

Land off Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield
Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
May 2016 (revised March 2017)

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Report

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land off Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield

Date

May 2016 (revised March 2017)

Planning Authority

Mansfield District Council

Site Centred At

NGR SK 276 974

Prepared and Approved By

Dr Rob Smith (CMIfA)

Report Status

Final

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This heritage desk-based assessment considers land off Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

This assessment has concluded that the site has low potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman, Post-Medieval and Modern periods.

There is moderate/low archaeological potential of the site to contain Saxon/Medieval remains.

Considering this information, it is concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is limited. Should any additional work be required, it is suggested that this limited potential can be accommodated by an appropriately worded planning condition.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields either within or in the surroundings of the site.

Bolsterstone Conservation Area is located c. 700 m to the south-west of the site. Within the Conservation Area are five Grade II Listed Buildings.

Due to the distance between the Conservation Area and the site, the topography of the landscape which will screen views to and from the site, and the presence of significant modern built development along Hollin Busk Lane to the south-west of the site, it is considered that the development proposals will not additionally impact upon the settings or significance of the Conservation Area or the Listed Buildings which lie within it.

Bolsterstone Glassworks Scheduled Monument and two Grade II Listed Buildings (Bate Green Pot House and several cottages adjoining the Pot House) are situated c. 900 m to the north-west of the site.

The Scheduled Monument and both Grade II Listed Buildings are in areas of modern development, with no intervisibility between them and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on their settings or significance.

Two Grade II Listed Buildings lie immediately to the east of the site (Royd Farmhouse, and a Barn and Farm Buildings which lie c. 15 m north-east of Royd Farmhouse). Another Grade II Listed Building (a Cruck Barn) lies c. 200 m to the south-east of the site.

The Cruck Barn lies in an area of modern development, with no intervisibility between it and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on its setting or significance.

Although views to and from both Listed Buildings in the direction of the site are screened by mature trees and modern farm buildings, consideration will be given to sensitive landscaping and design, along with a set-back of development in this area of the site, to ensure that their settings and significance are not impacted upon by the development proposals.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This heritage desk-based assessment considers land off Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Dr Rob Smith of Orion Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land Management. The site (hereafter referred to as the 'study site') is located at grid reference NGR SK 276 974.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1 km radius from the centre of the site (Figure 2).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5 Deepcar is a village located on the eastern fringe of the town of Stockbridge, c. 10 km north-west of Sheffield city centre.
- 1.6 Hollins Busk Lane bounds the south of the site, Carr Road abuts the east of the site, Clough Dyke (surrounded by woodland) lies to the north of the site, Royd Farm is located to the east of the site (along Carr Road), and pasture fields bound the west and north-west of the site (Figure 1).
- 1.7 The site slopes down from c. 253 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the south-west to c. 233 AOD in the north-east. It comprises five pasture fields.
- 1.8 The solid geology of the site comprises Sandstone of Crawshaw Sandstone. The superficial geology of the site is not mapped.

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings.

- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘*areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘*to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlined below.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 2.6 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

- 2.7 Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset, and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.8 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.9 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as: a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.10 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.11 *Significance* is defined as: the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.12 *Setting* is defined as: the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- “Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”*
- 2.14 Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.15 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered, and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.16 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.17 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- “The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”*
- 2.18 The key test in NPPF Paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:
- “What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.”*
- 2.19 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:
- “Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy*

Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.”

- 2.20 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.21 The Sheffield Development Framework Core Strategy (2009) includes (part of) Policy CS74 which relates to heritage:

Policy CS74

High-quality development will be expected, which would respect, take advantage of and enhance the distinctive features of the city, its districts and neighbourhoods, including:

- a) *The topography, landforms, river corridors, Green Network, important habitats, waterways, woodlands, other natural features and open spaces;*
- b) *Views and vistas to landmarks and skylines into and out of the City Centre and across the city to the surrounding countryside;*
- c) *The townscape and landscape character of the city's districts, neighbourhoods and quarters, with their associated scale, layout and built form, building styles and materials;*
- d) *The distinctive heritage of the city, particularly the buildings and settlement forms associated with:*
 - i) *The metal trades (including workshops, mills and board schools);*
 - ii) *The City Centre;*
 - iii) *Victorian, Edwardian and Garden City suburbs; and*
 - iv) *Historic village centres and the city's rural setting.*

Development should also:

- e) *Contribute to place-making, be of a high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment, that promotes the city's transformation;*
 - f) *Help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness;*
 - g) *Enable all people to gain access safely and conveniently, providing, in particular, for the needs of families and children, and of disabled people and older people; and*
 - h) *Contribute towards creating attractive, sustainable and successful neighbourhoods.*
- 2.22 The Sheffield Unitary Development Plan (1998) includes the following relevant policies which relate to archaeology and heritage:

Policy BE15: Areas and Buildings of Special Architectural Interest

Buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest which are an important part of Sheffield's heritage will be preserved or enhanced. Development which would harm the character or appearance of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Areas of Special Character will not be permitted.

Policy BE19: Development Affecting Listed Buildings

The demolition of Listed Buildings will not be permitted. Proposals for internal or external alterations which would affect the special interest of a Listed Building will be expected to preserve the character and appearance of the building and, where appropriate, to preserve or repair original details and features of interest.

Proposals for change of use will be expected to preserve the character and appearance of the building and its setting.

The original use of a Listed Building will be preferred but other uses will be considered where they would enable the future of the building to be secured.

Policy BE20: Other Historic Buildings

The retention of historic buildings which are of local interest but not Listed will be encouraged wherever practicable.

Policy BE21: Historic Parks and Gardens

The character, setting and appearance of Historic Parks and Gardens will be protected.

Policy BE22: Archaeological Sites and Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings and other sites of archaeological interest will be preserved, protected and enhanced.

Development will not normally be allowed which would damage or destroy significant archaeological sites and their settings.

Where disturbance of an archaeological site is unavoidable, the development will be permitted only if:

- a) An adequate archaeological record of the site is made; and*
- b) Where the site is found to be significant, the remains are preserved in their original position.*

Guidance**Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)**

2.23 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015)

2.24 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

2.25 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

2.26 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-stage process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

2.27 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Figure 2.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric

- 3.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric archaeological assets within the site.
- 3.3 Prehistoric activity within the Sheffield region dates from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age period. Although few sites have been fully excavated, a series of surface finds have been located across the area.
- 3.4 In Deepcar, a Mesolithic camp (HER 00547/01 [not shown on Figure 2 as it is located beyond the search area]) lies c. 1.3 km to the north-east of the site, towards the centre of the town. The site was excavated in 1962 and thousands of lithic artefacts were discovered, including: microliths of scrapers, bars and arrowheads, as well as flint waste and charcoal spreads thought to be the remnants of hearths (South Yorkshire SMR).
- 3.5 Walders Low prehistoric barrow (HER 00541/01 on Figure 2) lies c.0.5 km to the south of the site. Several find spots dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age have been recorded to the north, east and west of the site; these include: a polished stone axe (HER 00534/01 on Figure 2), a Neolithic stone axe (HER 03655/01 on Figure 2), a flint scraper (HER 03651/01 on Figure 2), a spindle whorl (HER 03648/01 on Figure 2) and a Neolithic flint arrowhead (HER 00535/01 on Figure 2). To the south, in Bolsterstone, are two possible Bronze Age palstaves (HER 03646/01, HER 00542/01 on Figure 2).
- 3.6 In the wider surroundings of the site, there is further evidence of human activity, with a Neolithic barrow at Crow Chin in Moscar, c. 11 miles to the south-west of the site; a Bronze Age cremation urn at Crookes, c. 8 miles south-east of the site; Iron Age earthworks at Wombwell, c. eight miles east of the site; and farmsteads at Wincobank Hill and Canklow Hill, c. 9 and 12 miles to the south-east of the site, respectively (Hay 1979).
- 3.7 This evidence suggests that there was prehistoric activity in the surroundings of the site and wider area. However, it cannot be used to imply the presence of prehistoric settlement on the site.
- 3.8 Based on the available information, a low potential is therefore identified for prehistoric activity within the site.

Roman

- 3.9 The only archaeological asset of Roman date within the site is a single Roman coin (HER 03172/01 on Figure 2).
- 3.10 Roman activity in the Yorkshire area is well documented, with forts in Derby, Templeborough and Castleford, from c. 54 AD. In Templeborough, the fort resided on the southern bank of the River Don and is believed to have stationed around 800 soldiers belonging to the fourth cohort of Gauls until 69 AD (Hay 1979).
- 3.11 In the surroundings of the site, a Roman glass bead (HER 03657/01 on Figure 2) was discovered to the north-east. Further Roman activity is evident to the east of the site (beyond the search area) at Wharnccliffe Rock, where beehive and flat disc quern stones were made. This area is thought to date from the middle Iron Age to the 2nd century AD; over 400 querns have so far been excavated (Pearson and Oswald 2000).
- 3.12 Accordingly, considering the above information, a low potential for Roman remains or finds within the site is identified.

