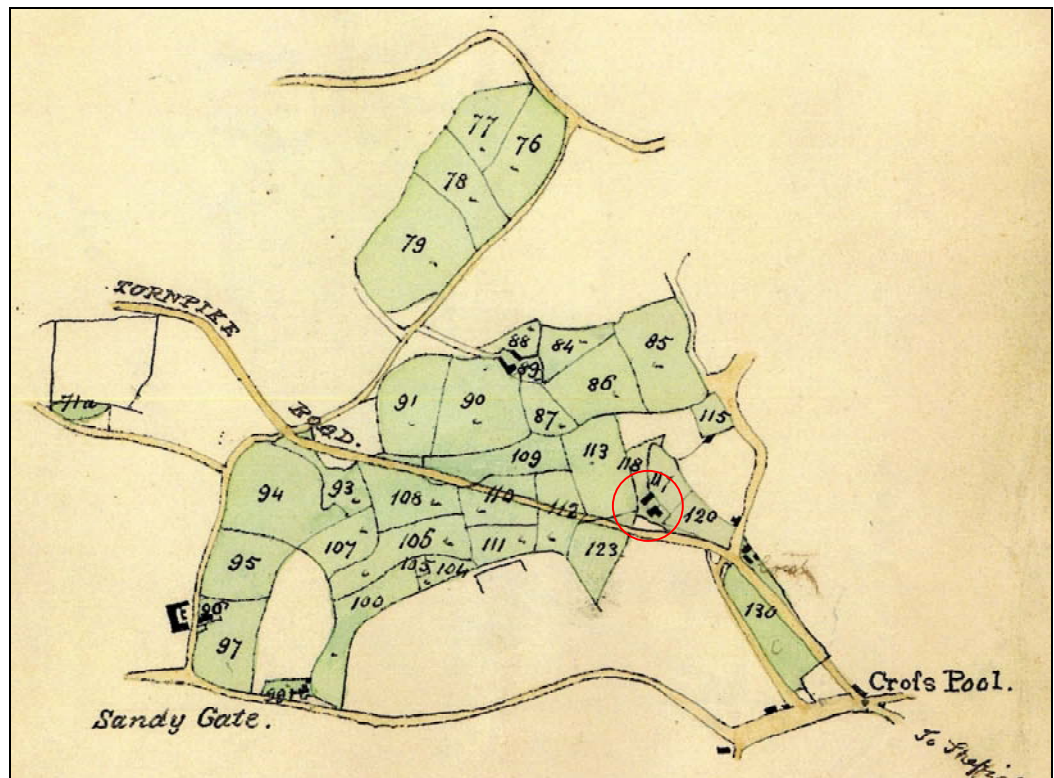


Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



On behalf of Mr. R Wadsworth,
Jaguar Estates

On behalf of: Mr R Wadsworth, Jaguar Estates

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Report by: Chris Scurfield BA (Hons)

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Enquiries to: [CS Archaeology](#)
Manor Farm House
Manor Occupation Road
Royston
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S71 4SG

T: 01226 722571
M: 07963 586767
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report assesses the archaeological resources of a Proposed Development Area (PDA), which is centred on SK317 872, to inform future archaeological management issues prior to development.
- 1.2 The PDA consists of 0.3 hectares of agricultural land and towards the south is an 'L' shaped range of farm buildings and a detached farmhouse that fronts onto Manchester Road which was turnpiked in 1821 and post dates the farmstead.
- 1.3 This report assesses the farmstead's archaeological resource within the context of a larger study area.
- 1.4 The farmstead is depicted on late 18th century maps and therefore suggests a date to at least the early 18th century.
- 1.5 The PDA comprises of a typical farmstead with farmhouse and range of agricultural buildings. The agricultural buildings have historically been rebuilt or heavily modified leaving few original features. In contrast the early Victorian farmhouse has in comparison been hardly touched retaining a wealth of original features.
- 1.6 This report recommends further archaeological work in advance of any site works, in the form of a detailed photographic survey and a possible watching brief during any site works over the site of the earlier farmhouse which has been assessed to be within the PDA. This will ensure that a permanent record is made of the buildings and potential remains are either 'preserved in situ' or 'preserved by record'.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Jaguar Estates, and will provide an archaeological/historical background to the proposed redevelopment of the site which lies just north of the Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.
- 2.2 The PDA extends over 0.3 hectares (7.4 acres) and is centred on SK317 872 (Fig. 1 & 2). The Study is centered on the PDA in a 750m radius (Fig. 3).
- 2.3 Crosspool lies on the Manchester Road, 3.7kms west of Sheffield's city centre and within the Sheffield Metropolitan District. Historically the Moor View Farm was situated towards the eastern end of Upper Hallam township within the parish of Sheffield. Sheffield was in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill. Upper Hallam consisted of a scatter of farmsteads and hamlets and formed part of the Chapelry of Ecclesall.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES (Appendix 1, SYAS)

- 3.1 This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic interest. This work is needed to establish the nature of the site's archaeological potential and assess how this would be affected by the proposed development
- 3.2 In order for the archaeological objectives of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 500m around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the likely archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.
- 3.3 An assessment is required that will: (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

4.1.1 Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012: Internet 7) and are summarised below.

4.1.2 NPPF 2012 (*Chp.12.126*) also notes that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

4.1.3 (*Chp.12, 128*) In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

4.1.4 (*Chp.12, 129*) Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

4.1.5 (*Chp.12, 135*) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

4.1.6 (*Chp.12, 141*) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.² However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.1.7 *Unitary Plan Policies*

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Sheffield Unitary Development Policy³ which was adopted in March 1998. Relevant policies to the PDA include: BE20 Other Historic Buildings

The retention of historic buildings which are of local interest but not listed will be encouraged wherever practicable. *Definitions*-'Buildings which are of local interest but not listed' - includes buildings which the Council is seeking to have listed and any other buildings which are important in the street scene or landscape but not of national importance which would qualify for inclusion in the Schedule of Historic Buildings of Local Interest.

BE22 Archeological Sites and Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings and other sites of archaeological interest will be preserved, protected and enhanced. Development will not normally be allowed which would damage or destroy significant archaeological sites and their settings. Where disturbance of an archaeological site is unavoidable, the development will be permitted only if:

- an adequate archaeological record of the site is made; and
- where the site is found to be significant, the remains are preserved in their original position.

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

³ To be replaced by the Sheffield Development Plan in March 2009

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its study area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, and information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection and photographic survey of the site;
- Survey drawings of existing and former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements;
- Archaeological sites and interventions;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Relevant archaeological archives held by Sheffield museum;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records;
- Aerial Photographs held by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record;
- Geotechnical information (no data available).

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- Site Visit;
- English Heritage, for Designated Heritage Assets including Listed Buildings;
- Sheffield Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Libraries;
- *West Yorkshire Archives*
- South Yorkshire's Archaeology Service's Historic Environment Record (SYAS's HER) for archaeological sites and aerial photographs;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic and Lbonline websites for Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Listed Parks/Gardens and Historic Battlefields.

5.1.5 *Sheffield Local Studies Library*

Examination of a range of historic maps and trade directories was undertaken revealing maps of the PDA from the 19th /20th centuries (Figs 5-7).

5.1.6 *West Yorkshire Archives*

These were consulted with reference to potential deeds relating to the PDA.

5.1.7 *SYAS's HER*

Consultation has revealed eleven [1-11] archaeological sites within the study area none of which are within the PDA.

- 5.1.9 *Sheffield Archives*
 Revealed early historic maps of the PDA/study area have contributed greatly to an understanding of the PDA's development and wider landscape setting, and has identified a further seven sites from historic maps [12-18].
- 5.1.10 *National Archives*
 A search was made via the A2A website under the title Moor View Farm and Crosspool with no results.
- 5.1.11 *Historic (undated) Photographs* of the PDA are held with Sheffield City Council's website (Internet Source 8: v03877, v03979 & v03980).
- 5.1.12 *Sheffield Museum* was also consulted but no sites could be identified.

5.2 Gazetteer of Sites

- 5.2.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 21 sites of archaeological/historical significance have been identified within the study area (Fig. 3).
- 5.2.2 Of these 21 sites, 3 sites [19-21] are Grade II, Listed Buildings, but due to the physical distances, there are no impacts to the settings of Listed Buildings. There are no scheduled monuments or battlefields within the study area but along the southern boundary is the Ranmoor Conservation Area.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area, for full details see Appendix 1. NB emboldened sites/entries are of Regional and National significance, and enjoy statutory protection, CA- Conservation Area & IA – Iron Age

SiteNo.	SYAS Ref.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	02620/01	Building, Lamp Post	Post Medieval	non-statutory
2	03203/01	Find spot: glass slag	Post Medieval	non-statutory
3	04914	Road/Trackway	Romano-British?	non-statutory
4	05362	Findspots, quernstones	IA-Post Medieval	non-statutory
5	01398/01	Building, extant, cruck barn	Post Medieval	non-statutory
6	01394/01	Building, site of, a cruck barn at Hagg Farm	Post Medieval	non-statutory
7	01632/01	Building, Grinding wheel	Post Medieval	non-statutory
8	01632/02	Building, Dam	Post Medieval	non-statutory
9	03005/01	Quarry, Quern Workings	Prehistoric/Romano-British	non-statutory

10	03786/01	Building, House	Post Medieval	non-statutory
11	00981/01	Findspot, coin	Romano-British	non-statutory
12	-	Buildings, site of Hallam Colliery	Post Medieval	non-statutory
13	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	non-statutory
14	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	non-statutory
15	-	Quarry	Post Medieval	non-statutory
16	-	Building, site of Storth House'	Post Medieval	non-statutory
17	-	Building, school	Post Medieval	non-statutory
18	-	Building, site of Lydgate Hall	Post Medieval	non-statutory
19	-	Cemetery Chapel At Crookes Cemetery,	Post Medieval	Statutory (LB Grade II)
20	-	Lodge to the Towers and Gateway	Post Medieval	Statutory (LB Grade II)
21	-	The Towers	Post Medieval	Statutory (LB Grade II)

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Geology

6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

6.1.2 The underlying geology of the PDA and study area consists of Carboniferous coarse grained sandstone (Millstone Grit) overlain by Stagnohumic gley soils.

6.2 Topography and Drainage

6.2.1 Sheffield is marked out by its varied topography, which rises up from 50m AOD in the west to 550m AOD across the western moors. There are 5 major tributary rivers of the River Don; the Little Don, the Porter, the Loxley, the Rivelin and the Sheaf. This river system has cut down through the millstone grit and middle coal measures to create deep valleys.

6.2.2 Crosspool is situated on a ridge formed by the Rivelin, to the north and the Porter Brook to the south. The PDA lies across a north facing slope between the 225m & the 333m contour lines.

6.2.3 Drainage is provided by ground water draining to the north.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that will, and could be, affected by the ground-works associated with proposed redevelopment of the PDA. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be appreciated that the archaeological sites in this assessment represent only a fraction of the PDA's real archaeological resource.

7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)

7.2.1 There is no direct evidence for Palaeolithic occupation in the Sheffield area but nationally important sites exist in the wider region, at Cresswell Crags, to the south-east. During the ameliorating climatic, after the last glaciation, the Mesolithic period is associated with nomadic hunters and gatherers moving across the Pennines during the summer months. Sheffield consisted of an extensive mixed oak forest with clearances of swamp with birch and alder (Jones 2004, 10). Artefacts from the period are characterized by small flints (microliths) which were assembled into composite tools. Microliths dating to the Mesolithic have been found at Ecclesall Woods (c0.5 kms south of the PDA). Control of the environment by setting fire to woodland was also a feature during this period and shows that hunting was becoming more intensive, with potential prey being attracted to fresh growth from the underwood.

