



LOSCAR FARM, NEAR SHEFFIELD,

**SOUTH
YORKSHIRE**

Archaeological Assessment



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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned by National Wind Power 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. The work was undertaken in the week of 27th May 2003.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated that the land had been in agricultural use since at least the sixteenth century, with field names remaining largely unchanged for centuries. The eastern edge of the study area coincides with what was undoubtedly an ancient road, but its precise antiquity is unknown. Much of the land within the study area comprises shaped strip fields that are a product of the enclosure of medieval open fields, and are documented as being within the manorial estate of Harthill. The Honeysyke Farm is a post-medieval farm and the adjacent Loscar Farm was built in the early twentieth century.

The walk-over survey was not productive as most of the fields containing locations for the proposed wind turbines were under crop. No archaeological remains were identified, and the lack of surface survival in part reflects that the land has been subject to repeated ploughing.

On the present evidence it is suggested that the proposed wind farm will impact on fields where no archaeology has been positively identified; but where there exists a potential for the survival of below ground remains. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation be undertaken on each of the proposed wind turbine sites and the access route to the sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Clare Wilson of National Wind Power Limited for commissioning this work and for assistance in the setting up of the project. We would also like to thank the staff of the Sheffield Archives for their considerable efforts on behalf of the project, and to Roy Sykes, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, for providing the SMR information.

The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were undertaken by Jo Dawson. The report was written by Jo Dawson with illustrations by Adam Parsons. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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 to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed small wind power scheme at Loscar Farm, South Yorkshire. This assessment comprised a desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey.
- 1.1.2 ***Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey***: the desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report the archaeological and cartographic sources, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area. These included results from any archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the area of proposed development and a study. The work was undertaken in the week of the 27th May 2003. The archaeological fieldwork comprised a walk-over survey of the site on 28th May 2003, principally centred on the locations of the proposed wind turbines (Fig 2).
- 1.1.3 The results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey are presented in the form of a short report outlining the results of findings. This is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the development area, the impact it will have on the resource and recommendation for the mitigation of the resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 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.
- 1.2.2 The fields of Loscar Farm vary in altitude between 120m and 135m (OS 1989). The solid geology is 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 rendzinas, giving a fine loamy soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1977).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in April 2001 by OA North in response to a request from National Wind Power Ltd for a basic archaeological assessment in order to identify the archaeological potential of the proposed wind farm sites.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a rapid desk-based study, a walk-over 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 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 (SMR), 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 study area. Secondary published sources, annual reports of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, and unpublished archaeological reports were consulted for relevant information..
- 2.2.3 ***Sheffield Archives (SA):*** the 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.
- 2.2.4 ***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.

- 2.3.2 The study area consists of ten fields (Fields 1-10 (Fig 2)), although direct impact is only likely to occur in Fields 1, 2, 5 and 6. The remaining six fields were briefly scanned where possible and visual observations were made.
- 2.3.3 The fields at Loscar Farm proved difficult to survey due to the presence of crops (Fig 2). Four fields contained barley (Fields 2, 5, 8 and 9), one contained peas (Field 1), and three contained grass up to waist height (Fields 3, 4 and 6) (Fig 2). The fields containing barley and peas were not entered so as not to damage the crops and because the crops severely limited site visibility. Where possible, photographs were taken in black and white print and colour slide from the edge of the fields showing the proposed position of the wind turbines. Two fields containing cows (Fields 7 and 10) were not to be affected by the proposed wind turbines but were within the study area, and consequently the southernmost field was examined. All three fields containing grass were investigated. No sites were evident within any of the fields but the height of the grass and the presence of the crops meant site visibility was low.
- 2.3.4 Had a site of archaeological potential been identified the extent of it would have been defined if greater than 50m in size, anything less would have been recorded as a central point only. The emphasis for the recording is a written description, recording the type and period of the site in *c*50 words and includes accurate national grid references. In addition, a photographic record in black and white print and digital images would have been undertaken.
- 2.3.5 In the location of sites, a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques and manual triangulation methods would have been used which is accurate to $\pm 10\text{m}$.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 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).
- 2.4.2 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.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 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 Sheffield Archives 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 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 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 PREHISTORIC

- 3.2.1 A cropmarked enclosure (Site 01) was identified at distance of c700m from the development area. It comprises a regularly shaped rectangular enclosure, butted onto the inside of a much larger, irregular sub-triangular enclosure. The SMR defines it as Iron Age / Romano-British date (c700 BC – cAD 410), but given the regularity of the internal enclosure it is more likely to be of Romano-British date.
- 3.2.2 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.

