

JEAN BARBER

1998

HALLFIELD FARM

AREA: 63.733 Acres  
O.S. REF: SK 295805

This document is a survey of Hallfield Farm, Strawberry Lee Lane, Totley, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. It details the known history up to the present time. A walking survey was undertaken in 1998 and there has been general observation of the site since 1962 when the author took up residence in the farm.

Hallfield Farm spans two districts in Sheffield, 60.192 acres in Totley and 3.541 acres in Dore, the stream Blacka Dyke forms the boundary between the two areas. The farm is in the Peak District National Park with the exception of the croft to the east of the house, the footpath that runs between the garden wall and the croft constitutes the boundary line of the Peak at this point. Documentary evidence in the form of a will attests to a farmstead or dwelling on the site in AD 1706 [1]. - anything in Cameron's place-names?

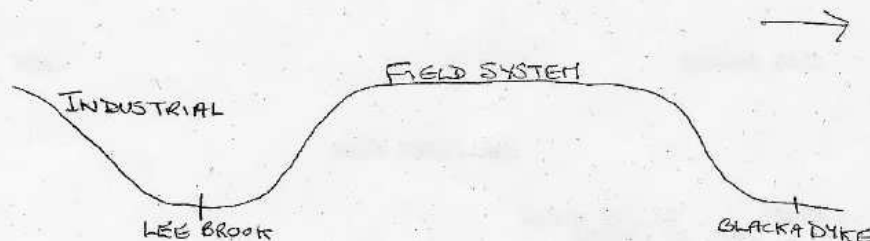
The area has been farmed and used for industrial activity over many years; the monks of Beauchief Abbey reputedly mined coal. There has also been quarrying, mineral extraction and tipping of "night soil" followed by tipping of rubble.

It is currently used for a livery and D.I.Y. Stable and grazing horses. Part of the land is used by a local motor cycle club for time trials - the tracks created are utilised by the residing wild life. -

The area has an abundant wild life of fur and feather, fish are to be found in the two streams.

The property rises from 187.47m to 270m above sea level in an east/westerly direction. Two streams run through the farm, Blacka Dyke to the north is the district boundary dividing Dore and Totley and Lee Brook to the south which separates the arable areas of the farm from the industrial workings.

The whole is a mixture of arable, mature and regenerated woodland.



[1]  
Research at Matlock and Sheffield S.M.R. Offices involving the 1822 Inclosure Act of Dore and the 1839 Inclosure Act of Totley detail the land use in those periods.

[2]  
A modern map can be overlaid by the perma-trace map of the inclosures (1a & 2a).

The tythe Schedule can be found at the back.

Will from "Seke In Body But Hole In Mynd" Vol. 1.  
Edited by David Hey 1990  
Dore Village Society.

**126 JOHN BARBER**

**a) Inventory**

September 27 1706

The Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of John Barber of Halffield in the p(ar)ish of Dranfield and County of Derby lately deceased. Appraised by us whose names are hereunder written

	£	s	d
Imprimis Purse and apparrell	03	00	0
In the house one Range 3 pair Tongues & a firestovell	00	12	0
& a table			
3 long Spitts 2 hanging Spitts 2 beef forks	00	06	8
Three Candlesticks	00	01	6
One warming pan 1 skellitt one saucepan 1 scummer 1 brass ladle	00	09	0
One Clock & Case	03	10	0
One Cloths Press one Counter 8 chears 1 fork 8 chears one Buffett	02	14	2
In the Parlour one Feather bed	01	10	0
One Range one Standbed with hangings & bedhilling			
3 Blankets 1 featherbed one bousler 2 pillows Matrice & Cord	05	10	6
One half headed bed 1 featherbed 2 pillows 1 bedhilling & 2 blankets	01	00	0
One Trundle bed one Chaffbed & other furniture	00	15	0
Four Chairs 1 Table Close stool & pan	01	07	0
One Trunke & a frame one looking glass	00	15	0
five Silver Spoons	02	00	0
In the upper Parlour			
one Stand bed with furniture	01	15	0
one Table 2 Chests & 1 Trunke	00	13	4
In the Buttery one Safe 6 barrels 3 Tubs 1 Dressor 1 Kitt			
4 bowls one flesh Kitt one Kinnell	03	00	0
In the Kitching one Range a payr of Frogs 1 Scummer Scummer 1 pair of Tongues one Gally bowke	01	00	0
One payr of brigs & Cob Irons & 2 Tosting forks	00	04	0
Three Brass pots 4 brass pans	02	13	4
Three Iron pan 1 iron port	02	09	0
one Chest one Chayr one Chees press	00	10	8
Two flasketts 2 kitts Looking glass	00	08	0

W

43

**b) Will**

In the name of good Amen I John Barber of halffield in the countey of Derby and parish of Dranfield Taylor being weak in body but of sound mind and good and perfect memory the nint day of Septembar in the fifth year of the reign of our soveraigne Lady Anne by the grace of god over England Scotland France and Ireland etc and in the year of our Lord 1706: doe make this my Last will and testament in maner and form following, first I commend my soull into the hands of god my creator hoping that when it shall please him to dissolve my soull and body that my soull through Jesus christ shall find Acceptance with him and my body I comitt unto the earth to bee interred at the discretion of my executrix decently, and at the resorection by vertue of the power of christ my Lord it shall be reunited unto my soull and made fully happy in the enjoyment of him unto all eternity. And touching such worldly estate as the Lord in his goodness hath Blessed me with my mind and will is that my funerals charges and just debts shall be paid, Item it is my mind and will that Margaret my well-beloved wife shall have the settlement which I am now upon coiled the hockfield and the Lee meadow with all the Cattell Cows heffas horses sheepe Corne and all my stock quick and dead therupon mentioned and not mentioned together with all the profits arising out of the farme coiled barber feilds upon which William Greaves now Liveth together with my title unto a peece of Land lying near unto dove commonly called by the name of stors with all the profits that shall arise from thence with the profits that shall arise out of the woke Mill hard by or near unto Sheffield with the Land and Cutlers wheell belonging unto it during the term of this present lease. And at the expiration thereof my mind and will is that John Barber my wellbeloved soon shall have the tenant wright thereof his said mother paying the fine and that hee the said John Barber shall pay unto Elizabeth Eleanor Gertrude Margaret and Eleazer Children of the above mentioned John Barber now weak the sum of twenty pounds a peece that is to say unto Elizabeth twenty pound when hee the said John Barber shall have been in possession of the said woke mill two hole years and unto Eleanor twenty pound and unto Gertrude twenty pound and unto Margaret twenty pound and unto Eleazer twenty pound when theas four last-mention(e)d shall attain the age of twenty one years ould eche of them of corant money of England and if any of them hapen far to dye before the shall attain unto those years above mentioned then my mind and will is that the moneys belonging unto him or her so dying shall goe unto the rest of the above surviving children mentioned that hath a relation unto the above mentioned hundred pound to be equly divided amongst them with the said John Barber is to pay unto them out of the said woke mill which the Appurtenan(ce)s belonging unto it. And it is my mind and will forthat if Eduard Barber my well beloved soon hapen to set up the trade of a dyar in or near unto Sheffield that the said John Barber my soon being settled at the woke mill shall mill all the

Two forms 1 hanging one Dresser	00	05	0
Two smoothing Irons 2 heaters & certain Knives	00	03	0
In the Chamber over the nether parlour			
one Stand bed with furniture belonging to it	04	00	0
one chest of Drawers 2 Tables	02	00	0
1 chest 2 Rugs 6 cushions & certain window hangings	02	03	4
one Gradle 2 chays & 1 Screen	00	07	8
one other Chest with certain bedding	01	00	0
Two buffets 2 bouslers & 4 pillows	01	15	0
In the Chamber over the upper parlour			
1 half headed bed & bedding	00	12	0
One Chest one Range 2 frogs	00	10	0
Eleven stone of pewter at 9s 4d a stone	05	02	8
one new payr of Blanketts	00	12	0
litt(em) for Linings			
15 stone of wool	05	05	0
One Bedstead 6 chairs one Meall Chest	02	07	0
five Cows one Bullock 2 heifers	18	00	0
One Mair one horse	03	00	0
One New Cart two payr of geeers	3	05	0
One plow & 3 harrows	0	15	0
Other husbandry geer	0	10	0
One Gabblack & Certain lead pots	0	08	0
One payr of Quimes	3	00	0
One hundred & 60 sheeps at 3s a sheep	24	00	0
The profits of the Walkmill with the Appurtenances to it	150	00	0
The profits of the Barber fields	40	00	0
profits of Hallfield farme	10	00	0
profits of the Storrs	15	00	0
For Huslemnts	02	00	0

Total of this Inventory

355 03 10

£ s d

Debts due to the Deceased

28 0 0

Debts due from the Deceased

50 0 0

Anthony Kotherham

Robert Crooks

Francis Barber

Robert Spooner

dothe or sure that hee the said Eduard shall have acushon for to be woked or milled wopence at the shilling cheaper than the common rate that other dyars payeth, it is my mind and will forthat Eduard Barber my soon should work three of four years formy work before he set up the said trade of dyar and if hee be a good husband and be hopefull to do well it is my mind that margaret my wife should put fifty or sixty pound into his stock whether shee thinkeeth fit for to incourage him in the managing the said trade of a dyar, hee the said Eduard giving unto Margaret my said wife and his mother sufficient security for the said sum which shee shall soo intrecut him with and all the rest of my estate mentioned and not mentioned I give unto the said Margaret my well beloved wife for and towards the bringing up and Education of my said children making and consulting her Executrix of this my Last will and testament Injoyning Robert Crookes of Sheffield sstromh h and Robert Spooner of Sheffield Cutler Trustees and overseers In whom I repose my sure trust and confidence that the will see this my Last will and testament performed and fulfilled In witness I have bear unto put my hand and seal the day and year above written and do acknowledge this to be my Last will and testament in the presence of us who sow the said John Barber, seal and seen and heard him acknowledge this same to be his Last will and testament.

