LOSCAR FARM, Near SHEFFIELD,

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Assessment

Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned by NPower Renewables Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment to inform a planning application for a small wind power scheme at Loscar Farm, near Sheffield, South Yorkshire (centred on NGR SK 510 797). The work involved a desk-based assessment in conjunction with a walk-over survey and artefact survey. The work was undertaken in the week of 10th-14th January 2005.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated that Mesolithic and Neolithic lithic scatters had been recorded in the area, and that there was evidence of Roman activity comprising a putative Roman road to the east, several Iron Age / Romano-British enclosures and finds of Roman coins. The land has been in agricultural use since at least the sixteenth century, and as late as 1720 the development area was a part of an open field. Honeysyke Farm is a post-medieval farm that dates back to at least 1775, and the adjacent Loscar Farm was built in the early twentieth century.

The artefact survey and walk-over survey revealed a predominantly artefact-based resource comprising artefacts that dated to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, and Medieval periods, together with larger numbers of post-medieval finds. It was clear that the plough soil was shallow, and that the deposits overlying the limestone bedrock had been disturbed by deep ploughing.

On the present evidence it would appear that the proposed wind farm will impact on fields where no archaeological sites or artefact scatters have been positively identified, and the most significant monument that will be potentially impacted is Packman Lane, an ancient routeway that may have been in use in the Roman period. Even though the soils in these fields have been severely impacted by ploughing, there still exists the potential for the survival of below ground remains. It is recommended that a programme of intensive artefact survey be conducted in the footprint of the proposed development to identify any ephemeral lithic scatters. There is also the potential for undertaking a geophysical survey to investigate the potential for surviving archaeological features. This in turn should inform a phase of evaluation trenching to be undertaken on the proposed wind turbine sites and the access route to the sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Clare Wilson and Nigel Moore of NPower Renewables Ltd for commissioning this work and for assistance in the setting up of the project, in both phases. We would also like to thank the staff of the Sheffield Archives and Rotherham Archives for their considerable efforts on behalf of the project. In addition, thanks are due to Roy Sykes of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and Gill Stroud of Derbyshire County Council for providing the SMR information. Laura Butler was extremely helpful in the provision of copies of aerial photographs from the NMR. We would also like to thank Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for his advice in the course of the project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jo Dawson and the walk-over/artefact survey by Pete Schofield. The report was written by Jo Dawson and Pete Schofield with illustrations by Adam Parsons and Pete Schofield. The flints were examined by Paul Gajos, the medieval pottery by Louise Ford, and the remaining artefacts by Jo Dawson. The report was edited by Alan Lupton, and Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Clare Wilson of National Wind Power Ltd in 2003 to undertake an initial archaeological assessment of a proposed small wind power scheme at Loscar Farm, South Yorkshire (SK 510 797). This assessment was designed to help inform a planning application for the erection of three 95m high wind turbines and an associated switch gear building on the site. This assessment comprised a rapid desk-based study and a walk-over survey, and was undertaken in the week of the 27th May 2003. At the time of the survey most of the fields were under crop and could not be examined, severely limiting the effectiveness of the survey. The results of this initial study were submitted to National Wind Power Ltd in August 2003 (OA North 2003a).

1.1.2 In December 2004, Nigel Moore of National Wind Power Ltd commissioned OA North to undertake an enhancement of the previous archaeological assessment of the Loscar Farm site. The survey and documentary study were undertaken in the week of the 10th January 2005. It was intended to provide a detailed assessment of the documentary resource, following and developing from the earlier study, and to incorporate an artefact survey which took advantage of the fact that in January there were no crops in the fields.

1.1.3 The results of both phases of work have been combined and are presented within the present report. The description of the results is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the development area, the impact it will have on the resource and recommendations for the mitigation of the resource.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in November 2004 by OA North in response to a request from National Wind Power Ltd for an enhancement of the previous assessment carried out for Loscar Farm (OA North 2003a). The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a desk-based study, a walk-over survey, an artefact survey and a written report, which would interpret the data discovered during the project in advance of the proposed construction of the wind turbines. The information would then be used to inform a planning application for the erection of three wind turbines and an associated building on land at Loscar Farm. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The study area consisted of the whole of Loscar Farm together with land within 1km of the boundaries of the farm. The principal sources of information were the SMR, maps and secondary sources as defined within the project design.

2.2.2 ***South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record***: the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR), held in Sheffield, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within South Yorkshire, and is maintained by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service within Sheffield City Council. For each SMR entry a short note was obtained which has been included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). No aerial photographs held by the SMR covered the proposed development site, but some were available for the study area, which were examined. Secondary published sources, annual reports of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, and unpublished archaeological reports were consulted for relevant information.

2.2.3 ***Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (DSMR), held in Matlock, was also consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known in the south of the study area, and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Derbyshire, and is maintained by Derbyshire County Council. For each SMR entry a short note was obtained which has been included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). Many of the lithic scatters and finds were referenced to the North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust Index, which is the precursor of the DSMR, and no further references were cited.

2.2.4 ***Rotherham Archives (RA):*** the Local Studies Library in Rotherham was visited to consult primary and secondary records relating to the study area. A database of photographic records was searched, and relevant maps were examined. Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were also

viewed (Meridian Airmaps 1971; Meridian Airmaps Limited 1967), but no features of archaeological potential were identified.

2.2.5 ***Clifton Park Museum:*** Clifton Park Museum was closed for refurbishment, and was due to re-open 29th January 2005. The museum was contacted, and they confirmed that they were unable to deal with any enquiries at present, including those involving consultation of their archives.

2.2.6 ***Sheffield Archives (SA):*** the South Yorkshire County Record Office in Sheffield was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. The tithe map, together with land surveys dating from the sixteenth century onwards, provided useful information on the fields which now form Loscar Farm. Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs and secondary sources were also investigated.

2.2.7 ***National Monuments Record:*** a search of the aerial photograph collection held by the National Monuments Record (NMR) was carried out for the area up to 1km from the boundary of the proposed development area. This search yielded a list of 30 specialist oblique records, and 153 vertical records. There were no oblique photographs covering the proposed development area, but copies of the two closest to the area were ordered (NMR 2001).

2.2.8 The vertical aerial photographs of the fields at Loscar Farm mainly dated to the 1970s. Photographs from 1971 had been viewed at Rotherham Archives, and had not revealed any archaeological features. Therefore, runs pre-dating 1971 were targeted, in the hope that features would be revealed which had not at that point suffered too much plough damage. Runs covering the area in 1945, 1947, and 1954 were selected. Following this, staff at the NMR advised that the quality of the photos from 1945 was very poor, and that it probably was not worth copying the 1945 shots most relevant to the area because of this. As a result, copies were ordered of the relevant shots from 1947 and 1954 only (RAF 1947 and 1954), and no features of archaeological potential from the study area were identified.

2.2.9 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) and as OA North. These were also consulted where necessary.

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

2.3.1 A field walk-over survey was conducted of the study area on 28th May 2003. Its aim was to record the existence, location, and extent of any previously unrecorded sites, as well as to check the condition of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment. The results of the survey proved negative because of poor visibility due to adverse vegetation cover (OA North 2003a).

2.3.2 The current phase of investigation was undertaken on the 11th and 12th of January 2005 when ground conditions were more favourable. This comprised a walk-over survey on the study area of ten fields (Fields 1-10 (Figs 2 and 9)), which aimed to record surface archaeological features (as above). Site visibility in this phase of work was good; however, extensive deep ploughing had

obliterated nearly all above-ground archaeological features in the area. At the time of the survey Fields 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 were under pasture and could only be field-walked; it was not possible to conduct an artefact survey (*Section 2.4*) as they had not been ploughed.

2.3.3 The emphasis for the recording was a written description, recording the type and period of the site in *c*50 words, and including accurate national grid references. In addition, a photographic record in black and white print and digital images was undertaken.

2.4 ARTEFACT SURVEY

2.4.1 Because of the nature of past intensive cultivation within the study area it was recognised that an artefact survey would be the most affective means of site identification within the ploughed and seeded fields of the study area (Fig 9). This was in order to identify the existence, extent, and, if possible, quality of any surviving archaeological remains. There was the potential for the identification of artefact scatters within the fields that were ploughed at the time of the proposed survey. At the time of the survey Fields 5 and 8 had been recently ploughed, and Fields 1, 2 and 9 had been newly planted. These fields were investigated through artefact survey.

2.4.2 The artefact survey involved walking along an average of 12m wide transects, which corresponded with the average width of plough 'tram lines' in order to identify exposed artefacts on the field surface. Flint artefacts were individually bagged, allocated a unique record number (OR1–9, 36-9) and were located by GPS; they are shown on Figure 9; however, other artefacts were collectively bagged for each field. The preliminary analysis of the artefacts was undertaken by in-house finds specialists (*Section 5*).

2.4.3 The location of artefact findspots and archaeological features for both the walk-over and artefact surveys; used Global Positioning System (GPS) measurement techniques, which can achieve accuracies of better than +-0.25m. A photographic record was undertaken simultaneously.

2.5 GAZETTEER OF SITES

2.5.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, origin, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate, and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto a map (Fig 2).

2.5.2 Other sites beyond the extent of the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

2.6 ARCHIVE

2.6.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Clifton Park Museum on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR in Sheffield.

3. DESK BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The site lies to the south-east of Sheffield in the parish of Harthill (Fig 1), and is an area of rolling countryside dominated by agriculture. A large proportion of the crops are barley, with wheat, peas and oil seed rape also being grown. Cattle are the dominant livestock.

3.1.2 The fields of Loscar Farm vary in altitude between 120m and 135m (OS 1989). The solid geology is dolomitic limestone, with coal measures to the west of the site and sandstone to the north-west (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1977; Eden *et al* 1957; OS 1854). The geology is reflected in some of the industry nearby, such as the limestone quarries at Loscar Quarry (Site **08**) to the north of the site and sandstone quarries such as Red Rat Quarry in Harthill to the north-west (OS 1854). The dominant soil group is shallow fine loamy brown rendzinas of the Elmton Series, with a stony cultivated surface of ploughed up fragments from the underlying weathered dolomitic limestone bedrock (Carroll *et al* 1979).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** the following assessment of the archaeological resource examined a 1km radius of the development area, together with more remote significant archaeological monuments but which may have an influence or bearing upon the archaeology of the area. The known archaeological sites and finds within the study area are discussed by period below.

3.2.2 ***Mesolithic Period:*** flint cobbles are found within the drift geology of the area and these were used during the Mesolithic period to make a variety of tools; evidence for this has been found in the form of lithic scatters. Fieldwork in the Anston and Thorpe Salvin parishes to the east and north-east of Loscar Farm resulted in the discovery of eight scatters, including two dated to the Mesolithic period (Radley and Plant 1969, 260-1). The first of these, at Thorpe Common (SK 522 792) (Site **18**), comprised 48 pieces of patinated flint debris, three small round scrapers, three small cores, four core trimmings, a double burin, and a fragment of a polished flint axe (*ibid*). The second scatter was found at Canal (SK 523 819), and an additional scatter was dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period at Lindrick Dale (SK 538 824; *ibid*).

3.2.3 During the late 1970s fieldwork was carried out in many areas of North Derbyshire, including the Bolsover Region of Magnesian Limestone (Hart 1981, 25). Within this region a large multi-phase Mesolithic occupation site was discovered at Whitwell, comprising 100 - 200+ artefacts (*op cit*, 25-6). Situated on a platform on the hillslope above Bondhay Beck (SK 509 782), the site lies approximately 1.2km from the southern corner of the proposed development area. The flint assemblage occurred in two concentrations and included microliths; no Neolithic or later artefacts were present (*op cit*, 28).

3.2.4 More generally within the North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire areas, all geological regions appear to have been exploited to some degree by Mesolithic

people for gathering and hunting (*op cit*, 25). The Magnesian Limestone plateau appears to have attracted large amounts of occupation to its numerous caves and rock fissures within the limestone outcrops, and also to open sites on well-drained ground above small river valleys (*op cit*, 26). To the east of the study area, on Thorpe Common *c*1.8km to the east of Loscar Farm (SK 531 801), a rock shelter was excavated between 1969 and 1972 revealing two levels of Mesolithic occupation (Moorhouse 1973, 201).

3.2.5 ***Neolithic and Bronze Age Periods:*** flint artefacts dated to the Neolithic period have been found at Gipsy Hill Lane, to the south of Loscar Farm. Located on a platform in a field above a stream hollow approximately 1.07km to the south of the proposed development area (SK 5090 7808), Neolithic flint was found in a large scatter associated with Mesolithic flint (North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust Index 2324 and 2325), and may demonstrate the use of similar sites during both periods. A significant Neolithic flint scatter was located nearby, with a burin, broken leaf arrowhead, and waste flakes recovered from the bottom of the slope (*op cit*, 2328; Site **13**). A thin scatter, which included two core spalls and 15 waste flints, was recorded on a slope at the top of the same field (*op cit*, 2326; Site **13**). The isolated find at Castlehill of a Neolithic Group VI polished stone axe (Site **12**), originally from the Langdale axe factories, demonstrates contact with areas of Cumbria to the north-west. Adjacent to Site **13**, and near to Gypsy Lane, was a further scatter of lithics (Site **14**) which included, two arrowheads, that were possibly leaf shaped; if this were confirmed it would imply that they were of Neolithic date. However, from the same scatter was a fragment of a perforated fine-grained sandstone mace head (Site **15**), dated to the Bronze Age. This would suggest that similar areas were used over the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age periods.