3.3 ROMAN

- 3.3.1 Packman Lane (Site 03), was, considered by some, to have been adapted by the Romans, and was known up to the eighteenth century as Rykenild (*sic*) Street (Hey 1979, 15; Garbett 1950, 15). It is perhaps significant that a number of Roman coins have been found next to Packman Lane (Site 02, Garbett 1950, 15). However, 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 c6km 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*).

- 3.3.2 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 yet which is clearly evident on the line of the Ryknild Street to the south of Chesterfield. The only 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 firstly not on the line of the Ryknild Roman road and was probably unlikely to be a Roman road.
- 3.3.3 The principal evidence for Roman activity within the study area would appear, therefore to be the enclosed settlement (Site 01) to the west of the development area and poorly provenanced find of Roman coins.

3.4 MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1 **Early Medieval:** evidence of early medieval activity within the environs of the study area consists of stray finds. An early medieval strap end (Site 04) was found within the study area, and outside the study area, in Harthill a tenth century bronze brooch with a field of sunken interlace (SMR 4484) has been recovered.
- 3.4.2 **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, which is now ruined (SMR 281).
- 3.4.3 The major landowner in the Harthill area from at least the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century was the Duke of Leeds (Sheffield Archives (SA) 379/F1/1 1564; SA 379/F1/2 1635; SA 379/F1/3 1720; SA 379/F1/4 nd; SA PR47/42a 1844). The first Duke of Leeds erected Keeton or Keveton Hall in the hamlet of Kiveton, around 3km to the north of the proposed development site in 1698 (Hunter 1974, 139; Newbold 1999-2003). The mansion afforded residence to all the Dukes of Leeds in succession until 1811 when it was demolished (*ibid*).
- 3.4.4 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 3.3.1*, above) of which Packman Lane forms a part (Hey 1979, 16).
- 3.4.5 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 open fields. There was, unfortunately, not sufficient time to decipher the survey and rental of the *Manoire*

of *Harthill* (SA 379/F1/1, 105-62), which dated to 1564, as it was a very detailed document, giving field names and land use. 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 probably never intended to show much detail, particularly to the east or south of Harthill. Just over a century later, in 1720, a much more detailed representation exists showing Harthill and its four manorial fields (Garbett 1950, facing 120).

- 3.4.6 **Packman Lane:** as discussed previously Packman Lane, which defines the eastern edge eastern edge of the development area, would appear to be an ancient communication route. The parish boundary follows it and the implication is that the route predates the definition of the parish boundaries, and must be at least of medieval date. Despite the former place name evidence, in which it was called Rykenild (*sic*) Street (Hey 1979), this is not the line of the primary north/south Roman road Ryknild Street which extended through Chesterfield; however, it may have some greater antiquity than the medieval period.

