

WYMING BROOK NATURE RESERVE,
SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

UPDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP SURVEY



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Report no: 2013/445.R02
Version: Final
Date: April 2013
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Wildlife Trust for Sheffield and Rotherham (WTS&R) to update their previous 2001 archaeological desk-top survey of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve (Dennison 2001). This reserve is located to the west of Sheffield in South Yorkshire (NGR SK 268 868 centred) and it covers 69.8 hectares on the south side of the Rivelin Brook and the Rivelin Dams reservoirs. The survey was required to provide additional archaeological information for the Wildlife Trust; a total of 38 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 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, and then increasing during the Bronze Age. There are a sufficient number of recorded sites to suggest Bronze Age settlement on the moorland in the western fringes of the survey area. These sites comprise cairns, field systems and barrows, and they represent part of a larger prehistoric 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, 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. However, there is almost no evidence for medieval settlement, agriculture or woodland exploitation within the defined survey area, which is a reflection of the region as a whole. The presence of the Rivelin chase, a private hunting ground owned by the lords of Sheffield, would have been a further constraint on entrepreneurial and agricultural activity.

It appears that the survey area remained relatively isolated and unexploited until the late 18th or early 19th century, when parts of the open moorland to the south and south-west were enclosed. Cartographic evidence shows that the woodland was established between 1805 and 1895. There is limited evidence for sandstone quarrying in the southern part of the survey area in the mid 19th century, and it is also possible that some earthworks noted in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation are associated with a 'Sham Fight' of 1876, which is thought to have been fought in the area. During the 20th century the survey area was predominantly used for recreation. Private sporting activity in the form of grouse shooting on the moorland to the west is represented by a line of grouse troughs while public use can be seen in the creation of the Wyming Brook Drive in 1908-12. This drive is a most impressive piece of landscape design, both in terms of the general advantages it provided for the population of nearby Sheffield but also in its fine engineering and attention to architectural detail.

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 update their 2001 archaeological desk-top survey of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve (Dennison 2001). This reserve is located to the west of Sheffield in South Yorkshire (NGR SK 268 868 centred) and it covers 69.8 hectares on the south side of the Rivelin Brook and the Rivelin Dams reservoirs.

Site Location and Summary Description

- 1.2 The Wyming Brook Nature Reserve is located to the south, west and north-west of the Rivelin Dams reservoirs, on the western edge of Sheffield (NGR SK 268 868 centred) (see figure 1). The 69.8 hectare reserve, and the project survey area, is formed by several steeply sloping wooded valleys, together with a small area of moorland to the west; the site is generally situated at between c.225m to c.335m AOD. The reserve is bounded to the north by the A57 Glossop Road and the Wyming Brook Drive, to the east by the Rivelin reservoirs, to the west by Hallam Moors, and to the south by the unclassified Redmires Road (see figure 2). The freehold of the reserve is owned by Sheffield City Council, and in 2002 the Sheffield Wildlife Trust took on the leasehold for a period of 30 years. The reserve also incorporates Fox Holes Plantation, which was leased by the Trust from Sheffield Town Trust in 2012.
- 1.3 The majority of the Wyming Brook reserve is represented by a mixture of broad-leaved woodland, moorland and rough grazing. Areas of semi-natural upland oak woodland include a canopy of oak, birch and rowan, with a distinctly acidic field layer of heather, bilberry, bracken and wavy hair grass. Conifers have also been planted throughout the reserve, and there are areas dominated by Corsican pine, Scots pine and European larch, with smaller amounts of Sitka spruce and Norway spruce. Areas of wet woodland occur along streams and flushes, and some are fairly extensive. The western edge of the reserve contains an area of heather moorland primarily consisting of young shrub heath and acid grassland. Fox Holes Plantation includes a mixture of broadleaved plantation and semi-natural woodland, with sections dominated by beech, sweet chestnut, sycamore and alder.

Aim of the Project

- 1.4 The aim of the project was to update the 2001 archaeological desk-top survey, 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 and assist in their conservation.

Survey Methodology

- 1.5 As noted above, the updated archaeological desk-top survey utilised the previous survey methodology, which was in turn defined by a brief produced by the Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service (PDAS) (Dennison 2001, Appendix 4).

Desk-based Research

- 1.6 A limited amount of desk-based research was undertaken for the project, in advance of the fieldwork. The aim of this research was to consider the present state of archaeological knowledge of the area, and to assess the potential, survival and significance of any identified buried and/or standing archaeological sites within the survey area. This research included gathering information from local and national archaeological databases, records of previous archaeological investigations, printed and manuscript maps from Sheffield Local Studies Library (SLSL) and Sheffield City Archives (SCA), and published and unpublished documentary sources. In the event, little new information had been produced in the 12 years since that collated for the 2001 desk-top survey, although David Hey had produced a book on the history of Hallamshire which included a useful section on grouse management (Hey 2002, 104-111).

Re-visit Survey

- 1.7 As many of the 34 previously identified archaeological sites within the survey area as possible were re-visited as part of the updating process - it should be noted that there was not a new systematic walkover survey of the whole reserve. A number of other outlying sites were also visited, primarily those which had been obscured by vegetation at the time of the earlier fieldwork, as were the more accessible parts of Fox Holes Plantation. Several new archaeological sites and areas were identified within and around the reserve as a result of these repeat visits.
- 1.8 As with the previous desk-top survey, all features considered to be of interest were given a unique site number, sub-divided into components as appropriate, and cross-referenced to the modern Ordnance Survey map base, woodland compartment, etc. Sites were recorded at 1:2500 scale; a hand-held GPS was used in the limited areas of open terrain and an accuracy level of +/- 5m was generally achieved. 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 surveys (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).
- 1.9 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 megapixel 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 71 photographs were taken (see Appendix 3).
- 1.10 The repeat visits were undertaken on 28th February, 3rd March and 13th April 2013 in generally dry and sunny conditions.

Written Accounts

- 1.11 The 2001 structured gazetteer of identified sites and components was updated with the new information as appropriate, 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.

Survey Products

Project Archive

- 1.12 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 WBR 13). The archive was deposited with the WTS&R on the completion of the project.

Survey Report

- 1.13 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. It should be noted that the Archaeological and Historical Background chapter of the previous desk-top survey report (Dennison 2001, 5-11) has not been repeated in this current report.

2 THE SURVEY AREA

Physical Characteristics

Setting and Location

- 2.1 The 69.8 hectares of the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve (including Fox Holes Plantation) (the survey area) are located to the south, west and north-west of the Rivelin reservoirs, which lie on the River Rivelin on the western edge of Sheffield, c.10km from the city centre (NGR SK 268 868 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). The survey area now lies within South Yorkshire but before 1974 it was within the historic County of West Yorkshire. It also lies wholly within the Peak District National Park.
- 2.2 The whole of the reserve is designated as a 'Site of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSI), notified under section 28 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (amended), and was given further protection under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act of 2000. The south-west part of the reserve forms the boundary of the South Pennines 'Special Protection Area' (European Birds Directive 79/490/EEC), and also forms part of the Southern Pennines 'Special Area of Conservation' (European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC). Finally, an area of the site to the north of Rivelin Brook has also been designated as a 'Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site'; this means that the area has been wooded since at least 1600 AD, but at some point in the past the native trees were replaced by non-native species (WTS&R 2013, 17-18).
- 2.3 The reserve takes its name from the Wyming Brook, a watercourse which flows in a north-south direction through the central and southern parts of the survey area. The brook now runs into the upper Rivelin reservoir, although it was formerly a tributary of the Rivelin Brook, which flows east-west along the northern edge of the survey area.

Geology and Soils

- 2.4 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. No geological fault lines or coal seams are known to underlie the survey area (Ordnance Survey 1892).
- 2.5 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. The higher ground on the southern edges of the survey area contain a Cambic stagnohumic gley soil of the Wilcocks 1 Association, which is characterised by a slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, clay and loamy upland soil (Soil Survey 1983). The soil chemistry of the reserve was assessed in 1992, and differences were noted between the soils of the dry slopes and the waterlogged areas near the streams; on the slopes, the soils were extremely acidic and low in nutrients (WTS&R 2013, 25).

Topography

- 2.6 The survey area is characterised by a series of wooded valleys with steeply sloping sides and watercourses running along their bases. The core woodland is a mixture

of coniferous plantation and broad-leaved trees, with a belt of rowan and birch woodland grading into heath on the fringes; areas of willow carr have also developed along the acidic flushes, for example on the south side of Reddicar Clough. Within the survey area, the land rises from below 225m AOD in Fox Holes Plantation, adjacent to the lower Rivelin reservoir, to over 325m at New Hagg.

- 2.7 The Wyming Brook enters the southern end of the survey area through a small, flat bottomed, marshy valley containing young birch trees with grass and scrub. To the north-east, the valley sides rise to form a steep gorge (Mare Folds) with fractured gritstone exposed in the vertical faces. To the north-west of Millstone Hole, the gritstone outcrops disappear and the sides of the Rivelin valley become less steep, although the vegetation is still characterised by a mixture of conifers and broad-leaved woodland. The western part of the study area, to the south of the Rivelin Brook, is open moorland containing heather, bilberry and rough acidic grasses.
- 2.8 The principal communication route through and around the eastern edge of the survey area is the Wyming Brook Drive, created after 1908 (see below). This is a c.4m wide surfaced bridleway that is being gradually resurfaced to improve disabled access. The remaining Public Rights of Way are all unsurfaced footpaths that are uneven and steep in parts, and can get wet and muddy underfoot; there are numerous footpaths which run through and around the reserve, but the main routes run along the Wyming Brook valley and around the southern edges of the survey area. There is also a large car park in the south end of the reserve, on the west side of the Wyming Brook.
- 2.9 Drystone walls and stock proof fencing run along the eastern boundary of reserve - these are in varying states of repair, but are functioning as protective boundaries. On the northern edge of the site a mixture of post and wire fence and cement topped drystone walling divides the reserve from land owned by Yorkshire Water. A post and wire fence was installed along the moorland fringe in 2008-09.

Biodiversity

- 2.10 Details of the site's biodiversity are contained in the current reserve draft management plan (WTS&R 2013, 32-47). In summary, mature semi-natural mixed woodland and some areas of plantation woodland dominate the area. Historically, parts of the site are likely to have been vegetated by the acid, species-poor oak/birch woodland common to moorland edge cloughs in the Peak District, although the majority of the area had been cleared of trees by 1840. The regenerating woodland has been greatly modified by the introduction of conifer species, sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) over the past c.150 years. Areas of wet alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) -dominated woodland and willow (*Salix* spp.) carr are also present along sections of the site's streams and flushes.
- 2.11 Plant communities include various bryophytes and lichens, as well as a diverse fungal community, and the reserve supports elements of both upland and lowland invertebrate communities, reflecting its transitional position on the moorland fringe and the relatively sheltered nature of much of the site. The reserve has also long been recognised as an important ornithological area for resident species and for the regular summer migrants.

Landscape Development

- 2.12 The earliest period for which there is evidence for the exploitation of the landscape in and around the survey area dates from the Bronze Age (c.1,800-1,000 BC). During this time, the moorland areas of the East Moors were extensively cleared and used for permanent settlement, agriculture and burial, and some of the best preserved field systems and cairn fields in northern England survive on the lower plateau and gently sloping valley sides (Barnatt 1987). Most of the burial mounds (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). A group of three or four barrows were excavated to the east of Lodge Moor Hospital between 1954 and 1956 (Barlett 1957; Henderson 1957), and they are likely to represent elements of a wider Bronze Age landscape which extends onto Ash Cabin Flat (Cumberpatch 1999a, 8).
- 2.13 A number of presumed prehistoric sites were identified just outside the Wyming Brook survey area (see figure 3). To the north, on the north side of the A57 Glossop Road, there are records of the discovery of two isolated flint scatters (**Sites 35 and 37**), and similar finds of worked flints or chert fragments were made during fieldwalking carried out between 1938-41 and 1943-46 between the survey area and the Redmires Road (**Sites 51, 52 and 53**); in all cases, the amount of material recovered was small, but it may indicate some prehistoric activity in the area. Three other sites were identified by T C Welsh in the late 1970s in the area of New Hagg (Moorhouse 1977, 3-4). These comprise a long cist and associated cairns (**Site 41**), various hut circles and fields (**Site 42**), and a cleared terrace containing another probable settlement (**Site 43**). A further cluster of four sites, including cairns (**Sites 47 and 49**) and chert working sites (**Sites 24 and 48**), were recorded to the north-east and east of Ash Cabin Flat. With a few exceptions, these monuments are generally low and discrete, and in some cases relatively isolated from surrounding sites of presumed contemporary date, but they are likely to represent part of a well-preserved Bronze Age cairn field (Cumberpatch 1999b, 31).
- 2.14 The most significant prehistoric site in the area is a stone circle (**Site 50**), again located on Ash Cabin Flat. This was discovered in 1981 and consists of damaged ring of orthostats with a maximum diameter of 5.5m, set at the inner edge of a low bank. Comparative evidence suggests a late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date for the site (Barnatt 1990, 43-45), and its importance is such that it is protected as a Scheduled Monument.
- 2.15 At the time of the previous desk-top survey (Dennison 2001), a number of other prehistoric sites on the western edge of the survey area could not be located due to dense vegetation. A number of these sites on Head Stone Bank were re-visited as part of the updating process (**Sites 7 and 8**). T C Welsh had previously noted a scattered settlement of huts and hut platforms within an area of cleared ground here (Moorhouse 1977, 3), and the SYSMR recorded a hut circle in the same area. The repeat visit established that the main area of the complex appears to be located on the eastern end of a broad ridge. Towards the east end of this ridge there may be a denuded, possibly D-shaped enclosure, aligned approximately north-south and c.15m to 20m long, which is defined by spread banks, c.1m wide and 0.40m high, with a high rubble content. Approximately 10m to the west of this feature, there are also several possible denuded hut circles. One, very close to a footpath, is defined by a low, intermittent, bank containing a high proportion of rubble, with a diameter of c.10m. It is likely that positive identification of the site,

and its full extent, can only be achieved once the vegetation has been burnt off but it does appear to lie mostly outside the boundary of the nature reserve.

- 2.16 The only Roman site within the immediate vicinity of the survey area is a section of a long distance Roman road which links Chester and Lincoln, via the forts at Brough and Templeborough (**Site 54**) (Hey 1979, 18). Named as 'Long Causey Road' on early 19th century maps, it is marked as a 'Roman Road' on early Ordnance Survey maps. The route was previously thought to run over Stanage Edge, past Stanage Pole and down to the Redmires Reservoir, but more recent work suggests it took a more northerly alignment in this area, while to the east the route probably swings further to south (Preston 1969; Margary 1973, 361-362; Cumberpatch 1999a, 3-4).
- 2.17 The 11th century Domesday Book notes that Hallam (comprising Upper and Lower Hallam) was a huge tract of land 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).
- 2.18 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). 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), medieval 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 (Hey 1998, 14; Hey 2002, 16).
- 2.19 The earliest depiction of the survey area uncovered by the desk-based research is the 1637 survey of Sheffield, reconstructed by Scurfield (1986). At this time, the survey area still formed part of Rivelin Firth or Chase, and 'Redmyers' formed an enclosure 'reserved for Red Deer' (Hey 2002, 98-101). Scurfield (1986, figure 5) marks the survey area as comprising unenclosed moorland with oak and birch woodland along the river and stream valleys. 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).
- 2.20 More detail for the survey area is provided by an undated but probable late 18th/early 19th century plan of the boundary area between Stannington and Upper Hallam (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 134L). This depicts the whole of the survey area and includes three large enclosures on Ash Cabin Flat. The same area is also depicted on Fairbank's 1795 detailed map of the Parish of Sheffield (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L) (see figure 5). These plans do not depict anything of significance within the survey area, but they do show a number of place name spellings which either differ from those in use today, or which are no longer in use.

For example, the Burtinat area is named as 'Burhag Hat' or 'Nat' whilst Reddicar Clough appears as 'Reddey Car Brook'. Its tributary, springing from New Hagg, is named as 'Fallen Earth Clough' whilst to the south, the currently unnamed tributary of Wyming Brook is called 'Snapper Clough'. The area to the north-east of the enclosures in Ash Cabin Flat is named as 'Millstone Hole', which might indicate a location from where mill stones were sourced. It is also interesting to note that, although woodland is shown elsewhere on the plans, none appears within the survey area, apart from possibly to the west of Mare Folds.

- 2.21 The plan accompanying the 1805 Enclosure award (SCA Fairbanks Collection ACM 570; see figure 6) shows the whole of the survey area, including both the Wyming and Rivelin Brooks. The area to the west of the Wyming Brook is not enclosed, apart from the large fields on Ash Cabin Flat; the area is numbered as '219'. There are several large fields to the east, including that comprising the present Fox Holes Plantation (numbered '42'), and most of the depicted walls survive today. No woodland is shown on this plan. The later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington Storrs and Dungworth tithe map (SCA MD 5723) shows that the majority of the study area was wooded by 1846, with the exception of the westernmost arm running along the Rivelin Brook. 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.
- 2.22 By 1850-51, when the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map (sheet 293) was surveyed, the majority of the survey area is depicted as being wooded, although there are still some open areas, such as around Millstone Hole, in Wyming Brook Corner, and at the very southern end of the reserve adjacent to Redmires Road; the area of Head Stone Bank and the western end of the Rivelin valley is also not wooded, and there are only a few trees at 'Burtinat' (see figure 7). Fox Holes Plantation is shown as being walled, but there are no other field boundaries within the survey area; the eastern side of Ash Cabin Flat is also not enclosed, suggesting that the wall shown on the earlier 1795 map and 1805 enclosure plan was never built. A number of the archaeological sites noted within and adjacent to the survey area are depicted on the 1854 map, such as the Rivelin Dams reservoirs (**Site 38** - built by 1848), various quarries and a sheepfold close to the Redmires Road (**Sites 29, 30, 32 and 33** - see below), a well and various paths or tracks near Millstone Hole (**Sites 15 and 18** - see below), and sandstone quarries on Ash Cabin Flat (**Site 44**). By the time of the 1893-94 edition 6" maps, Wyming Brook Corner and the north side of the western part of the Rivelin valley had been planted, and the wall forming the east side of the Ash Cabin Flat enclosures had been built.
- 2.23 The western part of the survey area remained as open moorland into the 20th century. The landowner, the Duke of Norfolk, leased or sold large areas to private individuals who built shooting boxes, and created and managed their own grouse moors (Hey 2002, 105). Parts of Hallam Moor were sold to William Wilson, and between 1907 and 1914 he was responsible for the creation of over 100 'grouse troughs', small scoops cut into rock outcrops where water could collect, to allow the grouse to drink and prevent them straying onto neighbouring estates (Radley 1962; Radley 1964; Hey 2002, 107-111). A chain of 27 such troughs have been identified running on a north-west/south-east alignment between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat (Hey 2002, 110) (**Sites 9, 39, 46, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66**); the majority are located outside the nature reserve, although one does lie within it (**Site 65**), and there are several others just on the boundary. Ash Cabin Flat probably gets its name from an isolated building (**Site 45**), named as an 'Ash Cabin' on 1854 6" map; the previous desk-top survey (Dennison 2001, 13) suggested that

this may also be associated with grouse management, but it is more likely to have been a place in which to store potash obtained from burning bracken, which was used for soap and fertiliser in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- 2.24 Other than the increased cover of the woodland noted above, the area around the survey area appears little different on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 293) (see figure 8). However, one notable feature within the survey area is the Wyming Brook Drive, which was constructed after the purchase of the Wyming Brook area by Sheffield City Council in 1908 (**Site 17** - see below).
- 2.25 The relatively isolated nature of the area, even in the early 20th century, would 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 61**). 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, and the site was used as an army camp, occupied by artillery brigades, and a landing strip (Davey 2005, 97-98; Johnson 2002, 27-29). By December 1914, a permanent army camp had been built on the site of the former racecourse. 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 located further to the east.
- 2.26 Lodge Moor Camp (**Site 61**) 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. 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).
- 2.27 The Peak District National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project records that the survey area falls into the 'Plantation: Managed Plantations/Woodland' category, which formed part of the wastes and commons prior to allotment in 1805; the plantation is shown on the 1840 Ordnance Survey map. The area of moorland to the west falls into the 'Enclosed Moorland' category, representing part of the wastes and commons prior to allotment under the Parliamentary Enclosure Award of 1805. It also notes that, despite allotment, this area appears to have remained open until after 1840, with the enclosure boundaries appearing to have been erected before 1923.

The Archaeology of the Survey Area

- 2.28 A total of 38 archaeological sites were recorded within the survey area, as a result of both the previous 2001 report and the 2013 repeat visits; this differs from the 34 sites in 2001, and reflects a combination of new sites being discovered and known sites being more accurately located. Appendix 1 provides a summary list of these sites, and their locations are shown on the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map bases (see figures 9). 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 3) - 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].
- 2.29 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 may be 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 4, 10, 11, 19, 23 and 24)

- 2.30 Several sites of probable prehistoric date were recorded within the survey area, concentrated in two main areas. Between Reddicar Clough and Wyming Brook Drive is an elevated area of moorland known as 'Burtinat', although this would appear to be an amended version of 'Burhag Hat' or 'Nat', as recorded on a late 18th century plan (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 134L). T C Welsh recorded a settlement (**Site 11**) in this location, covering a total area of c.150m by 100m and consisting of hut platforms, and circular and oval enclosures (Moorhouse 1977, 3). To the west of Burtinat, the SYSMR notes a barrow of probable Bronze Age date (**Site 10**). The grid references given for all these sites, and their immediate surroundings, were covered in deep and dense heather and bilbury at the time of the 2001 field visits and, apart from some vague possible platforms and/or apparently disturbed ground, no features could be positively identified.
- 2.31 The Burtinat area was re-visited in February 2013 as part of the updating process. Although the vegetation cover was slightly less, it was still not possible to positively identify the major features noted by Welsh [2/831] (see plate 1). However, within the area of the ridge he referred to, several smaller features were recorded. At NGR SK 26353 87292, there are the possible platforms and discrete features described as part of the previous site visit (**Site 11/1**). Close to the footpath, there is a low cairn-like feature, c.1.5m long and 0.5m high, one of several that can perhaps be discerned on the sloping ground to the east. There may also be the remnant of a c.15m long curvilinear bank, wall or boundary c.15m to the north of the footpath. It appears to be formed by an intermittent line of gritstone boulders, and to curve to the north-east as it runs downslope into an area of poorly defined scoops, hollows and possible platforms. To the east of this feature, at NGR SK 26382 87248, there is a probable hut circle, formed by a low mound containing a high proportion of stone rubble, c.6m in diameter, and discernible due to localised changes in vegetation [2/829] (**Site 11/2**) (see plate 2). At NGR SK 26392 87254, there is a second probable hut circle, formed by a low spread bank containing a high proportion of rubble, c.9m in diameter [2/830] (**Site 11/3**). There may be other denuded examples to both the east and west. Although these features are almost certainly prehistoric in date, an apparently unfinished or broken gate stoop (at NGR SK 26355 87274) (**Site 11/4**) may indicate that shallow quarrying or surface stone

working also took place in this area, and so some earthworks may be far more recent. It is likely that the full extent and importance of this whole complex can only be determined if the vegetation is burnt off. No evidence for the possible barrow (**Site 10**) was noted during the repeat visit.

