

## An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Whirlow Hall Farm, Sheffield



Extract from a survey of Whirlow Hall dating from 1720

**ARS Ltd Report 2011/71**

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**Compiled By:**

Jessika Sheppy

Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

[admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com](mailto:admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**Checked By:**

Dr. Clive Waddington

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657



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## ***Executive Summary***

*In 2011 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Whirlow Hall Farm as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project to investigate the history of this working farm on the outskirts of Sheffield. This report presents the results of the archival research element of this programme of works in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment.*

*The Desk-Based Assessment has managed to trace a long history of occupation at Whirlow Hall Farm that will allow visitors to the site to learn about how people lived on the farm through the years and how the buildings have changed in use and appearance.*

*The Anglo-Saxon suffix 'Low' often refers to a barrow or burial mound on top of a hill, and although it is possible that this applies to Whirlow such a mound has never been identified. Prehistoric activity has recently been identified through a fieldwalking activity on the farm with Mesolithic and Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flints being found close to the edge of the Limb Valley. This, together with the possible Iron Age or Roman period enclosure located to the south of the Hall, provides evidence for early settlement at the farm.*

*Medieval sources indicate that the estate was of some importance during the 12<sup>th</sup> century and although there is no cartographic evidence for the original timber-framed hall it is mentioned in a deed from 1303. The report highlights the importance of the second cruck building that was identified during the building survey component of this project. With evidence from the survey indicating that crucks from both buildings are in situ it seems likely that they represent the remains of the earliest standing buildings on the site; probably earlier than the Hall itself. Dating of the timbers through dendrochronology could confirm this.*

*The second Hall, known as Old Whirlow Hall, was built sometime during the Elizabethan Period and represents the grandest period in the farm's history. The Bright family who owned the estate during this period managed to build up a large sphere of influence that stretched across Sheffield and into Derbyshire. When the estate was lost and the Hall finally demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it was the start of a different phase in the farm's life.*

*The post-medieval period saw the construction of Low Cottage, many of the immediate outbuildings and the buildings to the east of the farm. Together with the mill downstream they formed an important nucleus of activity that would have been both agricultural and industrial.*

*To the north-east of Whirlow Hall Farm is Thryft House which was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was probably a replacement for an earlier building mentioned in a document from 1504. The Whirlow Hall Farm Trust currently use Thryft House's barn as a residential unit. Cartographic evidence reveals that the barn was built around 1856.*

*The hamlet that Whirlow Hall Farm is at the heart of would have been very similar to many hamlets of this time. What makes Whirlow Hall Farm stand out is that the relative lack of modernisation has meant that visitors get a real sense of what it was like to live and work on a farm during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The farm buildings and surrounding fields also hold clues as to what the buildings would have been like in medieval times and how the land appears to have been used during prehistoric, and possibly Romano-British, periods.*

*What this report has highlighted is that the character of the surrounding landscape and natural resources have been largely responsible for the continuity of settlement in this place and the types of activities that took place there.*



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of Work**

- 1.1.1 The Whirlow Hall Farm Trust was awarded a Heritage Lottery Fund Grant to undertake a programme of research, recording and archaeological investigations into the history of Whirlow Hall Farm. Working in partnership with Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), the project comprises a professionally-led programme of training, participation, learning activities and public engagement.
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was requested by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust as part of this ongoing project. This has been researched and prepared by Jessika Sheppy of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) and volunteers on the project.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPS 5) and 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' (Institute for Archaeologists 2001, revised 2008).

### **1.2 Location and Geology**

- 1.2.1 Whirlow Hall Farm lies at the junction of Broad Elms Lane and Fenny Lane, approximately 5 miles south-west of Sheffield city centre (centred at SK 31135 83104). The farm covers 138 acres of upland and contains various agricultural and residential buildings, nineteen of which were recorded as part of this project (Figure 1). The farm straddles a sloping area of ground between the 235m and 300m contours.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the study site consists of Rough Stone Sandstone and Millstone Grit, Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. The superficial geology is comprised of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey). The site is situated on sloping ground, which rises from east to west. The site is located towards the head of the Sheaf valley adjacent to a deeply incised tributary valley, the Limb Valley, which joins the main Sheaf valley from the north-west.

