper part. It is built of roughly coursed and squared moss-covered gritstone, with no visible evidence for throughstones or coping. The west wall (i.e. separating 5a from 5b) is better preserved, initially standing up to 1m in height. It too is built of gritstone, relatively well coursed and squared, again with no evidence for throughstones or coping. The west and east walls fade towards their northern ends, being replaced by low banks or scarps, while much of the north side of the enclosure is defined by a 0.50m high north-facing scarp containing a high proportion of rubble. There may be a slight, flattened sub-rectangular platform in the south-west corner of the field, while in the north-east corner, a similar structure may be defined by intermittent lines of stone along the ground, although this is not certain.

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

The small U-shaped building shown in 1855 lay within a small sub-rectangular enclosure (5c), measuring only 30m north-south by 20m east-west. Map evidence indicates that the building occupied the northern end of the enclosure, and that it had a central yard open to the south; the complex measured c.18m square. It appears to have been demolished by 1924 as it is not shown on the map of this date. There is very little surviving trace of the building in the field. The only clear visible signs are the former south end of the east arm, which can be seen in plan running c.2m to the west of the enclosure wall, and possibly one or two re-used quoins or former straight joints within the enclosure walls. The enclosure walls themselves are on average c.1m wide at the base and stand up to 1.30m high, tapering slightly towards the upper part. They are built of roughly coursed and squared gritstone, with no evidence for throughstones or coping, and some sections are tumbled. At the south-east corner of the enclosure, there is a gateway, marked by a pair of stone stoops. These stoops are set 2.75m apart, and each stands c.1.30m high, measuring 0.30m by 0.20m at the base. The northern stoop has a pair of cast-iron pintles set into the west face, while in the same face, the southern stoop has an oval recess cut or worn into the top, a small iron-stained circular recess half way down, and a small iron loop fixed with lead towards the base. A graded trackway curves to the south-east of the gateway, following the line shown in 1855 (see Site 12).

To the east of the site of the ruined building, another sub-rectangular enclosure (5d) measures a maximum of 95m east-west by 70m north-south. The south wall is much better preserved, and appears to have been re-built, whereas most of the others have been allowed to decay. This wall measures c.1m across the base and stands up to 1.20m in height, tapering towards the top. It is built of gritstone rubble, with no throughstones, but has upright coping. Approximately half-way along the south side, just before the point where the wall line angles slightly to the north, there is a gateway, marked by a pair of gate stoops, set 2.25m apart. Each stoop stands c.1.30m high and measures 0.30m by 0.20m at the base, tapering slightly towards the top. There is no clear evidence for former fixings or gate furniture, although the west stoop may have a series of drag or wear marks to the east face. The east wall of the enclosure is different to the south wall, and more like those of the other enclosures described above, surviving up to 1.10m in height. Approximately 10m north of the south-east corner of the enclosure, the east wall contains another gateway, again marked by a pair of stone gate stoops set 2.25m apart. Both stoops stand c.1.30m in height, and measure 0.30m by 0.20m at the base. The south stoop has a small iron loop plugged with lead approximately half way up the north face. The north stoop has a pair of cast-iron pintles set into the east face. Some 8m to the north of the gateway, the wall contains a sheep creep, c.0.40m wide and high, with a stone lintel. The west wall of the enclosure is rather low and has partly collapsed, but the north wall is better preserved. It is c.1m wide across the base and stands up to 1.50m in height, tapering towards the top. It is built of roughly coursed and squared gritstone, with no evidence for throughstones or coping. In the approximate centre of the north wall, there is a gateway, marked by a pair of stone gate stoops, set 2.75m apart. The stoops stand up to 1.30m high, and measure 0.30m by 0.20m at the base; the eastern stoop is less substantial and tapers towards the upper part.

In 1855, a smaller L-shaped enclosure (5e) is shown to the east side of enclosure (5d). It was evidently already in decay by 1924, and there are now few surviving fragments. The north wall is low and largely fallen, marked by a spread of rubble; the south wall can be traced intermittently for c.15m eastwards of the south-east corner of enclosure (5d) before it fades out.

In 1855, a large enclosure (5f) is shown on the north side of those described above, running north as far as the steep scarp on the south side of the river Rivelin. In its original form, the enclosure was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 135m east-west by 140m north-south. The southernmost part of the enclosure, immediately adjacent to enclosures 5b and 5d, a strip measuring c.4m to 10m north-south, lies above very steep north-facing scarp noted above. However, the majority of the enclosure lies below the scarp. At the base of the scarp, the west wall measures 0.80m across the base and stands up to 1.20m in height, tapering to 0.60m across the top. It is built of roughly coursed and squared gritstone rubble, with no throughstones but some surviving upright coping. The wall's condition gradually decays as it moves north, and it ends abruptly at the near-vertical scarp forming the north bank of the river Rivelin. The east wall is generally in poor condition, measuring 0.80m across the base and surviving up to 0.80m in height. The northern part is built of substantially larger pieces of gritstone than are used in the west wall, although it too terminates abruptly at the near-vertical scarp forming the north bank of the river. The interior of the enclosure is very overgrown with dense scrub, particularly the northern half. However, it is possible that it is crossed by two east-west aligned artificial scarps, both north-facing, c.3m wide and standing up to 1.50m high [5].

References:

- [1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294 & 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [2] Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 294/9
- [3] 1919 Sale of 18 valuable freehold farms, small holdings etc (SLSL)
- [4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheets 294 & 293
- [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Moderate

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance and replanting close to wall lines. Ensure walls do not collapse further. Wall furniture at risk from people walking through the site and potential vandalism. Clear bracken and other vegetation from wall alignments, and trees which are causing or might cause damage (e.g. from windthrow). Maintain gateways and sheep creep. If walls are repaired (none recommended), ensure these are done sympathetically.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 6

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Earthwork, north side of river Rivelin

NGR 1: SK2809586700

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 200m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Earthwork

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Grass

Land use around site: Grass

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/019, 2/020, 2/030

Description:

Close to the north bank of the river Rivelin, there is an earthwork, formed by a large circular water-filled depression, c.6m in diameter and 1.50m deep. The depression is surrounded by a flat-topped bank or ring of spoil, c.3m wide and 1.20m in height. The bank is not continuous but open to the south (river) side, although the gap is crossed partly by a much lower earthwork which appears to contain some stone rubble. There is a similar earthwork close by to the north, just outside of the survey area [1]. The earthwork is not depicted on any of the historic maps consulted for the project [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance. Remove trees which are growing within monument.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 7

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Trackway, north of Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2822086770

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 210m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Ford

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Grass

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/024

Description:

A trackway is depicted in 1855, running south-west from an enclosure on the north side of the river towards a 'ford' across the river Rivelin, and then continues on a westward course parallel to the southern bank for a short distance [1]. The trackway is also depicted on a sale plan of 1919, which names it as a 20ft wide easement road for the Water Company and with an underground pipe indicated on the plan [2]. Neither the ford nor the trackways are marked in 1924 [3].

That part of the trackway shown in 1855 as running through the survey area is represented by a slightly flattened area at the top of a natural south-facing scarp. Although the area is very overgrown, there is no clear evidence for any construction and no evidence for prolonged use. The field wall to the immediate north stands up to 1.20m in height, and is of very similar form to those recorded within enclosures (Sites 4 and 5) on the south side of the river, and has some localised collapse. After leaving the wall, and angling to the south-west, the course of the trackway as shown in 1855 can be traced as an intermittent shallow linear depression, c.2.50m wide by c.0.40m deep, as far as a more marked earthwork (Site 6); in fact, its line appears to be disturbed by the latter. The river Rivelin was high at the time of survey, and so the exact position of the ford itself was unclear [4].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[2] 1919 Sale of 18 valuable freehold farms, small holdings etc (SLSL)

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 2948

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 8

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Channel, north side of river Rivelin

NGR 1: SK2816086748

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 200m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Channel

Form: Not an Antiquity

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/021-2/023

Description:

A loop in the course of the river Rivelin is marked here on both the 1792 and 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Maps, and the 1795 map of Sheffield [1] [3]. In 1855, water is shown flowing through the channel, and it is noticeable that both the township and parish boundary lines follow the feature [4]. It is similarly marked in 1924 [5]. Modern OS mapping appears to show a wall where the channel leaves the north side of the river.

The channel is first visible to the immediate north of the river's north bank, as a shallow south-east facing scarp, 0.50m in height. The scarp incorporates the occasional large stone close to the river, but there is no evidence for stone lining as suggested by modern OS mapping, or a sluice or similar structure diverting water along the scarp from the river. After crossing beneath a ruined north-south stone field wall, the channel becomes a shallow linear depression, running north-east/south-west, 1.50m to 2m wide, 0.50m deep and with no evidence for any artificial lining. It curves around sharply to the south-east, to follow a slightly curvilinear course back to the river, again with no trace of an artificial lining. The area 'enclosed' by the channel includes several poorly defined shallow depressions, but there is no evidence to suggest that these, and perhaps also the channel itself, are anything other than natural features created by the river's changing course [6].

References:

[1] 1792 Upper Hallam Draft Enclosure Map (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 128L)

[2] 1795 Map of the Parish of Sheffield (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L)

[3] 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map no 4/5 (SCA ACM 570)

[4] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[5] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 9

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Drain, Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2834086645

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 230m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Drain

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

A drain runs into the west side of a natural north-south aligned gully formed by a watercourse emerging from a natural spring. The drain is aligned north-east/south-west and can be traced for c.10m before becoming lost in vegetation. It is represented by a steep-sided linear depression, c.0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. It does not appear to be modern [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 10

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Modified quartzite pebble (find), Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK28328582

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD):

Concordance

SMR No: 3093

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Pebble

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records a find of a struck quartzite pebble of unknown date at this location, apparently discovered in the late 1970s [1]. The site lies within an area of sloping woodland and long grass, and no further features were visible at the time of the field visit [2].