Saxon/Medieval

- 3.13 There is no recorded archaeological evidence of Saxon/Medieval date within the site; and little evidence in South Yorkshire (Hay 1979).
- 3.14 A possible socketed stone as part of an Anglo-Saxon cross (HER 00144/01 on Figure 2) was discovered in Deepcar; however, its exact location is unknown.

- 3.15 The towns of Deepcar and Stocksbridge were not established by 1066. However, their location came under the area of Penistone, which is recorded in the Domesday Book of Yorkshire as *Penistone, Aleric 10 bovates taxable. Land for 1 plough.20s. Waste.*
- 3.16 Research undertaken by Sheffield Council (<http://www.sytimescapes.org.uk>) shows that during the Medieval period the region was predominately open moorland, with small nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads. The landscape was a mixture of both open and enclosed fields, with irregular fields which had been converted from former woodlands.
- 3.17 There is also evidence of several Medieval structures and agricultural farming practices within the surroundings of the site. Approx. 300 m to the north of the site lies a Cruck Barn (HER 01323/01 on Figure 2), and to the east lies a cluster of Cruck Houses and Barns (HER 01327/01, 01329/01, 03586/01, 01326/01, 01324/01 on Figure 2). Ridge and furrow is recorded c. 300 m to the north of the site (HER 03711/01 on Figure 2).
- 3.18 To the south of the site lies the Medieval town of Bolsterstone, home of Bolsterstone Castle, later a 16th century fortified manor house (HER 00143/01 on Figure 2) with associated gatehouse, known as the Porter's Lodge (HER 00143/02 on Figure 2), Castle Cottage (HER 00143/04 on Figure 2), and stocks and whipping post (HER 04610 on Figure 2).
- 3.19 To the north of the site (beyond the search area), lies the site of the Battle of Stocksbridge (NMR SK29 NE34, 1554186), which dates to 1141 AD.
- 3.20 Considering the above, a moderate/low potential for Saxon/Medieval archaeological evidence is anticipated on the site.

Post-Medieval/Modern

- 3.21 There are no archaeological assets of Post-Medieval/Modern date within the site. However, many assets are recorded in its surroundings. These are detailed below.
- 3.22 Stocksbridge and Deepcar are both communities that flourished in the Post-Medieval period. Over time, the area has been connected to several parishes; the VCH records the area in the Domesday Book as under Penistone or Pengestone, owned by Alric and later granted to Illbert de Laci, and noted as waste (VCH of York 1925). During the 13th century, it fell under the 2,465 acres of farmland, commons and wastes of the manor and township of Hunshef, with a small manorial court mill mentioned on the Little Don at a site that later became the Stocksbridge Steelworks (Hey 2002).
- 3.23 In the 19th century, both Stocksbridge and Deepcar are noted as residing in the Parish of Ecclesfield, which itself was earlier part of the township of Bradfield; an area mentioned as 'mountainous moorland' (Smith 1961).
- 3.24 Stocksbridge takes its name from a small bridge that was built over the River Porter or Little Don in the early 18th century. It is believed to be erected by John Stocks in 1716, who later built the fulling mill nearby. This went on to be the catalyst of the population increase and general development of the settlement (Hay 2002).
- 3.25 Deepcar is first mentioned in 1771 (Smith 1961) and was the location of the meeting point of two Rivers, The Don and Little Don, and means 'deep, marshy valley overgrown with brushwood' (Hay 2002).
- 3.26 The sites of Post-Medieval farm cottages lie to the west (HER 03645/01 on Figure 2) and south (HER 01331/01 on Figure 2) of the site, and an industrial farm and buildings (HER 03638/01 on Figure 2) are located to the east. A glass bottle seal (HER 03171/01 on Figure 2) also dates to this period, and is situated to the north-west of the site.
- 3.27 The Post-Medieval period saw the beginning of industry in Stocksbridge. Located to the north of the site, along the Little Don, was Hunshef Corn Mill (HER 04980 on Figure 2) and another mill site (HER 05667 on Figure 2); the latter eventually became the Stocksbridge steelworks (HER 05666 on Figure 2).
- 3.28 To the north-west of the site, lies the Scheduled Monument of Bolsterstone Glassworks and Bate Green Pot House (SY1279, HER 02825/01 on Figure 2), the upstanding remains of a 17th to 18th century glass furnace and associated structures. Founded in 1650, it houses a uniquely designed coal fired furnace (Ashurst 1987) which continued until 1785 when it was transformed into a pottery (Ashurst 1992). One of the structures adjoining the Pot House was later converted into cottages (HER 01322/01 on Figure 2); and is now an outhouse (Karloukovshi and Hounslow 2007).

- 3.29 In 1877, the railways arrived, linking the steelworks to Deepcar Station, as part of the Sheffield to Manchester line. This aided, along with the rise in production at the steelworks, to a growth in population from 4,660 in 1881 to 7,090 by 1911 (Hey 2002).

Map Regression Exercise

- 3.30 Unfortunately, although every effort was made to view the relevant tithe map of the area of the site (both Local Archive Centres and the National Archives), it was unavailable.
- 3.31 Therefore, the earliest available map which denotes the site in detail is the 1855 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3). Hollins Busk Lane bounds the south of the site, Carr Road abuts the east of the site, Clough Dyke (denoted on later maps) lies to the north of the site, Royd Farm is located to the east of the site (along Carr Road), and fields bound the west and north-west of the site.
- 3.32 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1894 (Figure 4) shows Hollin Busk Colliery to the west of the site (denoted on later maps).
- 3.33 There is no change between the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894 (Figure 4) and the 1905/6 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5).
- 3.34 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1924/32 (Figure 6) shows that Hollin Busk Colliery to the west of the site is no longer extant.
- 3.35 There is no change between the Ordnance Survey Map of 1924/32 (Figure 6), and the 1948 (Figure 7), 1955 (Figure 8), 1966 (Figure 9), 1981 (Figure 10), 1991 (Figure 11), 2000 (Figure 12), 2006 (Figure 13) and 2016 (Figure 14) Ordnance Survey Maps, except for modern development bounding the east of the site.
- 3.36 Considering the above information, a low Post-Medieval/Modern archaeological potential is identified.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.37 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields either within or in the surroundings of the site.
- 3.38 Bolsterstone Conservation Area is located c. 700 m to the south-west of the site. Within the Conservation Area lie five Grade II Listed Buildings (Bolsterstone Stocks [00144/01 on Figure 2], Church of St Mary [00753/01 on Figure 2], K6 Telephone Kiosk at junction with Walder's Lane [00143/03 on Figure 2], Porter's Cottage, Bolsterstone Castle [090143/01 on Figure 2] and Castle Cottage [00143/04 on Figure 2]).
- 3.39 Bolsterstone Glassworks Scheduled Monument and two Grade II Listed Buildings (Bate Green Pot House [SY1279, HER 02825/01 on Figure 2] and several cottages adjoining the Pot House [HER 01322/01 on Figure 2] are situated c. 900 m to the north-west of the site.
- 3.40 Two Grade II Listed Buildings lie immediately east of the site: Royd Farmhouse (HER 03638/01 on Figure 2), and a Barn and Farm Buildings which lie c. 15 m north-east of Royd Farmhouse (HER 03632/01 on Figure 2). A Grade II Listed Post-Medieval Cruck Barn lies c. 200 m to the south-east of the site (HER 01325/01 on Figure 2).
- 3.41 All the above designated heritage assets have the theoretical potential to be impacted upon by the development proposals.

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 4.1 Hollins Busk Lane bounds the south of the site, Carr Road abuts the east of the site, Clough Dyke (surrounded by woodland) lies to the north of the site, Royd Farm is located to the east of the site (along Carr Road), and pasture fields bound the west and north-west of the site (Figure 1).
- 4.2 The site slopes down from c. 253 m AOD in the south-west to c. m 233 AOD in the north-east. It comprises five pasture fields.