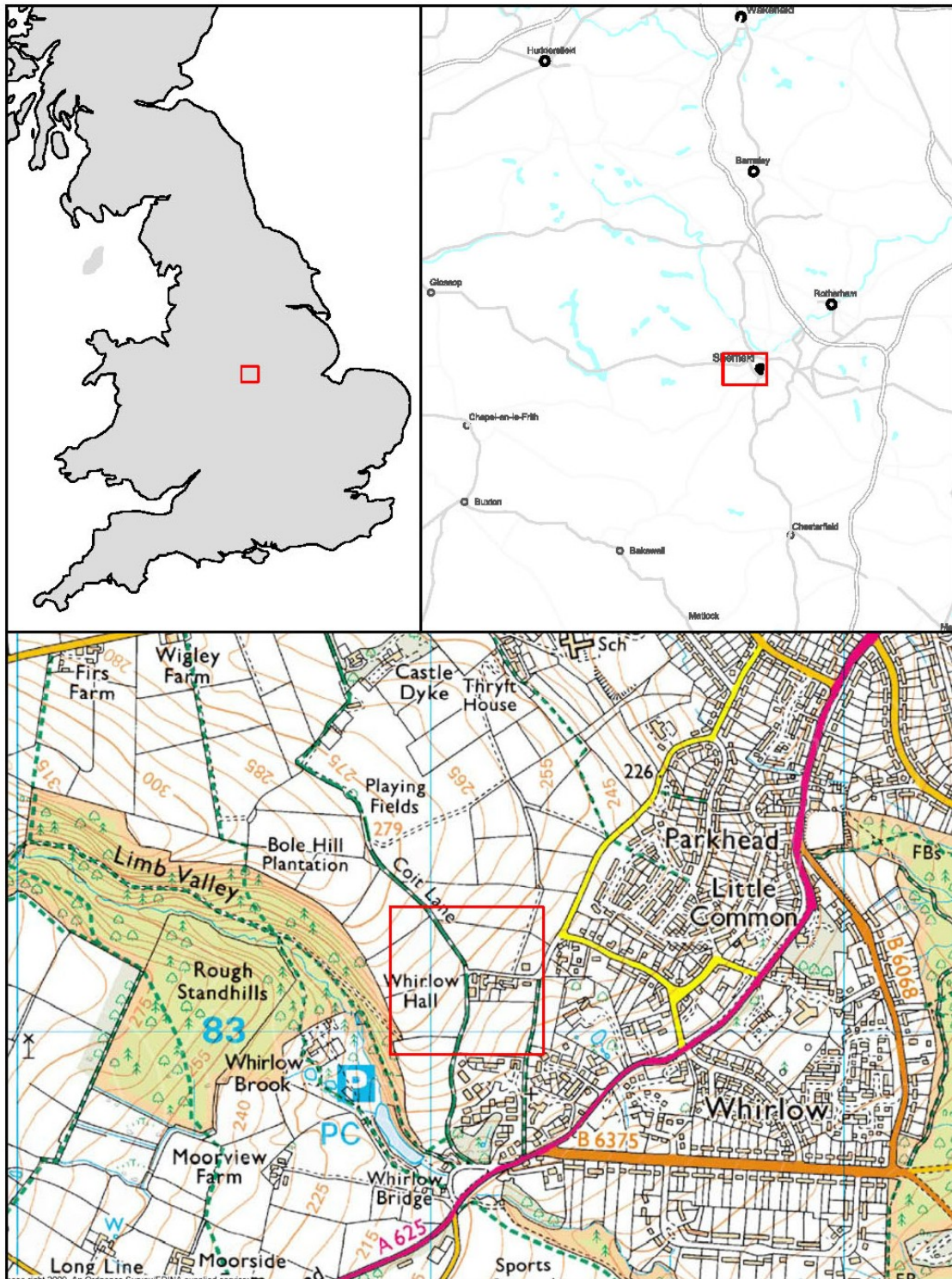


Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

## **2. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

2.1 The information within this report has been gathered from the following sources, both primary and secondary.

2.2 *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*

The SMR held at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest within a 500m radius of the site, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area. A full list of the entries is included in Appendix I.

2.3 *National Monuments Record (NMR)*

The NMR located at Swindon was consulted in order to obtain information on designated historical sites within a 1km radius of the study area. The results are discussed in the relevant sections below and a full list can be found in Appendix I.

2.4 *Sheffield Local Studies Library and Archive*

Sheffield Local Studies Library and Archive was consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with documents and trade directories relating to the use and development of the study area. The search was limited because the archive was closed for refurbishment. This meant that a number of the larger maps and documents could not be consulted.

2.5 *Derbyshire Local Studies Library and Archive*

The Derbyshire Local Studies Library and Archive were also consulted as part of the project. No relevant documentation was uncovered.

2.6 *Web sources*

The web sources consulted that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>

National Archives online: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.htm>

Pastscape: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

## **3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Prehistoric**

3.1.1 The prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c. 650, 000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10, 500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC), the Bronze Age (c. 2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

- 3.1.2 Within Ecclesall Woods, which lies to the south-east of Whirlow Hall Farm, there is evidence for early human activity. A flint scraper, dated to the Early Mesolithic was found on the high ground on the west side of the bird sanctuary and a flint flake was found towards the southern boundary (Arrowsmith 1991, 7). A quartzite pebble with partial perforation was found in 1920 and may be a perforated implement of the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Arrowsmith 1991, 7).
- 3.1.3 The north-eastern part of the woods includes prehistoric rock art allied to the 'cup and ring' tradition which can be Neolithic – Early Bronze Age in date (Arrowsmith 1991, 7). There has also been a recent discovery of another rock in Ecclesall Woods carved with abstract designs believed to be of a similar date.
- 3.1.4 During the fieldwalking exercise at Whirlow Hall a total of 74 lithics were found. The Mesolithic activity represented by the lithic scatter in Barley Field could go back as far as around 10,000 BC and the re-use of an earlier heavily abraded and recorticated core suggests possible evidence for Late Upper Palaeolithic in the area (Sheppy 2011). The finds were concentrated close to the edge of the Limb Valley which suggests human activity focused on the lip of the valley where access up and down the valley could be monitored and controlled. A Mesolithic flint tool was also found near Ringinglow Road (SK 3184) by Mr Wostenholm (SMR 876).
- 3.1.5 By around 4000 years ago Early Bronze Age farming systems were being developed and extended onto moorland areas. Evidence for Bronze Age farmsteads, paddocks, fields, clearance cairns and burial monuments can be seen studded across the adjacent East Moors of the Peak District with particularly good examples on Big Moor. The area of Whirlow Hall Farm and the moorland on to which it abuts was probably denuded of much of its tree cover during the Bronze and Iron Age periods, no doubt due to an expansion of farming on to higher ground which may have been driven by an increasing population and competition for land and resources.
- 3.2 The local Anglo-Saxon suffix 'low' usually refers to a barrow or burial mound on a hilltop and 'Whir low' is thought to mean 'boundary mound'. Towards the top of the hill behind the farm is a field which in former times was called 'Cocked Hat Field'. In other areas this name has denoted the presence of a barrow, as at Crookes where two burial urns were uncovered in 1887 (Frost 1990, 2). Other local examples include Ringinglow, Arbor Low and 'The Low' at Chelmorton. The implication is that there was probably a burial mound in the vicinity of Whirlow and typically cairns and burial mounds are characteristic of the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age periods. Although such place-name evidence is always questionable it raises the possibility that the area of Whirlow and the Limb Valley may have been a border between different social groups much earlier than the historically attested border in Anglo-Saxon times when it formed the boundary between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia.
- 3.2.1 During the Iron Age (c. 700BC to AD 43), a period of settlement reorganisation may have taken place, with the open pattern of the Bronze Age fields abandoned in favour of settlement around fortified centres, usually termed hillforts, and the laying out of associated field systems and stock enclosures. Hillforts formed foci

for social groups, and they varied from small fortified farmsteads to large well-defended regional centres. The nearest site of a fort is located in Ecclesall Woods to the south-west, but the true form and use of this site has yet to be ascertained. The nearest larger fort is that at Carl Wark on the East Moors which lies 5.4km south south-west of Whirlow, whilst the fort on Wincobank Hill lies 10km to the north-east. A possible fort, or enclosed site, has been noted less than 1km due north of Whirlow Hall Farm straddling Ringinglow Road where lengths of extant ditch are known as 'Castle Dyke', although this site has never been systematically investigated to establish its form, function or age.

- 3.2.2 It is possible that the unclassified earthworks and cropmarks (SMR 3011, 3213) located around Whirlow Hall Farm date from this or the Romano-British period. As part of this project a geophysical survey was undertaken by staff from ARS Ltd and volunteers in May 2011 (Taylor 2011). The survey revealed a large rectilinear enclosure with opposed entrances in the field south of the Whirlow Hall Farm farm buildings. Such features are usually of Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British date and is of particular interest as no settlements like this have been investigated within Sheffield, or on the south Pennine foothills, before. This site is being investigated by archaeological excavation as part of this project.