References:

[1] SYSMR 03093/01 - MSY10827

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 11

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Ruined walls, west of Allen Sike

NGR 1: SK2841086510

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 260m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/003

Description:

A sinuous stone wall line, running approximately north-east/south-west up a steep north-east facing scarp is visible in this part of Fox Hagg, on the west side of Allen Sike. The wall is c.10m long, and built of moss-covered gritstone rubble, measuring 0.70m wide across the base and standing up to 0.70m high. A fragmentary wall line may run east from the north-eastern end of the main wall line, and a second such feature runs west for c.10m from the same feature. At its south-western end, the main wall line appears to return to the west for c.10m and then back to the south for c.4m, perhaps terminating in a small sub-oval scoop or depression [1].

Nothing is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 map at this location, nor the 1919 sale plan, although the 1924 edition does depict a length of south-west/north-east wall here, running to the wall forming the east side of the survey area [2]-[4].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[3] 1919 Sale of 18 valuable freehold farms, small holdings etc (SLSL)

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance. Clear bracken and other vegetation from wall alignment, and trees which are causing or might cause damage (e.g. from windthrow).

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 12

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Trackway, west side of Allen Sike

NGR 1: SK2843086268

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2830686462

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Trackway

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13;
15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/839-1/842; 2/028

Description:

A dashed line shown on the 1805 Upper Hallam enclosure map appears to indicate a trackway in this location, running south-east to north-west across enclosure no 33 [1]. In 1855, a trackway, at first defined by walls on both sides, is shown leading off the north side of Lodge Moor Road (now Redmires Road). The trackway then emerges from between the walls and runs north-west as an open feature, splitting into two branches. One branch runs into a sub-rectangular free-standing enclosure (Site 4), while the other skirts around its northern side and runs to a U-shaped building associated with a group of conjoined enclosures (Site 5) [2]. By 1924, the enclosed section of trackway from Redmires Road joined the main footpath running through Fox Hagg (see Site 1), and also a second footpath running directly along the rear of the enclosures on the north side of Redmires Road [3].

Where the trackway enters the survey area, it runs directly along the western edge of Allen Sike, which soon develops into a very steep-sided substantial valley. Here, the trackway is well graded, and 1.50m wide. The surface is hard but with no visible evidence for artificial metalling. The trackway passes a set of stone steps leading down into Allen Sike (see Site 1) and then begins to curve very gently to the north-west. It assumes a slightly sunken form, with a scarp to the west side surmounted by a semi-ruinous drystone wall. As the trackway continues to the north-west, the scarp rises to over 2m in height and is artificially revetted with drystone in places. The trackway eventually leaves the line of the wall/revetment and runs across an area of moorland and sparse woodland. Here, it is still well graded but also well-used, having spread to over 2m in width. It curves around to the west, to enter a former free-standing enclosure via a gateway (Site 4). The section running along the north side of the enclosure in 1855 remains clearly visible as a slightly sunken feature, c.1.50m wide by 0.30m deep, possibly with a ruined wall along its northern edge. From the north-west corner of this enclosure, the trackway is graded, c.2m wide and terraced slightly into the natural slope, curving to the north-west to a gateway, following the line shown in 1855 [4].

References:

[1] 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map (SCA ACM 570)

[2] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Recommendations: Maintain current condition. Clear vegetation from north end of trackway.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 13

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Wall (remains of), west side of Allen Sike

NGR 1: SK2846886458

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 240m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/004

Description:

On the steep western slope of Allen Sike, towards the base of the slope, there is a short length of wall. The alignment is now so overgrown that it resembles a scarp, but probing reveals it to be a stone wall, c.15m long, 1m wide and 1.50m high, retaining a narrow flattened area to the rear (west) [1]. The wall is shown on modern OS mapping as a ditched length, but the 1855 map shows that it formed part of a right-angled length which connected the main enclosure boundary to the north (forming the edge of the survey area) and the east side of the track running north from Redmires Lane [2]. It is not depicted in the 1924 edition [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 14

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Ruined structures and earthworks, east side of south end of Allen Sike

NGR 1: SK2857586360

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 270m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Structures

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13;
28/02/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / Frame No: 1/828-1/830, 1/832-1/838;
3/846-3/851

Description:

There are two main areas of ruined structures here. The first (14a) is represented by a roughly north-south aligned shuttered concrete wall, c.8m long, 0.40m wide and standing up to 1.60m high at the northern end. A shallow linear gully or depression runs parallel to the east side of the wall, while a low rubble revetment, set at an approximate right-angle to the concrete wall, runs for c.12m to the west from the wall's south end. In the angle formed by these two features, there is the base of a structure, measuring c.8m north-south by c.6m east-west. The base is divided into two parts, the southern part being slightly larger and lower than the northern part. The west side of the southern part is defined by a concrete edge, which is inset to the east towards its north end. On top of the base, there are two raised sub-square features to the south side, both measuring c.0.60m across and rising to a height of 0.30m. The west sub-square feature is built of concrete and brick, whilst the east appears to be stone rubble. They resemble low piers, and there is a rectangular notch in the concrete wall to the east directly in line with them. The northern part of the base can be seen to have a concrete floor cast over rough stone rubble footings. It has a raised concrete base to the south-east corner, aligned north-south, measuring 1.30m long by 0.90m wide by 0.65m high. The base has a small semi-circular area of damage to both of the long sides where a fitting such as threaded bolt or bracket may have been removed.

Approximately 20m to the north-west of the first structure, there is another structure (14b). This is principally formed by the ruinous remains of a roughly coursed stone rubble wall, also containing some brick, and set with a cement mortar. The wall is aligned north-east/south-west, and is in two parts. The larger south-western end is c.4.50m long and rises to a maximum height of c.1.80m. It returns to the south at its western end, and may contain a small blocked opening. There is a sub-square pit at the base of the wall, 0.70m deep, possibly once lined, and apparently linked to one a series of four other pits (see below) by a shallow gully. At the north-east end of the wall, there is a c.2.50m wide gap, formed by a steep scarp; it is not certain if this marks an original set back to the wall line, or is merely the result of collapse/demolition. The smaller north-eastern end of the wall is c.2m long and 1m high. It is built of similar materials to the other part, and returns to the south at its eastern end, which appears to have been rebuilt. A steep scarp runs north-west from the end of the wall for c.4m, and contains material resembling bitumen or tarmac. It terminates at a series of four pits, which run on a parallel alignment to the wall - each pit is c.1m square and up to 0.50m deep. They are very regular, suggesting that they were once lined or revetted in some way. In addition, a steep but low north-facing scarp can be traced running west from the south-west end of the wall for c.10m.

To the north-east of the first structure (14a), there is a flattened area which appears to have been artificially levelled. It has some poorly defined and overgrown scarps to the east side, cut through by a steep-sided gully up to 2m in height, leading to the area to the east. In addition, to the immediate north of the second structure (14b), there is a second flattened area, c.4m wide, and a parallel alignment to the structure. It is strongly suggestive of an artificial platform, and might have a second small structure, visible in plan only, at its north-east end. The northern edge of the platform is

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

marked by a well-defined scarp.

To the north and below this, there is a group of at least five sub-oval earthworks. Each earthwork is c.4m across externally, and defined by a bank of spoil, earth and rubble up to 1m high. The banks are most prominent to the northern (downslope) sides, and lowest to the southern (upslope) sides. The interiors are more sub-rectangular or sub-square than the general sub-oval plan form. The earthworks are located on the crest of the southern slope of the Rivelin valley, with extensive views to the north and north-west. Some 20m to the south-west, an isolated section of ruined wall line, c.1m wide and 0.40m high was noted, which may also be associated with the ruined buildings and earthworks within this area [1].

Nothing is shown here on the 1855 and 1924 Ordnance Survey maps, although one small isolated rectangular building, aligned almost east-west is shown on the 1948 edition - this corresponds to the eastern structure (14b) [2]-[4].

The form of construction of these remains suggests a small 20th century complex of uncertain function, but perhaps associated with the adjacent hospital on the south side of Redmires Road (see Site 35). However, it could also have a 2WW military function [5].

References:

- [1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit
- [2] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [4] Ordnance Survey 1948 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294SW
- [5] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Clear vegetation from structures and earthworks, especially young trees, bracken and scrub. Avoid deliberate disturbance. Undertake more detailed archaeological inspection and/or survey.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 15

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Barbed and tanged arrowhead (find), Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK28738639

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD):

Concordance

SMR No: 697

NMR No: SE28NE16

SAM No:

Description

Type: Arrowhead

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Bronze age

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records the find of a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead on the 9th June 1962 on the footpath behind no 474, Long Causeway by A H Henderson. It was in his possession, but its location is now unknown. The NAR entry for this site held in the SYSMR gives the grid reference as SK28708630, which would place the find outside the Fox Hagg survey area. However, given that the arrowhead is described as having been found on a footpath behind no. 474, it would appear that it was found within the survey area, and so the NAR grid reference must be erroneous [1]. The NMR entry confirms the site location as SK28738639 [2].

The site lies on a well-worn footpath which is still in use; the footpath crosses a relatively level promontory area, with a covering of grass, scrub and brambles [3].

References:

[1] SYSMR 00697/01 - MSY9516

[2] NMR SK28NE16 (monument 312198)

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 16

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Enclosures (ruins) and trackway, Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2886086500

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 255m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosures

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 15/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 2/011-2/013, 2/016-2/018

Description:

Six conjoined enclosures or fields of varying size, and a trackway, are shown here in 1855 [1]. The enclosures are similarly depicted on an a sale plan of 1919, forming part of Lot 3 which includes the surrounding fields and others to the east of Lodge Lane (46 acres), all farmed from Rivelin Lodge and tenanted by Joseph Edward Kenney [2]. The enclosures are similarly depicted in 1924, although by this date, a smaller one to the immediate south of the trackway is no longer shown [3]. The trackway is described elsewhere (see Site 1).