- 2.32 A second concentration of prehistoric sites lies on the eastern edge of Ash Cabin Flat. Other prehistoric features in this general area have been noted above, but within the western boundary of the reserve and survey area there are several further sites. One of these sites was described as a 12m diameter double-walled enclosure, identified by Welsh in 1975 (**Site 19**), while to the south-east is a possible small settlement, formed by several scoops and terraces typically c.6m long by c.4.5m wide, and dug into a slope on the west bank of a small watercourse (**Site 22**) [5/255-5/258]. Nothing could be seen in a dense area of woodland in the area of Site 19 during the repeat visits, although the area covered by Site 22 was able to be increased to the north-west; it may be that the two sites are in fact part of the same complex.
- 2.33 To the south-east of here, Welsh also recorded a small D-shaped promontory fort, surrounded by a stony bank and shallow ditch (**Site 23**) (Moorhouse 1977, 3). Once again, nothing could be seen at the time of the 2001 site visit, but during the February 2013 repeat visit some earthworks were noted at NGR SK 2712 8650, at the very north end of the prominent north-south aligned rock outcrop, although they do not closely resemble the features described by Welsh. The north side of the possible fort may be represented by a very spread c.20m long bank, aligned east-west, positioned on the top of a steep c.2m high north-facing scarp created 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 banks meet 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. This site would appear to be on the very edge of the nature reserve, on the top of the scar with magnificent views east overlooking the reservoirs and Rivelin valley. In 1938-41, a chert working site was also noted in this general area (SYSMR 3098) (**Site 24**), but this is more likely to lie on the moorland rather than within the reserve itself.
- 2.34 One other possible prehistoric site may also be represented by a large hollow, scooped into the natural hillslope on the south side of the Rivelin Brook at the western end of the survey area (**Site 4**). This earthwork is oval in plan, c.20m long by c.10m wide and up to c.0.3m deep. It has a relatively even base, with a north-facing bank c.0.5m in height on the south (downslope) side. The interior of the depression is overgrown with bracken only, rather than the mixed heather/bilberry of the surrounding moorland.

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

- 2.35 No sites dating to these periods were identified within the survey area. There is no evidence that the Roman road (Site 54 - see above) formed any focus for settlement or other activity during the Roman period (Cumberpatch 1999b, 30), and the survey area fell wholly within the hunting area of Rivelin Firth or Chase in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods (Hey 2002, 98-101). Significant occupation and settlement of these dates would therefore not be expected within the survey area.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 -1900)

- 2.36 A large number of the archaeological sites recorded in the survey area are post-medieval in date, primarily either 18th or 19th century. For descriptive purposes, the sites have been grouped together, according to their general form and/or function.

Water Management Features (Site 13)

- 2.37 As noted above, the Rivelin reservoirs (Site 38) were constructed just to the north of the survey area in the mid 19th century. A number of small boundary stones, engraved with "S.C.W.W." (Sheffield City Water Works), were erected on the moors to the south-west of the reservoirs, presumably to mark the extent of water company ownership and/or water catchment areas; two of these stones (**Sites 67 and 68**) lie within the survey area [5/252 and 5/259].

- 2.38 An additional, smaller reservoir, perhaps pre-dating the 19th century, may be represented by a site to the north of New Hagg (**Site 13**). A large, possibly natural scoop, c.50m long by c.30m wide, has a low bank built along its east (downslope) side, with a gap towards the south-east end. The bank appears to have acted as a dam, holding back water rising from springs within the scoop and then letting it out through a former sluice. A possible channel runs downslope from the gap towards several aligned but poorly defined circular depressions, and the water would then have passed into an unnamed stream which joins the beck in Reddick Clough (formerly 'Reddey Car Brook').

Communication Routes (Sites 3, 15 and 21)

- 2.39 A number of footpaths were recorded within the survey area from the later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map (SCA MD 5723) and/or the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map (see figure 7). One path, running south-west in a dead straight line from the west end of the upper Rivelin reservoir is no longer visible (**Site 15**), but another further to the south (**Site 21**) survives as a flattened linear strip running along a steep slope above a minor watercourse. A footbridge (**Site 3**) carries another path over the Rivelin Brook. At the extreme south end of the survey area, there is another bridge (**Site 34**) carrying the Redmires Road over the Wyming Brook. This bridge has a broad arch of dressed sandstone voussoirs set within an elevation of coursed squared sandstone and a low roadside parapet wall.

Agricultural Sites (Sites 1 and 32)

- 2.40 The sites of two sheepfolds were noted within the survey area, both from cartographic sources. At the extreme west end of the site, an unnamed sheepfold (**Site 1**) is shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey 6" map on the north side of the Rivelin Brook; only ruinous drystone walls now survive at this location. A second sheepfold is marked on the later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map (SCA MD 5723) and the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map, at the southern tip of the survey area (**Site 32**). It is no longer visible, and may have been washed away by natural erosion, perhaps a realignment of the adjacent Wyming Brook. There are some quite large gate stoop-sized stones in the brook to the north of the site, forming a stepping stones crossing point, which might have originated from the site.

Other Structures (Sites 12, 18 and 28)

- 2.41 The 1846 and 1854 maps noted above also show two other structures within the survey area. One is a rectangular unnamed building in an area of open moorland, close to Burtinat (**Site 12**). This site could not be positively identified in the field, although a worked stone, of similar dimensions to a gatepost, lies within the same general area (see Site 11/4 above). The previous desk-top survey suggested that this structure may have been associated with 19th century grouse or stock management, but it is more likely to have been a place for storing potash gained from burning bracken. A 'Well' is also marked on these maps to the west of Millstone Hole (**Site 18**), but the site was unable to be located at the time of the site visits.
- 2.42 A sub-square enclosure (**Site 28**) is shown to the east of Wyming Brook, in the south part of the survey area, on both the 1792 Upper Hallam Enclosure Draft Award Map and on the subsequent 1805 Enclosure Map (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 128L & ACM 570) (see figure 6). The site can no longer be positively identified, but the remains of sinuous east-west aligned wall footings c.0.5m wide were noted in the general area - these footings had roughly shaped facing stones to the outer edges of the wall, with some rubble infill to the core.

Industrial Sites (Sites 2, 6, 26, 29, 30 and 33)

- 2.43 A number of small extant quarries and the sites of several former quarries were also noted. On the south side of the A57 Glossop Road, there is a small oval mound (**Site 6**) that may be a spoil tip resulting from construction or maintenance works carried out to the road. Further to the west, there is a sub-circular depression c.5m long by c.3m wide with a steep south-west facing bank c.2.5m high on the north side (**Site 2**), which probably represents a small quarry. There is also a small L-shaped quarry on the eastern edge of the survey area, within the area of Fox Holes (**Site 26**), whilst a sandstone quarry and a gravel pit (**Sites 29 and 30**), both shown and named in 1854, survive to the south, on the east side of the Wyming Brook. All these quarries were probably used to source stone for the building of adjacent drystone walls or roads.
- 2.44 Two other sandstone quarries are shown on the west side of the brook on the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map (**Site 33**) near Redmires Road (see figure 7), but the southern one appears to have been taken in to form part of the car park at this end of the reserve. However, the slight earthworks of the larger area of quarrying can be seen to the north, on sloping grassy ground to the immediate east of the terrace of the south end of the Wyming Brook Drive [3/900]. Several possible scoops and depressions are visible, as well as squared blocks of apparently quarried stone. Another larger quarry (**Site 25**), probably associated with the construction of the Wyming Brook Drive, is mentioned below.

Sham Fight of 1876 (Sites 57, 59 and 60)

- 2.45 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 60**). The scenario played out involved 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 same 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.

- 2.46 A detailed programme for the day was produced (see Appendix 4). 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 battle would be over - the two armies would retire to the racecourse (Site 61) for dinner and a review. The programme for the day 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.
- 2.47 It is assumed that the area of the 'Sham Fight' lay to the east of the survey area, in and around Fox Hagg. However, there are two sets of as yet otherwise unexplained earthworks which might be part of the 'battle', located on a prominent crest of ground in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation. One set of earthworks lies adjacent to the footpath here, in an area of scrub and woodland, and forms a linear depression resembling a trench or ditch (**Site 57**). The site covers an area of c.6m square and comprises a broadly east-west aligned trench, c.2m wide and up to c.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides, which then turns through a right-angle at the east end [2/840-2/841] (see plate 3). The second set of earthworks is more extensive, and is represented by a prominent north-east/south-west aligned depression, c.20m long and 4m with 1.5m high steeply-sloping sides (**Site 59**) (see plate 4); the south end contains an 16m length of east-west aligned crudely-constructed walling and there are traces of similar walling at the north end [2/845]. Some 13m to the east, there is a second smaller similarly aligned depression, c.5m long, 3m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with fragmentary rubble lining to the sides. Further east again, ground disturbance suggests that other linear features, possibly trenches, may have been backfilled. All these earthworks are difficult to interpret, and they might be the remains of First or Second World War activity, perhaps associated with the nearby army camps (see Site 61). However, the elevated position of the site and the excellent views to the north might equally suggest that the earthworks represent the site of an artillery battery - perhaps even the 'previously secured strong position' noted in the Sham Fight programme as being held by the held by the Artillery Volunteers.

Walling (Site 58)

- 2.48 A short length of ruinous vegetated wall alignment can be traced to the north-west of a footpath in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation (**Site 58**). It runs intermittently for c.8m before becoming lost on a very steep slope, and then re-appears at the base in isolated sections. Only the south end of the wall was inspected. Here, the wall is formed by a rubble spread, 0.50m wide, with roughly coursed gritstone rubble faces standing up to 0.50m high [2/843-2/844]. To the immediate south-east, at the corner of the existing drystone wall forming the boundary of the survey area, the wall contains an unusual piece of coping. It is apparently purpose-designed as a corner piece, and has lines with a 'piped' appearance carved in a triangular arrangement, although the majority of the stone's surface is only very roughly dressed [2/842]. A wall line is first shown here

on the 1795 map of Sheffield, running north from 'Long Causey' (Redmires Road) to the Wyming Brook (SCA Fairbanks Collection She 4L) (see figure 5).

Modern Period (post AD 1900)

Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17)

- 2.49 The Wyming Brook Drive (**Site 17**) 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'. 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' (Terrey 1912) (see plates 5 and 6). A section of track running along the south side of the lower Rivelin reservoir towards Millstone Hole is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1894, but the whole of the drive is shown on the later 1924 edition (see figure 8). It may be that the route originally only went as far as the north-west corner Fox Holes Plantation, as this is the extent of the "proposed new carriage drive" shown by Terrey (1912), but the section further to the east is included here for completeness.
- 2.50 The drive leaves the A57 Glossop Road opposite what is now Hallam View and follows a sinuous route south, crossing the Rivelin Brook over an impressive bridge (NGR SK 26271 87142) (**Site 5**); the bridge is built of coursed gritstone ashlar with a broad arch of rock-faced voussoirs and string course over, and has a 1m high parapet wall on either side of the drive with coping formed by another rock-faced string course [3/887-3/889] (see plate 7). On the slope running down from the A57, water erosion has exposed the method of construction for the drive - pitched stones and setts were covered with smaller stones to create a level surface, with a top layer of gravel [3/890-3/891] (see plate 8). These foundation stones are exposed at intervals along the whole route, generally caused by wear and tear but in occasional places by water erosion. The section of the drive between the Rivelin Brook and Reddick Clough contains several lengths of stone revetment wall on the steep downslope side, terracing the drive above the deep Rivelin Brook gorge (**Site 17/4** - NGR SK 26685 87260, **Site 17/5** - NGR SK 26545 87330, and **Site 17/6** - NGR SK 26360 87380). These walls have parapets c.1m high on the north roadside, typically of drystone coursed snecked-like rubble with mortared coping; the latter may be a later addition [3/885-3/886] (see plate 10). On the upslope south sides, many sections of rock face are exposed. The road alignment follows the 250m contour, curving around Reddick Hollow [3/884] where the main stream and a secondary watercourse is culverted beneath it (**Sites 14 and 17/9**) (at NGRs SK 26452 87078 and SK 26460 87050) [3/879-3/883]; the Reddick Clough culvert has a parapet wall on the east side but the historic photograph shows that there was originally also a fence on the west side (see plate 6). The drive continues south-west until it reaches Millstone Hole [3/878]. Just before this, a small pool (**Site 16**) situated on the south side of the drive (at NGR SK 26795 86835) may have been created as a watering place for horses [2/827-2/828].
- 2.51 At Millstone Hole (NGR SK 26875 86770), the drive splits to follow two separate routes. In 2001 an original wooden sign-post with two arms (**Site 17/1**) stood at the junction, but this has now been replaced by a modern fingerpost [2/826]. Close to the signpost, on the west (upslope) side of the westernmost route, 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 [3/892-3/893].

2.52 The south-east branch follows a sinuous path south through the survey area. It is represented by a linear flattened strip between c.3m-3.5m wide with a sandy surface and steeply sloping terracing/embankments on both upslope and downslope sides. To the east of the junction, the upslope south side of the drive is revetted with a 0.5m high battered length of revetment wall (Site 17/7) [3/894], and this revetting is also exposed at the west end of the battered retaining wall at the junction. This branch of the drive is carried over a watercourse by a c.20m long culvert at NGR SK 27065 86615 (Site 20). The north side of the culvert is formed by an arch-headed opening c.1m high and c.0.4m wide with a projecting surround of rock-faced stonework, dressed voussoirs and keystone; the opening is set within a canted gritstone ashlar wall c.3m high [3/873-3/874]. Internally, the culvert has a narrow barrel-vaulted roof and the base steps down significantly from south to north. The south side of the culvert is largely hidden from view and so is much plainer but a section of the stream base to the south is lined with gritstone on a semi-circular profile to prevent erosion [3/895] (see plate 11). Further to the south-east, a c.200m section of the north-south section of the route has a low parapet wall running along its east side (Site 17/2) [3/897]; this is actually the top of a substantial revetment wall up to 6m high which terraces the drive above the steep slope to the Wyming Brook ravine. One small section of the parapet has recently collapsed. The west side of this section of the alignment passes under the crags of overhanging outcrops and there are again sections of original construction visible in the surface of the drive [2/839; 3/896, 3/898; 5/262]. The route passes by a large quarry (**Site 25**) (at NGR SK 2699 8607) which would have provided some stone for construction [3/899]; it is now used as a bird feeding station. This branch of the drive continues to terminate in a small public car park on the north side of Redmires Road.

2.53 From Millstone Hole, a second branch continues to the east. It is of a similar width to the other route but retains a surface with more substantial stone metalling/setts with some kerbing evident [2/824-2/825] (see plate 9). It also follows a more sinuous alignment around the contours and there is another section of battered retaining wall on the angle of a sharp curve (at NGR SK 27265 866450 (**Site 17/3**) [2/823], of a similar construction to that described above. The drive then continues to the east along the bottom (north side) of Fox Holes Plantation before turning north to cross the lower Rivelin dam and so rejoining the A57. At the north-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation, there is a gateway on the south side of the drive, with dressed gritstone gate stoops with pointed triangular heads (at NGR SK 27330 86559) (**Site 17/8**). Each stoop stands 1.55m high, and measures 0.45m by 0.30m at the base. The gateway itself is 2.80m wide, and is fitted with metal gates with cross-braces and spear-heads to the uprights [1/026-1/027; 2/819] (see plate 12). To the immediate west, there is a smaller metal pedestrian kissing gate without stoops [2/820], and further west, a single stoop of the same form, forming the west end of a collapsed section of wall - this stoop contains two iron pintles [2/821-2/822].

2.54 All of the structures associated with the drive are impressively built with close attention to design and 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 (see plate 6), although in some cases the views to the reservoirs and valleys have been obscured by regrowth.

Grouse Troughs (Sites 64, 65 and 66)

2.55 As was noted above, a chain of 27 grouse troughs have been identified running on a north-west/south-east alignment between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat

(Hey 2002, 110). These troughs were built by William Wilson, between 1907 and 1914, to provide water for the grouse and prevent them from straying onto neighbouring estates (Hey 2002, 107-111).

- 2.56 The majority of these 27 troughs are located outside the nature reserve, although one (no. 23) does lie within it (**Site 65**), and there are several others (nos 24 and 22) (**Sites 64 and 66**) just on the boundary; none of these sites were able to be visited as part of the 2013 updating process. The previous desk-top survey (Dennison 2001) had also placed a further trough (no. 20) (**Site 9**) on Head Stones Bank within the survey area although it could not be located at that time. This site was revisited, and was found to be represented by two shallow straight channels cut at an angle into a sloping gritstone slab. These channels run down to either end of a sub-oval depression with steeply concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.70m long by 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep; the number '20' is carved into the slab between the channels [2/832-2/835] (see plate 13). The channels are designed to catch rainwater falling onto the slab and to take it to the trough - a very simple and efficient design. The slab is located at NGR SK 26166 8730, and is confirmed to lie just outside the boundary of the reserve. Another trough (no. 27) also lies just outside the boundary of the reserve on Ash Cabin Flat (**Site 46**) [5/253-5/254].

Other Undated Sites

- 2.57 Several other sites were recorded within the survey area which, through either poor definition or their incomplete nature, cannot be assigned to a general period or function. On the west side of the Wyming Brook, at Fox Holes, there is a linear depression (**Site 27**), perhaps a relatively modern drain or ditch. A little further to the south, in the southern tip of the survey area, a single large dressed stone block (**Site 31**) with the remains of a steel stanchion bolted to the upper surface was recorded.
- 2.58 As part of the updating of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013, a platform was noted on the south side of the north branch of the Wyming Brook Drive, to the east of Millstone Hole (**Site 55**). It measures c.7m in diameter and the level surface is terraced into the natural hillslope [3/875-3/877]. There appears to be a stone revetment to the rear (bank 1m high) and the front (bank 1.5m high), and there are two trees growing in the centre. The earthwork may represent a platform for charcoal burning or other similar activity, although no other examples were noted in the Wyming Brook area - the platform seems too large and regular to be a natural feature, or tree pull.
- 2.59 A cave or rock shelter was also noted in the scar forming the east edge of Ash Cabin Flat, above and on the west side of the southern part of Wyming Brook Drive (**Site 56**). It can be accessed from the path which runs along the top of the scar. The shelter's entrance is around 1m high [4/921, 4/932-4/933] (see plate 14) 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. 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 [4/922-4/925, 4/928-4/931] (see plate 15); the style of the carving appears to be correct for the dates. The one dating to 1944 is said to have been done by German prisoners of war held in the area (<http://megalithix.wordpress.com/2009/11/24/wyming-brook-cave/>).

Discussion of Results

- 2.60 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 sufficient number of recorded sites to suggest Bronze Age settlement on the moorland in the western fringes of the survey area, and the survival of these features, generally at heights of between 270m and 350m OD, is due to the fact that the area was not subsequently used for agriculture. These sites comprise cairns, field systems and barrows, and they represent part of a larger prehistoric 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, although there is no firm evidence for any Romano-British settlement, even if one accepts that Redmires Road is in fact a Roman rather than a later, medieval, one.
- 2.61 Evidence from the Domesday Book and later documents suggests that the township in which the survey area is 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 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 also likely that Fox Hagg, to the east of the survey area, originated as one of these 'holly hags'.
- 2.62 There is almost no evidence for medieval settlement, agriculture or woodland exploitation within the defined survey area. While this can, to some extent, be explained by the steep topography, poor soils and the restricted nature of the study area, 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 chase, a private hunting ground owned by the lords of Sheffield, would have been a further constraint on entrepreneurial activity. The lack of archaeological evidence for the usual range of medieval and early post-medieval woodland sites, such as charcoal burning platforms or white coal kilns etc (apart from one possible site - Site 55), suggests that the Wyming Brook area was not intensively managed at this time, in contrast to the valley floors and other regions closer to Sheffield, and that wood pasture or wooded common is likely to have dominated.
- 2.63 It appears that the survey area remained relatively isolated and unexploited until the late 18th or early 19th century, when parts of the open moorland to the south and south-west were enclosed. The only site which may be linked to earlier post-medieval activity is a possible reservoir (Site 13) to the south of Reddick Clough, but this could be of any date, and may be a short-lived feature. Cartographic evidence shows that the existing woodland within the survey area was established fairly late: Fox Holes Plantation was established between 1805 and 1840, most of the rest of the area was wooded by 1846, and the wood on the north side of Rivelin Brook was established between 1846 and 1895.
- 2.64 There is limited evidence for sandstone quarrying in the southern part of the survey area in the mid 19th century, and this was probably used to provide stone for the drystone walls of the adjacent enclosures. It is also possible that some earthworks

in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation are associated with the 'Sham Fight' of 1876, which was thought to have been fought in the Fox Hagg area. During the 20th century the survey area was predominantly used for recreation - private sport in the form of grouse shooting on the moorland to the west is represented by a line of grouse troughs while public recreation can be seen in the Wyming Brook Drive. The drive is a most impressive piece of landscape design, both in terms of the general advantages it provided for the early 20th century population of nearby Sheffield but also in its fine engineering and attention to architectural detail. It is perhaps a neglected piece of social history, and should be seen in the context of other parks and gardens that Sheffield City Council were also providing for their urban population (Sewell 1997).

3 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Issues

General Principles

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 Many of these issues are summarised in appropriate publications (e.g. Darvill 1987, 92-104; Bannister 1996).
- 3.6 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.