mark  
John + Pillington  
his

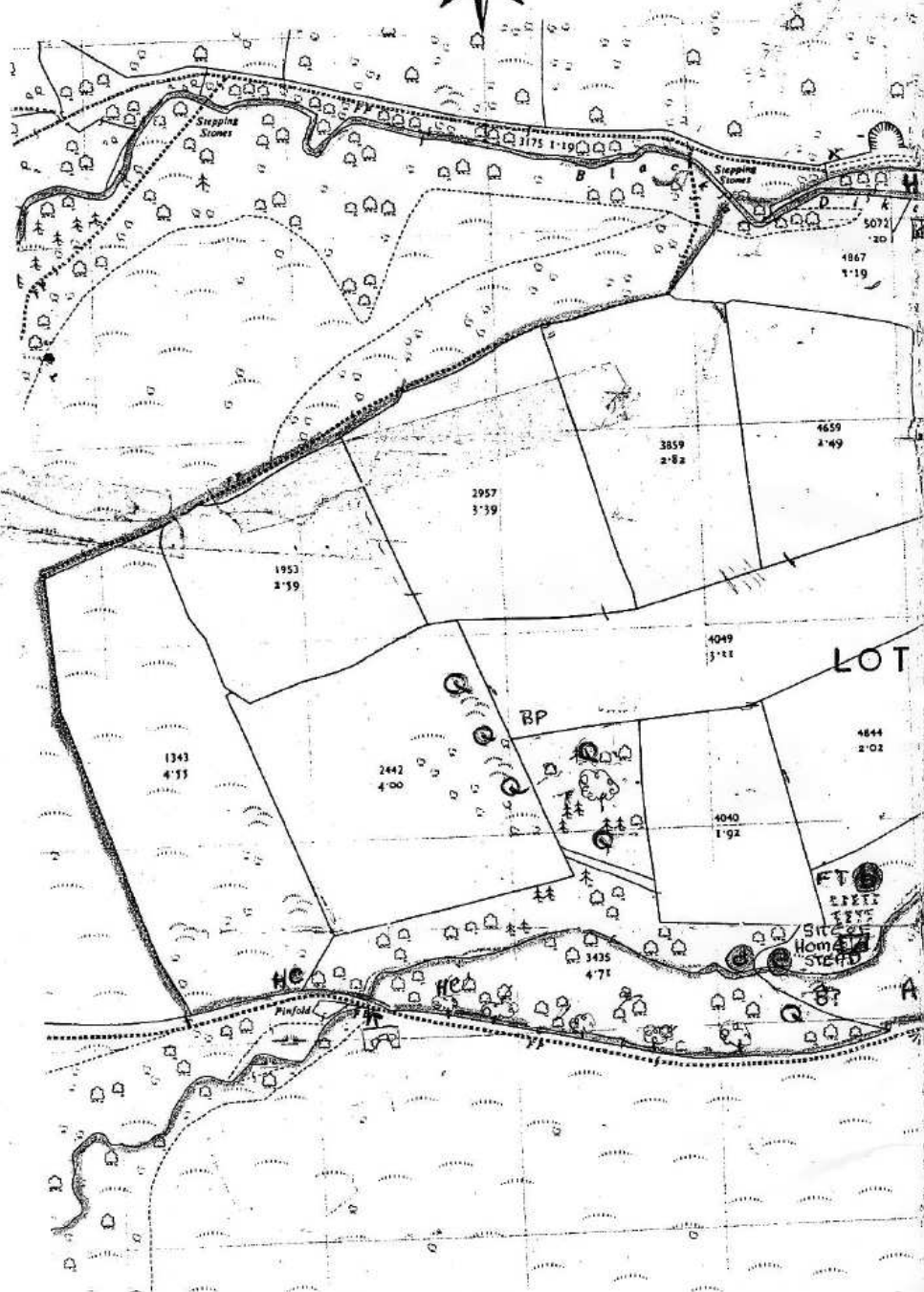
mark  
Abigail + Marsh  
her

John Barber

Mark  
Sarah + James  
her

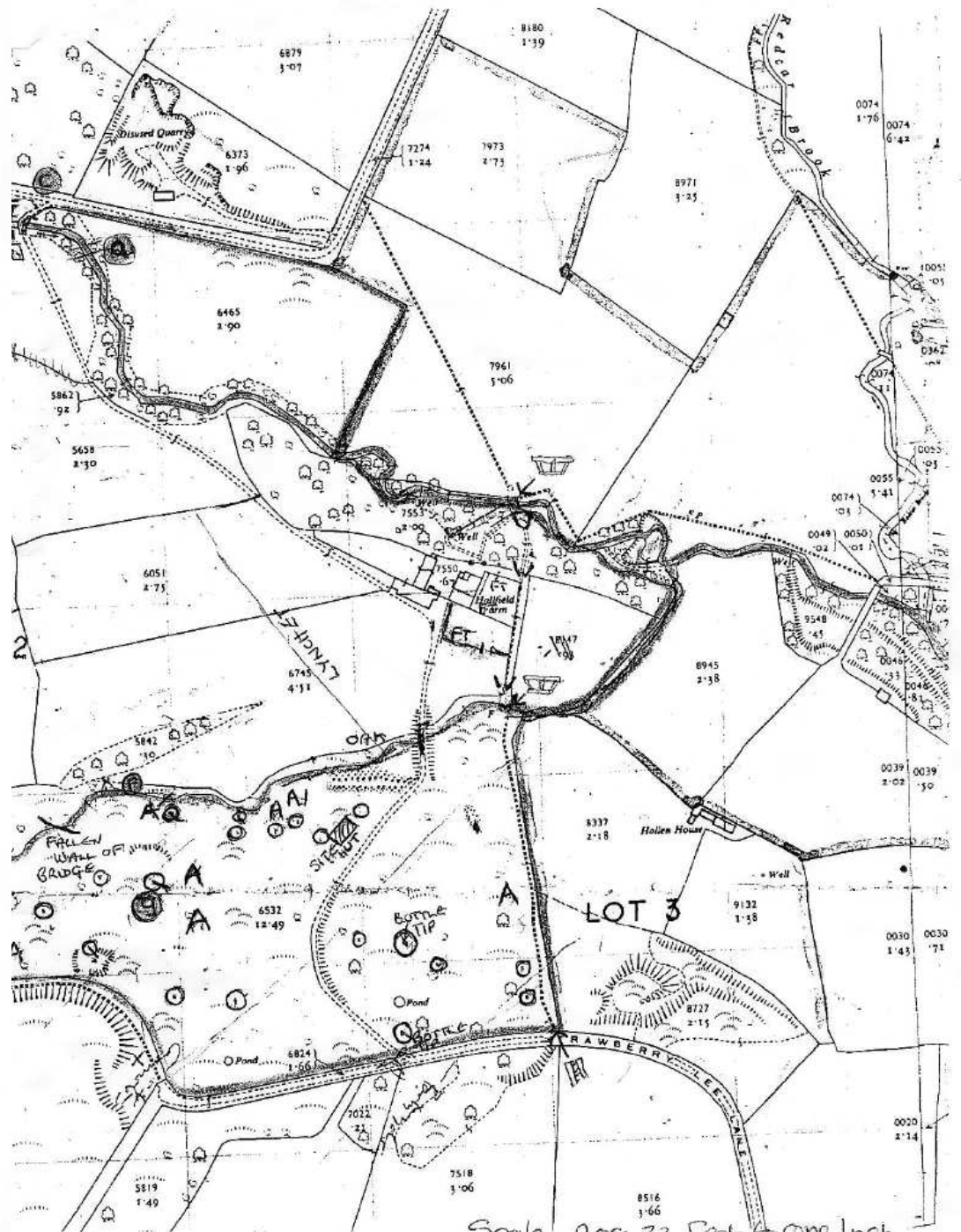
(2)

BOUNDARY  
 BROOK AND DYKE  
 H.C. HORSE CHESTNUT  
 H.T. HAZEL TREES



The map should be referenced.

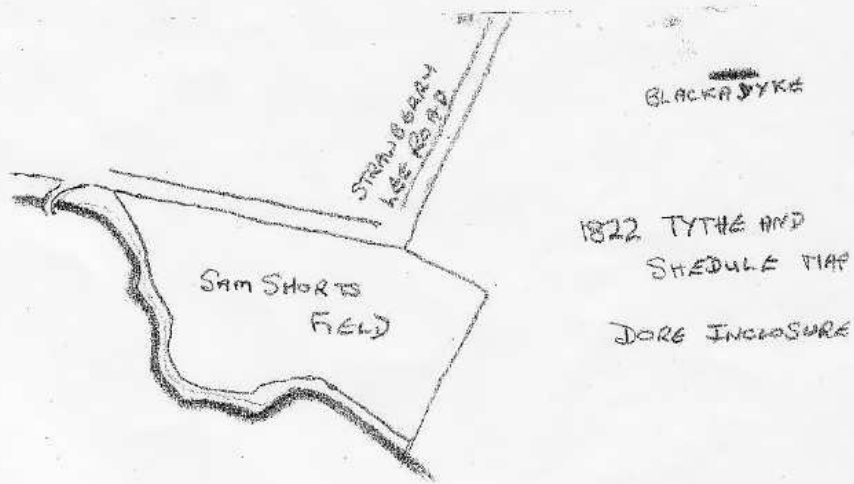
(2)



4a

Scale 1:1000

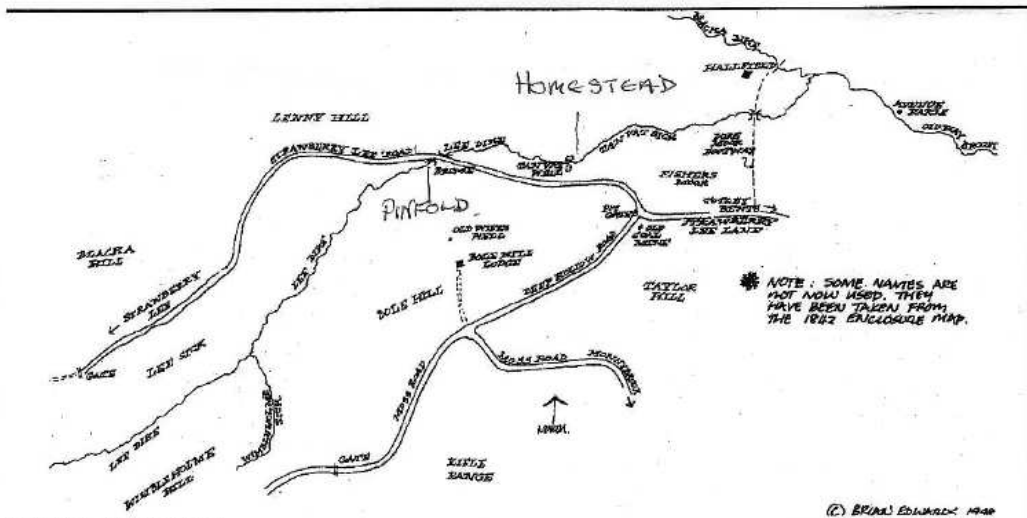
Refer map 4a



OVERLAY

(2a)

40b



(C) BRIAN EDWARDS 1990

### WELL TANNED.

Tan Vat Well is situated just north of Strawberry Lee Lane, a hundred yards beyond what is called Deep Hollow Road, and the site of the old coal pit. The well is situated by the side of the Lee Dike, a small stream tumbling down from Wimbleholme Hill. Adjacent was a small pool and thereafter the stream is known as Tan Vat Sick, until it reached the Blacka Dike above Avenue Farm. Why Tan Vat? The chances are that the well was actually sunk to form a tanning pit.

We have records to show that tanning took place in Totley for centuries. In 1876 bark was still being stripped from oak trees in Totley but the majority was carted to Beauchief Station for onward transport to the huge leather industry. In that year Clement Needham, proprietor of the Grouse Inn at Totley Bents, was paid £4. 7s 6d for carting bark, he was also paid £1. 18s 0d for repairing the walls around the Totley Woods owned by Mr. Coke of Totley Hall and Brookhill Hall, Nottinghamshire.

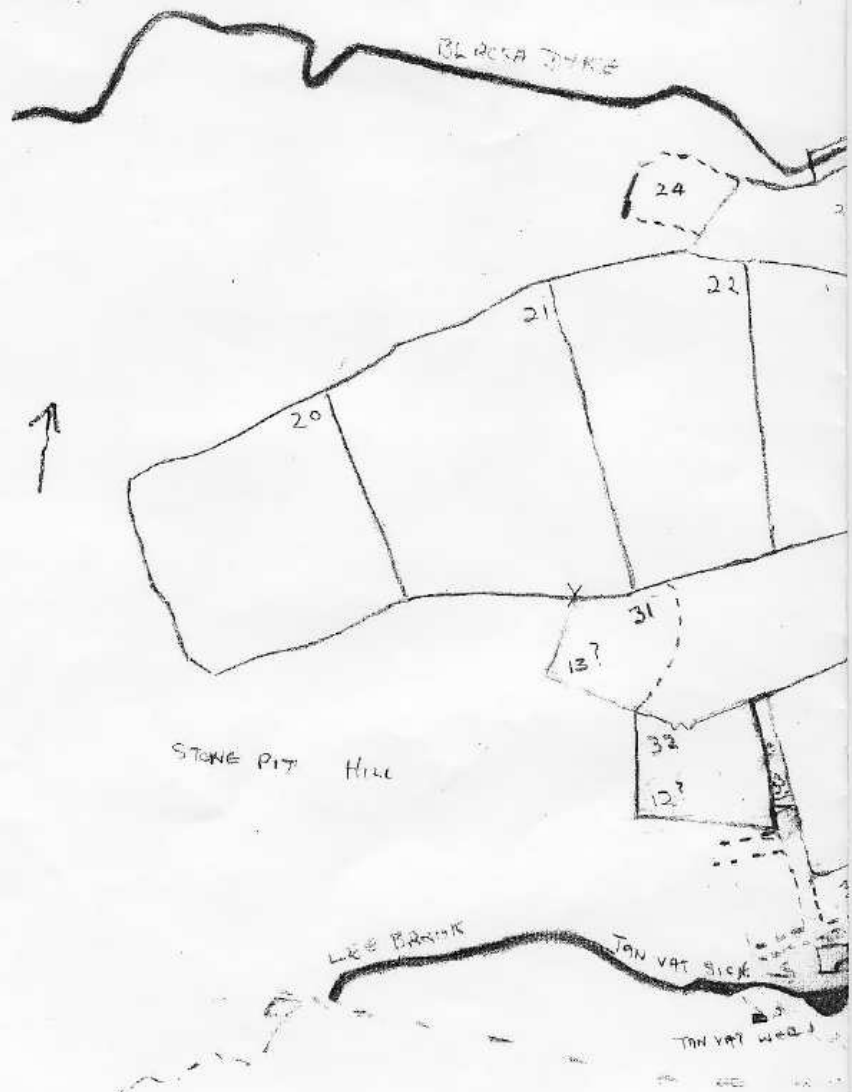
The tannic acid produced from oak bark acts as a kind of preservative when it is soaked up by leather. The bark was taken to a tan yard where it underwent a lengthily and rather disgusting series of processes.

Totley Independent's Bob Warburton has sketched a man stripping bark in the excellent book 'Sheffield's Woodland Heritage' by Melvin Jones and available at local book shops. I never knew woods were so fascinating. It is likely that one of Totley's cordwainers (or shoemaker) may well have tanned his own leather, hence Tan Vat Well.

Just a few hundred yards away is another- Old Wife's Well - I'm not sure why it is called that, was it a gossiping place? So high up on the moors? I came across one of the same name recently in North Yorkshire. Incidentally the aforementioned Lee Dike is joined by another brook called Wimbleholme Sick, which sometimes dries up in summer.

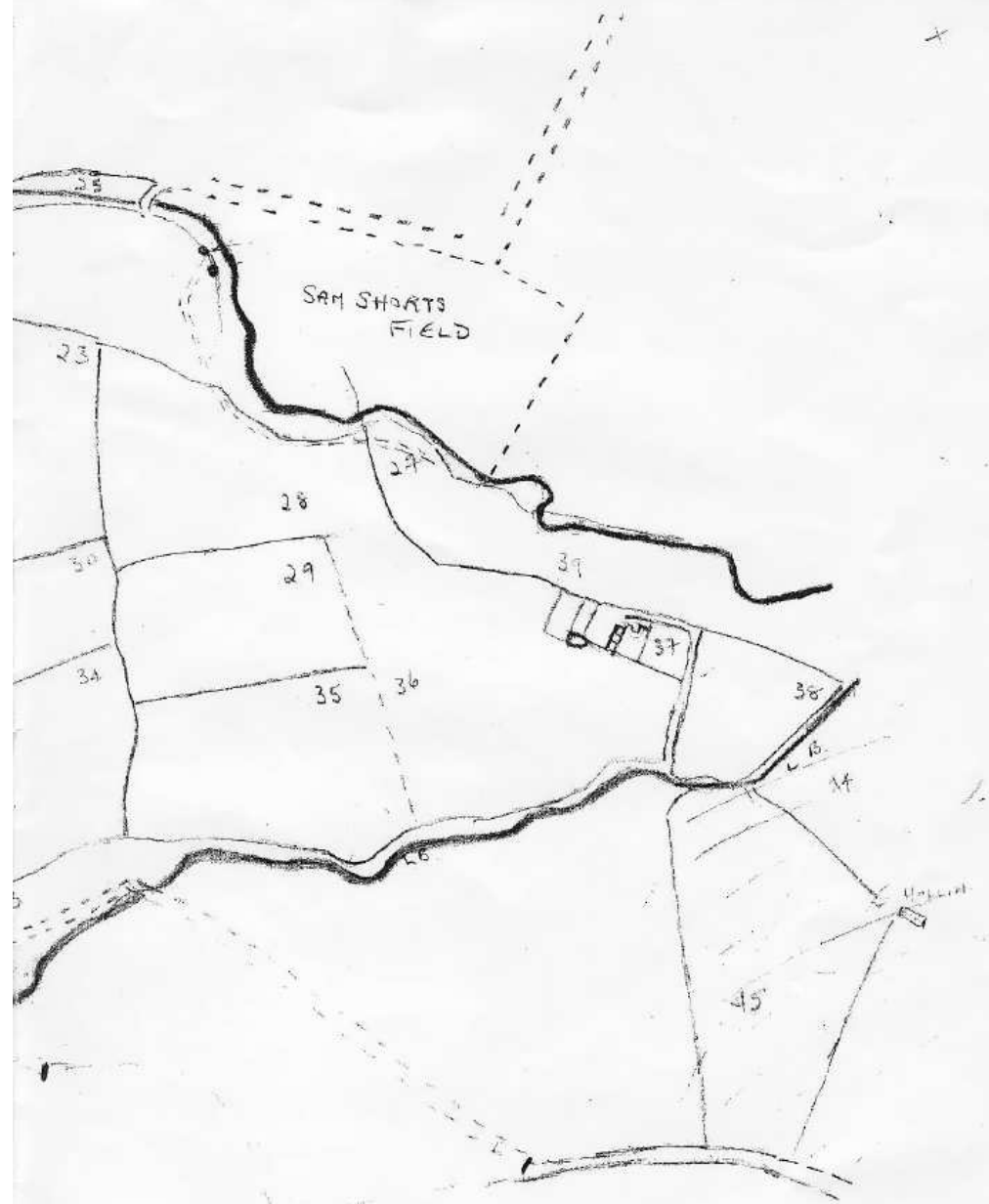
Brian Edwards.