3.2.6 ***Iron Age/Romano British:*** a cropmarked enclosure (Site **01**) was identified at a distance of *c*700m from the development area. It comprises a regularly shaped rectangular enclosure, butted onto the inside of a much larger, irregular sub-triangular enclosure (Plate 1). The SYSMR defines it as being of Iron Age / Romano-British date (*c*700 BC – *c*AD 410). The survey of Whitwell Woods (Site **16**), to the south-east of Loscar Farm, has the extant remains of at least two banked enclosed settlements (Zeffertt 1994, 6). Pottery was recovered from one of the enclosures, which included locally produced greyware, Derbyshire ware, and Samian with a date range of between the second and fourth centuries AD (Watson 1993, 4).

3.2.7 ***Packman Lane:*** closer to Loscar Farm is Packman Lane (Site **03**), which forms the eastern boundary of the development area. It follows the line of the parish boundary between Thorpe Slavin and Harthill parishes and was undoubtedly an early communication line. It is regarded by some, however, as having a prehistoric origin, although the evidence for this appears to be largely anecdotal (Hey 1979, 15) and can not be reliably substantiated. However, it has all the characteristics of a prehistoric ridgeway that ran northwards along the crest of the magnesian limestone (Hey 2003, 16). Hey (*ibid*) has suggested that place- and field-name evidence from along the route, to the north and south, indicates that this was in use during the Roman period. He states that '*numerous 'street' names attest to its later use by the Romans as Ricknield Street*' (*ibid*). The closest place-name of this type is Streethouses, shown on

Jeffreys' map of 1775 in the approximate location of Honeysyke farm (Site **05**). Further to the north, the field-name 'Street Flatt' is shown within North Field on the 1720 survey key plan (Fig 3). Certainly there is plenty of evidence of 'Street' field names in proximity to Roman roads, for example Street Field, Caddington (Beds) is adjacent to the Icknield Way, and Street Acre (Dunham Massey), Street Hey (High Legh, Cheshire) and Street Field (Sale) are all adjacent to Watling Street. However, there are also Street place names that are adjacent to roads that are not of Roman origin, eg Street Garth in Fridaythorpe (Yorks) (Field 1993, 219). The word is of old English origin and was applied to the relatively few roads that were in existence in the medieval period. While these were often reused Roman roads, there were also roads of later origin, so though the use of the word may be an indication that the road was of some considerable antiquity, it does not necessarily indicate that it had a Roman origin.

3.2.8 Hey (2003, 16) notes that on the modern map Street Field is marked near the hamlet of West Thorpe, which was known as Ricknieldthorpe in the thirteenth century (*ibid*). Packman Lane (Site **03**) was known up to the eighteenth century as Rykenild (*sic*) Street (Garbett 1950, 15). While it is perhaps significant that a number of Roman coins have been found next to Packman Lane (Site **02**; Garbett 1950, 15), there is some considerable uncertainty that this was the line of the Roman Ryknild Street, which was known to have extended between the Fosse Way, extending past Derby and up to Templeborough near Rotherham. There is considerable evidence for the line of the road from Horsley (to the north of Derby) following in part the line of the A61 to the Roman fort at Chesterfield (Margary 1973). From Chesterfield north there is some uncertainty and Margary suggests two routes; one extended north/south *c*6km to the west of the development area, passing through Eckinton and Beighton, staying near to the Rother valley, while the other lay even further to the west (*op cit*, 413). His evidence uses place names, but includes the physical discovery of remains of the road at Brinsworth, near Rotherham and also at Beighton to the south-east of Sheffield. In the latter case the remains of a road were found during the construction of the railway station at Beighton in the nineteenth century, comprising stone paving some 18 inches below the field surface (*ibid*). The finds at Brinsworth were on the line of the western route, and were identified as a result of excavation, when the road was found to have been between 24 and 26 feet wide (*ibid*). It was not stated whether or not any dating evidence was found during the excavation of the road (*ibid*).

3.2.9 The line of Packman Lane was clearly remote from the line of the road known to extend through Chesterfield; in any case, the line of Packman Lane lacks the linearity, regularity and continuity that is typical of Roman roads and which is clearly evident on the line of the Ryknild Street to the south of Chesterfield. The primary evidence for it having been a Roman road would appear to be the linking of the name Rykenild (*sic*) Street to this stretch of road. In addition to these roads, the road immediately west of Packman Lane, which passes through Harthill, includes a long linear stretch, which is also a possible candidate for the route of a Roman road. Considering the strong evidence for the Roman roads to the west of Packman Lane, and the lack of linearity of Packman Lane itself, it is considered that Packman Lane was not on the line of

the Ryknild Roman road. However, this does not exclude the possibility that it was a minor road during the Roman period, and is reinforced by the finding of Roman coins adjacent to it (Site **02**) and the presence of Roman finds in the adjacent fields (*Section 4.10.2*). Certainly the documentary and place-name evidence would indicate that it was an ancient road that dates back at least to the thirteenth century (*Section 3.2.8*).

3.2.10 ***Medieval Period:*** evidence of early medieval activity within the environs of the study area consists of stray finds. A strap end (Site **04**) was found within the study area which has a boar's head and twisted cable decorations and is dated to the tenth century. Outside the study area, in Harthill a tenth century bronze brooch with a field of sunken interlace (SYSMR 4484) has been recovered.

3.2.11 ***Harthill:*** the study area lies in the parish of Harthill, first mentioned in the form *Hertil(l)* in 1086 in the Domesday Book (Smith 1961, 153). The name is thought to mean 'hill frequented by the hart' (South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit nd). The parish adjoining Harthill to the east, Thorpe Salvin, has been shown to be of a similar antiquity (*ibid*). 'Thorpe' means an outlying settlement or farmstead (Hey 1979, 40), therefore Thorpe Salvin is the 'outlying farmstead belonging to the Salvin family' (South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit nd). The Salvins were the principal family in the area from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries (*ibid*). In 1570, Thorpe Salvin Hall was built, but it is now ruined (SYSMR 281).

3.2.12 Harthill was linked to Conisbrough at the time of the Domesday survey (Hey 1986, 17). An early minster church, Consibrough was once the centre of an ancient lordship which stretched from the River Don to the boundary of Northumbria (*op cit*, 13). The proposed development site is thought by some to have been linked to Conisbrough, lying 19km to the north, by the road (*Section 3.2.7*, above) of which Packman Lane forms a part (Hey 1979, 16). There is a farm called Grange Farm, to the south of Harthill Field Road, which would suggest the presence of a monastic grange in the area; however, the farm is not shown on either the 1720 map (Garbett 1950) or Jeffreys' map (1775), so it is not clear how far back in time and from where the place name originated.

3.2.13 ***Post-Medieval Period:*** the major landowner in the Harthill area from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century was the Duke of Leeds (Hunter 1974,144; SA 379/F1/2 1720; SA 379/F1/4 nd; SA PR47/42a 1844). It is clear from old plans of Harthill discussed below that the settlement was concentrated in what is now the village of Harthill, approximately 1.5km north-west of the site, and that the surrounding land was mainly open fields.

3.2.14 The change of name of Rykenild Street to Packman Lane (Site **03**) in the eighteenth century (Garbett 1950, 15) commemorates the occupation of the packmen and carrier (Hey 1980, 206). Packmen would have carried a lot of the goods traded in the area, and Packman Lane was a well established route by the post-medieval period (Garbett 1950, 15). The basic industry in the parish during this period was agriculture (*op cit*, 157) and most of the land within the study area was part of the open fields of Harthill township that continued into the eighteenth century (*Section 3.3.3*); there were, however, many other industries which flourished, including home weaving and woodworking (*ibid*).

3.2.15 By the nineteenth century the bedrock was being exploited in the form of quarrying. There were limestone quarries such as Loscar Quarry (Site **08**) and sandstone quarries such as Red Rat Quarry in Harthill (OS 1854). The first buildings on the site of Loscar Farm were built between 1891 and 1923 (OS 1893 and 1923). The Duke of Leeds, along with many large landowners in the region, owned extensive woodlands and these were used from the early eighteenth century for the production of charcoal for furnaces, the nearest being Roche Abbey Forge to the north (Hopkinson 1963, 126).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 The study area benefits from the availability of mapping which dates back to the early seventeenth century (1605), and for the most part shows the development of agricultural land over this extended period.

3.3.2 ***Map 1605:*** a map dated 1605 shows Harthill as an isolated single short street of imposing buildings with a road leading west (Lawrence and Hoyle 1981, 52). This map is fairly stylised and was probably never intended to show much detail, particularly to the east or south of Harthill.

3.3.3 ***Survey of 1720 (Fig 3):*** the survey of 1720 (SA 379/F1/3 1720) had an accompanying key plan which is not with the documents in Sheffield Archives, although a photograph of it is shown in a secondary source (Garbett 1950, facing 120). The plan gives a much more detailed representation than the 1605 map, and shows Harthill and its four manorial fields: North Field, South Field, Middle Field, and Nether Field. The study area is depicted as an area of open fields with arable strips depicted as dotted lines. The southern part of the study area is shown as Winter Well Shutt and the northern part Gleab Flatt, and both of these were part of South Field. An area of common was shown to the north of Gleab Flatt.

3.3.4 ***Jeffreys 1775 (Fig 4):*** the beginning of what later became known as Common Road can be seen leading into the west side of the common. Part of what was later known as Harthill Field Road is also shown. There is little detail depicted, but a ridge is shown running through the proposed development area towards Thorpe Salvin in the north-east. Buildings labelled Streethouse are shown in the area of Honeysyke farm (Site **05**).

3.3.5 ***Tithe map of 1844 (SA PR47/42a 1844) (Fig 5):*** twelve fields are shown within the proposed development area. The field names reflect the original larger field units. The three fields furthest north are named Laley Fields, used for grass and arable, and are occupied by John Hydes, and owned by the Reverend Jonathan Alderson as glebe (marked 'Gleab Flatt' on the 1720 key plan). To the south of Laley Fields is a small field called Stoney Dale, used for arable. The remaining seven fields are named Winter Well Close, and were used for arable and pasture. Stoney Dale and Winter Well Close were occupied by William Butcher and owned by the Duke of Leeds.

3.3.6 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile map (1854) (Fig 6):*** the field layout shown is very similar to that on the tithe map from ten years earlier. The boundaries of the fields named Laley Fields on the tithe map have changed somewhat, however, and there are now six small rectangular fields in

this area. Honeysuck farm is shown on the east side of Packman Lane, close to the eastern boundary of the site.

3.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to 1 mile map (1893) (Fig 7):*** the field layout is unchanged from the 1854 map, except that two of the field boundaries within Laley Fields are no longer shown. Laley Fields therefore comprise three strips running east/west, similar to the layout on the tithe map of 1844. A small enclosure is shown in the north-east of Winter Well Close.

3.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" to 1 mile map (1902):*** by this date two buildings had been erected in the small enclosure shown in the north-east of Winter Well Close, which apparently formed part of Honeysyke farm.

3.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey third Edition 25" to 1 mile map (1923):*** a substantial number of the field boundaries have been removed since the previous map, resulting in an arrangement of larger, and more open field. Three additional buildings were by this date shown within the small enclosure in the north-east of Winter Well Close.

3.3.9 ***Ordnance Survey c1947 (Fig 8):*** yet more buildings have been constructed within the enclosure in the north-east of Winter Well Close, all of which later were to become known as Loscar Farm. Most of the field boundaries were unchanged from their recorded positions in 1923, but the eastern boundary of the field shown as Field 4 on Figure 8 had been moved further east. In addition, a pump is shown in the south-east corner of Field 3.

3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey 1989:*** by the date the study area was made up of four large fields and three smaller fields, reflecting the loss of yet more boundaries, but at the same time the establishment of two new boundaries with Field 8 and between Fields 8 and 9. Loscar Farm is named on the west side of Packman Lane, opposite Honeysyke Farm.

3.4 FIELD SYSTEM

3.4.1 In the terrier of 1662, Harthill had four open fields: North, Southwood, Nether, and Upper (Beresford 1951, 265) and this broadly corresponds with the layout of the fields in the earlier survey and rental of the *Manoire of Harthill* (SA 379/F1/1, 105-62), dated to 1564. This latter document was a very detailed document, giving field names and land use, and was subject to a brief examination, but may warrant further investigation. The map evidence (*Section 3.3*), coupled with surveys dating from 1635 onwards, allow the reconstruction of the history of the field system within the development area, which was land formerly held by the Duke of Leeds (SA 379/F1/1 1564; SA 379/F1/2 1635; SA 379/F1/3 1720; SA 379/F1/4 nd; SA PR47/42a 1844).

3.4.2 ***Winter Well Close (Fields 4-10):*** by working backwards from the latest reference, the fields named Winter Well Close can be traced back to 1635 (SA 379/F1/2, 1635). In 1844, the area now covered by Fields 4-10 (Fig 2) was called Winter Well Close on the tithe map (SA PR47/42a 1844) (Fig 5). It was divided into seven enclosed fields, and all were used for arable except one, which was used for pasture (*ibid*). These fields were occupied by William Butcher, and owned by the Duke of Leeds (*ibid*). The next available reference is an undated survey from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, no later

in date than 1812, which lists Winter Well Close (SA 379/F1/4). Although it was not accompanied by a key plan, the numbering shows that it was split into twelve fields (*ibid*). Two of the fields were tenanted by John Cossens, and nine by Joseph Maleham (*ibid*), and all were presumably owned by the Duke of Leeds. The remaining field was owned by Robert Belk as a freehold (*ibid*).