7.2.2 During the Neolithic, from c. 4000 BC, lifestyles became more sedentary and based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy. Socially there was a sense of belonging to the landscape, evident in a collective burial practice in long barrows. The Neolithic economy was based on exploiting a range of resources from lightly wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. The period is marked by the occurrence of deforestation, land clearance and permanent settlements. Artefactually we find the use of larger flint tools, the introduction of pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes.

7.2.3 Towards the end of the Neolithic period there was a shift from collective burial in long barrows to single monumental burials in round barrows with grave goods such as elaborately decorated pots, archers' wrist-guards and arrowheads. Similar burials are found across Europe which would appear to testify to the adoption of material culture rather than the influx of migrants.

7.2.4 Typical sites from this period in the area include findspots, cairnfields and enclosures. Findspots frequently occur without definite associations (Cumberpatch 1992) and the

remaining site types are quickly removed and re-cycled into the landscape as soon as intense agriculture takes over. It is therefore considered to be very low potential for further sites in the PDA.

7.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British Periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)

- 7.3.1 The Bronze Age was marked by bronze tools and weapons rediscovered in hoards, river deposits and burials. The ability to smelt copper and tin created a harder more resilient metal than copper alone. There was an increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories. Bronze Age sites from around Sheffield include round burial mounds and carved rocks (cup and rings). Cup and ring marked stones have been identified within Ecclesall Woods (500m to the south-east of the PDA). One possible Bronze Age round barrow lies to the north of the study area and could indicate the presence of further similar monuments.
- 7.3.2 The Iron Age is marked by the production of smelted iron ore which during the Late Iron Age had provided an increasingly ubiquitous source of tools and weapons. During the Iron Age, society developed on tribal lines and the people of the Sheffield area were part of the Brigantes whose territory ranged across most of the present Yorkshire. They lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or other defensible locations. Iron Age hillforts have been discovered at Wincobank (7.2kms to the NE), Carl Wark (7kms to the SW) and Rae Wood. Defended settlements within the wider region of South Yorkshire have been discovered at South Kirby and Sutton Common, South Yorkshire.
- 7.3.3 As noted above, South Yorkshire was, at the time of the Roman invasion of 43 AD, part of Brigantian territory. In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Derby, Templeborough and Castleford in order to support Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend its military occupation further north. A permanent fort was established at Templeborough c. 70 AD, and was associated with a civil settlement, or *vici* (Hey 1979, 11-13). The presence of the fort would have provided a catalyst which would have acted to further denude areas of woodland for agriculture.
- 7.3.4 There are at least two sites that may date to either the Iron Age or Romano-British periods: the quernstone quarry [9], and the quernstone rough-outs [4] found in walls at Clough Fields Farm from this period, in the study area. Nothing has been found within the study area, but there is some potential for further such archaeology. Sites with a probable Romano-British date include the Roman road [3], which bisects the study area (fig. 3). The roman road is however more likely to relate to a medieval/post-medieval pack horse route. The only site that definitely dates to the Romano-British period is a findspot of a Roman coin [11], which was found 0.18km southeast of the PDA, close to the supposed course of the Roman Road [3].

7.4 The Dark Age and Anglo-Saxon periods (AD410 – 1066)

- 7.4.1 Towards the end of Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and was eventually settled by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. The study area was probably associated with the Kingdom of Elmet but by the end of the period became associated with the Saxon Manor of Hallam.
- 7.4.2 In South Yorkshire the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of thriving agricultural communities. The Roman ridge, a ten mile earthwork, may date from this period marking a defensible boundary between Elmet and the waves of European migrants, the Danes and Saxons.
- 7.4.3 Colonisation by the Anglo-Saxons can still be evidenced through local place names, such as at Ecclesall which means 'rock of land where a British Church stood' (Smith 1961). Subsequent Danish settlement can also be attested in the area, particularly across high ground, by the names of High Storrs, Crookes, Grimesthorpe and Jordanthorpe. The place name Ranmoor derived during the late 19th century from Rand Moor, which probably means hamlet by an open space at the edge of a partly wooded area (Warr 2009, 3).
- 7.4.4 Despite the paucity of finds from this period, there is always a potential of discovering evidence for further Anglo-Saxon/Danish sites within the PDA. This may take the form of property boundaries or even Grubenhäuser – sunken houses named after the characteristic scooped out basement/foundation.
- 7.4.5 There are no known sites from this period within the study and therefore there the PDA has a very low potential for any sites of this period.

7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

- 7.5.1 The Domesday Book does not specifically mention Upper Hallam but it is included within the Manor of Hallam. During the reign of King John, c.1210 Radulphus was the first person to bear the Ecclesall name. Upper Hallam was the property of the Lords of Hallam who admitted few outsiders and it was largely reserved for the '*Pleasures of the Chase*'. The monks of Beauchief had rights to graze cattle and to erect their vaccaries (cattle farms) and herbage and foliage rights had been granted to the inhabitants of Hallam and Fulwood. Hunter notes that Robin Hood was closely associated with the chases of Hallam, which lies close to Loxley (Hunter 1859, 380).
- 7.5.2 Early maps show these areas as enclosed farmland characterised by a pattern of dispersed settlement. Individual HEC records generally interpret these earlier enclosure patterns as indicative of piecemeal enclosure, probably of medieval date, from the assartment of woodland (Internet Source 7). There are also small areas of common land enclosed in typical geometric fashion by parliamentary awards (**Figure 7**) at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries (Doe 1976).

- 7.5.3 Place name evidence for Moor View Farm, comes from cartographic sources where in 1833 the PDA was referred to as '*Moor View House*'. Crosspool, and Stephen Hill appear to be relatively modern names. The Place Name of Crookes has Norwegian origins and is referred to as *Crookes Moresyde* in 1579, meaning the moor near the Crooks, with Crooks derived from the Old Norsk meaning a nook or corner of land (Smith 1962, 194). Hallam or Hallun is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and a possible village is believed to lie in the vicinity of Hallam Head. Hallam Head had its own town fields and commons. Newly won fields were often called intakes or stubbings and can be documented from the 13th century (Hey 2002, 22).
- 7.5.4 In 1297, when Thomas de Furnival, Lord of the Manor granted to the freeholders of the town a charter whereby, in return of rent of £3 8s 9½d. per annum, they were afforded important rights and privileges. During the ensuing 200 years, the value of the land and properties held by the free tenants increased, to the benefit of the local community and the church. By the time of Henry VII, Sheffield was a thriving town of 2000 people (Internet Source 9).
- 7.5.5 Edward the VI had seized land and property in Sheffield, for his own use. People's protests fell on deaf ears. It was only on the succession of Queen Mary Tudor, a petition was presented asking for the lands to be returned. This petition was granted on 8 June 1554 in a royal charter which gave the land and property in trust to a new corporate body. 'The Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonality of the town and Parish of Sheffield in the County of York (ibid).
- 7.5.6 Generated income from rents amounted to £30, in 1554, which was used to pay for three assistant priests at the parish church and what ever was left was used to repair the church, highways and bridges in Sheffield and the relief of the poor in the parish (*ibid*).
- 7.5.7 There are no known sites from this period within the study area, however much of the origins and development of the landscape, its field patterns settlements and farms, probably originate to this period. Therefore the PDA has some potential for further sites dating to the medieval period.

7.6 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

- 7.6.1 Following the Reformation, during the 16th century, Francis, Earl of Shewsbury acquired Beauchief Abbey's former interests across the forest of Fulwood, including the Upper Hallam township. Manufacturing increased in Upper Hallam and grinding wheels were established along the Porter and Rivelin Valleys and in small sheds attached to dwelling houses (Hunter 1859, 380).
- 7.6.2 The size of a typical farm in Hallamshire was less than 10 acres, yeoman between 20- 50 acres and some even larger but comprised of extensive tracts of woodland. Most farms supplemented their income by grazing rights across the commons (moors and woodlands) and many farmers also practiced additional trades such as e.g. cutler-farmer and nailer-farmer (Hey 2002, 20).
- 7.6.3 The enclosure act for Upper Hallam was passed in 1791, and the land was then surveyed mainly by William Fairbank. During the subsequent 19th century the settlement pattern

across the township of Upper Hallam changed significantly. A dramatic influx of people and investment in the area led to the township becoming a suburb of Sheffield (Warr 2009, 43). By 1851 there was a population of 1499, this had risen to 3846 in 1901 (Hey 1998, 185).

- 7.6.4 The commons and wastes in Upper Hallam were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1791, and the work was completed in 1805 (Hey 2005, 143: **Figure 5**). This has affected the present landscape within the study area and its legacy continues in housing estate boundaries and lines of communications.
- 7.6.5 There are 17 Post medieval sites within the study area [**1-2, 5-8, 10, 12-21**], most dating to the later post-medieval (19th century). Two however date probably to the 17th century, and are cruck buildings, which were traditional vernacular buildings using continuous curved timbers. There is an extant cruck barn at Clough Field Farm [**5**] and the site of one [**6**] at the now demolished Hagg Farm (also known as Bell Hagg Farm). The potential for cruck buildings within the PDA was closely examined and no evidence of cruck construction could be discerned.
- 7.6.6 The extractive industries are represented by three local sandstone quarries [**13-15**] and the Hallam colliery [**12**], **which** were started during the first half of the 19th century to fuel Sheffield's rapid urban growth with coal and building stone. The local National School (Stephen Hill) [**17**], houses [**10, 16, 18, 20 & 21**] and the cemetery Chapel [**19**] also date to the Victorian period when Sheffield's wealth found expression in residences to the west of the city. Further industrial sites include: a findspot of glass slag [**2**], the grinding wheel [**7**] and dam [**8**] on the River Rivelin. The presence of light industry to the north of the study area is reflected in the occupations of the occupations of local community noted by the author in the census returns in e.g. the Middleton Buildings which had been built at the centre of Stephen Hill. The supply of public lighting is attested by the presence of a gas lamp [**1**].

7.7 The History of the PDA

- 7.7.1 No relevant information on the PDA could be obtained from the hearth tax returns (Hey 1991, 38) and what characterises the research is the succession of tenants particularly during the 19th century. By the 20th century ownership of the farm appears to have shifted from the Twelve Capital Burgesses into private ownership. Certainly by 1944 the Gosney family start their association with the farm until death of Mrs. M Gosney c. 2009 and the sale of the farm.
- 7.7.2 An early depiction of the PDA is on Sheffield's Enclosure map of 1803 (**Figure 4**) with a farmstead that correlates to Moor View Farm, with the apportionment number 119. Apportionment 119 refers to a John and William Spooner; also noted are Joshua and Thomas Spooner, who tenanted the farm and, among others, rented the land around the farmstead. The farmstead and surrounding fields were owned by the Church Community Charitable Trust and the enclosure map is marked '*Twelve Capital Burgesses*'.
- 7.7.3 Also on 1805, the farmstead, which comprised of just over 12 acres, was occupied/tenanted by Robert Broomhead who, we learn from an extract of the tithe

award, paid a rent of seven shillings and nine pence (SA Ref. 25/9). Unfortunately a 'Robert Broomhead', of the appropriate age, does not appear in the census records, so we lack any further information.