4c



HALLFIELD 1839  
 TYTHE MAP & SCHEDULE OF TOTLEY

— DYKE and BROOK



(OVERLAY)

(1a)

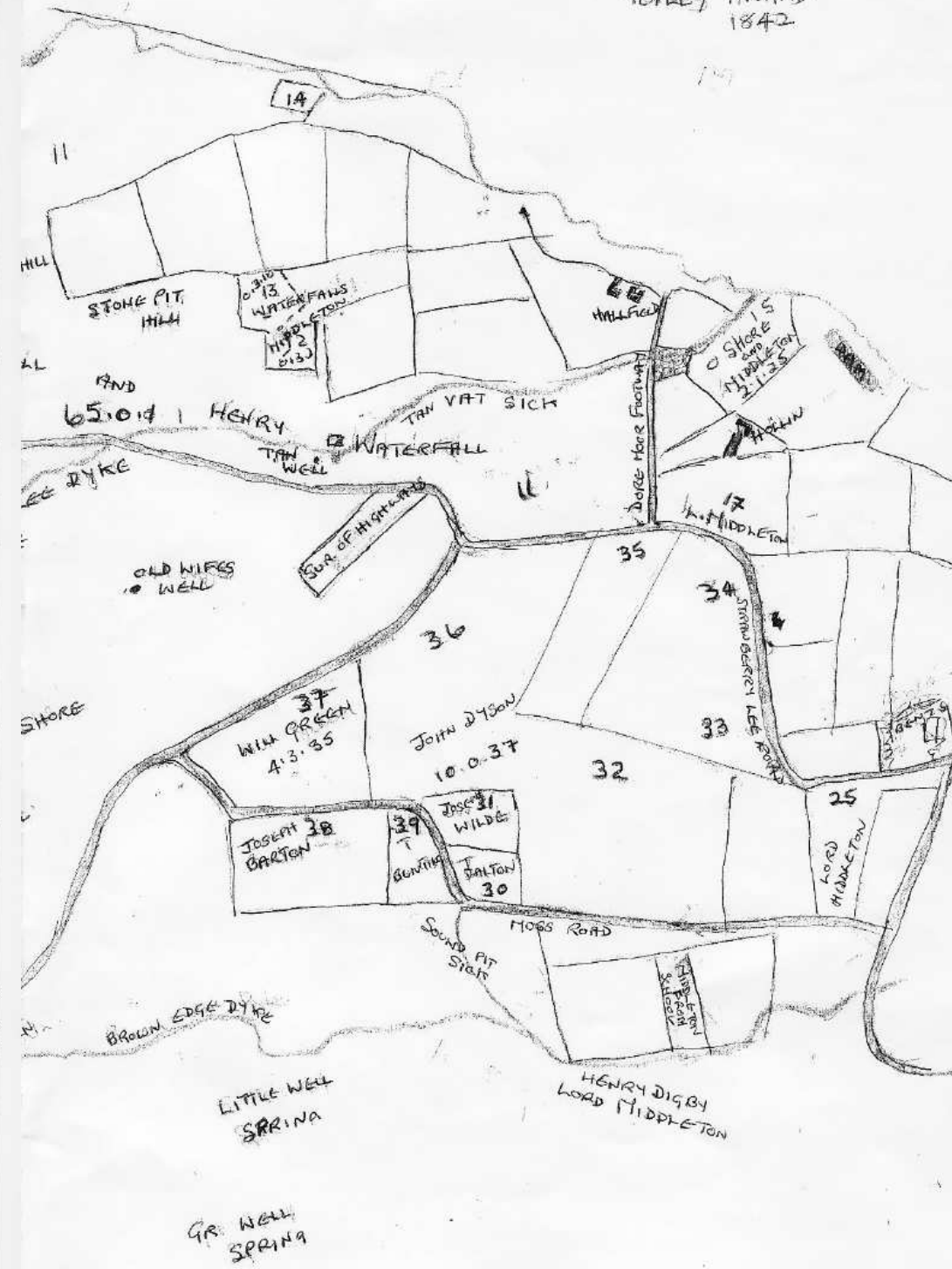


13 WATERFALL 0.3.10  
 12 MIDDLETON 0.3.2



5a

TOTLEY AWARD  
 1842



GR. WELL SPRING

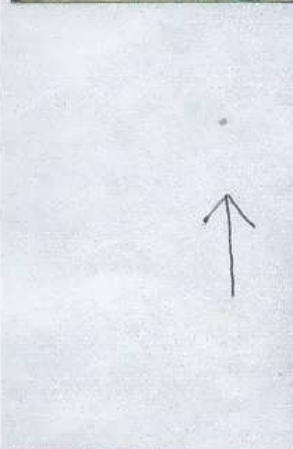
CONVENTIONS



- QUARRY
- BELL PIT
- BEECH AVENUE
- BEECH WOOD
- TRACK WAY
- HOLLOW WAY
- OAK
- FRUIT TREES
- SITE OF HALLFIELD  
HOMESTEAD
- WELL SITE
- BRIDGE
- FOOTBRIDGE ONLY
- STILE (✓)
- STEP STILE
- ADIT



→  
Hallfield Farm



6

+

6a

## HADDON ESTATE

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE  
ADDRESSED TO THE AGENT

Tel: (01629) 812965  
Fax: (01629) 814379

ESTATE OFFICE,  
HADDON HALL,  
BAKEWELL,  
DERBYSHIRE,  
DE45 1LA.

JBM/HM/

Mrs J Barber  
Hallfield Farm  
Totley  
Sheffield  
S17 3BA

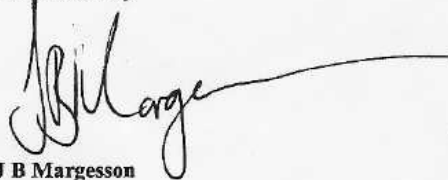
4 August 1998

Dear Mrs Barber

Thank you for your letter of 18 April addressed to Belvoir Castle which has been passed to me for attention. I apologise for the long delay in our reply and I suspect that your research will have been concluded long since and your dissertation written! Moreover I do not think that I can help very much in any case beyond saying that the areas concerned were included in an auction sale on 5 July 1927. I enclose a photocopy of the page of the sale particulars including Hallfield Farm but I do not have any other information available nor any suggestion as to why the land adjoining Bole Hill Lodge was terraced.

I am sorry that this will probably not be of any help to you at all but I do not think that I can help any further.

Yours sincerely



J B Margesson  
Agent

## THE BELVOIR ESTATE

ESTATE OFFICE, BELVOIR CASTLE, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE NG32 1PD

TEL: GRANTHAM (01476) 870282

FAX: (01476) 870443

The Duke of Rutland, C.B.E., The Duchess of Rutland, Agent: A. C. Thompson, F.R.I.C.S.

27 April 1998

Our Ref: TJS/AD

Mrs J Barber  
Hallfield Farm  
Totley  
Sheffield  
S17 3BA

Dear Mrs Barber

Thank you for your letter dated 18 April 1998, concerning seeking information with regard to an area of Sheffield.

The letter will be placed before Mr Thompson, upon his return from holiday early next week.

Yours sincerely



T J Stansby ARICS  
Assistant Agent

Letters to either the Belvoir Estate or the Belvoir Management Limited should be addressed to the Agent at the Estate Office

BELVOIR MANAGEMENT LTD, REGISTERED IN ENGLAND NO. 1428502

REGISTERED OFFICE: FAIRFAX HOUSE, FULWOOD PLACE, GRAY'S INN, LONDON WC1Y 6UB

Directors: The Duke of Rutland, The Duchess of Rutland, The Marquis of Granby, A. C. Thompson, F.R.I.C.S. (Secretary)



**Lot 10**

(Coloured Green on Plan No. 1).

**Two Enclosures of Valuable Accommodation Grassland**

with long frontage to the main Sheffield road and a return frontage to the Dore road and forming an

**Excellent Building Site for One or more Houses**

being well sheltered from the North and South-West by Houndkirk Hill and Moor. There are one or two Springs of water on this lot and the whole extends to about

**14a. 2r. 21p.** ✓

This lot comprises Ord. Nos. 126 and 127 in Dore Parish, and is let to Mr. Samuel Thorpe on a Yearly Lady Day Tenancy with other lands. Apportioned Rent £24 per annum.

**Apportioned Outgoings:**

Land Tax (if any) as assessed.

The Grouse and Black Game Shooting over this lot is reserved in perpetuity to the owner for any time being of Lot 9.

**Lot 11**

(Coloured Green on Plan No. 1).

**A Desirable Small Farm**

known as

**Hallfield Farm**



Hallfield Farm.

Situated on the outskirts of Totley, mainly in that Parish, and adjoining Lot 9.

This lot comprises some valuable dairying pastures, productive arable land and the remainder being moorland and woodland, the whole extending to about

**63a. 2r. 37p.**

**The Double-fronted House**

is substantially built of stone with a stone-slatted roof and contains Two Sitting Rooms, Kitchen, Cellar,

Water is from a Pump and well.

At the rear, situated around a Yard, are the following

**Stone-built Farm Buildings**

Loose Box, Stable for 2, Cow House for 8, Feeding Passage, Loft over all of them and a Store Shed.

**SCHEDULE.**

Ord No.	Description.	Acreage.
DORE PARISH.		
725	Grass ... ..	8.806 3/5
726	Wood ... ..	.236
TOTLEY PARISH.		
Pt. 5	Rough ... ..	.185
6	Grass ... ..	2.576
9	Ditto ... ..	3.868
9	Ditto ... ..	4.504
29	Wood ... ..	4.649 W
30	Grass ... ..	3.340
81	Ditto ... ..	3.389
32	Ditto ... ..	2.689
33	Ditto ... ..	2.422
34	Ditto ... ..	2.180
35	Wood ... ..	.582 W
36	Grass ... ..	2.317
37	Ditto ... ..	1.951
39	Ditto ... ..	2.040
39	Grass, Arable and Rough ...	4.839
40	Grass ... ..	2.709
Pt. 41	Wood ... ..	1.879 W
42	House and Buildings ... ..	.681
45	Arable ... ..	.985
49	Rough ... ..	12.480
		<b>68.788</b>

The Woodland Ord. Nos. Pt. 5, 29, 35 and Pt. 41 and 726 are in hand, the remainder is let to Mr. Samuel Fisher at £45 per annum.

Water is obtained from a pump connected to a supply not belonging to the Vendors. A rent of 1s. per annum is paid in respect of this supply and the arrangement can be terminated on six months notice.

**Apportioned Outgoings:**

Tithe: £1 5s. 11½d.

Land Tax: 5s. 8d. paid by Tenant.

The Grouse and Black Game Shooting over this lot is reserved to the owner for the time being of Lot 9.

**Lot 12**

(Coloured Mauve on Plan No. 1).

**A Valuable Freehold Ground Rent**

of

**£2 per annum**

well secured on

**A Substantially-built Dwelling House and Garden**

Situated close to Grindleford Station and the main road, between Sheffield and Bakewell, held by Miss Paige on a 99 years lease from the 29th day of Sep-

**PROPERTY.**

According to the 19 century Inclosure Acts there have been two properties on the site, the current house - Hallfield Farm - on the eastern limit with a stone barn and red brick cow house and to the west a dwelling referred to as Hallfield Homestead the latter now little more than slight linear features and scatters of stone.

The precise date of the present farmhouse is unknown, the only deeds are dated from 1922 when the then owner, The Duke of Rutland's Estates sold the property. The ground plan of the 1839 inclosure map appears to be different to the current plans. The present house is an "L" shape, the main rooms each catching the sun at some time during the day.

The house was modernised in AD 1972 and the interior altered. Before 1972 it comprised of three ground floor rooms and three first floor rooms in an "L" shape. The kitchen was divided to create a downstairs bathroom and a dining room, a kitchen was built in the front north room over the cellar. An opening was made between the south room and the now divided old kitchen to create a larger family room.

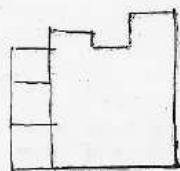
At some period the first floor had been altered slightly, the stairs are straight and originally led into an open room with two other rooms leading off this. A wooden rail guarded the stair well, this was later covered by a lath and plaster wall making a third private room, this left a small area over the stairs and in 1982 this was converted into a toilet/shower area.