3.4.3 Going back still further, the 1720 survey (Fig 3) shows an open field named Wenter Well Shutt, which is part of South Field, itself being one of the four manorial open fields associated with Harthill (Garbett 1950, facing 120). Five strip fields, all named Wenter Well, run south from the southern edge of Wenter Well Shutt (*ibid*). These five strips were tenanted as follows: the westernmost by Thomas Cusens, the next by Robert Marsh, the next by Widow Roggers and Widow Dawes, the next by Robert Bunting, and the easternmost by Widow Roggers (*ibid*). Together they form the easternmost end of a line of strip fields each of which ran down to the river at the border with Derbyshire (*ibid*).

3.4.4 The terrier of 1662 lists Southwood as one of the four open fields in Harthill manor (Beresford 1951, 265). The relevant field is mentioned again in 1635, when the survey lists Winter Well, part of Southwood Field and Woodhag Furlong (SA 379/F1/2 1635). Thus, it has been possible to trace the field name Winter Well from 1844 back to 1635, and to show that it was an open field before being enclosed sometime between 1720 and 1844.

3.4.5 The layout of the Winter Well Close fields in 1854 (Fig 6) (Fields 4-10, Fig 2) shows the large curved, reversed 'S' (aratral)-shaped field that are the fossilised remains of a former 'open-field' (Taylor 1983, 131; OA North 2003b, 19). The narrow, reversed 'S'-shaped strips were caused by the necessarily long turning circle for oxen when used for ploughing (*ibid*). When the open fields were eventually enclosed, the field boundaries followed the lines of the internal cultivation strips, and so the resultant strip fields often fossilise the sinuous (aratral) shape of the oxen-ploughed ridge and furrow (*ibid*). Examples of surviving extant ridge and furrow cultivation were discovered in the woodland at Whitwell woods to the south-east of the study area (Zeffertt 1994, 6). While the fields may have been enclosed as late as the post-medieval period (between 1720 and 1844) they had their origins in the medieval period. The key plan of the 1720 survey significantly shows the original cultivation strips as dotted lines. It is interesting to note that the orientation of the strips in the northern part of the Winter Well Close fields matches that of the subsequently enclosed strip fields; however, the orientation of the strips depicted in the southern part of these fields in the 1720 plan, is east/west and therefore at right angles to the subsequent strip field. This apparent inconsistency probably reflects that the depiction of the strips on the 1720 survey was schematic rather than an accurate representation.

3.4.6 ***Laley Fields/Gleab Flatt (Fields 1 and 2):*** in a similar manner as for Winter Well Close, by working backwards from the latest reference, the fields named Laley Fields can be traced back to 1720. In 1844, the area now covered by Fields 1 and 2 (Fig 2) was called Laley Fields on the tithe map, and comprised two arable fields and one grass field (SA PR47/42a 1844) (Fig 5). All three fields were occupied by John Hydes, and owned by the Reverend Jonathan Alderson as glebe land (*ibid*), which is the holding attached to the parish

priest's benefice, but which was originally common land. The undated eighteenth or early nineteenth century survey shows Laley Fields as six individual fields, three of which were occupied by Peter Glossop, and presumably owned by the Duke of Leeds (SA 379/F1/4 nd). The remaining three fields were owned by the Reverend Hewett as freehold (*ibid*). The position of Laley Fields, and its identification as glebe land in the references just cited, aids its identification on the 1720 survey (Fig 3; Garbett 1950, facing 120). On the 1720 key plan, Gleab Flatt is shown as an open field in the location of the present Fields 1 and 2 (*ibid*). It is likely that Gleab Flatt is listed on the 1635 survey, but it was not possible to check this within the time constraints of the project. Fields 1 and 2 have thus been traced back to 1720, when they were open fields. They were subsequently enclosed at some time before 1844.

3.4.7 ***Stoney Dale (Field 3):*** as with Winter Well and Laley Fields, by working backwards from the latest reference, the field named Stoney Dale can be traced back to 1635. In 1844, the area now covered by Field 3 (Fig 2) was called Stoney Dale on the tithe map, and was a single enclosed arable field (SA PR47/42a 1844). It was occupied by William Butcher, who also occupied Winter Well Close, and it was owned by the Duke of Leeds (*ibid*). The undated eighteenth or early nineteenth century survey lists four fields called Stoney Dole Close and one called Stoney Dale Field, all close to Laley Field (SA 379/F1/4 n.d.), although it is likely that they occupied a great area than that covered by Field 3. The Stoney Dole Close fields were tenanted by Peter Glossop, who also tenanted some of Laley Fields, and were presumably owned by the Duke of Leeds (*ibid*). The Duke of Leeds also owned Stoney Dale Field, which was tenanted by Joseph Maleham, who also tenanted much of Winter Well Close (*ibid*).

3.4.8 The position of Stoney Dale aids its identification on the 1720 survey (Fig 3: Garbett 1950, facing 120). If it was named, it should be located between Gleab Flatt to the north, and Wenter Well Shutt to the south, but no such field is named (*ibid*). It is clear however that, named or not, the area was at that time part of the open field (*ibid*). As stated above, fifty-eight years earlier, in 1662, the earliest terrier lists Southwood as one of the four open fields in Harthill manor (Beresford 1951, 265). The relevant field is mentioned again in 1635, when the survey lists North Stonie Dole and South Stonie Dole, both forming part of Southwood Field and Woodhag Furlong (SA 379/F1/2 1635). Thus, it has been possible to trace the field name Stoney Dale from 1844 back to 1635, and to show that it was an open field before being enclosed sometime between 1720 and 1844.

3.5 FARMS

3.5.1 One of the more interesting aspects of the 1720 plan is that the only buildings and farms depicted within the township plan are within Harthill itself, and the nucleated settlement of the village is undiluted, at least within the township, by any dispersed settlement. This would indicate that the present day farms within this area, such as Carr Farm and Grange Farm, post-date the map. Although the place name Grange Farm would imply that there was formerly a grange, a farm belonging to a monastic house, at this location, the evidence of the map

would suggest that there was no early settlement on the site or any indication of a grange place name at the site. However, this does not exclude the possibility that there was a grange in the wider vicinity and that the name migrated to this post 1720 farm. The absence of farms within this land holding is perhaps not surprising as it was in the manorial ownership of the Duke of Leeds, who, it must be presumed, discouraged dispersed settlement on his land. Although there is no indication of any fields or settlement beyond the township boundary, it is noticeable that there was depicted a multitude of strip fields extending out from the southern and northern edges of the property boundary, and as such fields typically extend out from a farm or croft, this may possibly be an indication that these were squatter fields that were farmed from a farm outside the holding. Certainly it is noticeable that there is a ring of modern day farms just outside the township boundary, such as Pebleygrove Farm, Castle Hill Farm, Bondhay Farm, Honeysyke, and a series of farms at West Thorpe, and each of these is adjacent to a group of strip fields as shown on the 1720 plan. The earliest map that clearly shows the area beyond the township boundary is Jeffreys map of 1775 which shows all of these farms, with the exception of Bondhay Farm. If this assertion is justified then it would imply that the earliest dispersed settlement in the area was beyond the Harthill township boundary, and would explain in part why Honeysyke Farm, just beyond the township boundary, was considerably older than Loscar Farm, which was just within the boundary.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

3.6.1 For the most part the aerial photography was not a particularly useful tool for the study. There were no oblique aerial photographs covering the development area, although there were photographs of the Iron Age /Romano-British enclosure (Site **01**) (Plate 1) which shows a sub-triangular enclosure, a wider sub-circular annex on one end, and what appears to be small rectangular plots butting on to the outside of the sub-triangular enclosure. There is also a small, very clearly defined, rectangular feature within the sub-triangular enclosure. However, its clarity is very distinct from that of the other crop mark features, which may be an indication that it was of a later date.

3.6.2 There were though plenty of vertical air photographs covering the area, and one of these, taken in 1967 (Meridian Airmaps 1967 Run 56-67), showed as a cropmark one of the historic field boundaries depicted on the nineteenth century OS maps (Site **19**). The vertical air photographs also show a broad, irregular, curved anomalous feature (Plate 2) extending through Field 9, and that there is a different ploughing pattern on either side of it. This almost certainly reflects a line of natural outcropping that was sufficiently close to the surface so as to discourage the farmer from ploughing over it. This further emphasises that in this particular area the natural geology is sufficiently close to the surface for it to have been impacted by the plough.

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AND FIELDWORK

3.7.1 No archaeological interventions are recorded within the study area. However, North Derbyshire Archaeological Committee (later known as North

Derbyshire Archaeological Trust) have carried out systematic fieldwork within Whitwell parish, to the south of Loscar Farm, aimed at recording Mesolithic sites (Hart 1981; *Section 3.2.3*). This examined an area of *c*4km square and revealed a number of significant lithic scatters within this area.

3.7.2 A metal detecting survey was carried out in early January 2005 on the proposed development site by Chesterfield Metal Detecting Club under the guidance of Rachel Atherton - Finds Liason Officer at Derby Museum. The initial results indicated that the assemblage was primarily post-medieval ironwork; however, detailed analysis has yet to be undertaken and the conclusions may be altered in the light of this.

4. SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This section sets out a brief description by field of the ground conditions encountered in each field within the study area, the archaeological features discovered within them and a note on the significant artefacts discovered in each field (excluding artefacts dated after the mid eighteenth century and undated). The layout of the fields and fieldwork results in each numbered field are shown in Figure 9. All fields were divided from Packman Lane and Harthill Field Road by substantial mixed hedgerows. Analysis of the artefacts is presented in *Section 5*.

4.2 FIELD 1 (UNNAMED)

4.2.1 ***Conditions:*** at the time of the survey the field had been newly seeded, the crop was approximately 30mm in height with moderate spacing in between. There was no boundary dividing it from Field 2, just a thin break in the crops. A small patchy, newly planted hedge divided it from the field to the north. The field was subject to 12m wide walked transects for artefact survey.

4.2.2 ***Significant Artefacts:*** a flint borer dated to the Bronze Age (OR 8, located on Fig 9), and one fragment of probable Roman pottery were the most significant artefacts recovered from Field 1.

4.3 FIELD 2 (24 ACRE FIELD)

4.3.1 ***Conditions:*** the field had been newly seeded at the time of the survey, and the crop was approximately 30mm in height with wide spacing in between (Plate 3). The boundary between it and Field 3 was a substantial, mixed hedgerow on an earth bank, which dropped down towards Field 3. The field was walked on 12m wide transects for the artefact survey.

4.3.2 ***Significant Artefacts:*** a flint blade fragment, dated to the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period (OR 9, Fig 9) was recovered from this field. Significant pottery finds included two fragments of dark-green-glazed pottery dated to the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, a mottled ware tankard base dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries, and two fragments of eighteenth century white salt-glazed stoneware.

4.4 FIELD 3 (MEADOWS)

4.4.1 ***Conditions:*** the field contained low grass for hay or silage at the time of survey. Its boundary with Field 4 included a line of trees as shown in aerial photographs from 1971 (Meridian Airmaps 1971). The field was subject to walk-over survey.

4.4.2 ***Archaeological Features:*** no archaeological features were discovered during the walk-over survey.

4.5 FIELD 4 (MEADOWS)

4.5.1 ***Conditions:*** the field contained low grass for hay or silage. Its boundary with Field 3 included a line of trees as shown in aerial photographs from 1971 (Meridian Airmaps 1971 Run 4171). The field was subject to walk-over survey.

4.5.2 ***Archaeological Features:*** Site 17, surviving remnants of a putative medieval field boundary lynchet (Fig 9) (Plate 4). It consisted of a low, wide earthen lynchet running approximately north to south for over 50m, and was a boundary shown on the 1947 OS map, but which had gone by the time of the 1989 OS map; it was one of the last vestiges of the aratral field-system.

4.6 FIELD 5 (THE CHRONICLE)

4.6.1 ***Conditions:*** the field had been recently ploughed but had not significantly weathered. Its eastern and southern boundaries consisted of substantial mixed hedgerows. The field was subject to 12m wide walked transects for artefact survey.

4.6.2 ***Significant Artefacts:*** no artefacts were recovered from this field that could be reliably dated to earlier than the late eighteenth century.

4.7 FIELD 6 (BACKGRASS FIELDS)

4.7.1 ***Conditions:*** the field contained low grass for hay or silage. Its boundary with Field 7 was a relatively modern fence. Its western and southern boundaries comprised substantial mixed hedgerows. The field was subject to walk-over survey.

4.7.2 ***Archaeological Features:*** no archaeological features were discovered during the walk-over survey.

4.8 FIELD 7 (BACKGRASS FIELDS)

4.8.1 ***Conditions:*** the field contained low grass for hay or silage. A substantial mixed hedgerow prevented it from being visible from Packman Lane, while its southern and western boundaries were fenced. The field was subject to walk-over survey.

4.8.2 ***Archaeological Features:*** no archaeological features were discovered during the walk-over survey.

4.9 FIELD 8 (WIRE FENCE (SAVAGES))

4.9.1 ***Conditions:*** the field had been recently ploughed and had weathered. It was separated from Field 9 by a fence. The field was subject to 12m wide walked transects for artefact survey.

4.9.2 ***Significant Artefacts:*** a bladelet fragment (OR 3) and a tranchet axe fragment (OR 5), both dated to the Late Mesolithic period, were recovered from this

field (Fig 9). A flake knife (OR 7) of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date, and an axe thinning flake (OR 6) dated to the Neolithic period were also recovered. In addition, several other flints were recovered (OR 36-9). The pottery included a fragment of York glazed ware (OR 28) dated to the thirteenth century, two dark-green-glazed fragments (OR 28) dated to the fourteenth to sixteenth century, and the handle terminal from a slip-coated vessel of late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date (OR 28).