- 7.7.4 The registry of Deeds for West Yorkshire records a John Spooner as probably occupying land together with William Spooner (1802-1803: WYAS Ref. CEP/223, 281). In 1805 Spooner is recorded living at Broome Croft, Crookes (WYAS Ref. E2/428, 639). In 1807 Spooner bought land from Thomas Wybergh and the 'messuage' (house) was also sold and referred to as a '*tenant barn, stables, outhouses and apptuberances*, which were sold to John Hoyle in 1807. Interestingly Spooner died in 1810 but not before buying another property West Croft, from Ebenezer Hancock of Hollins Mill, Sheffield (WYAS Ref. FN/13, 16).
- 7.7.5 Probably the most significant event to hit the PDA was the arrival of the Sheffield to Glossop turnpike which opened for business in 1821. Its affect was to truncate a number of fields owned by the Twelve Capital Burgesses and passed immediately south of the Moor View farm. Building of this turnpike was expensive because of the gradients and the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire contributed heavily. The turnpikes facilitated Sheffield trade links both nationally and internationally (Goodfellow, Internet Ref. 10).
- 7.7.6 Moor view Farm was most recently owned by the Gosney Family and there are historic photographs of the farmstead taken during the late 1970s including the farmhouse (**Plate 1**) and the farmyard with detail of the rear sheds (**Plate 2**). Exactly when the Gosneys moved into Moor View Farm is unknown.
- 7.7.7 The 1901 census records the Gosney family living at 301 Lydgate and that John Gosney worked as a '*Quarryman*'. By 1911 we see that the Gosney family had not only moved to Hagg Farm but John Gosney was co-owner of Hagg Quarry (Hanson 2003, 62). He lived with his wife Mary Ann and five sons (Bernard, Herbert, George, Charles and John). Possibly the same Mr. Gosney is in a photograph of 1915 (**Plate 1**) with Bella, which after 5 sons was probably his first daughter.
- 7.7.8 In 1891 Moor View Farm was probably occupied by Samuel Thorp (farmer: aged 34) his wife Clara (24), their children, Willis and Henry (1) and two servants Oliver Walker (21) and Charles Wilson (17). We cannot be absolutely certain but by elimination the Thorps seem probable occupiers as the census records a total of three farmers at Stephen Hill, the Thorps with no farm name, the others being John Twigg of Hagg Farm and George Richens of Hagg Lane.
- 7.7.9 Ten years later (1901) Moor View Farm was confirmed in the census return and was occupied by Joseph a '*Farmer and Cowkeeper*' (50 years old) and Catherine Thorpe (49), together with their two children: Robert (25), who worked on the farm and Jessie (23) who worked in the Dairy.
- 7.7.10 Information from Sheffield's trade directories has provided dated insights of Moor View Farm. Unfortunately the 19th century directories contain no conclusive names or addresses. There are references to a William Elliott (farmer) of Crosspool but he could not directly be associated with Moor View Farm. In 1902 there are again no references, and No 477 Manchester Road represents the highest number. In 1922 there is no reference to Moor View Farm but an Alfred Spooner (builder) is noted living at 450 Manchester Road.

Then in 1944 Alfred Spooner (builder) and Charles Gosney (farmer) are recorded at Moor View farm, 520 Manchester Road, under '*Coppice View*' and '*Stephen Hill*'. Spooner and Gosney were again recorded in 1957, but by 1969 a Leslie Harris and William Gosney (farmer) were associated with Moor View Farm and this represents a complete change. William was probably Charles's son.

7.7.11 Mrs. Mary Gosney lived at Moor View Farm until c.2007 when she retired from the farm.

7.8 Map regression analysis of the PDA

7.8.1 This analysis outlines changes to the PDA from the first detailed depiction in 1890s to the modern day.

7.8.2 The late C18th century large scale maps fail to depict the farmstead (**Figure 4**), suggesting either an oversight or an absence altogether.

7.8.3 The first detailed depiction of the PDA is in the Sheffield enclosure map of 1805 (**Figure 5**). Here two buildings are clearly marked; a northwest rectangular structure and an 'L' shaped building to its immediate south east. The north west building consists of a long building range, which is aligned southwest to northeast (facing southeast). As subsequent maps show, this building correlates to the Moor View's barn and mistal (cow shed). The 'L' shaped building, presumably the farmhouse, appears to have either faced northeast, or southeast and featured a rear or side outshut. The farmstead was planned on a spacious layout with access to the adjacent fields and a farmyard between the house and the probable barn/mistal. The trackway to the farm is significant since it subsequently became '*Bents Lane*', but in 1805 provided the only access to what we presume was Moor View farm. Neighbouring land owners included '*Robert & William Hancock*' to the west and Hagg Farm to the northwest, was owned by '*Thomas Dale & Others*'.

7.8.4 By the early 19th century there was a detailed depiction of the farmstead in the copy of the tithe map by Joseph Fairburn and Son, which is dated 1826 (**Figure 6**) and little change has occurred within the PDA. Interestingly the turnpike is not depicted; this was opened some 4 years earlier. The farmstead retains its two building layout with corresponding layout seen in the enclosure map (**Figure 6**). At this time (1826) both owners and occupiers of the farmstead were the '*Twelve Capital Burgesses*'.

7.8.5 Joseph Fairbanks & Son's map of the PDA in 1833 (**Figure 7**) reveals substantial changes to the farmstead. NB the map was copied in 1913 and a later base map may have been used). The farm buildings now form a 'U' shaped plan by additional ranges to the northeast and southwest. The farmstead features a fully enclosed farm or fold yard, by the construction of a wall along its south east side. The south west range now joins the presumed farmhouse, which has now been repositioned to face the 'new' turnpike road square on, as it does today. For the first time the farmstead is labeled 'Moor View House' with a clear emphasis on the 'new' farm house. It therefore appears the turnpike triggered major investment into Moor View farm with additional farm buildings and an imposing farmhouse on the edge of the moor.

- 7.8.6 The Ordnance Survey map c. 1856 (**Figure 8**) is ambiguous but does not feature the farmstead layout of the supposed 1833 map. If accurate the dating of the farmhouse might post date the 1856 map. But if we take the maps at face value there appears to be a contradiction with the 1833 map in terms of the farmstead's layout. However depicted on the 1856 map is Hallam Colliery [12], immediately north of the PDA, and the Manchester Road is now firmly established.
- 7.8.7 The 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (**Figure 8**) provides detailed information on the farmstead's layout and the development of Stephen Hill as a distinct settlement, northwest of Crosspool. The 1893 layout is very similar to that of the 1833 one, and is also labeled 'Moor View House'. The 1893 farmstead features the 'U' shaped range of farm buildings with a notable step in the southeast elevation not depicted. To the farmhouse a rear offshut has been added. Two footpaths are depicted one along the southwest boundary of the rectangular field in which the farmstead is situation and a further path passes directly behind the northwest farm building range and across the neighbouring field – the site of the Hallam Colliery, which has now reverted to agricultural use.
- 7.8.8 The 1905 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 9**) shows no change within the PDA. By 1923 small scale development had started to occur along Manchester Road and the creation of allotment gardens at Hagg Farm.
- 7.8.9 This development continued and by 1935 (**Figure 10**) we see the establishment of semi-detached housing along the south side of Manchester Road and a small estate of 'Coppice View', between Moor View Farm and the centre of Stephen Hill. The allotments at Hagg Farm had expanded up to Back Lane. By 1956 the development surrounding the PDA had been established. The farmstead remains largely unaltered but its land holding was dramatically reduced and truncated. From 1956 to the present day Moor View Farm has remained largely unaltered.

7.9 The Built Heritage Resource of the PDA

- 7.9.1 There are a total six buildings (A-G), three stone walls and a collapsed timber shed to the rear of Building G (**Figures 11 & 12**). Building condition is generally poor and dangerous condition with water ingress throughout, collapsed ceilings and floors and unsecure accesses particularly w.r. to the out-buildings on the courtyard side (Blgs. C-G).
- 7.9.2 The farmhouse, (Blg. A), is a two storey single pile construction, under a combination gable and pitched roof. It has been historically extended to the rear (Blg. B) with a hipped slate roof, to provide a kitchen and scullery, and a further chimney stack inserted through the original house (**Plate 8**). The part gabled slate roof features copings and moulded kneelers. Original Victorian vertical sash windows are in situ throughout the house. The front door leads to a small hall with a steep straight flight staircase to the first floor and two doorways to the living room and the dining room. The living room features three windows to three sides all of which are original, but the fireplace to the west wall has been replaced (**Plate 9**). The dining room features an original fireplace to the east wall (**Plate 10**). Throughout the house original doors, architrave, and general internal mouldings are in situ. For example the dining room door (**Plate 11**) The Kitchen features a dilapidated range to the south wall and the

scullery which is accessed down stone steps features a number of sandstone cold tables to the north wall and a butchery table to the south wall with an array of meat hooks to the ceiling and kitchen. The first floor consisted of four bedrooms, all of which retain original fixtures and fittings, for example the original cast iron fireplaces (**Plate 12**), but the northeast bedroom was converted into a bathroom during the 20th century. There was no roof access.

- 7.9.3 Building C, represents the farmhouse's original SCULLERY?WASH HOUSE. NB the design of the current house was only single pile. It is built of coursed sandstone under a lean-to concrete roof which is in the process of collapse. The original stone sink remains in situ.
- 7.9.4 Building D shows internal evidence for historic use as a workshop but may have originally served as the DAIRY, and is of a similar construction to Building C. This building probably originally served as the farm's Dairy (see above section 7.7.9).
- 7.9.5 THE MISTAL (Cow shed) and STABLE (Blg E), was a combination building as evidenced by the internal fixtures and fittings. It represents the earliest extant building in the farmstead. It has a pitched roof, which has been re-roofed during the C20th with corrugated sheeting and replacement trusses. The rear wall (and northwest elevation) is blank, apart from a series of inserted ventilators, and was built of coursed stone work. The front southeast elevation features three doorways each with the remains of stable doors. One doorway at the south end is blocked and there are four windows one of which is partially blocked. The windows feature Victorian period windows with a three upper lights and a lower open and shut ventilators. All the openings to the front elevation and the stalls are still in situ (**Plate 14**).
- 7.9.6 THE BARN (Building F) in contrast with the Mistal/Stable is characterised externally by more random stone work (**Plate 15**) with brick surrounds to the windows. Internal evidence (**Plate 16**) indicates that it was built after the Mistal/Stable. Also there is a blocked arched opening to the northeast wall (**Plate 17**). The barn's ground floor is divided into a series of stalls with a ladder to the first floor hayloft (**Plate 18**). The hayloft extends the length of the four bayed barn and features three king post roof trusses. The trusses consist of machine sawn pine and the kingpost is secured to the tie-beam by metal wedges and bracing (**Plate 19**). Based on the site visit and cartographic evidence, the barn (Blg. F) was rebuilt on the site of an earlier building, probably between 1833 and 1856.
- 7.9.7 THE SHELTER SHEDS (Building G) consist of a pair of two bayed sheds with originally an open elevation to the southwest. The lean-to roof has also been replaced by corrugated sheet during the later 20th century. The roof is supported by the rear northeast wall, the side gable and a central dividing wall between the two sheds (**Plate 20**). The front elevation originally featured two cast iron columns which are still in situ. The front elevation has subsequently been in-filled and glazed. The building abuts the barn (**Plate 21**), and therefore post dates the barn's rebuilding during the mid 19th century.
- 7.9.8 Walls (Blgs H-J). Wall H corresponds to the enclosure wall which represented the boundary of 'Nether Cow Close' (c1826) and is the earliest wall within the PDA. The wall is in a ruinous condition but is of dry stone construction, and is approximately 0.45m wide. Detailed examination during the site visit proved negative for any re-used

quernstones. NB quernstones have been found re used as dry stone walling within the study area [4]. Wall I, surrounds the front garden of the farmhouse and is a dry stone construction using small to medium ragstones with triangular capstones. Wall K, east of the farmhouse, features substantial gate piers, and well coursed sandstone with an interrupted capstones (Plate 22). The construction and orientation of wall K indicates that it was probably built in association with the turnpike, and therefore dates to the early 19th century.

8 REDEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Currently the PDA features an early Victorian farmhouse and a range of both contemporary and earlier farm buildings (Figures 12 & 13). None of the buildings are designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings) but are of local importance.