The house is substantially built of stone, the walls are 18" - 2' wide at ground level tapering to no less than 1' at first floor level. Pre 1972 the roof was of natural stone - by then very porous - this was replaced by hard row tiles. Some of the original stone slates can be seen re-used as paving stones in the garden.

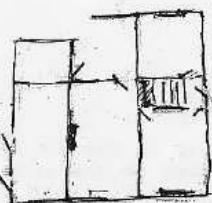
The east and south facing walls are of dressed ashlar stones, the remaining walls are of random stone.

- 9

1839 Ground Plan

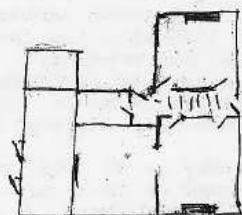


1922 Ground Plan



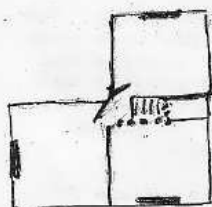
CHIMNEY

1972 Ground Plan

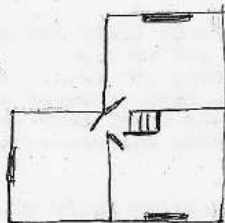


NOT TO SCALE

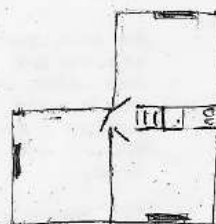
1st Floor Plan (date unknown)



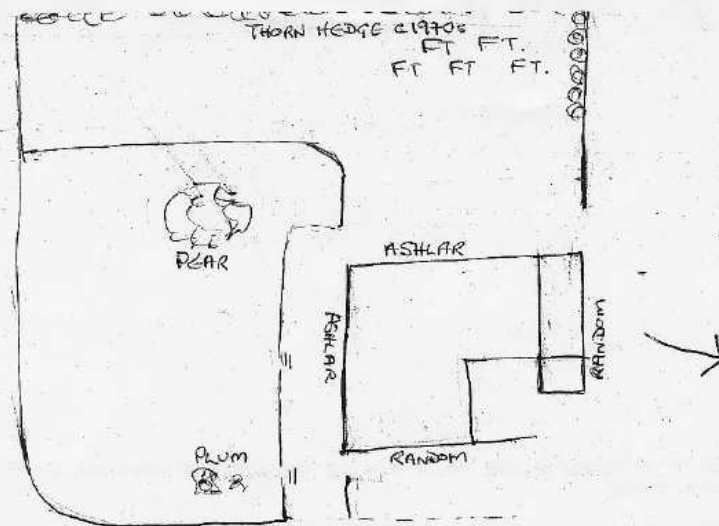
Modified 1st Floor (date unknown)



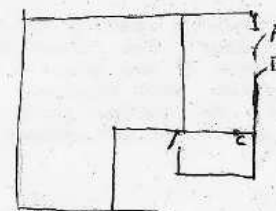
1982 Plan



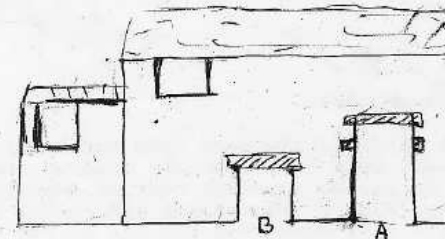
To the east of the house is a garden approached from a terrace. In the north area is a Victoria Plum tree that has been dieing for several years, from this root stock a new tree is growing, there was a dead stump here previously and it appears that the plum keeps regenerating itself, several 'suckers' are now replanted in various areas and have since produced fruit. To the south of the plum is a large old pear tree - the pears are inedible.



Abutting the west wall is a random stone built building at one time thought to be a 'lean too' comprising of one long room (18 x 6ft) opening onto the outer farm yard with another room/shed (5ax 5ft) opening into the house yard.



In 1994 the two rooms were cleared to convert into extra living space, over the years they had been used as workshops, a fuel store and hen/goose sheds.

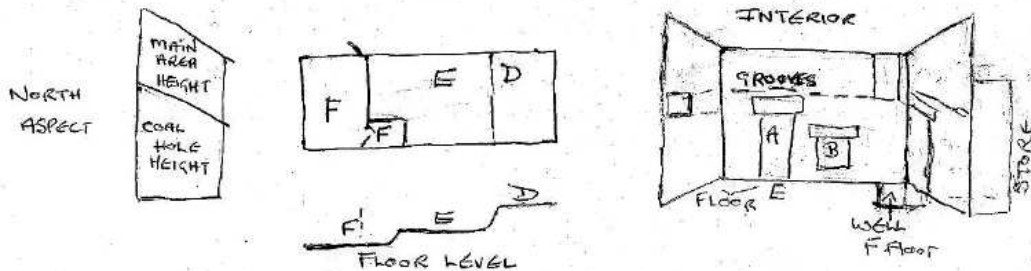


Door A was full height but the stone work round it indicated previous alterations, a lower lintel had been shortened and the then opening highered.

Door opening B was only 4ft in height and appears to be unaltered.

The floor in the long room, then at outer yard level was a mixture of stone flags, old red bricks and rubble, this was removed to create an even surface for a new floor (D) by door A, the original ground surface was approximately (9ins) below this level, there was a threshold here leading into the rest of the room which had soft rubble infill (E). This was removed to a depth of 10ins revealing another paved area (F). This was left untouched and is now sealed under the new floor.

At (C) there was a small opening leading into the small room, this was made into a door. The floors D & E were at a higher level in the long room it was decided to make an entrance well between the two, when this was cleared a further paved floor was found (F). No further work was undertaken and whatever remains is sealed so the extent of this paved area is unknown.



The interior three walls of the long room had at a low level slots and grooves, when the floor was cleared and the well made for access it became apparent that at some time there had been an upper floor. The stones and rubble cleared from the interior could have come from the top of the walls thus creating the present sloping roof.

The lowest of the floor levels match up with the present house floor levels (F). At some period the outer yard level had been higher, the smaller room was originally used as a coal shed and is now a small store giving entrance into the converted shed.

The inner yard between the house and older structure has been covered by clear PVC making a porch.

Speaking to Mr. John Barnatt the archaeologist in the Peak District National Park on the subject of the 'Lean To' he remarked that it was possible that the farmhouse had been rebuilt with the older property demolished piece by piece eventually leaving just the 'Lean To' as evidence of the original farm.

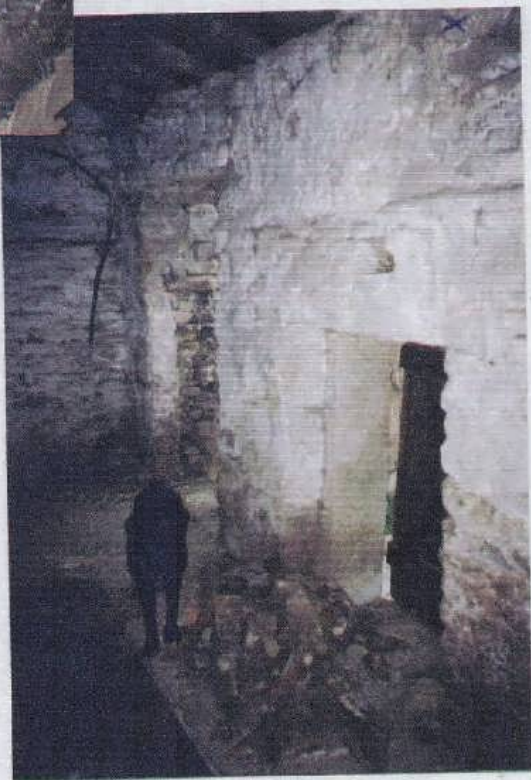
The water for the farm and buildings originally was obtained from Blacka Dyke by a hydram. Mains water was installed during the 1950's with both the stream and mains water being used together until the 1960's when the mains became the sole supply. Mains electricity was installed sometime in the 1950's oil and paraffin lamps being used previously.





STORE ROOM

FLOOR D  
and inner threshold



West inner wall  
part of floor D

NOTE: - Slots and grooves  
to top of picture



D and E  
Floors



D and E Floors  
Groove under window



Floor E

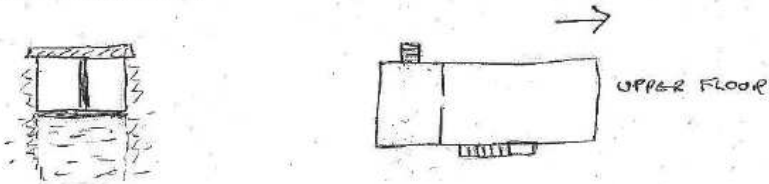




The adjacent barn has ashlar stone on the east facing wall, the north and west walls are of random stone, the south side is obscured by the red brick cow house. The east side has an exterior stone staircase and appears to have had little alteration to the fabric since it was first built apart from two door apertures made narrower in the 1980s for rabbit production.

The west facing wall shows extensive alteration. Upper floor windows were made smaller by infilling upwards, a ground floor aperture was blocked, this appeared to be large enough to enable a cart to enter. There are various slot holes in the fabric which suggest beams were let into the wall, debris on the ground suggests that a roofed shed or open barn could have been there.

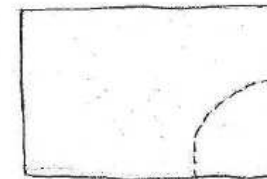
A midden, later an outside water closet is attached to the north end of the barn, starting at the north end the barn had standing for four cows, a fodder room, four more cow stalls, a two stall stable and a loose box. The upper floor contains two storage areas, one approached by the stone steps on the east side, a smaller set of stone steps gives access on the west side to the south end. Before the red brick cow house was built a pig sty abutted the south side wall of the barn, this was demolished for the cowhouse. The 1922 Sale Sheet provides the evidence (3). The whole is now roofed in asbestos sheeting.



The red brick cowhouse was built in approx. 1936, it had standings for 12 milk cows, a milk loading area was on the east side, backing onto this was a two room dairy, to the west there is a pig sty with a corner creep, at some period a door leading into the stack yard had been blocked up. The cow house has been altered, it now contains six loose boxes for horses, the pig sty is used for a tack and fodder area. There is a bench mark on the S.E. corner. This building is also roofed with asbestos sheeting.

Research has proved there was another property on the holding referred to in the 1842 Totley Inclosed Schedule as Hallfield

Homestead, the still existing farm then called Hallfield House. All that is left of the homestead are occasional linear features, a pile of rubble and scatters of stone. The homestead was on the bank of Lee Brook - then referred to as Tan Vat Sic. Tan Vat Well was on the opposite side of the Sic further to the west according to the 1839 inclosure map. A well would be necessary as in dry periods the brook dries up at this point going underground. Little is yet known about the homestead other than the information in the 1842 Schedule.



Ground plan of Homestead  
1839 Inclosure Map

To the north of the homestead there appears to have been a garden or vegetable plot. Old apple trees are still on the site, one has recently died but another still fruits.

It is difficult to establish how the remaining linear features tie in to the ground plan illustrated on the 1839 Inclosure Map. Much of the stone has probably been re-used in the present field walls which were altered at a later date to the 1842 inclosures.

Brown earthenware pot shards were recovered from the site but whether they belong to the period of the homestead or are the result of later night soil tipping in the area is unknown. A horse shoe of pony size of a type in use during the 17/18 centuries was found on a small stack of stones. An identification sheet supplied by Sheffield City Museums would appear to confirm the date. (4)

A dig undertaken on the site in 1993 by 'O' level students from Norton College supervised by Sara Donaghey, uncovered part of a linear feature and produced one small pot shard. No conclusions were drawn as at that time the existence of the homestead was unknown.

An inventory of John Barber of Hallfield dated 27th September, AD 1706 attests to a property on the farm, which of the two Hallfields it refers to is not known, the description of rooms could well belong to the homestead or the earlier farm (1).



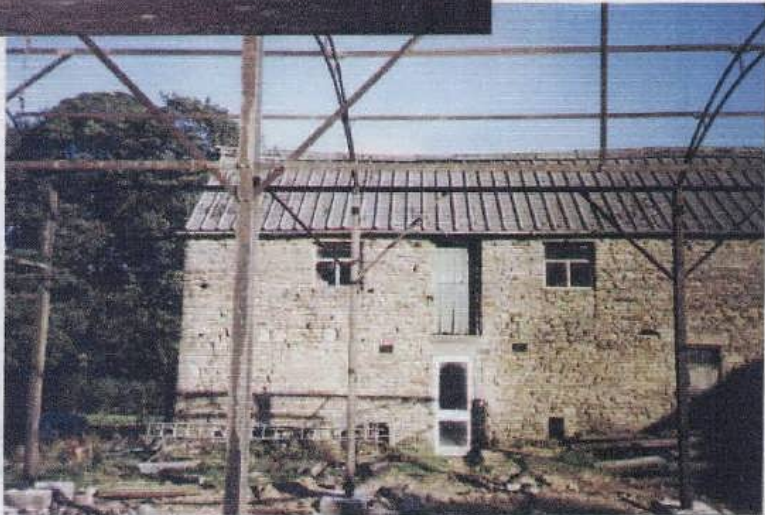


STONE BARN -  
East



Cowhouse  
north aspect  
blocked door to  
LEFT

BARN  
West aspect



BARN  
Continuing west  
aspect  
Probable door  
between lower  
window and green  
door

HALLFIELD HOMESTEAD  
1994 Excavation  
→



HALLFIELD  
HOMESTEAD  
Same Feature  
1998  
↑





HOMESTEAD  
Linear Feature



HOMESTEAD  
lower Linear Feature



HOMESTEAD  
adjoining Feature  
to above



Stones and  
rubble covered  
by grass



adjoining platform  
to south





Medieval Horseshoes

by

John Clark

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'Horseshoe: a shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the animal's foot' (O.E.D.).

