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AVANT HOMES,
LAND OFF MOORTHORPE WAY, SHEFFIELD

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

ENVIRONMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

Appointment and Background

- 1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed by Avant Homes Ltd to carry out a Heritage Assessment, for submission with a planning application, for a residential development on land at Owlthorpe, Sheffield.
- 1.2 The assessment considers the likely potential effects of the proposed development on any cultural heritage assets within the proposed development site. In particular, it considers the impact of the ground works and construction works associated with the proposed development.

Scope of Works

- 1.3 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km study area around the site has been undertaken. Specifically, the assessment has included:
 - A review of the development proposals in relation to the current legislative framework;
 - Inclusion and review of the Historic Environment data for the site and its vicinity;
 - Identification and consideration of Heritage Assets on and within the vicinity of the site;
 - A search of relevant documentary and cartographic sources for the site and surroundings;
 - A walk-over survey;
 - Identification and assessment of the known and potential archaeological resource;
 - Recommendations where appropriate; and
 - Identification of any constraints.

Methodology

- 1.4 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with standard methodology for Heritage Assessments. The works included the study of relevant cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, and sites listed in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text (**ESY** for events and **MSY** for listed buildings and monuments). The assets are shown on Figure 2 and listed in Appendix 1.

- 1.5 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the heritage assessment and are in line with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 1.6 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) and Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 1.7 The genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>) and the SYHER were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

- 1.8 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites.

Published and unpublished sources

- 1.9 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

2. SITE DETAILS

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development comprises three parcels of land with the main one wrapping around Owlthorpe Surgery. The other two which lie to the southeast and northeast will comprise a recreational area and attenuation area respectively. The development lies to the west of Moorthorpe Gate, within the administrative area of Sheffield City Council (SCC). The proposed development site is bounded to the north by a wooded ravine, to the east by a footpath, Owlthorpe Surgery and Moorthorpe Gate. To the south there is a new residential development along Moorthorpe Rise. There is a short, tarmacked access road at the end of Moorthorpe Gate, to the north of Owlthorpe Surgery leading on to the proposed development site (**Figure 1**).