## **3.2 Romano-British**

- 3.2.1 The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. At some point soon after the invasion the local tribe, probably the Brigantes, under their queen Catimandua, became a client of Rome. This did not last for long and civil war amongst the Brigantes ensued. Using the rescue of Catimandua as their pretext, the Romans invaded under their governor Cerealis and Brigantia was subdued by around AD 70. By AD 54 the Romans had already established advance forts at Derby and Templebrough. A fort was established at Doncaster by AD 70 by which time the region had become a permanent province of Roman Britain.
- 3.2.2 The Roman period is characterised in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth, stone and timber constructions of the late prehistoric period.
- 3.2.3 Despite this, the extent to which the Roman occupation affected the rural population of the area has yet to be established. There was probably a considerable amount of continuity between the later Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The Bathamgate Roman Road which runs from Buxton, through the fort at Navio near Brough, and on to the fort at Templeborough (between Rotherham and Sheffield) is thought to pass north of Ecclesall (Linton 1956), and 'Houndkirk Road' which passes over Houndkirk moor to Ringinglow, just to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm, is commonly referred to as the 'Roman Road', although no proof for this has yet been produced.
- 3.2.4 The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record have record of two possible enclosures within Ecclesall Woods dating from the late prehistoric or Romano-

British date. The probable promontory fort (SMR 893) has been referred to above, whilst the other enclosure is less suggestive of settlement and was perhaps used for stock control (SMR 881).

### **3.3 Early medieval**

- 3.3.1 The Early Medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The pattern of place-name elements provides a clue to the distribution of settlement and ethnic groups between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries; 'Dore' for example has been suggested to mean 'narrow pass' which is more indicative of topographical elements (Cameron 1951, 240).
- 3.3.2 Remains of this period are relatively rare in the region although the abundant settlements with Anglo-Saxon placenames provides testament to the widespread settlement of this area during these times. There are Saxon remains in Sheffield Cathedral (Ryder 1982) and evidence for what was thought to be Saxon settlement below Sheffield Castle (Armstrong 1930). There are a number of cross shaft fragments known from the area, including the fine Sheffield Cross Shaft, now in the British Museum, as well as important collection of Northumbrian-influenced sculpture at Bakewell Church 17km south-west of Whirlow.
- 3.3.3 In 829 Ecgbert of Wessex, who had been nominally accepted as King of most of England, marched to Dore hoping to secure rule over Northumbria. The name 'Limb' which gives its name to the Limb Valley which runs past Whirlow Hall farm to Dore, is the Anglo-Saxon word for 'limit', and here again we can see this deeply incised valley being used as a key boundary between different socio-political groups. Ecgbert marched to Dore where he met with the Northumbrians who are said to have acknowledged his seniority. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles compiled in the 9<sup>th</sup> century by monks from Wessex, which may therefore create a bias account, state "...Ecgbryht led troops to Dore against the Northumbrians. They offered him submission, and a treaty; with that they parted". This border, more or less, has continued to function into later times forming the division between Yorkshire and Derbyshire.
- 3.3.4 In the grounds of Thyrft House to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm there is a yew tree that has been classified as a 'veteran yew' by the Ancient Yew Group (Figure 2). This means that the yew could be between 1000 and 2000 years old (Clegg 2009, 9). Local tradition states that this yew marked the boundary between the Kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria and it is also believed to have marked the boundary between the Ecclesall Estate and the lands of the Lords of Hallamshire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Clegg 2009, 9).

### **3.4 Medieval**

- 3.4.1 The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still there today. The majority of the medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a





Figure 2 'Veteran Yew' in the grounds of Thryft House

distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground (See Aerial Photograph Interpretation Section 6).

- 3.4.2 At the time of Domesday Book Ecclesall formed part of the great Manor of Hallam and was held by Roger de Busli, the first Norman Lord of Hallamshire (Folio 278V). About 150 years later Ecclesall was detached from the larger Manor of Hallam and became a separate entity. This was due to the burden of providing knight service in the wars (the number of knights being proportioned to the extent of the land holding). At this time the Lord of the Manor was required to possess a roll or book called the "Court Roll" which was a record of tenants. The term 'Bierlow' takes its roots from "By Laws" made in the old courts (Tovey 1991, 2).
- 3.4.3 "Horlowe" or Whirlow is mentioned in a grant and confirmation from 1296. The document describes the grant of land which Howe de Hasherst formerly held in "le Horlowe" (position described - "le parke de Ekilsale (Ecclesall)" on the east) from Robert son of Ralph de Ekilsale to Richard son of William son of Cescile de Ekilsale of land. Although there is no mention of a dwelling it indicates that the land was being used at this time.
- 3.4.4 Successive representatives of the line of Ecclesall continued as Lords of the Manor until 1343. At this time the Lordship passed to Sir Henry de la Scrope. It remained in his family until 1517 when the estate came into the possession of

Elizabeth Fitzrandal, who subsequently married Sir Nicolas Strelley who became Lord of the Manor (Tovey 1991, 2).