4.10 FIELD 9 (WINDMILL FIELD)

4.10.1 ***Conditions:*** the field had been newly seeded, the crop was approximately 30mm in height with wide spacing in between. The boundary between it and Fields 3 and 10 were fenced and the field contained a wind pump at the southern end. The field was subject to 12m wide walked transects for artefact survey.

4.10.2 ***Significant Artefacts:*** a flint bulbar reject (OR 2) dated to the Late Mesolithic period, and an undiagnostic flint flake (OR 1) were recovered from this field. The pottery included two fragments of Roman greyware (OR 34), the base of blackware vessel dated to the seventeenth century (OR 34), and two white salt-glazed stoneware fragments (OR 34) dated to the eighteenth century.

4.11 FIELD 10 (THE CROFT)

4.11.1 ***Conditions:*** the small field to the south of Loscar Farm was under pasture with a fenced boundary between it and Field 9. The field was subject to walk-over survey.

4.11.2 ***Archaeological Features:*** no archaeological features were discovered during the walk-over survey.

4.12 OTHER FEATURES RECORDED

4.12.1 ***Packman Lane:*** there is no surface evidence for dating Packman Lane (Site **03**) other than that it is a modern routeway. There is, however, a high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains.

4.12.2 ***Farm Buildings:*** the buildings of Loscar Farm (Site **09**) comprised cow byres, barns and a dwelling house, all apparently of twentieth century date. None of the buildings were considered to be of archaeological significance.

4.12.3 The barn of Honeysyke Farm (Site **05**) which borders Packman Lane is in a ruinous state. Part of the tiled roof is missing, a large vertical crack can be observed on one wall, and the sandstone blocks, of which it is composed, are in an extreme state of erosion, although the mortar between the blocks has not been eroded. The ceramic roof tiles lie on a wooden roof skeleton with no sign of thatch or other material in between. The piece of ground to the north of the barn is covered in broken roof tiles and pieces of roof slate.

5. FINDS ANALYSIS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 190 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during field walking, the majority of which was fragments of pottery. The remainder comprised ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, flint, glass, iron, plastic, animal bone, shell, and unidentified material (see Table 1, below). All of the finds were recovered from the plough soil of the five fields where field walking was possible (Fields 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9). A catalogue of the finds is given in *Appendix 2*, and details of the flint and pottery are set out below, followed by a brief record of the other categories of finds. Whilst these finds, where they are dateable, corroborate the pottery evidence, they have little other relevance for the site.

	Field 1	**Field 2**	**Field 5**	**Field 8**	**Field 9**	***Total***
Bone	2	3	1	2	5	*13*
Ceramic building material	4	3	0	2	4	*13*
Clay tobacco pipe	0	4	1	3	0	*8*
Flint	1	1	0	9	2	*13*
Glass	0	1	2	2	5	*10*
Iron	0	0	0	1	0	*1*
Plastic	0	0	2	0	0	*2*
Pottery	3	40	7	39	36	*125*
Shell	0	1	0	2	1	*4*
Unidentified	0	0	0	1	0	*1*
Total	*10*	*53*	*13*	*61*	*53*	***190***

Table 1: Type of artefacts by field

5.2 FLINT

5.2.1 In total, 13 pieces of flint were recovered during field walking at Loscar Farm and were located by GPS. These came from four different fields and were all recovered from the plough-soil. Although most of the flints were recovered from Field 8, this may indicate more favourable conditions for the recovery of artefacts within this field, by comparison with the other fields. The numbers of artefacts by field showing type and date range is shown in *Appendix 3*. As is evident from this a large proportion of the artefacts, more than 66%, were waste either in the form of flakes or more amorphous chunks. The identifiable artefacts comprise a variety of types.

5.2.2 Of the thirteen flint artefacts recovered seven are reasonably closely dateable and fall in a range from the Late Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, with a distinct bias towards the earlier end of the date range. The Late Mesolithic period is represented by two pieces, one a possible bulbar reject (Object Record (OR)

2), a by product of microlith manufacture, whilst the other is the tip of a tranchet axe (OR 5). The tranchet axe tip measures 37mm by 30mm by 16mm with a cutting edge that was 28mm long. The tip appears to have fractured along a natural fault line in the flint. There is distinct use wear along the cutting edge of the piece. The piece also has been slightly burned.

5.2.3 Two pieces were found which can be attributed to the Early Neolithic or Late Mesolithic periods, a blade fragment (OR 9) and a flake knife. The flake knife (OR 7) is made from good quality chalk derived flint and is unpatinated with little post-depositional damage. The piece measures 30mm by 24mm by 4mm and from the dorsal scarring it would appear to have been removed from a core used for the production of thin bladelets. At the proximal end the platform has been removed by abrupt re-touch in order to blunt the left lateral edge. There was evidence of wear consistent with its use as a cutting tool. This piece is distinctive in that it us good quality grey or black chalk flint, such as is found in the Yorkshire Wolds some 75km to the north-east of the site. The remaining artefacts are of a locally derived grey pebble flint.

5.2.4 The Neolithic period is represented by a single axe trimming flake (OR 6), and the Bronze Age also by a single artefact (OR 8). This latter object appears to be a borer on a secondary working flake with retouch on the distal and right lateral dorsal surfaces.

5.3 POTTERY

5.3.1 ***Roman:*** two fragments of Roman greyware were recovered from Field 9. They were reasonably sized, abraded body fragments, with no diagnostic features. An over-fired rim, which is probably Roman in date, was recovered from Field 1. The closest recorded Roman pottery outside the assessment area was excavated from an enclosure in Whitwell woods, to the south-east of Loscar Farm (Watson 1993, 4), which produced pottery dated to the second to fourth centuries AD, and a date range towards the beginning of this period was suggested by the absence of diagnostic late third or fourth century AD vessel fragments (*ibid*).

5.3.2 ***Medieval:*** in total, five sherds of medieval pottery have been recovered from the field-walking of just two fields (8 and 9). The first sherd comes from Field 8 and is a fairly eroded small body sherd, which has a buff coloured fabric containing some small inclusions of quartz. There is a light green glaze on the exterior of the sherd and it appears to have been wheel-thrown. This fabric and glaze suggest that the sherd derives from the York Glazed ware tradition dating to the thirteenth century (Jennings 1992, 18).

5.3.3 Four of the sherds appear to have the same fabric and probably come from one or two vessels. They are all reduced with a grey fabric and a high proportion of large inclusions, especially of calcite and some quartz. There is a very dark green glaze on the exterior of all the sherds, which, where over-fired, verges on purple, and they appear to have been wheel-thrown. Three of these are undiagnostic body sherds, although one is a rim sherd. This has an everted shape suggesting some kind of jar form. It is unknown as to the exact pottery type or date, but the dark green glaze indicates a fourteenth to sixteenth century date.

5.3.4 ***Post-medieval:*** small numbers of seventeenth and eighteenth century fineware fragments were recovered during field walking. The pedestal base of a blackware vessel dated to the seventeenth century was recovered from Field 9, and a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century handled hollow-ware vessel of red slip-coated buff earthenware was found in Field 8. A mottled ware tankard base, similar in date to the handled vessel just mentioned, was recovered from Field 2. The eighteenth century wares identified were all white salt-glazed stonewares: a finely potted scratch blue saucer rim and a press-moulded plate rim from Field 2, and two fragments from Field 9, one of which was from a very finely potted cup or similar vessel.

5.3.5 The remaining finewares date broadly from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century. They were mostly tablewares, and included vessels decorated with the three most popular transfer patterns: Willow, Broseley, and Asiatic Pheasants. Large quantities of coarseware vessels, mainly brown glazed red earthenware, but also stoneware, were recovered. The former could only be broadly dated to the late seventeenth to early twentieth century, and the latter to the eighteenth to twentieth century.

5.3.6 ***Not closely dateable:*** small quantities of pottery were recovered that were very small and abraded, with no diagnostic features, and could not be dated.

5.4 OTHER FINDS

5.4.1 ***Artefacts:*** ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, iron, and plastic were also recovered. The ceramic building material included both brick fragments and sand-cast tiles, none of which were closely dateable. The other categories of artefact were all dated to the post-medieval period.

5.4.2 ***Ecofacts:*** occasional bones from large mammals were recovered during the field-walking and oyster shells were also present. All of these are considered to represent food waste.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

6.1.1 Man's interaction with the landscape around Loscar Farm has extended over a considerable period, and was first evidenced in the Mesolithic period. With time this exploitation has become increasingly intensive, culminating with the regular cultivation of the ground by deep ploughing. The principle land-use has seemingly always been agricultural and it is possible to reconstruct the extended formation of the predominantly arable landscape that can be seen today.

6.1.2 ***Prehistoric Activity:*** the land centred on Loscar Farm was utilised during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with dispersed settlement often located on platforms close to watercourses (Hart 1981, 23). The presence of white pebble flint in the drift geology of the area was a clear advantage, since it provided a highly accessible raw material for the production of a variety of tools. Occasionally, dark grey flint was brought in from further afield within Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and trade contacts with Cumbria have also been demonstrated by the presence of stone axes from the Langdale axe factories (Cummins and Moore 1974).

6.1.3 There is the possibility of continuous or repeated use of the same settlement sites from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods into the Bronze Age, with artefacts from these different time periods having been found in spatial association. However, detailed interpretation of these sites may be problematic as the typically shallow deposits above the bedrock have often been substantially disturbed by ploughing. In practice this means that the evidence for many sites exists as an artefact scatter, with potentially no associated stratigraphy or features.

6.1.4 ***Iron Age / Roman Period:*** evidence for Iron Age / Romano-British activity on the area is demonstrated by the sub-triangular cropmark enclosure (Site **01**), 700m to the north of the development area, and two enclosed settlements at Whitwell Woods (Site **16**). There is also a possibility that Packman Lane was a routeway utilised in the Roman period, and possibly even earlier. While it would not appear to be the Rickenild Way that extended between the Fosse Way and Templebrough (*Section 3.2.8*), it was evidently an ancient road. It is documented back to the medieval period, and there are both early medieval finds (Site **04**) and Roman finds (eg Site **02**) found adjacent to it, which may indicate that it was in use in much earlier periods. The significance of an ancient routeway, such as this, can not be underestimated as it would have concentrated communications past the site, and would have provided a focus for settlement and agricultural activity during all periods that it was in use.

6.1.5 ***Medieval Agriculture:*** the nucleation of settlement in the area was marked by the establishment of Harthill at some date prior to the eleventh century. The manorial holding for Harthill was a lareg area edged to the east by the historic Packman Lane. Land away from the village but within the manorial holding, which includes the development area, was initially common waste, of which

there was a localised survival just to the north of the development area as late as 1720 (SA 379/F1/3). As Harthill expanded so the open fields would have also been expanded to encompass increasing amounts of common land, and the development area became part of an open field called South Field as shown on the 1720 plan (*ibid*). The land in these open fields was farmed with aratral strips ploughed by the peasant farmers of Harthill. This agricultural and settlement layout was apparently largely unchanged when the Duke of Leeds purchased the manor of Harthill in the seventeenth century, and was still largely unchanged as late as 1720 (*ibid*). By the time of the tithe map (1844) the open fields had been enclosed and then new strip fields had fossilised the lines of the earlier, aratral-shaped cultivation strips.

6.1.6 ***Settlement:*** by the early eighteenth century there is some evidence of dispersed settlement along the fringes of Harthill manor, with farms apparently located just outside it rather than within it, for example Honeysyke, Castle Hill and Pebleygrove Farms. It may be as a result of the lord of the manor's control that dispersed settlement was not established in the area until the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, when farms appeared within Harthill manor itself away from the main settlement (eg Grange and Carr Farms).

6.1.7 The twentieth century saw the continued improvement of the land, with an increasing intensity of agricultural exploitation. Over the course of the twentieth century, a number of field boundaries have been removed dramatically increasing the size of the fields, coupled with the occasional establishment of new field boundaries. The net effect is that the aratral character of the nineteenth century field system is no longer evident in the modern field system, although there is the occasional surviving vestige of the earlier field boundaries, such as Sites **17** and **19**. Coupled with the loss of the boundaries, the land has also been subject to deep ploughing to improve the productivity of the arable fields. The result is a modern intensely farmed arable landscape that has seemingly removed or obscured much of the evidence of its earlier origins.

7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 The impact upon the archaeological resource within the assessment area will be limited to the construction of three wind turbines, a switch gear building, and associated access roads and service trenches located within the north and west of the area. The line and the service roads will extend around the north and western boundary of the development area (Fig 9), and impact on Fields 1-5 only. There will be a large adverse impact localised within the footprint of these structures along with further undefined impacts from construction within the rest of the fields, in particular over any access tracks.

7.1.2 The current assessment at Loscar Farm has highlighted a predominantly artefact based resource for the fields of the study area. The fields have been under cultivation from at least the medieval period, with ploughing obliterating the majority of above ground archaeological features and aerial photographic reconnaissance did not reveal surviving sub-surface cropmark features. The ploughing has churned up fragments of limestone bedrock into the overlying soil, which when observed in the field was very shallow in places. The perceived survival of sub-surface archaeological features within the study area remains undefined at this stage but it is likely that much of this has been destroyed. This is particularly evident when comparing the study area with the fossilised multi-period landscape features that survive to the south-east at Whitwell woods (Zeffertt, 1994, 6). Although the ground has clearly been severely disturbed there is still the potential for the survival of negative features cut into the natural.