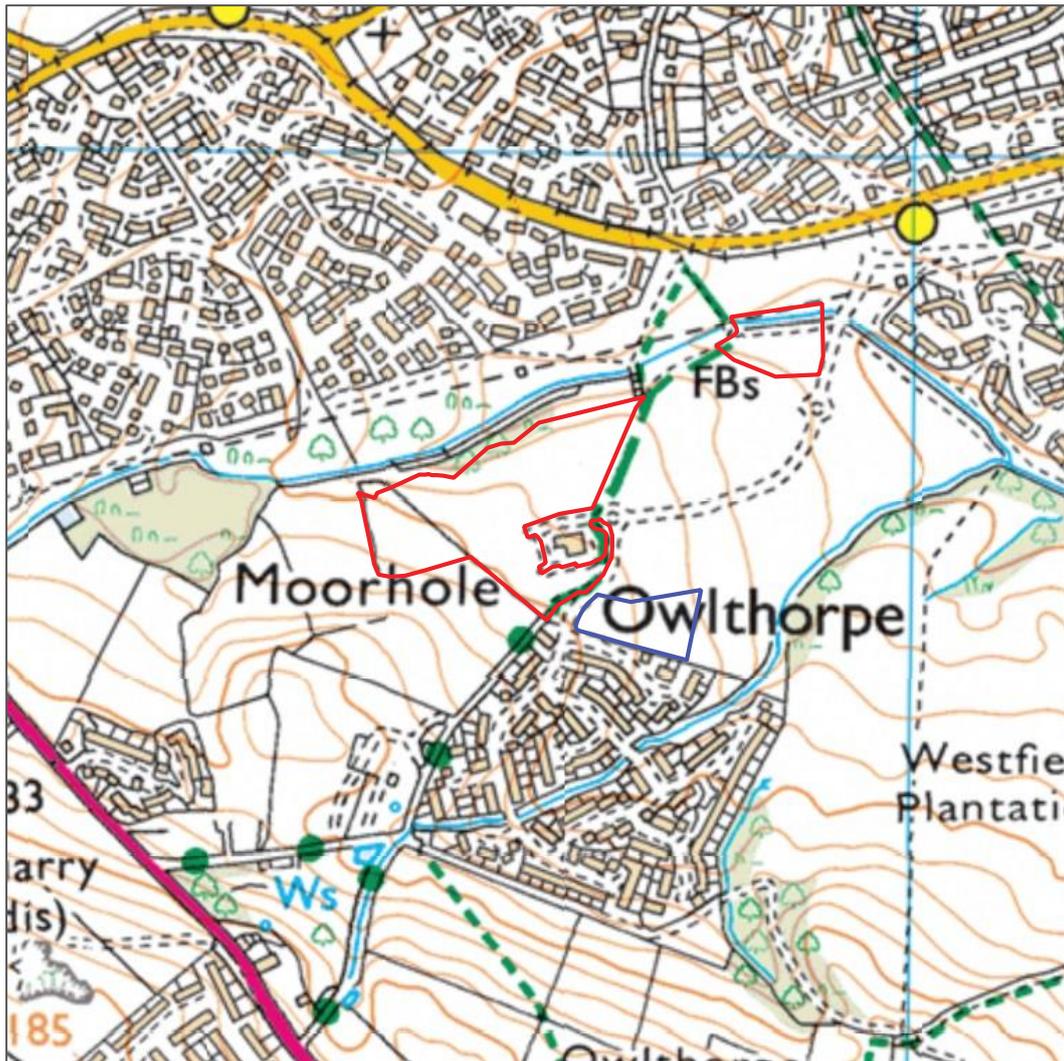


Figure 1 Site Location Plan

- 2.2 The proposed development site is located on Moorhole Moor and slopes down towards the north east, towards Ochre Dyke.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone and Siltstone, described as Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial geology has not been surveyed (BGS 2019). The overlying soil is recorded as a freely draining slightly acid loamy soil of the Rivington group (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Walkover Survey

- 2.4 A site walkover survey was undertaken in February 2019 (Plates 1-7) in order to identify any heritage assets that may not have been catalogued by the SYHER. The site is not enclosed by walls or fences, and a wooded ravine acts as a boundary to the north of the site. It was noted that the site is utilised by dog walkers. The proposed development site is a green field site, formerly farm land, that has not been cultivated for some while

and the site is now scrubland. A rutted track (**Plate 3**) has been created from Owlthorpe Surgery heading east then south and joining Willow Tree Avenue.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Legislation and Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1 Section 16 of the NPPF *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.

3.2 The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

“an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

3.3 Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.

3.4 Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

3.5 Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.

3.6 Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.”

3.7 Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.

3.8 Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed

against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset (s).

- 3.9 Paragraph 197 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius around the proposed development site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.
- 4.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria detailed in Table 1, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Table 1 Significance of heritage assets criteria

Significance	Type of heritage asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed

Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment
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- 4.3 The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in Appendix 1. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this is discussed in Section 7.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 5.1 There are no identified heritage assets or listed buildings located within the proposed development site. In the wider study area there are five identified heritage assets and three listed buildings.

Designated sites or areas

- 5.2 The study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks or Gardens. Within the study area there are no recorded Roman roads.

Historic Environment Characterisation

- 5.3 The proposed development site lies within the Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) area (**HSY2405; Figure 2**). This, is described as 'Coal mining' which is depicted on this site from 1877 until 1950 on Ordnance Survey mapping to the west and southwest of the site. By 1977 this industrial activity is no longer apparent. Despite the history of extraction an older landscape of piecemeal enclosure still forms the dominant character of the area.