The evidence for the existence in the Roman period of such nailed shoes remains debatable; their presence on sites in Britain in contexts from the 9th-10th centuries and later is clear. The following attempt to construct a typology and chronology is based largely upon a survey of over 250 specimens in the collections of the Museum of London and from excavations by the Museum's Departments of Urban Archaeology and of Greater London Archaeology, and I am grateful to my colleagues in those Departments for their co-operation and advice. The study extends at present only as far as the 15th century, and both typology and chronology remain provisional.

**Function and terminology** The familiar curved plate forming the shoe is fastened by nails of soft iron passing obliquely through the wall of the hoof and clenched over to hold them in place. The shoe must be removed periodically for the growing hoof to be cut back and must be replaced when worn out. The *clenches* are snapped or cut off to allow the nails to be withdrawn; shoes retaining clenched nails are likely to represent accidental losses. The terminology adopted here for the parts of the shoe (fig. 1) is derived from 'modern' practice — see particularly Fleming 1869 and War Office Veterinary Department 1908. *Calkins* of several forms are found on medieval shoes; these seem to have been in contemporary use. They may be formed by upsetting (thickening) the heels (fig. 2a), turning them down at right-angles (fig. 2b), folding (fig. 2c) or rolling them (fig. 2d). Two further terms frequently met with, *fuller*, a groove around the ground surface of a shoe in which the nail-heads sit, and *clip*, a lug raised on the edge of the toe to clasp the front of the hoof, seem to represent post-medieval innovations.

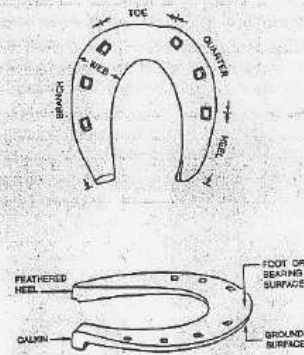


fig. 1

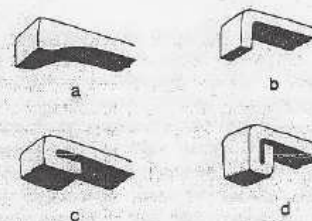


fig. 2

*Datasheets* are distributed to members of the Finds Research Group 700 — 1700. Details of membership are obtainable from the Group's secretary — Sue Margeson, Archaeology Department, Castle Museum, Norwich NR1 3JU, England. Correspondence concerning the contents of individual *Datasheets* should be addressed to the author. © J. Clark 1986.

*Datasheets* are intended to help researchers identify finds and to provide useful information, including bibliography. Authors are encouraged to communicate results of current research; hence *Datasheets* represent interim rather than definitive statements.

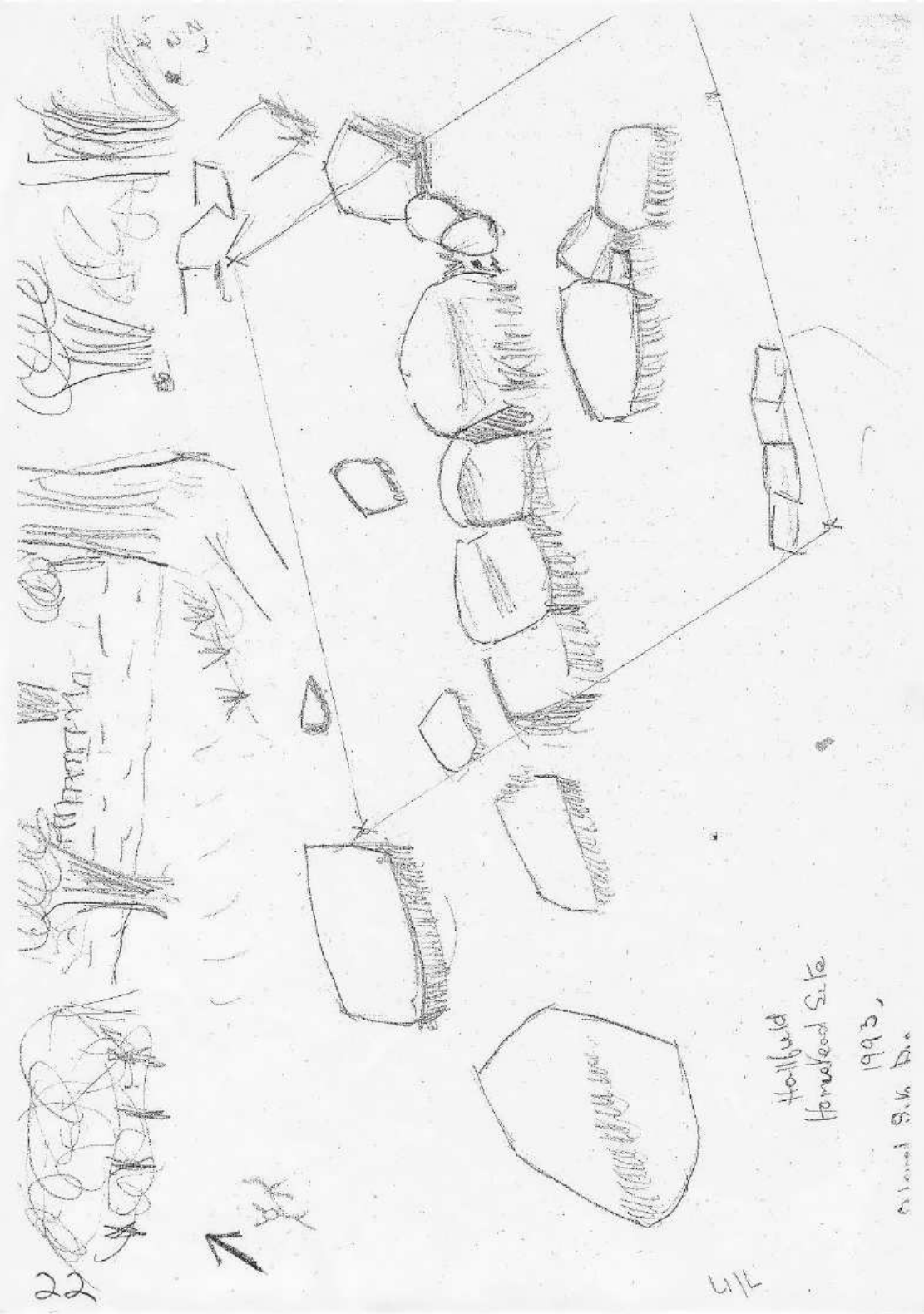






fig. 3

rectangular (fig. 4b). Nails are of fiddle-key form, the head being a flat semi-circle in profile, no thicker than the shank (fig. 5a). The shank tapers to a point either symmetrically or to form a flat, chisel edge. In use nails are double-clenched, the point being bent over and hammered back into the wall of the hoof (fig. 5b).

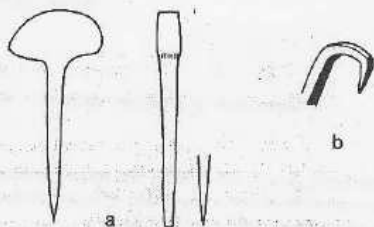


fig. 5

Although shoes of this type vary considerably in size it seems possible to distinguish two classes, in one of which the overall length tends to be slightly less than the width, in the other about 10% greater; if so, these are presumably shoes respectively for front and for rear hooves, reflecting the slightly different shapes that front and rear hooves naturally have, the former being more or less round, the latter oval. The distinction is not certain, and many shoes fall between the two.

The type is long-lived, still being found in the mid 13th century.

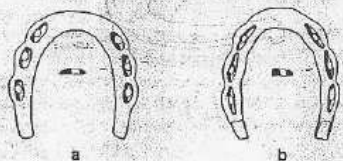


fig. 4

**Norman Shoes** of the classic 'Norman' type (fig. 4) can perhaps legitimately be so called since they seem to appear first in mid/late 11th-century contexts. They are usually well-made of narrow (12mm) but thick (5mm) bar iron. In overall size they are similar to the preceding type, about 102mm in overall width on average and rarely exceeding 110mm. The weight is usually 100-130g, but a significant number of those with round nail-holes (earlier? - see below) weigh only 70-80g or so. Calkins are a regular feature, and all the forms shown in fig. 2 are found. Nail-holes, three on each branch being almost universal (though four on one, presumably the outer, branch are not unknown), have deep oval or rectangular countersunkings, narrower than those of the earlier type, which push the edge of the shoe out to produce the typical 'lobate' profile. The shape of the nail-hole itself, reflecting the form of the punch or *pritchel* used, seems to be significant, the London evidence suggesting a change at some time in the mid 12th century from circular (fig. 4a) to

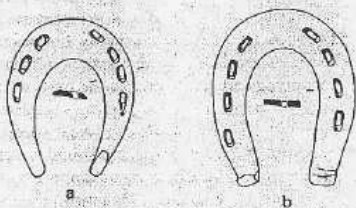


fig. 6

**Transitional** The succeeding type shows a return to a wider web, and is in general a heavier shoe, averaging about 108mm in overall width and weighing up to 250g (fig. 6). Calkins are often absent, or found on one heel only. Rectangular nail-holes with narrow rectangular countersunk slots for the nail-heads continue, but the shoe is no longer lobate in profile. The number of nail-holes is often increased, four on one branch and three on the other, or even four/four, being not uncommon.

SHEFFIELD CITY MUSEUM

Although fiddle-key nails are still found a new type is apparently introduced (fig. 7a), combining an expanding head with ears which sit in the countersunk slot. Nails are still normally double-clenched, but there are examples where the tip seems to have been deliberately twisted into a spiral (fig. 7b).

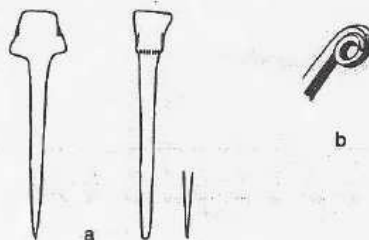


fig. 7

This form of shoe seems to have a short life, and is typical of the second half of the 13th century and the early years of the 14th century.

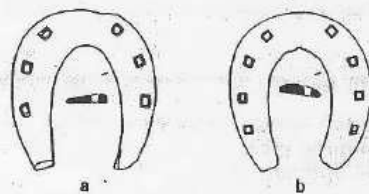


fig. 8

**Later medieval** Before the middle of the 14th century a new type of shoe appears (fig. 8), characterised by a different form of nail and nail-hole. In some shoes of this period the inner profile resembles a pointed arch, with a distinct angle or fold towards the toe (fig. 8b). This is clearly the result of the method of manufacture; a significant number of shoes of this form are of the slightly narrower proportions suitable for the rear hoof, and it is possibly the final shaping of the shoe to fit the narrower hoof which produces this kink.

The slight increase in size and weight continues, average width being about 110mm. Shoes of less than 100mm in width are very rare, while shoes 115-120mm wide are not uncommon. Nail-holes are still arranged three/three, four/three or four/four, but the latter arrangement becomes more common. The holes are

square or rectangular, no longer countersunk, but tapering in profile. The nails have a square or rectangular head which generally stands proud of the surface of the shoe, though often worn level - some may be intentionally flush with the surface. There are slight shoulders which taper to match the hole (fig. 9a). The shank of the nail is rectangular in section, often quite broad, and tapers to a flat chisel edge. The spiral-clenching described previously (fig. 7b) is found in the 14th century but the normal clench is of 'modern' form: the point of each nail is snapped or twisted off before the remaining stub is hammered down flush with the surface of the hoof (fig. 9b).

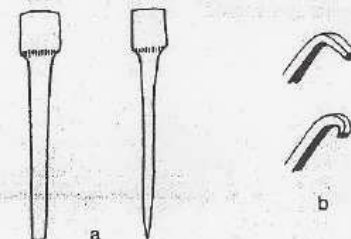


fig. 9

Calkins may or may not be present, and shoes are occasionally of special forms designed to correct the horse's gait; sometimes the inner heel is feathered, tapered, to prevent it cutting the inside of the opposite leg if the horse is prone to 'brushing' (fig. 1). Marks, presumably those of the smith, are occasionally found stamped on the heels. A few shoes of different form, with nail-holes equally spaced around the margin, including the toe, are found in late 14th-century contexts, and may represent a foreign introduction (fig. 10).

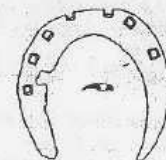


fig. 10

Shoe on Site

At present no criteria can be suggested by which to date shoes of this period more closely and those from an early 16th-century group cannot readily be distinguished from those of a hundred or more years earlier.



**Horseshoe and horse** The width of the horseshoe must match closely the width of the hoof; unfortunately there is no direct correlation, even within one breed, between size of hoof and size of horse. However, the widths of the great majority of Norman horseshoes, falling in the range 100-105mm, clearly indicate a small horse, as the norm—perhaps around 13 hands—as suggested by skeletal evidence—though with a few larger animals. Later shoes certainly show a tendency to larger size and weight, as is seen in the two histograms showing the range of widths of shoes in the Museum of London collections of respectively 'Norman' (fig. 11a) and 'later medieval' type (fig. 11b). However, within the medieval period the evidence of horseshoes does not suggest any sudden major improvement in the stock or large-scale introduction of new breeds.

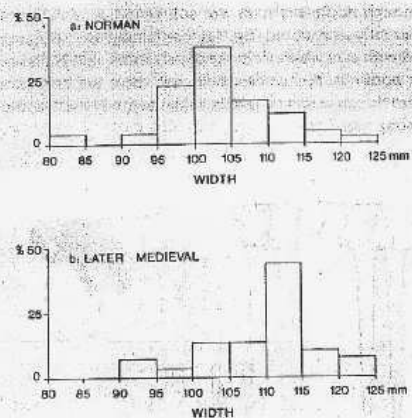


fig. 11

Select Bibliography

Origins, history and modern practice:

Fleming, G. *Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing—their Origins, History, Use and Abuse* (London, 1869).  
 Very out-of-date, but particularly useful on early literary sources and on 19th-century practice.  
 Hogg, G. *Hammer and Tongs* (London, 1964), pp. 64-103.  
 London Museum, *Medieval Catalogue* (London, 1940), pp. 112-17.  
 Manning, W.H. *Catalogue of Romano-British Ironwork in the Museum of Antiquities Newcastle upon Tyne* (Newcastle, 1976), pp. 31-32.  
 Discusses the evidence for nailed horseshoes in the Roman world; for a contrary view see White 1962.  
 War Office Veterinary Department *Animal Management* (London, 1908), pp. 227-45.  
 White, L. *Medieval Technology and Social Change* (Oxford, 1962), pp. 57-59 and 156.