Table 2: Impact assessment (for methodology see Appendix 3)

Blg.	heritage asset	Date	Importance	Significance
A	farmhouse	1856-1893 (1826-33?)	local	minor
B	farmhouse extension	1833?/1856-93	Local	Moderate
C	outhouse/scullery	1826-33	Local	Moderate
D	workshop	1826-33	Local	Moderate
E	mistal/stable (remodeled)	Pre 1791	Local	Moderate
F	Barn (rebuilt)	1833?-93*	Local	moderate
G	shelter sheds	1826-1833?	Local	moderate
H	wall	Pre 1791	Local	moderate
I	wall	1826-1833?	Local	moderate
J	wall	1826-1833?	Local	minor
K	wall	1819-21?	Local	minor
L	Earlier farmhouse	Pre 1791	local	Minor

* built on the site of a pre 1791 building

8.1 Known Impacts to the PDA

- 8.1.1 There will be no impacts to the setting of any Listed Buildings (Designated Heritage Assets: Figure 3) within the study area.
- 8.1.2 The farmhouse (Blg. A) will be retained and renovated. This will ensure its preservation in situ and the long term sustainability of a locally historic building, which has provided a landmark along the Manchester Road for the last c.184 years. There will however be potential loss particularly to the original internal fittings and fixtures.
- 8.1.3 Further Impacts to known archaeology within the PDA include the farm buildings to the rear of the farmhouse (buildings B-L). Building B, the farmhouse extension is not original to the farmhouse though it was sympathetically built in similar materials. It is proposed that the current range of farm buildings (Blgs C and G) are demolished and rebuilt, setting them back to the northwest by c. 2/3m. Buildings C and D the Dairy/Scullery and Workshop are in a dilapidated condition and are structurally unsafe but still retain original features. Building E, the Mistal/Stable is the oldest building in the PDA, but has been re-

roofed and re-fenestrated during the remodeling of the farmstead, between 1826 and 1833.

- 8.1.4 Walls H and I will be demolished and wall K will be truncated to facilitate the new driveway. There will be minor/moderate impact to the former farmhouse (Blg. L) This impact will depend on the design levels and at this stage cannot be assessed in detail. Impacts affecting the walls have been assessed to be of minor significance.

8.2 Potential impacts to the PDA

- 8.2.1 There will be potential impacts to the PDA's unknown archaeological resource; however this has already been affected by post medieval ploughing and so potential archaeology would, if present, have been historically affected.
- 8.2.2 To ensure that archaeology is properly recorded prior to any development of the site, the following section proposes a future mitigation strategy,

9 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 9.1 Detailed photographic record of all the present buildings documenting, in particular, the internal fittings and fixtures.
- 9.2 Depending on detailed design levels potential impacts to the site of the earlier farmhouse (Blg. L) it may be feasible to preserve the site in situ. If the proposed design of the access road cannot avoid archaeological deposits, i.e. it's not felt to be sufficiently high, a watching brief during construction is recommended.

10 REFERENCES

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- A. Extract from Hallamshire Inclosure Award of the Tithe Rents payable annually to Messers Wilkinson and Gelley (?)1805 (AS Ref. 26/9)
- B. The Journal of W H Haslam 1868 (SA Ref. MD115)

10.2 Cartographic References

- 1750 J Dickinson map of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Fig. 4: <http://www.picturesheffield.com/maps.php?file=009>)
- 1771 Jefferies Map of Yorkshire (Fig. 4: <http://www.picturesheffield.com/maps.php?file=011>)
- 1791 Fairbanks Map of *Upper Hallam Inclosure Farms at Crosspool* (SA Ref. SheD 225S)
- 1791-1805 Fairbanks Map (SA Re. She 132L)
- 1803 Sheffield (Enclosure) Award (SA Ref. ACMS 70: *NB finalised in 1805*)
- 1821 J & W Fairbanks Map of the Sheffield-Glossop Turnpike (SA Ref. ERo 132)
- 1826 Fairbanks Copy of the Tithe Map (revising maps of 1805: SA Ref. FC/MB 484)

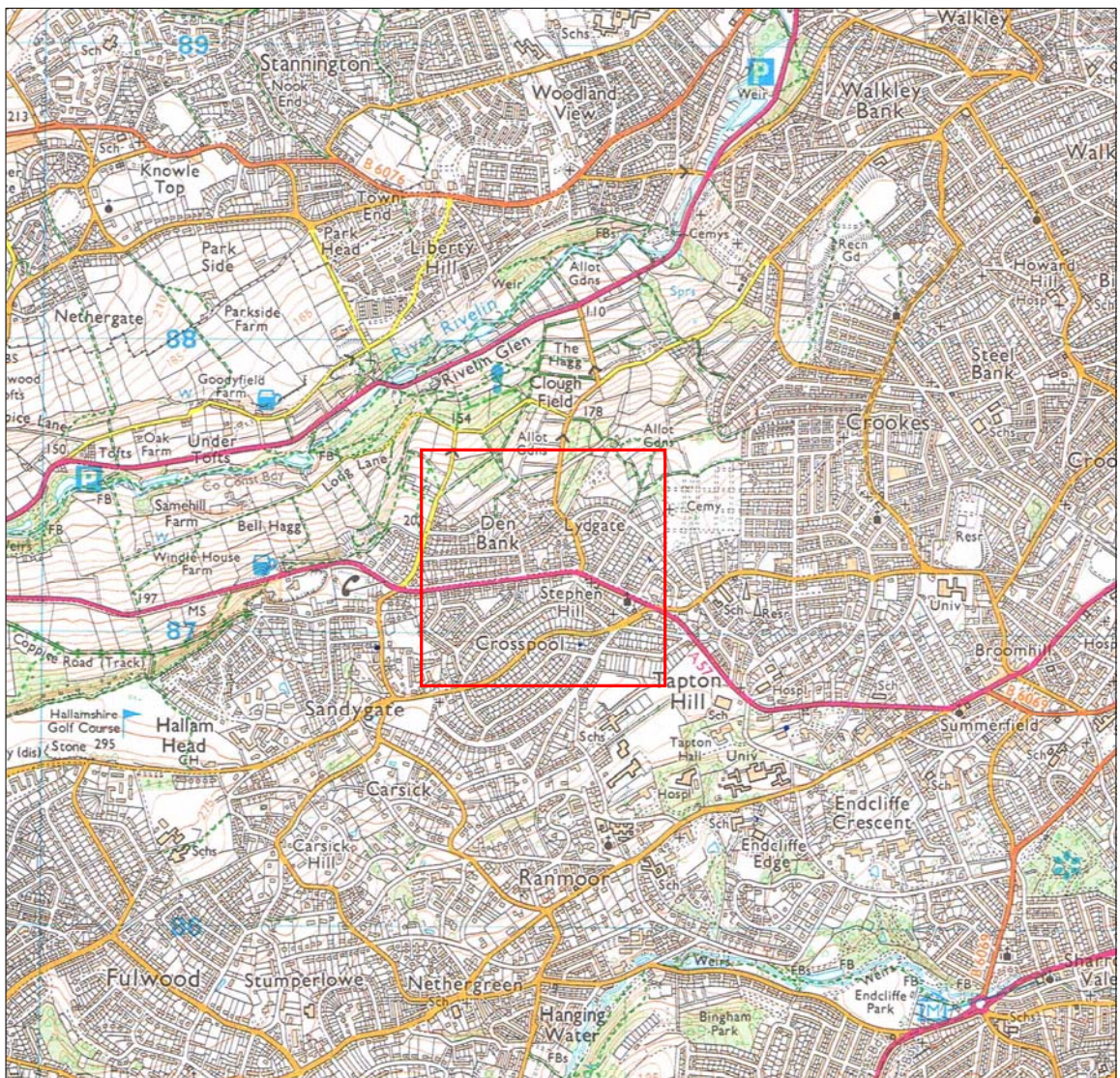
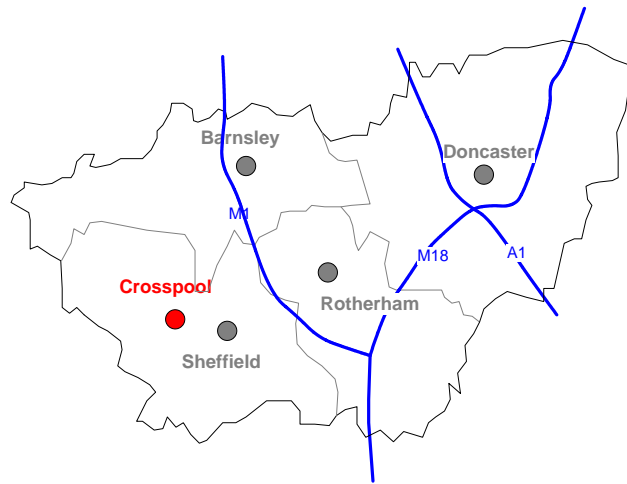
1833	<i>'Map of the Borough of Sheffield as Determined by the Commissioners Appointed by Parliament 1833'</i> (SA Ref. ACM She 173)
1856	1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map
1893	1 st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey
1905	2 nd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
1923	3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map
1935	Ordnance Survey map
1970	Ordnance Survey map

10.3

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10. <http://www.sheffieldhistory.co.uk/forums/index.php/topic/7948-sheffield-turnpikes-in-the-18th-century/>

FIGURES



see Figure 2

Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 1: Location Map

scale 1:25000

CS Archaeology
February 2014



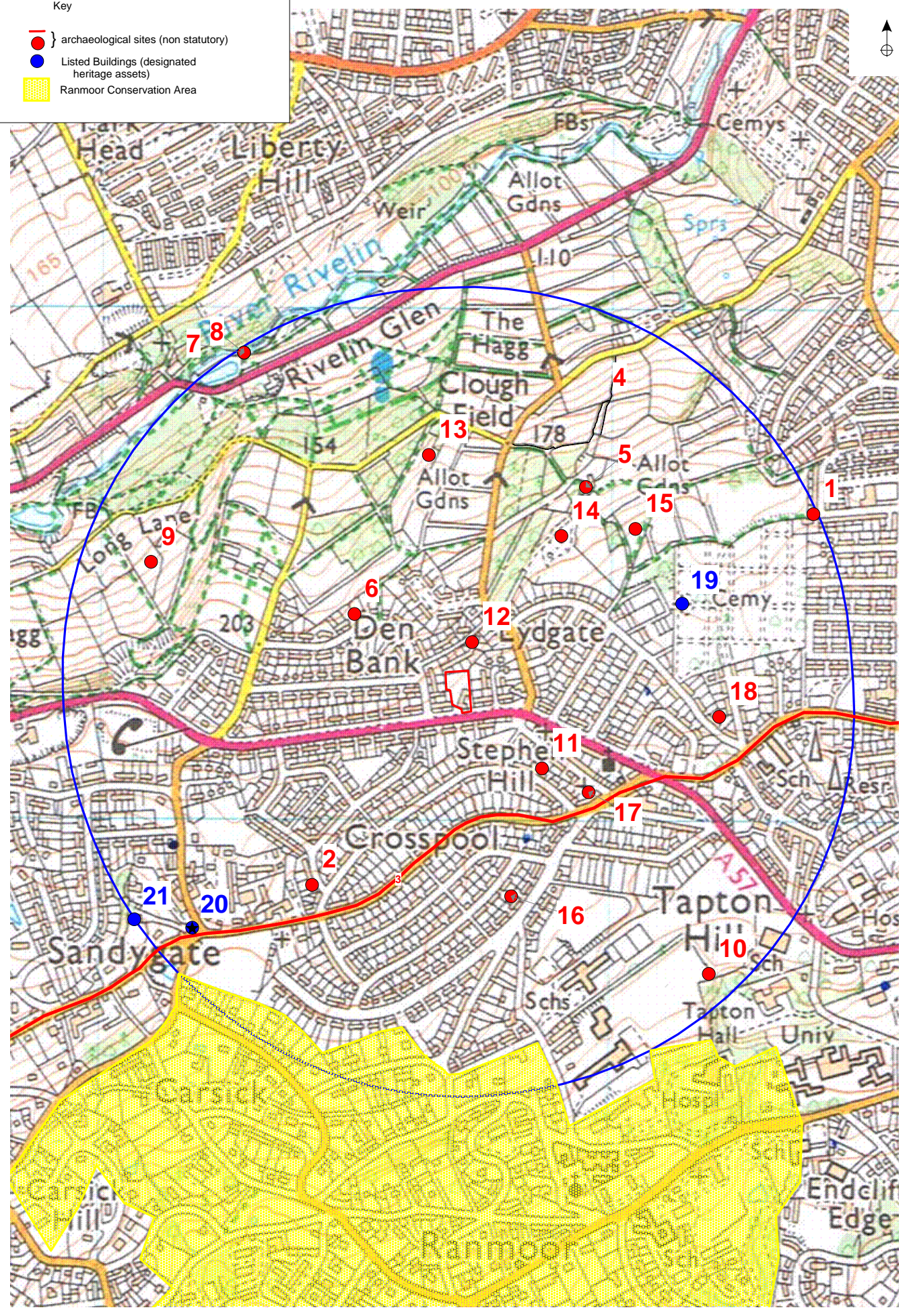
 PDA Boundary

Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 2: Map of the PDA
scale 1:12500