Wyming Brook Nature Reserve

3.7 The desk-top survey also collected data on the condition of the 38 identified sites within the survey area, assessed their vulnerability, and noted whether they had been affected by any recent damage or erosion (from either natural or human activity). 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 condition and vulnerability 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 to the survey area was also collected, and this is also presented in Appendix 2.

3.8 The following table summarises the condition and vulnerability gradings for those 38 sites within the survey area.

		<i>Sites within survey area</i>
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	67, 68
	Very Good	5, 14, 17, 20, 25, 34,
	Good	3, 26, 27, 55, 56,
	Medium	23,
	Fair	2, 6, 11, 13, 16, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 57, 59
	Poor	1, 4, 21, 33, 58,
	Unknown	10, 12, 18, 19, 65
	Lost/Destroyed	15, 32,
<i>Vulnerability</i>	High	
	Above average	
	Medium	5, 11, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 55, 56
	Below average	2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 20, 26, 27, 31, 57, 58, 59
	Low	1, 21, 67, 68
	Unknown	10, 12, 15, 18, 19, 32, 65

3.9 From this, it can be seen that two sites are considered to be in an ‘excellent’ condition (i.e. intact) while eleven sites are considered to be a ‘very good’ or ‘good’ condition (i.e. intact and largely intact); these sites are mainly the Wyming Brook Drive and its associated structures. A large number of sites are in a ‘fair’ condition, defined as being where only the basic form of the site is discernable; these sites have decayed due to disuse over a period of a hundred years or more. A smaller number of sites are considered to be ‘poor’, where little of the original structure or earthwork survives. In terms of vulnerability, the majority of the sites are considered to at ‘medium’ risk (i.e. potentially at risk from a variety of factors such as human damage, tree planting or woodland management, or agricultural/moorland improvement) or ‘below average’ (i.e. unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage).

3.10 A number of the archaeological sites were ‘damaged’ in some way, primarily as a result of environmental cause/neglect and/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’ or ‘potential’, although there were two ‘moderate’ grades. No sites were suffering from ‘severe’ damage, and no sites had suffered significantly since the 2001 desk-top survey. The issues which were ‘slightly’ affecting some sites, such as minor

localised visitor erosion (parts of Site 17 and Site 56), general wear and tear (Site 14 and parts of Site 17), vegetation growth (Sites 23, 26, 29, 30, 57 and 59) etc, could be largely remedied through appropriate management action. Most of the 'potential' damage (i.e. through tree planting, vegetation re-growth etc) could also be prevented by appropriate management regimes.

Management Recommendations

- 3.11 This desk-top survey should ensure that the identified archaeological sites within the nature reserve are protected from future damage or disturbance. This can be achieved by feeding the results of the updated archaeological survey into the Wildlife Trust's management and conservation plans, so that appropriate conservation strategies and regimes can be formulated and acted upon.
- 3.12 The current draft management plan for the Wyming Brook Nature Reserve already contains some information on the archaeological and historical resource of the survey area, gathered from the previous EDAS 2001 desk-top survey (WTS&R 2013, 21-23). One of the management aims (Aim 7) of the plan is to 'protect the reserve's historic features' - one of the corresponding objectives is to 'prevent the deterioration of existing archaeological features', while the two associated prescriptions are to 'maintain the integrity of the retaining walls along the Wyming Brook Drive' and to 'prevent vegetation encroachment over the grouse bowls' (WTS&R 2013, 14). Other broad management aims for the reserve, such as the improvement of the structure and diversity of the woodland and the encouragement of the development of a diverse floral understory (Aim 1), and the conservation of the heathland habitats and prevent encroachment from bracken and scrub (Aim 2), will also be of benefit to the continued conservation of the identified archaeological sites. However, it is recommended that the prescriptions under Aim 7 could be added to and strengthened, to ensure that, for example, there is no conflict between future woodland management works such as felling, coppicing and replanting and the continued preservation/conservation of the archaeological sites, and to ensure that any improvement works undertaken to the Wyming Brook Drive respect and are in keeping with the architectural design and visual character (see also below). Archaeological interest could also be included in Aim 8 ('to use the reserve to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity and to encourage a wide range of groups to use the site for recreation, education and enjoyment'), for example by adding an appropriate level of archaeological information to notice boards, 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.
- 3.13 The nature, scale and importance of many of the identified archaeological sites within the reserve are such that no specific management recommendations need to be made. However, it would be possible to undertake some more positive, proactive management actions to ensure that some of the better preserved or more important sites do not deteriorate further over time. This work could include, for example, the clearance of vegetation and/or selective tree felling from Site 20 (culvert on the Wyming Brook Drive), Site 23 (promontory fort west of Mare Folds), Site 55 (platform east of Millstone Hole) and Site 57 (possible trenches at Fox Holes). Felled tree trunks and other cut vegetation also need to be cleared out of the earthwork ditch in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation (Site 59) (see plate 4).
- 3.14 The Wyming Brook Drive and its related structural elements are an important archaeological complex which is integral to the reserve. Some elements of the

roadway are starting to erode, primarily through natural agencies, which have revealed the method of original construction (see plates 8 and 9). One of the prescriptions under Aim 5 of the draft management plan (to maintain and, where possible improve, all onsite infrastructure) is to 'keep the retaining walls and structures of Wyming Brook Drive in a good state of repair', while another is to 'resurface a 500m section of Wyming Brook Drive to allow for a continuous smooth surface'. Although it is appreciated that users will include the disabled and wheelchair-bound, it is important to ensure that any repairs to the historic fabric of the drive, and the roadway itself, are sympathetic and in keeping with both the original construction techniques and architectural design. It would, for example, be inappropriate to repair or resurface parts of the roadway with modern tarmac or concrete, or to repair damaged or collapsing revetment walls and culverts with modern blockwork and/or cement mortar. It is also important to ensure that historic elements which remain, such as the gates at the north-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation (see plate 12), are not damaged or replaced with modern equivalents. The updated desk-top survey has identified that the bridge over the Rivelin Brook (Site 5) and the parapets of the culvert for Reddicar Clough (Site 14) are in need of some localised repointing, and one or two sections of collapsed or degrading parapet walls (Sites 17/2 and 17/4) need repair - the ivy on the former parapet wall also needs to be removed, as this is probably causing strain on the integrity of the structure. Finally, it would also be appropriate to construct a 'French Drain' (or equivalent) around the back of the large battered revetment walls (Sites 17/1 and 17/3) to prevent water seeping into the structure and exacerbating future slumping and collapse. Some of these issues were previously noted in the 2001 desk-top survey report (Dennison 2001, 21).

- 3.15 The grouse troughs, both within and outside the reserve (Sites 9, 39, 46, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66) and the Sheffield Corporation Water Works boundary markers (Site 40) represent an interesting aspect of the recent history of the area, and vegetation encroachment should be checked to ensure they remain visible (already a draft management plan prescription) (see plate 13). However, a balance needs to be struck, as making them more prominent may also increase the risk of damage and vandalism (e.g. additional graffiti and carving). Similarly, it is important that the graffiti in the recently-identified rock shelter (Site 56) (see plate 15) is protected from damage, and it may be considered necessary to prevent or obstruct access into this feature by means of a simple gate-like structure.
- 3.16 Finally, a small number of recommendations can be made to enhance or better understand the archaeological resource or potential of the reserve. Some recommendations were made in the previous desk-top survey report (Dennison 2001, 21), for example, revisiting some areas when vegetation was low to try and positively identify previously recorded sites. This has been partially achieved by the current updated survey, although some sites such as the prehistoric remains at Burtinat (Sites 10 and 11) and on Ash Common Flat are likely only to be fully explored after a period of heather burning. Given the archaeological importance and potential of Ash Common Flat, it would also be appropriate to conduct a more detailed archaeological survey to identify and map the remains (cairns, barrows, enclosures and stone circle) here, although much of this area lies outside the current extent of the nature reserve.
- 3.17 Various management recommendations for individual sites are detailed in the gazetteer of sites (Appendix 2).

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SCA - Sheffield City Archives
SYSMR - South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

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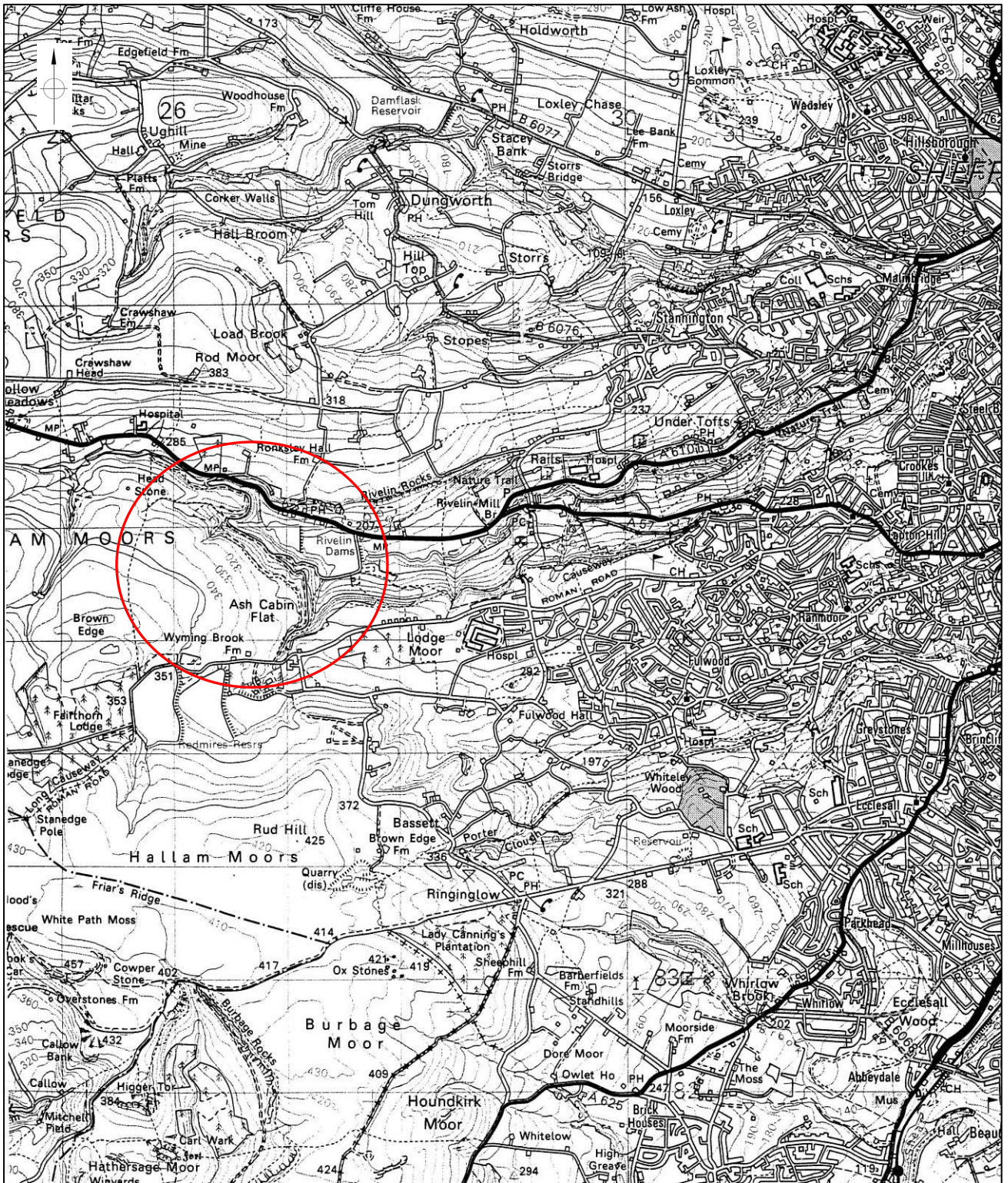
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6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

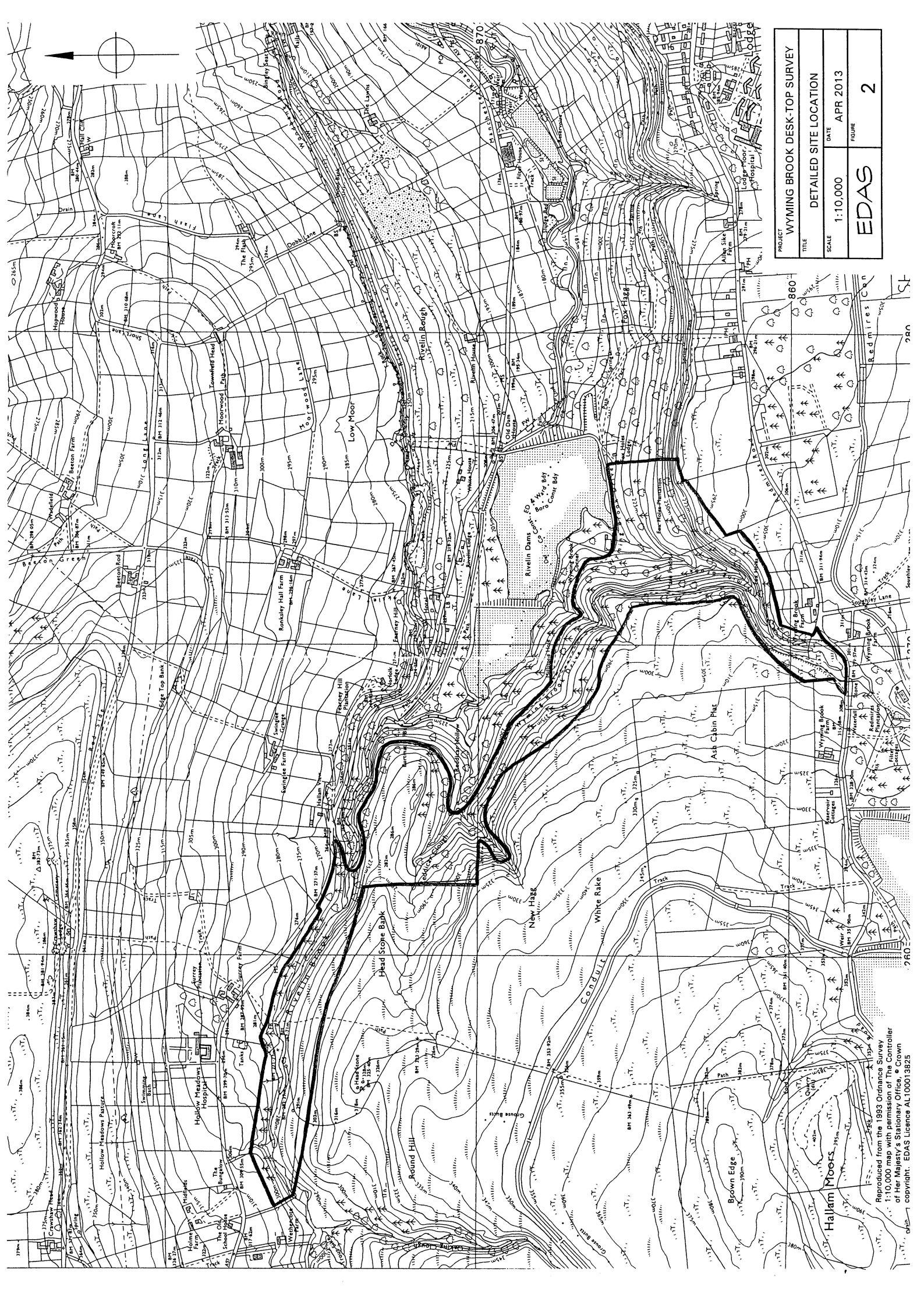
- 6.1 The archaeological desk-top survey was commissioned by the Wildlife Trust for Sheffield and Rotherham (WTS&R). EDAS would like to thank Robert Miller (Living Don Manager) and Sarah Sidgwick (Community Wildlife Ranger) for their assistance and co-operation whilst carrying out the project. Thanks 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 Ed Dennison, and the site inspections were carried out by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison. 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.



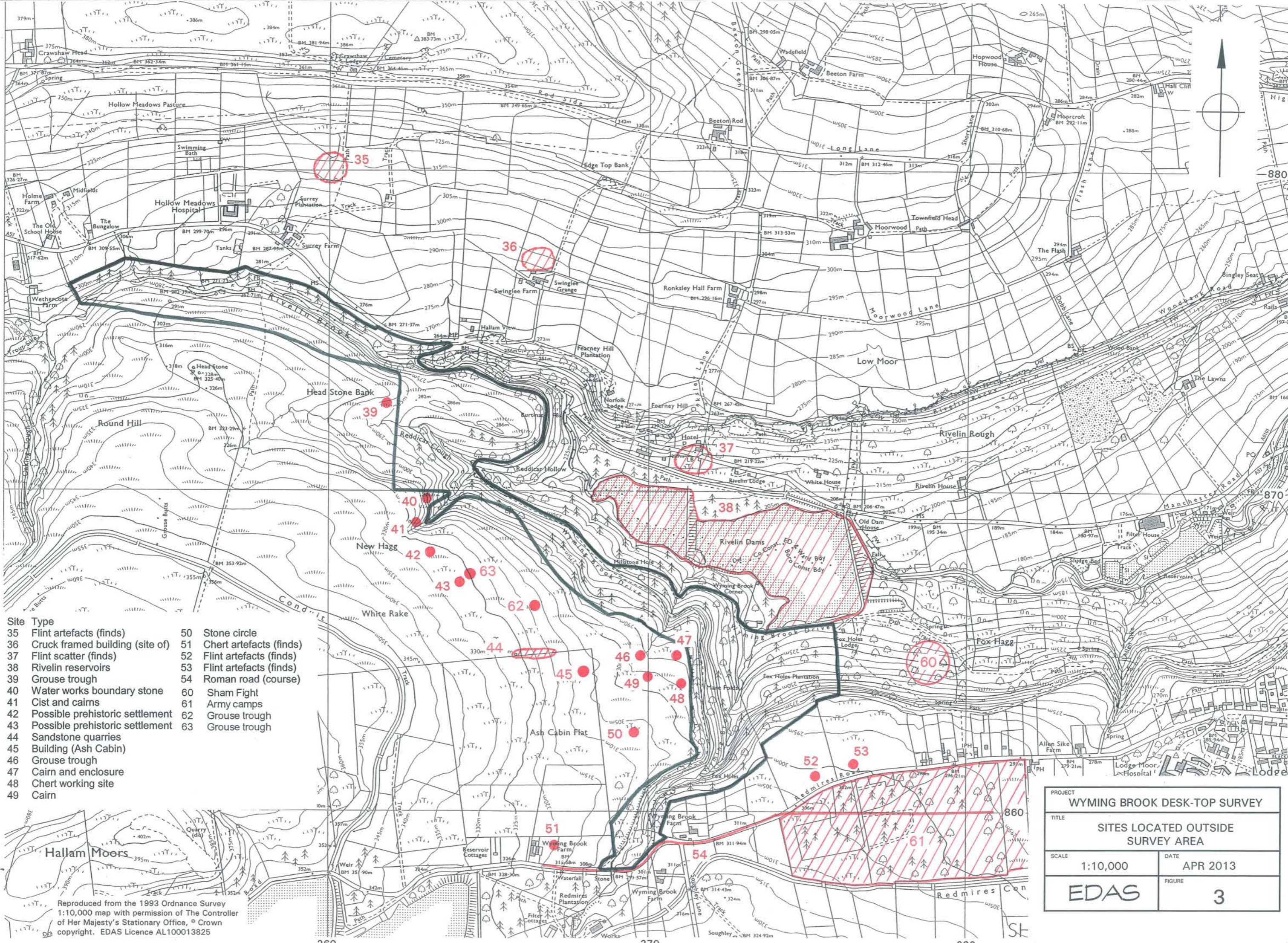
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PROJECT	
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TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



PROJECT	WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY
TITLE	DETAILED SITE LOCATION
SCALE	1:10,000
DATE	APR 2013
FIGURE	2
EDAS	

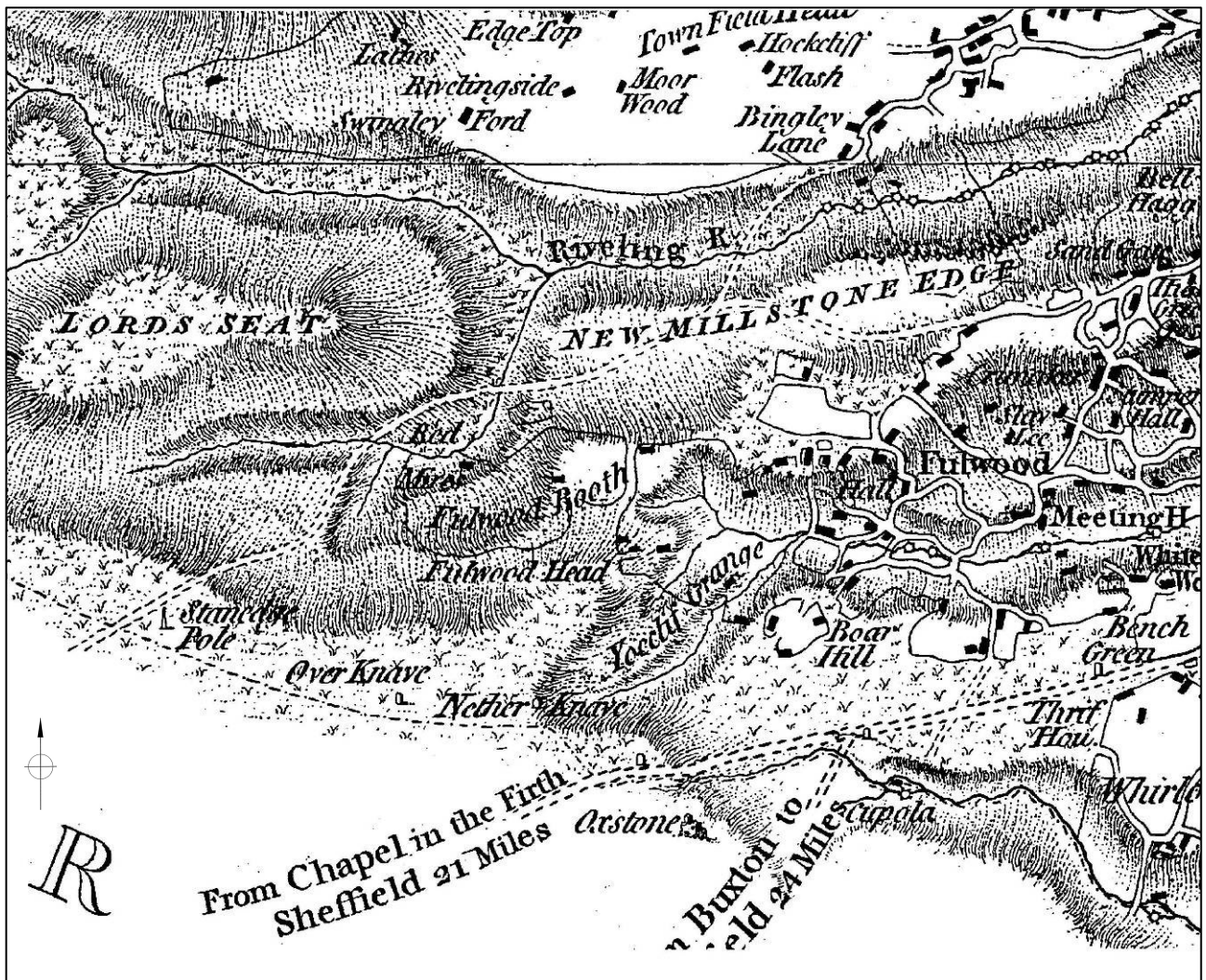
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- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| Site | Type | 50 | Stone circle |
| 35 | Flint artefacts (finds) | 51 | Chert artefacts (finds) |
| 36 | Cruck framed building (site of) | 52 | Flint artefacts (finds) |
| 37 | Flint scatter (finds) | 53 | Flint artefacts (finds) |
| 38 | Rivelin reservoirs | 54 | Roman road (course) |
| 39 | Grouse trough | 60 | Sham Fight |
| 40 | Water works boundary stone | 61 | Army camps |
| 41 | Cist and cairns | 62 | Grouse trough |
| 42 | Possible prehistoric settlement | 63 | Grouse trough |
| 43 | Possible prehistoric settlement | | |
| 44 | Sandstone quarries | | |
| 45 | Building (Ash Cabin) | | |
| 46 | Grouse trough | | |
| 47 | Cairn and enclosure | | |
| 48 | Chert working site | | |
| 49 | Cairn | | |