- 5.4 The proposed development site is surrounded by five HLC areas, which are described as follows:

- Owlthorpe (**HSY2408**): This is defined as a new housing area in the early 21st century, predominantly a cul-de-sac development of detached units linked to the main road system by new arterial roads. The fields from which the development was created were shown as enclosed before 1796 by Fairbank's pre-parliamentary survey work in Eckington Parish. The straight fences of this earlier enclosure may be indicative of 18th century private enclosure possibly from moorland (the area lies between the areas of Birley and Mosborough Moors). No legibility of earlier land use within the site;
- Mosborough Moor (**HSY2403**) – The moor was enclosed in 1804 as a part of the Eckington Enclosure award, formerly Mosborough Moor. The origin of the moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period;

- Mosborough Hill House (**HSY2404**) – This comprises a large detached property with outbuildings converted into a public house in the late 20th century. Stylistically the building dates to the early 19th-century, probably built as a yeoman farmhouse around the time of the enclosure of Mosborough Moor in 1804. Significant legibility of early 19th-century residence, open ground to the north may contain relict garden features. The origin of the moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period;
- Mole Valley Close (**HSY2407**) - Coal mining is depicted in this locality from 1877 until 1950 as shown on various Ordnance Survey maps. By 1977 this industrial activity is no longer apparent. This area was under redevelopment as housing during 1999 (Cities Revealed aerial photography data 1999; **Figure 6**);
- The estates to the south of Hackenthorpe (**HSY1662**) were built during the 1980s. These are defined as medium density estates which have a variety of mostly detached houses on sinuous cul de sacs. The surrounding landscape comprises of boundaries of the earlier piecemeal enclosure of this countryside which have been retained. Birley Commons Farm which lies in this character area was demolished to make way for the housing development. The transport network of this area was significantly enhanced during the 1980s and 1990s with the widening of Sheffield Road and the construction of Donetsk Way (named after Sheffield's Ukrainian twin city).

Previous archaeological investigations

- 5.5 No archaeological events are recorded within the site or the study area. One even is listed immediately to the west of the site. This comprise an evaluation which found no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Chronological Summary

Prehistoric

- 5.6 The early prehistoric period is poorly represented in South Yorkshire. The sparseness of finds from this period, however, is not unusual as the population was probably predominately nomadic hunter-gatherers and had little impact on the archaeological record (Mithen 1999). The presence of humans in the region probably began after the retreat of the ice sheets approximately 12,000 years ago as the landscape became more inhabitable with the improving climate.
- 5.7 The Neolithic period saw the gradual increase of agriculture and the domestication of animals, although settlement sites of this date remain scarce, indicating that the population was still mobile. The most commonly recorded archaeological features from the Neolithic are monumental structures, such as long barrows, although pits containing domestic refuse are also often encountered (Manby *et al.* 2003).
- 5.8 As with the Neolithic period, the features most commonly attributable to the early Bronze Age are the funerary monuments, with round barrows dominating the archaeological record. Earlier Bronze Age settlement sites remain rare, although evidence for ploughing

and the cultivation of crops from this period indicates that agriculture was increasing (Parker Pearson 1999).

- 5.9 The evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider study area is represented by three separate flint scatters. An early Neolithic to late Bronze Age scraper and flint scatter (**MSY12167**) were discovered in fields at Moorhole "from deep ploughing" approximately 200m to the west of the proposed development site.
- 5.10 Further flints were discovered, to the north-west of the proposed development site, by L.H. Butcher in 1951, both sites are now covered by housing estates. The flints comprised:
- A chert core and microliths (**MSY11188**) were found 200 yards south of Birley Spa House which lies to the north of the site;
 - A total of 186 pieces of Mesolithic flint (**MSY12163**) were found at Spa View Place to the northwest of the site.