CS Archaeology
February 2014

- Key
- } archaeological sites (non statutory)
 - Listed Buildings (designated heritage assets)
 - Ranmoor Conservation Area



Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 3: The Study Area with Archaeological Sites
scale 1:10000

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February 2014



(Ref. <http://www.picturesheffield.com/maps.php?file=009>)



(Ref. <http://www.picturesheffield.com/maps.php?file=011>)



1803
Sheffield (Enclosure) Award (SA Ref. ACMS 70: NB finalised in 1805)



1791-1805
Extract from Fairbank's Map of Sheffield (SA Re. She 132L)

Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

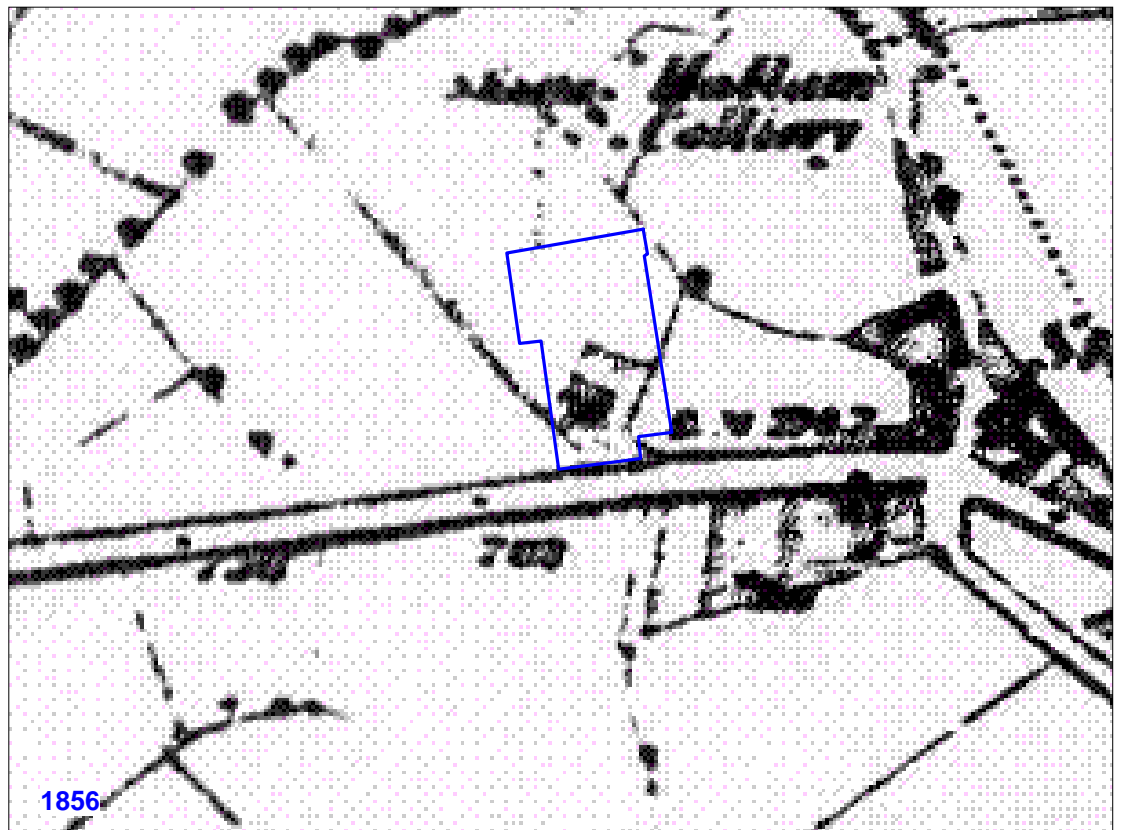
Figure 5: Early C19th Historic Maps

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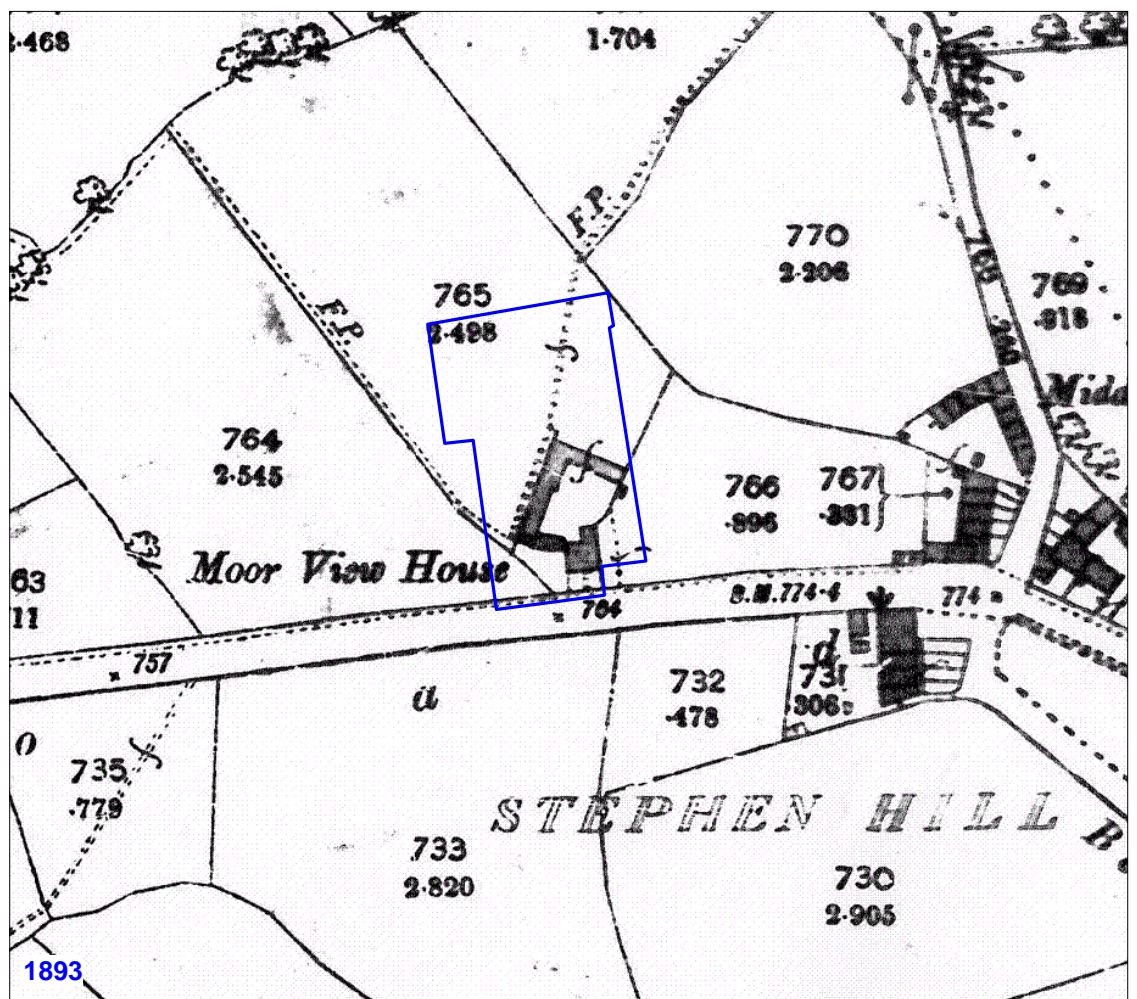


Sheffield Archives Ref. FC/MB 484, by J Fairbanks

Owners in 1826			
Wm Andrew	John Barber jun	219	House Garden & Crofts
Joseph Hayward	—	220	Little Meadow
Wm Andrew	—	223	Great Do.
John Pickford	John Barber senior	227	Croft & Homestead
Philip Andrews	Thomas Bealson	520	Far Bassett
do	do	521	Middle do.
do	do	522	Homestead &c
do	do	524	Lower Bassett
do	do	537	Stabling
John Widdcroft	John Bennett	572	House the Croft &c
do	do	575	the Croft
Geo & Sam Stringer	Samuel Binns	700	Several Houses croft &c
John Wroonhead	Geo Brumhead	665	Old Messuage in ruins
do	do	842	Area Field
Robt Wroonhead	Robt Brumhead	352	Walkway
F.C. Burgess	12 Capital Burgess	109	Part of Jays
do	do	113	the Croft Close
do	do	115	115
do	do	117	117
do	do	118	110
do	do	119	120
do	do	120	120
do	do	123	129
do	do	129	126
John Birch	do	130	120