- 3.4.5 A deed exists from 1303 in which Robert de Ekilsale, Lord of the Manor of Ekilsale, gives some of his lands in Horlowe, the Hall and several messuages to the tenant John of Horlowe. This John was possibly John Bright, whose family went on to own the Hall for generations to come (Derbyshire Records Office, D258/28/2/2).
- 3.4.6 The Bright's were a wealthy family who made their fortune initially through the wool trade, but by the end of the medieval period they had branched out into metalworking. In Hunter's Hallamshire (1869, 123) Richard Bright is mentioned as making arrowheads for long bows at Whirlow Hall as early as 1501.
- 3.4.7 In 1536 Ecclesall Bierlow was of the order of 4200 acres, comprising about 1,400 acres of moorland and waste, 1,000 acres for the Lord of the Manor and 1,800 acres for the pasture meadow and arable land of the freeholders both large and small holdings, with Whirlow Hall Farm being one of the larger of the holdings in the area (Tovey 1991, 2).
- 3.4.8 From the Limb Brook at Whirlow Bridge a hollow lane leads to Whirlow Hall and Broad Elms Lane. It is part of an ancient trackway known as Fenny Lane, with Coit Lane a continuation of this lane above the farm (Frost 1990, 6). This trackway was once a busy thoroughfare from Sheffield to Derbyshire and on to Manchester well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although Coit Lane now disappears into the fields the hedgerows suggest it must have once joined Ringinglow Road.
- 3.4.9 The surrounding woodland was also of economic importance to the Bright's in the form of building material and fuel. Charcoal and 'white coal' were produced in woodland on the estate, and fuelled lead smelting on nearby Bole Hill (Belford 1997, 3). Most woodland during this period was intensively managed through methods such as coppicing and pollarding; evidence for which can still be seen at the farm today especially along Coit Lane where a small wood shown on a map from 1720 reveals its origins as a coppice (Belford 1997, 7).
- 3.4.10 Evidence for lead smelting during the medieval period on the Whirlow estate comes in the form of the field named Bole Hill. The field is located north-west of the Hall and farm buildings and lies above the Limb Valley at a height of about 290m (SMR 960). The position of lead boles at this height would have ensured the wind needed to fuel the small furnaces used in smelting the lead. Later, lead was smelted at John Bright's Smelting Mill near Whirlow.
- 3.4.11 In a mortgage of 1621, between Lawrence Hall and John Bright of Whirlow Hall mention is made of "2 footheres of good pure merchantable peake lead to be delivered to the smelting house" (Frost 1990, 74). Paulus writing in 1927 believed the Bright smelting house to be called Bolehill smelting house, which overlooked Bolehill and backed onto Ringinglow Road at the top of Angram Lane (Paulus 1927, 87). Henry Tatton (1980, 120) mentions an 'Angram Lane' which is almost certainly Hangram Lane which leads from the east to where it meets Ringinglow Road. Located at its junction with Ringinglow Road there is 'Smeltings Farm'. It could be that this was the location of the Bright's smelting house.



- 3.4.12 The water wheel just south of Whirlow Hall Farm, known as Whirlow Wheel, was in operation as a corn mill from the early 1500's. In 1586 John Bright is named as the freeholder of the mill and he would have used it for grinding corn from the fields surrounding the farm. In 1655 the corn mill was included in the marriage settlement of Henry Bright (SMR 1725).
- 3.4.13 It is believed that the Old Hall at Whirlow was built between 1517 and 1609 during a particularly wealthy period for the Bright family (Paulus 1927, 78). Given that Whirlow is mentioned in much earlier documents it seems likely that an earlier timber-framed Hall stood here before the Elizabethan one was built. This Hall may have been contemporary with the cruck barn building still standing at Whirlow today.
- 3.4.14 A partial *in situ* cruck beam, not designated as a Listed Building or mentioned in the Listed Building description, was found within the current offices in the top yard during the building survey (Figure 3). The building was found to contain one remaining stout cruck beam with scarring evidence indicating the presence of other crucks (Bunker 1970, 62). These scars suggest that the distance between the blades would mean that the building was 20m long - which is a substantial size. Bunker notes that not only are the beams unusually high, but also that there are double purlins, a feature that is unique to Whirlow in this region.



Figure 3 Office block in the Top Yard containing evidence of cruck-frame construction.

- 3.4.15 Together these facts suggest a building of some status that could certainly have accommodated a longhouse style arrangement with living quarters at one side of the building and animal housing at the other, separated by a small cross-passage. An internal ladder or staircase appears to have been replaced by an outside stone stair and door when the timber walls were rebuilt in stone (Bunker 1970, 62). Unfortunately, although the remains within this building are intriguing there is no cartographical evidence to support the claim of an earlier timber-framed Hall in this location.

### **3.5 Post-Medieval**

- 3.5.1 The Post-Medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the medieval period up to the present day. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The movement toward ‘enclosure’ of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today, but also provided a number of maps and charts showing the enclosures, their sizes and often the field names, which are of use in tracing the evolution of the landscape today.
- 3.5.2 By the late 1500’s the Bright family were a well established yeoman family, farming their own land. The cloth trade boomed in Tudor times and the Bright family benefited from having extensive moorland which they could farm sheep on (Frost 1990, 20). At this point the estate stretched far beyond their original holding in 1410 to include land and houses in Ecclesall, Fulwood, Ecclesfield and elsewhere in Yorkshire. The founder of the complicated dynasty, John Bright, died in 1586 having seen his three sons married to the daughters of neighbouring wealthy families (Frost 1990, 20). This had effectively secured the Bright influence in and around the area.
- 3.5.3 It was during this period that the Old Whirlow Hall was built; the Bright family wanting to make a statement about their increasing wealth. The Hall added to the family’s other substantial properties at Carbrook and Banner Cross (Frost 1990, 20). The Hall, like its sister house built by the Bright’s at Banner Cross, was said to be based on Snitterton Hall, near Matlock (Paulus 1927, 86).
- 3.5.4 The Hall seen in a sketch (Figure 4 by William Furness shows a stone-faced building with mullioned and transomed windows. The rooms were said to be spacious, one nine yards wide was said to contain a window with 470 panes of glass (Frost 1990, 21). A datestone of 1619 was apparently located within a fire-place; this could be the same fire-place that appears as ‘masonry’ in a newspaper cutting from 1927. The masonry which no longer survives had been found in the lower garden at Whirlow, inscribed with the same 1619 date (Figure 5).
- 3.5.5 Frost argues that the Hall could have been the rebuild of an earlier timber-framed hall which possibly accounts for the 1619 date stone. A widespread phenomenon of rebuilding took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and not only did this see the construction of the new hall but accommodation for farm workers, farm buildings, new field boundaries and other landscape improvements (Belford 1997, 4). It is possible that an earlier hall was incorporated into this new one, as this had happened elsewhere in Derbyshire, but there is no evidence to support

this and nothing apparent from the sketch. The presence of a large *in situ* cruck in the office building in the Top Yard is, however, actual evidence of an earlier substantial building on this area of the site (see 3.4.12).