The westernmost enclosure (16a) is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 105m east-west by 50m north-south. The west wall is 0.70m wide at the base, and survives up to c.1m high, tapering slightly towards the top. It is built from roughly coursed and squared moss-covered gritstone, with no surviving evidence for throughstones or coping. The south wall is tumbled, standing up to a maximum of 0.70m in height, and it partially takes the form of a revetment rather than a free-standing wall in places. The north wall is in a similar condition to the south. The east wall is also rather spread and tumbled; towards the south end it measures c.1m across the base, and stands up to 0.90m high, being built of roughly coursed and squared moss-covered gritstone. At the visible south end, the rubble spread increases substantially in width, but this is the result of the wall having been pushed over rather than forming the remains of any attached structure. The gap between the spread and the north wall is crossed by a low bank. The southern half of the enclosure's interior is formed by a broad north-facing scarp, and there is a steep-sided linear depression, c.1.50m wide by 1m deep, to the north side which appears to be a modern drainage ditch.

The central enclosure (16b) is also sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 140m east-west by 60m north-south. With the exception of the shared (west) wall with enclosure 16a described above, the walls are all in poor condition, and there is further evidence for modern drainage work to the north side of the interior. In 1855 small walled projections are shown on the southern side of the enclosure, running up to an enclosed trackway (Site 1), with a rectangular open area between them. The west side of the western projection is clearly visible as a low rubble bank, while the south side survives as a 0.70m high roughly coursed and squared gritstone revetment wall on the north edge of the trackway (Site 1). It runs for c.45m east before it is lost. It would have returned to the north, and a c.5m length of this return can still be traced. At its north end, the wall returns through a right angle to the east, and becomes more substantial. It is built of coursed squared gritstone and stands up to 1.10m in height - the wall is rather overgrown but can be traced west intermittently for c.30m. It terminates at what appears to be a slight inset, c.1m wide by c.1m high, perhaps leading into a small opening of some kind. The appearance of the area above the wall, particularly towards the western end, together with some minor earthworks, suggest that a structure might once have been placed here, but this is not certain.

The eastern enclosure (16c) was much smaller than the other two, measuring only 35m east-west by 15m north-south. A prominent modern drainage ditch has been dug along the north side of the interior, which is very overgrown, with little or nothing of the original walls remaining visible. However, to the south side, in 1855 a funnel-like entrance (16d) is shown leading into the central

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

enclosure (16b). This remains just visible, albeit very overgrown, the wall on the south side standing up to 1m in height.

There is little trace of the enclosure shown to the south of the trackway in 1855 (16e), in what is a very steeply sloping area of grass and heather which can only ever have accommodated sheep. The 1855 map shows that there was an entrance in the north side, formed where two walls do not quite meet [4].

References:

- [1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [2] 1919 Sale of 18 valuable freehold farms, small holdings etc (SLSL)
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Moderate

Recommendations: Avoid deliberate disturbance and replanting close to wall lines. Ensure walls do not collapse further. Clear bracken and other vegetation from wall alignments, and trees which are causing or might cause damage (e.g. from windthrow). If walls are repaired (none recommended), ensure these are done sympathetically.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 17

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Quarries, eastern part of survey area

NGR 1: SK2904086550

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2889086420

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarries

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Grass

Land use around site: Grass

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/813-1/816, 1/818, 1/822

Description:

A string of former quarries is distributed along the southern side of the eastern end of the survey area. They are not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for the project. The quarries are all located at a similar height towards the top of the very steep scarp which essentially forms the edge of the southern slope of the Rivelin valley, and are probably all working gritstone outcrops. Described from east to west, the first quarry (17a) may actually be an old landslide. It is represented by a steep sided north-facing scarp, set within the natural scarp here and with a 0.50m deep covering of grass, heather and bilberry. The earthwork is broadly semi-circular in plan, c.8m long and up to 1.30m high. To the south-west, there is a more definite quarry (17b), open to the north, measuring c.10m east-west by 5m north-south. The working face to the rear (south) side stands up to 3.20m in height, and has near horizontal bedding planes. There is no clear evidence for working, although the face may be slightly benched. In addition to some modern spray-painted graffiti, there are at least two older carved examples, an 'R HO' and a single 'P', although even these are unlikely to pre-date the mid 20th century. There is some modern domestic rubbish within the quarry, and evidence for a small fire or barbecue at the eastern end of the base of the working face.

Some 60m to the south-west, there are at least three or four quarry scoops in a north-east/south-west aligned group, all 5m to 6m long, and 3m wide (17c). Some are open to the north, while others resemble sunken depressions c.1.50m deep; none have visible working faces. To the south, just outside the survey area, a former quarry within the back garden of one of the properties fronting Redmires Road has been turned into an attractive sunken garden. There may be at least one further quarry within the survey area c.130m to the west (17d), but it is heavily overgrown [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Moderate

Recommendations: Discourage littering and fires within quarries.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 18

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Trough, north-west of Rivelin Lodge

NGR 1: SK2901986564

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 257m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Grass

Land use around site: Mixed

Date inspected: 07/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date: 07/02/13

Photo by: SR

Film / Frame No: 1/811, 1/812

Description:

A 'Trough' is marked at the very eastern end of the survey area, adjacent to Rivelin Mill Road, in 1855 [1]. It is similarly indicated in 1924, but is not shown on the 1893 25" map [2] [3].

The trough is now located on the south side of the entrance to the small public car park at the very eastern end of the survey area, and it may have been moved to this location after 1924. The trough is set at the base of a steep, grassed north-facing scarp. There is a low coursed squared gritstone wall to the immediate north of the trough, c.1m high, but now very overgrown. The trough itself is also overgrown, but appears to be sub-rectangular in plan, with a slightly rounded eastern end; it is carved from a single piece of gritstone. It is aligned east-west, measuring 1.60m long by 0.80m wide by 0.35m deep; the sides are 0.10m thick. At the time of the inspection, clean water was running out of the wall behind the trough, into the trough and then spilling out onto the area to the front. There was a small amount of rubbish around the trough [3].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[2] Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 294/9

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: High

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Cut back some of the vegetation from around the trough and associated wall. Remove any dumped rubbish. At risk from theft.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 19

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Trackway/footpath, south and central part of survey area

NGR 1: SK2847286330

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2907886560

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD):

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Track

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Mixed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 15/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

A trackway or footpath is depicted on the OS 1924 6" map, running from another footpath crossing Allen Sike (see Site 1), along the north (back) side of the enclosures along the road and then heading north-east to meet with Lodge Lane [1]. It is not depicted on the earlier editions [2].

The footpath is still in use, and is primarily a muddy route along the south side of the east half of the survey area, along the top of a steep natural slope. No evidence for any paving or metalling was noted [3].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[2] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 20

Inside survey area? ☒

Location

Site Name: Sham Fight of 1876 (site of), Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK281864

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD):

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Battlefield

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected:

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

On 10th April 1876, a 'Sham Fight' or practice exercise took place in the Rivelin valley, involving local volunteer forces and the regular army stationed at Hillsborough Barracks. The scenario was for a defeated army column travelling along the Glossop road to Manchester to fight a rear-guard action against an approaching enemy to give another column of the defeated force a chance to escape to Manchester via the Hathersage road. The defeated column was made up of Artillery volunteers under the command of Lt Col Creswick, and they took up a strong position at Rivelin to defend it with four cannon. The attacking army consisted of 91 horses of the Yeoman Cavalry, one battery of Royal Artillery formed by 75 men and six guns, 330 men from the 1st West Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers, 430 men of the 19th Regiment, and 400 men of the Hallamshire Rifles.

A detailed programme of the day was produced. This stated that the fight will start with the cavalry riding up to a wood off the Manchester Road, in which the Artillery Volunteers were posted. The cavalry will be fired on by the artillery and will retire with the report that they have found the enemy. Infantry skirmishers will then be sent into the wood whilst another portion of the pursuing army will try to gain a position of importance commanding the wood. This having been done, the Artillery Volunteers will be forced to retreat to a previously secured strong position, and the attacking army will deploy on the slopes leading up to that position. Sharp fighting will follow, but in the end the guns of the Volunteer Artillery will be silenced and Colonel Creswick and his men will retreat into the Racecourse. Here the two armies will fraternise over dinner and there will be a review.

The programme also stated that the best view of the battle would be obtained from the Manchester road between Rivelin road and the Norfolk Arms - this has led writers to suggest that the battle was fought in Hagg Wood [1] [2].

The Rivelin Road is presumably the Rivelin Mill Road (now Lodge Lane), and it is possible that the Norfolk Arms is the hotel of the same name on the A57 opposite the Rivelin Dams at Fearney Hill. There are no obvious features associated with the battle within the area of Fox Hagg, although there are numerous vague earthworks which may be result of artillery emplacements. Site 3 may also be associated. However, there are a few possible earthworks on the higher parts of Fox Holes Plantation [3].

References:

[1] Davey, R 2005 Reminiscing around Rivelin, 95-97

[2] Johnson, S 1993 Volunteer Forces in Sheffield 1794-1908, Appendix C

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 21

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Promontory fort, west of Mare Folds

NGR 1: SK271864

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 275m

Concordance

SMR No: 2857

NMR No: SK28NE20

SAM No:

Description

Type: Hillfort:promontory

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 28/02/13

Inspected by: SR

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

Fieldwalking carried out in 1975 by T C Welsh noted "a small promontory fort .. formed by a stony bank and shallow ditch, with rough walls round the other approaches formed by aligning rocks on the site along natural breaks in the slope. A D-shaped area, 15m by 16m, abuts on the inside of the bank within the vestiges of a rough wall. Incorporated in this wall is a long stone of triangular section, on which a pair of opposing slots have been cut in adjacent sides" [1].