3.5 FIELD SYSTEM

- 3.5.1 The field system within the environs of the study area falls into three clearly defined areas that to the west of Packman Lane (Fields 4-10 (Fig 2)) were part of the manorial fields of Harthill, and include aratral ('S') shaped strip fields which were clearly of a relatively early date. Those to the north of this (Fields 1-3 (Fig 2)) are relatively large, straight side and rectangular and were typically a product of later inclosure. The Honeysyke Farm is located on Packman Lane, the implication being that the farm post-dated the road.
- 3.5.2 **Winter Well Close:** the field system to the west of Honeysyke Farm can be traced back to 1635, using the tithe map and surveys of land held by the Duke of Leeds, since the fields formed part of the land which he owned (SA 379/F1/1 1564; SA 379/F1/2 1635; SA 379/F1/3 1720; SA 379/F1/4 nd; SA PR47/42a 1844). The area now covered by Fields 4-10 (Fig 2) was called Winter Well Close on the tithe map (SA PR47/42a 1844); it was divided into seven fields, all were arable except one used for pasture. An undated survey from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, no later than 1812, lists Winter Well Close (SA 379/F1/4). Although not accompanied by a key plan, the numbering shows that it was split into twelve fields; however, by the time of the OS 1st edition (1854) it had reverted back to seven fields. The fields were occupied by John Cossens, Joseph Maleham and Robert Belk, and in the survey of land of 1720, John Belk and Thomas Cossens are mentioned in the text, although no field names are given (SA 379/F1/3). The key plan which accompanied this survey is not with the documents in Sheffield Archives, although a photograph of it is shown in a secondary source (Garbett 1950, facing 120). It shows Winter Well Shutt, which is part of South Field, itself being one of the four manorial fields associated with Harthill. The survey of 1635 lists Winter Well, part of Southwood Field and Woodhag Furlong (SA 379/F1/2). It has no accompanying key plan but gives details of occupiers and acreage.
- 3.5.3 The layout of the Winter Well Close fields in 1854 (Fig 3) (Fields 4-10, Fig2) retain evidence of ox-ploughing in the reversed 'S' (aratral) configuration of the field boundaries (Taylor 1983, 131). These are the fossilised remains of a former 'open-field' (OA North 2003, 19); the long narrow, reversed 'S'-shaped strips are

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 (aratra) shape of the oxen-ploughed ridge and furrow (*ibid*). While the fields may have been enclosed as late as the post-medieval period, they clearly had their origins in the medieval period, and being linked to the manorial estate of Harthill potentially date back to the conquest period.

- 3.5.4 **Laley Fields:** the area now covered by Fields 1 and 2 (Fig 2) was called Laley Fields on the tithe map, and consisted of two arable fields and one grass field (SA PR47/42a 1844). The Duke of Leeds owned 91% of the titheable land in Harthill parish at this time, but this did not include Laley Fields. The undated survey shows Laley Field as six fields owned by Peter Glossop and the Reverend Hewett (SA 379/F1/4). The name Laley Field could not be made out on the key plan of 1720, but this may be due to the small size of the photograph and the quality of the reproduction (Garbett 1950, facing 120). In the accompanying survey, Peter Glossop was named (SA 379/F1/3). Laley Field could not be traced back any further within the time constraints of the project.
- 3.5.5 The area now covered by Field 3 (Fig 2) was called Stoney Dale on the tithe map, and was a single arable field (SA PR47/42a 1844). There were three fields called Stoney Dole Close and one called Stoney Dale Field on the undated survey, all close to Laley Field (SA 379/F1/4), although it is likely that they occupied a greater area than that covered by Field 3. The fields were occupied by Peter Glossop and Joseph Maleham. Peter Glossop is listed on the survey of 1720 (SA 379/F1/3), although the name Stoney Dole could not be made out on the key plan (Garbett 1950, facing 120). The survey of 1635 lists North Stonie Dole and South Stonie Dole, both part of Southwood Field and Woodhag Furlong (SA 379/F1/2).

3.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 3.6.1 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 the nearest and best road to approach Harthill from a distance (Garbett 1950, 15). The basic industry in the parish was agriculture during this period (*op cit*, 157); there were, however, many other industries which flourished, including home weaving and woodworking (*ibid*).
- 3.6.2 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).