Iron Age and Roman periods

- 5.11 The transformation between the later Bronze Age and Iron Age is often hard to distinguish, and there is evidence to suggest that many sites were in continuous use throughout this transitional period. The number of recorded settlements continues to increase, and many are accompanied by field systems, trackways and enclosures (Haselgrove 1999).
- 5.12 The proposed development site and wider area would have been part of the territory of the Iron Age Brigantes tribe, the border of which would have been to the north-west at the uniallate hillfort of Wincobank (Hey 1998).
- 5.13 During the early Roman period in Britain, the Brigantes were allies to the Romans under Queen Cartimundua. In AD 68, the tribe came under the control of Venutius which led to a breakdown of the alliance between the Brigantes and Romans, and by AD 72 the territory was in full control of the Romans (Buckland 1986, Hartley 1980).
- 5.14 There is no evidence of Roman activity within the wider study area, however, a possible Iron Age or Romano-British trackway (**MSY12480**), lies just over 1km to the west of the proposed development site (**Figure 2**). The road runs from Chesterfield towards Templeborough fort in a north to south alignment. This road was excavated south of Templeborough by Dorothy Greene, who believed that it was an early trackway that was later used as a Roman road. According to Roman Road's in Britain (Margary 1973) this route corresponds to road number 18e, Rykneild Street.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval period

- 5.15 There is little archaeological evidence for settlement in wider study area during the post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. After the withdrawal of the Romans, much of West and South Yorkshire formed the kingdom of Elmet. The kingdom of Elmet existed up to the early 7th century when it was taken over by the kingdom of Northumbria, which dominated the north of England (Loveluck 2003). This placed Sheffield at the boundary between the territory held by the Northumbrian kingdom and its neighbours Mercia. This

situation may be reflected in the name 'Sheffield', reputed to mean 'field on the River Sheaf', as 'Sheaf' is thought to derive from the word for a boundary (Smith 1961, 137; Smith 1965, 75-9).

Medieval period

- 5.16 The Domesday survey records that following the Norman Conquest, the land which the survey covers, was part of the hundred of Scarsdale and the tenant-in-chief in 1086 was Ralph, son of Hubert, who was also tenant-in-chief in Eckington and Mosborough. The land comprised 0.5 ploughlands and was assessed for 0.5 geld units, which was quite small (Open Domesday 2019).
- 5.17 Owlthorpe is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, but at that time the area was a part of the manor of Eckington.
- 5.18 There is little evidence of medieval activity within the wider study area. There is a record in the SYHER of a medieval cruck barn (**MSY4630**) which is reported to have stood at Hackenthorpe, 900m to the north of the proposed development site. The building was demolished in 1959. There is also a record detailing the site of timber framed cottages (**MSY4678**) at Well Yard, Hackenthorpe, 600m to the north of the proposed development site.

Post-medieval - Modern Period

- 5.19 The name Owlthorpe is first widely used during the expansion of the suburban city, explicitly planned by Sheffield City council in the 1960s. This expansion took parts of former Derbyshire between the historic settlements of Mosborough, Beighton, Hackenthorpe and the Rother valley. The settlements founded were Waterthorpe, Owlthorpe, Southall, Westfield, Oxclose and Halfway, which are known collectively as the 'Mosborough Townships'.
- 5.20 There is evidence of Coal Mining within the wider study area. Mr George Wells worked several collieries and coke ovens including Little Hill and Mosborough Common and Joseph Wells, his father, purchased Sales and Bibbs' pit, Moor Hole. In May of 1844 George Wells died, and his sons Joseph and George Wells carried on the coal pits. Documents state that George Wells paid his Mosbro' workmen their wages at the Crown Inn. In 1845, Messrs. J. And G. Wells began sinking Moor Hole pit (**MSY7057**) which lies to the southwest of the site. Mining operations at the pit ceased around 1900. Subsequently the engine house and weigh-house became garage workshops. Sources infer that there were over 70 coke ovens associated with the mine (Foster 1886).

6. Cartographical Analysis

- 6.1 The Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1882 (**Figure 3**) shows the proposed development site as two enclosed fields with the northern boundary formed by woodland. A trackway is also depicted along the eastern boundary and a well is marked at the north-eastern corner of the site. Enclosed fields are shown to the south and west. Moorhole Collieries are depicted to the west which is shown to comprise an engine house, tramway, three shafts, two wells, unlabelled buildings and an old coal pit.