- 3.5.6 The Bright's remained in possession of Whirlow Hall, its lands and farms until 1720. Stephen Bright even obtained the Manor and Lordship of Ecclesall in 1638, although it is said by dubious means (Frost 1990, 20). By 1720 Henry Bright had sold virtually all of his inheritance due to bad debts. According to Hunter his fondness for high living was to bring the family to virtual ruin. Although most of the estate and the Hall were lost, John Bright, from the branch of the family that inherited the Manor of Ecclesall, appeared to still own a substantial amount of land at Whirlow (Frost 1990, 20). The 1688 survey of John Bright's land in Ecclesall by John Gelley shows how much was still in the possession of Bright, albeit the land was now mainly tenanted.
- 3.5.8 The Hall, the farm, Whirlow Mill and 146 acres of land was lost to the Bright's and sold to Sir John Statham in 1720. Statham, in turn sold it to Thomas Hollis in 1725 (Frost 1990, 22). The estate was then donated to the Hollis Hospital Trust in 1726 which was run for the benefit of widows of cutlers and other persons employed in the particular manufactures of Sheffield (Paulus 1927, 87). Thomas Hollis set about converting the hall into tenements and modernising the way farming was undertaken at Whirlow. John Dungworth became a longstanding tenant who was granted permission to build a dairy and undertake repairs in 1739. By 1742 Dungworth appeared to be tenancing the whole of the Hall and the adjacent farm (Frost 1990, 23).
- 3.5.7 Many of the outlying farm buildings, including the farmhouse (known as the Low House or Whirlow Hall Cottage) were built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably at a time when the Hollis Trust were converting the farm for tenants (Figure 5). Two oak doors inscribed with the date 1652 are mentioned in 1971; one as being a hayloft in the top barn and the other part of a now demolished cowshed (Vickers 1971, 30). This date may be indicative of when that conversion and repair work was being undertaken; even perhaps when the cruck barn was infilled with stone (Figure 5). One of the oak doors has recently been rediscovered in a barn adjacent to Low House. It is now due to be on public display in the cruck barn.

Figure 4



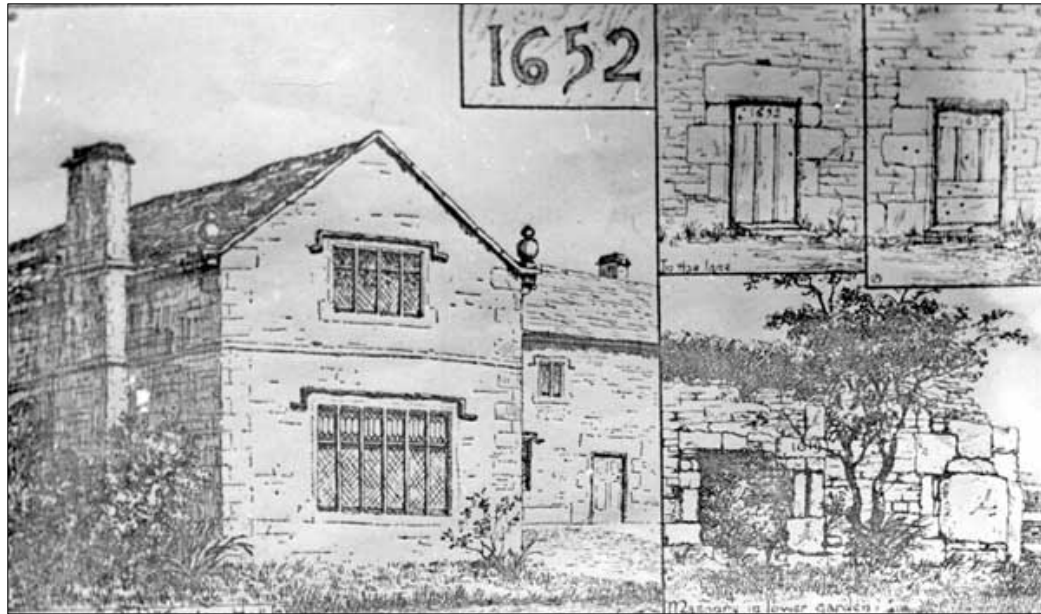


Figure 5 Illustration of Whirlow old hall, doorways bearing 1652 date and masonry carved with 1615 (Daily Telegraph, 7th Jan 1925).



Figure 6 Illustration of Low Cottage and the Low Courtyard from sometime in the 18th century. The open front of the cruck barn can just be seen in the bottom right hand corner.

Figure 7

- 3.5.9 Whirlow Hall and the farm were part of a larger complex of buildings by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century which included Whirlow Farm Cottage, Whirlow Farm and Rose Cottage (Figure 7). These buildings still stand to the north-east of Whirlow Hall Farm and would have formed a group of cottages, which together stood around a green with two ponds known as Whirlow Green (Figure 8). Cottage industries would have taken place in these buildings during the 17<sup>th</sup> and into the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. As well as metalworking, woollen cloth manufacture was particularly widespread and there is evidence for linen weavers living in Whirlow in 1650 (Frost 1990, 31). The cloth would also have been bleached, dyed and stretched at the cottages and there is mention of ponds being located in Tenter Meadows, the field below Rose Cottage. The field gets its name from the practice of drying cloth on tenter frames. During this process the cloth was attached to the frames on tenterhooks. Its position on a south-west facing slope meant a good supply of sunshine and wind for drying the cloth.

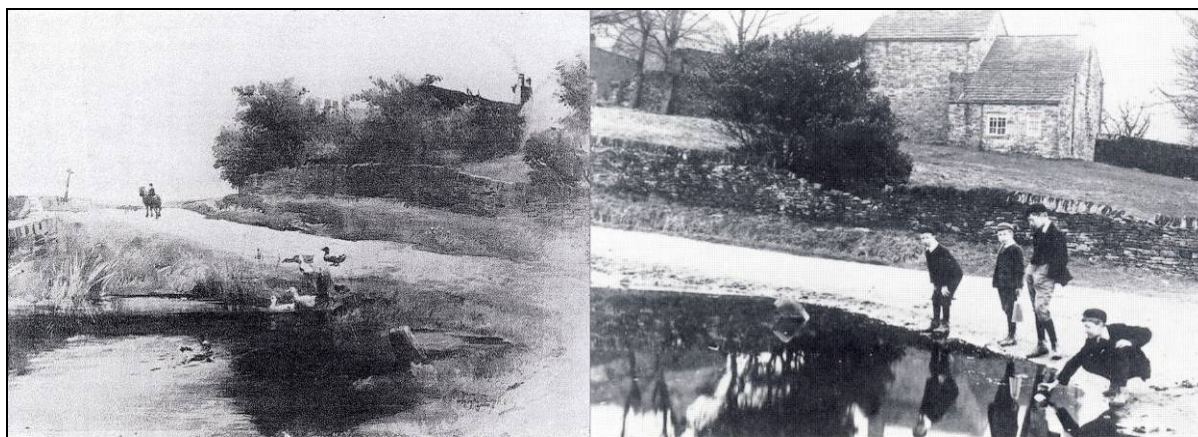


Figure 8. Illustration (unknown date) and photograph (c.1905) of the pond on Whirlow Green (Bramhill 1986, 25; Frost 1990, 28).