The typology and dating criteria proposed in papers written in the 1930s by R.W. Murray and G. Ward to which reference is often made are not securely based, and should be treated with great scepticism.

**Dated horseshoes** The following published sites include a range of well-dated horseshoes—the reports on the shoes in each are the work of Ian Goodall except for those in Huggins 1972, MacGregor 1982 and Rigold 1971:

Allan, J.P. *Medieval & Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980* (Exeter, 1984), pp. 327-38; fig. 189.  
 Andrews, D.D. and Milne G. *Wharram: A study of settlement in the Yorkshire Wolds I* (Soc. Medieval Archaeol., 1979), pp. 120-23, figs. 63-65.  
 Coad, J.G. and Streeten, A.D.F. 'Excavations at Castle Acre Castle, Norfolk, 1972-77', *Archaeol. J.* 139 (1982), pp. 230 and 234, fig. 41.  
 Huggins, P.J. 'Monastic Grange and Outer Close excavations, Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1970-1972', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 4 (1972), pp. 121-24, fig. 32.  
 Huggins, P.J. and R.M. 'Excavations of monastic forge and Saxo-Norman enclosure, Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1972-73', *ibid.* 5 (1973), pp. 171-72, fig. 12; pp. 173-75, fig. 13 (horseshoe nails).  
 MacGregor, A. *Anglo-Scandinavian Finds from Lloyds Bank, Pavement, and Other Sites (The Archaeology of York 17/3)*, C.P.A. London, 1982, p. 83, fig. 44.  
 Mayes, P. and Butler, L. *Sandal Castle Excavations* (Wakefield, 1983), pp. 249-51, figs. 9-10.  
 Rahtz, P. *The Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar* (B.A.R. 65, Oxford, 1979), pp. 267-69, fig. 91.  
 Rigold, S.F. 'Eynsham Castle and its excavation', *Archaeol. Cantiana* 86 (1971), pp. 144-45, fig. 9.  
 Rogerson, A. and Dallas, C. 'Excavations in Thetford, 1943-59 and 1973-80', *J. Anglian Archaeol. Rep.* 22, Dereham, 1984, pp. 104-105, figs. 142-43.



↑  
 FIELDS  
 Centre of holding

→  
 Part of Field System



→  
 Beech Wood



LAND:

The present fields still retain their 1839 inclosure shape. The field referred to as Hallfield Croft has at some period, been extended to the south near the site of the homestead. A wall has been removed from Near Knowle Field and the adjoining Far Knowle Field leaving a lynchet as evidence. The walls between these two fields, also Nether Brick Croft and Near Knowle Field have later been extended down to the present farm house. Further inclosures took place at the top of the farm to the west, two further fields were added to the property. The whole farm is now enclosed by a wall taking in an area to the south that is mostly woodland now. The field system is mainly on the high land between the two streams. There is a small area of woodland following Blacka Dyke down from Upper Field to the east limit of the farm at the north side.

There are several small quarries throughout the whole area - these are marked on the map (2). They probably provided the stone for the inclosure walls and some could have existed before, supplying stone for the earlier homesteads.

It was possible to identify parcels of land by the way walls are built. The "good face" of a wall indicating ownership. The topping stones "Toppers" placed in such a way that they made a smooth aspect.

Is this a documented fact, or your own observations? ①



Top Stone



As units were merged ownership became unclear. The meaning of the finishing stones known as toppers has declined, it is now difficult to read the ownership of walls, the toppers are now placed in a random manner thus obscuring the original meaning.

The majority of the fields are mostly in Totley to the south of Blacka Dyke, one field and a wood are in Dore to the north of the Dyke. This field belonged - according to the 1809 Dore Award, Inclosure Act 1822 - to Sam Short who's surname was later used in the renamed Strawberry Lee Road thus Shorts Lane.

The land to the south east of Lee Brook appears to have always been used for industrial purposes. There do not seem to have been any inclosure walls, this is known as Fisher's Moor. By repute the monks of Beauchief Abbey who had a grange and extensive holdings here mined for coal. There are several bell pits on the moor which are difficult to date accurately as coal is known to have been extracted up to the 1930s. Messrs. Pickford Holland quarried for ganister which was used to make fire bricks to line steel making furnaces in Sheffield.

There are adits still visible in the area where coal was extracted. Up until the 1970s a very large adit was at the side of the public footpath at the east of the property, this had collapsed leaving a very deep hole, the original adit had been sealed with a metal grill, but had fallen in beyond this. The adit was tipped and bulldozed as it constituted a danger to the public, the lower reaches of the old mine having traces of Black Damp. The adjoining fields appear to have taken their names from the pit.

From the 19th century the moor was used to tip night soil from the middens in the Dore and Totley area in Norton parish. They were cleared by the 'Night Soil Men' or house scavengers. The refuse was dumped throughout the moor filling in several bell pits and quarries. Old bottles, pottery, fragments of leather and parts of old dolls have been found on the site. The early bottles had cut necks, later bottles had moulded necks, relish and beer bottles seem to be the most frequently discarded. Ash and coke from fires form much of the softer fillings. Three large stone ginger beer jars have been recovered intact, two one gallon jars bear the name John Lancaster, Botanical Brewery, Sheffield, one of which is also dated 1909; the third holds 1.5 gallons and is plain.

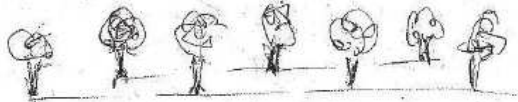
Samuel Fisher (5), referred to as a house scavenger, who lived at Hallfield in the early part of the 1900s, applied to tip rubbish for which he received a fee of £200.00 per year and £25.00 for providing an alternative tip at Hallfield.

① Wand of masonry from stone wall repaired

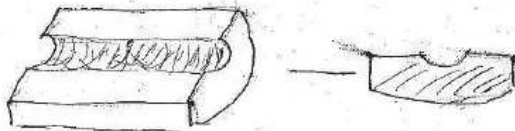


The scars of industrial use are now being covered by vegetation including trees such as Rowan, Ash, Hawthorn, Birch and Beech. Wild rose thrives and near the brook there are Alder. Over the largest quarry a lone Rhododendron has taken root. Bilberry and Blackberry grow well. Wild flowers like Sweet Violet, Wood Anemone, Bluebells, Daisy, Buttercup and Clover cover the ground. Bracken is now advancing throughout the area killing much of the undergrowth that has regenerated itself.

The area to the south west of Lee Brook is now a woodland. The boundary wall is planted with mature beech trees (2) making an impressive avenue, the wood cuts into the fields to the top of the farm. Mature beech trees dominate the area but there are also Sweet Horse Chestnuts and Oaks, the usual Birch and Rowans also grow. The boundary beeches are staggered.



The croft to the east of the existing farmhouse contains an interesting feature, the south boundary wall near the foot bridge has a curved structure (3ft in height) built of random stone, this appears to have abutted the dismantled wall at this point, the feature could be of a later date than the inclosure wall. Large pieces of slag and red bricks are scattered throughout the area. A worked stone (18"x10"x10") lies on some of the infill on the feature. No evidence has yet been found to indicate its use. Further down the brook was a paper mill, whether there is a connection is not known.



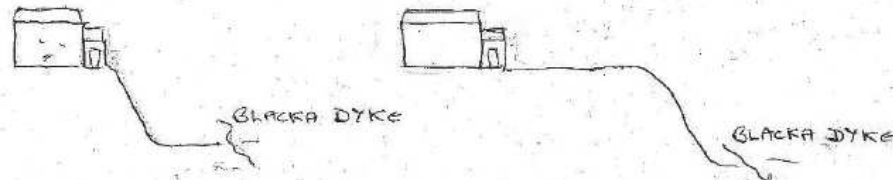
In the valley bottom north of Lee Brook is an ancient oak tree Mr. Dan Lewis of Sheffield Corporation has viewed the tree and in his opinion it is one of the oldest oaks surviving today in the Sheffield area and has been subjected to a medieval form of coppicing and is referred to as a "Feathered Oak"

30

(pers. comm. Dan Lewis etc...)

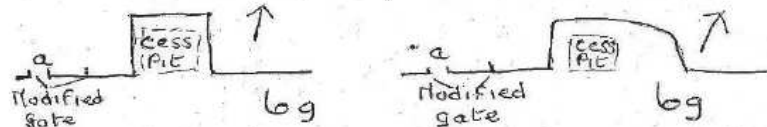
Holiday huts existed on Fisher's Moor from the 1930s-60s. An occasional platform can be traced but most are now covered by natural plant growth. The land owner in 1960 refused to let the huts continue and had them demolished. A set of brick steps leading from the access track off Strawberry Lee Lane to 'a hut' are still visible, the platform has long disappeared, and the wildlife use the steps for access. Three coal seams have been worked on Fisher's Moor, the west seam outcrops at the quarry (6).

The yard wall to the north of the present farm shown on the inclosure map ran from the midden down the yard on top of a bank to an opening for a gate now 75cm wide (a) in 1839 it was wide enough for a cart, the wall now blocking the gap is clearly defined. The north west side of the barn became unstable in the 1960s as it was built up to the bank side.



The wall was removed to the lower gate so that the area could be tipped to try to stabilise the side of the barn, it appears to have been a success as no further slippage has occurred. There is now access to the rear of the barn via the tipped area. A grassed area now extends beyond the yard to the north.

Following the remaining wall to the east can be seen the curved span abutting the cesspool. Until 1994 this had been a square enclosure. Now that modern machinery empties the pit the enclosure has been modified to provide ease of access.



The wall separating (28) Nether Brick Croft and (29) Rear Knowle (1) Field has been removed leaving the lynchett and trees visible on the line, trees include Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Holly.

(1) Inclosure Acts at back

31





STONE BARN - tipped area to right  
to stabilise



Reduced gateway  
Map 6g

32

Name	Contract	From	To	(5)
Samuel Fisher Hallfield Farm Totley	House Scavenger Dore Area	April 1st 1926	March 31st 1927	£200.0.0 per year £25. 0.0 for _providing alternative tip

Copy taken from File ST/1 Norton R.D.C Register of Contracts 1902 - 1933  
(Safe number 6. Town Clerks Office, Town Hall, Sheffield)

Photocopy of contract for  
Samuel Fisher



Bell Pit with broken bottles and pots  
MAP  
6. a.