- 6.2 The 1924 and 1950 OS map (**Figures 4 and 5**) show no change within the proposed development site and little change in the wider study area. Moorhole Collieries are still shown.
- 6.3 A google earth image from 1999 (**Figure 6**). Shows the enclosed fields that make up the proposed development site as cultivated. To the south construction works are taking place prior to the building of Owlthorpe Surgery and Moorthorpe Rise.
- 6.4 LiDAR data (**Figure 7**) show the informal footpaths, field boundaries and woodland that occupy the proposed development site. Within the eastern part of the proposed development site there appears to be the continuation of a field boundary or track to the south.

7. ASSESSEMENT

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

- 7.1 There are no recorded heritage assets within the proposed development site. Similarly there are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields or Listed Buildings within the proposed development site.
- 7.2 The proposed development site has been characterised as an area of coal mining (**HSY2405**) and an older landscape of piecemeal enclosure still forms the dominant character of this area. Any change to the land use within the development will slightly affect this characterisation.

Impact on setting

- 7.3 There are three Grade II listed structures recorded approximately 600m to the north of the wider study area. These buildings will not be impact given the intervening development to the north.

Potential sub-surface remains

- 7.4 No archaeological sites are recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity that would suggest the potential for archaeological deposits and features to occur within the proposed development area.
- 7.5 Parts of site are underlain by a coal outcrop which have potentially been sub-surfaced mined in the past.
- 7.6 Owlthorpe Surgery appears to have been constructed on a terrace and it is likely the overburden has been placed in the immediate vicinity and this may be encountered, along with trackways and disturbance associated with construction of residential housing and link roads in the 1990s (Figure 7).

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The Heritage Assessment has established that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields within the site or the wider study area. Three listed buildings are recorded some distance to the north which will not be impacted by the proposed development given the intervening built form.

- 8.2 The assessment has determined that no archaeological features or deposits have been recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity. However, the find of a prehistoric flint scatter to the west suggests that prehistoric activity was occurring in the area. Subsequently there is a risk of encountering associated archaeological features and/ or deposits within the site. On this basis it is recommended that a geophysical survey is undertaken, once the scrub vegetation has been cleared.