PROJECT		WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
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EDAS		FIGURE	3

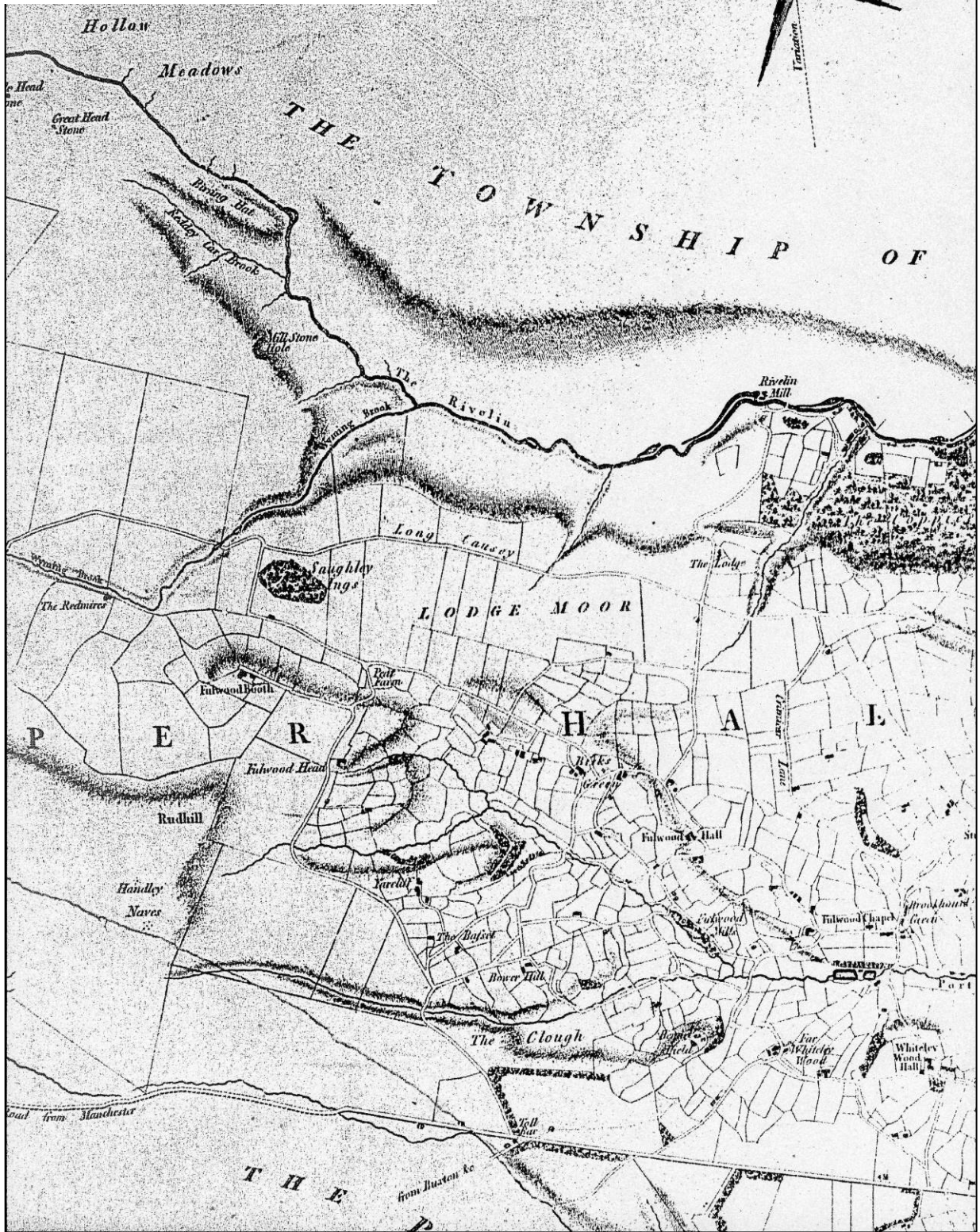
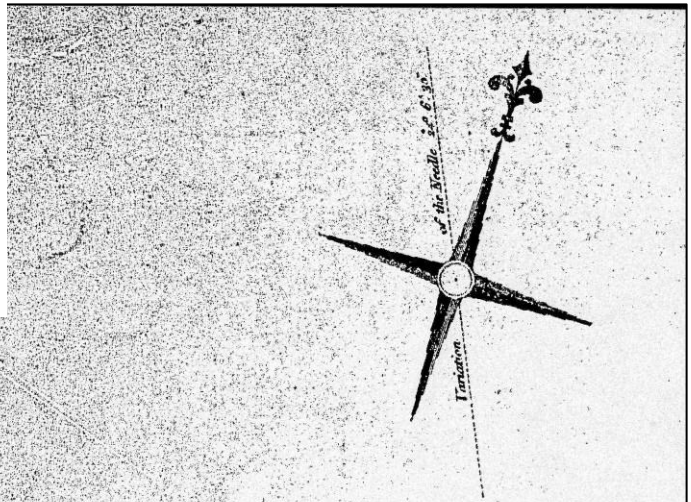
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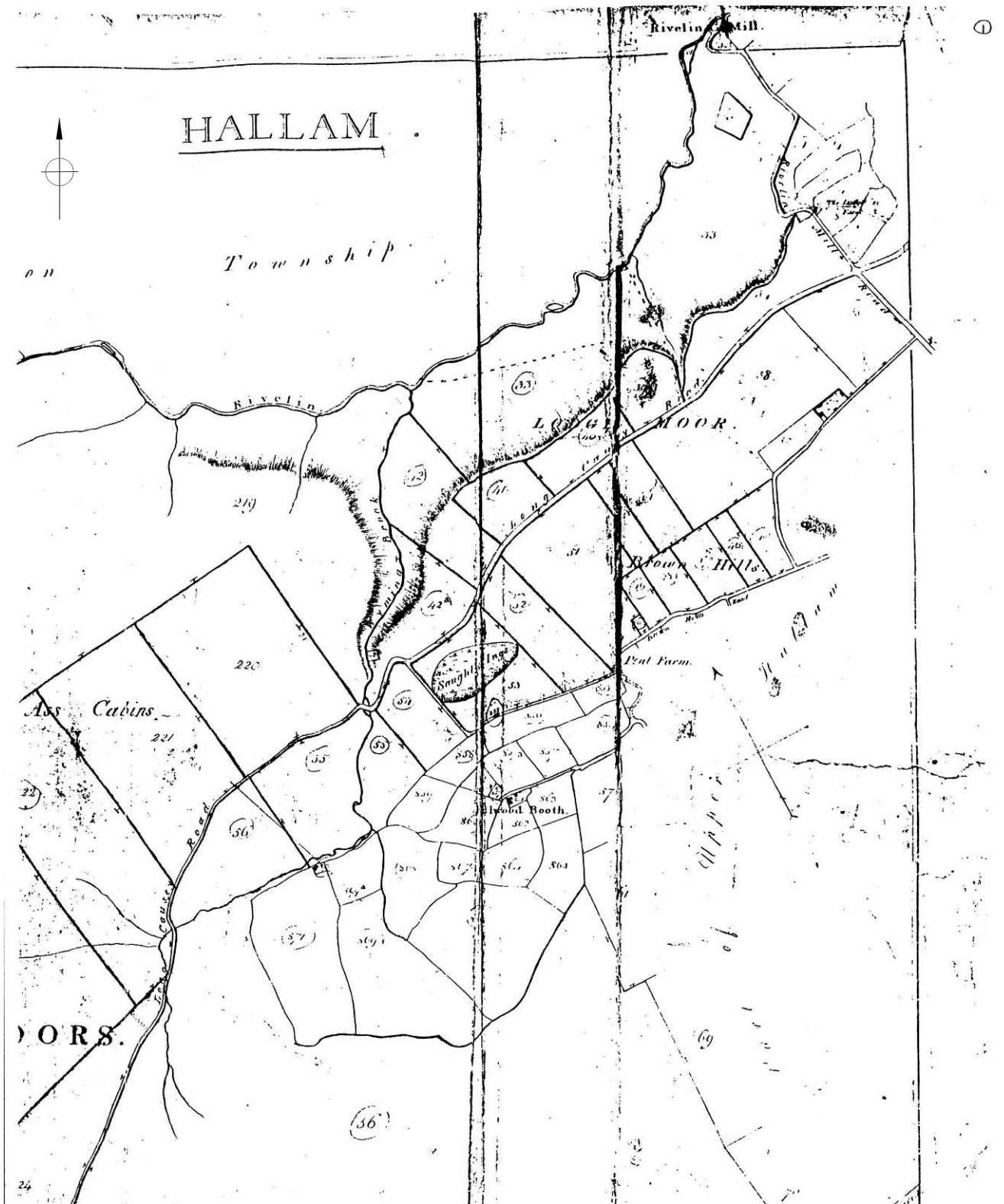
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JEFFERYS' 1771 MAP	
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NTS	APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
	4

PROJECT	
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SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
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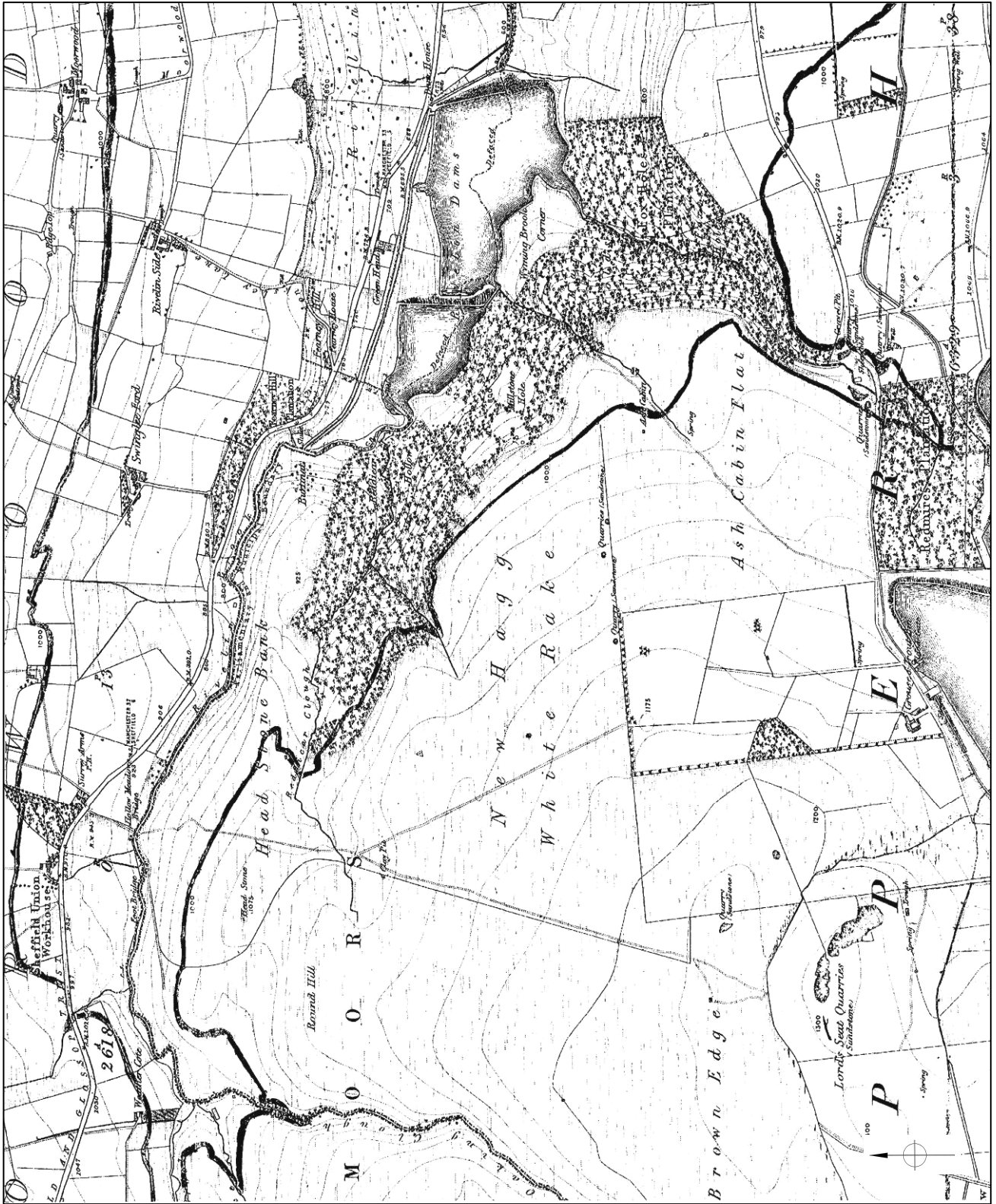


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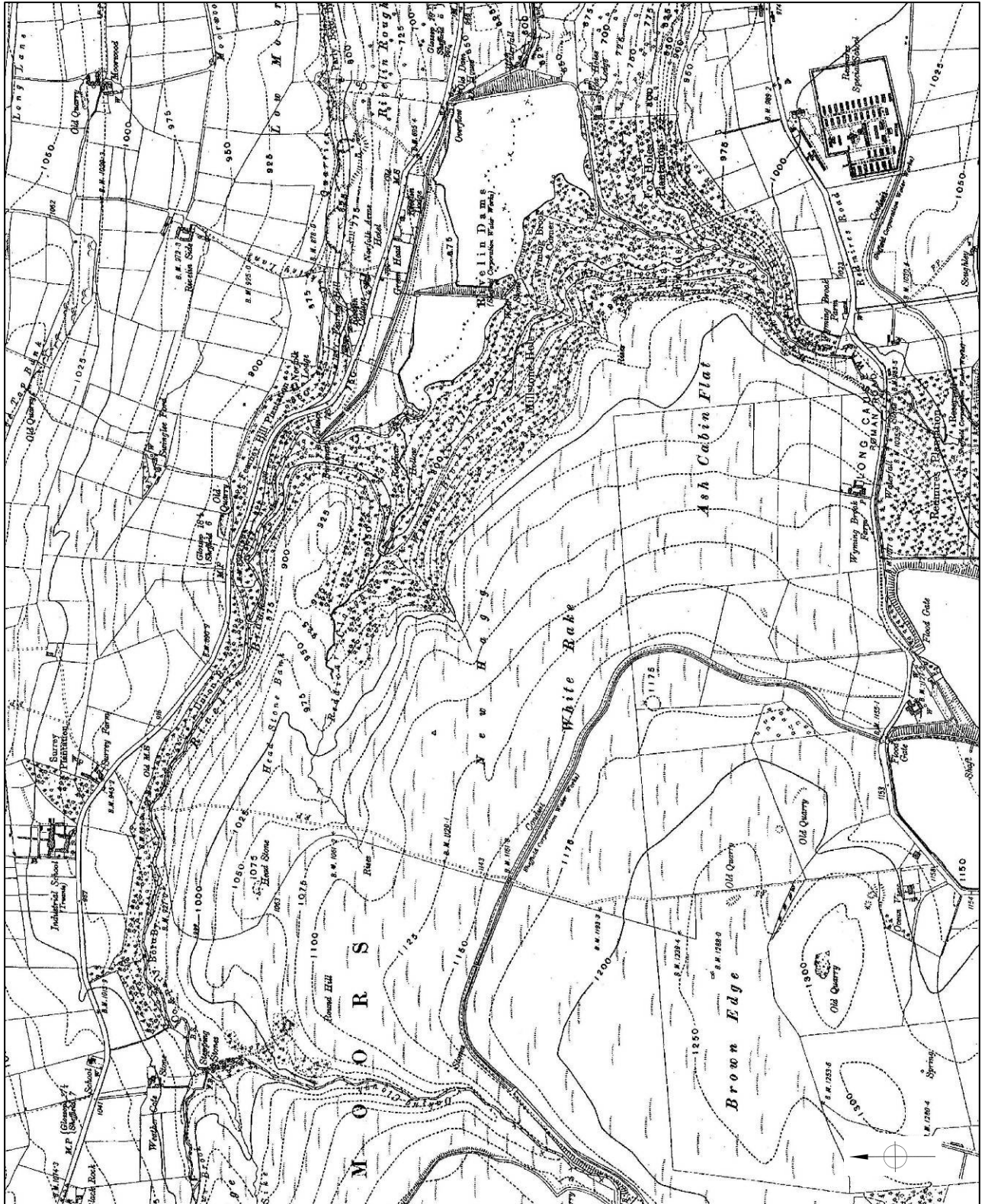
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EDAS	FIGURE
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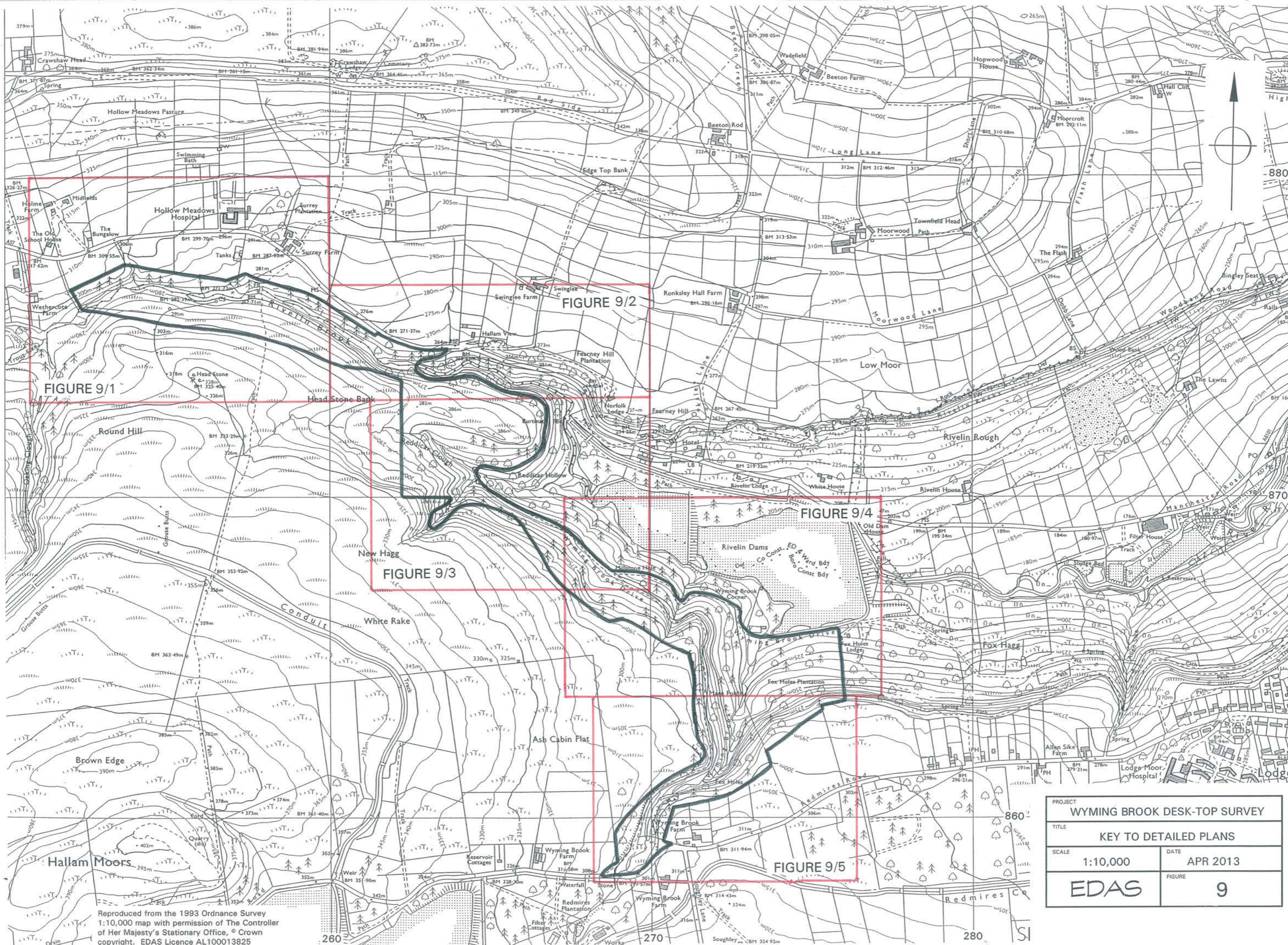
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EDAS	FIGURE
	7