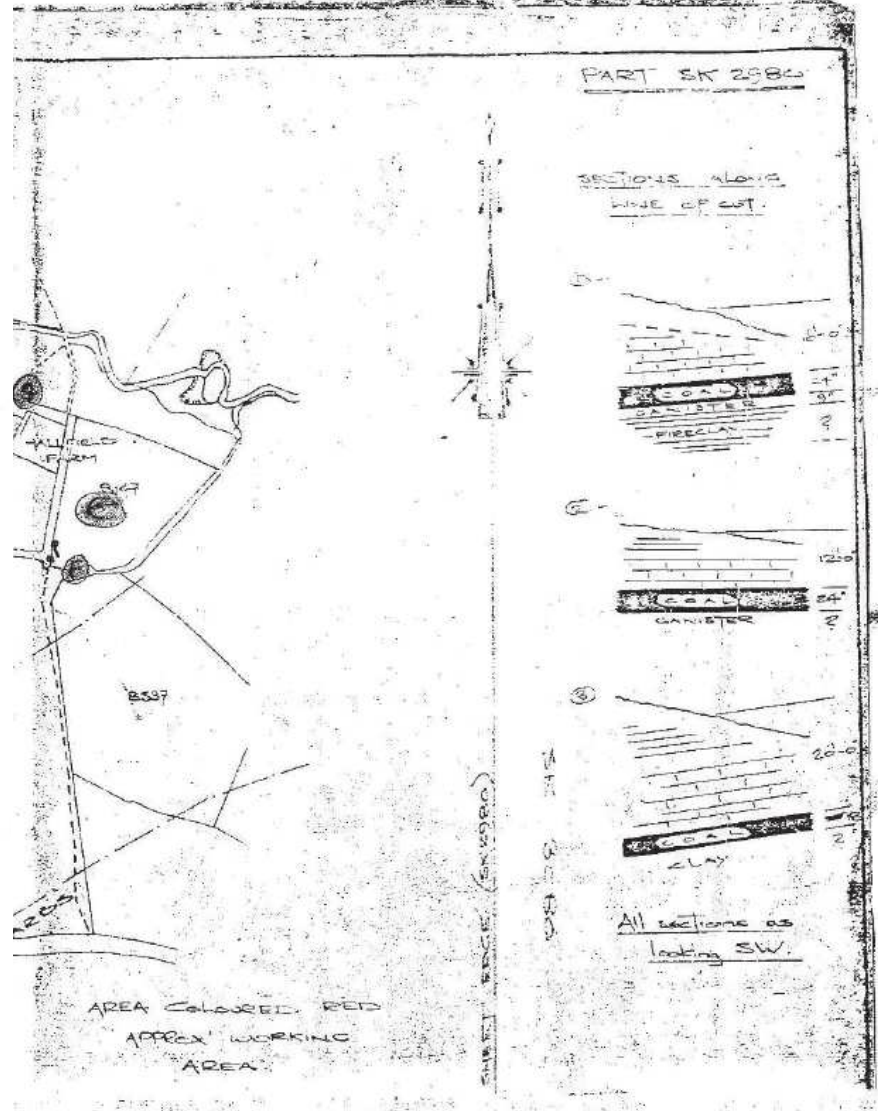
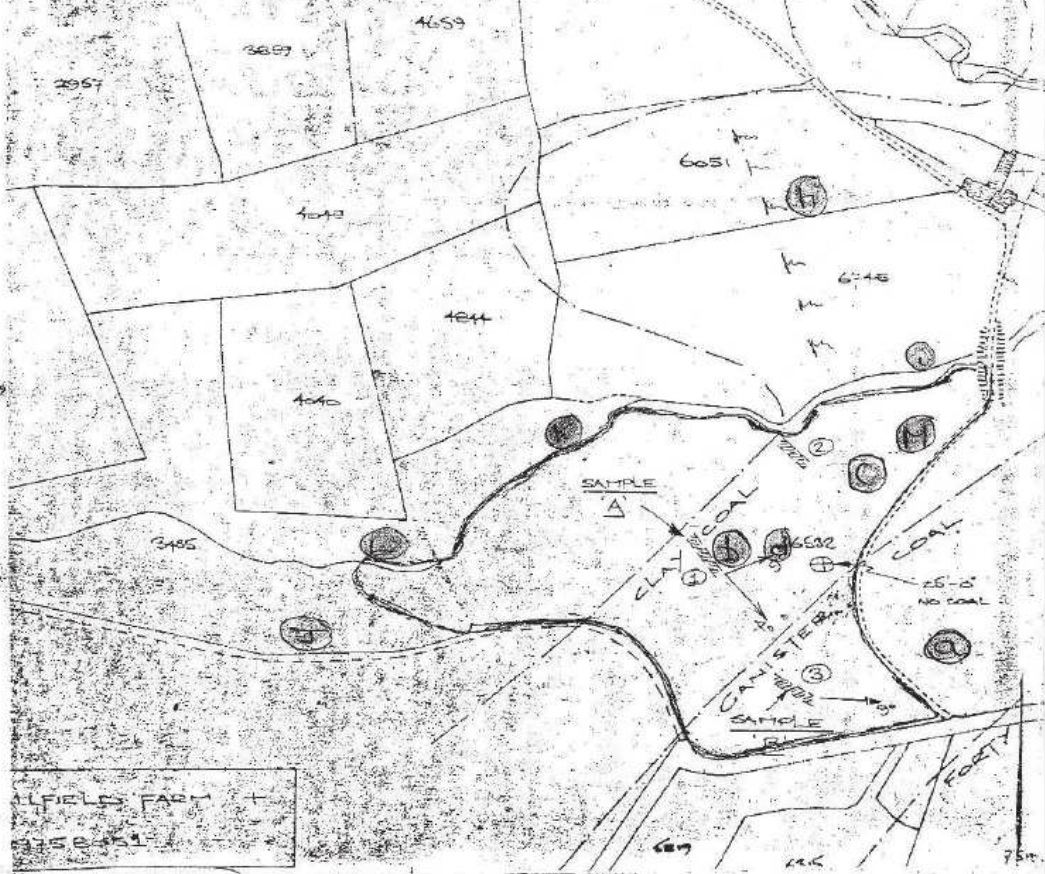
34



⑥ ↑ N

REFERRED TO

1/2500







↓  
Quarry  
MAP  
6. b



Adir  
MAP  
6. d  
↓



Bellpit 6. c  
→



MAP  
6. e  
←  
Craff  
(east of farmhouse)



Stone  
feature  
-  
Craff  
MAP ↑  
6. f



Worked stone  
MAP  
6. f



↑  
Lynchet

6h

Feathered Oak

6i

Beech Avenue

6j

#### ACCESS:

Evidence of access to the area prior to the inclosure acts is patchy. Slight traces of tracks can be found. A cart-sized track leading to the homestead from the access road to Strawberry Lee Farm can be traced across Fisher's Moor though most of it has been destroyed by mine and quarry working. Banks of earth and stone both sides of Lee Brook carried the track over, it could have been bridged by large stone slabs. The remains of a wall that has fallen outward can be seen. The track travels west following the top of the brook bank. Just before the homestead the track splits into two, probably an earlier one became muddy and impassable and so a second was made. Both these continue across the top of the homestead where they rejoin and again become one track. This leads to Lee Brook beyond the homestead where a further track from the homestead joins it, they cross Lee Brook via another bridge. At this point the banks can still be seen. The stone beams that spanned the brook lie at the north side of the brook further down stream. Sometime in the 1950s a flood destroyed the bridge.

The access to Hallfield House in the 18/19 centuries is not clear. The 1839 inclosure map shows part of a track crossing Blacka Dyke via a ford. Two stone gate posts at the side of the brook indicate where it was - no track is shown over Lee Brook.

The 1822 Dore Inclosure Act states that a private carriage and driftway was built to give access to the Duke of Devonshire's land and Hannah Morgan's fields to the north west of Hallfield House. It was 24ft wide and called Strawberry Lee Road. A bridge was constructed over Blacka Dyke - then known as Totley Brook - to provide access to "Hallfield" and Strawberry Lee Farm which was at the top of the moor. Whether the track was ever completed is not yet known, there appears to be no trace on the ground. The bridge is well constructed of ashlar stone work, the west wall is straight but the east side curves over the brook, an arch allows the river to flow through, it was repaired in the 1970s, and now only provides access to the farm. [1] Overlay 1a

The 1822 inclosure act also describes the construction of another private carriage and driftway. This started at Dore Road then to Well Bents Lane, Taylor Hill, Deep Hollow, Boile Hill, Lee Dyke ending at Strawberry Lee Farm also called Strawberry Lee Road. This borders the south side of the farm. At Deep Hollow a pack horse bridge carries the road over Lee Brook.



In 1980 it was extensively repaired by Sheffield Corp. Old grave stones were incorporated into the fabric, the author of this piece used to read them when walking her dogs. The wording on the stones has now been covered over, but it is believed they were mainly of 19th century origin.



BRIDGE OVER LEE BROOK

There is a cart track that passes by Hallfield Farm yard to Lee Brook where the early banks for a bridge are visible, they carry a footbridge now. It passes between the farm garden and the croft turning and following the garden wall past the house and into the yard. There appears to be no sign of a track up Fisher's Moor but it is possible it could have provided access to the mine at some time, the evidence destroyed by tipping. The track was blocked at some period and a V stile inserted to provide access. At this point is a gate stoop with hinges placed at an angle for a gate leading into the croft near the curved feature.

The present track from Strawberry Lee Lane was built by Messrs Pickford Holland to gain access to Fisher's Moor.



BLACKA DYKE BRIDGE  
TRACK

↑  
MAP  
2c

BLACKA DYKE  
BRIDGE  
west aspect



BLACKA DYKE  
BRIDGE

part of east  
aspect





TRACK ?

2a



LEE BROOK  
SITE OF BRIDGE

MAP  
6K



North Track 2b1 →



← 2.b2

b1	TTTTT
	▲▲▲▲▲
b2	TTTTT
	▲▲▲▲▲

2b

SITE OF BRIDGE MAP 6K



MAP 6K  
SITE OF BRIDGE





REMAINS OF  
TOP BRIDGE

MAP  
6 L



FALLEN  
BRIDGING STONES

MAP  
6 L



SITING OF  
PICKFORD HOLLAND

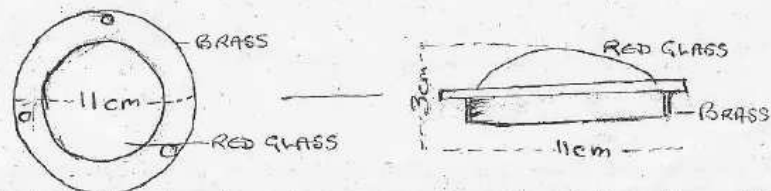
MAP  
6 M.

FINDS:

Various objects have been recovered from the area as mentioned previously these include many types of glass bottles and stone jars. In the debris enamel ware, leather fragments and other household waste.

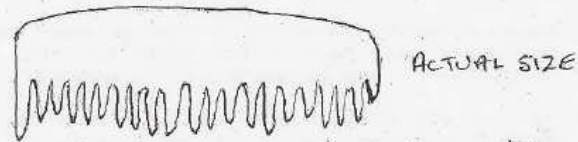
Scatters of 19/20 century pottery shards, clay pipes and parts of small dolls, ie: bodies, legs and arms have been collected from the fields after ploughing, these came from the soft fill of middens spread on the land.

Recovered from Fisher's Moor at the side of one of the adits was a brass lamp cover with red glass which could have belonged to a wagon or cart



Worked stone has been incorporated in the field walls. Old stone slates are also incorporated in the fabric. These most likely came from the older demolished properties on the site.

A small wooden comb was recovered from the infill of the walls near the homestead site, it has not been dated.

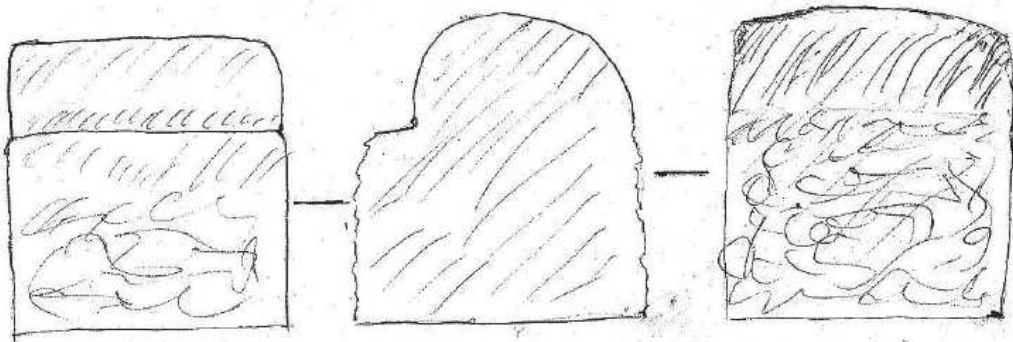


Both Streams have produced small finds of 19 and early 20 century origin, pottery shards are predominant. There are pieces of fossilised trees.



In Lee Brook two metal rims off old cartwheels are imbedded in the stream and also in the bank, one is just below the site of the bridge washed away in the 1950s the other further down near the old oak tree.

A modern intrusion is the growing menace of discarded plastic items, bottles and bags left by bilberry pickers and metal drinks cans.



$\frac{1}{2}$  actual size

An interesting item is a worked fragment of stone recovered from Lee Brook near the boundary by the Packhorse Bridge there are three possible explanations as to its origin:

- 1) At the top of Strawberry Lee the monks of Beauchief built a grange circa 11/15 century it could be from this period, a tentative medieval date has been attributed to it. Over the centuries it found it's way into the brook and has been washed downstream.
- 2) Pegge tried to construct a mansion near the site of Strawberry Lee Farm in the 1800s the wind blew it down consistantly and he eventually abandoned the idea.
- 3) In 1980 the Packhorse Bridge - known locally as Sheep-Wash Bridge over the brook was extensively repaired. Old grave stones were incorporated into the fabric. could be fragments of gravestone?

The bottles recovered from the area bear the names of several local breweries - most now closed, however some of them are from S. H. Ward, Sheaf Brewery - still brewing in 1998.

45



LEE BROOK Rim in brook near bridge d map 2 (e)  
approx 4 ft (imperial) in diameter



LEE BROOK Rim in bank near quarry (f)  
approx 3 1/2 ft (imperial) in diameter

46



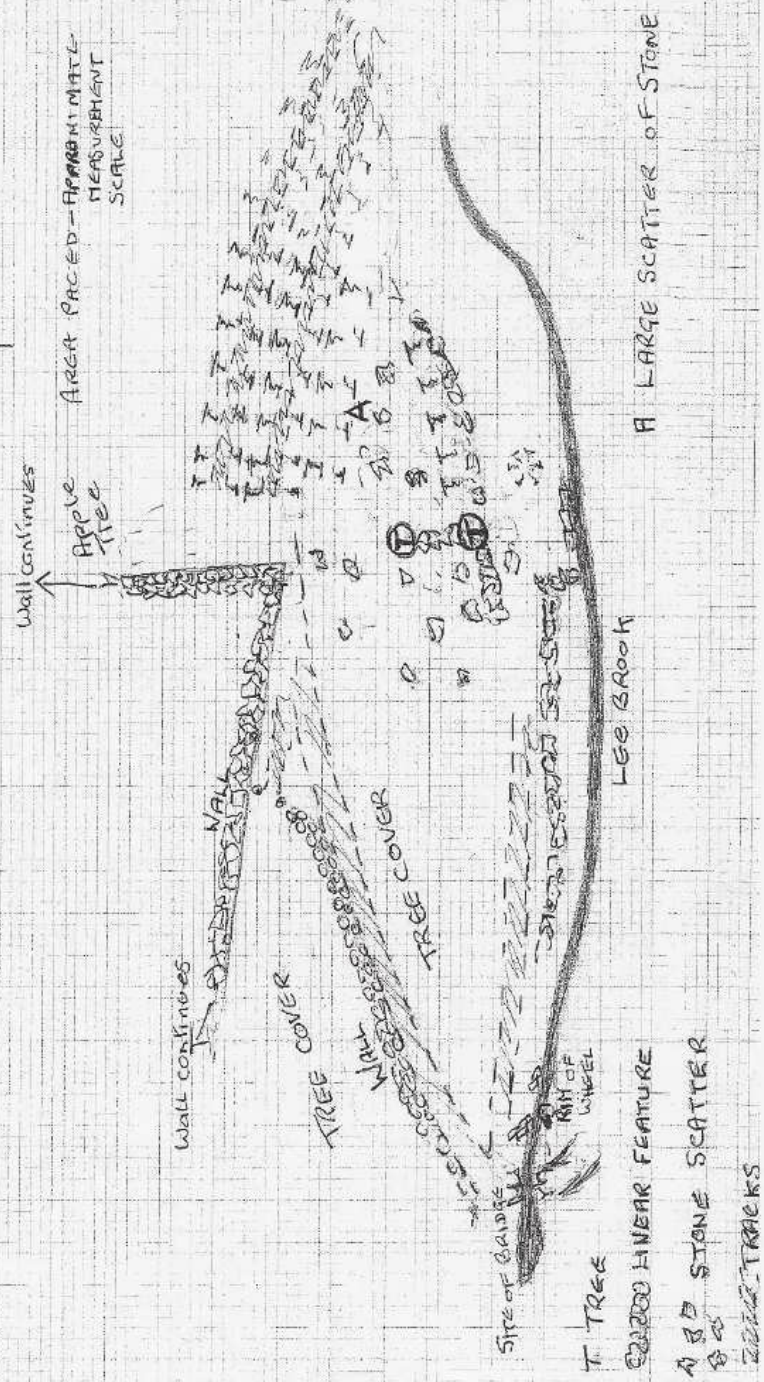
1 MTR TO SCALE



FALLEN STONE = WALL OF BRIDGE?