The Proposed Development

- 4.3 The proposal is for an outline application for up to 93 dwellings with all matters except for access reserved.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

- 4.4 Considering the information consulted as part of this assessment, the site has low archaeological potential for settlement or other evidence from the prehistoric, Roman, Post-Medieval and Modern periods.
- 4.5 The assessment has established that the archaeological potential of the site for Saxon/Medieval remains is moderate/low.
- 4.6 The site lies on the eastern fringe of the town of Stocksbridge. Through the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, the site comprised five fields.
- 4.7 It is therefore concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is limited. Should any additional work be required, it is suggested that this limited potential can be accommodated by an appropriately worded planning condition.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields either within or in the surroundings of the site.
- 4.9 Bolsterstone Conservation Area is located c. 700 m to the south-west of the site. Within the Conservation Area are five Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 4.10 Due to the distance between the Conservation Area and the site and the topography of the landscape which will screen views to and from the site, it is considered that the development proposals will not additionally impact upon the settings or significance of the Conservation Area or the Listed Buildings which lie within it.
- 4.11 Bolsterstone Glassworks Scheduled Monument and two Grade II Listed Buildings (Bate Green Pot House and several cottages adjoining the Pot House) are situated c. 900 m to the north-west of the site.
- 4.12 The Scheduled Monument and both Grade II Listed Buildings are in areas of modern development, with no intervisibility between them and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on their settings or significance.
- 4.13 Two Grade II Listed Buildings lie immediately east of the site (Royd Farmhouse, and a Barn and Farm Buildings which lie c. 15 m north-east of Royd Farmhouse). Another Grade II Listed Building (a Cruck Barn) lies c. 200 m to the south-east of the site (HER 01325/01 on Figure 2).
- 4.14 The Cruck Barn lies in an area of modern development, with no intervisibility between it and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the proposals will not impact on its setting or significance.
- 4.15 Royd Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) dates to the 17th and 18th centuries, with possibly an earlier core. It is partly timber-framed. The building comprises coursed, squared sandstone, with later work more regular. It has a stone slate roof. There is a twin gabled front to 2 adjoining parallel ranges, each 2 rooms deep. It is 2 storeys and has 2 windows to the first floor. The 17th century part is to the left, comprising: quoins, a square-faced window

surround to each floor, a lower one with 2 sashes divided by wood mullion and an upper window 3-light casement. The 18th century part is to the right, comprising: a plinth, tooled quoins and a panelled door to the left in bonded ashlar surround. To the right there is a large 2-light mullion window to each floor, both in square-faced surrounds with wood casements. It has an ashlar ridge stack with band and cornice. The rear of the 17th century section has a casement in an early chamfered surround; to its right is an inserted doorway through a former 2-light double-chamfered mullion window opening. There is a square-faced window surround to the first floor. The left return, to the right, is a section of altered walling which indicates a removed lateral stack. The right return, to the right, is a square-faced surround to a window on each floor, with recessed mullions. To the left of the windows is a chamfered, quoined doorway. There is a matching end stack to the rear.

- 4.16 The significance of the building lies in its architectural and historic interest as a 17th to 18th century farmhouse associated with a barn and other farm buildings. The building is located within a farmhouse complex, with several pre-fabricated farm buildings situated to the west. There may be limited views from the farmhouse to the west of the site, but these will be screened by several mature trees and pre-fabricated farm buildings. The modern farmyard complex constitutes its core setting. The modern farm buildings are an incongruous contrast to the farmhouse, significantly compromising its historic setting.
- 4.17 Beyond the farmhouse complex, within its wider setting, views to the north and west of the site comprise agricultural fields. These have a positive contribution to the significance of the building and place it in a rural context with which it has a functional relationship. Views to the south and east are of modern development along Carr Road. This, on the contrary, has a negative contribution to the significance of the farmhouse, placing it in a semi-industrialised context.
- 4.18 The significance of the farmhouse lies primarily in its historic and architectural interest (i.e. its form and fabric). However, the introduction of modern farm buildings into part of its original core setting, allied with the modern development to the south and east, both compromise the wider setting of the farmhouse. Therefore, a minor additional effect is considered from the proposed development on the contribution that the wider setting provides to the significance of the building, in limited views to and from it. The core of the building's significance (i.e. its form and fabric) will be unaffected.
- 4.19 The Barn and Farm Buildings (Grade II Listed) are dated to 1790. They are currently undergoing conversion to 3 dwellings. The buildings comprise coursed, squared gritstone, a stone slate roof; the lower part is 20th century cement-tiled. There is an L-shaped range with extended wing projecting from the front right of the barn. It is 2 storeys. The Barn has quoins and a large segmental-arched cart entrance in quoined reveals, now with 20th century glazing. To right is a lower archway with boarded garage doors. To the left is a door in bonded ashlar surround with a dated lintel; a small window is to its right. There are 2 windows to first floor, both with glazing. A range of buildings are projecting from the right. There are two cowhouse doors to the right in bonded surrounds, both blocked, and one now a window. Central stone steps ascend to the left. There is an arched-headed lintel to a 20th century panelled door beneath the landing. There are 20th century glazed doors above. 2 window openings are evident to the first floor. A lower extension is set back to the right where there are 2 segmental-arched cart-shed openings with quoined reveals and monolithic central pillar. There is a quoined door surround to the left. It has 2 square openings to a loft, and another small opening to the right. A short extension to the rear right corner of the range is not of special interest.
- 4.20 The significance of the buildings lie in their architectural and historic interest as a 17th century barn and associated farm buildings. The buildings are located within a farmhouse complex, with several pre-fabricated modern farm buildings situated to the north. There may be limited views from the barn and associated farm buildings to the west and north of the site, but these will be screened by several mature trees to the west and modern farm buildings to the north. The modern farmyard complex constitutes their core setting. The modern farm buildings are an incongruous contrast to the barn and associated farm buildings, significantly compromising their historic setting.
- 4.21 Beyond the farmhouse complex, within their wider setting, views to the north and west of the site comprise agricultural fields. These have a positive contribution to the significance of the buildings and place them in a rural context with which they have a functional relationship. Views to the south and east are of modern development along Carr Road. This, on the contrary, has a negative contribution to the significance of the barn and associated farm buildings, placing them in a semi-industrialised context.
- 4.22 The significance of the barn and associated farm buildings lies primarily in their historic and architectural interest (i.e. their form and fabric). However, the introduction of modern farm

buildings into part of their original core setting, allied with the modern development to the south and east, both compromise the wider setting of the buildings. Therefore, a minor additional effect is considered from the proposed development on the contribution that the wider setting provides to the significance of these buildings, in limited views to and from them. The core of the buildings' significance (i.e. their form and fabric) will be unaffected.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This heritage desk-based assessment considers land off Broomfield Lane, Deepcar, Sheffield. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.2 This assessment has established that the site has low potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman, Post-Medieval and Modern periods.
- 5.3 There is moderate/low archaeological potential of the site to contain Saxon/Medieval remains.
- 5.4 As the archaeological potential of the site is limited, should any additional work be required, it is suggested that this can be accommodated by an appropriately worded planning condition.
- 5.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields either within the site or its surroundings.
- 5.6 The proposed development will have no impact on the settings and significance of most other designated heritage assets within the surroundings of the site, as views to and from them are blocked by modern development and/or topography of the landscape.
- 5.7 Royd Farmhouse, and a Barn and Farm Buildings which lie c. 15 m north of Royd Farmhouse (both Grade II Listed) are located immediately beyond the site boundary to the east. They have the theoretical potential to be impacted upon by the development proposals.
- 5.8 Although views to and from both Listed Buildings in the direction of the site are screened by mature trees and modern farm buildings, consideration will be given to sensitive landscaping and design, along with a set-back of development in this area of the site, to ensure that their settings and significance are not impacted upon by the development proposals.

Sources

General

Zac Nellist: Archaeological Records Officer, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Sheffield Archives
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 South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
 The National Archives
 West Yorkshire Archives

Cartographic

1855 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
 1894 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
 1905/6 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
 1924/32 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
 1948 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 1955 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 1966 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 1981 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 1991 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
 2016 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

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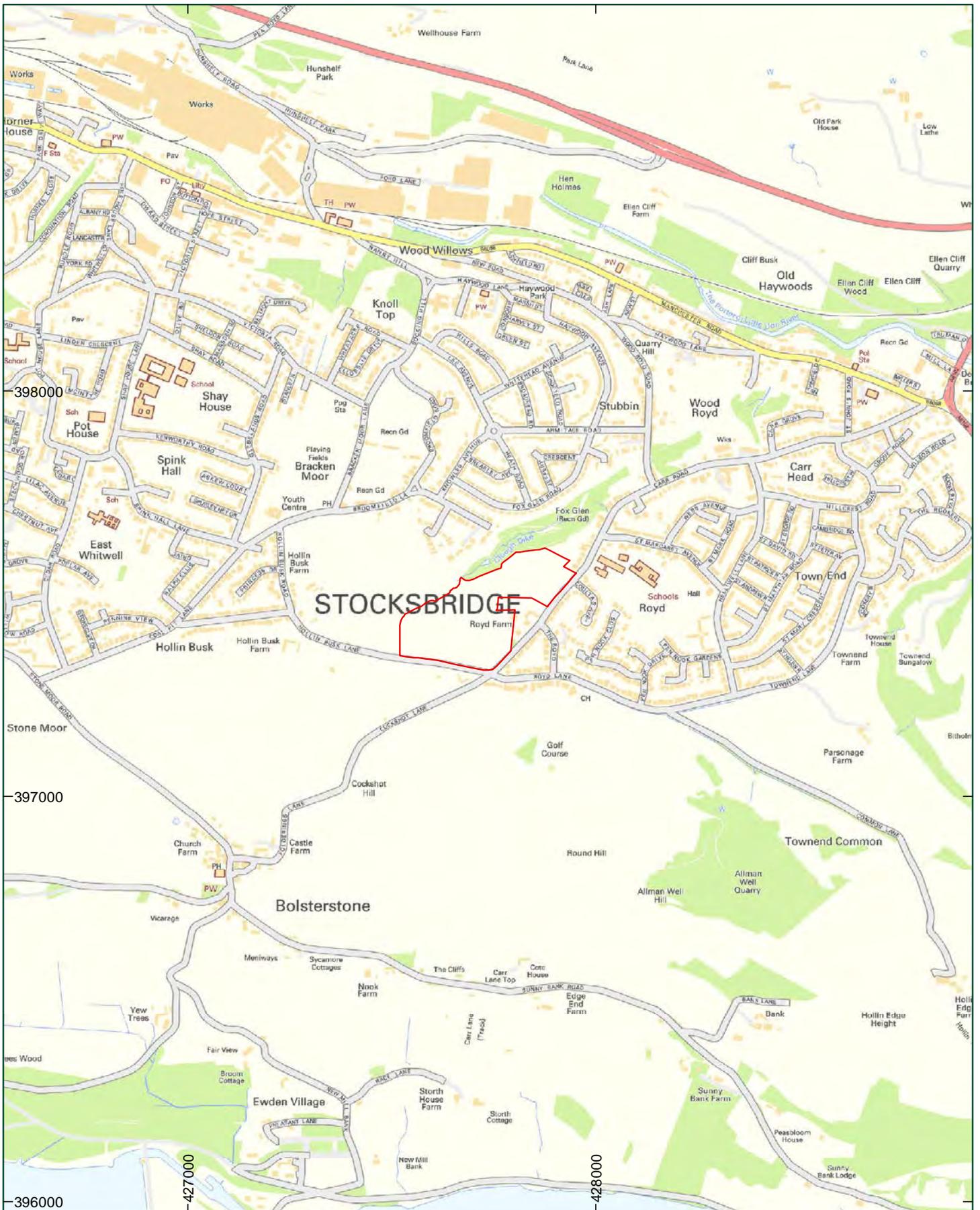
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Legend  Site Boundary