At SK271864, a promontory fort was located between the sides of the Wyming Brook and a stream issuing between the Rivelin Dams at Wyming Brook Corner, in the NE angle of Ash Cabin Flat, just inside woodland. Walls of large stones end-to-end, backed by rubble and boulders 2-3m thick, incorporating in-situ rocks. Outermost walls not continuous; innermost enclosure forming a D-shaped space internally 15m x 16m against the inner wall of rampart. Internal structures suggest round and sub-rectangular huts. A narrow defile approached from Wyming Brook to the NE of the site [2].

In 2001, the earthworks could not be accurately located within an area of woodland, with heather/bilberry cover to a depth of 0.50m [3].

The site was described as "defined by an interrupted rampart, between 2m to 3m wide, constructed variously from stone rubble and earthfast boulders. A D-shaped enclosure, measuring 15m to 16m internally, abuts the inner edge of the rampart. Several possible hut circles or sub-rectangular building platforms have been identified within the interior of the D-shaped enclosure" in a 2006 report. However, no more accurate NGR was given and it is unclear whether the site was actually located in the field [4].

The site was re-visited again as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013. At SK27128650 centred, at the very north end of the north-south aligned outcrop here, the possible remnants of the fort were noted, although they do not closely resemble the features described. The north side may comprise a very spread bank, c.20m long, aligned east-west, and positioned on the top of a steep c.2m high north-facing scarp caused by the outcrop returning to the west. There may be another spread bank or scarp to the south, set on a south-west/north-east alignment, the two meeting at the north-east 'point' of the promontory, close to a footpath, where there are some poorly defined sub-circular features, too small to be former hut circles [5].

References:

[1] Moorhouse, S (ed) 1977 'The Yorkshire Archaeological Register: 1976'. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 49, 3;

[2] SYSMR 2857; NMR SK28NE20 (monument 312206)

[3] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 23)

[4] Gowans, E & Pouncett, J 2007 Redmires Camp Plantation, Sheffield: Desk-Based Assessment and Level 2 Archaeological Survey (Site 5)

[5] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Disturbance of the site or other forms of intrusion should be avoided. Avoid replanting. Selective vegetation clearance would be beneficial, and the site subject to a more detailed archaeological inspection and/or survey when vegetation is low.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 22

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Wyming Brook Drive, Mare Folds

NGR 1: SK2687586770

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2688085830

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Road

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

Wyming Brook Drive was created following the purchase of the Wyming Brook area by Sheffield City Council in 1908. The aim of the council was to build a carriage drive through the area to improve public access and to create a public amenity. The cost of the work was estimated at £8,700 and the construction was to be carried out by the unemployed "in relief of the temporary want of unskilled labour in the city" [1]. The work had been completed by 1912, when it was stated that the drives were of "comparatively light construction, and for the most part without fencing" [2]. The route is not depicted on the OS 1905 6" map, but is on the 1924 edition [3] [4]. The existing drives follow the routes illustrated in contemporary newspaper articles [5].

A single driveway leaves the A57 Glossop Road at what is now Hallam View and follows a sinuous route southwards, crossing the Rivelin Brook over a bridge (Site 5). It follows the 250m contour, curving around Reddick Hollow where the watercourse is culverted beneath (Site 14), and continuing to the south-west until it reaches Millstone Hole. At this point (SK2687586770), the driveway splits to follow two separate routes. A wooden sign-post with two arms (17/1) stands adjacent to the point where the two routes meet; the arm pointing north retains the decayed remains of an enamel sign bearing the inscription "Manchester Road and M(illegible)". Close to the signpost, on the west side of the westernmost route, there is a section of battered retaining wall built of squared coursed gritstone rubble with a rock-faced coping string course and standing up to c.2m high.

The south-east branch follows a sinuous path southwards through the study area. It is formed by a linear flattened strip between c.3m to 3.5m wide with a sandy surface and steeply sloping terracing/embankments on both upslope and downslope sides. The north-south section of the route has a low parapet wall running along the east side (17/2); this is actually the top of a substantial revetment wall up to 6m high which terraces the drive above the steep to the Wyming Brook. This branch of the drive terminates at a small public car park on the north side of Redmires Road.

The east branch continues to the east. It is of a similar width to the easternmost route but retains a surface with more substantial stone metalling/cobbles. It also follows a sinuous route and at SK2726586645 there is another section of battered retaining wall (17/3). It is of similar construction to that described above. The driveway then continues to the east along the bottom of Fox Holes Plantation before turning north to cross the lower Rivelin dam and so rejoining the A57 [6].

The site was re-visited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area undertaken in February/March 2013. It was noted that the wooden signpost previously recorded in May 2001 (17/1) has now fallen, with only the stump remaining; a white metal post without arms presumably represents a replacement, and there is also a modern SWT wooden signpost.

A number of other minor structural features were noted along the route of the drive. At a point where the east branch of the drive bends to the north-west near the lower reservoir, there is a gateway, with dressed gritstone gate stoops with pointed triangular heads (17/8). Each stoop stands 1.55m high, measuring 0.45m by 0.30m at the base. The gateway is 2.80m wide, and is fitted with metal gates with cross-braces and spear-heads to the uprights. To the immediate west, there is a smaller metal pedestrian kissing gate without stoops, and further west, a single stoop of the same

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

form, forming the west end of collapsed section of wall - this stoop contains two pintels [7].

At the west end of the route, on the slope rising up to the A57 Glossop Road, water erosion has exposed the method of construction - pitched stones were covered with smaller stones to create a level surface, with perhaps gravel on this. These stones are exposed at intervals along the route, generally caused by wear and tear. While the larger watercourses are bridged (see Sites 5, 14 and 20), smaller watercourses are culverted under the drive. The section of the drive between the Rivelin Brook and Reddick Clough contains several lengths of stone revetment wall on the steep downslope slope, terracing the drive above the gorge containing the Rivelin Brook (17/4, 17/5 and 17/6). These walls have parapets c.1m on the roadside, typically of coursed sneaked-like rubble, c.1m high, of drystone construction although the coping is mortared; this may be a later addition. On the upslope south sides, many sections of rock face are evident. Just to the south of the bridge over Reddick Clough (Site 14), there is a culvert (17/8) which takes water from an unnamed watercourse originating from New Hagg under the drive (at SK2646087050) - this flat-headed culvert is 0.5m high and 0.5m wide, and the sides of the watercourse are lined with stone for c.1m either side to prevent erosion. To the east of the Millstone Hole junction, the south side of the drive is revetted with a 0.5m high battered length of revetment [17/7], and this revetting is also exposed at the west end of the battered wall at the junction (17/1). One small c.5m length of parapet wall on the way to the top car park (17/2) has recently collapsed, and other parts of the same wall are overgrown with ivy which may lead to further collapse.

All the structures are impressively built with close attention to detail, and they form an integral part of the experience of walking along the drive - the visual effect is enhanced with the presumably original planting (firs etc) and exposed rock faces, although in some cases the views to the reservoirs and valleys have been lost by regrowth [8].

References:

- [1] Sheffield Local Studies Library, Newspaper Cuttings Relating to Sheffield Vol 15 (Microfilm 942.74S)
- [2] Terrey, W 1912 'Rivelin Valley and Wyming Brook, Sheffield'. Town Planning Review vol 3(1), 49-51
- [3] Sheffield Local Studies Library, Newspaper Cuttings Relating to Sheffield Vol 15 (Microfilm 942.74S)
- [4] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 17)
- [5] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit
- [6] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The site has suffered some minor erosion from public use and there is potential for more serious erosion to occur as a result of environmental factors i.e. heavy rainfall or landslips. The condition of the site should be monitored. Retaining walls and other structures in relatively good condition, although some selective vegetation clearance and tree felling would be appropriate. Repairs required to section of wall (17/2), and ivy should be removed. Any repairs to structures or roadway should be in keeping and sympathetic.

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

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Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 23

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Roman road (course of), Redmires Road, south of Wyming Brook and Fox Hagg

NGR 1: SK2666085850

Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2900086150

Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 310m

Concordance

SMR No: 4914

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Road

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Roman

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

An undated but probably late 18th century map of the area shows an unnamed road running along the alignment of the current Redmires Road [1]. The 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Award map marks it as 'Long Causey Road'. The 1894 Ordnance Survey maps shows the road under its existing name but also notes it as 'Long Causeway (Roman Road)' and shows its alignment to the south-west as having been disturbed by the construction of the Redmires Reservoirs [3]. The site is similarly described on the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" map [4]. In 1922-23, an article on the area in the Sheffield Clarion Rambler mentioned that there were traces of a former road "20 or less yards to the south of the present road" [5].

It has been proposed that the site forms part of a long distance east-west route linking the Roman forts and settlements at Lincoln and Chester via the fort at Brough, near Hope, in Derbyshire [6]. The section running close to the survey area forms part of Margery's route 710b, leading from Brough through Sheffield and thence to Templeborough. Its exact route is uncertain. Margery states that a raised trackway running down towards Redmires Reservoir had been through to represent the route, but that 'recent work' (a reference to an note in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal is given) had discovered the road alignment on Lodge Moor, east of the hospital and just to the west of the point where the Roman road is crossed by Blackbrook Road. The road was described as passing close to the southernmost of the three barrows on the Moor, which may have functioned as a sighting-point, and to have been well built, being 29 feet wide with stone kerbs. Slight traces of the road were apparently also noted in the fields to the east and west of the hospital [7]. The site was also previously noted by EDAS in 2001 [8]. The 'recent work' referred to by Margery had been conducted by F L Preston in 1959 [9].