7.1.3 The artefact survey recovered a broad range of material dating from most periods between the Late Mesolithic and the present day. It has highlighted a dispersed pattern of artefact distribution. The artefacts survive in fragmentary or abraided form and plough damage has clearly been the most important destructive process prevalent within the study area. There were no identified artefact scatters or clusters found within the area from this phase of investigation, although this may be because of problems associated with the collecting process, and weather and ground conditions at the time of the survey. There was, however, a higher concentration of lithics within Field 8 which may reflect that there were advantageous conditions for the recovery of artefacts within this field but may also indicate potentially that there had that been prehistoric activity within this area.

7.1.4 Although the precise origin of Packman Lane is uncertain, it is apparent that it is a road of some considerable antiquity and dates back to at least the thirteenth century, and probably much earlier than that. As such it would have provided a focus for any settlement, agricultural improvement or casual activity, and there is consequently a greater potential for archaeological remains adjacent to the road than an equivalent area that was removed from it. Finds of Roman coins (Site **02**) and the Roman finds from the artefact survey (*Section 5.3.1*) may reflect casual loss or even potentially be an indication of more intensive contemporary activity within the environs. Even though there

are few above ground indicators of early sites associated with the road, it should be recognised that there is the potential for sub-surface remains in association with the road, and could for example comprise elements of a field system that predates the openfields.

7.1.5 For the most part the location of the turbines and service roads will not have a direct impact on a significant archaeological resource. The area with the greatest number of lithic find spots, Field 8, will, for example, not be directly affected by the proposed development. Elsewhere the concentration of finds is relatively low and not particularly significant. Possibly the area of greatest potential impact is where the access road links into Packman Lane, as the track may impact early road remains and there is the potential for structures or features adjacent to the road. The proposed switch gear building is close to the historic road, and the foundations for the building may also impact associated features or structures.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 ***Artefact Survey:*** as only part of the development area has been subject to an artefact survey, it is proposed that, in the first instance, a targeted intensive artefact survey be conducted in the footprint of the finalised development area. This should be walked on 2m wide transects and all pre-modern finds should be individually recorded. In order to complete this, the area of development would have to be ploughed and left to weather for a short period prior to fieldwork commencing. This would be essential in highlighting any flint scatters in the area that have been missed by the current less intensive phase of artefact survey. The East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework has highlighted the need for artefact survey methods to be incorporated into developer-led fieldwork programmes in order to recognise and target evaluate lithic concentrations (Myers 2004, 12). The study area in general has produced individual lithic findspots over many years, although the area on the South Yorkshire side of the border has not been subject to the same level of detailed research survey (Jim Mc Neil pers comm) by comparison with adjacent North Derbyshire (Hart 1981, 25).

7.2.2 Although, it is considered that any archaeological remains in the area will have been severely disturbed by ploughing, there exists the potential that there is some survival of remains, particularly negative features cut into natural. To investigate this potential it is recommended that some geophysical survey be undertaken to investigate this potential, which has the potential to identify such remains. This must, however, be qualified by the fact that with the bedrock apparently very close to the surface, variations in the make-up of the natural bedrock may mask any archaeological anomalies in the geophysical results.

7.2.3 In addition, targeted evaluation trenching should be undertaken within the footprint of each proposed structure, along any access trackways, ancillary developments and on any lithic scatter sites identified through the intensive artefact survey (*Section 7.2.1*). In particular the trenching should investigate the site of the proposed switch gear building and the point of join of the access track with Packman Lane. This will identify the sub-surface archaeological

resource in the areas of greatest impact prior to the construction of the proposed development, and will highlight if any further archaeological mitigative measures are required.

7.2.4 It is envisaged that the results of the metal detector survey carried out on the proposed development site by Chesterfield Metal Detecting Club, under the guidance of Rachel Atherton - Finds Liaison Officer at Derby Museum, will have been prepared by the time that the next phase of work is undertaken at the site. If this is the case then the metal detector results should be incorporated into the report on the second phase of investigation at the site.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford Archaeology North

November 2004

LOSCAR FARM, SHEFFIELD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Nigel Moore of National Wind Power, for a method statement for desk-based assessment and field validation of the proposed locations of a small wind power schemes at Loscar Farm, near Sheffield.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North has been invited by Nigel Moore, of National Wind Power, to submit a method statement for an archaeological assessment for a small wind power schemes at Loscar Farm, near Sheffield. This is required so as to inform a planning application for a proposed wind farm on the site, and will establish the archaeological resource within the locality of the proposed wind farm, and make recommendations to ensure that that resource is not adversely affected by the development. OA North has undertaken a preliminary appraisal of the site (OA North 2003, Loscar Farm, near Sheffield Archaeological Assessment Report, unpubl rep), which will be enhanced by the proposed programme of site and documentary investigation.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the assessment and evaluation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Assessments, evaluations, surveys and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken vast numbers of archaeological assessments throughout the North of England, including considerable numbers in the uplands, for a multiplicity of clients, including English Heritage, the Ministry of Defence, the Lake District National Park Authority, Northumberland County Council, North Yorkshire County Council, United Utilities, Shell UK Limited, and the Countryside Agency.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the work programme to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and is part of a **registered organisation with the IFA (No 17)**.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an archaeological assessment of the site of Loscar Farm and its environs in order to assess the archaeological potential of the locality. This is produced in accordance with guidance from Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 DESK TOP SURVEY

2.2.1 This will compile an organised body of data to inform each scheme. The work will comply with the standard guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for Archaeological Desk-based assessment, and involves an assessment of the archaeological landscape resource, including an examination of the following sources: the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record, the NMR, Sheffield Archives, Rotherham Archives, Clifton Park Museum.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

2.3.1 The designated area should be subject to a walk-over survey. The site has been cultivated for a considerable period and therefore it is anticipated that the field work will be an artefact survey.

2.4 REPORT

2.4.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the proposals. It will advise on the impact of the proposed windfarm on the archaeological resource, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for the development. It will make recommendations for further investigation or mitigation.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The defined programme provides for both a documentary study and a field identification survey of the study area.

3.2 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

3.2.1 ***Documentary and cartographic material:*** the data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the estate, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA. This work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Some emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval activity of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County record Office will also be studied. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. The study will involve a search on rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories. Published secondary sources will also be examined.

3.2.2 This work will involve visits to the following repositories: SouthYorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record, Sheffield Archives (0114 273 4756), Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Archives (01709 823616), Clifton Park Museum, Lancaster University Library, and the OA North library.

3.2.3 ***Geotechnical Data:*** if any boreholes or site investigations have been undertaken at the site, these would be sourced from the client, and the pertinent results would be incorporated within the assessment

3.2.4 ***Geology and Topography:*** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.

3.2.5 ***Aerial Photography:*** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the National Monuments Record, maintained by English Heritage, based in Swindon, and potentially the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs. If any crop mark sites are revealed upto 250m away from the perimeter of the site, then the images will be rectified and incorporated into the site mapping. Rectification from oblique images will be undertaken by Archis software which allows for the adjustment and rectification of oblique images. Those cropmarks that are further than 250m of the site will be sketch plotted onto the site mapping.

3.3 **IDENTIFICATION SURVEY**

3.3.1 ***Access:*** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through National Wind Power.

3.3.2 It is proposed to undertake an OA North 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed *c*50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

3.3.3 When the initial site visit was undertaken all the sites were under deep crop, and there is a likelihood that any original earthworks will have been ploughed out; consequently there will be few if any surface features. However, there is the potential for the identification of artefact scatters if the sites have been ploughed at the time of the proposed survey. For those fields that have been ploughed the artefact survey will involve walking along an average of 12m wide transects, which corresponds with the average width of plough 'tram lines' and this will identify the exposed artefacts, although only pre-nineteenth century material will be collected. Isolated artefacts will be individually bagged and allocated a unique record number; however, clearly defined artefact scatters will be collectively bagged and numbered. Analysis of the artefacts will be undertaken by in-house finds specialists. It is proposed to use a Global Positioning System

(GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and artefact sites, which can achieve accuracies of better than +- 0.25m. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

3.3.4 This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

3.3.5 ***Health and Safety:*** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects.

3.4 REPORT

3.4.1 ***Archive:*** the results of Stages 3.2-3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork.

3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate Record Office.

3.4.3 ***Collation of data:*** the data generated by 3.2 –3.3 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for establishing the location of the proposed turbines. The study will incoporate a conclusive summary which will examine the results of the programme within a broader (regional or national) context and will serve as the basis for assessing the archaeological importance of the resource.

3.4.4 ***Assessment Report:*** two bound and one unbound paper copies of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. The report will also be submitted digitally in ascii and word formats, and the images will be converted into tiff format.

3.4.5 The final report, following completion of the identification survey, will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.

3.4.6 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource.

3.4.7 ***Proposals:*** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the development upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and will make recommendations for the management, mitigation and evaluation of the identified resource.

3.4.8 ***Publication:*** A summary of the report, along with illustrations, will be presented to South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for inclusion in their publication Archaeology in South Yorkshire. Information from the project will be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation) and will be input Online

3.4.9 ***Confidentiality:*** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:

i ***Desk-Based Assessment***

3 days (on site)

ii ***Identification Survey***

1 day (on site)

iii ***Assessment Report***

5 days (desk-based).

4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the completion of the field work.

4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2
GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number **01**
Site name North-east of Carr Farm
NGR SK 499 798
Site type Cropmark
Period Prehistoric
SMR number SYSMR 2337
Sources Riley 1981
Description
The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, within a larger sub-triangular enclosure, and is thought to be of Iron Age or Romano British date.

Site number **02**
Site name Adjacent to Packman Lane
NGR SK 5116 7980
Site type Coins
Period Roman
SMR number **-**
Sources Garbett 1950, 15
Description
Roman coins have been found adjacent to Packman Lane (Site 03), which was an early communication route . Precise locations of the finds are not given.

Site number **03**
Site name Packman Lane - Possible line of Roman road
NGR SK 5100 7914 to SK 5094 8124
Site type Road
Period Prehistoric, Roman
SMR number **-**
Sources Garbett 1950, 15; Hey 1979, 15; Margary 1973, 412-4; Walk-over Survey
Description
Packman Lane is reported to be a road of prehistoric origin, although the evidence would appear to be anecdotal (Hey 1979, 15). It was called Rykenild Street until the eighteenth century; however, this is not the line of the Roman road Rykenild Street which is to the west and extends through Chesterfield (*ibid*; Garbett 1950, 15). The fact that Packman Lane follows the western boundary of Thorpe Salvin parish indicates that it was in use as a routeway during the medieval period. The change of name of Rykenild Street to Packman Lane in the eighteenth century (Garbett 1950, 15) commemorates the occupation of the packmen and carrier (Hey 1980, 206). Packmen would have carried a lot of the goods traded in the area, and Packman Lane was the nearest and best road to approach Harthill from a distance (Garbett 1950, 150).

It has been suggested by Hey (1979) that there is evidence for the course of an ancient road, that may have had Roman usage, that ran from Skegby (Nottinghamshire) via Scarcliffe, Elmton and on to Mexborough (Yorkshire). An almost straight length of boundary, Longhedge Lane, separating the parishes of Ault Hucknall and Pleasley, runs for one mile from the River Meden crossing as far as the A617. Along the route, the field name of Street Close occurs seven times in the parish of Ault Hucknall and eight times in Peasley parish. After crossing the A617 the line of Longhedge Lane is taken northwards by Green lane and this straight lane is the parish boundary between Glapwell and Pleasley as far as Losk corner. From here the A618 would mark the course of the road and at Scarcliffe the name Street Close is found directly in its path. At SK 490 733, the re-alignment point on a spur of the 500ft contour, the road veers to the north east. As Hollinhill Lane it continues on this line for the next two miles until crossed by the A616; it then becomes known as Gapstick Lane, later continuing as Gipsyhill Lane. At its northern end this lane has been joined to Bondhay Lane by a modern length of road. It is considered that the original route would then continue due north to cross the Bondhay dyke at the county boundary. The road would then be directly aligned on Packman Lane.

Site number **04**
Site name South of Loscar Wood
NGR SK 5127 8050
Site type Strap end
Period Early Medieval
SMR number SYSMR 3455
Sources Hart 1989
Description
An early medieval strap end was found near the western parish boundary of Thorpe Salvin which is defined by the ancient road, Packman Lane. The find dates to the tenth century and has a boar's head terminal and twisted cable decoration.

Site number **05**
Site name Honeysyke
NGR SK 5115 7947
Site type Farm
Period Post-medieval
SMR number **-**
Sources Jeffreys 1775; OS 1854 and 1923; walk-over survey
Description
The farm, which is still extant, is considerably older than Loscar Farm which is directly across Packman Lane. Buildings labelled 'Streethouse' are shown in this approximate location on Jeffreys' map of 1775. 'Honeysuck' is shown on the First Edition OS map of 1854; whereas buildings do not appear on the site of Loscar Farm until the OS map of 1923.

The barn of Honeysyke Farm, which borders on Packman Lane, is in a ruinous state with part of the tiled roof missing, a large vertical crack on one wall, and the sandstone blocks are in an extreme state of erosion although the mortar between the blocks has not been eroded. The ceramic roof tiles lie on a wooden roof skeleton with no sign of thatch or other material in between. The ground to the north of the barn is covered in broken roof tiles and pieces of roof slate.

Site number **06**
Site name East of Cuthbright Wood
NGR SK 5080 8104
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number **-**
Sources OS 1854
Description
An old limestone quarry is shown on the OS First Edition map of 1854. It does not appear on the current map.