- 3.5.10 Thryft House, which lies to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm and situated off Ringinglow Road, is, in origin, a 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage whose barn is in use as a residential unit for Whirlow Hall Farm Trust. The original Thryft House is first mentioned in historic documentation in 1504 as being leased to Roger Eyre of Holme Hall near Chesterfield. By 1618 it had passed to Thomas Bright of Ecclesall Hall and in 1677 it changed hands again and was given to the Offertons. The Offertons held the house and farm until 1706 when it passed to Thomas Marshall (Anon 1991, 2). The oldest building in the complex today is the Grade II listed Holly Cottage, which was built as a replacement of the original Thryft House in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It may incorporate some remains of the original house, as thick walls were discovered during refurbishments in the 1980s (Anon 1991, 8). Adjacent to this there is a barn conversion with a date stone of 1856, making it broadly contemporary with the Whirlow residential unit.
- 3.5.11 The appearance of the estate changed further during this period with the Enclosure Act of 1788 which brought much of the moorland on Ringinglow within the control of Whirlow Hall Farm. The land was enclosed with a series of dry stone walls, still seen today around the fields at Whirlow. This subdivision of land meant the decline of small-scale coppicing and also the demand for charcoal,



as the rapidly changing industries in Sheffield now required coal for fuel (Belford 1997, 6). By this time the Hollis Trust had turned the Bole Hill smelting site into a tree plantation.

- 3.5.12 Around this time the hall and some of the farm outbuildings had begun to fall into decline. Documents show that the Hollis Trustees were displeased with Dungworth who was seen to have not provided sufficient upkeep of the buildings (Frost 1990, 23). The repairs undertaken at this time did little to prevent the inevitable. The east wing of the hall was pulled down in 1795, with the remainder being demolished in 1842 (Vickers 1971, 30).

### 3.6 18th – 20th centuries

- 3.6.1 The hall at Whirlow Hall Farm today is the house that arose after the Old Hall had been demolished in 1842. It is a smaller, less impressive building than the one that went before but at the time it must have been a great improvement on the ruin that the tenants had known before (Figure 9). Newlyweds, Mary Dungworth and William Furness were the first tenants in the new hall.
- 3.6.2 By 1851 William Furness was a dual occupation farmer who alongside managing the livestock and the crops at the farm, also produced scythes, shears and other blades at the farm. Records show that scythes were made at Whirlow Hall Farm which were then taken for finishing on a grinding wheel at Whirlow Wheel. A 1938 Sheffield Telegraph article mentions bellows and a stone on which the anvil stood at Whirlow Hall (Frost 1990, 23).



Figure 9. The 'new' Whirlow Hall built in 1843.

- 3.6.2 The 1700s had been a boom time for watermills in Sheffield and this is reflected in the history of Whirlow Wheel. The mill was rebuilt in 1734 by the trustees of Hollis' Hospital, who administered the property from 1726 to 1934. A grinding



wheel was built in 1804, thus converting it from a corn mill into a metal sharpener for finishing tools. In 1840 an upper reservoir was built, in 1861 one dam was enlarged and in 1880 a dam was repaired. In 1831 the wheel was leased to William Tyzack who left for Whitley Woods Works in 1847. In 1853 William Furness took over the wheel. The Furness family held the tenancy of Whirlow Wheel until 1913, hence the longstanding link between the wheel and farm continued (SMR 1725).

- 3.6.3 Between 1865 and 1880 there were complaints about water shortages at Whirlow Wheel, allegedly due to mining activity upstream. It was common practice to draw large amounts of water to power the wheels and any interference with these crucial water supplies could lead to acrimonious disputes. In 1901 Furness had a turbine installed to power the mill as a last attempt to keep the mill running. Despite this, after the First World War the wheel fell into disuse. In 2006 Sheffield City Council commissioned a survey of the building after its roof collapsed and the building was demolished on safety grounds (SMR 1725).
- 3.6.4 Cottage industries continued to spring up in the buildings located close to the farm including a file shop which had been added to the Whirlow Farm complex by 1841. The cottage was lived in by Alexander Barker, his wife Mary and their eight children. Alexander's father lived down the lane at Broad Oak Green, where there was a cutler's shop. By 1851 Alexander's sons Samuel, William and Alexander were working as his apprentices. When the metal files were finished they were put into a roll of cloth to protect them and taken to Sheffield on a Saturday to be sold (Frost 1999, 27)
- 3.6.5 The farm continued in the ownership of the Hollis Trust with the Furness family continuing as tenants until 1937. As a family the Furness's appeared to be well-liked and well-educated and took an active interest in local politics and history. Richard Furness was the schoolmaster of Dore who reputedly carved the man's head wearing what appears to be a coronet and ruff that is now in the wall of the offices in the Top Yard (Frost 1990, 24). Although the ruff is mainly associated with Elizabethan and Stuart fashions (Tierny 2000, 2) it could be that Furness carved the stone during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as its preservation is so good. Although Frost states that the stone originally came from Dore Chapel, alternatively it is possible that the stone could have been a feature of the original old Hall and its good preservation being due to the fact that it spent most of its life indoors as an ornamental feature.
- 3.6.6 After the First World War Dennis Merryweather became the tenant until his retirement in the early 1970's. He lived at the Hall and landscaped the gardens during this period, which may have seen the removal of the inscribed masonry mentioned in the Daily Telegraph article in 1925.
- 3.6.7 In 1949 the farm had been purchased by Sheffield City Council who sold off some of the surrounding buildings but retained the historic core. The farm was set up as a working farm for the school children of Sheffield, being administered by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust, a charitable organisation which still oversees the running of the farm as an educational resource today.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

4.1 Sheffield Sites and Monuments Record lists a total of three archaeological reports having been produced in the immediate area of Whirlow Hall Farm that were of interest to this study:

- Desk-based assessment:
  - A Desk-Top Study of Ecclesall Woods, Sheffield, 1999, P. Arrowsmith, UMAU.
  - A Desk-Top Study of Blacka Moor Nature Reserve, Sheffield, 2001, E. Dennison.
- Building recordings:
  - Archaeological Photographic Survey of Whirlow Wheel, Ecclesall Road South, Sheffield, 2006, S. Duckworth, ARCUS.

#### 5. CARTOGRAPHIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Early maps were produced that show Whirlow in the 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The current closure of the Sheffield Archives has meant that a detailed search of the archives' relevant maps could not take place. It is hoped that at a later date this can be undertaken and perhaps any relevant maps be added to this document. A relevant selection of them is provided below:

5.1 *John Speede's Map of Derbyshire, 1610 (Figure. 10).*

Speede's Map of Derbyshire shows the villages of Dore and Totley and Beauchief Abbey but nothing is indicated at Whirlow. The city of Sheffield (Sheafeld) is seen to the north of the map.