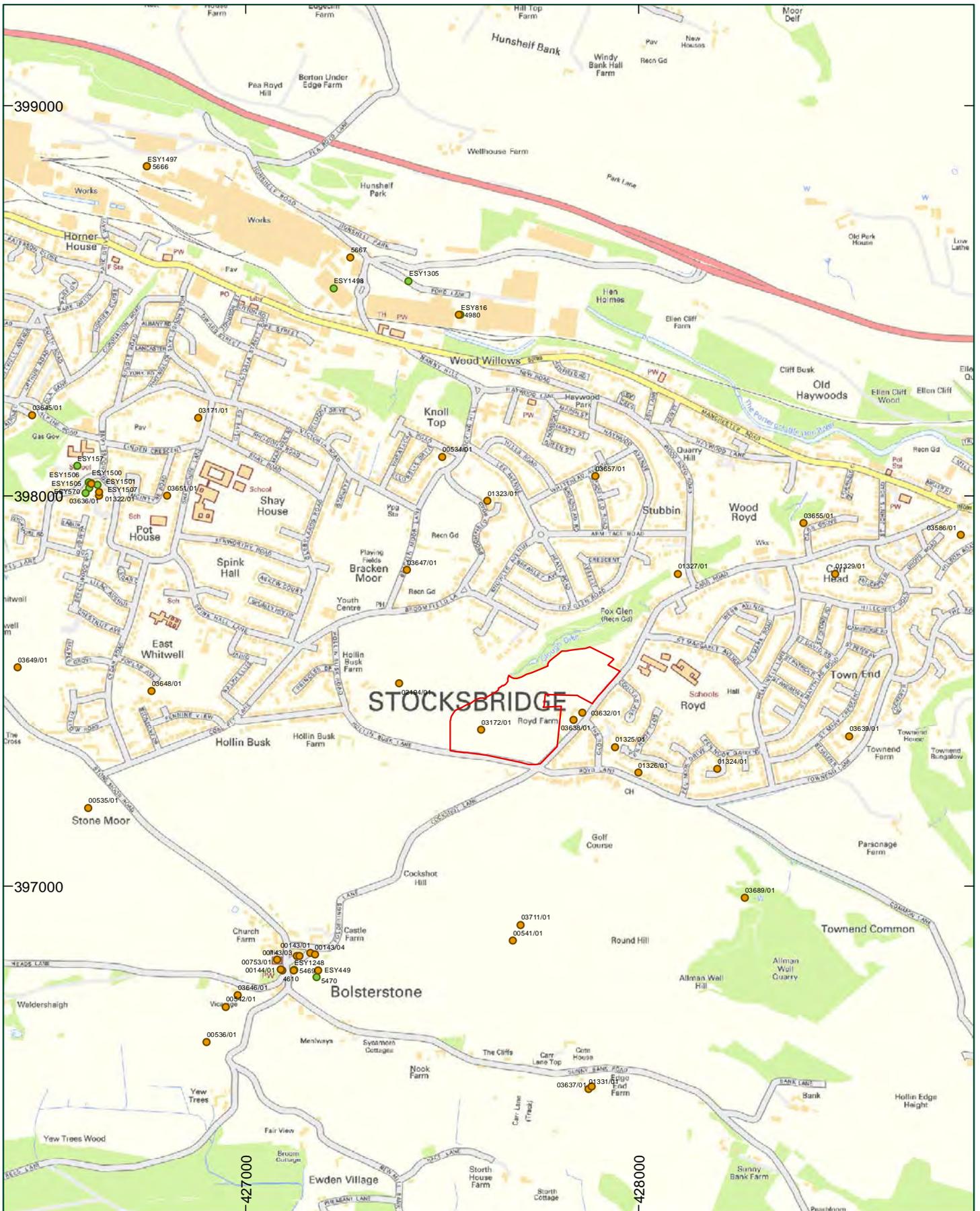
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Title:
Fig.1: Site Location
Address:
Deepcar, Sheffield



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- Legend**
- Site
 - HER Points
 - Event Points

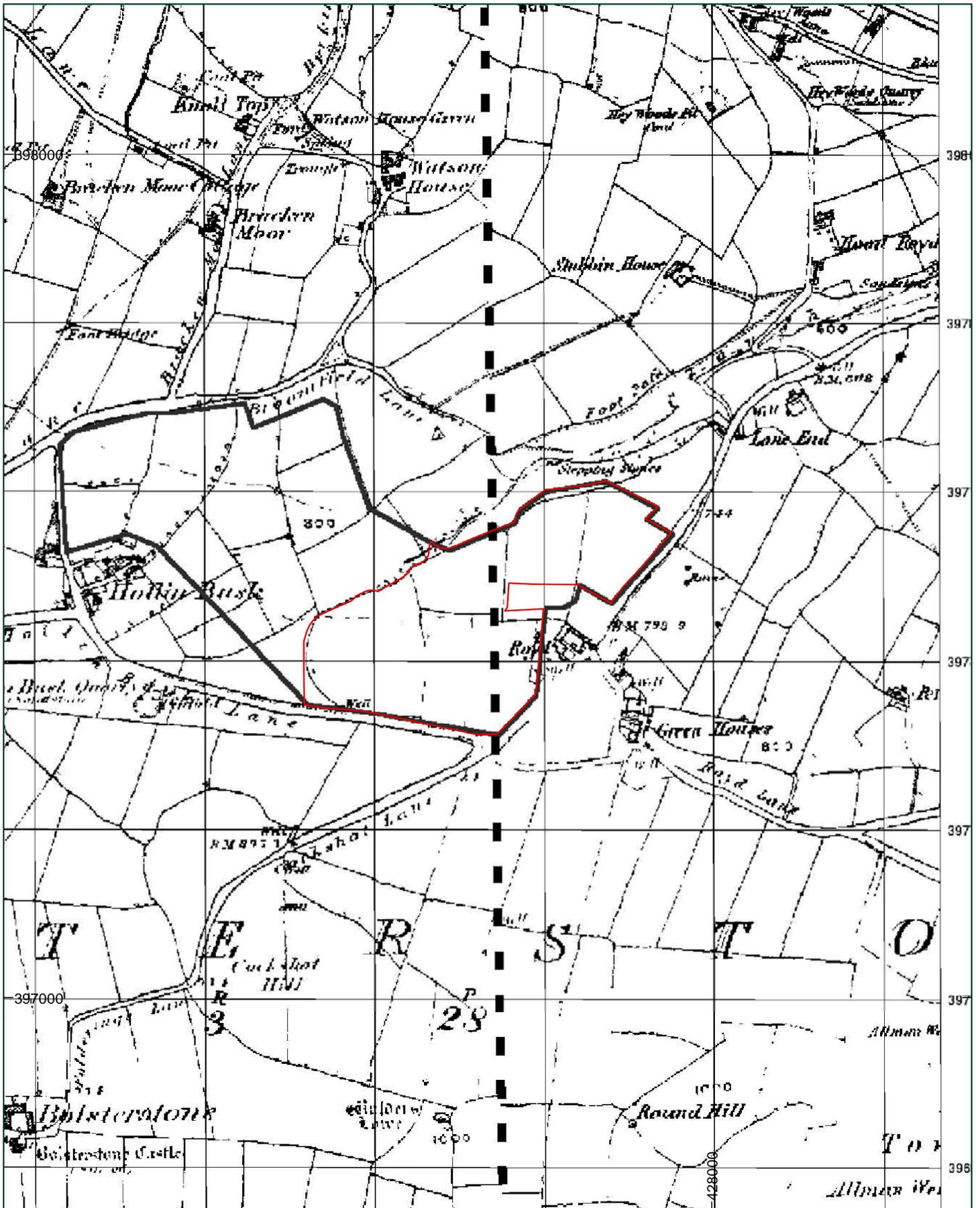
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Title:
 Fig.2: HER Data Plot
Address:
 Deepcar, Sheffield