More recently, an archaeological watching brief conducted on the route of a pipeline in 2000 found traces of a similarly constructed road to the east of Wyming Brook Farm, suggested to possibly have its origins in the Roman period [10]. However, trial trenching undertaken on the hospital site in 2000 and a watching brief in the same location in 2006 uncovered no further evidence for the Roman road alignment (see Site 35) [11] [12].

Although the road alignment documented and investigated through the area is doubtless an early one, its Roman provenance is described as 'dubious' in the SYSMR entry, and it is suggested to be more likely to have originated as a medieval or early post-medieval pack-horse route [13]. In 1984, an alternative route for the road was proposed significantly further to the south-east, between Hathersage and Ringinglow [14].

The site was also previously recorded by EDAS in 2001 [15].

References:

- [1] Late 18th century Boundary Plan (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 134L)
- [2] 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map (SCA ACM 570)
- [3] OS 1894 6" map sheets 293SE & 294SW
- [4] OS 1924 6" map sheets 293SE & 294SW
- [5] Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson, G 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works:

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19 (OSA report 99WB09)

[6] Hey, D 1979 The Making of South Yorkshire, 18

[7] Margary, I D 1973 Roman Roads in Britain, 361-363

[8] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 54)

[9] Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson, G 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 18 (OSA report

[10] On Site Archaeology 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19

[11] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000 A Trial Trenching Evaluation at Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield

[12] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2006 Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield

[13] SYSMR 04914 - MSY12477

[14] On Site Archaeology 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19 (OSA report 99WB09)

[15] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 54)

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 24

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Flints (finds), north side of Redmires Road

NGR 1: SK27508610

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No: 3078

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Flint

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Not recorded

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that a flint scraper and utilised flakes were found in this general location during fieldwalking carried out by A Henderson between 1938-41 [1]. The site was also previously recorded by EDAS in 2001 [2].

References:

[1] SYSMR 03078/01 - MSY10794

[2] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 52)

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 25

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Flint (find), north side of Redmires Road

NGR 1: SK2765086150

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No: 3080

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Flint

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Not recorded

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that flint scrapers and lithic waste, including one thumbnail scraper, one end scraper and one utilised flake, were found in this general location during fieldwalking carried out by A Henderson between 1943-46 [1]. The site was also previously noted by EDAS in 2001 [2].

References:

[1] SYSMR 03080/01 - MSY10798

[2] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 53)

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 26

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Lodge Moor Race Course and Camps (sites of), Lodge Moor

NGR 1: SK27918597

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 295m

Concordance

SMR No: 4652

NMR No: SK28NE39

SAM No:

Description

Type: Prisoner of war camp

Form: Surveyed Site

Period general: Modern

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

A 65 acre (26.3ha) site was purchased on Lodge Moor in 1875 for the Sheffield Racing Co Ltd and laid out formally as a racecourse (Site 26/1). A grandstand was built and jockeys were housed at the nearby Racecourse Farm, c.200m to the south of Redmires Plantation. Despite this investment, the racecourse closed after only two years, principally as a result of the proposed Manchester to Sheffield Railway not being built through Wyming Brook as had been planned [1]. Following the closure of the racecourse, the site was used variously as an army camp and a landing strip.

A permanent army camp had been built on the site of the racecourse by December 1914 (Site 26/2). It was constructed to house the newly formed Sheffield City Battalion, officially the 12th Service Battalion of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment. They left the camp in May 1915, and it was then used as a prisoner of war camp for German prisoners. It fell into disuse after the end of the war and the site was purchased in 1920 by the City's Education Department for intended use as a special school. This scheme was not realised, but in October 1925 when a smallpox epidemic broke out in Sheffield, the camp was used as a smallpox hospital. This later became an extension to Lodge Moor Hospital (located a short distance to the east - see Site 35) and the converted buildings were used to house convalescent patients from 1930 onwards.

Lodge Moor Camp (Site 26/3) was built in 1939, c.375m to the north-east of the former site of Redmires Camp, and the footings of the camp buildings still survive, being the subject of an archaeological survey in 2006. Little is known about the history of the camp, but it was used to house both German and Italian prisoners of war. Projections based on the number of accommodation huts identified by the archaeological survey suggested that the camp could hold c.5,300 POWs, with a further c.2,700 in tents. All the prisoners were repatriated by the end of 1947, and the camp was transferred to the Estates Committee for Sheffield City Council, and the huts were burned down in about 1949. Despite several proposals for other uses, the site of camp was planted as woodland in 1958 and has remained as such until the present day [2] [3]. The 2WW camp was enclosed by a double perimeter fence with watch towers, and in May 1943 more than 3,000 Italian POWs were resident [4] [5].

Both camps are represented by a single entry in the SYSMR [6].

References:

- [1] Johnson, S 2002 Racing Times in Sheffield, 27-29
- [2] Gowans, E & Pouncett, J 2007 Redmires Camp Plantation, Sheffield: Desk-Based Assessment and Level 2 Archaeological Survey, 2-5
- [3] Davey, R 2005 Reminiscing around Rivelin, 97-98
- [4] NMR SK28NE39 (monument 1471397)
- [5] Thomas, R 2003 Prisoner of War Camps 1939-1948, 20 (English Heritage mss report)
- [6] SYSMR 04652 - MSY12177

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 27

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Flint blades (finds), Blackpool Avenue, Lodge Moor

NGR 1: SK29088615

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 275m

Concordance

SMR No: 3076

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Flint

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR record the find of flint blades of unknown date with evidence of working by T H Riley in this location. Another flint blade was found in the front garden of the finder's address, presumably in this same area [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 03076/01 - MSY10792

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 28

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Three Bronze Age barrows and associated remains (site of), Blackpool Avenue, Lodge Mo

NGR 1: SK29108620

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No: 694

NMR No: SK28NE11

SAM No:

Description

Type: Barrow

Form: Excavated Site

Period general: Bronze age

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR and NMR record three Bronze Age barrows and associated remains on Lodge Moor, now in the area of Blackpool Avenue. Up until the mid 1930s, the barrows were known to exist within a plantation close to the Lodge Moor Hospital, although antiquarian correspondence indicated that they had been disturbed prior to the mid 19th century. In 1934, one of the barrows (Barrow III) was enclosed into the back garden of a newly built house and largely destroyed. When, in the mid 1950s, the other two barrows were threatened by development, their excavation was undertaken jointly by the Hunter Archaeological Society and Sheffield City Museum. Barrow I, closest to Redmires Road, was excavated between 1954-55, and Barrow II between 1956-57 [1] [2].

Two secondary cremations were uncovered in Barrow I, with two microliths recovered from below the barrow. Two culinated flint knives were recovered from beneath Barrow II. No primary burials were located and there no traces of ditches surrounding either of the barrows. The site is now occupied by modern housing [3].

References:

[1] Bartlett, J 1957 'The Excavation of a Barrow at Lodge Moor, Sheffield, 1954-1955'. Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 7(6), 320-330

[2] Henderson, A 1957 'The Excavation of Barrow Remnant at Lodge Moor, Sheffield, 1956-1957'. Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 7(6), 331-337

[3] SYSMR 00694/01 - MSY4215

[4] SYSMR 00694/04 - MSY4216

[5] NMR SK28NE11 (monument 312179)

Management

Condition: Destroyed

Vulnerability:

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 29

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Two Bronze Age barrows and associated artefacts (site of), south of Redmires Road, Lodg

NGR 1: SK29028625

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No: 689

NMR No: SK28NE6

SAM No:

Description

Type: Barrow

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Bronze age

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR and NMR records that that two barrows containing urns, glass beads, and personal ornaments, were destroyed in c.1800 when Lodge Moor was enclosed. These barrows may have formed part of a larger group centred at SK29058622, which was finally removed only during the mid 1950s (see Site 28) [1] [2].

References:

[1] SYSMR 00689/01 - MSY4214

[2] NMR SK28NE6 (monument 312162)

Management

Condition: Destroyed

Vulnerability:

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 30

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Roman pottery and tesserae (finds), south of Redmires Road, Lodge Moor

NGR 1: SK29308625

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No: 1048

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Pottery

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Roman

Period specific:

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records a find of two sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of marble mosaic (tessera) backed with opus signinum in or on dumped clay in this location. The finds were made by A Butterworth in the late 1960s and the accompanying NAR record described them as 'Collector's pieces' [1]-[3]. Cumberpatch is of the opinion that a building substantial enough to have mosaic floors would have left more remains than have been found in the area, and so the mosaic could have been brought into the area by a collector [4].

References:

[1] SYSMR 01048/01 - MSY9842

[2] SYSMR 01048/02 - MSY9825

[3] Radley, J 1967 'The Yorkshire Archaeological Register 1966'. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 42, 7

[4] Cumberpatch, C 1999 An Archaeological Assessment of the Site of Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, 9 (unpublished report 349 held by SYSMR)

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 31

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Former hunting lodge (site of), Rivelin Lodge, Lodge Lane

NGR 1: SK29148655

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 260m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Hunting lodge?

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 16th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Mixed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

A large part of Upper Hallam township was a forest or chase (called Rivelin Chase) reserved for the lords of Sheffield, and a hunting lodge is suggested to have been built on the site of the present 'Rivelin Lodge' [1] [2]. A survey of 1637 noted the location of 'ye olde laund reserved for ye Deare', a grassy treeless area located some 700m to the north-east of the survey area around the property known as 'The Lawns', as well as two other deer enclosures to the south of Redmires Road [3]. The lodge was built in c.1616 on a promontory overlooking the valley, and in 1637 the resident keeper was William Barnesley - the complex comprised the building and several enclosures. Inside the existing building there is an inner room with stone walls and ceiling, and the window was formerly barred, leading to the suggestion that Mary Queen of Scots may have stayed there when hunting [4].