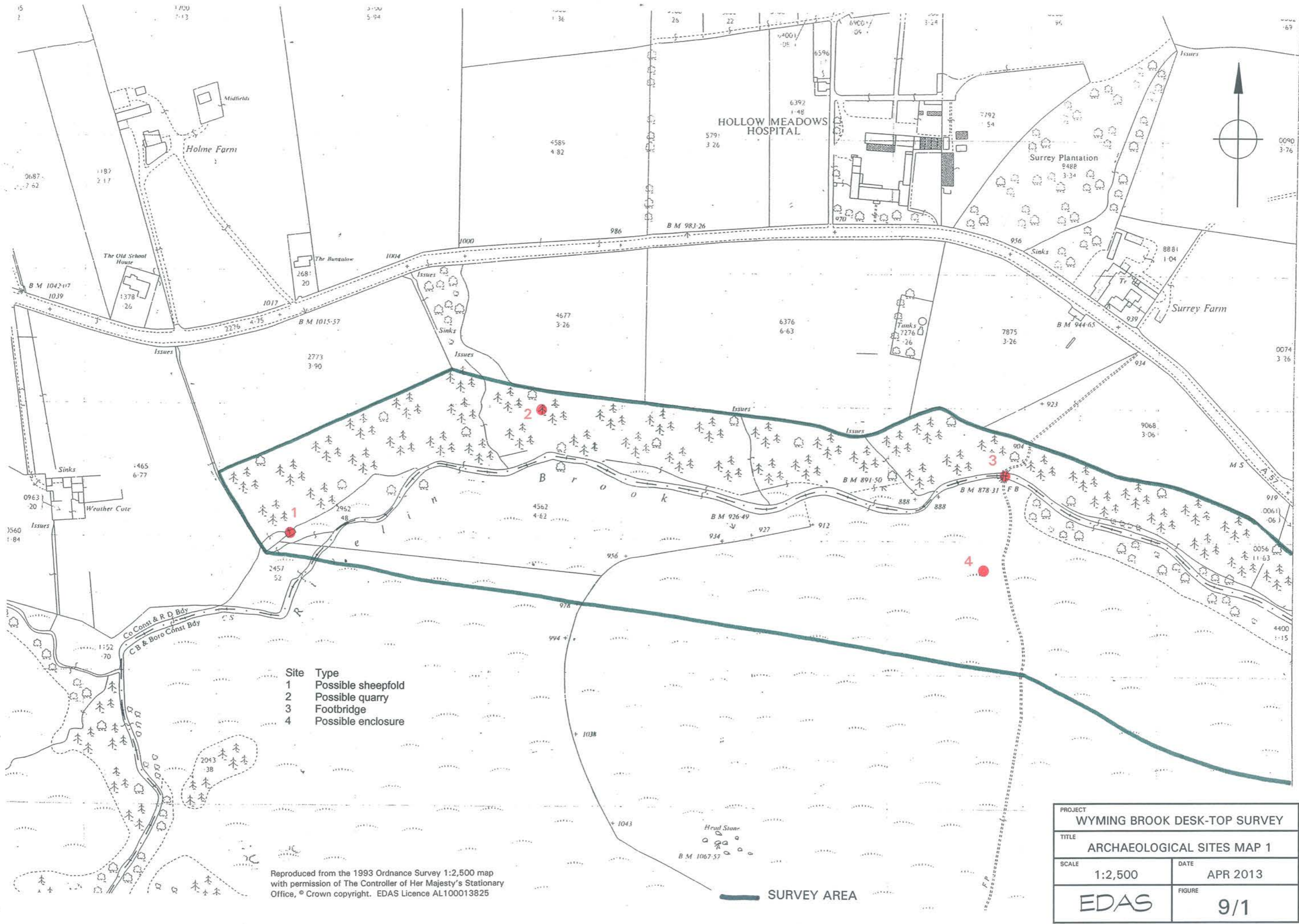
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NTS	APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE
	8



PROJECT		WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE		KEY TO DETAILED PLANS	
SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	APR 2013
EDAS		FIGURE	9

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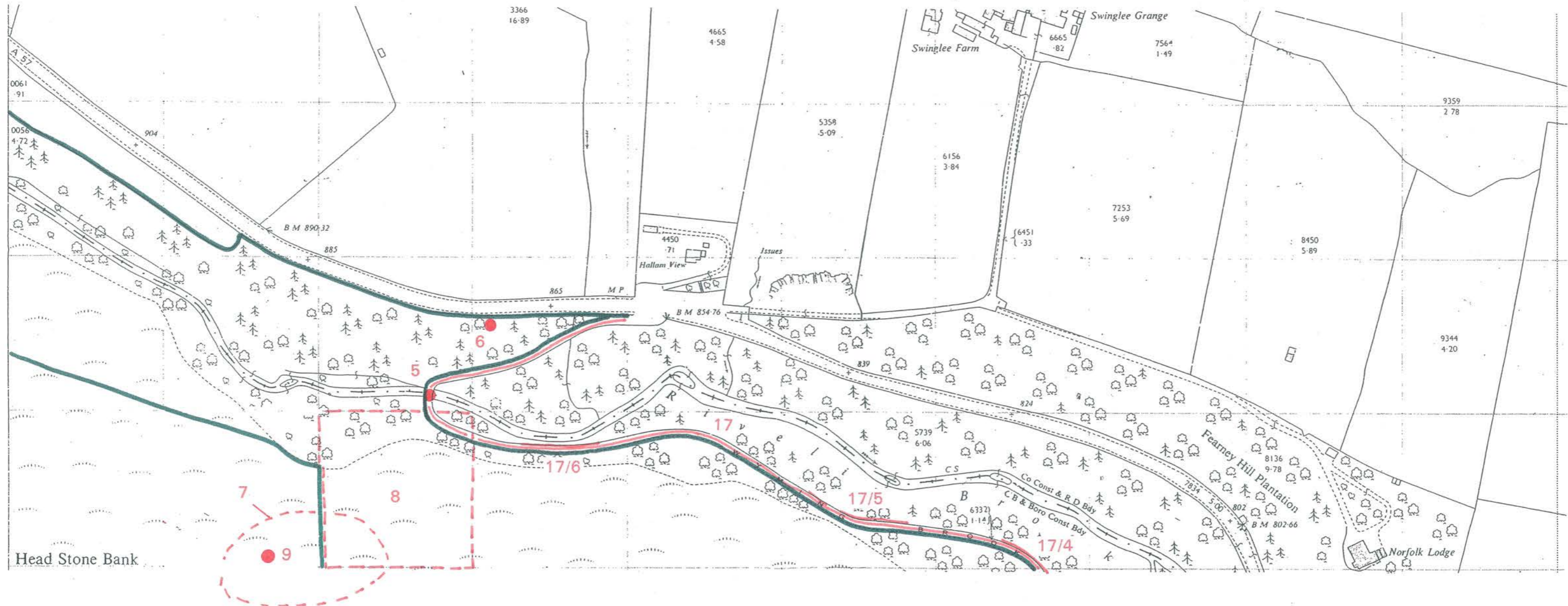
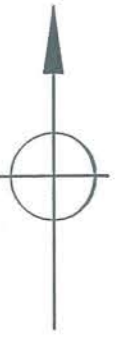


- | Site | Type |
|------|--------------------|
| 1 | Possible sheepfold |
| 2 | Possible quarry |
| 3 | Footbridge |
| 4 | Possible enclosure |

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SURVEY AREA

PROJECT WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MAP 1	
SCALE 1:2,500	DATE APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 9/1

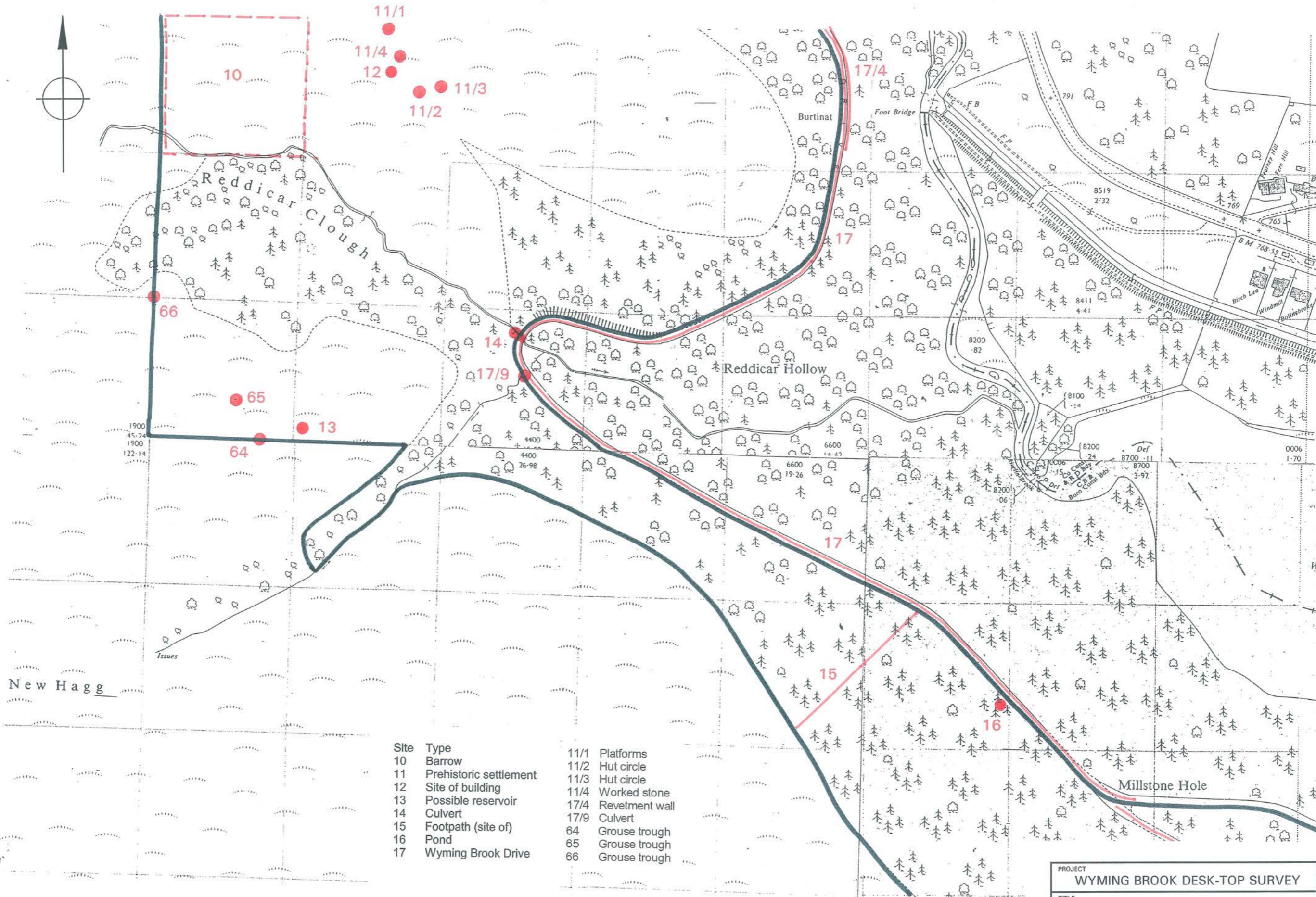


- | | |
|------|---------------------------|
| Site | Type |
| 5 | Bridge over Rivelin Brook |
| 6 | Possible spoil tip |
| 7 | Prehistoric settlement |
| 8 | Hut circle |
| 9 | Grouse trough |
| 17 | Wyming Brook Drive |
| 17/2 | Revetment wall |
| 17/8 | Gates |
| 55 | Platform |

— SURVEY AREA

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PROJECT WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MAP 2	
SCALE 1:2,500	DATE APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 9/2

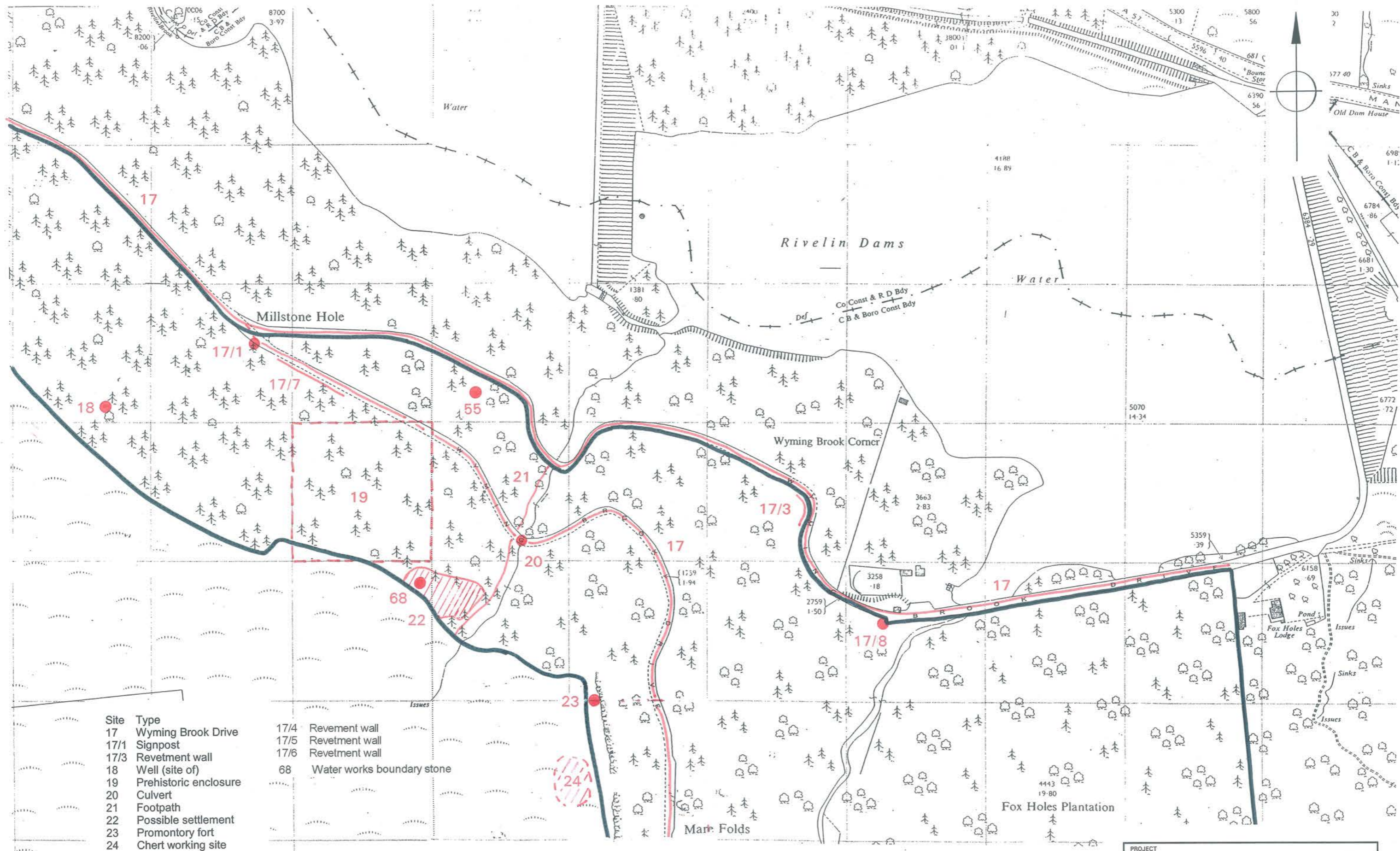


Site	Type
10	Barrow
11	Prehistoric settlement
12	Site of building
13	Possible reservoir
14	Culvert
15	Footpath (site of)
16	Pond
17	Wyming Brook Drive
11/1	Platforms
11/2	Hut circle
11/3	Hut circle
11/4	Worked stone
17/4	Revetment wall
17/9	Culvert
64	Grouse trough
65	Grouse trough
66	Grouse trough

— SURVEY AREA

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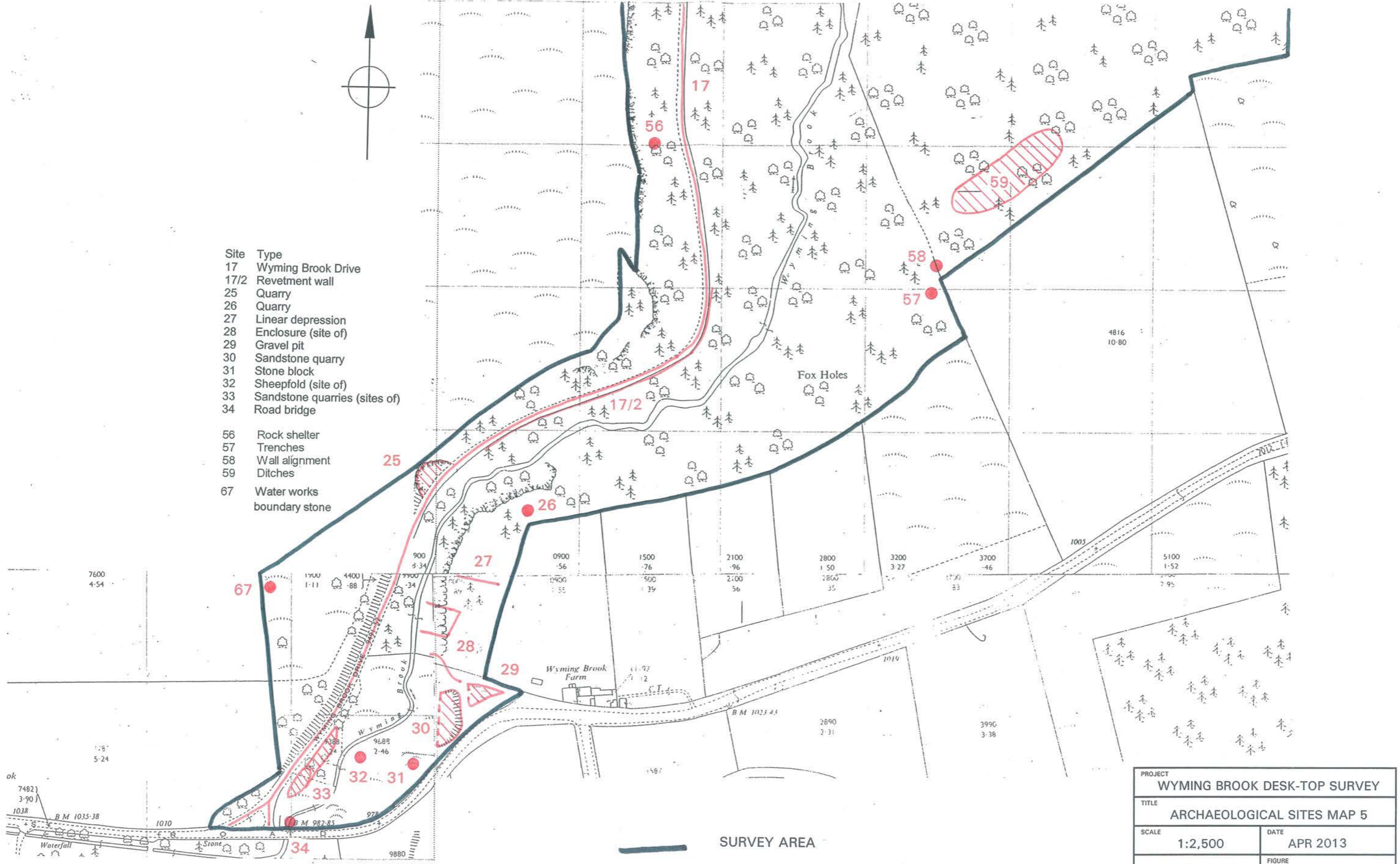
PROJECT WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MAP 3	
SCALE 1:2,500	DATE APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 9/3



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SURVEY AREA

PROJECT WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MAP 4	
SCALE 1:2,500	DATE APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 9/4



- | | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| Site | Type |
| 17 | Wyming Brook Drive |
| 17/2 | Revetment wall |
| 25 | Quarry |
| 26 | Quarry |
| 27 | Linear depression |
| 28 | Enclosure (site of) |
| 29 | Gravel pit |
| 30 | Sandstone quarry |
| 31 | Stone block |
| 32 | Sheepfold (site of) |
| 33 | Sandstone quarries (sites of) |
| 34 | Road bridge |
| 56 | Rock shelter |
| 57 | Trenches |
| 58 | Wall alignment |
| 59 | Ditches |
| 67 | Water works boundary stone |

PROJECT WYMING BROOK DESK-TOP SURVEY	
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MAP 5	
SCALE 1:2,500	DATE APR 2013
EDAS	FIGURE 9/5

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Plate 1: General view of Burtinat settlement area (Site 11), looking E (photo 2/831).



Plate 2: Probable hut circle (Site 11/2), Burtinat settlement, looking NW (photo 2/829).



Plate 3: Possible trenches (Site 57), south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking SE (photo 2/840).



Plate 4: Ditches (Site 59), south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking E (photo 2/845).



Plate 5: c.1920's postcard of Wyming Brook Drive, showing parapet wall of Reddicar Clough culvert (Site 14), looking SW (source: www.ebay.co.uk).



Plate 6: c.1920's postcard showing views of Wyming Brook Drive (source: www.ebay.co.uk).
 Top left - looking E from Millstone Hole junction; top centre - looking NE from Reddicar Clough culvert; top right - Reddicar Clough culvert (Site 14); bottom left - Rivelin Bridge (Site 5); bottom right - looking NW from east of Rivelin Bridge (Site 17/4).



Plate 7: Rivelin Bridge (Site 5), looking SW (photo 3/889).



Plate 8: Water erosion on Wyming Brook Drive, on approach to A57, looking NE (photo 3/890).



Plate 9: Exposed kerb in Wyming Brook Drive east of Millstone Hole, looking NW (photo 2/825).



Plate 10: Parapet of revetment wall (Site 17/5), east of Rivelin Bridge, looking NW (photo 3/886).



Plate 11: South side of Wyming Brook Drive culvert (Site 20), looking NW (photo 3/895).



Plate 12: Gates in south side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking W (photo 1/026).



Plate 13: Grouse trough no. 20 (Site 9), Head Stone Bank, looking SW (photo 2/833).



Plate 14: Entrance to rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), looking N (photo 4/933).



Plate 15: Graffiti ('K S 1944') in entrance to rock shelter (Site 56) (photo 4/925).