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Legend

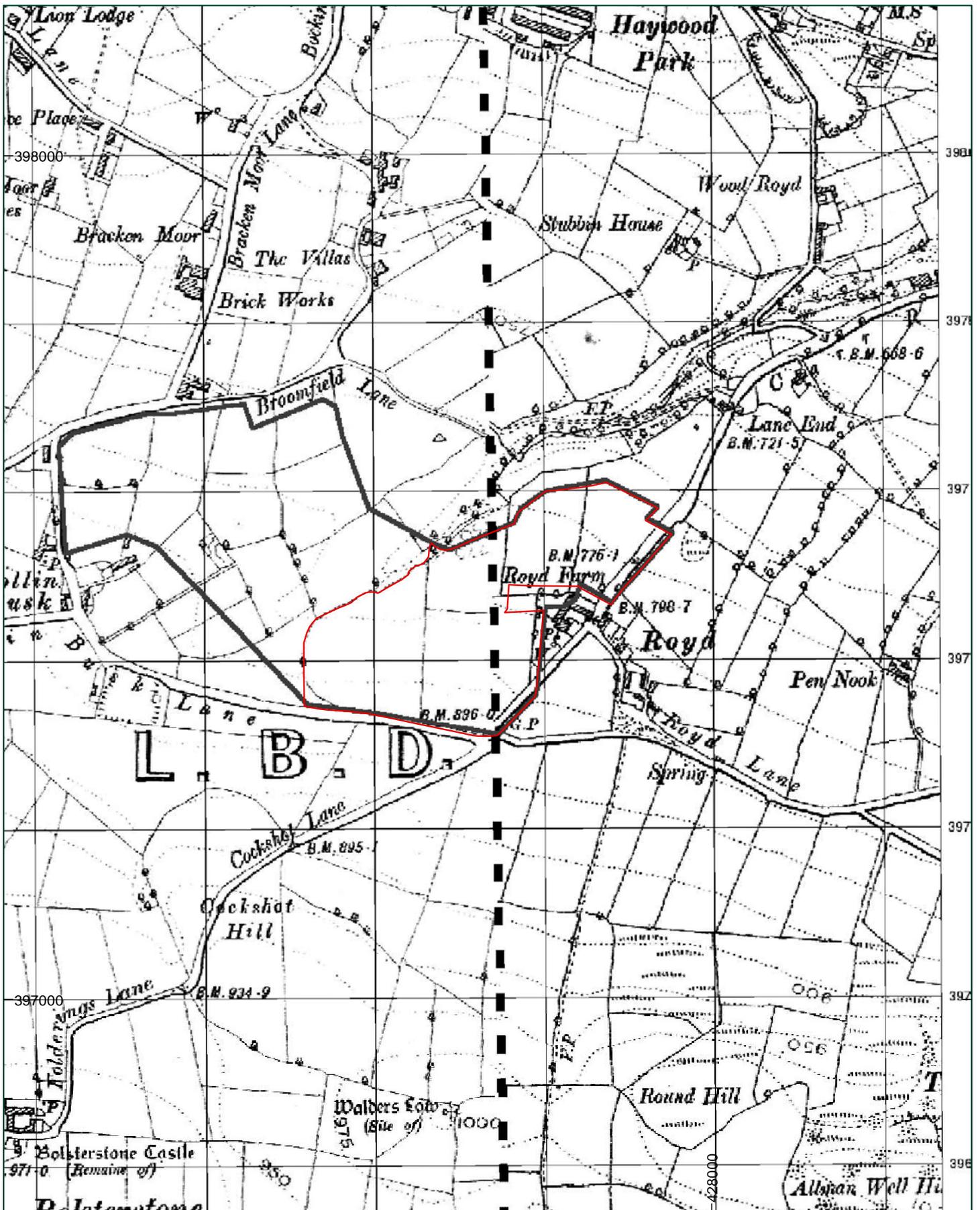
 Site Boundary

1:6,000 at A4



Title:
 Fig.3: 1855 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
Address:
 Deepcar, Sheffield





Legend

Site Boundary

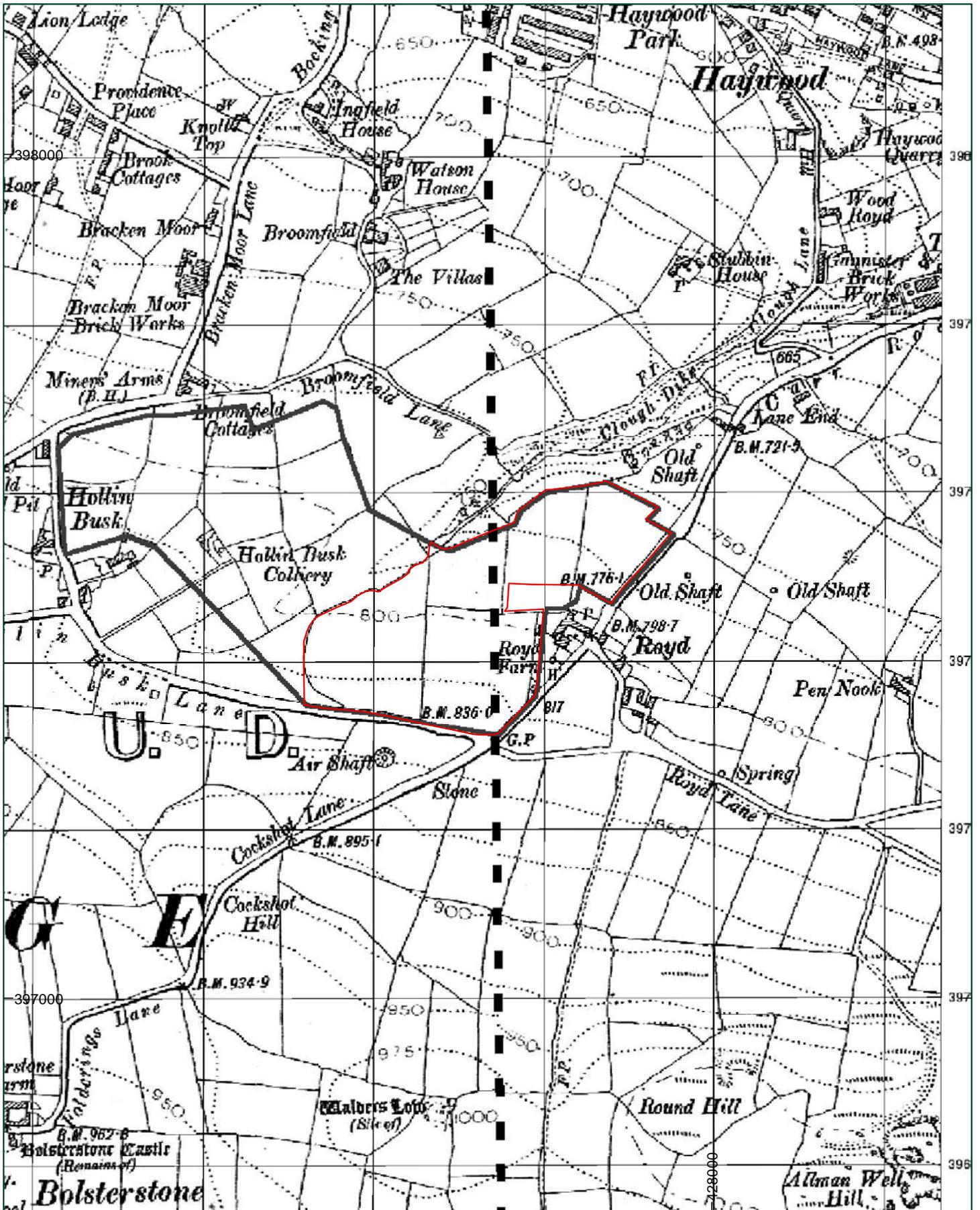
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 Fig.4: 1894 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
Address:
 Deepcar, Sheffield