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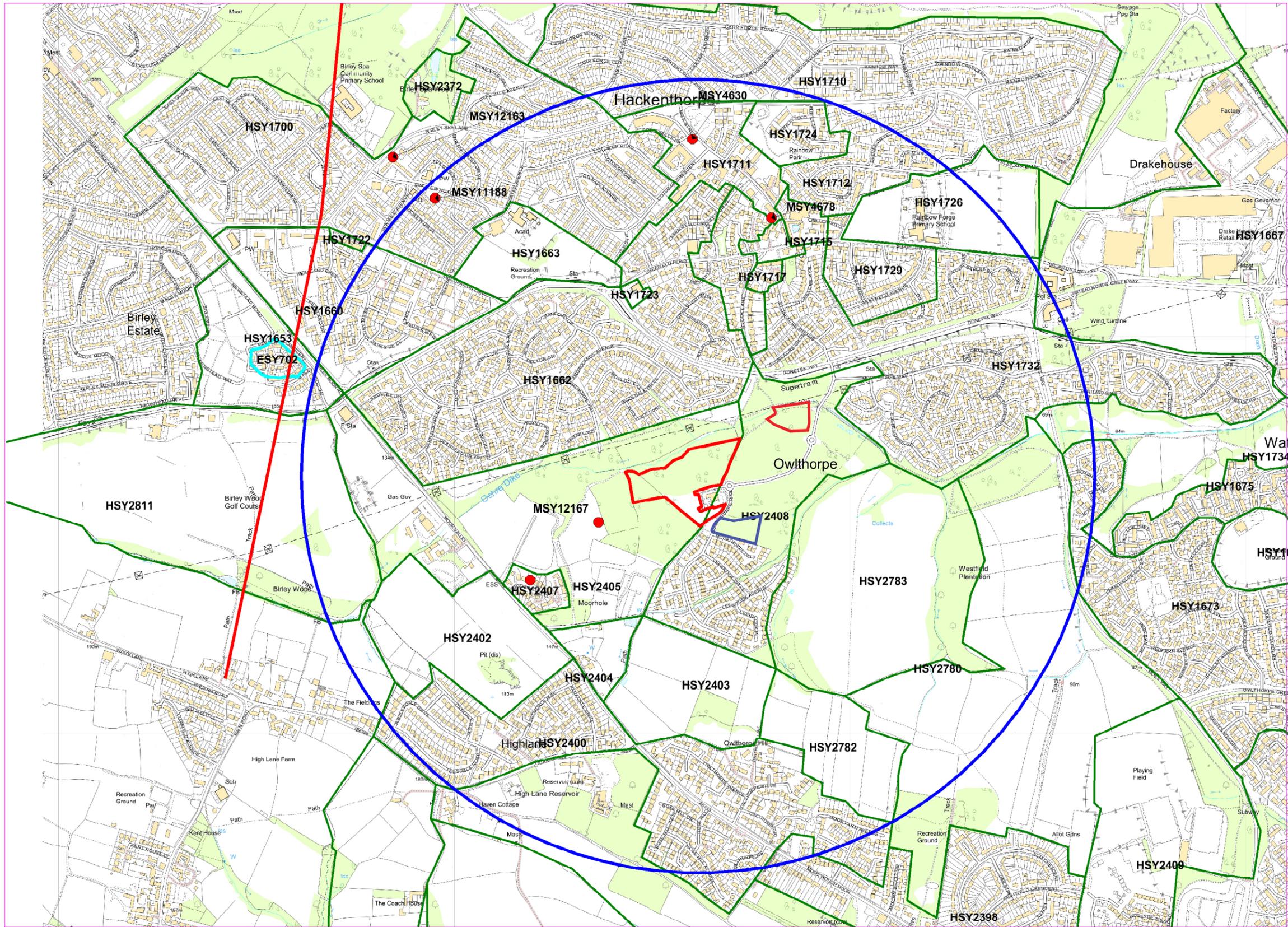
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Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, Soils of Northern England, Sheet

FIGURES



- Notes**
1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/verified on site. If in doubt ask.
 2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.
 3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.
 4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key Plan

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE
- 250m SEARCH BUFFER
- MONUMENT POINTS
- EVENTS POLYGONS
- HEC DATA

Issues & Revisions

Rev	Date	Details of issue / revision	Drw	Rev
P1	01/01/00	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	ZH	XX

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Scale:	A3:	1:10,000	

Project Title

Owlthorpe

Drawing Status

FINAL

Drawing Title

Fig.2. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary and location of monuments, events and HEC Data