References:

[1] Hunter, J 1819 The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield, 220

[2] Hey, D 1998 A History of Sheffield, 14

[3] Scurfield, G 1986 'Seventeenth Century Sheffield and its Environs'. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 58, fig 5

[4] Davey, R 2005 Reminiscing around Rivelin, 83-86

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 32

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Flint flake (find), Blackbrook Wood

NGR 1: SK29508680

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 230m

Concordance

SMR No: 692

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Flint

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Mesolithic

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records the find of a flint flake or blade of possible Mesolithic date in Blackbrook Wood by A L Armstrong during the late 1920s. The exact provenance of the flint has not been ascertained and its present location is unknown; it is assumed by Sheffield City Museum to have formed part of Armstrong's private collection, which was dispersed upon his death [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 00692/01 - MSY 9511

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 33

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Grinding mill (site of), Water Treatment Works, River Rivelin

NGR 1: SK28748686

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 160m

Concordance

SMR No: 1621

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grinding wheel

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 18th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Mixed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The 1855 OS 6" map (sheet 294) marks a 'Weir' across the river Rivelin, a short distance upstream from the weir serving the Rivelin Corn Mill [1]. This weir marks the site of the unnamed uppermost grinding wheel located on the Rivelin. The first lease for the wheel dates from 1751, when it was described as newly-built, situated at the 'top of Rivelin Water' and comprising one end and four troughs. The wheel was rebuilt before the following lease, dating to 1772, and in a printed list of wheels given in 1794 it had three troughs. By 1799, George Woollen, tenant of the Rivelin Corn Mill downstream, was named in the wheel's rental and he continued to pay rent up until 1845, when the wheel was described as being pulled down. A list of lands in Bradfield parish of 1852 refers to only a goit and bank above Rivelin Mill. The site of the wheel now lies on land belonging to Yorkshire Water Authority, and was described as being overgrown in 1985. The dam could be traced only as isolated stones, while at the end of the dam may be the ruins of a wheel pit set at an approximate right angle to the stream [2]-[4]. A symbol depicting the mill is shown on Jefferys' 1771 map of the area [5].

References:

- [1] Ordnance Survey 1855 6" to 1 mile map sheet 294
- [2] Crossley, D (ed) 1989 Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers, 50-51
- [3] Ball, C, Crossley, D & Flavell, N (eds) 2006 Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers, 82 (2nd revised edition)
- [4] SYSMR 01621/01 - MSY4860
- [5] Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (plate 17)

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 34

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Fragment of Roman lamp (find), Allen Sike Farm

NGR 1: SK28388638

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 275m

Concordance

SMR No: 693

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Lamp

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Roman

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Mixed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records that a portion of a saucer-shaped lamp, of eastern Mediterranean type, was found on the surface of a ploughed field belonging to Allen Sike Farm by Mr A H Henderson. It was found on the 29th December 1945 and was reported as being in Mr Henderson's possession. The fragment represented about one third of the lamp, and probably belonged to the two-wick grooved type. Its current location is unknown and it is presumed lost [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 00693/01 - MSY 9512

Management

Condition: Lost

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 35

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Lodge Moor Hospital

NGR 1: SK28698605

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Hospital

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Developed

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

Lodge Moor hospital was erected as a result of the Sheffield smallpox epidemic of 1887-88. Despite the increasing number of vaccinations, the disease remained virulent and the one way of keeping it in check was to isolate those with the disease. With this in mind, Sheffield Corporation sought permission of the Local Government Board to borrow £12,000 to build an isolation hospital. This was granted, and the Council appointed W Bissett & Sons to build the hospital on an area of rough moorland called Lodge Moor on the western outskirts of the city. The hospital was located at 280m above sea level as it was thought that this would give the necessary fresh air to patients.

The smallpox epidemic stressed the importance of building the hospital quickly and a working party of 300 men were set to work around the clock - within two months 12 wards had been erected to house 156 patients. Each of these wards were temporary structures made of wood, they could accommodate 10 patients and had a composting toilet, storeroom and a bedroom for a nurse. In 1892 the first stone wards were built although the temporary wooden huts were not demolished until 1935. By the turn of the century the falling number of smallpox patients due to widespread vaccination allowed Lodge Moor to admit patients suffering from other contagious diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever. Further expansion completed in 1905 saw the addition of the six South wards, the main lodge, waiting room and the square tower which is a conspicuous landmark in the surrounding area.

The 1918 flu pandemic vastly increased the number of admissions, which severely overstretched the hospital's capacity - it was only the assistance of voluntary nurses which allowed the regular staff to cope. By the early 1920s the hospital could accommodate 434 patients. In 1925 there was another severe smallpox outbreak, and the adjacent Redmires Army Camp (see Site 26) was utilised as an Auxiliary Hospital for isolation cases, using staff and equipment borrowed from Lodge Moor. Redmires Camp Hospital remained in use until around 1935.

Further expansion took place in 1928 when the central 5 and 6 wards and a separation ward built at a cost of £53,000. In 1935 the North 5 and 6 wards were built and the temporary wooden huts built in 1888 were finally demolished. By 1950 the hospital could accommodate 508 infectious disease patients, in 1953 three wards were converted to a Paraplegic Unit, and in 1954 the hospital took on the role of treating spinal injuries for the whole of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board area. In May 1956 the patients from Crimicar Lane Hospital and Commonsides Sanatorium were transferred to Lodge Moor when those units were closed by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

On 9th December 1955 the hospital was hit by a Republic F-84F Thunderstreak aircraft of the United States Air Force. The aircraft had taken off from RAF Sculthorpe in Norfolk but experienced a flameout, a problem which dogged the aircraft throughout its career. The pilot bailed out over the Derbyshire village of Hathersage, leaving the aircraft to carry on in flight and hit the hospital. The aircraft hit the North 1 and 2 wards, tearing the roof off a single story cubicle ward, demolishing a corridor, ploughing 200 feet through a sanitary block, and then bursting into flames on a lawn facing the mortuary. The crash killed one patient, Mrs. Elsie Murdock of Sheffield and injured seven others.[3]

By 1987, the hospital had diversified, and although it still had beds for infectious diseases, it also

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

had facilities for Spinal cord injury, paediatrics, pulmonology, general surgery, urology, renal dialysis, neurosurgery as well as a day hospital for the elderly and a sports hall for the disabled. The hospital finally closed in September 1994 after Sheffield Health Authority decided to centralise most of its services. The main hospital building including the tower has now been integrated into private residential accommodation [1] [2].

An archaeological assessment of the site was undertaken in 1997. By this time a substantial part of the complex had been demolished prior to redevelopment, although some elements such as the water tower were to be retained. The assessment and subsequent investigations concentrated on trying to confirm the presence of a Roman road (see Site 23) which was thought to pass through the area [3]-[6].

References:

[1] Davey, R 2005 "Reminiscing Around Rivelin", 53-54

[2] <http://www.chrishobbs.com/lodgemoor1955.htm>

[3] Cumberpatch, C 1999 "An Archaeological Assessment of the Site of Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield". In Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1996-1998, 28-34

[4] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000 A Trial Trenching Evaluation at Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield

[5] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2006 Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield

[6] SYSMR Event ID ESY735 & ESY812

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 36

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Rivelin reservoirs, north of Wyming Brook Drive

NGR 1: SK27008695 **Qualifier1:** Centered

NGR 2: SK27408680 **Qualifier2:** Centred

County: S Yorkshire **Parish:** Sheffield **Height (AOD):** 250m

Concordance

SMR No: **NMR No:** **SAM No:**

Description

Type: Reservoir **Form:** Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval **Period specific:** 19th century

Land use on site: Reservoir **Land use around site:** Mixed

Date inspected: n/a **Inspected by:**

Photo date: **Photo by:** **Film / Frame No:**

Description:

The Sheffield Water Company was formed in 1830 and in 1845 the Company obtained an Act authorising the construction of the Rivelin reservoirs. They were completed in 1848 and were designed by the engineer John Towerton Leather; the dams were constructed using clay-puddled earthworks [1]. The property of the Water Company was transferred to Sheffield Corporation in 1887 when they took over the organisation of the city's water supply [2].

The two dams were completed in 1848 and the depositing dam, downstream near the filter house at the Water Works, was finished in 1869. The upper of the two dams has a capacity of 48m gallons, and the lower has 175m gallons - the catchment area covers 1890 acres over which the average annual rainfall is 39.5 inches. The supply was augmented by a 4.5 mile underground tunnel which brought water from the Derwent valley to the west - the tunnel was started in 1903 and completed in 1909 [3].

Both reservoirs remained in use at the time of the survey [4].

References:

[1] Harris, H 1971 Industrial Archaeology of the Peak District, 127

[2] Terrey, W 1912 'Rivelin Valley and Wyming Brook, Sheffield'. Town Planning Review vol 3(1), 49-51

[3] Davey, R 2005 Reminiscing around Rivelin, 23-26

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded **Vulnerability:** Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply **Damage rating:**

Damaged by: **Damage rating:**

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 37

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Chert working site (find), west of Mare Folds

NGR 1: SK271864

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 265m

Concordance

SMR No: 3098

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Chert working site

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: n/a

Inspected by:

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that fieldwalking carried out between 1938-41 identified a chert working site in the grid square given above. No further information is provided [1]. This area was subject to a walkover survey in 2001, but at the time it was covered with woodland and/or heather and bilberry to a depth of 0.50m, and no further features could be identified [2].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3098

[2] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 24)

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Fox Hagg

Nature Reserve: Fox Hagg

Site No: 38

Inside survey area? ☐

Location

Site Name: Rock shelter, east of Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK27158630

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Rock shelter

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date inspected: 08/03/13

Inspected by: ED

Photo date:

Photo by:

Film / Frame No:

Description:

Above (west) the southern part of Wyming Brook Drive, in the scar forming the edge of Ash Cabin Flat, there is rock shelter or cave, which can be accessed from the path which runs along the top of the scar. The shelter's entrance is around 1m high but once inside the roof quickly gains height and tops out at around 1.75m so it is possible to stand up in it. At the far end of the shelter is a small chimney-like opening and it is just possible to squeeze between the fallen rocks and make your way out - it would also make an excellent outlet for smoke if a fire was lit inside [1] [2].