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 Site Boundary

1:6,000 at A4



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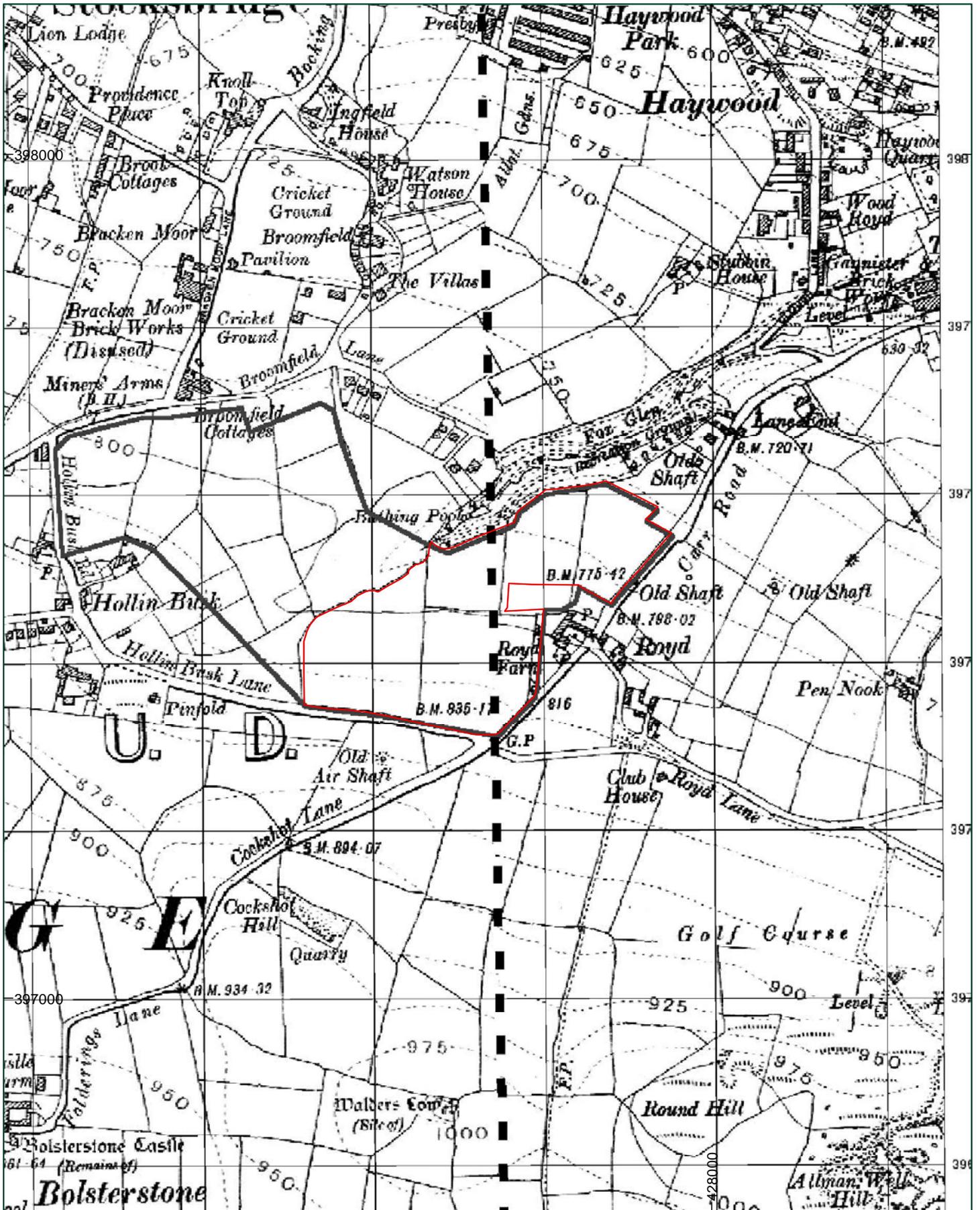
Fig.5: 1905/6 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map

Address:

Deepcar, Sheffield



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Site Boundary

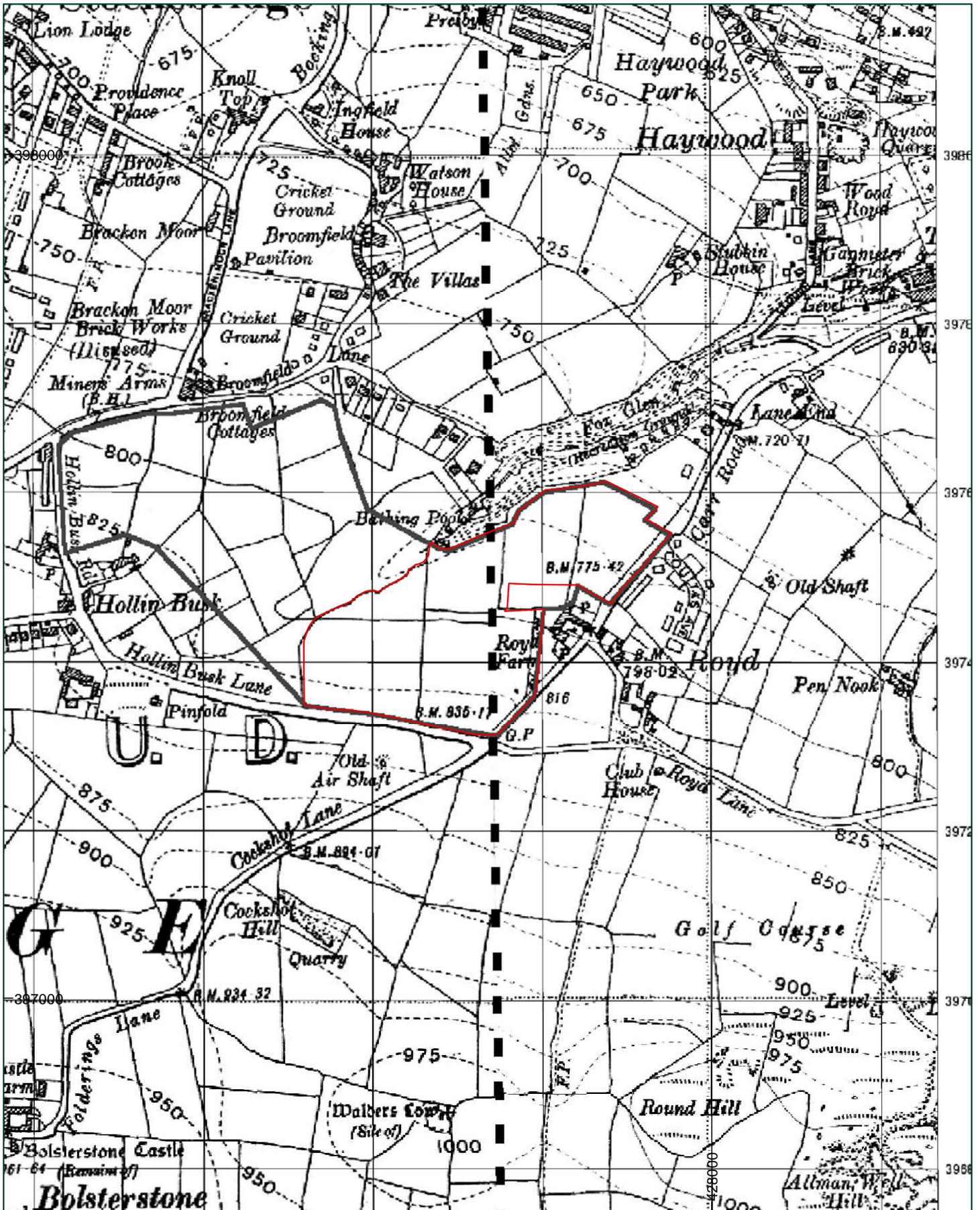
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Fig.6: 1924/32 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map
Address:
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 Site Boundary