4. WALK-OVER SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 SURVEY RESULTS

- 4.1.1 No sites were recorded within any of the fields surveyed, this includes the four fields containing the proposed locations of the wind turbines (Fields 1, 2, 5 and 6). The layout of the fields is shown in Figure 3. All fields were divided from Packman Lane and Harthill Field Road by substantial mixed hedgerows.
- 4.1.2 **Field 1:** this field was not walked due to the presence of a crop of peas, which severely limited site visibility. There was no boundary dividing it from Field 2, just a thin break between the pea crop and the barley. A small patchy newly planted hedge divided it from the field to the north, which also contained barley.
- 4.1.3 **Field 2:** this field could not be walked due to a crop of barley, which severely limited site visibility. The boundary between it and Field 3 was a substantial mixed hedgerow on an earth-bank, which dropped down towards Field 3.
- 4.1.4 **Field 3:** this field contained waist high grass for hay or silage, which severely limited site visibility. It was walked along all four boundaries in order to take photographs of neighbouring fields and to look for sites of archaeological potential where possible. Its boundary with Field 4 included a line of trees as shown in aerial photographs from 1971.
- 4.1.5 **Field 4:** this field contained grass almost as high as that in Field 3, which severely limited site visibility. It did not appear to contain any sites of archaeological potential when viewed from Field 3.
- 4.1.6 **Field 5:** this field could not be walked due to a crop of barley, which severely limited site visibility. Its eastern and southern boundaries consisted of substantial mixed hedgerows.
- 4.1.7 **Field 6:** this field contained waist high grass, presumably for hay or silage, which severely limited site visibility. It was walked along the southern and western boundaries in order to take photographs of the proposed locations of wind turbines. Its boundary with Field 7 was a relatively modern fence. Its western and southern boundaries consisted of substantial mixed hedgerows.
- 4.1.8 **Field 7:** this field was under pasture and investigation revealed no archaeological resource. A substantial mixed hedgerow prevented it from being visible from Packman Lane, while its southern and western boundaries were fenced.
- 4.1.9 **Field 8:** this field contained a crop of barley, severely limiting site visibility and thus prevented the walk-over survey. It was difficult to see most of it from Harthill Field Road. It was separated from Field 9 by a fence.
- 4.1.10 **Field 9:** this field contained a crop of barley, severely limiting site visibility and thus could not be walked. Areas of it, principally the wind pump which was photographed, could be seen from Harthill Field Road.
- 4.1.11 **Field 10:** this field contained cows, and was entered. The field was pasture with no obvious archaeological features.

- 4.1.12 **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 resource.
- 4.1.13 **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.
- 4.1.14 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. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 **The Landscape:** the fields of Loscar Farm were the property of the Duke of Leeds from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, with a small number continuing in his possession until the nineteenth century (*Sections 3.5.1 – 3.5.3*). This has provided a degree of continuity, as evidenced by the field names which have remained essentially the same. The field boundaries have changed little since the nineteenth century, although many of the curved boundaries have now been straightened. The older boundaries are formed by mature mixed hedgerows. Boundaries which break up large fields into smaller parts have been subject to more change, such as straightening, and tend to be less substantial, typically a post and wire fence.
- 5.1.2 **The Archaeological Resource:** the putative prehistoric / Romano-British enclosure (Site 01) does not lie within the proposed development area, but demonstrates early activity in the environs. Packman Lane is clearly an old route but of unknown date. Finds of Roman coins (Site 02) and an early medieval strap end (Site 04) have been recovered from the area of the road suggesting some early activity in the environs of the site and could potentially reflect that the routeway, in some form, extended back to these periods. The presence of these finds highlights the potential for further discoveries.
- 5.1.3 The layout of fields 4-10 (Fig 2) coupled with the seventeenth century cartographic evidence (*Section 3.5.2*) indicate that the land was under cultivation from at least the medieval period, and demonstrate that this was part of an historic landscape, which was linked to the adjacent Packman Lane. Four sites of post-medieval date lie within the study area: three limestone quarries (Sites 06-08) and Honeysyke farm (Site 05). None of these sites will be affected by the proposed development.

5.2 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 5.2.1 The proposed development comprises six turbines to be located in Fields 1, 2, 5 and 6 (Fig 2), although access tracks have yet to be defined. No archaeology was observed within these fields during the walk-over survey. However, they were all under crop and site visibility was low.
- 5.2.2 Any surviving archaeology is likely to have suffered to some extent as a result of ploughing in the past. However, given the historic character of the landscape, as demonstrated by the medieval field system and the finds of both early medieval and Roman artefacts, there is the potential for the survival of sub-surface remains within the extent of the proposed development.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 Due to the moderate archaeological potential of the outlined study area and the impact on possible archaeological remains by the proposals it is recommended that evaluation trenches should be considered for both the wind turbine sites and the access linking the sites.