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Inside Survey Area

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>
1	Possible sheepfold (remains of), north side of Rivelin Brook	SK2526088620 Exact
2	Possible quarry, north side of Rivelin Brook	SK25448886 Centered
3	Footbridge, over Rivelin Brook	SK2578088650 Exact
4	Possible enclosure, Head Stone Bank	SK25778858 Centered
5	Bridge over Rivelin Brook, Wyming Brook Drive	SK2627187142 Exact
6	Possible spoil tip, south side of A57 Glossop Road	SK26318745 Centered
10	Barrow, north of Reddicar Clough	SK262872 Centered
11	Prehistoric settlement (remains of), Burtinat, Head Stone Bank	SK263872 Centered
12	Unnamed building (site of), Burtinat, Head Stone Bank	SK26368726 Approximate
13	Possible reservoir (earthwork), south of Reddicar Clough	SK26308710 Centered
14	Culvert on Wyming Brook Drive, south-east end of Reddicar Clough	SK2645287078 Exact
15	Footpath (site of), north-west of Millstone Hole	SK2665686808-SK2674086890 Linear
16	Possible pond, west side of Wyming Brook Drive, north-west of Millstone Hole	SK2679586835 Exact
17	Wyming Brook Drive and associated features	SK2687586770-SK2688085830 Linear
18	Well (site of), south-west of Millstone Hole	SK26778671 Centered
19	Prehistoric enclosure, Ash Cabin Flat	SK269866 Centered
20	Culvert on Wyming Brook Drive, south-east of Millstone Hole	SK2706586615 Exact
21	Footpath, south-east of Millstone Hole	SK2702086544-SK2704586666 Linear
22	Possible settlement (earthworks), south-east of Millstone Hole	SK27018657 Centered
23	Promontory fort (earthworks), west of Mare Folds	SK271864 Centered
25	Quarry, west side of Wyming Brook Drive	SK26998607 Centered
26	Quarry, Fox Holes, east side of Wyming Brook	SK27078604 Centered
27	Probable drain (earthwork), Fox Holes	SK27048599 Centered
28	Enclosure (site of), east of Wyming Brook	SK27008597 Approximate
29	Gravel pit (earthwork), east of Wyming Brook	SK27018590 Centered
30	Sandstone quarry (earthwork), east of Wyming Brook	SK27018590 Centered
31	Stone block, east of Wyming Brook	SK26988587 Centered
32	Sheepfold (site of), east of Wyming Brook	SK26948586 Centered
33	Sandstone quarries (remains of), west of Wyming Brook	SK26918585 Approximate
34	Road bridge, north side of Redmires Road	SK2690085815 Exact
55	Platform (earthwork), east of Millstone Hole	SK2713586722 Centered
56	Rock shelter, east of Ash Cabin Flat	SK27158630 Centered
57	Possible trenches (earthworks), Fox Holes	SK2734586190 Centered
58	Wall alignment (remains of), Fox Holes	SK2735086215 Centered
59	Ditches, south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation	SK2740086290 Centered
65	Grouse trough (23), south of Reddicar Clough	SK26258703 Centered
67	Water works boundary stone, north of Redmires Road bridge	SK2687285984 Exact
68	Water works boundary stone, south-east of Millstone Hole	SK2698986587 Exact

Outside Survey Area

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>
7	Prehistoric settlement (remains of), Head Stone Bank	SK26188731 Centered
8	Hut circle, Head Stone Bank	SK262873 Centered

9	Grouse trough (20), Head Stone Bank	SK2616687307 Exact
24	Chert working site, west of Mere Folds	SK271864 Centered
35	Flints (finds), north-east of Hollow Meadows Hospital	SE260880 Approximate
36	Cruck framed building (site of), north of Swinglee Farm	SK267976 Approximate
37	Flint scatter (finds), west of Rivelin Lodge	SK271871 Centered
38	Rivelin reservoirs, north of Wyming Brook Drive	SK27008695 & SK27408680 Centred
39	Grouse trough (21), north of Reddicar Clough	SK2619387266 Exact
40	Water works boundary stone, south of Reddicar Clough	SK2630286971 Exact
41	Cist and cairns, New Hagg	SK26298690 Centered
42	Possible prehistoric settlement, New Hagg	SK26308680 Centered
43	Possible prehistoric settlement, New Hagg	SK264867 Centered
44	Sandstone quarries (remains of), Ash Cabin Flat	SK26628650 Centered
45	Ash Cabin, Ash Cabin Flat	SK26828640 Centered
46	Grouse trough (27), Ash Cabin Flat	SK2696586492 Exact
47	Cairn and enclosure, Ash Cabin Flat	SK27098648 Centered
48	Chert working site, Ash Cabin Flat	SK271864 Centered
49	Cairn, Ash Cabin Flat	SK270864 Centered
50	Stone circle (remains of), Ash Cabin Flat	SK2693186251 Exact
51	Chert finds, east of Wyming Brook Farm	SK26708590 Centered
52	Flints (finds), north side of Redmire Road	SK27508610 Centered
53	Flint (find), north side of Redmires Road	SK2765086150 Centered
54	Redmires Road (possible Roman road), south of Wyming Brook	SK2666085850-SK2672086130 Linear
60	Sham Fight of 1876 (site of), Fox Hagg	SK281864 Centered
61	Lodge Moor Race Course and Army Camps (sites of), Lodge Moor	SK27918597 Centered
62	Grouse trough (26), north of Ash Cabin Flat	SK26678765 Centered
63	Grouse trough (25), White Rake	SK26448675 Centered
64	Grouse trough (24), south of Reddicar Clough	SK26278700 Centered
66	Grouse trough (22), south of Reddicar Clough	SK26208710 Centered

APPENDIX 2

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 1

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible sheepfold (remains of), north side of Rivelin Brook

NGR 1: SK2526088620

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Sheep fold?

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A sub-rectangular unnamed structure, possibly a sheepfold, is shown here on the south side of an NE-SW field wall on the OS 1905 6" map and on the modern OS 1:2500 map [1] [2]. It is not depicted on the earlier OS 1855 6" map but is shown in 1924 [3] [4].

There are few structural remains surviving on site. Two ruinous gritstone rubble drystone walls, surviving up to a maximum of 0.50m in height, run parallel to one another for a short distance across the contour of a gentle slope. The walls contain no sheep creeps or other features which might be associated with a sheep fold. A ruined wall in similar condition runs eastwards from the site along the north side of the Rivelin Brook [5].

The documentary and structural evidence suggest that the site may form the remains of a sheepfold or other minor agricultural structure of probable 19th century date [6].

The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [7].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE

[2] Ordnance Survey 1977 1:2500 map sheet SK2587

[3] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[7] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The structure has decayed to such a degree that no recommendations are necessary for any future management.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 2

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible quarry, north side of Rivelin Brook

NGR 1: SK25448886

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarry?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A path, formed by a flattened linear depression c.0.5m wide runs up a gentle slope from close to a minor watercourse on the north side of the Rivelin Brook. At the north-east end of the path, there is a sub-circular depression c.5m long by c.3m wide and with a steep south-west facing bank c.2.5m high on the north side. The sides of the depression are grassed over [1].

The site may be a quarry, perhaps worked to produce stone for local use, such as the ruined drystone wall to the south (see Site 1). No quarries etc are named on the historic maps [2]-[4].

The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [5].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 3

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Footbridge, over Rivelin Brook

NGR 1: SK2578088650

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 270m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Bridge, foot

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A "Foot Bridge" is marked in this general area on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs & Dungworth tithe map [1]. Both the footbridge and footpath leading to it are shown on the OS 1905 6" map [2]. The footbridge is depicted on the OS 1854 6" map, but not specifically named [3]. Named as "F.B." on 1924 edition [4].

The bridge is formed by a modern wooden superstructure supported on two gritstone rubble battered abutments, both c.4m in height. The sandstone rubble has been repointed recently using a thick cement mortar. The footpath crossing the bridge approaches from the north-east to the south of Surrey Farm and, after crossing the bridge, continues to the south across the open moorland of Head Stone Bank [5].

The appearance of the bridge suggests that it is of mainly modern construction, although the abutments may form part of an earlier structure [6].

The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [7].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map 293NE

[3] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[7] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition: in public use.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 4

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible enclosure, Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK25778858

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by SR

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A large hollow, oval in plan, c.20m long by c.10m wide and up to c.0.3m deep. It has a relatively even base, with a north-facing bank c.0.5m in height on the south (downslope) side. The interior of the depression is overgrown with bracken only, rather than the mixed heather/bilberry of the surrounding moorland [1].

The site may form a small enclosure or platform of unknown, possible prehistoric, date. Alternatively, it may be a natural feature created by landslip or vegetation changes [2]. No real change, although the site is difficult to locate [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 5

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Bridge over Rivelin Brook, Wyming Brook Drive

NGR 1: SK2627187142

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 260m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Bridge, road

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date 14/05/01;
03/03/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / frame No: 1/10; 3/887-3/889

Description:

The bridge over the Rivelin Brook was built as part of the construction of the Wyming Brook Drive, designed to improve public access to Wyming Brook after it was purchased by Sheffield City Council in 1908 (see Site 17) [1]. The bridge is built of coursed gritstone ashlar with a broad arch of rock-faced voussoirs and string course over. Above the string course on either side of the bridge, there is a low 1m high parapet wall with coping formed by another rock-faced string course [2].

The architectural detailing of the bridge, such as the rock-faced stonework, is typical of all the surviving structures associated with the construction of Wyming Brook Drive [3]. It is a very impressive visually pleasing structure with good architectural detailing. It was previously noted that the unauthorised use of Wyming Brook Drive by motor vehicles may cause further damage to the site, although there is no evidence for this. It was further stated that vegetation growth over and adjacent to the structure should be controlled, but this does not now appear to be an issue. Some parts of the stonework is covered with moss, but this is adding to the visual attractiveness [4].

References:

[1] Sheffield Local Studies Library, Newspaper Cuttings Relating to Sheffield, Vol 15, 185-90 (Microfilm 942.74.S)

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The bridge is in need of some minor repair work, principally to the parapet walls where some mortar has failed.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 6

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible spoil tip, south side of A57 Glossop Road

NGR 1: SK26318745

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 265m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Spoil heap?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A small linear earthwork, suggestive of a finger-type spoil heap, c.5m long by c.3m wide and standing up to c.3m in height. It is grassed over and appears to have been tipped from the north side [1]. It is probably a spoil tip associated with the construction of, or alterations to, the adjacent A57 Glossop Road [2]. The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Other disturbance/intrusion

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 7

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Prehistoric settlement (remains of), Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK26188731

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 298m

Concordance

SMR No: 3095

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Settlement?

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by SR/ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

Field walking carried out by T C Welsh in 1975 recorded a "scattered settlement .. in the form of small clusters of huts and hut platforms accompanied by walling and cleared ground" within the general grid square given above [1]. The SYSMR notes the main parts of the site to be centred at SK261873 and SK263872, with outliers at SK28628783 and SK265871, although the source of the extra grid references is unclear [2].

At the time of the June 2001 survey, the area in which the site is located was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m. No features were positively identified, although an area of disturbed ground was noted at SK261608734, outside the study area [3].

The site may survive as a series of discrete features, obscured by vegetation cover at the time of survey. The majority of the areas given by the grid references above also lie outside the Wyming Brook survey area. However, further inspection or survey during the winter or early spring may be able to locate the features noted by Welsh in 1975 [4].

The area was re-visited in February 2013 as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area. The site is located on the eastern end of a broad ridge, with a covering of relatively short heather. Towards the eastern end of the ridge (at SK26187 87317 exact; 298m AOD), there may be a denuded, broadly, D-shaped enclosure, aligned approximately north-south and c.15m to 20m long. It is defined by spread banks, c.1m wide and 0.40m high, with a high rubble content. The banks are not continuous, and there are several breaks or gaps. At the south end of the western bank, there is a sub-oval spread of rubble. Approximately 10m to the west of this feature, there are several possible denuded hut circles. One, very close to the footpath, is defined by a low, intermittent, bank containing a high proportion of rubble, with a diameter of c.10m. There is a small sub-rectangular mound of stone to the south of centre, towards the footpath. It is likely that positive identification of the site, and its full extent, could only be achieved once the vegetation has been burnt off. However, the site does lie outside the boundary of the nature reserve [5].

References:

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

[2] SYSMR 3095

[3] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Low

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out if the vegetation cover is burnt off.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 8

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Hut circle, Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK262873

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No: 2953

NMR No: SK28NE25

SAM No:

Description

Type: Hut circle

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by: SR/ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of a hut circle within the grid square shown above, apparently from a reference in the NAR. No further information is given [1].

At the time of the May 2001 survey, the area in which the site is located was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be located [2]. It may survive as a discrete feature, obscured by vegetation cover, and further inspection or survey of the area during the winter or early spring may be beneficial [3].

The area was visited again in February 2013 as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area, but was again found to have bracken/heather/ling cover to variable depth across it. There are numerous surface stone scatters within this area, some of which might be interpreted as sub-oval or sub-circular in form, but none which could positively identified as huts or hut platforms. However, there are potential hut circles to the west (see Site 7), and it is possible that both sites have been confused or that both elements represent parts of the same site. It is likely that positive identification of the site could only be achieved once the vegetation has been burnt off. It would however appear that the site lies outside the boundary of the nature reserve [4].

References:

[1] SYSMR 2953

[2] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out if the vegetation cover is burnt off.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 9

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (20), Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK2616687307 Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2: Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 270m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Trough: grouse

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by: SR/ED

Photo date: 28/02/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 2/832-2/835

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this general area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 20, which forms the northernmost example in a chain running between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built in either 1911 or 1912 to provide water for young grouse [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike [5].

At the time of the May 2001 survey, the area in which the site is located was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be located [6]. The site may survive as a discrete feature, obscured by vegetation. Further inspection or survey of the area during the winter or early spring may be able to locate it [7].

The site was inspected again in February 2013 as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area, and was located at SK2616687307 exact. It is placed closed to a footpath, on an inclined gritstone slab, facing north-east. There are two shallow, straight channels cut at an angle into the incised slab to catch rainwater, running down to either end of the trough. The trough itself is formed by a sub-oval depression, with steeply concave sides and a flat base. It measures 0.70m long by 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep. The number '20' is carved into the slab above it. The site is confirmed as lying outside the boundary of the nature reserve [8].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3871.02

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley" Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Management

Condition: Excellent

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. Maintain current condition.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 10

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Barrow, north of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK262872

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No: 4013

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Barrow

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric

Period specific: Bronze age

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by: SR/ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes a barrow or cairn within the grid square given above. The site was previously noted as Sheffield City Museum record no. 20. No further information is given [1].

At the time of May 2001 survey, the area of the site was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be located [2]. The site may survive as a discrete feature, obscured by vegetation, and further inspection or survey during the winter or early spring may be able to locate it [3].

The site was not able to be located as part of the February 2013 re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area, and it may well lie outside the boundary of the nature reserve. It is likely only to be positively located if the vegetation is burnt off [4].

References:

[1] SYSMR 4013

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[4] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out if the vegetation cover is burnt off.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 11

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Prehistoric settlement (remains of), Burtinat, Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK263872

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No: SK28NE19

SAM No:

Description

Type: Settlement?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 20/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by SR/ED

Photo date 28/02/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 2/829-2/831

Description:

Field walking carried out by T C Welsh in 1975 recorded the following site at Burtinat: "A settlement, partly enclosed, astride a ridge and extending to the ground below the crags to the south, covers an area about 150m by 100m, containing hut platforms and circular and oval enclosures. The enclosures along the crest of the crags include one 14m by 12m with walls over 2m wide, another 15.5m in diameter with walls over 1.5m wide, and others 9m, 12m and 13m in diameter and 13m by 15m. A hollow way was noted approaching from Rivelin Brook on the north-west. Outlying remains were noted at SK262873 and at SK265871 on the tip of the promontory" [1].

A linear feature with an angular plan, possibly a field boundary, is visible in this general area on an aerial photograph [2]. The origin of the name "Burtinat" is unclear but it may be a contracted version of

a longer name; an undated but probable late 18th century plan of the area apparently marks it as "Burhag Hat" or "Nat" [3]. By 1846 the area had apparently assumed its current name [4].

At the time of May 2001 survey, the area in which the site is located was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be definitely located. However, a number of possible platforms and circular and sub-circular depressions were observed in the general area indicated by Welsh in 1975, but they did not form any obvious or coherent pattern [5]. The site may survive as a number of discrete features, obscured by vegetation cover, and further inspection or survey during the winter or early spring would be beneficial [6].

The site was re-visited on 28th February 2013 as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area. Although vegetation cover was slightly less, as with the previous visit, it was not possible to positively identify the major features noted by Welsh. However, within the ridge area referred to above, several smaller features were recorded which do relate to the remains noted by Welsh. At SK2635387292 centred, there are the possible platforms and discrete features described as part of the previous site visit [11/1]. Close to the footpath, there is a low cairn-like feature, c.1.50m in length and 0.50m in height, one of several that can perhaps be discerned on the sloping ground to the east. There may be a curvilinear bank, wall or boundary remnant c.15m to the north of the footpath, and of similar overall length. It appears to be formed by an intermittent line of gritstone boulders, and to curve to the north-east as it runs downslope into an area of poorly defined scoops, hollows and possible platforms. To the east of this feature, at SK2638287248 exact, there is a probable hut circle, formed by a low mound containing a high proportion of stone rubble, c.6m in diameter, and discernible mainly because of localised changes in vegetation [11/2]. At SK2639287254, there is a second probable hut circle, formed by a low spread bank containing a high proportion of rubble, c.9m in diameter [11/3]. There may be other denuded examples to both the east and west. Although these features are almost certainly prehistoric, an apparent unfinished or broken gate stoop (at SK2635587274) [11/4] may indicate that shallow quarrying or surface stone working also took place within this area, and so some earthworks may be far more recent (see Site 12). It is likely that the full extent and importance of the site will only be determined when the

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

vegetation has been burnt off [7].

References:

- [1] Moorhouse, S (ed) 1977 "The Yorkshire Archaeological Register: 1976". Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 49, 3
 - [2] PDPAS aerial photograph MAL 42 66 2111 1:10500 taken 21/7/1966
 - [3] Sheffield City Archive Fairbank collection She 134L
 - [4] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723
 - [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit
 - [6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm
 - [7] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit
-

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Tree planting

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out if the vegetation cover is burnt off. The site should be protected from agricultural improvement or tree planting.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 12

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Unnamed building (site of), Burtinat, Head Stone Bank

NGR 1: SK26368726

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Building

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 20/05/01

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A small unnamed rectangular building is marked in this general area on later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs & Dungworth tithe map on the north side of Reddick Clough [1]. It is also depicted on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. It is not shown on later maps [3] [4].

At the time of May 2001 survey, the area in which the site is located was covered with heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be definitely located. However, nearby at SK2635587274, there is a fallen worked gate stoop lying by a footpath. It is 0.7m long by 0.3m square; one end clearly stood in the ground whilst the upper end is tooled with a circular hole in the top 0.20m in diameter and c.0.30m deep. There is another small circular hole in one side [5].

The site may survive as a discrete feature, obscured by vegetation at the time of the survey, and further inspection or survey during the winter or early spring may be able to locate it. The building does not appear on any earlier or later maps, and it may have been a temporary structure associated with grouse or stock management. The worked stone located in this general area may also be associated with it [6].

The site of the building was not able to be located as part of the February 2013 re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area. The gate stoop lies within a general area of prehistoric settlement (see Site 11). The building is more likely to have been associated with the storage of burnt bracken ash (see also Site 45) [7].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out if the vegetation cover is burnt off.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: SR 05/01 **Last updated:** ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 13

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible reservoir (earthwork), south of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK26308710

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Reservoir?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A large, possibly natural scoop, c.50m long by 30m wide, aligned north-west/south-east. The ground slopes steeply into the north, south and west sides. Along the east side, there is a bank, c.3m wide and c.1m high, with a gap c.1.5m wide towards the south-east end. A possible channel leads downslope from the gap towards a number of aligned but poorly defined circular depressions running towards Reddcar Clough [1].

The bank on the east side of the scoop appears to form a dam, constructed across a natural feature to contain water perhaps rising up from natural springs within. The gap at the south-east end of the bank may have held a sluice. The presence of a number of Sheffield City Water Works boundary stones in this general area (see Site 40) may suggest that the earthwork was associated with the Rivelin Reservoirs constructed in the 1840s. However, its relatively crude construction and small size might imply an earlier structure [2].

The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Tree planting

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Avoid tree planting or other disturbance.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 14

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Culvert on Wyming Brook Drive, south-east end of Reddicar Clough

NGR 1: SK2645287078

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Culvert

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date 14/05/01;
03/03/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / frame No: 1/11; 3/880-3/883

Description:

A culvert passing beneath Wyming Brook Drive, taking water from Reddicar Clough to the Rivelin Brook. The culvert is a flat-headed opening c.0.5m wide and c.1m high set within a retaining wall of gritstone rubble with a coping string course of rock-faced stone [1]. It is associated with the construction of Wyming Brook Drive through the area after 1908 [2].

The above description refers to the west side of the culvert, and the retaining wall is c.1m high. The watercourse is contained within a length of paved stonework extending c.1m from the west of the culvert to speed flow and prevent erosion. The curved retaining wall on the east side of the road is of a similar construction, but is a very impressive structure, up to c.6m high and c.60m long, and the watercourse exits at the base via an arched-headed culvert. The retaining wall is topped by a parapet 0.7m high which defines the east side of the sharp curve to the drive here. As with other structures associated with the drive, it is a well-constructed and visually impressive feature. The parapet wall is in need of selective repointing where mortar has eroded out of the joints [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition. Possibly some selective repointing is required.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 15

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Footpath (site of), north-west of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2665686808 Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2674086890 Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Footpath

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A footpath is marked in this general area on a later (19th century) copy of the Stannington, Storrs & Dungworth tithe map. It runs south-west from the western tip of the upper Rivelin reservoir, crossing an area of woodland but apparently not continuing onto the moorland beyond [1]. It is similarly depicted on the OS 1854 6" map, as a dead straight alignment, but is not on later editions [2]-[4]. The site could not be located in the area of woodland [5]. The footpath is no longer visible [6].