5.2 *Survey of the Whirlow Estate, 1720 (Figure. 11).*

This survey of the estate was undertaken in 1720 and possibly updated five years later when Thomas Hollis purchased the land and gave it to the Hollis Trust. Although the map shows the original Old Whirlow Hall and marks fields with their names, it fails to show any of the outlying farm buildings, including the cruck barn. The rent book that accompanies the map does however state that 'area one', which relates to the Hall, does mention some 'out houses'. Unfortunately, they have just not been depicted on the map. It is also unfortunate that the 1725 survey of Whirlow undertaken by John Gelley for John Bright does not reach as far as Whirlow Hall Farm to compare the two maps. It seems unusual that the two cruck buildings have not been depicted on this map as they would obviously pre-date the hall if *in situ*. The hayloft door inscribed with 1652 provides further proof that these outbuildings were in existence at the time of the 1720 survey.

The Hall itself is depicted as having two wings or buildings to the south-east and south-west. The illustration of the Hall from this time (Figure 4) is allegedly of the southern elevation and does not indicate to what extent the hall extended to the rear (Paulus 1927, 86). The building depicted on the 1720 map, however, appears to have two small projecting wings to the north, rather than the south,

and two larger projecting buildings to the south. Although the building to the south-east appears to be integrated with the Hall, the building to the south-west does not appear to be fully attached. Although this wing's north-east corner is depicted as touching the south-west corner of the hall, it looks as if it was detached from the main hall. There is also a wall that runs between the two rear buildings, maybe containing the garden.

5.3 *Fairbanks Map of Sheffield, 1775 (Figures. 12 and 13).*

This map was drawn just before the Old Whirlow Hall was demolished around 1795. It shows the outbuildings that were not depicted on the 1720 survey (Fig. 9) including both cruck buildings. The Hall is shown as being on its own, the two buildings depicted to the rear on the 1720 survey having been demolished. Documents relating communications between the Hollis Trust and the tenants do not mention any large-scale demolitions during this period although in 1739 Dungworth was given permission to carry out repairs and to build a dairy (Frost 1990, 23).

Although there is a building shown in the location of the Low Cottage it is difficult to determine whether this is the present building as the one depicted on the map appears to be much smaller in size. Given that the map's scaling is not very accurate and that the building survey undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in May 2011 concluded that the Low Cottage dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Eadie 2011, 26), it is perhaps safe to assume that the building shown on this map is the current cottage.

The part of the 1775 map that shows Thrift House is damaged slightly but it is clear that the residential barn had not been built by this date (Figure 13).

5.4 *1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1850, 1: 10560 (Figures. 14 and 15).*

The 1850 map of Whirlow Hall Farm shows the new Hall for the first time, the Low Cottage and a possible extension of the range of buildings across the Low Yard to the south of the cruck barn, but given the scaling of the map it is difficult to be certain (Figure 12).

The scaling of the map makes it difficult to pick out any detail but it is clear that by this point the residential barn had not yet been built (Figure 15).

5.4 *1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1893, 1: 2500 (Figures. 16 and 17).*

The 1893 map of Whirlow Hall Farm shows the new Hall, the Low Cottage and a series of smaller buildings located across the Top Yard to the north of the Hall (Figure 16).

The area of the map showing Thrift House indicates that the residential barn had been built by this point; it also shows that the many alterations to Thrift House and farm were underway (Figure 17).

5.5 *1<sup>st</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1905, 1: 2500 (Figures. 18 and 19).*

The 1<sup>st</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm.

There had been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House. The wall that is located to the west of the residential barn is shown as being detached from the building whereas on the previous OS map it was shown as being attached to the western side of the barn which may indicate that the wall had been rebuilt (Figure 19).

5.6 *2<sup>nd</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1923, 1: 2500 (Figures. 20 and 21).*

The 2<sup>nd</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm apart from the addition of two new buildings to the east of the southern range of buildings in the Low Yard, now known as the shop and the handling barn (Figure 20).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 21).

5.7 *3<sup>rd</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1935, 1: 2500 (Figures. 22 and 23).*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm, apart from the addition of a small building to the north-east of the Hall (Figure 22).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 23).

5.8 *Ordnance Survey map, 1952, 1: 2500 (Figures. 24 and 25).*

The OS map from 1952 does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm apart from the demolition of the buildings that lie to the west of Low Cottage (Figure 24).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House. The residential barn now shows an internal division that splits the building in half (Figure 25).

5.9 *Ordnance Survey map, 1968, 1: 2500 (Figures. 26 and 27).*

The OS map from 1968 shows how the farm has modernised in the space of 16 years. New buildings have been erected to the east and west of the historic core of buildings. Whirlow Hall Cottage or Low Cottage has also been labelled for the first time (Figure 26).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 27).

5.10 *Ordnance Survey map, Modern, 1: 2500 (Figures. 28 and 29).*

The modern OS map does not show any significant changes apart from the new piggery buildings to the west of the historic core of buildings (Figure 28).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 29).

## 6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

by Tara-Jane Sutcliffe

### Introduction

- 6.1 This summary provides an overview of the archaeology within the Whirlow Park Farm study area as evidenced by the air photographic record. The project area lies outside of the area already mapped by English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (NMP). Air photo analysis and mapping was undertaken as an additional form of remote-sensing to complement geophysical survey conducted by ARS Ltd during May 2011 (Taylor 2011).

### Source Photography

- 6.2 A cover-search of available aerial photography was obtained from the National Monuments Record (NMR) and filtered for the most informative sources. The following vertical aerial photographs were obtained as digital images from the NMR (Order ID 60876):

RAF/58/B/41 5469 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/1094 F22 0407 21-APR-1953 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/543/1676 0192 02-MAR-1962 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/543/1697 F21 0017 15-MAR-1962 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/7 5160 20-DEC-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/53 5356 31-JAN-1946 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/1867 F21 0029 26-AUG-1955 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/106G/UK/392 3029 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
MAL/66043 0161 21-JUL-1966 © Crown copyright. Reserved
MAL/71094 0125 02-JUN-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
MAL/71095 0019 02-JUN-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
MAL/71155 0158 24-OCT-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
OS/92014 0094 04-MAR-1992 © Crown copyright. Ordnance Survey

The historic aerial photography spans the period from 1945 to 1992, providing a measure of the changing conditions of the study area in the post-World War II era. This has been supplemented with vertical photography taken by Info Terra

in 2011 and obtained via Google Earth<sup>TM</sup>; this provides an indication of the latest evidence for features observed on earlier photography.