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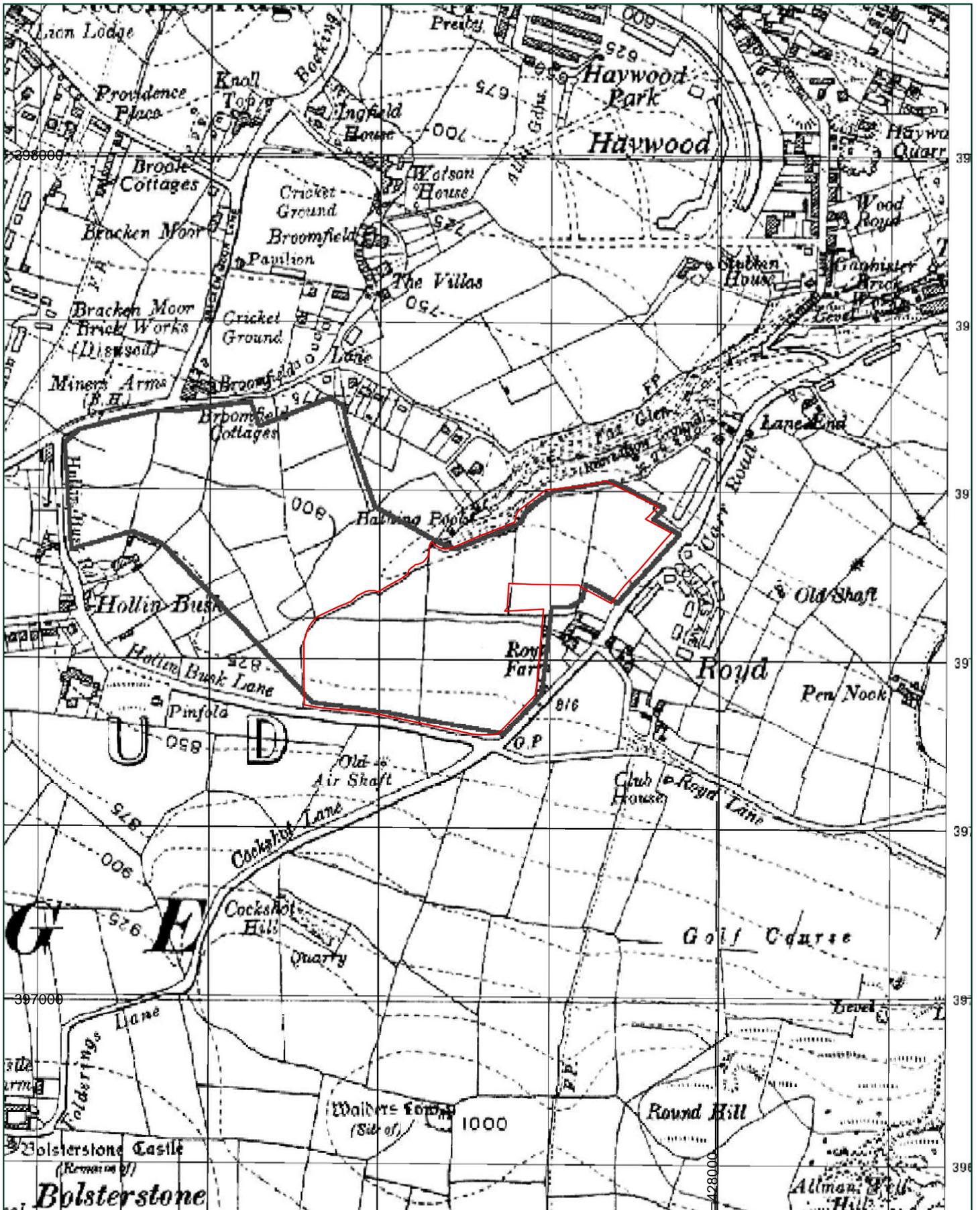
Fig.7: 1948 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Deepcar, Sheffield



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Site Boundary

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Title:

Fig.8: 1955 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Deepcar, Sheffield



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 Site Boundary

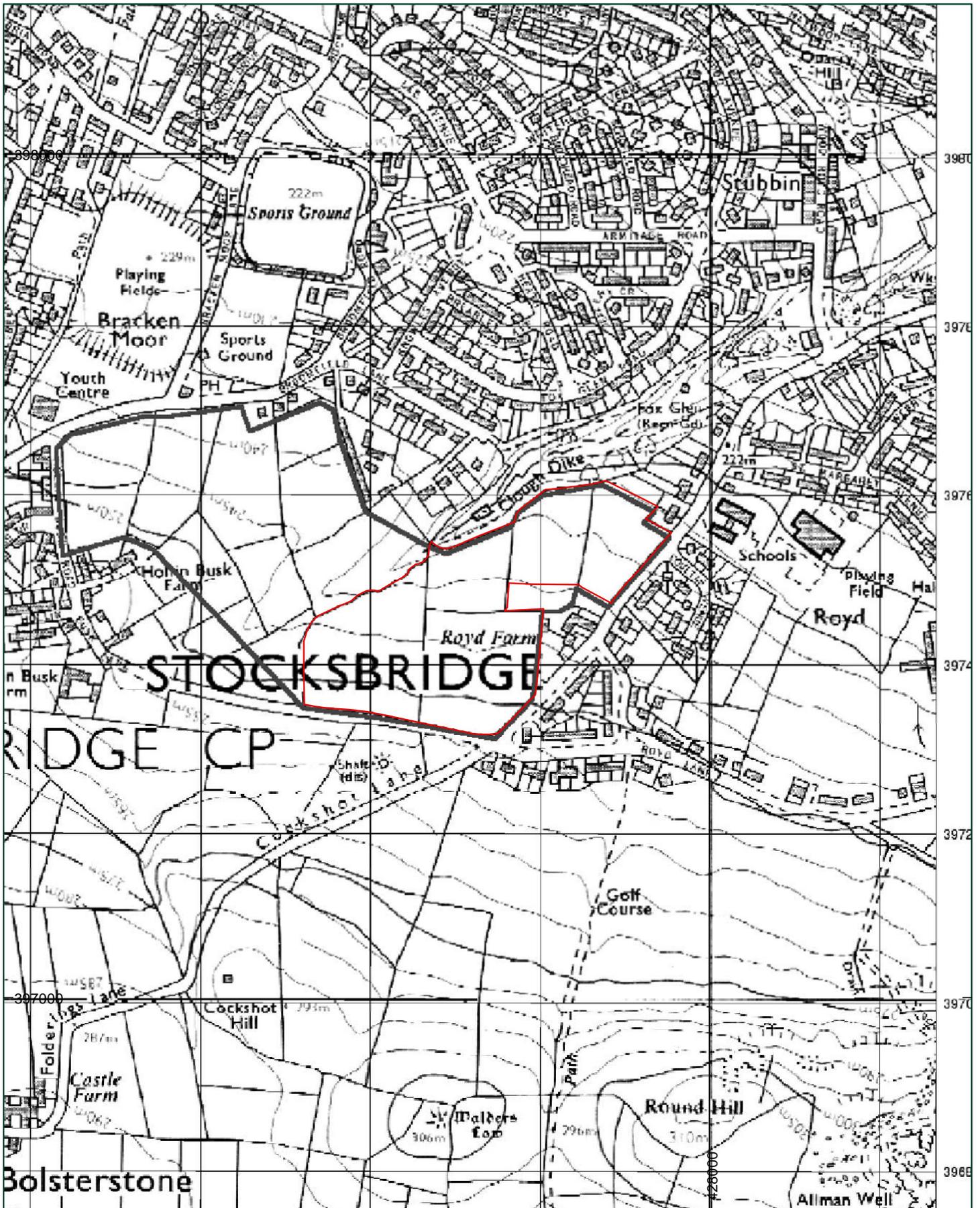
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Fig.9: 1966 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
Address:
Deepcar, Sheffield



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 Site Boundary

1:6,000 at A4



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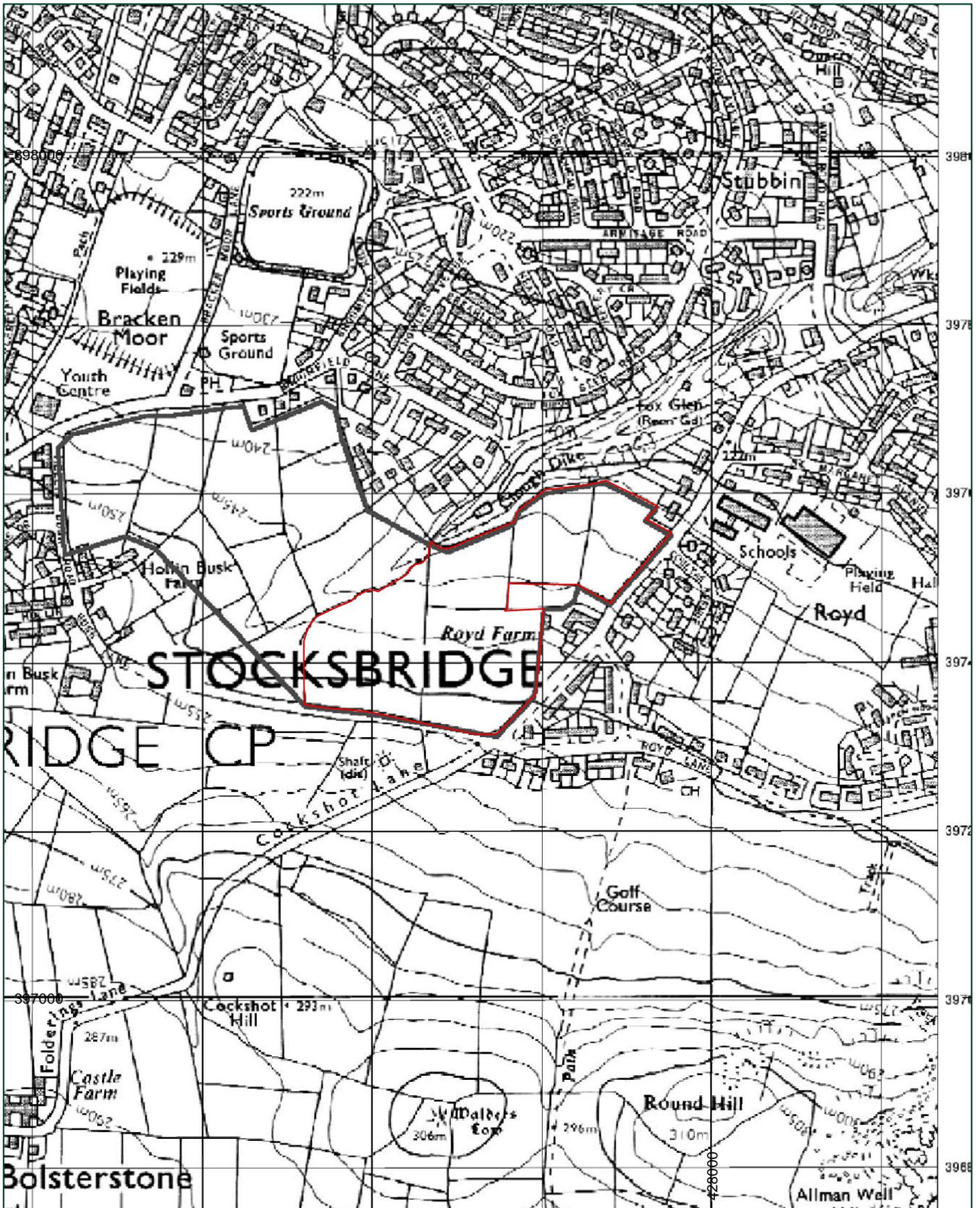
Fig.10: 1981 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Deepcar, Sheffield