References:

- [1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723
- [2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE
- [4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit
- [6] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Lost

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 16

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible pond, west side of Wyming Brook Drive, north-west of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2679586835 **Qualifier1:** Exact

NGR 2: **Qualifier2:**

County: S Yorkshire **Parish:** Sheffield **Height (AOD):** 255m

Concordance

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

Description

Type: Pond **Form:** Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval **Period specific:** 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland **Land use around site:** Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01 **First inspected by:** SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13 **Next inspected by:** SR/ED

Photo date: 28/02/13 **Photo by:** ED **Film / frame No:** 2/827-2/828

Description:

A small D-shaped pond, c.3m long by c.2m wide, created by damming a small watercourse on the south side of Wyming Brook Drive by a low wall of large roughly-dressed gritstone blocks [1]. The pond is associated with the construction of Wyming Brook Drive after 1908, and it may have formed a watering point for horses [2].

The feature was re-examined as part of the re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013. It was noted that there is a small outlet channel in the stone blocks lining the north side of the feature, and given that there is no evidence for a sluice or other means of water retention, it is possible that the feature was not used as a pond, as previously stated. However, it is also possible that the drain was inserted at a later date, and so the stonework forming the west side of the drive may have served to pond water [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Fair **Vulnerability:** Medium

Damaged by: Other disturbance/intrusion **Damage rating:** Potential

Damaged by: **Damage rating:**

Recommendations: Some silting evident. Avoid infilling or other disturbance.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 17

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Wyming Brook Drive and associated features

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 first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by: SR/ED

Photo date: 14/05/01;
28/02/13;
03/03/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / frame No: 1/2, 1/6, 1/12; 1/026-1/027;
2/819-2/826, 2/839; 3/878,
3/879, 3/884-3/886, 3/890-
3/894, 3/896-3/898; 5/263

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]. A section of track running towards Millstone Hole is shown in 1894, but the whole of the drive is shown on the 1924 edition [3] [4]. The existing drives follow the routes illustrated in contemporary newspaper articles [5]. It may be that the route originally only went as far as the north-west corner Fox Holes Plantation, as this is the extent of the "proposed new carriage drive" shown by Terrey, but the extension is included here for completeness [6].

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 c.200m long low parapet wall running along the east side (17/2), although the northern c.3m has collapsed; this is actually the top of a substantial revetment wall up to 6m high which terraces the drive above the steep slope into the Wyming Brook ravine. This branch of the drives 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 [7].

The site was re-visited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area undertaken

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

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) (at NGR SK 27330 86559). 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 form, forming the west end of collapsed section of wall - this stoop contains two pintels [8].

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 - NGR SK 26685 87260, 17/5 - NGR SK 26545 87330, and 17/6 - NGR SK 26360 87380). These walls have parapets c.1m high on the roadside, typically of drystone coursed sneaked-like rubble with mortared coping; the latter 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 (17/9) 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 [9].

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] Ordnance Survey 1894 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293SE
- [4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [5] Sheffield Local Studies Library, Newspaper Cuttings Relating to Sheffield Vol 15 (Microfilm 942.74S, p185-190)
- [6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm
- [7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit
- [8] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit
- [9] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Slight

Recommendations: The site has suffered some minor localised 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 drive should be monitored. Any repairs should be in keeping with the original construction, i.e. not patched with tarmac. Some sections of associated walling/parapets are in good condition, although others are deteriorating (e.g. parts of 17/4 where tree roots are causing bulging). The section of collapsed parapet on 17/2 should be repaired, in keeping with the surrounding coursing, and the ivy should be removed. It would also be appropriate to install a French drain or equivalent around the back of the large battered walls (e.g. 17/1 and 17/3) to prevent slumping and collapse.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 18

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Well (site of), south-west of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK26778671

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 275m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Well

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A well is marked in this general area on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs & Dungworth tithe map [1]. It is also shown and named "Well" on the OS 1854 6" map, with a two small circles adjacent and a curving section of path, possibly associated with a straight path which descends the valley to the upper reservoir (see Site 15) [2]. Nothing is shown on the 1905 edition, although in 1924 the site is marked with a "W" [3] [4]. The site could not be located within an area of woodland [5]. The site was not able to be revisited as part of the 2013 updating process [6].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 19

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Prehistoric enclosure, Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK269866

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 3097

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosure

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

Field walking carried out by T C Welsh noted the "remains of a possible double-walled enclosure 12m in diameter internally" within the grid square given above [1].

At the time of survey the presumed area of the site was covered by either woodland and/or heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and it could not be identified [2]. Although the grid square given by Welsh is located mostly within the woodland part of the study area, the south-west corner is moorland. It is presumed that the enclosure was identified within the moorland area, and if so, may lie outside the study area [3].

The site was re-visited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013, but nothing positive could be identified in dense woodland. It is possible that this site is associated with small possible settlement scoops seen to the south-east [4].

References:

[1] Moorhouse, S (ed) 1977 "The Yorkshire Archaeological Register, 1976". Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 49, 3; SYSMR 3097

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out when the vegetation cover is low.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 20

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Culvert on Wyming Brook Drive, south-east of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2706586615 Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2: Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 250m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Culvert

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 14/05/01; 03/03/13 Photo by: SR; ED Film / frame No: 1/3-1/5; 3/873-3/874, 3/895

Description:

A culvert on the route of Wyming Brook Drive, taking water from a small unnamed watercourse which rises on Ash Cabin Flat. The north side of the culvert is formed by an arch-headed opening c.1m high and c.0.4m wide with a projecting surround of rock-faced stonework, dressed voussoirs and keystone; the opening is set within a canted gritstone ashlar wall c.3m high. Internally, the culvert has a narrow barrel-vaulted roof and the base steps down significantly from south to north. The south side of the culvert is much plainer but a section of the stream base to the south is lined with gritstone and has a semi-circular profile [1]. The culvert is associated with the construction of Wyming Brook Drive after 1908. The plainer north side may reflect the fact that this side would not have been visible from the drive [2]. The stonework lining the base and sides of the watercourse extends c.3m to the south of the retaining wall - the culvert is c.20m long under the road. The more visible north side of the culvert is becoming overgrown, and there is a well-worn path down to the entrance [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: Maintain current condition. The top of the north side of the culvert should be cleared of vegetation, so that it is more visible from the lower branch of the drive to the north.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 21

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Footpath, south-east of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2702086544 Qualifier1: Linear

NGR 2: SK2704586666 Qualifier2: Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 275m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Footpath

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A footpath is shown here on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map, running down the north-west side of an unnamed watercourse [1]. It does not appear on any later maps [2] [3]. It is most clearly visible to the south-west of the lower part of Wyming Brook Drive, where it survives as a sinuous steeply climbing flattened c.0.5m wide strip on the west side of a stream [4].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 22

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible settlement (earthworks), south-east of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK27018657

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Settlement?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 20/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 13/04/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 13/04/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 5/255-5/258

Description:

A possible settlement, formed by several scoops and terraces, on the west bank of a small watercourse, typically c.6m long by c.4.5m wide and terraced into a slope [1]. It may represent a small possibly prehistoric settlement, or may simply be an area of localised quarrying and landslip [2].

A return visit as part of the 2013 updating process identified several scoops or flattened platforms in this general area. On the north-west side of the watercourse, at SK2710186532 and SK2701786561, are two separate but adjacent scoops, measuring c.6m by c.5m, cut into the general slope of the ground here. A short distance to the north-west, along the edge of a path, is another small sub-oval scoop (at SK2700686587) measuring c.4m north-south by 2m east-west with a rear bank 0.5m high. Just east of here are two further conjoined sub-circular depressions (at SK2699586586), each c.3m in diameter. These two depressions are well defined with some stone in the rear wall which has been terraced out of the slope. There are also several other similar earthworks in the vicinity [3]. The earthworks appear to lie just within the area of the reserve, within an area recently enclosed by a new post and wire fence. It is possible that this site is associated with the larger enclosure previously noted to the north-west which was not identified by the reassessment work [4].

References:

[1] Ed Dennison EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, April 2013 site visit

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Disturbance of the site or other forms of intrusion should be avoided. Further, more detailed survey of the area should be carried out.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 23

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Promontory fort (earthworks), 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 first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 28/02/13

Next inspected by SR/ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

Field walking 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 - the NGR is given as SK271864. 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 the time of May 2001 survey, the area of the site was covered with either woodland and/or heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and no features could be identified. It is assumed that the "fort" is located on or above the rock outcrop in this area and it may lie wholly or partly outside the study area [2].

In 2006 the site was located, and 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". However, no more accurate NGR was given and it is unclear whether the site was actually located in the field [3].

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 [4].

The site would appear to be on the very edge of the nature reserve, on the top of the scar overlooking the reservoirs and Rivelin valley [5].

References:

[1] Moorhouse, S (ed) 1977 "The Yorkshire Archaeological Register: 1976". Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 49, 3; SYSMR 2857

[2] Ed Dennison / Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

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

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

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

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

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 24

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Chert working site, west of Mere 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 first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that field walking carried out between 1938-41 identified a chert working site in the grid square given above. No further information is provided [1].

At the time of the inspection, the area of the site was covered with either woodland and/or heather and bilberry to a depth of c.0.5m and no features could be identified [2]. It is presumably located within an area of moorland to the west of a rock outcrop, and so probably lies beyond the boundary of the nature reserve [3].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3098

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies probably outside the study area. Further inspection or survey of the area should be carried out when the vegetation cover is low.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 25

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Quarry, west side of Wyming Brook Drive

NGR 1: SK26998607

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarry

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 03/03/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 3/899

Description:

An unnamed semi-circular feature is shown here on the OS 1924 6" map. It does not appear on earlier maps [1]-[3].

The site is a large semi-circular quarry c.30m long by c.15m wide, open to the south-east and with a face c.5m high. The face contains no evidence for working practices [4]. Cartographic evidence suggests that the quarry is associated with the construction of Wyming Brook Drive (see Site 17), built after 1908. It was probably used to produce a supply of crushed gritstone to form hardcore/metalling for the two routes of the drive [5].

As part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area undertaken in February 2013, it was noted that a multi-level area of benches and several bird feeding stations have been erected in the base of the quarry [6].

References:

- [1] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE
- [4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit
- [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm
- [6] Shaun Richardson / Ed Dennison EDAS, February 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Other disturbance/intrusion

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain current condition and avoid disturbance and dumping.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 26

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Quarry, Fox Holes, east side of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK27078604

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarry

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by ED

Photo date 14/05/2001

Photo by: SR

Film / frame No: 1/1

Description:

A quarry, formed by an L-shaped face, c.6m long by c.4m wide and standing up to c.1.5m in height, lies above a prominent rock scar; the face preserves no evidence for working practices. A linear spoil mound, c.1m high survives to the immediate west of the quarry [1]. Nothing is shown on the historic maps [2]-[4]. The quarry was probably excavated to provide material for the repair / construction of nearby drystone rubble field walls [5]. The site was revisited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013. The quarry still survives in a reasonable condition, although is now rather overgrown [6].

References:

- [1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit
- [2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [3] Ordnance Survey 1905 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293 NE
- [4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293
- [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm
- [6] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 27

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Probable drain (earthwork), Fox Holes

NGR 1: SK27048599

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Depression

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A linear depression, aligned east-west, c.30m long, c.0.70m wide and up to c.0.30m deep. The sides and base of the depression are regular and well defined [1]. The regular appearance and construction of the depression suggests that it may be a drainage channel or ditch of relatively recent date [2]. The site was not able to be found in undergrowth as part of the updating of the Wyming Brook survey area undertaken in March 2013 [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site will become increasingly obscured by vegetation, but no action recommended.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 28

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Enclosure (site of), east of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK27008597

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Enclosure?

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A sub-square enclosure is shown in this general location on the 1792 Upper Hallam Enclosure Draft Award map, together with the reference number 42b [1]. The same enclosure appears on the Upper Hallam Enclosure Map of 1805 with the same reference number, extending north-east from the Wyming Brook over the south end of a steep slope [2]. It is not shown on later maps [3] [4].

The enclosure could not be located at the time of the survey but the remains of sinuous east-west aligned wall footings c.0.5m wide were noted in the general area. The footings had roughly shaped facing stones to the outer edges of the wall, with some rubble infill to the core [5]. No further information [6].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive Fairbanks Collection She 128L

[2] Sheffield City Archive Fairbanks Collection ACM 570

[3] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Tree planting

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Maintain present condition and avoid future disturbance.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 29

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Gravel pit (earthwork), east of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK27018590

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Gravel pit

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A "Gravel Pit" is marked in this location on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map [1]. Also shown on the OS 1854 6" map, as a oval-shaped area between a field boundary and the north side of the road, and named as "Gravel Pit" [2]. Not shown on the 1924 edition [3]. The site is an east-west aligned V-shaped depression c.20m long and up to c.2m deep, to the east of a former sandstone quarry (see Site 30). It is partly obscured by gorse and brambles [4]. The site was revisited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013. The pit still survives as an earthwork, although is now rather overgrown [5].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site will continue to be encroached upon by vegetation. However, no action recommended. But avoid future disturbance and infilling.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 30

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Sandstone quarry (earthwork), east of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK27018590

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarry:sandstone

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A "Sandstone Quarry" is marked in this location on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map [1]. Shown as an elongated shaded area on the OS 1854 6" map, named as "Quarry (sandstone)" [2]. The quarry is shown but not named on the 1924 edition, depicted as an area of workings open to the west and rock face to the east [3]. The site is a semi-circular depression terraced into a slope, c.20m long by c.10m wide. The steep slope is on the east side of the quarry is c.6m high; any faces are now obscured by landslip or vegetation and so no evidence for working practices was visible. To the west, there is an area of spoil represented by several oval mounds c.1.5m high [4].

The site was revisited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013. The quarry still survives in a reasonable condition, although is now rather overgrown [5].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD 5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site will be continued to be encroached upon by vegetation and is likely to suffer further erosion, but no action is recommended. But avoid infilling or further disturbance.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 31

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Stone block, east of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK26988587

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Stone

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A rectangular piece of dressed sandstone c.0.4m square. It appears to be in situ and the remains of a steel stanchion are bolted to the upper surface. A number of other similar stones are visible in the vicinity, although these may be tumble from a collapsed field wall further upslope [1]. The site could not be located as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013 [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 32

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Sheepfold (site of), east of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK26948586

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Sheep fold

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A "Sheepfold" is noted in this location on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map [1]. It is also shown on the OS 1854 6" map, as a rectangular unroofed structure, aligned north-west/south-east, directly against the east side of the Wyming Brook, named as "Sheepfold" [2]. It is not shown on the 1924 edition [3]. The site could not be located on the ground and is presumed to have been demolished [4]. A comparison of the map evidence suggests that the course of the brook has changed slightly since 1854, and the sheepfold may well have been lost due to natural erosion. There are some quite large gate stoop-sized stones in the brook to the north of the site, forming a stepping stones crossing point, which might have originated from the sheepfold [5].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Destroyed

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 33

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Sandstone quarries (remains of), west of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK26918585

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarries:sandstone

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Scrub

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 03/03/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 03/03/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 3/900

Description:

"Sandstone Quarries" are marked in this location on a later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map [1]. Two areas are depicted on the OS 1854 6" map, and named as "Quarries (sandstone)". One small sub-oval area lies to the south near the road, while a larger banana-shaped area lies to the north, both on the west bank of the Wyming Brook [2]. Nothing is depicted on the 1924 edition [3]. The site could not be positively identified, although there is a steeply sloping east-facing bank and several poorly defined low mounds in this area that may be associated [4].

The site was revisited as part of a re-assessment of the Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013. The small southern area of quarrying appears to have been taken in to form part of the car park at this end of the nature reserve. However, the slight earthworks of the other larger area of quarrying can be seen, on sloping grassy ground to the immediate east of the terrace of the south end of the Wyming Brook Drive. Several possible scoops and depressions can be seen, as well as squared blocks of apparently quarried stone [5].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None - maintain current condition of earthwork example.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 34

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Road bridge, north side of Redmires Road

NGR 1: SK2690085815

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Bridge, road

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Developed

Land use around site: Mixed

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected: 13/04/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 14/05/2001

Photo by: SR

Film / frame No: 1/13

Description:

The site is formed by the north face of the road bridge carrying Redmires Road over the Wyming Brook. The bridge is a broad arch, c.2m wide by c.2m high, of dressed sandstone voussoirs set within an elevation of coursed squared sandstone and a low roadside parapet wall. The bridge is butted by the sections of stone retaining wall to the east and west [1]. The bridge is of 19th century appearance, although it appears to have undergone repairs such as repointing until relatively recently [2].

The retaining wall on the west side of the bridge curves around to the north for c.25m, forming the entrance and then a low parapet wall defining the edge of the present car park while also forming a high revetment wall on the east side, retaining the car park above the valley of the stream. The parapet wall is of the same coursed snecked-like rubble construction seen elsewhere within the reserve (e.g. Sites 17/2, 17/4 and 17/6) [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, April 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Very Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Environmental cause/neglect

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: Maintain current condition.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 35

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Flints (finds), north-east of Hollow Meadows Hospital

NGR 1: SE260880

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 315m

Concordance

SMR No: 684

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Flints

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Not recorded

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that possible worked flints and chert were found in the upcast from a rabbit burrow in this general location in 1955. The exact location of the finds is unknown. No further information is given [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 684

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 36

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Cruck framed building (site of), north of Swinglee Farm

NGR 1: SK267976

Qualifier1: Approximate

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 1448

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Building

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Not recorded

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that The Sheffield Clarion Rambler for 1939-40 records the site of a cruck-framed building of possible medieval date at or near Swinglee Farm. No such building was identified during a site visit in 1978 and it is assumed that any structure that may have been present was demolished by that date [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 1448

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 37

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Flint scatter (finds), west of Rivelin Lodge

NGR 1: SK271871

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Bradfield

Height (AOD): 225m

Concordance

SMR No: 4012

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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the discovery of a flint scatter in this general area, forming Sheffield City Museum record no. 15. No further information is given [1]

References:

[1] SYSMR 4012

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 38

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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next 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: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 39

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (21), north of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK2619387266

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 14/05/01

Photo by: SR

Film / frame No: 1/9

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this general area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 21, which forms the second northernmost example in a chain running between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built in either 1911 or 1912 to provide water for young grouse [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough is difficult to locate as bilberry and heather has covered it [5].

The trough is formed by a large sloping piece of gritstone, c.2.5m long by c.2.5m wide. Two narrow channels have been cut into the sides of the upper surface of the rock, leading downwards towards a small D-shaped hollow or trough at the lower end. The trough has the numbers "21" carved above it. The site very close to the boundary of the reserve [6].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley" Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

Management

Condition: Excellent

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 40

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Water works boundary stone, south of Reddicar Clough

NGR 1: SK2630286971

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Boundary stone

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 14/05/01

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date 14/05/01;
28/2/13

Photo by: SR; ED

Film / frame No: 1/7; 2/836

Description:

The site is a piece of rock-faced gritstone, 0.40m high and c.0.25m square. The south face contains a dressed panel with the carved capital letters "S.C.W.W.". Another similar stone was identified to the south-west of this example and was also located outside of the study area [1].

The letters on the stones almost certainly refer to Sheffield Corporation Water Works. The Corporation took over the management of the city's water supply from the existing water company in 1887, and it is likely that the stones were erected soon after this date [2] [3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Excellent

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 41

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Cist and cairns, New Hagg

NGR 1: SK26298690

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No: 2862

NMR No: SK28NE22

SAM No:

Description

Type: Cist

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that, in private correspondence received from T C Welsh in 1976, a long cist had been identified at New Hagg. It was described as being 1.9m long by 0.3m wide, with flags, probably capstones, lying around. Immediately below two large slabs north-north-east of the cist, there was a cairn measuring 3.5m long by 2.5m wide and a structure of edge-placed slabs of similar dimensions. Approximately 45m to the south west of the long-cist, another possible cairn and cist were identified [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 2862

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The sites lie outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 42

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible prehistoric settlement, New Hagg

NGR 1: SK26308680

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 325m

Concordance

SMR No: 3096

NMR No: SK28NE30

SAM No:

Description

Type: Settlement?

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that hut circles and fields, possibly forming a small settlement, were recorded in the grid square given above during fieldwalking. Outlying cairns, possibly associated with the settlement, were noted at SK26308690 and SK25808710 centred [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3096

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 43

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible prehistoric settlement, New Hagg

NGR 1: SK264867

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 325m

Concordance

SMR No: 2952

NMR No: SK28NE24

SAM No:

Description

Type: Settlement?

Form: Not recorded

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that, in private correspondence received from T C Welsh in 1976, a cleared and enclosed terrace with hut circles, possibly forming a small settlement, was noted within the grid square given above [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 2952

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 44

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Sandstone quarries (remains of), Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK26628650

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 300m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Quarries:sandstone

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map marks "Sandstone Quarries" in this general area [1]. Two small sub-oval earthworks, named as "Quarries (Sandstone)" are marked on the OS 1854 6" map on the north side of the north wall forming the incomplete eastern enclosure on Ash Cabin Flat. There is another similar quarry to the west [2]. They are not marked on the 1924 edition [3]. It is presumed that these small quarries provided stone for the walls [4].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723

[2] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 45

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Ash Cabin, Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK26828640

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Building

Form: Documentary Source

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

A later (19th century) copy of the 1846 Stannington, Storrs and Dungworth tithe map marks a small, rectangular building in this general location named as "Ash Cabin" [1]. It is also shown and named on the OS 1854 6" map, on the north side of a track which runs north-east/south-west across the area, and south of the north wall forming the incomplete eastern enclosure on Ash Cabin [2]. It does not appear on the 1924 edition, by which date the eastern enclosure is shown as being complete [3]. The cabin was probably used to store potash obtained from burning bracken, and is likely to be the origin of the name "Ash Cabin Flat" [4].

References:

[1] Sheffield City Archive MD5723

Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[3] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 46

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (27), Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK2696586492 Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2: Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 20/05/01

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected: 13/04/13

Next inspected by: ED

Photo date: 13/04/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 5/253-5/254

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 27, which forms the southern example of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough may have been the last to have been cut on William Wilson's moor [5].

The trough is of very similar construction to the trough described under Site 39, although has the number "27" carved on it. The rills are shorter, and the stone is starting to be overgrown with heather [6] [7].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[7] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be protected from disturbance, and vegetation cleared.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: SR 05/01 **Last updated:** ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 47

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Cairn and enclosure, Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK27098648

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 2857

NMR No: SK28NE27

SAM No:

Description

Type: Cairn

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 20/05/01

First inspected by ED

Date next inspected: 13/04/13

Next inspected by ED

Photo date 13/04/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 5/260-5/261

Description:

The SYSMR notes that during fieldwalking carried out by T C Welsh in 1976 a cairn was identified at the grid reference given above. It was described as a "possible cairn 12m long by 5m wide and about 1m high" [1] [2].