There are a number of carvings or chiselled engravings on the right-hand rock face as you enter the shelter. Some are difficult to read, but there is clearly "K S 1944" and "T W 1730" with "I M" beneath. The one dating to 1944 is said to have been done by German prisoners of war held in the area, but other, if genuine (as it appears to be) is early [3].

References:

[1] <http://megalithix.wordpress.com/2009/11/24/wyming-brook-cave/>

[2] <http://pecsaetan.weebly.com/ash-cabin-rock-shelter--cave.html>

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations:

Compiled by: SR 02/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: PROGRAMME OF THE SHAM FIGHT AND REVIEW AT RIVELIN ON THE 10TH APRIL 1876

A battle is supposed to have been fought near Doncaster and the defeated army is endeavouring to reach Manchester. It has been divided into two columns, one going by way of Hathersage and the other along the road to Glossop, the intention being to effect a junction at Ashopton. Whilst in the Rivelin Valley, that portion of the army receives intelligence that the enemy is in pursuit and becoming aware that they have chosen the direct road to Manchester, their object is to impede their progress and thus give time to the army on the Hathersage road to reach Manchester. The miniature army on its way to Manchester will consist of the Artillery Volunteers, who will be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Creswick. They will take up a strong position at Rivelin and defend it with three field pieces and a forty-pounder.

The attacking army of which Colonel Deane of the 19th Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), will be acting Brigadier General, will consist of the Yeomanry Cavalry, numbering 91, under Captain Jeffcock; one battery of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Vibart, the strength of which will be 75 of all ranks, with 6 guns, 62 draught horses and 15 riding horses; the 1st West Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers, under Major Lomas, numbering 330; the 19th Regiment numbering 430 under Major Vigers; and the Hallamshire Rifles under Colonel Vickers, also numbering about 400.

The fight will commence by the cavalry riding up to a wood off the Manchester Road, in which the Artillery Volunteers are posted. Here they will be fired upon by the Artillery and will retire with the report that they have found the enemy. Infantry skirmishers will then be sent into the wood whilst another portion of the pursuing army will endeavour to gain a position of importance commanding the wood. This having been effected, the Artillery Volunteers will be compelled to retreat upon a strong position which they have already secured and the attacking army will deploy upon the slopes leading up to that position. Here there will be sharp fighting but in the end the guns of the Volunteer Artillery will be silenced and Colonel Creswick and his men will retreat into the Racecourse. Here the two armies will fraternise over dinner and there will be a review.

This will be commenced by the troops forming in line in the following order. First, on the right the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, next the 19th Regiment, the Sheffield Artillery (acting as infantry), the Hallamshire Rifles, and the Engineers. The Band of all Regiments will be massed and they will play for their respective regiments as they march along the base. The men will be formed in quarter columns and will march past in columns by Battalions. The Yeomanry and Royal Artillery will continue round the enclosure whilst the infantry regiments will march back along the base in quarter columns. The Mounted Troops having arrived at the beginning of the base will trot past.

The whole body will then counter march and form in quarter columns upon the original lines. At a signal they will advance in review order, to the strains of the Band of the 19th Regiment, and give a general salute. The Staff Officers of Colonel Deane will be Lieutenant and Adjutant Paterson, acting Brigade Major and Lieutenant C Barton, aide-de-camp.

It is stated that the best view will be obtained from the Manchester road between Rivelin road and the Norfolk Arms. Spectators should secure their positions before eleven in the morning.

Sources: Davey, R 2005 *Reminiscing around Rivelin*, 95-97; Johnson, S 1993 *Volunteer Forces in Sheffield 1794-1908*, Appendix C).

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 7th February 2013

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 15th February 2013

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 28th February 2013

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	811	Trough (Site 18), looking SW	1m
1	812	Trough (Site 18), looking S	1m
1	813	Quarry (Site 17a), looking SE	1m
1	814	Quarry (Site 17b), looking E	1m
1	815	Quarry (Site 17b), looking E	1m
1	816	Quarry (Site 17b), graffiti, looking S	-
1	818	Quarry (Site 17b), graffiti, looking S	-
1	821	Typical appearance of eastern part of survey area, looking W	-
1	822	Quarry (Site 17c), looking NE	1m
1	826	General view of Rivelin Firth, looking NE	-
1	828	Building complex (Site 14a), base of structure, looking S	1m
1	829	Building complex (Site 14a), base of structure, looking S	1m
1	830	Building complex (Site 14a), levelled area to E, looking NE	-
1	832	Building complex (Site 14a), raised sub-square structure, looking N	-
1	833	Building complex (Site 14b), NE end of wall, looking SE	1m
1	834	Building complex (Site 14b), NE end of wall and pits, looking SE	1m
1	835	Building complex (Site 14b), SW end of wall, looking SE	1m
1	836	Building complex (Site 14b), SW end of wall, looking SE	1m
1	837	Building complex (Site 14b), typical sub-oval earthwork, looking NW	1m
1	838	Building complex (Site 14b), typical sub-oval earthwork, looking NW	1m
1	839	Trackway (Site 12), S end, entry into survey area, looking NE	1m
1	840	Trackway (Site 12), S end, entry into survey area, looking NE	1m
1	841	Upper S end of Allen Sike, looking NE	-
1	842	Trackway (Site 12), curving towards Site 4, looking NW	1m
1	843	Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), stoop to gateway in E wall, looking SW	1m
1	844	Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), stoop to gateway and E wall, looking SE	1m
1	845	Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), S wall, looking SW	1m
1	846	Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), gateway in W wall, looking W	1m
1	847	Fox Hagg enclosure (Site 4), S stoop of gateway in W wall, looking S	1m
1	848	Circular earthwork (Site 3), looking SW	1m
1	849	Watercourse (Site 2), shelter built across gully, looking S	1m
1	850	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5a), SW corner, looking E	1m
1	851	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5a), W wall, looking NE	1m
1	853	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5a), gateway in S wall, looking N	1m
1	855	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5b), S wall, looking SE	1m
1	856	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5b), W wall, looking N	1m
1	857	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), looking SE	1m
1	858	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), looking SE	1m
1	859	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), gateway at SE corner, looking SE	1m
1	860	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), N stoop of gateway at SE corner, looking SE	1m
1	861	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), S stoop of gateway at SE corner, looking SE	1m
1	862	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), S end of E arm of building, looking SE	1m
1	863	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5c), E wall, looking NE	1m
1	864	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), S wall (rebuilt?), looking SE	1m
1	865	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), gateway in S wall, looking S	1m
1	866	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), gateway in E wall, looking E	1m
1	867	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), gateway in E wall, looking W	1m
1	869	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), iron fitting in S stoop of gateway in E wall, looking S	-
1	870	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), N stoop of gateway in E wall, looking N	1m
1	871	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), sheep creep in E wall, looking E	1m
1	872	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), gateway in N wall, looking N	1m
1	873	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), W stoop in N wall, looking S	1m
1	874	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5d), N wall, looking W	1m

2	001	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5e), N wall, looking SE	1m
2	002	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5e), N wall, looking SE	1m
2	003	Ruined walls (Site 11), looking SW	1m
2	004	Wall (Site 13), looking N	1m
2	005	Trackway (Site 1), W steps into Allen Sike, looking SE	-
2	007	Trackway (Site 1), W steps up from Allen Sike, looking NW	1m
2	009	Trackway (Site 1), E side near Allen Sike, looking NE	1m
2	010	Trackway (Site 1) in E part of survey area, looking E	1m
2	011	Enclosures (Site 16a), W wall, looking SW	1m
2	012	Enclosures (Site 16a), E wall, looking NE	1m
2	013	Enclosures (Site 16d), looking E	1m
2	014	Trackway (Site 1), E part of survey area, looking W	1m
2	016	Enclosures (Site 16b), E end of wall forming S extension, looking S	1m
2	017	Enclosures (Site 16b), W end of wall forming S extension, looking E	1m
2	018	Enclosures (Site 16b), W end of wall forming S extension from above, looking N	1m
2	019	Earthwork (Site 6), looking N	1m
2	020	Earthwork (Site 6), looking N	1m
2	021	Channel (Site 8), W end, looking NE	1m
2	022	Channel (Site 8), E end, looking SE	1m
2	023	Channel (Site 8), E of field wall, looking SW	1m
2	024	Trackway (Site 7), looking NE	1m
2	028	Trackway (Site 12), running along N side of enclosure 4, looking W	1m
2	029	Fox Hagg enclosures (Site 5f), W wall, looking N	1m
2	030	Earthwork (Site 6), looking N	-
3	846	Building complex (Site 14a), looking E	-
3	847	Building complex (Site 14a), base of structure, looking S	-
3	848	Building complex (Site 14a), looking NE	-
3	849	Building complex (Site 14b), SW end of wall, looking SE	-
3	850	Building complex (Site 14b), NE end of wall, looking SE	-
3	851	Building complex (Site 14b), typical sub-oval earthwork, looking NW	1m
3	852	Circular earthwork (Site 3), looking S	1m



1-811.JPG



1-812.JPG



1-813.JPG



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APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5: EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

FOX HAGG NATURE RESERVE, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP SURVEY

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-top survey of the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve is required to provide baseline archaeological information for the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust (S&RWT). The nature reserve covers 33 hectares, and lies on the south side of the River Ravelin, just to the east of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve (NGR SK288865 centred). Land use is primarily a combination of woodland and rough pasture.
- 1.2 No local authority or S&RWT brief has been produced for this project, but Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) have been asked to produce this methods statement based on their previous work in the area (see below).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the project is:
- to gather sufficient information to identify and establish the extent, nature, character, condition, quality and probable date of any archaeological and historic features within the survey area.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 EDAS have considerable skills and expertise in undertaking desk-top assessments and walkover surveys in areas of historic landscape, and have carried out a number of such surveys in North Yorkshire (Swinithwaith Estate 1995; Hagg and Low Oxque farm surveys 1997; Raisdale 1997; Glaisdale and Westerdale 1998; Stainforth 1999; Upper Bilsdale 1999; Bransdale 2000). These surveys have included land uses of all types and, in addition to identifying archaeological remains, detailed management strategies and recommendations were proposed. EDAS have also undertaken numerous archaeological surveys of all types of monuments and field remains. A full list of their completed projects can be found on the EDAS website (www.edarchserv.co.uk).
- 3.2 Of particular relevance to this project are a number of other desk-top surveys of nature reserves undertaken by EDAS for the Sheffield Wildlife Trust in 2001. These were of Wyming Brook, Blacka Moor, Carbrook Ravine and Moss Valley Nature Reserves. The Wyming Brook Nature Reserve work is particularly important, as it lies immediately to the west of the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve.