Site number **07**
Site name West of Loscar Wood
NGR SK 5089 8068
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number **-**
Sources OS 1854
Description
An old limestone quarry is shown on the OS First Edition map of 1854. It is shown but not named on the current map.

Site number **08**
Site name Loscar Quarry
NGR SK 5075 8033
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number **-**
Sources OS 1854
Description
Loscar Quarry, a limestone quarry, is shown on the OS First Edition map of 1854. It is shown as disused on the current map.

Site number **09**
Site name Loscar Farm
NGR SK 51087 79469
Site type Farmstead
Period Post-medieval
SMR number **-**
Sources OS 1923; walk-over survey
Description
The buildings of Loscar Farm comprised cow byres, barns and a dwelling house, all apparently of twentieth century date. There are no buildings shown on the site before 1923.

Site number **10**
Site name Castle Hill Farm, Whitwell
NGR SK 5000 7845
Site type Farm with farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
SMR number DSMR 15167
Sources Burdett 1791; Jeffery 1775
Description
Castle Hill Farm includes an eighteenth century farmhouse (Burdett 1791) with buildings forming a square courtyard. It is shown on Jeffrey's map of 1775.

Site number **11**
Site name Earthwork at Castle Hill, Whitwell
NGR SK 5015 7855
Site type Earthwork enclosure
Period Unknown
SMR number DSMR 15166
Sources Dolby pers comm to DSMR
Description
An enclosure on the north-east side of a scarp was observed by M Dolby, curator at Doncaster Museum.

Site number **12**
Site name Polished stone axe, Castle Hill, Whitwell
NGR SK 5052 7827
Site type Findspot
Period Unknown
SMR number DSMR 15225
Sources Cummins and Moore 1974
Description
A Neolithic Group VI (Great Langdale) polished stone axe was found by J Freer of Castle Hill Farm in February 1965. He indicated the find site as approximately SK 5052 7827.

Site number **13**
Site name Gipsy Hill Lane, Neolithic Flint Scatter
NGR SK 508 783
Site type Flint scatter
Period Neolithic
SMR number DSMR 15187
Sources North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust Index 2326 and 2328, quoted by DSMR
Description
Quantities of Neolithic flint were recovered from a field at the location specified above. At SK 5094 7825, at the bottom of the slope, a burin, a broken leaf arrowhead and waste flakes were recovered. At SK 5075 7835 there was a thin scatter over a 20m wide strip of slope at the top of a large field. Two core spalls and fifteen waste flints were found.

Site number **14**
Site name Gipsy Hill Lane, Flint
NGR SK 509 783
Site type Findspot
Period Neolithic ?
SMR number DSMR 15175
Sources North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust Index 2185, 2306, and 2327, quoted by DSMR
Description
Quantities of flint have been recovered from this field over the years. Two arrowheads (possibly leaf-shaped) were found some years ago whilst ploughing at approximately SK 5087 7840. In January 1967 several artefacts were found at approximately SK 5095 7832: a flint flake, two flint scrapers, and a perforated mace-head of possibly Bronze Age date (Site **15**). Another large flint flake was found in April 1967. Field-walking by North Derbyshire Archaeological Committee (NDAC) produced more flint waste, cores and artefacts of predominantly white or grey flint, both tabular and pebble.

Site number **15**
Site name Gipsy Hill Lane, Mace-Head
NGR SK 5095 7832
Site type Findspot
Period Bronze Age
SMR number DSMR 15176
Sources North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust Index 2306, quoted by DSMR
Description
Amongst quantities of flint recovered in January 1967 (Site **14**) was a fragment of a perforated fine-grained sandstone mace-head.

Site number **16**
Site name Whitwell Wood
NGR SK 52310 78158
Site type Wood
Period Unknown
SMR number DSMR 15222
Sources Zeffertt 1994; Watson 1993
Description
The wood contains two large areas of ridge and furrow to the south-west and south-east, with four smaller areas elsewhere. There are many depressions, linear, rounded or rectangular, possibly related to medieval or post-medieval quarrying, and numerous earthworks, banks, and ditches. Some of the enclosures are potentially Romano-British and Iron Age or earlier. The northern end of the wood has several exposed limestone outcrops along the line of Bondhay Dyke and Mesolithic material has been found in the vicinity of Thorpe Common rock shelter. Most of the archaeology within the wood is medieval and post-medieval and relates to the agricultural and industrial use of the wood.

Site number **17**
Site name Meadow Field
NGR SK 51063 79798 - SK 51077 79745
Site type Lynchet
Period Medieval
SMR number -
Sources OS First Edition map 1854, walk-over survey
Description
A short section of linear field lynchet bank located in Meadows Field (Field 4; Plate 4). The feature consists of a low, wide earthen lynchet running approximately north / south for over 50m. The bank slopes downwards to the east for 0.6m. The lynchet is the final remnant of the aratral field-system (shown on the OS First Edition map, (Fig 6)), which was removed after 1947 - 3rd edition map).

Site number **18**
Site name Thorpe Common
NGR SK 522 792
Site type Flint Scatter
Period Mesolithic
SMR number -
Sources Radley and Plat 1969, 260-1
Description
At Thorpe Common was found a scatter of 48 pieces of patinated flint debris, three small round scrapers, three small cores, four core trimmings, a double burin, and a fragment of a polished flint axe.

Site number **19**
Site name Loscar Farm
NGR SK 506 794
Site type Relict field boundary
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Meridian Airmaps Limited, 1967 Run 56-67
Description
A former field boundary, revealed as a cropmark on a vertical air photograph. The boundary is shown of the OS First Edition map (1854), and was there on the OS 1893 map, but had gone by the time of the 1847 map.

APPENDIX 3
FINDS SUMMARY

All the finds were recovered from the plough soil.

Field number	**OR number**	**Qty**	**Category**	**Description**	**Date range**
1	10	2	Bone	Small scraps	Not closely dateable
1	11	4	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware tiles?	Not closely dateable
1	8	1	Flint	Borer?	Bronze Age
1	12	2	Pottery	White earthenware including 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
1	12	1	Pottery	Over-fired rim	Probably Roman
2	13	3	Ceramic building material	Including sand-cast tiles	Not closely dateable
2	14	4	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems including one green glazed, and one bowl fragment with leaf moulding along seam	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
2	9	1	Flint	Blade fragment	Late Mesolithic - early Neolithic
2	15	1	Glass	Bottle	Post-medieval
2	16	2	Pottery	Bone china	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2	16	16	Pottery	White earthenware including 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	16	2	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware: scratch blue and press-moulded plate rim	Eighteenth century
2	16	10	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2	16	1	Pottery	Mottled ware tankard base	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
2	16	6	Pottery	Stoneware, including marmalade jar, green-glazed storage jar, and brown-glazed rouletted jar	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	16	1	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	16	2	Pottery	Dark green glazed high-fired reduced fabric, including rim	Fourteenth - sixteenth century
2	17	1	Shell	Oyster	Not closely dateable
2	18	3	Bone	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
5	19	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	Seventeenth - early twentieth century
5	20	2	Glass	Green and very light turquoise bottles	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
5	21	2	Plastic	White and blue	Modern

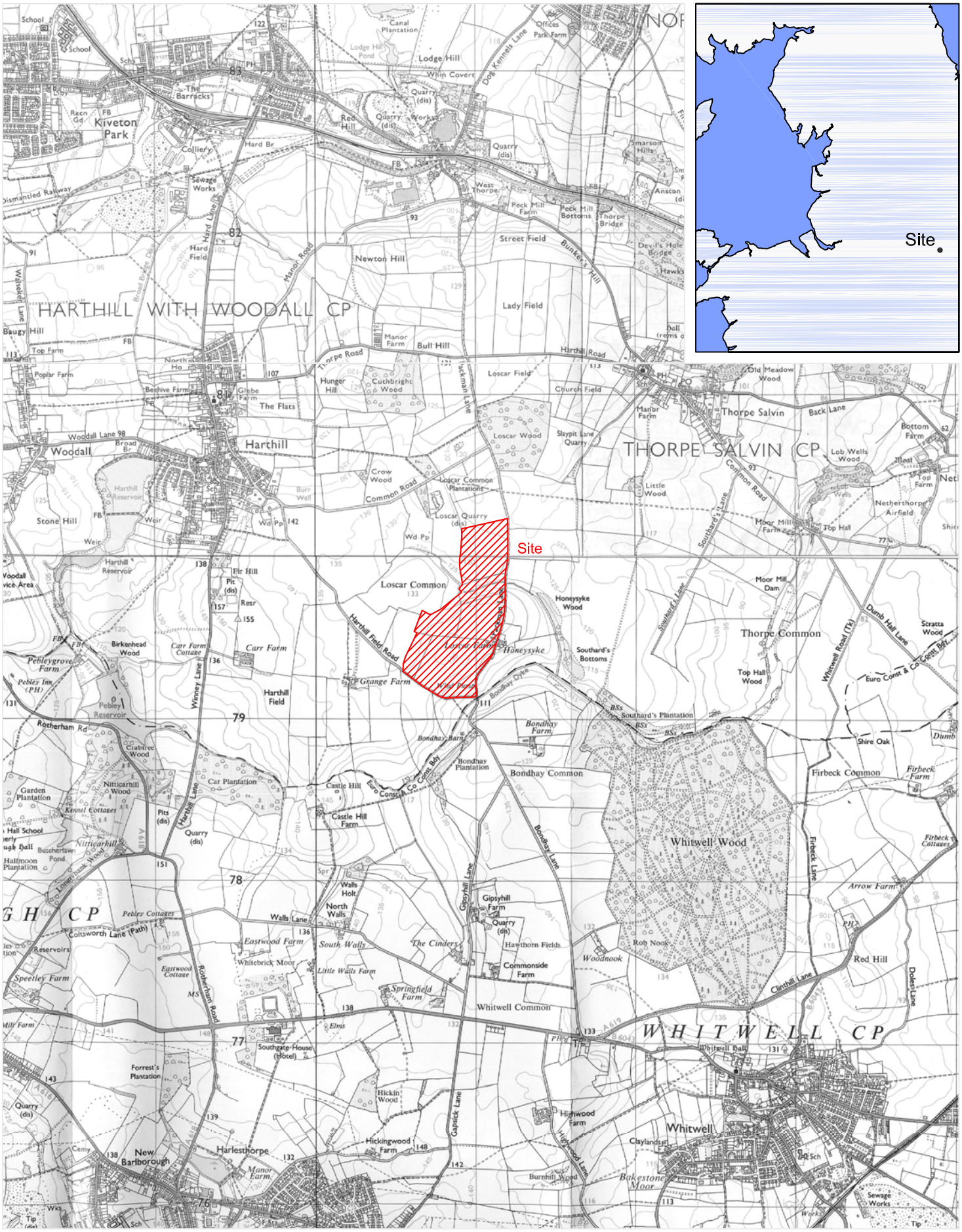
Field number	OR number	Qty	Category	Description	Date range
5	22	1	Pottery	Powdery pinkish fabric with remains of possible red and white slips, very thin walled	Not closely dateable
5	22	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth - twentieth century
5	22	1	Pottery	Bone china	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
5	22	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
5	22	2	Pottery	Stoneware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
5	23	1	Bone	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
8	24	2	Bone	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
8	25	2	Ceramic building material	Brick fragments	Not closely dateable
8	26	3	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems	Seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	3	1	Flint	Bladelet fragment	Late Mesolithic
8	5	1	Flint	Tranchet axe fragment	Late Mesolithic
8	6	1	Flint	Axe thinning flake	Neolithic
8	7	1	Flint	Flake knife	Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic
8	36	1	Flint	Hammerstone fragment	Not closely dateable
8	37	1	Flint	Chunk	Not closely dateable
8	38	2	Flint	Knapping fragment	Not closely dateable
8	39	1	Flint	Broken scraper	Not closely dateable
8	27	2	Glass	Very light turquoise bottle and colourless vessel	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
8	4	1	Iron	Key fragment?	Not closely dateable
8	28	1	Pottery	Bone china	Late nineteenth - early twentieth century
8	28	20	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	28	5	Pottery	Brown-glazed stoneware, including storage jars with rouletted decoration and with impressed text	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
8	28	1	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
8	28	8	Pottery	White earthenware including 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
8	28	2	Pottery	Dark green glazed high-fired reduced fabric, including rim	Fourteenth - sixteenth century
8	28	1	Pottery	Red slip-coated brown-glazed buff earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	28	1	Pottery	York glazed ware	Thirteenth century
8	29	2	Shell	Oyster	Not closely dateable
8	30	1	Unidentified	Powdery white fabric	Not closely dateable

Field number	OR number	Qty	Category	Description	Date range
9	31	5	Bone	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
9	32	3	Ceramic building material	Sand-cast tile and scraps	Not closely dateable
9	32	1	Ceramic building material	Glazed drain	Nineteenth - twentieth century
9	1	1	Flint	Flake	Not closely dateable
9	2	1	Flint	Bulbar reject?	Late Mesolithic
9	33	5	Glass	Blue, very light turquoise, and colourless bottles, ridged window glass, moulded colourless vessel	Nineteenth - twentieth century
9	34	2	Pottery	Greyware	Roman
9	34	12	Pottery	White earthenware including 'Willow' and 'Broseley' transfer-printed patterns	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
9	34	2	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware including very finely potted cup (?)	Eighteenth century
9	34	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
9	34	3	Pottery	Bone china including 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
9	34	6	Pottery	Stoneware, including salt-glazed, brown-glazed, green-glazed, and green-glazed with white slip stripes	Eighteenth - twentieth century
9	34	1	Pottery	Blackware pedestal base	Seventeenth century
9	34	1	Pottery	Flower pot	Nineteenth - twentieth century
9	34	1	Pottery	Oxidised and reduced slightly gritty fabric	Not closely dateable
9	35	1	Shell	Oyster	Not closely dateable