The site was identified and found to be as described. In addition, to the south-west at SK2720686433 exact, a D-shaped enclosure, c.10m long by c.3m wide was noted [3]. The cairn was clearly visible as a prominent mound 1.2m high in high and dense heather, with evidence of some possible disturbance in the centre. The other remains could not be identified in the dense vegetation [4].

References:

[1] SYSMR 2857

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

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, May 2001 site visit

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, April 2013 site visit

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 48

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Chert working site, Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK271864

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

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: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that a chert working site was identified within the grid square given above during fieldwalking. No further information is provided [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3098

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 49

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Cairn, Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK270864

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 290m

Concordance

SMR No: 2861

NMR No: SK28NE21

SAM No:

Description

Type: Cairn

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes a club-shaped cairn within the grid square given above. The cairn is described as being 12m long by a maximum of 5m wide. At the wider east end, the cairn stands 1m high; there has been some robbing of stone from the narrower west end [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 2861

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 50

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Stone circle (remains of), Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK2693186251

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 305m

Concordance

SMR No: 3547

NMR No: SK28NE28

SAM No: 31245

Description

Type: Stone circle

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric

Period specific: Late Neolithic/early Bronze age

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR records a stone circle on Ash Cabin Flat [1] [2]. The circle was discovered in 1981 after the moorland had been burnt and was described in detail by Barnatt in 1990. It is formed by "a damaged 5.5m x 4.4m ring of orthostats set at the inner edge of a low bank. Two of the former still stand, being 0.55m and 0.45m high. Between one and three fallen stones also survive and would have been of similar or slightly lower heights. However, two of these lie on the bank and it is difficult to see how they fell in this direction, they may be nothing more than atypically large examples of bank make-up. There are also three low slabs standing between 0.15m and 0.20m high which appears to be vestiges of a virtually contiguous kerb linking the orthostats. The continuous rubble bank is between 1.0m and 2.0m wide with an external diameter of 9.0m x 7.5m. The central area is flat with no central cairn or other features" [3].

The stone circle is a Scheduled Monument. It is similarly , but there the low oval embankment is said to be between 1m-2m wide, with external measurements of 9m by 7.5m. It was scheduled on 16th April 1999 [4].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3547

[2] Moorhouse, S (ed) 1977 "The Yorkshire Archaeological Register: 1976". Yorkshire Archaeological Journal vol 49, 17

[3] Barnatt, J 1990 The Henges, Stone Circles and Ring Cairns of the Peak District, 43-45

[4] Scheduled Monument Description. NHLE list entry 1016623

Management

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 51

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Chert finds, east of Wyming Brook Farm

NGR 1: SK26708590

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 320m

Concordance

SMR No: 3077

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Chert

Form: Fieldwalking Find

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Not recorded

Land use around site: Not recorded

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that two pieces of waster chert were found in this general location during fieldwalking carried out by A Henderson between 1938-41 [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3077

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 52

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Flints (finds), north side of Redmire 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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes that a flint scraper and waste flakes were found in this general location during fieldwalking carried out by A Henderson between 1938-41 [1].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3078/01 - MSY10794

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 53

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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next 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].

References:

[1] SYSMR 3080/01 - MSY10798

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 54

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Redmires Road (possible Roman road), south of Wyming Brook

NGR 1: SK2666085850 **Qualifier1:** Linear

NGR 2: SK2672086130 **Qualifier2:** Linear

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 310m

Concordance

SMR No:

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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next 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 1795 map of Sheffield marks it as 'Long Causey' [2]. The 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Award map marks it as 'Long Causey Road' [3]. 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 [4]. The site is similarly described on the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" map [5]. 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" [6].

It has been proposed that the road 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 [7]. 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. Margary states that a raised trackway running down towards Redmires Reservoir had been thought to represent the route, but that 'recent work' (a reference to a 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 [8]. The site was also previously noted by EDAS in 2001 [9]. The 'recent work' referred to by Margary had been conducted by F L Preston in 1959 [10].

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 [11]. 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) [12] [13].

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 [14]. In 1984, an alternative route for the road was proposed significantly further to the south-east, between Hathersage and Ringinglow [15].

References:

[1] Late 18th century Boundary Plan (Sheffield City Archives Fairbanks Collection She 134L)

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

[3] 1805 Upper Hallam Enclosure Map (Sheffield City Archives ACM 570)

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

- [4] OS 1894 6" map sheets 293SE & 294SW
 - [5] OS 1924 6" map sheets 293SE & 294SW
 - [6] Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson, G 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19 (OSA report 99WB09)
 - [7] Hey, D 1979 The Making of South Yorkshire, 18
 - [8] Margary, I D 1973 Roman Roads in Britain, 361-363
 - [9] Dennison, E 2001 Wyming Brook Nature Reserve, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Top Survey (Site 54)
 - [10] Fenton-Thomas & Hopkinson, G 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 18 (OSA report
 - [11] On Site Archaeology 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19
 - [12] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000 A Trial Trenching Evaluation at Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield
 - [13] John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2006 Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield
 - [14] SYSMR 04914 - MSY12477
 - [15] On Site Archaeology 2000 Abandonment of Redmires Water Treatment Works: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief, 19 (OSA report 99WB09)
-

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: SR 05/01

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 55

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Platform (earthwork), east of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2713586722

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 240m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 03/03/13

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 03/03/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 3/875-3/877

Description:

As part of the re-assessment of the former Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013, a level platform was noted on the south side of the north branch of the Wyming Brook Drive, to the east of Millstone Hole. It measures c.7m in diameter and the flat surface is terraced into the natural hillslope here. There appears to be a stone revetment to the rear (bank 1m high) and the front (bank 1.5m high), and there are two trees growing in the centre [1]. The earthwork may represent a platform for charcoal burning or other similar activity, although no other examples were noted in the Wyming Brook area - the platform seems too large and regular to be a nature feature, or tree pull [2].

References:

[1] Ed Dennison EDAS, March 2013 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Undertake selective tree felling from interior. At risk from forestry or replanting activities.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 56

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 first inspected: 08/03/13

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 08/03/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 4/921-4/925, 4/928-4/933

Description:

This site was noted as part of the re-assessment of the former Wyming Brook survey area in March 2013. 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: Good

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: People (erosion)

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Recommendations: The shelter appears to be periodically used by itinerants and/or campers. The graffiti should be recorded in detail.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 57

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Possible trenches (earthworks), Fox Holes

NGR 1: SK2734586190

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Trench

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Scrub

Date first inspected: 28/02/13

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 28/02/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 2/840-2/841

Description:

This site was noted as part of a re-assessment of the former Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013. Adjacent to the footpath here, in an area of scrub and woodland, there is a linear depression, resembling a trench or ditch rather than a quarry. It covers an area with total dimension of c.6m square. On the north side, towards the footpath, an opening in the north side of the depression gives access to a broadly east-west aligned trench, c.2m wide and up to c.1m deep, with steeply sloping sides. The western end has a slightly pinched appearance, whilst at the east end, it returns through an approximate right angle to the north-west as a ditch of similar dimensions, broadening to a slight bulge at the far end [1].

The earthwork is difficult to interpret. It has all the appearance of a section of First or Second World War trench system, but it is an isolated example and seemingly the only such feature in the area - no other such earthworks can be seen in the fields to the south. It may be associated with the former army camps located to the east along Redmires Road. However, it could also be associated with the 'Sham Fight' of 1876 (see Site 60) [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Undertake some vegetation clearance, and avoid future disturbance and tree planting.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 58

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Wall alignment (remains of), Fox Holes

NGR 1: SK2735086215

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined Building

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 28/02/13

First inspected by: SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 28/02/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 2/842-2/844

Description:

This site was noted as part of a re-assessment of the former Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013. A ruinous vegetated wall line can be traced to the north-west of a footpath intermittently for c.8m before becoming lost on a very steep slope, and then re-appearing at the base in isolated sections. Only the south end of the wall was inspected. Here, the wall is formed mainly by a rubble spread, 0.50m wide, with roughly coursed gritstone rubble facing standing up to 0.50m high. To the immediate south-east, at the corner of the existing drystone wall forming the boundary of the survey area, the wall contains an unusual piece of coping. It is apparently purpose-designed as a corner piece, and has lines with a 'piped' appearance carved in a triangular arrangement, although the majority of the stone's surface is only very roughly dressed [1].

A wall line is shown on the 1795 map of Sheffield, running north from 'Long Causey' (Redmires Road) to the Wyming Brook [2]. The wall also appears on the Upper Hallam Enclosure Map of 1805, to form the west side of Fox Holes Plantation [3]. It is also shown on the OS 1854 6" and later maps, with an extension running along the east side of the Wyming Brook [4] [5].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

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

[3] Sheffield City Archive Fairbanks Collection ACM 570

[4] Ordnance Survey 1854 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

[5] Ordnance Survey 1924 6" to 1 mile map sheet 293

Management

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Moderate

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 59

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Ditches, south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation

NGR 1: SK2740086290

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 280m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Ditches

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Woodland

Date first inspected: 28/02/13

First inspected by SR

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date 28/02/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 2/845

Description:

This site was noted as part of a re-assessment of the former Wyming Brook survey area in February 2013. An 16m length of east-west aligned crudely constructed walling is depicted on the modern OS mapping. The wall line appears to represent the south end of a prominent north-east/south-west aligned depression, and there may possibly be some fragments of rubble walling eroding out of the northern end. The depression itself is c.20m long, 4m wide at the top and with 1.50m high steeply-sloping sides - there is some tree trunks and other cut vegetation in the bottom. A shallower sloping section at the east end, where it narrow, may mark an entrance. Some 13m to the east, there is a second smaller depression, again aligned north-east/south-west, measuring c.5m long, 3m wide and up to 1.5m deep. There may be an entrance at the north-west corner, and there is possibly also some fragmentary rubble lining to the sides. Further east again, ground disturbance suggests that other linear features, possibly trenches, may have been backfilled. Although in this general area there is at least one deep soil-filled cleft caused by large areas of underlying rock fracturing and moving north down the steep slope, the features described above (certainly the smaller ones) are unlike this in form, and they appear to be man-made [1].

The earthworks are difficult to interpret. They might be quarries, although the presence of walling would probably preclude this. They might be First or Second World War remains, but it is equally possible, and perhaps more likely, that they represent the site of an artillery battery associated with the 'Sham Fight' of 1876 (see Site 60) [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, February 2013 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Fair

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Slight

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: Removed felled trees and cut vegetation from interior of earthwork. Some potential for infilling and other natural disturbance. Maintain current condition and avoid future disturbance such as tree planting.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 60

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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next 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. Some of these might be Sites 57 and 59 located in the south-west corner of Fox Holes Plantation - the area here is on a prominent site overlooking the valley to the north [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

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 61

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Lodge Moor Race Course and Army 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 first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next 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. 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. 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 and the converted buildings were used to house convalescent patients from 1930 onwards).

Lodge Moor Camp 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 Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: No factors apply

Damage rating:

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 62

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (26), north of Ash Cabin Flat

NGR 1: SK26678765

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 312m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Mixed

Land use around site: Mixed

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 26, which forms one of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike [5].

The trough was not visited or inspected - the NGR is taken from Hey's map [6].

References:

1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be located as protected from disturbance, with vegetation clearance as appropriate.

Compiled by: ED 03/13

Last updated: ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 63

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (25), White Rake

NGR 1: SK26448675

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 325m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 25, which forms one of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough may have been the last to have been cut on William Wilson's moor [5].

The trough was not visited or inspected - the NGR is taken from Hey's map, which notes that it is hidden in long heather [6].

References:

1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be located as protected from disturbance, with vegetation clearance as appropriate.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: ED 03/13 **Last updated:** ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 64

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (24), south of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK26278700

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 310m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 24, which forms one of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough may have been the last to have been cut on William Wilson's moor [5].

The trough was not visited or inspected - the NGR is taken from Hey's map which suggests it is on the boundary of the nature reserve [6].

References:

1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be located as protected from disturbance, with vegetation clearance as appropriate.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: ED 03/13 **Last updated:** ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 65

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (23), south of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK26258703

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 310m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 23, which forms one of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough may have been the last to have been cut on William Wilson's moor [5].

The trough was not visited or inspected - the NGR is taken from Hey's map and it should lie just within the nature reserve boundary [6].

References:

1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Unknown

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be located as protected from disturbance, with vegetation clearance as appropriate.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: ED 03/13 **Last updated:** ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 66

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Grouse trough (22), south of Reddcar Clough

NGR 1: SK26208710

Qualifier1: Centered

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 295m

Concordance

SMR No: 3871

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Grouse trough

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: n/a

First inspected by

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by

Photo date

Photo by:

Film / frame No:

Description:

The SYSMR notes the presence of the southern part of a series of stone troughs crossing Hallam Moor in this area [1]. Most of the troughs are numbered, and a total of 27 have been identified within this sequence, with another more extensive chain to the west running along Crow Chin. This specific site is represented by trough no. 22, which forms the southern example of a chain which runs between Head Stone Bank and Ash Cabin Flat. The function and date of the troughs was initially unclear, but it was later confirmed that they had been built to provide water for young grouse in either 1911 or 1912 [2]-[4].

The trough represents one of a total of 108 troughs, grouped into three different sequences, which have been mapped by Hey; nos 20 to 27 lie in a NW-SE alignment either side of New Hagg. They were created by William Wilson between 1907 and 1914 to keep his grouse on his parts of Hallam Moor. No two are exactly alike. Hey notes that this particular trough may have been the last to have been cut on William Wilson's moor [5].

The trough was not visited or inspected - the NGR is taken from Hey's map and it appears to lie on the boundary of the nature reserve [6].

References:

1] SYSMR 3871

[2] Radley, J 1962 "Stone Basins on Hallam Moor: the Answer". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 8(4), 55

[3] Radley, J 1964 "Some New Rock Basins In the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 9(1), 234-236

[4] Doncaster, R 1985 "A Note on Rock Basins in the Rivelin Valley". Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society vol 13, 23

[5] Hey, D 2002 Historic Hallamshire, 107-111

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

Management

Condition: Not recorded

Vulnerability: Unknown

Damaged by: Vandalism

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: The site lies outside the study area. The site should be located as protected from disturbance, with vegetation clearance as appropriate.

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Compiled by: ED 03/13 **Last updated:** ED 03/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 67

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Water works boundary stone, north of Redmires Road bridge

NGR 1: SK2687285984

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 305m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Boundary stone

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Moorland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 13/04/13

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 13/04/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 5/252

Description:

A piece of carved rock-faced gritstone, 0.32m high, 0.33m wide and 0.24m deep, is located against a drystone wall on the very western edge of the reserve, immediately adjacent to the west side of a footpath running onto Ash Cabin Flat. The east face contains a dressed smooth panel with the carved capital letters "S.C.W.W" [1].

The letters on the stone refers to Sheffield Corporation Water Works. The Corporation took over the management of the city's water supply from the existing water company in 1887, and it is likely that the stones were erected soon after this date [2] [3].

References:

[1] Ed Dennison EDAS, April 2013 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Excellent

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: ED 04/13

Last updated: ED 04/13

Sheffield Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves: Wyming Brook

Nature Reserve: Wyming Brook

Site No: 68

Inside survey area?

Location

Site Name: Water works boundary stone, south-east of Millstone Hole

NGR 1: SK2698986587

Qualifier1: Exact

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

County: S Yorkshire

Parish: Sheffield

Height (AOD): 285m

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No:

SAM No:

Description

Type: Boundary stone

Form: Extant Structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 19th century

Land use on site: Woodland

Land use around site: Moorland

Date first inspected: 13/04/13

First inspected by: ED

Date next inspected:

Next inspected by:

Photo date: 13/04/13

Photo by: ED

Film / frame No: 5/259

Description:

A piece of carved rock-faced gritstone, 0.52m high, 0.34m wide and 0.23m deep, is located within a general area of other earthworks which might represent a prehistoric settlement (Site 22). The north face contains a dressed smooth panel 0.3m wide and 0.2m high with the carved capital letters "S.C.W.W" [1].

The letters on the stone refers to Sheffield Corporation Water Works. The Corporation took over the management of the city's water supply from the existing water company in 1887, and it is likely that the stones were erected soon after this date [2] [3].

References:

[1] Ed Dennison EDAS, April 2013 site visit

[2] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

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

Management

Condition: Excellent

Vulnerability: Low

Damaged by: Vegetation

Damage rating: Potential

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Recommendations: None.

Compiled by: ED 04/13

Last updated: ED 04/13

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 15th February 2013

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 28th February 2013

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 3rd March 2013

Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 8th March 2013

Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 13th April 2013

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	025	Typical appearance of Fox Holes Plantation, looking S	-
1	026	Gates in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking W	1m
1	027	Gates in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking SW	1m
2	819	Gates in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking SW	-
2	820	Kissing gate in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking SW	-
2	821	Stoop, W of gates in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking SW	1m
2	822	Stoop, W of gates in S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/8), looking SE	1m
2	823	Retaining wall (Site 17/3), S side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking NW	1m
2	824	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), west of Site 17/3, looking NW	-
2	825	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), east of Millstone Hole, showing metalling, looking NW	1m
2	826	Remnant of signpost (Site 17/1), Millstone Hole, Wyming Brook Drive, looking S	-
2	827	Pond (Site 16), W side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking SW	-
2	828	Pond (Site 16), culvert under road, W side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking NE	-
2	829	Burtinat settlement (Site 11/2), possible hut circle, looking NW	-
2	830	Burtinat settlement (Site 11/3), possible hut circle, looking NE	-
2	831	Burtinat settlement (Site 11), general view, looking E	-
2	832	Grouse trough 20 (Site 9), Head Stone Bank, looking SW	1m
2	833	Grouse trough 20 (Site 9), Head Stone Bank, looking SW	1m
2	834	Grouse trough 20 (Site 9), Head Stone Bank, looking SW	1m
2	835	Grouse trough 20 (Site 9), Head Stone Bank, looking SW	-
2	836	SCWW boundary stone, Head Stone Bank, looking SW	-
2	839	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), near quarry (Site 25), looking NE	-
2	840	Possible trenches (Site 57), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking SE	1m
2	841	Possible trenches (Site 57), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking SE	1m
2	842	Wall coping (Site 58), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking SE	-
2	843	Walling (Site 58), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking NW	-
2	844	Walling (Site 58), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking W	-
2	845	Depression (Site 59), SW corner of Fox Holes Plantation, looking E	1m
3	873	N side of culvert (Site 20), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking NW	-
3	874	N side of culvert (Site 20), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking NW	-
3	875	Platform (Site 55), S side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking W	1m
3	876	Platform (Site 55), S side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking SW	1m
3	877	Platform (Site 55), S side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking SW	1m
3	878	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), NW of Millstone Hole showing metalling and drainage, looking NW	1m
3	879	Small culvert under Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/9), S of Reddicar Clough, looking N	1m
3	880	W side of culvert for Reddicar Clough (Site 14), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking E	1m
3	881	W side of culvert for Reddicar Clough (Site 14), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking NE	1m
3	882	E side of culvert for Reddicar Clough (Site 14), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking SW	-
3	883	Parapet wall of W side of culvert for Reddicar Clough (Site 14), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking SW	1m
3	884	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), N of Reddicar Hollow, looking NE	1m
3	885	Parapet of revetment wall (Site 17/4), E of Rivelin Bridge, looking NW	1m
3	886	Parapet of revetment wall (Site 17/5), E of Rivelin Bridge, looking NW	1m
3	887	Rivelin Bridge (Site 5), looking NW	-

3	888	E parapet wall of Rivelin Bridge (Site 5), looking NE	1m
3	889	Rivelin Bridge (Site 5), looking SW	-
3	890	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), water erosion on approach to A57, looking NE	1m
3	891	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), water erosion on approach to A57, looking NE	1m
3	892	Revetment wall (Site 17/1), on Wyming Brook Drive at Millstone Hole, looking SE	1m
3	893	W end of revetment wall (Site 17/1) and remains of signpost (Site 17/1), Millstone Hole, looking S	1m
3	894	Revetment wall on S side of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17/7), E of Millstone Hole, looking SE	1m
3	895	S side of culvert (Site 20), on Wyming Brook Drive, looking NW	-
3	896	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), under Ash Cabin Flat scar, looking N	-
3	897	Collapse in parapet of revetment wall (Site 17/2), E side of Wyming Brook Drive, looking SE	1m
3	898	Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), on S approach to quarry (Site 25), looking N	-
3	899	Quarry (site 25) with bird feeders, looking W	-
3	900	Sites of quarries (Site 33), looking SW	-
4	921	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), entrance, looking N	1m
4	922	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'TW 1730 / IM' graffiti	-
4	923	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'KS 1944' graffiti	-
4	924	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'TW 1730 / IM' graffiti	-
4	925	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'KS 1944' graffiti	-
4	928	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'KS 1944' graffiti	-
4	929	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'KS 1944' graffiti	-
4	930	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'TW 1730 / IM' graffiti	-
4	931	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), 'TW 1730 / IM' graffiti	-
4	932	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), entrance, looking N	-
4	933	Rock shelter in Ash Cabin Flat scar (Site 56), entrance, looking N	-
5	252	SCWW boundary stone (Site 67), looking W	1m
5	253	Grouse trough 27 (Site 46), looking N	1m
5	254	Grouse trough 27 (Site 46), looking E	1m
5	255	Scoops (possible settlement) (Site 22), looking NW	1m
5	256	Scoops (possible settlement) (Site 22), looking W	1m
5	257	Scoops (possible settlement) (Site 22), looking SW	1m
5	258	Scoops (possible settlement) (Site 22), looking S	1m
5	259	SCWW boundary stone (Site 68), looking SE	1m
5	260	Cairn (Site 47), looking E	1m
5	261	Cairn (Site 47), looking W	1m
5	262	Foundations of Wyming Brook Drive (Site 17), N of quarry (Site 25), from above	-



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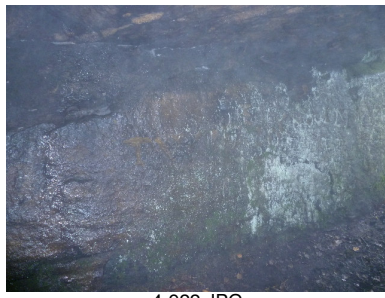
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APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4: 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 Vigors; 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).