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 Site Boundary

1:6,000 at A4



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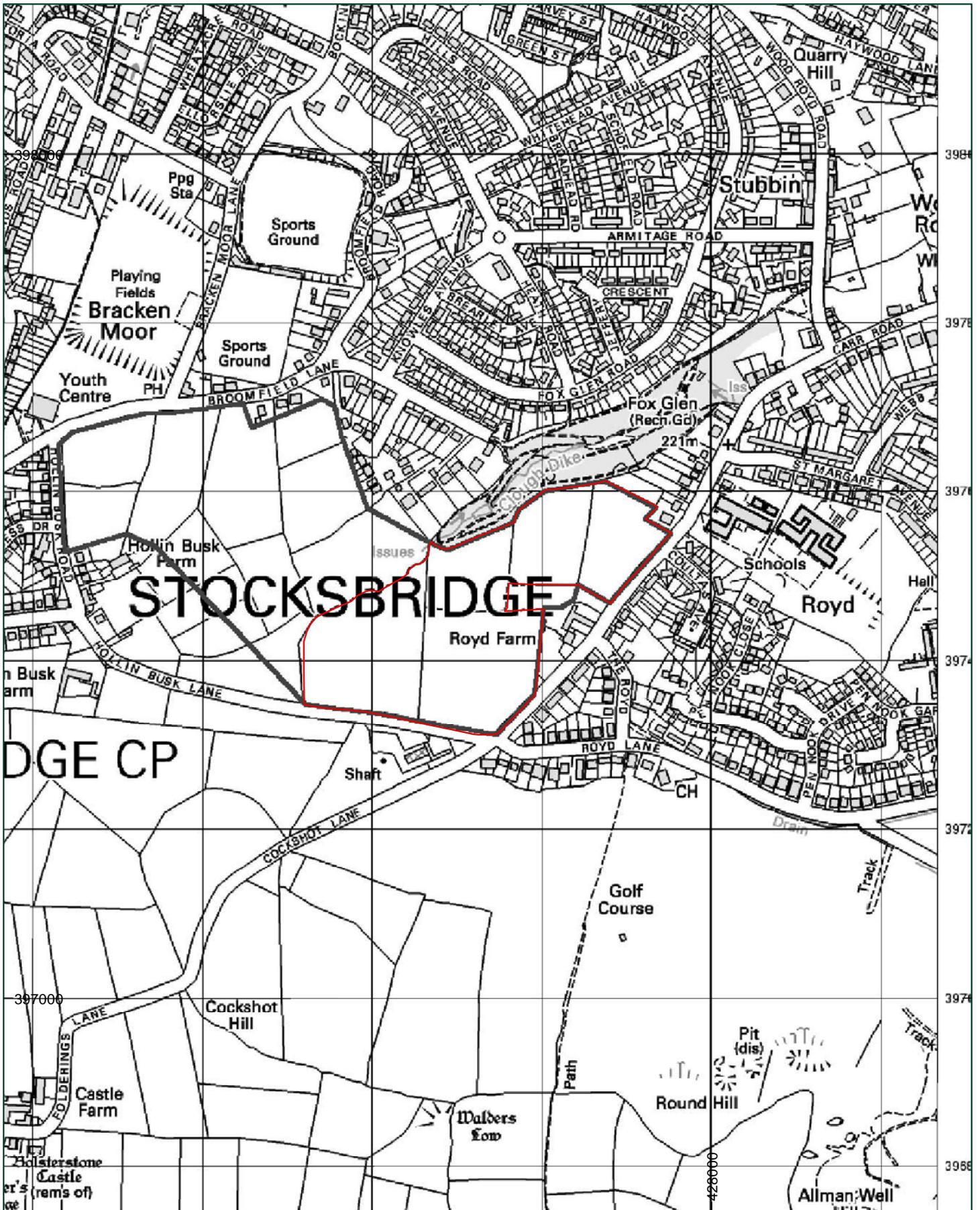
Fig.11: 1991 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Deepcar, Sheffield



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 Site Boundary

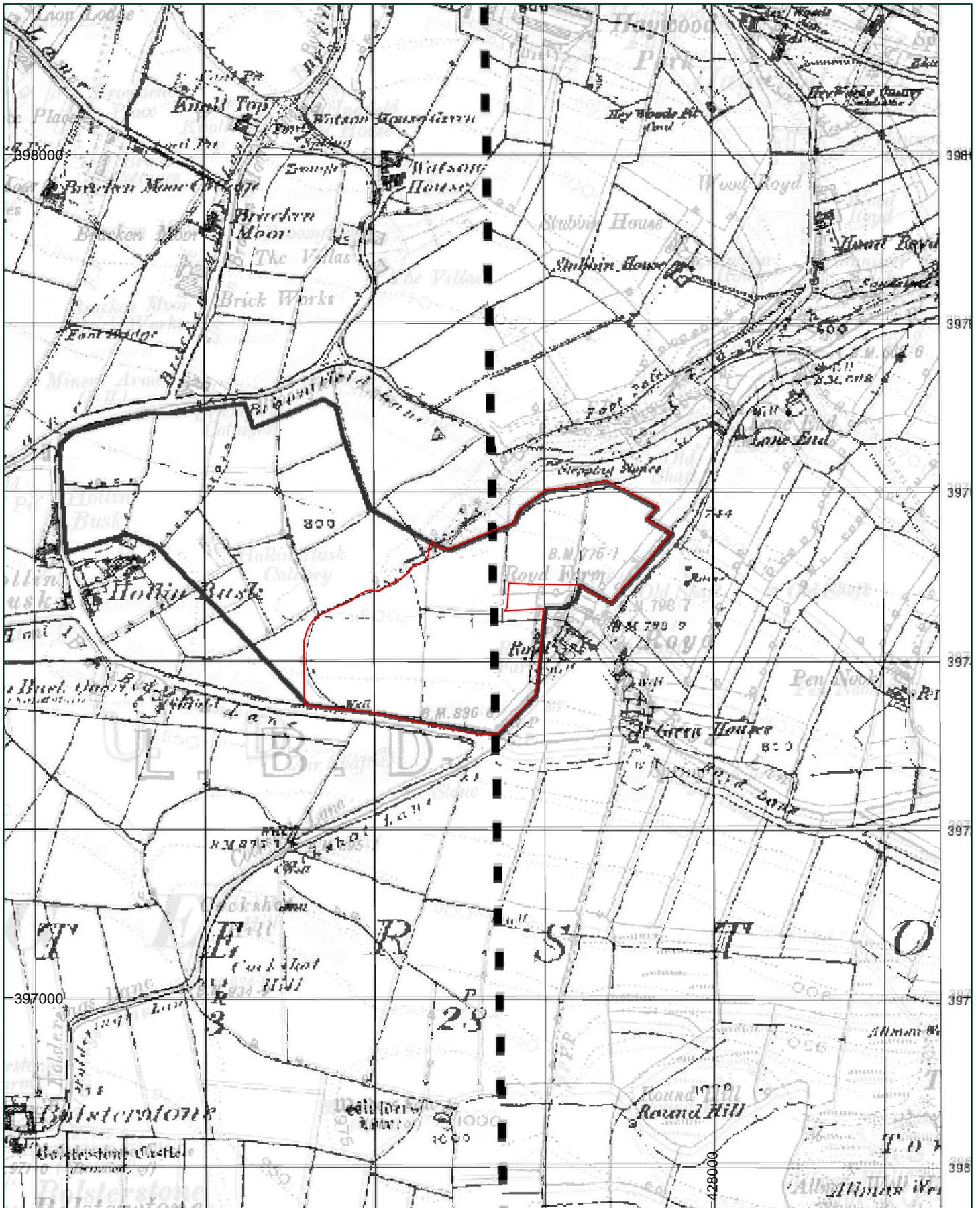
1:6,000 at A4



Title:
 Fig.13: 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
Address:
 Deepcar, Sheffield



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Legend

Site Boundary

1:6,000 at A4



Title:
 Fig.14: 2016 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
Address:
 Deepcar, Sheffield



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