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Ordnance Survey, 1923 *Yorkshire (West Riding) Sheet 300.10*, 25":1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1989 *Pathfinder 762: Staveley & Worksop (South)*, 1:25000

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

February 2003

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

WINDWORKS ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Clare Wilson of National Wind Power, for a method statement for desk-based assessment and field validation of proposed locations for small wind power schemes throughout the North of England.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North has been invited by Clare Wilson, of National Wind Power, to submit a method statement for preliminary desk-based appraisals for small wind power schemes being developed throughout the North of England. Preliminary studies will be required to establish the archaeological resource within the locality of each proposed wind farm, and to make recommendations to ensure that resource is not adversely affected by the developments.

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 a preliminary documentary study in order to assess the archaeological potential of defined localities. 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 appraisal of the archaeological landscape resource, including an examination of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), any aerial photography at that source, and the Ordnance Survey first edition coverage for the proposed site. It is anticipated that the County Sites and Monuments Record and the relevant County Record Office would be visited.

2.3 FIELD VALIDATION

- 2.3.1 The designated areas should be visited to identify the existence, extent, and, if possible, quality of any surviving archaeological features from a walk-over survey.

2.4 DESIGN AND LAYOUT

- 2.4.1 Discussions will be undertaken with National Wind Power to identify areas of archaeological potential, to inform the finalised design and where appropriate to design mitigation measures.

2.5 REPORT

- 2.5.1 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.

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 STUDY

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address those sources of information that may inform the proposed windfarm. It will include an appraisal of the relevant Sites and Monuments Record, as well as the OS first edition maps. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied, and a brief assessment of other published sources will also be undertaken.
- 3.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken, and will examine those records held by the relevant Sites and Monuments.

3.3 FIELD VALIDATION

- 3.3.1 Surface inspection will record the location, extent, and nature of any visible surviving archaeological remains within the designated area, normally expected to be the area of the turbines and any access roads, with a corridor 50m on either side. This conforms to the Level 1 survey defined by OA North, based on guidelines produced by the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England. Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate. When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1:2500 or 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base, as appropriate. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.3.2 Because of the likely remote nature of the study areas (particularly from carefully surveyed Ordnance Survey points), the sites will need to be located by the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid, allowing accuracies of between +/- 0.5m and 5m even at remote locations. It should be noted that the recovery level from such a survey will be affected by the time of the year that this work is undertaken, particularly if bracken grows in any parts of the estates.
- 3.3.3 The results will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.
- 3.3.4 **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). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in

advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.4 DESIGN AND LAYOUT

- 3.4.1 Brief discussions will be held with National Wind Power to highlight any archaeological resource that may be adversely affected by the proposed development. These discussions will include possible mitigation measures, either of design or archaeological intervention.

3.5 REPORT

- 3.5.1 **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.
- 3.5.2 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 (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.5.3 **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 route of the proposed pipeline.
- 3.5.4 **Report:** seven bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the appropriate Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this method statement and any other specific 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 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 at this stage.
- 3.5.5 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 comprise a location map for the identified resource.
- 3.5.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the proposed scheme upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and where appropriate will make recommendations for mitigation strategies to avoid adverse impact on the archaeological resource.
- 3.5.6 **Confidentiality:** the 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 The precise timetable of each project would depend on the individual scheme, but such work usually takes in the region of one week to complete.
- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. Reports can normally be submitted within a month to six weeks of commissioning.
- 4.3 The work 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 likely to be involved with the project are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2 SITE GAZETTEER

Site number 01
Site name North-east of Carr Farm
NGR SK 499 798
Site type Cropmark
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 2337
Sources Riley 1981

Description

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure thought to be of Iron Age or Romano British in 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 is an early communication route. Precise locations of the finds are not given.

Site number 03
Site name Packman Lane
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). There is no surface evidence for dating other than that it is a modern routeway.