47

5 METRES



CONCLUSION:

The area of the holding has evidence to support its use from the 1100s if some of the bell pits are the result of the monks of Beauchief's mining activities. The will of John Barber of 1702AD attests to a homestead on site, the inclosure acts confirming when the walls were erected.

It has been used for pasture, grazing and crops. In the 1940s some cereal was grown and hay cut. Barley grew in the 1960s and hay also taken. From 1972 a riding school developed on an adjoining area and the land has since been used for grazing. As horses are selective eaters the top field has been encroached by the adjoining moor and heather, gorse and bilberry now grow.

The eastern side of Fisher's Moor was extensively tipped from the 1960s until the 1970s as the area became unstable due to earlier mining activity, rubble was used to fill the deeper shafts and the area bulldozed to stabilise it.

The inclosure walls show infilling of gateways - probably resited to suit the changing use - some make sense some don't. An ever changing landscape.

It is an area, for all it's various usage, rich in wildlife and many species of tree and plant. A typical example of how an area is exploited over many years, it's continuing use and development.

Some period, not long after the inclosures, the Duke of Rutland purchased the allotments along with much of the surrounding area to create a sporting estate. In 1927 this was split and sold. The Holding was purchased by Joshua Tyzack and remained with his widow Jessie in trust until her death in 1970 when it was purchased by the present owners Miss Anne and Mr. Robin Barber.

All property bears the imprint of its various owners or tenants, their use of land reflecting the evidence available both in fact and documentation. There will always be more to find either by accident or design, a never ending source of interest and activity to occupy the minds of interested parties.



HALLFIELD INCLOSURE ACT -

<u>LOT:</u>	<u>OWNER:</u>	<u>TENNANT:</u>	<u>AREA NAME:</u>	<u>CROP:</u>
20	Waterfalls	Wm Dalton	Hedge Croft	Grass
21	"	"	Over Flat Square Field	Grass
22	"	"	Nether Flat	Grass
23	"	"	Over Bridge or Upper Brick croft	Arable
24	Rt Hon Digby, Ld. Middleton	John Newbold	"Billy Lowe Pack"	Grass
25	Waterfalls & Dalton		Wood	"
26	"		Upper Field	Grass
27	John Grey Waterfall & Henry Waterfall		Wood	"
28	Waterfall and Dalton		Nether Brick Croft	Arable
29	"		Near Knowle Field	Grass
30	"		Croft	Arable
31	Digby	Wm Dalton	Over Croft (open with 30)	Arable
32	Rt Hon Digby/ Ld. Middleton	Occupier Miss Eliz. Bennett	Hallfield Croft	Arable
33	Waterfalls & Dalton		Hallfield Homestead	Grass
34	"		Barn Croft	Arable
35	"		Far Knowle Field	Arable

MAP 1839 - TYTHE & SCHEDULE

<u>ACREAGE:</u>	<u>VICAR'S MONEY:</u>	<u>OWNER'S MONEY:</u>
2 acres 2 roods 31 perch	2d	1s 4d
3 " 1 " 12 "	3d	2s 3d
2 " 3 " 26 "	3d	2s 3d
2 " 2 " 3 "	3d	2s 3d
0 " 1 " 10 "	1d	0s 2d
0 " 0 " 23 "	No Rent	No Rent
2 " 0 " 35 "	2d	1s 7d
0 " 1 " 2 "	No Rent	No Rent
2 " 1 " 32 "	2d	1s 8d
1 " 3 " 8 "	2d	1s 6d
1 " 3 " 15 "	1 1/2d	1s 5d
0 " 3 " 10 "	1d	0s 6d
0 " 3 " 2 "	1d	9s 7d
0 " 0 " 16 "	1/4d	0s 1d
2 " 0 " 6 "	2d	1s 5d
2 " 3 " 32 "	3 1/2d	2s 6d



HALLFIELD INCLOSURE ACT

<u>LOT:</u>	<u>OWNER:</u>	<u>TENNANT:</u>	<u>AREA NAME:</u>	<u>CROP:</u>
36	Waterfalls & Dalton		Pit Field	Grass
37	"		Hallfield House/Out-Buildings/Yards/Garden/and Lane	
38	"		Pit Field Croft	Grass
39	John Grey Waterfall & Henry Waterfall	Themselves	Wood	=

MAP 1839 - TYTHE & SCHEDULE

<u>ACREAGE:</u>	<u>VICAR'S MONEY:</u>	<u>OWNER'S MONEY:</u>
2 acres 3 roods 19 perch	4d	3s 1d
0 " 1 " 27 "	No Tythe	No Tythe
0 " 3 " 22 "	1 1/4d	1s 0d
1 " 3 " 2 "	=	=



FLORE - FAUNA

The brooks contain:

Brown Trout.....	SALMO TRUTTA
Newts.....	TRITURUS VULGARIS

The wetland areas contain:

Frog.....	RANA TEMPORARIA
Toad.....	BUFO BUFO

The muck-heap area congregates:

Snail.....	CEPAEA NEMOROSA
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Mammals roaming the area:  
(the fox's bark is heard in season).

Fox.....	VULPES VULPES
Mole.....	TALPA EUROPAEA
Rabbit.....	CRYPTOLAGUS CUNICULUS
Stoat.....	MUSTELA ERMINEA
Vole.....	MICROTUS AGRISTIS
Weasel.....	SCIURUS CAROLINENSIS

The birds of the area include:  
(Swallows nest in the barn and cowhouse in the summer,  
birds of prey also scan the area).

Blackbird.....	TURDUS MERULA
Crow.....	CORVUS CORONE CORONE
Duncock.....	PRUNELLA MODULARIS
Robin.....	ERITHACAS RUBECULA
Rock.....	CORVUS FRUGILEGUS
Sparrow (Tree).....	PASSER MONTANUS
Swallow.....	HIRUNDO RUSTICA
Thrush (Mistle).....	TURDUS VISCIVORUS
Thrush (Song).....	TURDUS PHILONELOS

The woods contain several types of trees. Sycamore is predominant throughout. Birch grows on the regenerating Fisher's Moor though some are now dieing and many of the Rowans are struggling to survive.

The beeches were deliberately planted by the boundary wall in a staggered row, one has died and another is sickly. Beeches also grow well in the adjoining wood.

Two sweet chestnuts grow in the south west area, Common Alder follow both brooks and Ash is found in all areas. Hawthorn is predominant as are Elders and Holly.

Elms did thrive but many succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease, however two still continue to grow in the wood next to the current farm house. There is evidence that they are fighting back as there are quite a few healthy young saplings in the area - one up to 30ft in height.

Several Oaks show signs of great age along with the 'Feathered Oak'

A Thorn hedge was planted in the field adjoining the farmhouse to the south, this was to enclose a vegetable garden and small orchard in the 1980s, most of it is now a lawn. As previously mentioned a plum and a pear grow in the east lawn of the farmhouse.

Two old Apple trees survived near the homestead, one has just died. There is one Rhododendron on the large quarry edge (9) near 2 One Apple grows near the entrance of Strawberry Lee Lane.

Hazel grows on the field perimeters to the north of the farm and there are several by the bridge over Blacka Dyke/Totley Brook.

On Fisher's Moor furze, Dog Rose, Bramble and Bilberry grow extensively as does Honeysuckle.

The woods contain Bluebells, Wood Anemone, Buttercups, Dandelion and Daisy. In spring Sweet Violets nestle under the walls. Ivy adorns many walls and trees, Forget-me-not, Foxglove and Wild Pansy thrive.

Thistle and Nettle are dominant. Heather grows on the top fields and Fisher's Moor. Bind Weed and Goose Grass cover rubble and tipped areas.

Throughout can be found all common plants such as Groundsel, Ragwort, Clover, harebell and Plantains, Lesser Celendine and Lady's Mantle.

Unfortunately as in many other locations bracken is increasingly choking the area.





HALLFIELD FARM - GARDEN EXTENSION 1970s  
 Fruit trees top - thorn hedge planted  
 in 1970s.

ENGLISH NAME:

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

FLOWER:

BLUEBELL (WILD HYACINTH).....	ENDYMION NON-SCRIPTUS
BUTTERCUP.....	RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS
CLOVER RED.....	TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE
CLOVER WHITE.....	TRIFOLIUM REPENS
COLTSFOOT.....	TUSSILAGE FARFARA
COMMON RED POPPY.....	PAPAVER RHOEAS
DAISY.....	BELLIS PERENNIS
DANDELION.....	TARAXACUM OFFICINALE
FIELD BIND WEED.....	CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS
FORGET-ME-NOT.....	MYSOTIS SCORPIOIDES
FOXGLOVE.....	DIGITALIS PURPUREA
GOOSE GRASS.....	GOLIUM APARINE
GROUNDSEL.....	SENECIO VULGARIS
HAREBELL.....	CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA
HEATHER (LING).....	CALLUNA VULGARIS
HOG WEED.....	HERACLEUM SOHONDYLIUM
HONEYSUCKLE.....	LONICERA PERICLYMENIUM
IVY.....	HEDERA HELIX
LADIES MANTLE.....	ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS
LAMB TONGUE FLANTAIN.....	PLANTAGE MEDIA
LESSER CELENDINE.....	RANUNCULUS FICARIA
LONG ROOTED CAT'S EAR.....	HYPOCHOERIS RADICATA
MEADOW RUE.....	THALICTRUM FLAVUM
NETTLE COMMON.....	URTICA DIOICA
NETTLE RED DEAD.....	LAMIUM PURPUREUM
RAGWORT.....	SENECIO JACOBAEA
RED CLOVER.....	OXALIS ACETOSELLA
ROSE BAY WILLOW HERB.....	CHAMAENEMION ANGUSTIFOLIUM
SWEET VIOLET.....	VIOLA ODORATE
THISTLE.....	CURSIUM VULGARE
WILD FANSY.....	VIOLA TRICOLOR
WOOD ANEMONE.....	ANEMONE NEMAROSA
WOOD SORREL.....	OXALIS ACETOSELLA

GRASS:

(Several species of grass, sedge and plantain  
 grow on the land)

GRASS.. .. .	GRAMINEAE FAMILY
SEDGE.. .. .	CYPERACEAE FAMILY
PLANTAIN .. .	PLANTAGINACEAE FAMILY

BRACKEN:

BRACKEN .. .	PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM
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ENGLISH NAME:

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

TREE:

APPLE.. .. .	Gender unknown -abandoned core?
ASH.....	FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR
BEECH.. .. .	FAGUS SYLVATICA
BIRCH.. .. .	BETULA PENDULA/BETULA PUBESCENS
COMMON ALDER..	ALNUS GLUTINOSA
ELDER.. .. .	SAMBUCUS NIGRA
ENGLISH ELM...	ULMUS PROCERA
ENGLISH OAK...	QUERCUS ROBUR
HAWTHORN .....	CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA
HAZEL... .. .	CORYLUS AVELLANA
HOLLY.. .. .	ILLEX AQUIFOLIUM
PEAR... .. .	PYRUS COMMUNIS
ROWAN.. .. .	SORBUS AUCUPARIA
SWEET CHESTNUT .....	CASTANEA SATIVA
SYCAMORE .....	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS
VICTORIA PLUM. ....	

BUSH/SHRUB:

BILBERRY .....	VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS
BLACK CURRANT. ....	
BLACKTHORN.....	PRUNUS SPINOSA
BRAMBLE .....	RUBUS FRUTICOSUS
DOG ROSE .....	ROSA CANINA
GOOSEBERRY.....	
GORSE/FURZE.....	ULEX EUROPAEUS
RED CURRANT... ..	
RHODODENDRON.. ..	RHODODENDRON PONTICUM

APPENDIX

The severe rain at the end of October, 1998 has altered the bed of Lee Brook.

The wheel rim in the brook has disappeared and the lintel covering part of it has moved. Whether the rim is buried or has been washed further down stream has not yet been ascertained. The brook has, in places, reverted to old courses.

The deeds to the property have been obtained and one particular clause states:

"The provisions of the Derbyshire Mining and Minerals Acts 1851 and 1852 and any local lead mining rights and customs affecting the property hereby conveyed...."

It would appear this was drawn up when the Dukes of Rutland purchased the holding. The date of purchase and consolidation would appear to be around 1851/52.

End sheets:—

- Wills of — JOHN POTTS OF HALLFIELD 1696
- " " — ROBERT WORTHINGTON OF HALLFIELD 1702
- " " — JOHN BARBER " " 1706



The winter of 1999/2000 was very wet causing the Tan Vat Sic to flood. This exposed the wheel rim again at the demolished bridge also the force of the water moved the stone span of the bridge one metre down the Sic.

The motor cyclists who use the land removed the wheel rim and leaned it on the wall above the Sic. They also moved the lower wheel rim that had become more exposed and leaned it also on the bank above where it had been originally buried.

The rims are still there in 2002.