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

PLATES



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:25000
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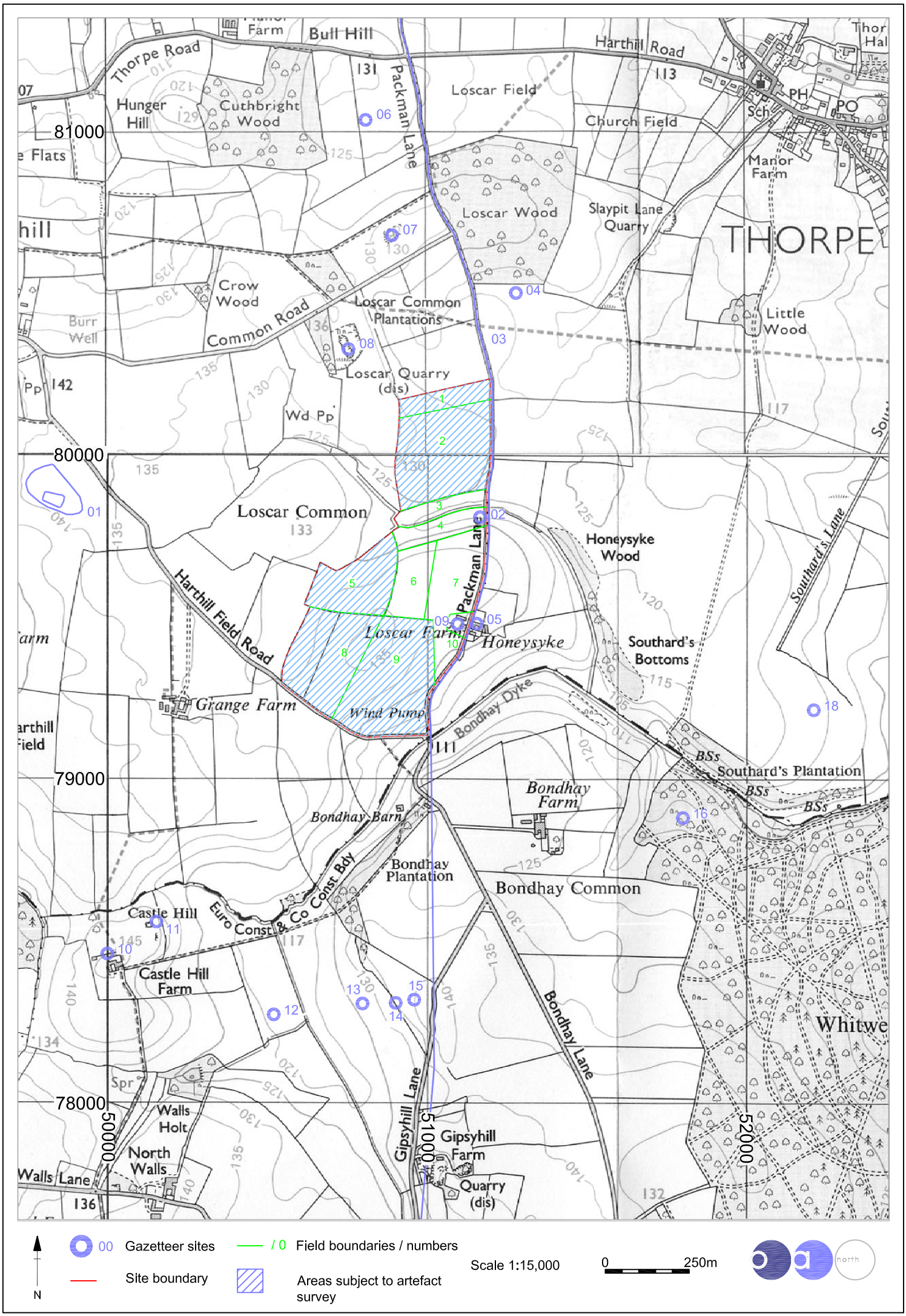
0 500m

Figure 1: Site Location



00 Gazetteer sites

/ 0 Field boundaries / numbers

Site boundary

Areas subject to artefact survey

Scale 1:15,000

0 250m

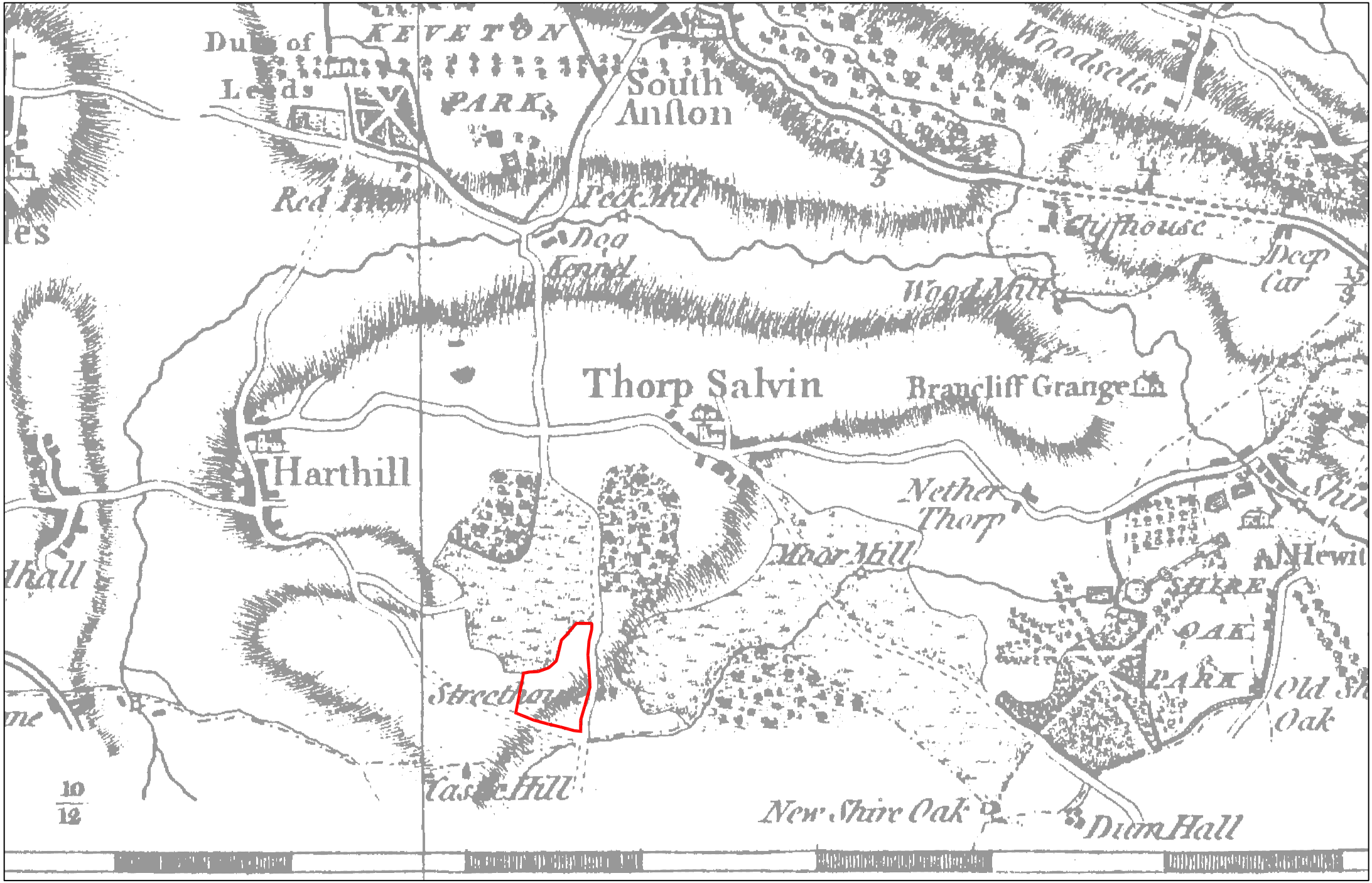
N

Figure 2 : Gazetteer Sites

N

Approximate Extent of Site

Not to Scale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PARK
South
Anston
Woodsetts
Red Hill
Peck Mill
Dog
Kennel
Dyfhouse
Deep
Car
Wood Mill
Thorp Salvin
Brancliff Grange
Harthill
Nether
Thorp
Moor Hill
Hewit
SHIRE
OAK
PARK
Old
Oak
Strethon
Yaselhill
New Shire Oak
Dum Hall
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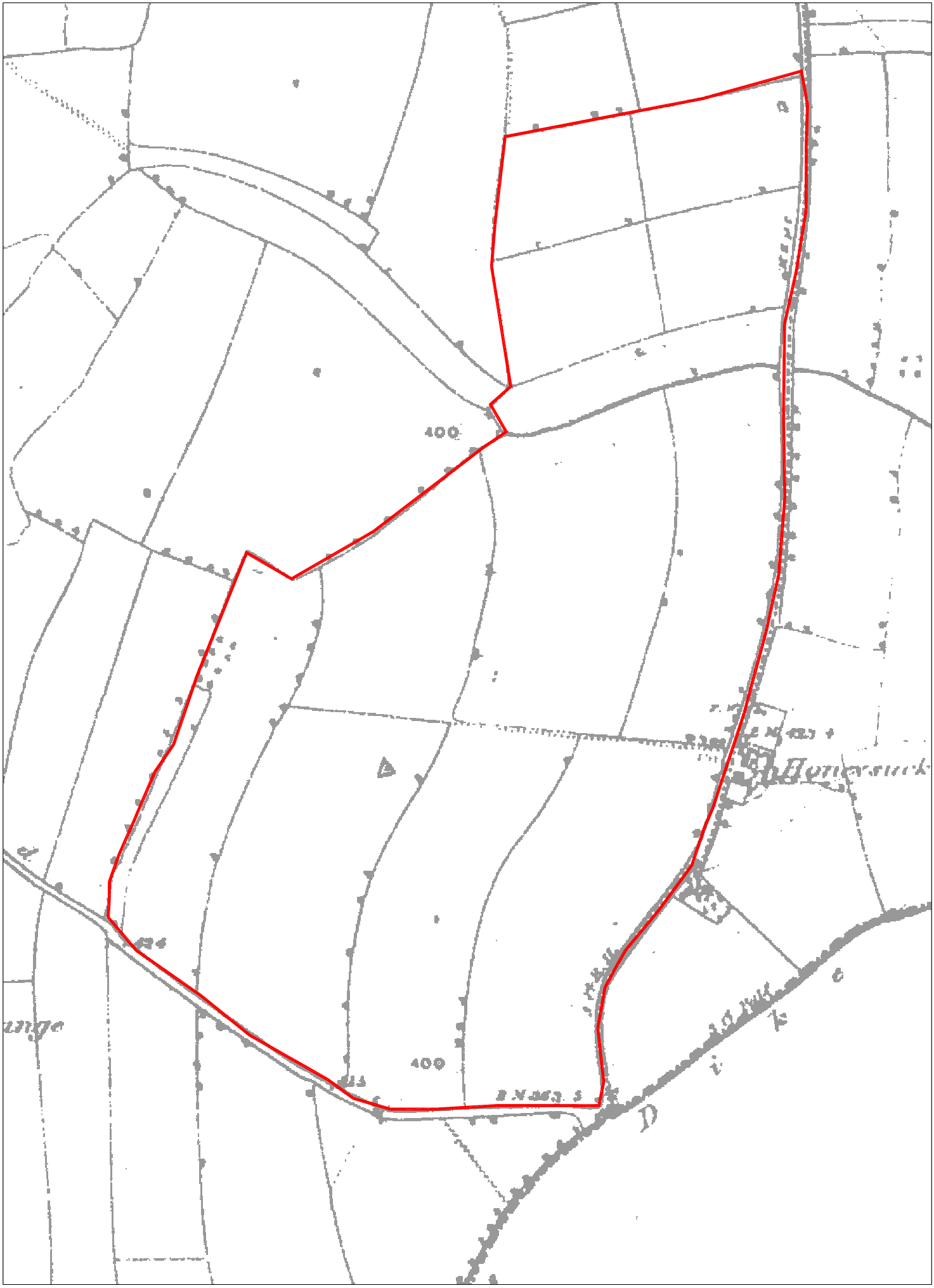