Site number 04
Site name South of Loscar Wood
NGR SK 5127 8050
Site type Strap end
Period Early Medieval
SMR number 3455
Sources Hart 1989

Description

An early medieval strap end was found near the western parish boundary of Thorpe Salvin formed 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 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. '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

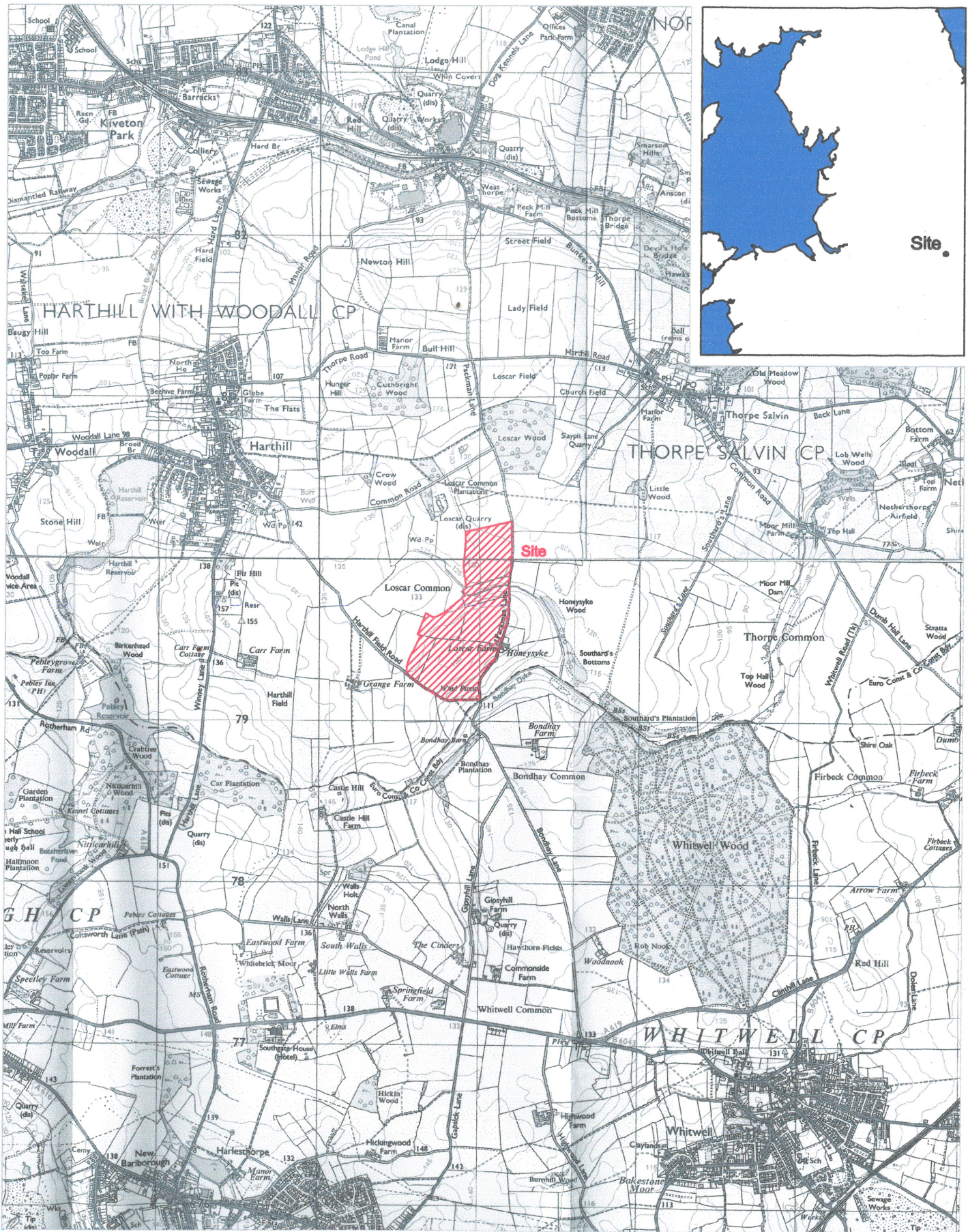
The buildings of Loscar Farm comprised cow byres, barns and a dwelling house, all apparently of twentieth century date. There are no buildings shown on the site before 1923.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Extract of OS map, 1854