□ PDA Boundary

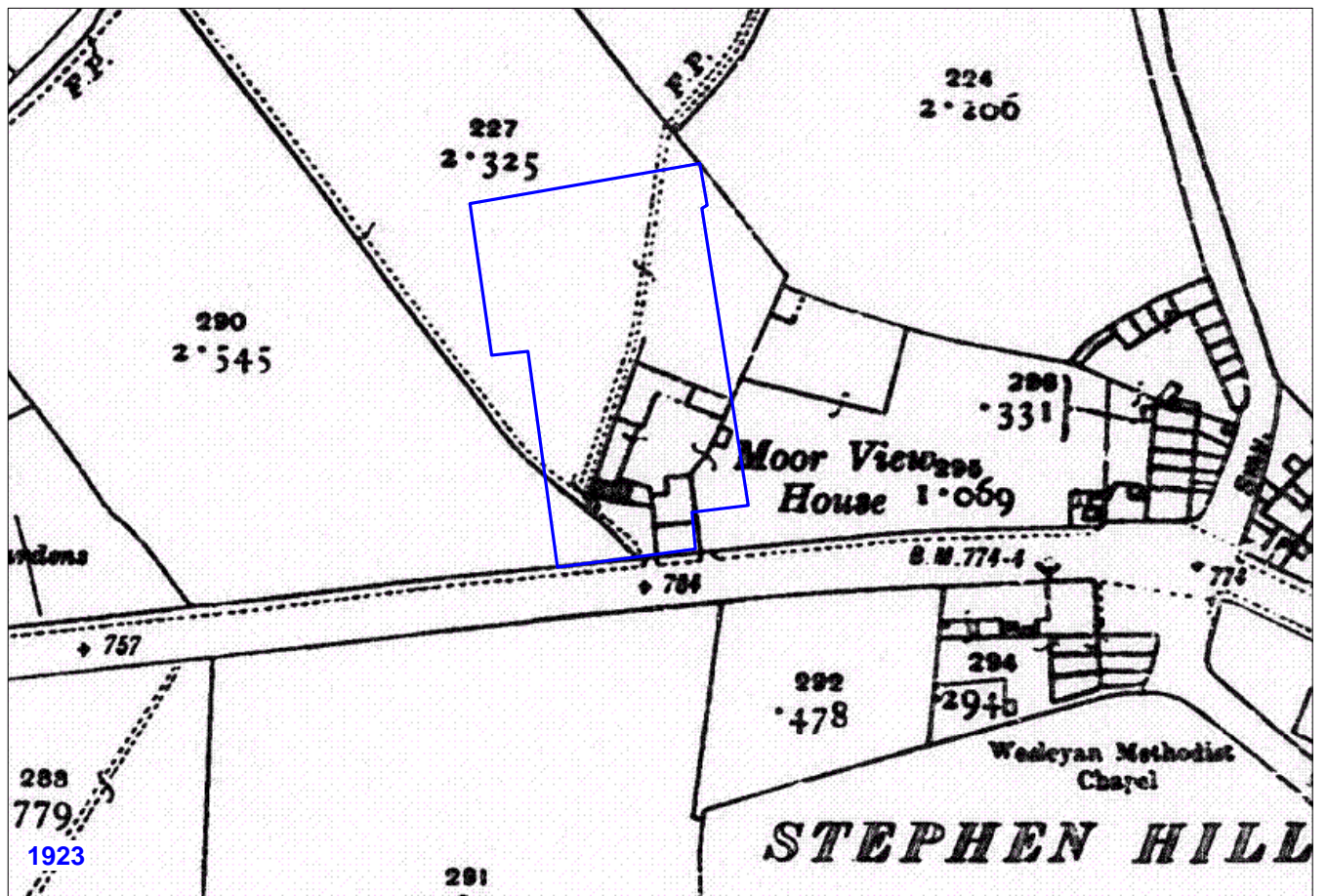
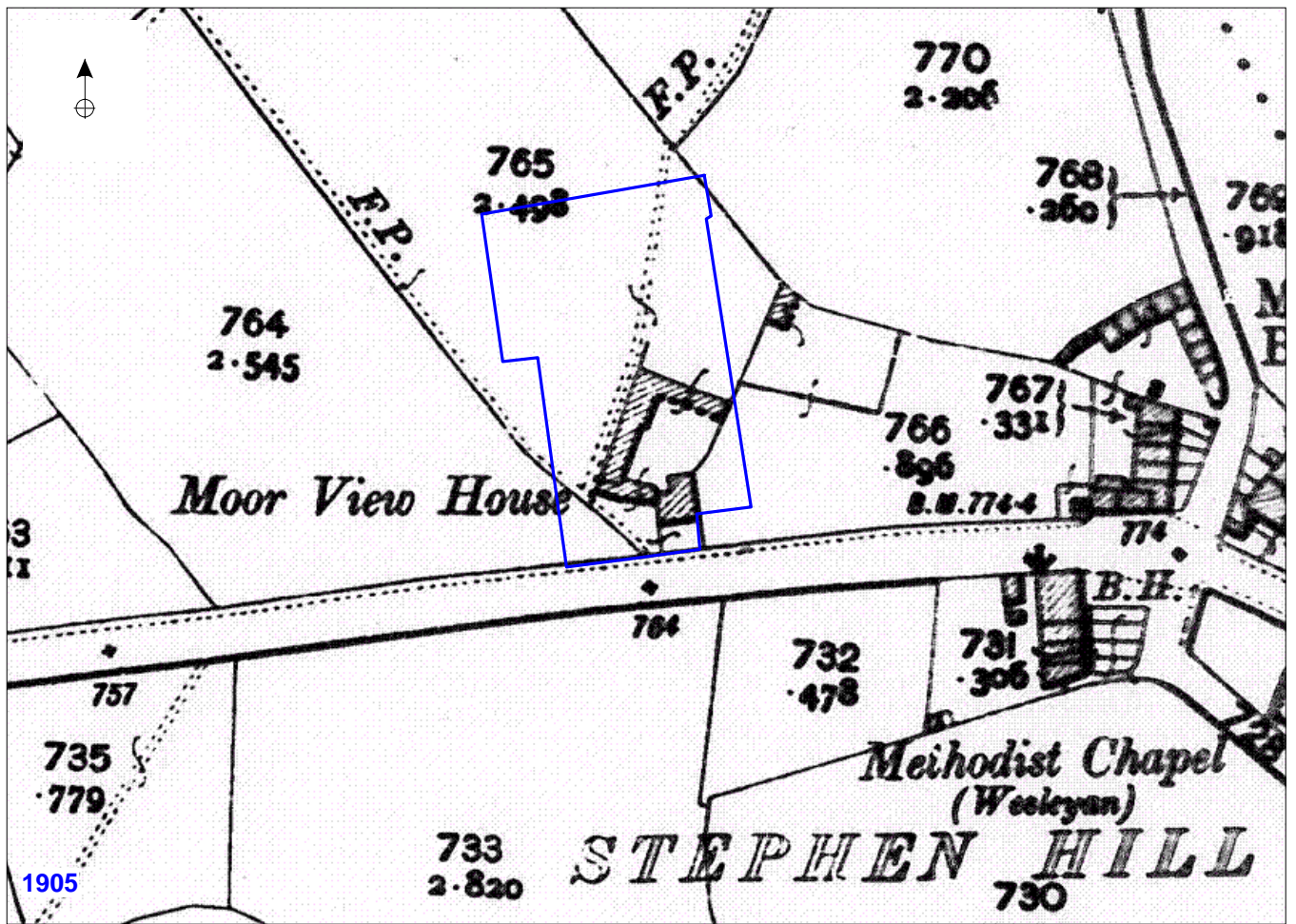


Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 7: Later C19th Historic Maps

not to scale

CS Archaeology
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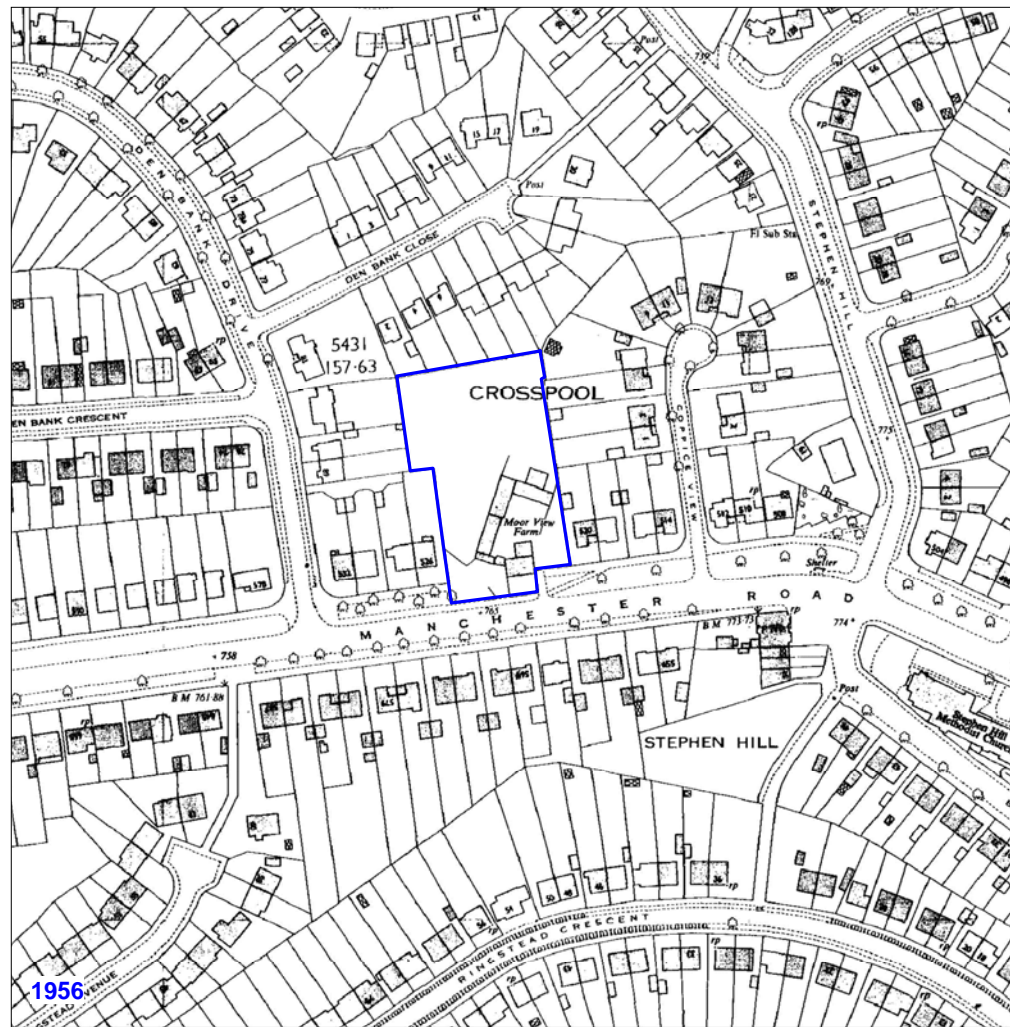
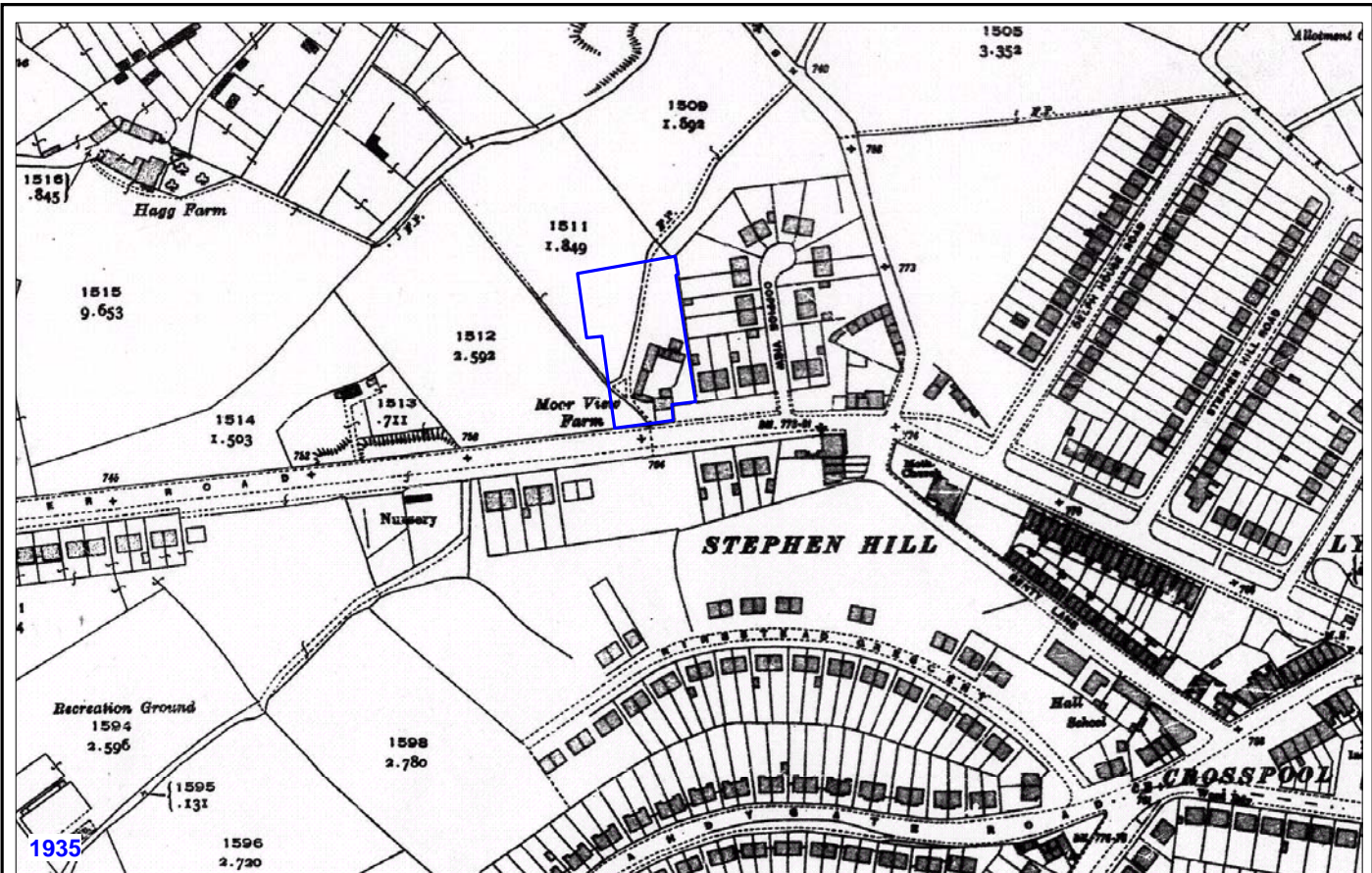




Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 8: Early C20th Historic Maps

not to scale

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 PDA Boundary

Moor View Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield: An Enhanced Archaeological Desk Based Assessment


Figure 9: C20th Historic Maps
not to scale

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 February 2014

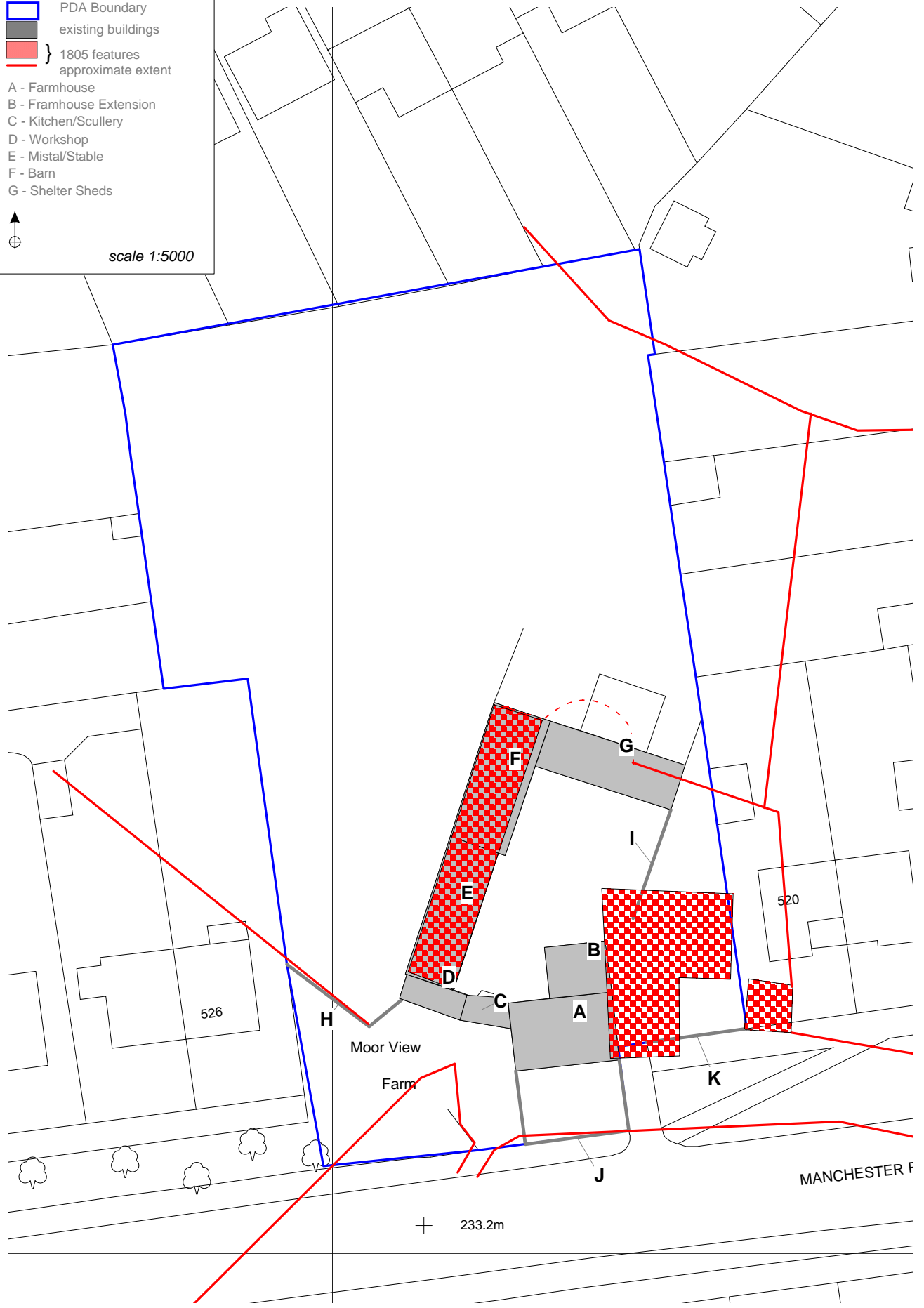
Key

-  PDA Boundary
-  existing buildings
-  } 1805 features approximate extent




A - Farmhouse
B - Framhouse Extension
C - Kitchen/Scullery
D - Workshop
E - Mistal/Stable
F - Barn
G - Shelter Sheds




scale 1:5000



Key

-  PDA Boundary
-  existing buildings
-  } 1805 features approximate extent




- A - Farmhouse
- B - Framhouse Extension
- C - Kitchen/Scullery
- D - Workshop
- E - Mistal/Stable
- F - Barn
- G - Shelter Sheds




scale 1:2500



Key

-  PDA boundary
-  proposed buildings
-  existing buildings

A - farmhouse
B - farmhouse Extension
C - kitchen/scullery
D - workshop
E - mistal/stable
F - barn
G - shelter sheds



scale 1:5000



PLATES



Plate 1: View of Quarry Workers from Bell Hagg quarry c. 1915 with Mr Gosney and daughter Bella on the left (Hanson 2003, 62)



Plate 2: View of Manchester Road in 1933 with Moor View Farm on the right (Hanson 2010, 41)



Plate 3: Historic view of the farmhouse (Blg. A) from Manchester Road and the southeast (undated c.1979: Hanson 2003, 42), looking northeast



Plate 4: View of the Farmhouse (Blg. A) in 2014, looking northeast



Plate 5: Mrs Mary Gosney feeding the chickens at Moor View Farm in 1979 (Hanson 2003, 42), in front of the Mistal/Stable (Blg. E), looking west



Plate 6: Further view of the farmyard probably c. 1979 (Hanson 2010, 48) oblique view of buildings E, F & G, looking north northwest



Plate 7: view of the farmyard c. 2010 (Hanson 2010, 48)



Plate 8: View of the rear of the farmhouse in 2014 (Blgs A-B), looking southwest



Plate 9: view of the Living Room with a fitted cupboards and an inserted fireplace, looking southwest



Plate 10: view of the dining room fireplace, looking northeast

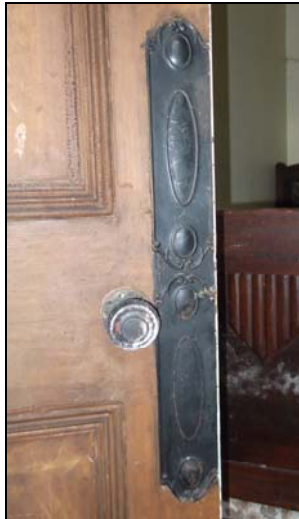


Plate 11: Typical four panelled door, with decorative finger plate, turned door knob and the original scumbled (oak) finish, looking north



Plate 12: One of the three original bedroom fireplaces, looking southeast



Plate 13: view of the front SE elevation of the Mistal/Stable (Blg. E), looking southwest



Plate 14: Mistal (Blg. E), internal view of the stalls, looking southwest



Plate 15: the barn (Blg. F), view of the front elevation, looking northwest



Plate 16: detail of the vertical building line with the barn wall (Blg. F: left) stitched in to the earlier Mistal/Stable wall (Blg. E), looking southwest



Plate 17: Blg. F, SW wall, view of the blocked arched opening, looking west



Plate 18: the barn (Blg. F), view of the northeast wall, looking northeast



Plate 19: the barn, (Blg. F) view of the king post roof truss, looking southwest



Plate 20: the shelter sheds (Blg. G), the front (SW) elevation, looking north



Plate 21: Blg. G, internal view of the glazed window, looking northwest towards the once external southeast elevation, looking northwest



Plate 22: view of the side of the farmhouse (Bldg. A), with walls J & K, looking west

APPENDICES



BRIEF FOR ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Moorview Farm, 522 Manchester Road, Crosspool, Sheffield

1 BACKGROUND

Moorview Farm is proposed for redevelopment. The buildings at Moorview Farm are shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, with a building shown at this location on the first edition (1854) map. The outbuildings may be slightly later. As the sole fragment of a former agricultural landscape, there is heritage potential here but the nature is unknown.

2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic interest. This work is needed to establish the nature of the site's archaeological potential and assess how this would be affected by the proposed development

2.2 In order for the archaeological objectives of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 500m around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the likely archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.

2.3 An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

2.4 Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment (constraints on source availability should be noted):

- a) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for 500m around the site
- b) All relevant historical documents and photographs held in local libraries, archives and museums, including:
 - i. Sheffield Archives
 - ii. Weston Park Museum, Sheffield¹

¹ There is a charge for consulting Museums Sheffield. Details can be obtained from Helen Harman, Curator of Archaeology (0114 278 2615) or Lucy Creighton, Curatorial Assistant (0114 278 2626).

- c) Archival plans and maps of the site and its environs, including:
 - i. historical, pictorial and surveyed maps and plans, including all relevant maps and plans in the Fairbank collection and other special collections
 - ii. Ordnance Survey maps at all available scales, from first edition onwards
- d) Relevant archaeological archives held by Weston Park Museum
- e) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- f) Listed Building/Conservation records.
- g) Visual inspection of the site, including interiors and exteriors of the standing buildings & their setting.
- h) Geotechnical data (if available).
- i) Records of South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service.
- j) Survey drawings of any existing/former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
- k) Trade and Business Directories.
- l) Place name evidence.

3 CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

3.1 The degree of disturbance/destruction by existing and previous buildings/structures on the site should be noted and recorded on plan. (These may include basements, foundation trenches, services, etc.) The identification of areas of archaeological survival should similarly be recorded on plan.

3.2 The interest of different elements of the standing buildings should be recorded on a site plan (or, if appropriate, floor plans).

3.3 If sufficient information is available, sections illustrating the likely depth and extent of areas of archaeological survival and areas of disturbance should be produced.

3.4 The impact of the development proposal on both the identified buried archaeological resource and on standing structures of interest should be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings.

4 REPORT PRESENTATION

4.1 A report will be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.

4.2 The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present discussed; the contribution of the standing buildings to the historic character of the area will also be discussed.

4.3 The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation.

4.4 The report will be suitably illustrated with clear plans and sections. This will include copies of the plans prepared for Section 3.

4.5 A representative selection of photos of the site, the interior and exterior of the buildings and of their setting will be included, to illustrate key points (reproduced at not less than laser photocopy quality).

4.6 All maps examined will be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them. If reproduction is not possible, the reasons for this must be given.

4.7 Borehole logs (if available) should be included.

4.8 All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. publication references should always include relevant page numbers.

5 GENERAL POINTS

5.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be responsible for monitoring the project.