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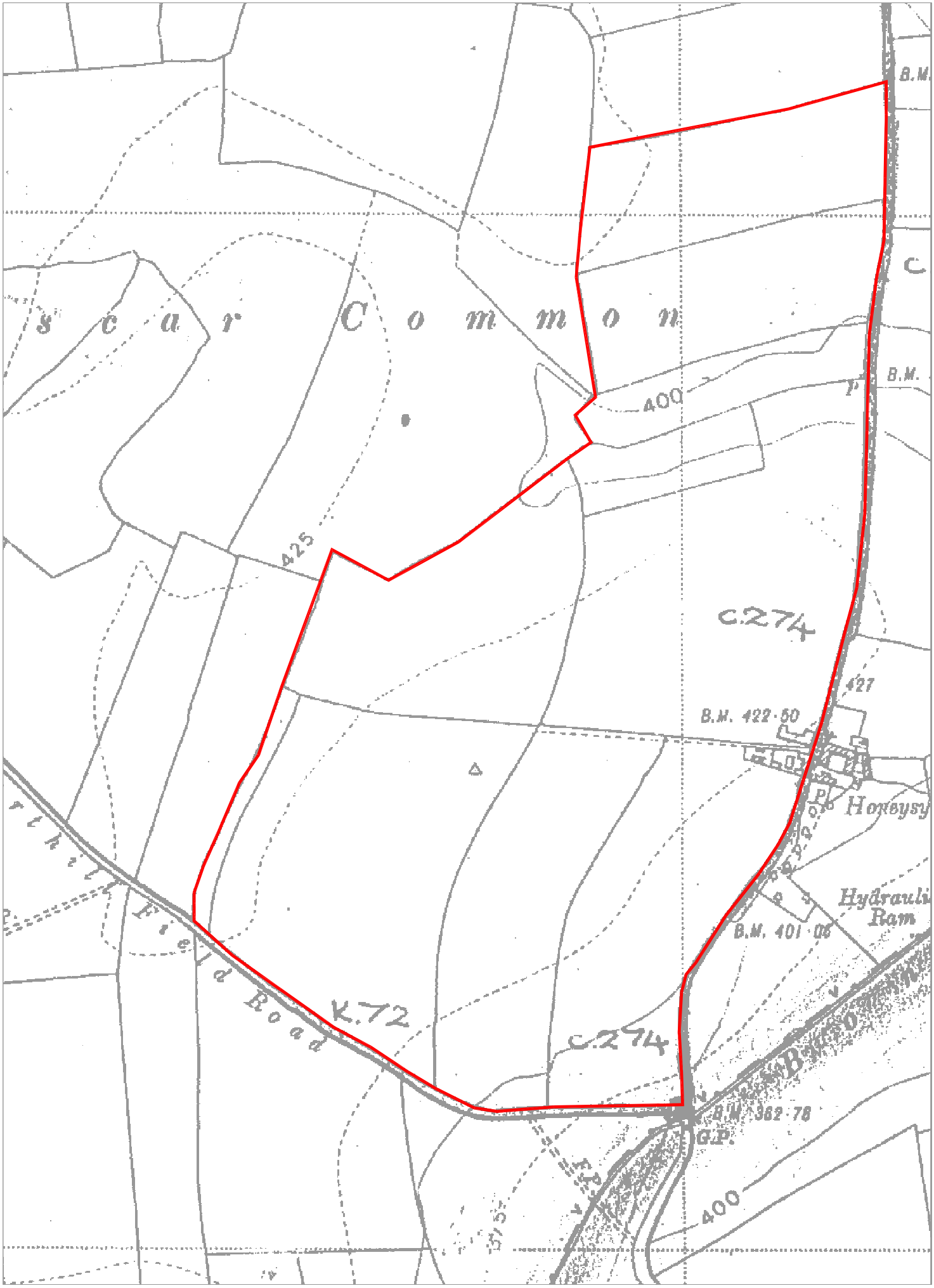

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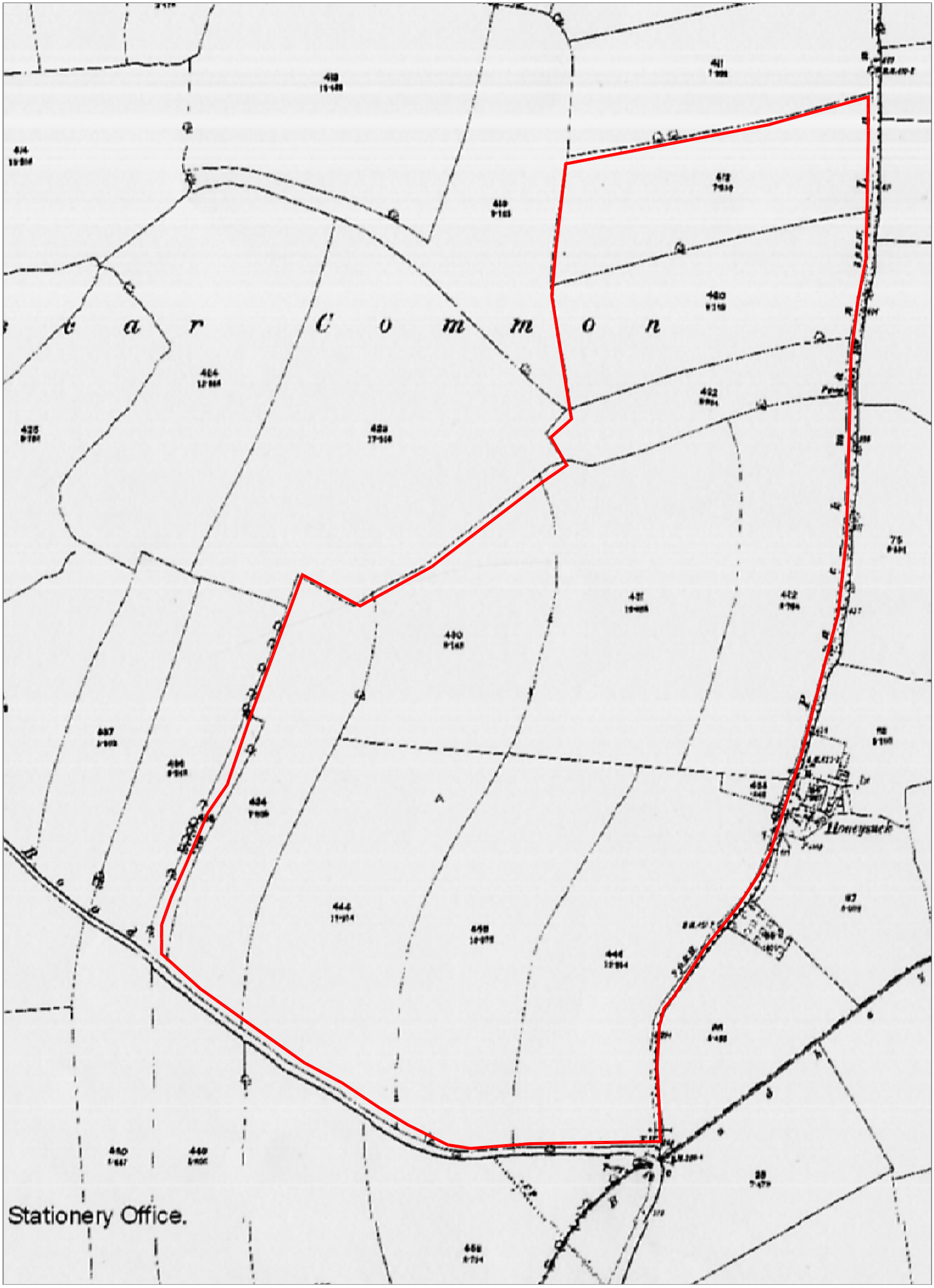

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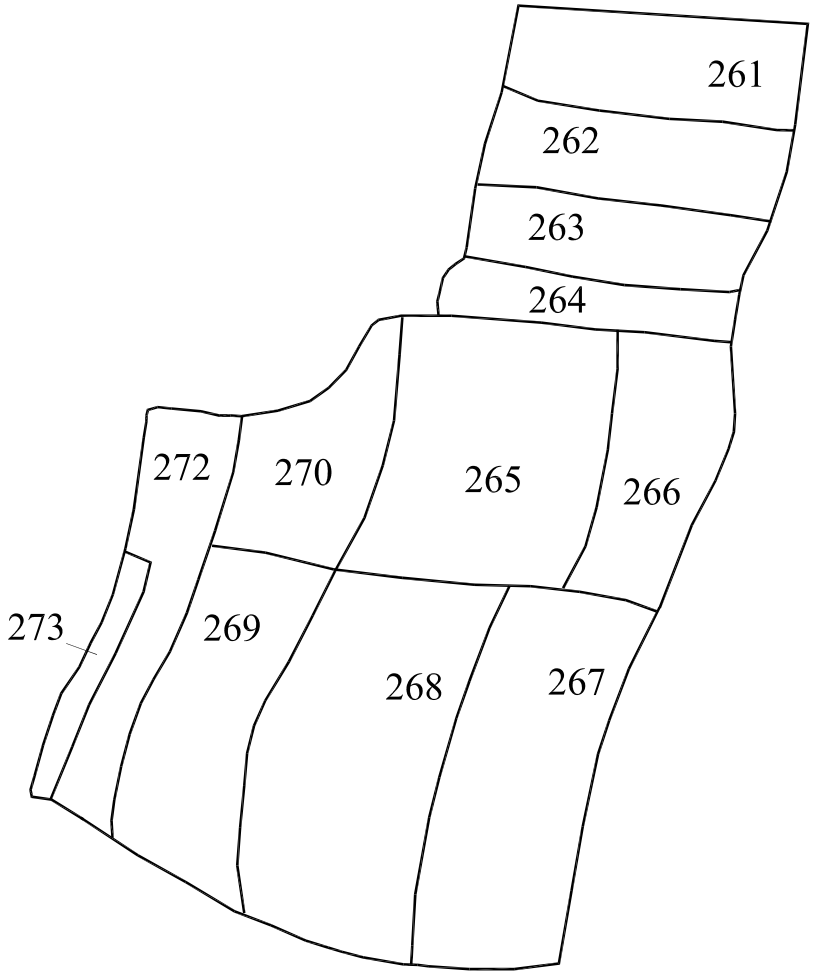

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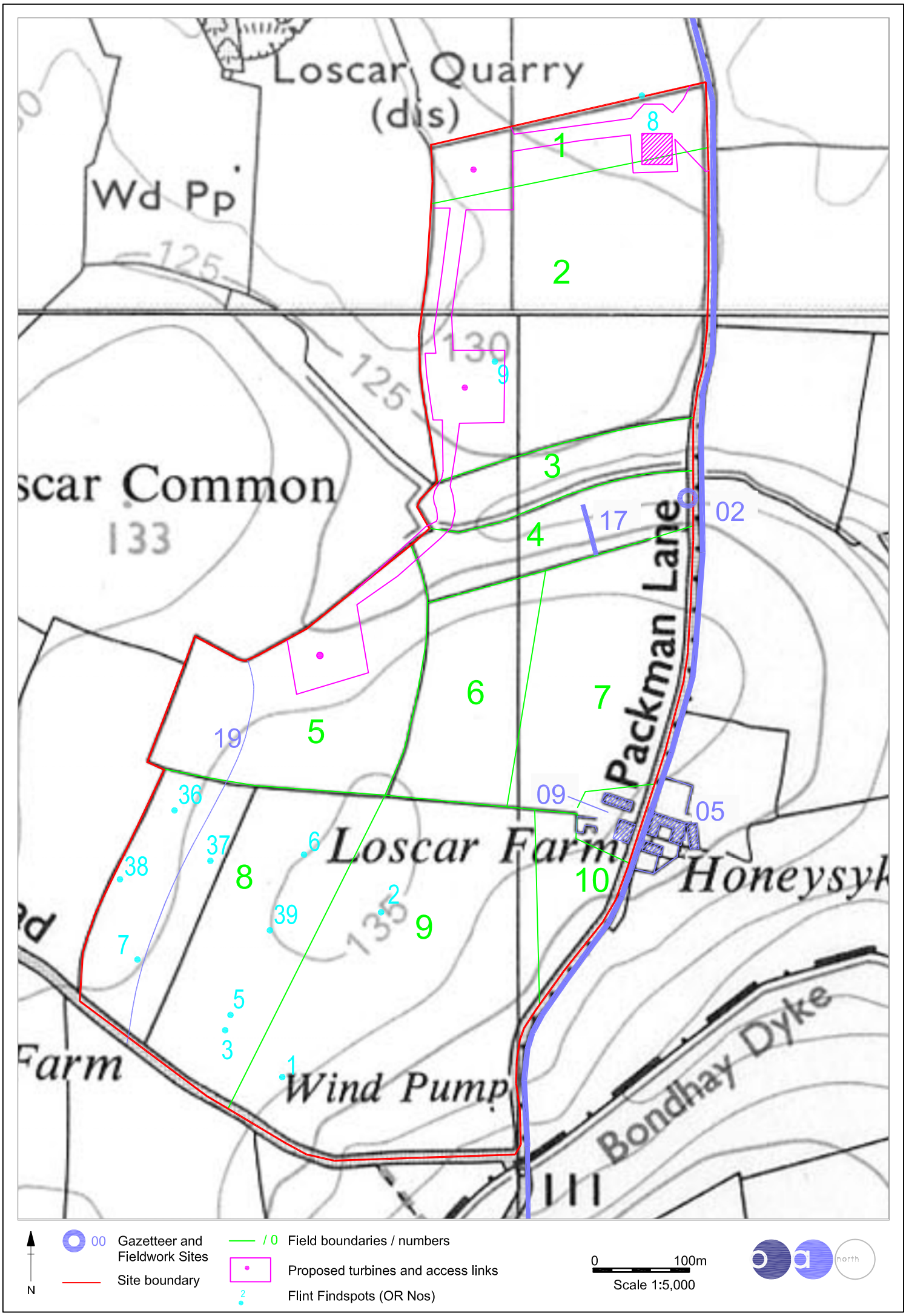

Figure 9: Field-walking Survey Results and Proposed Turbine Locations

Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the rectangular enclosure, within a larger sub-triangular enclosure (Site 01)

Plate 2: Vertical air photograph of the study area showing an irregular, curved line of rock either outcropping or close to the surface in Field 9

Plate 3: View of field-walking conditions in 24 Acre Field (Field 2), looking east

Plate 4: View of putative medieval lynchet in Meadow Field (Field 4), looking south