Desk-top Assessment

- 3.2 A detailed desk-top assessment will be undertaken for the Fox Hagg Nature Reserve, in advance of any other fieldwork. The aim of the desk-top work would be assess the present archaeological knowledge of the areas and to consider the potential, survival and significance of any buried and standing archaeological features within the survey area. The desk-top assessments would extend to 0.5km beyond the defined site boundaries in order to place the survey area into context.
- 3.3 The desk-top research would cover cartographic material (both Ordnance Survey and historic maps and plans, such as tithe and enclosure awards), and published and unpublished documentary sources and references, historical documents, photographs and archives held in local record offices and libraries. Previous work for the other nature reserves suggests that most material is held in Sheffield. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books would also be consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the area, including

place and field name evidence, geological and soil data, trade and business directories (where relevant) and Listed Building records (where appropriate).

- 3.4 Information held as part of South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and English Heritage's National Monuments Record would be collated and incorporated into the survey. This would cover all records of past archaeological activity including find spots, site details and excavation records. Aerial photographs held by the County SMRs would also be consulted, as well as other relevant data such as Historic Landscape Character Assessments.
- 3.5 All relevant information identified by the desk-top assessment, such as field names, historic boundaries, archaeological sites etc, would be transcribed onto 1:2,500 scale map bases and would be incorporated into the other elements of the project. All sources consulted as part of the desk-top assessment would be listed as an appendix to the survey reports, irrespective of whether they contained relevant information.

Walkover Survey

- 3.6 The final stage of the desk-top assessment would be to carry out a preliminary walkover survey of the survey area. This walkover survey will aim to identify and determine the extent of survival of any archaeological sites and features, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features.
- 3.7 The walkover survey would be done on a systematic basis; the precise methodology employed would depend on the ground conditions, density of any woodland cover, and visibility at the time of the fieldwork, but walking around or through each land parcel and/or in lines spaced at regular intervals would be expected.
- 3.8 All features considered to be of interest would be given a unique site number, sub-divided into components where appropriate, and cross-referenced to the modern OS field number, woodland compartment, etc. Sites would be recorded at 1:2500 scale using Ordnance Survey map bases; the use of a hand-held GPS might be used in areas of open terrain and an accuracy level of +/- 5m would be expected. Individual sites would be noted by symbols or dots, while larger areas of interest or more complex sites would be diagrammatically recorded by drawing a line around their margins; no sketch plots or more detailed survey (e.g. using digital or tape equipment) would be undertaken unless specifically requested and agreed. In addition, brief descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development would be made (see written account below). This work equates to a Level 1 visual survey as defined by English Heritage (2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*).
- 3.9 A cut off period of 1960 would be employed, thus ensuring that all historic periods would be covered by the survey. Inhabited buildings and extant field boundaries would not be included in the survey, although other roofed and ruined structures (e.g. barns) would be. No ecological or botanical survey will take place, although the archaeological survey would record significant ecofacts, such as areas of managed woodland, pollarded elms, coppicing etc.
- 3.10 A general or representative photographic survey of the more significant or important sites identified within the survey areas would be carried out using a digital camera with a minimum of 10 megapixel resolution. Each photograph would be clearly numbered and cross referenced to a list detailing the subject, orientation, date taken, photographer's name, and film and file numbers.
- 3.11 It should be noted that the photographic survey would be undertaken as a separate exercise after all the field survey has been completed. This will ensure adequate coverage of the best, and the most typical, identified sites and structures.

Written Accounts

- 3.12 A structured gazetteer of identified sites and components would be made for each survey area, to include a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (for example location, dimension, plan, form, function, possible date and sequence of development), mention of any relevant documentary evidence, and an assessment of current condition and any management issues; the condition assessment will follow the same format as for previous SWT archaeological desk-top survey reports. The gazetteer would also cross-reference any English Heritage NAR numbers as well as any Scheduled Ancient Monument, SMR, and Listed Building reference numbers.

4 PRODUCTS

Archive

- 4.1 A project archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, would be prepared for the survey area, and indexed according to the standards set by English Heritage.
- 4.2 It is expected that the archives would consist of the following:
- copies of relevant documentary material arranged in date sequence, namely bibliographic sources, cartographic sources, and pictorial sources;
 - field drawings and site notes;
 - written accounts and pro forma gazetteers;
 - structured catalogues and indices of all documentary material, and photographs, field and ink drawings;
 - project management records, including a copy of the brief and approved project design and details of any departures from that design.
- 4.3 The archive would be deposited with the client within six months of the completion of the project, unless directed otherwise. Any charges for archive deposition would be re-charged at cost.

Survey Report

- 4.4 A detailed survey report would be produced for the survey area. This would take the form of an illustrated and typed standard A4 document which would assemble and summarise the available evidence for the historical, archaeological and architectural features within the survey areas in an ordered form, synthesise the data and comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence.
- 4.6 It is expected that the report would include:
- a contents list;
 - any acknowledgements;
 - a non-technical executive summary;
 - an account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used, and any limitations and/or problems encountered;
 - a brief summary of the historical and archaeological background to the survey area, together with copies of historic documents and plans as appropriate;
 - a catalogue of sites, characterised by period, type, importance, etc;
 - preliminary conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
 - a set of base maps at 1:2,500 or other appropriate scale, showing the location of archaeological sites and features as well as other information such as areas not able to be surveyed;
 - selected photographs, copied to laser quality;
 - a bibliography;

- an appendix of the completed pro formas containing brief written descriptions of the identified sites and other features;
 - an appendix providing a copy of the project design or methods statement, together with the details of any departures from that design;
 - an appendix listing the sources consulted;
 - an appendix containing a list of the archive contents.
- 4.7 One draft copy of the survey report would be made available to the Client for discussion in advance of the production of the final report. Two final bound copies of the report would be produced, one of which will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR. Additional copies of the report, if required, would be supplied at cost. Electronic copies of the report (as a pdf document) and digital copies of all photographs taken as part of the project would also be provided.
- 4.8 It is understood that the copyright of all survey and other material gathered as part of this project would pass to the Client on payment of final invoices.

5 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing

- 5.1 The project would be undertaken by EDAS, who are an archaeological organisation approved by the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2 The work would be undertaken by Mr S Richardson and Mr E Dennison of EDAS, and E Dennison would have overall supervision and responsibility for the project.

Health and Safety, and Insurance

- 5.3 EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.
- 5.4 EDAS would indemnify the landowners and tenants in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Project timetable

- 5.5 If successful with their bid, EDAS would draw up a project timetable in consultation with the client. Given that the majority of the survey area is woodland, it would be more appropriate to undertake the walkover survey in the winter months, when ground visibility would be at a maximum.

Ed Dennison, EDAS
9th September 2012

EXPLANATION OF GRADING SYSTEMS

CONDITION

Excellent	Intact, as first constructed.
Very Good	Intact, all original features identifiable and in situ with walls, earthworks and other features serving to their estimated original height.
Good	Largely intact, with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 50% of their estimated original height and a good proportion of original features and details recognisable.
Medium	Discernable, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at 25% of their original height, although some major elements and features will be lacking.
Fair	Only the basic form or outline of the site or feature is discernable, and no details evident to more than 25% of their estimated original height.
Poor	Walls and other features surviving to one course or less and where very little of the original structure or form of the site survives.

Other key words - Conserved, Lost, Damaged, Destroyed

VULNERABILITY

High	The site is considered to be very vulnerable (e.g. located on an unstable slope or in an area prone to regular ploughing or agricultural improvement) and/or is actively eroding with major damage evident.
Above average	The site is considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident.
Medium	The site is considered to be potentially at risk, either by reasons of its location (e.g. located on a public footpath, or a building in a farmstead with potential for conversion, or a site potentially at risk from agricultural improvement and/or woodland management) and/or the nature of the site (e.g. an easily erodible site).
Below average	The site is unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage, and is considered not to be at risk, i.e. not in a vulnerable location, is in an area unlikely to be subject to agricultural improvement and/or woodland management, and/or is a robust site.
Low	The site is already ruined, destroyed or stable to such an extent that further degradation or deterioration is unlikely.

DAMAGE

DAMAGED BY

Severe	Environmental cause/neglect	
	Metal detector activity	
Moderate	Mining/quarrying	
	No factors apply	
Slight	Other disturbance/intrusion	
	Stock/animals	
Potential	People (erosion)	
	Road construction	Vegetation
None	Tree Planting	Vehicles
	Vandalism	