5.2 A printed and bound copy of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

5.3 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied. Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution)
- PDF/A

5.4 Copies of the report should be sent to the client and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

5.5 The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once it has been deposited in the South Yorkshire SMR (normally 6 months after receipt by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

5.6 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Brief prepared November 2013

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Moorview Farm, Crosspool, Sheffield (centred on SK31718725)

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Appendix 2

Site No.	1
Site Type	Building, Lamp Post
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3240 8760
Description	Gas Lamp, Mulehouse Road / Stannington View Road, Sheffield
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 02620/01
Site No.	2
Site Type	Find spot: glass slag
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3142 8687
Description	Glass Slag found at Sandygate, Sheffield
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 03203/01
Site No.	3
Site Type	Road/Trackway
Period	Romano-British?
NGR	SK 3142 8687
Description	Roman Road?: Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough The SMR map depicts the suggested route of a Roman Road entering South Yorkshire from Brough, travelling past the Roman fort at Templeborough, and further east to Doncaster. The stretch of road from the west of Sheffield to Templeborough (710b) is dubious and more likely relates to a medieval/post-medieval pack horse route or similar. Modern development has prevented confirmation of the presence of a road through Sheffield City. Traces of Roman road have been investigated between the forts at Templeborough and Broxtowe, whilst another stretch was apparently sectioned at Balby by Doncaster Museum in 1978.
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 04914
Site No.	4
Site Type	Findspots, quernstones, Clough Fields Farm, Sheffield
Period	Prehistoric to Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3198 8781
Description	40 quernstone roughouts (fragments of) used as walling material
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 5362
Site No.	5
Site Type	Clough Fields Farm, Crosspool
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3195 8765
Description	Visited 3.3.1977 1 cruck survives. References: LHB map unnumbered (Butcher Collection, Weston Park Museum) BAH 101 (? Weston park Museum collection reference), LHB collection file C2/1 (Butcher Collection, Weston Park)
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 01398/01
Site No.	6
Site Type	Building, site of Hagg Farm, Crosspool
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3198 8781
Description	Site of cruck barn, Hagg Farm, Crosspool. Medieval? Demolished in 1950. Prior to demolition drawn/photographed, and excavation under floor, conducted by L. H. Butcher. References: LHB 13 (Butcher collection Weston Park Museum) BAH 109 (? Weston Park Museum collection reference), Innocent p.41, LB collection Sheffield City Museum File C2/1. C2/2, map tubes.
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 01394/01

Site No.	7
Site Type	Building, Grinding wheel, Nether Cut or New Wheel dam
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3128 8791
Description	Dam remains and buildings, known originally as Marshall's Wheel in 1726. Then in 1865 as 'New Wheel' used for grinding scythes and cutlery.
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 01632/01
Site No.	8
Site Type	Building, Dam at Nether Cut or New Wheel dam
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3128 8791
Description	(see [7] above)
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 01632/02
Site No.	9
Site Type	Quarry, Quern Workings, Den Bank
Period	Prehistoric/Romano-British
NGR	SK 3110 8750
Description	Don bank quern workings of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date. Presently located in Sheffield City Museum Butcher Collection (1976.929).
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 03005/01
Site No.	10
Site Type	Building, House, site of Tapton Hill, Sheffield
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3220 8670
Description	Tapton Hill was sold after Mrs William Shore's death and pulled down; the site of the house and garden is now covered with houses. The other family houses survive, and are serving public purposes, Meersbrook (since 1890) as the Ruskin Museum, Norton Hall as the Jessop Hospital for Women. See sketch by William Fairbank c. 1808.
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 03786/01
Site No.	11
Site Type	Findspot, coin
Period	Romano-British
NGR	SK 3187 8710
Description	Coin of Magnentius (350-353 A.D.) found c.1953 at 30 Ringstead Crescent. Presently located at Sheffield Museum, accession number F.72. References: Hunter Index.
Status	non-statutory
Source	SYAS HER No. 00981/01
Site No.	12
Site Type	Buildings, site of Colliery, (56m northeast of the PDA)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3173 8734
Description	noted on the OS map ' <i>Hallam Colliery</i> '.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	13-15
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3164 8771
Description	marked on the OS map ' <i>Quarry Standstone</i> '
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	14
Site Type	Quarry

Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3190 8755
Description	marked on the OS map ' <i>Quarry Standstone</i> '
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	15
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3205 8756
Description	marked on the OS map ' <i>Quarry Standstone</i> '
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	16
Site Type	Building, site of
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3181 8684
'Description	<i>'Storth House'</i>
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	17
Site Type	Building, National School
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3196 8705
Description	<i>'National School Boys and Girls'</i>
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey 1854
Site No.	18
Site Type	Building, site of
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	3221 8720
Description	Lydgate Hall
Status	non-statutory
Source	
Site No.	19
Site Type	Building, Chapel, at Crookes Cemetery
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3214 8742
Description	Cemetery chapel. Dated 1908, with mid C20 alterations. Coursed squared stone and concrete, with ashlar dressings and slate roof with coped gables. Gothic Revival style. PLAN: apsidal sanctuary, nave, south aisle, south-west porch, corner tower, office. EXTERIOR: windows are mainly traceried lancets. Canted sanctuary has plain coped parapet. East end has a triple lancet with hoodmould and stops, under a gabled string course with bosses. To left, a buttress with square crenellated cap. Left angle has a canted hipped projection. Right angle has an octagonal tower, 2 stages, with buttress and string course. The tower contains a chimney topped with a buttressed square turret with louvred openings. Nave, 5 bays, has buttresses rising through the parapet, with square crenellated caps. Plinth, string course, coped parapet with 3 small pointed arched openings in each bay. East gable has small cross and single ventilator. West end has angle buttresses and plain coped parapet. 3-light pointed arch window with hoodmould and stops, under a shallow gabled string course with bosses. North side has four 2-light pointed arch windows with hoodmoulds and stops. Triple gabled south aisle has buttresses and coped gables. Three 2-light pointed arch windows with hoodmoulds. Gabled south porch is roofed with lengthwise concrete slabs. South gable has diagonal buttresses and chamfered doorway with ogee hoodmould and finial. West side has 2 single lancets. Single bay office, to north-west, has crenellated parapet. Untraceried 2-light pointed arch window to west, single lancet to north, and shouldered doorway to east. INTERIOR: nave and sanctuary have rendered vault with moulded ribs and ashlar springings. Sanctuary has stained glass panels, flanked by single blind arches. Below the window, a mid C20 curved sounding board. Nave has bays divided by octagonal wall shafts and moulded pointed arches. South side has to east a blank arch, then 3 bays with blank heads and below, chamfered segment-headed openings with traceried glazed wooden screens. To west, a bay with moulded pointed arched double doors. North side has

	to east, a blank bay with a pointed arched doorway. West end has a stained glass window. South aisle, forming ante-room, has corbelled concrete slab roofs with moulded ribs, and bays divided by chamfered piers and pilasters. At either end, a segment-arched recess, the west one with double doors. North side has traceried glazed screens with seats. FITTINGS include traceried panelled wooden reading desk and open framed wooden benches.
Status	statutory, grade II Listed Building
Source	English Heritage, LB No. 1255075
Site No.	20
Site Type	Building, Lodge and Gateway
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3118 8678
Description	Lodge and adjoining boundary wall and gate piers. c1874. For James Wilson. Coursed squared stone, partly rendered, with ashlar dressings and slate roof with single rendered gable stack. 2 storeys; 2 window range. L-plan. Drive side has to right a gabled wing with traceried bargeboard and 2-light casement. Below, a canted wooden bay window with plain sashes. Beyond, to left, late C20 window and door. INTERIOR not inspected. 2 square ashlar gate piers with moulded plinths and cornice, with panelled octagonal caps topped with spires and lamps. Pair of wrought-iron gates. To right, adjoining the lodge, railing on chamfered plinth with smaller wrought-iron gate. To left, boundary wall with flat coping. Approx 50m long. Included for group value.
Status	statutory, grade II Listed Building
Source	English Heritage, LB No. 1271108
Site No.	21
Site Type	The Towers, 6 Brincliffe Crescent
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SK 3107 8680
Description	House. Dated 1874. For James Wilson. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and Westmorland slate roofs. French Gothic style. EXTERIOR: plinth, string courses, eaves band, shouldered coped gables with kneelers. 2 storeys plus attics; 2 x 6 windows. Entrance front has 2 wooden framed cross casements with label moulds, and 2 buttressed external stacks. Central crenellated porch with buttresses and chamfered and moulded pointed arched doorway with panelled double doors. Above the door, a niche with crest and pinnacle. Right return has an unglazed opening with cusped head and 2 shafts. On the left side, an attached canted bay window with 2 plain sashes and central shaft. To right, a canted hipped single storey projection with plinth and moulded eaves and wooden framed cross casement with glazing bars. Garden front has to right a main block, with projecting central round tower flanked by gabled wings. Tower has string courses and crenellated parapet, bays divided by buttresses topped with pinnacles, and conical slated spire. On the first floor, 3 stone mullioned cross casements. Above, 3 cusped headed triple lancets. Below, 3 single light mullioned windows with transoms. Wings have on the first floor a 3-light cross casement and above, a smaller 2-light casement window, all with label moulds. Below, a canted bay window with crenellated parapet and crest, the central light of the left one altered to a French window. Lower range to left has on each floor a stone mullioned cross casement. At the left corner, a 2 storey round tower with buttresses, crenellated parapet and octagonal spire. On the first floor, a 3-light stone mullioned cross casement, flanked by single light transomed windows, all with blind tracery. Below, two 2-light windows with central shaft, divided by a buttress. Left return has to right an entrance bay with a canted stone oriel window on corbels and scroll brackets, with a hipped roof. Crenellated parapet with stepped flat topped gable containing a pointed arched recess with datestone. Stone mullioned cross casement with stained glass. Below, chamfered pointed arched doorway with fleurons, covering a narrow door with overlight, flanked to left by a small casement. To left, a hipped double bay with moulded string course with central ogee arch and finial. 2 stone mullioned cross casements. Below, a 5-light stone mullioned cross casement with major mullions to the central light. Above it, a cusped headed panel containing a rebus. INTERIOR not inspected.
Status	statutory, grade II Listed Building
Source	English Heritage, LB No. 1246922

Appendix 3: Assessment Methodology

1 Value of Historical Assets

1.1 Archaeological Sites

A provisional assessment of the grade of importance of each archaeological site within the study area has been made on a scale of 'National', 'Regional' or 'Local' importance based partly on professional judgment and experience. However, it has also taken into account a scoring system based on the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the designation of Scheduled Monuments (published by the Department of the Environment as Annex 4 to Planning Guidance Note 16, 'Archaeology and Planning', November 1999). These criteria are Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. Despite PPG 16 being superseded by PPS5 these criteria are still valid and CS Archaeology still believes they offer the best methodology for the impacts to be assessed.

1.2 The Built Heritage

The cultural heritage value of individual buildings is assessed based on the criteria used for listing buildings, outlined in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15, 1994). The criteria are age and rarity, architectural interest, close historical association and group value. More detailed guidance on the use of these criteria is given in PPG15. The levels of importance are defined as follows:

National	All Grade I and most Grade II* Listed Buildings;
Regional	Some Grade II* and all Grade II Listed buildings and some unlisted buildings;
Local	Most unlisted buildings of cultural heritage interest.

1.3 Assessment of the Significance of Impact

Stage 1: quantitative assessment of impact

Impact can be assessed in purely quantitative terms as follows:

Extensive impact	Disturbance over 75% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
Substantial Impact	Disturbance to between 25% and 75% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
Slight Impact	Disturbance to 25% of the known or estimated area of the archaeological remains
No Impact	None of the remains would be physically disturbed.

Stage 2: preliminary assessment of the significance of impact

A qualitative element is introduced through taking into account the grade of importance of the site, leading to a preliminary assessment of the overall significance of identified impacts, graded as Major, Moderate or Minor, using the Table 1 below:

	Local importance	Regional importance	National importance
Extensive impact	Moderate significance	Major significance	Major significance
Substantial impact	Minor significance	Moderate significance	Major significance
Slight impact	Minor significance	Minor significance	Major significance