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
ABC/123/100		

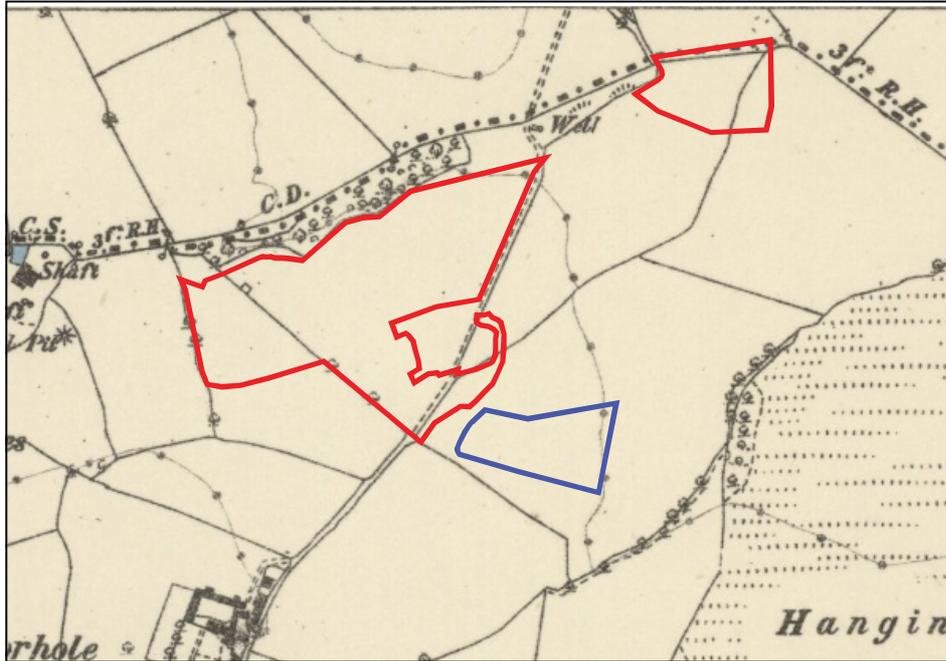


Figure 3. An extract from the OS map of 1882 showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

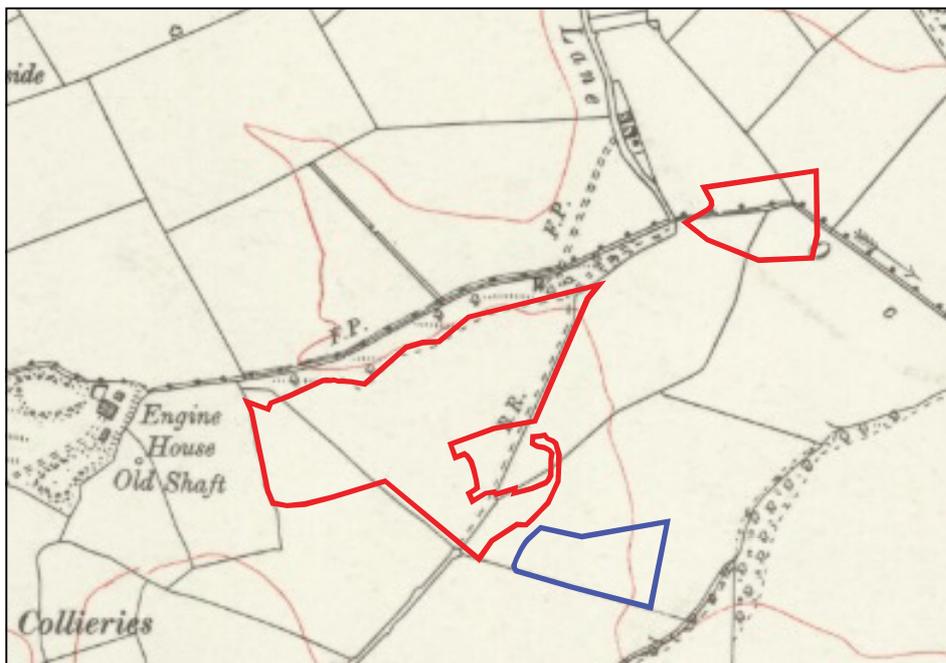


Figure 4. An extract from the OS map of 1924, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