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:25000
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0 500m

Figure 1: Site Location

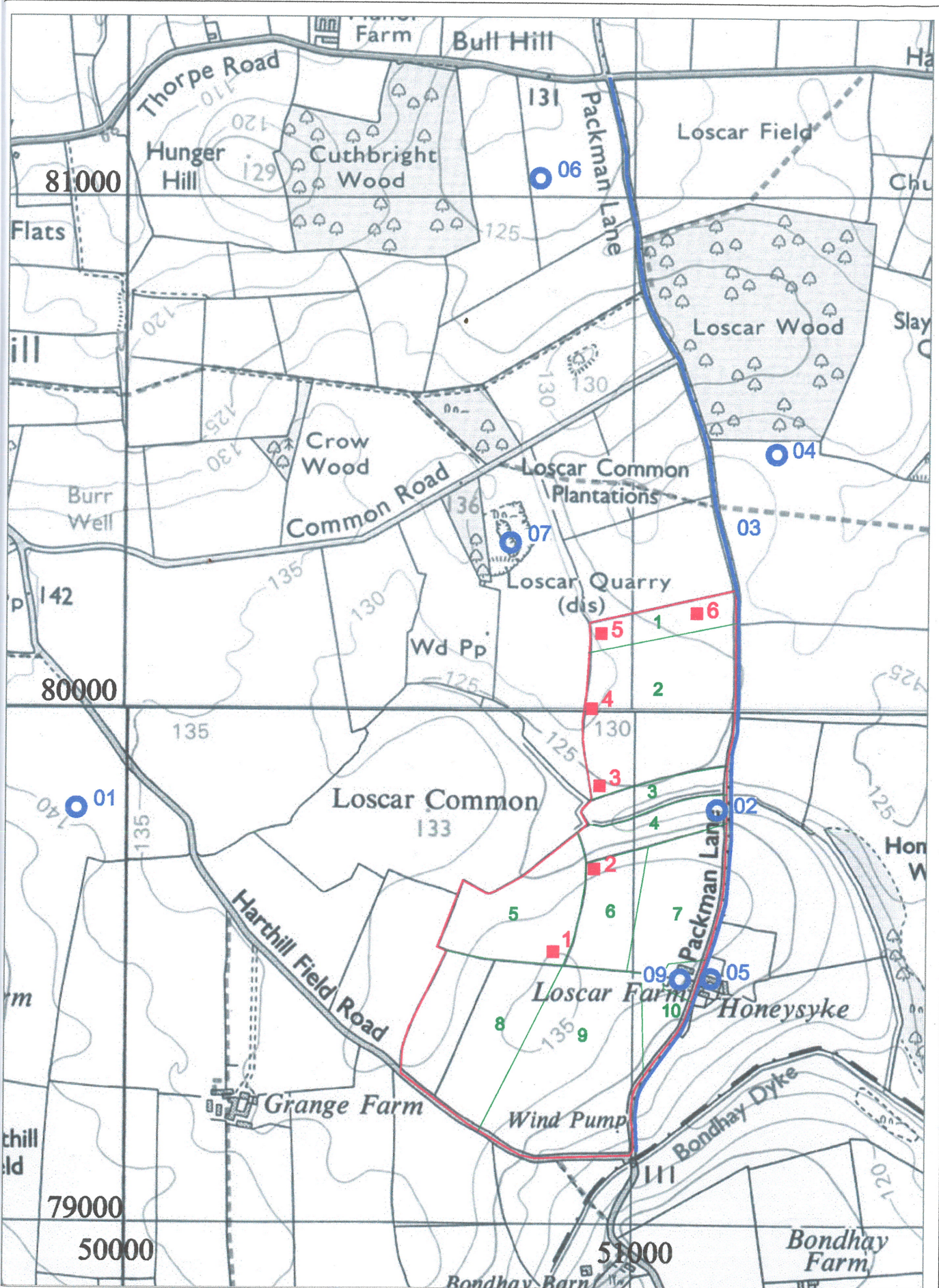


Figure 2 : Gazetteer Sites

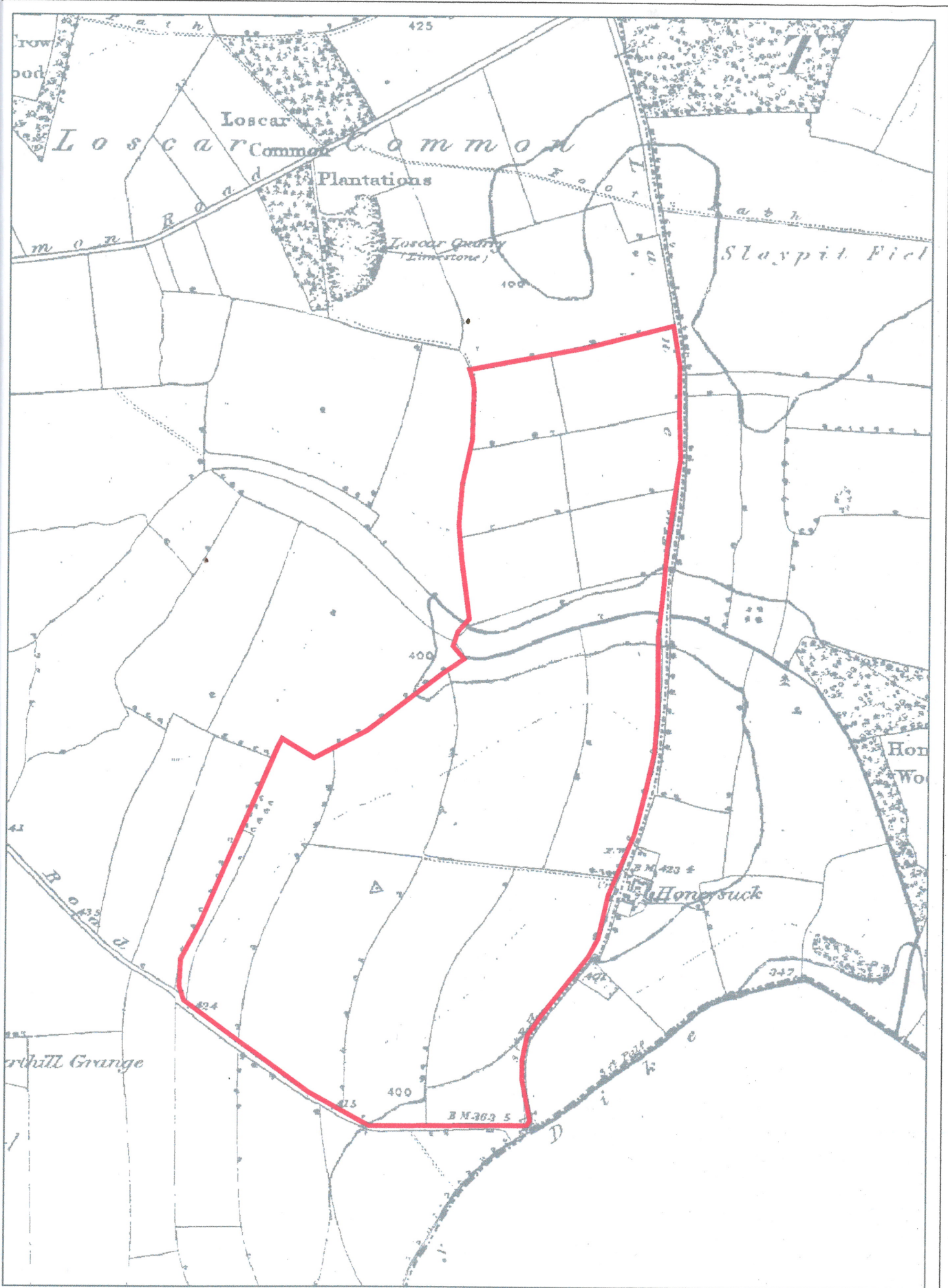


Figure 3 : Extract of Ordnance Survey map, 1854