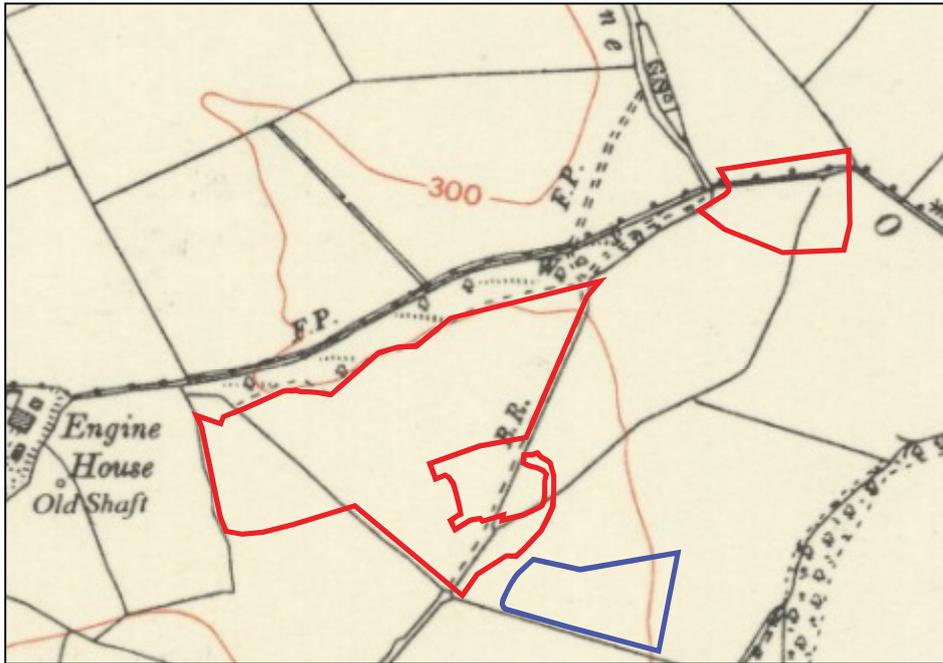


Figure 5. An extract from the OS map of 1950, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)



Figure 6. Cities revealed aerial photography data 1999, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)



Figure 7. Lidar Data, 1m DTM extracts from the Environment Agency showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

PLATES



Plate 1. General view of proposed development site looking east



Plate 2. General view of proposed development site looking west



Plate 3. General view of proposed development site looking north



Plate 4. View across Ochre Beck, looking north



Plate 5. View of eastern boundary, looking south-west



Plate 6. View of northern boundary, looking east



Plate 7. View towards Owlthorpe Surgery, looking north

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

APPENDIX 1 - GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the South Yorkshire HER and those identified as part of this assessment are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of monument and event records held by South Yorkshire HER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Monuments and listed buildings

Chert Core and Microlith Finds	SK 4095 8335	MSY11188			Flints - Chert Core and Microlith Finds.
Mesolithic material	SK 4084 8345	MSY12163			Mesolithic material found at Hackenthorpe, Sheffield.
Flint scatter in fields at Moorhole	SK 4136 8253	MSY12167			A scatter of prehistoric flints and Derbyshire black chert from fields at Moorhole.
Iron Age or Romano British track way: Rykneild Street	SK 4132 8681	MSY12480			Suggested Iron Age or Romano-British trackway, running in a north-south alignment from Chesterfield towards the Templeborough fort.
Site of a medieval cruck barn	SK 4160 8350	MSY4630			A medieval cruck barn is reported to have stood at Hackenthorpe. The building was demolished in 1959.
Site of timber framed cottage, Well Yard	SK 4180 8330	MSY4678			The site of a timber framed cottage.
Moorhole Colliery	SK 4119 8238	MSY7057			Coal mine.
Hakenthorpe War Memorial	SK 4145 8313	-	1462469	Medium	A Grade II War memorial commemorating the First World War and Second World War, constructed prior to 1933, the designer is unknown.

Greenside and adjoining Garden Wall, Beighton Road	SK 41908 83267	-	1271223	Medium	A Grade II Listed house and adjoining garden wall. Built in the early and mid-19th-century. Constructed from coursed squared stone with an ashlar front, rendered gables and Welsh slate roofs.
No.s 20 to 42 Albert Road	SK 42017 83198	-	1271352	Medium	A Grade II Listed horse tram depot and stables, now garage workshops. Dated 1878, with mid and late 20th-century alterations. Built for the Sheffield Tramways Company, constructed from red brick with blue and yellow brick and ashlar dressings and slate and corrugated asbestos roofs.



BETTER SOLUTIONS, INTELLIGENTLY ENGINEERED