### **Mapping Methods**

- 6.3 The air photographic mapping was conducted in accordance with practices developed for the National Mapping Programme. The images provided by the NMR were rectified using specialist software (AERIAL 5.29). Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 raster maps were used for control and as a base for mapping in AutoDesk Map 3D 2008. Accuracy for the Ordnance Survey map is in the range of  $\pm 8\text{m}$  and rectification of photographs is normally within  $\pm 2\text{m}$ . Rectified images were outputted from AERIAL in uncompressed TIF format at a resolution of 400dpi. A World file (.TFW) accompanied each TIFF file and the control information was retained in the AERIAL RDA file (RDA). Dating of monuments recording from aerial photographs relied on recognising morphologically characteristic forms. Other sources of archaeological and historical data (NMR AMIE Records, HER point data, and Ordnance Survey historic maps) have been consulted to complement the air photographic evidence and aid interpretation.

### **Features**

- 6.4 The earliest aerial photography, RAF verticals captured on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1945 (RAF/106G/UK/392 3029 17-JUN-1945; RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945), show the core of Whirlow Hall Farm much as it had been recorded on the first edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5: a post-medieval enclosed landscape of improved pasture. Narrow ridge and furrow is evident in the majority of the fields within the study area, particularly visible under snow cover in vertical photography captured in March 1962 (RAF/543/1676 0192 02-MAR-1962). The latest vertical photography taken by the Ordnance Survey in March 1992 shows little change in land use to have occurred in the post-World War II period.

A post-medieval incised trackway is visible as an earthwork on vertical photography taken in December 1945 centred at SK 3100 8286, which provided access from Fenney Lane south-west across Wigley field towards a millpond. The track is recorded on the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5 but appears to have ceased in use by the 1905 1:2500 edition when it is no longer recorded.

A relic post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark on vertical photography taken in May 1948 (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948). It extends for a distance measuring approximately 150m bisecting Big Bank field, centred at SK 3075 8333. Recorded on the 1: 10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1855-6 this subdivision appears to have been lost by 1893, and is no longer recorded on the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of that date. A break of slop visible within Barley field on RAF photography taken in June 1945 may mark the line of a further post-medieval field boundary that had become redundant by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5 (RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945).

Bole Hill Plantation, located to the immediate south-west of the study area appears to have shrunk to its present size by 1854-5 when recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. Cropmark evidence within Barley field and part of Big Bank field, centred at SK 3090 8328, suggests that the plantation formerly occupied this area. Regular rows of tree throws are visible on RAF vertical photography captured in May 1948 (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948; figure 31.

## Illustrations



Figure 30. A post-medieval enclosed landscape of improved pasture (RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography).





Figure 31. Regular rows of 'tree throws' suggest the former extension of Bole Hill Plantation in Barley field and Big Bank field (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography).

Figure 32

## **7. SUMMARY**

- 7.1 The topographic location of Whirlow Hall Farm is of particular significance to the history of the site. The results of the fieldwalking exercise gathered a number of flint and chert tools that indicate parts of Whirlow Hall Farm formed a focus for Mesolithic activity, and particularly on the higher ground close to the eastern top of the valley side that overlooks the Limb Brook.
- 7.2 The Limb Valley was an important natural routeway for both animals and humans and gave access from the head of the Sheaf valley on to the high moorlands above. By being located on the lip of the eastern valley side groups would have been sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds while also being strategically located to monitor and control access up and down the valley.
- 7.3 The valleys and lower slopes of the Pennines provided attractive locales for early farmers who also constructed burial mounds in these areas. Scrapers of the 'Beaker' period have been found during fieldwalking and, being associated with Beaker burials, could indicate the presence of truncated burial deposits or settlement activity from this time. The name 'Whir low' includes the suffix 'low' which is a local word of Anglo-Saxon origin often used to refer to hilltops with ancient burial mounds on them, adding a further hint that ploughed out burial mound/s may have existed in this locale. The timing of the removal of tree cover from the Whirlow area is yet to be established, but it is likely to have started during the Bronze Age and continued through the Iron Age periods. During the Iron Age and Romano-British periods the land is likely to have been farmed and the presence of the rectilinear enclosure could form an important part in understanding this early aspect of farming activities at Whirlow.
- 7.4 The importance of the Limb Brook and its deeply incised valley in the development of Whirlow Hall Farm cannot be underestimated. The valley itself formed part of the important boundary between Mercia and Northumbria in Anglo-Saxon times, and may have been a socio-political boundary extending back much further in time. At the same time, the brook would have provided a good source of fresh running water and, later, power to drive the corn mill. The border has been maintained into modern times to define the limits between Yorkshire and Derbyshire, with the Ox Stones above Whirlow still an important natural landmark up to which the boundary between these counties still runs.
- 7.5 The Old Whirlow Hall was a grand Elizabethan house that befitted the Bright family who came to have a wide-ranging sphere of influence and control during the medieval and post-medieval periods in this area. The family's domination of the estate probably meant that little change came to affect the farm. It was not until the Hollis Trust split the buildings into various tenements during the 18<sup>th</sup> century that the most of the significant changes happened, including the construction of the new hall.
- 7.6 The outlying farm buildings have undergone many changes and adaptations since they were built in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. They also hold clues to earlier times with the two cruck buildings becoming more relevant now that it has been determined that

they are *in situ*; whereas before it was believed that the crucks had been moved from another location.

- 7.7 The hamlet that Whirlow Hall Farm is at the heart of would have been very similar to many hamlets of this time. What makes Whirlow Hall Farm stand out is that the relative lack of modernisation has meant that visitors get a real sense of what it was like to live and work on a farm during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **8. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

- 8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **SHEFFIELD SMR DATA AND NMR LISTED BUILDING INFORMATION**

**SHEFFIELD SMR – MONUMENT LIST**

ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
256	Site of Castle Dykes.	A circular entrenchment. Now there are no remains just a slight depression in the ground.	SK 30818383
1058	Cropmarks.	Enclosures partly covered by charcoal burners within Ecclesall Woods. Pottery found during excavations for drains in 1965 in Ecclesall Woods.	SK60441639
4047	Memorial fountain.	Near boundary grit stone negatives- inscription from 1894 .	SK3282
893	Possible fort.	Covered by bird sanctuary bounded by steep slopes	SK317 822
928	Base of Barrow or Cairn.	Both under round tree copses; Sheffield Museum has a record of barrow being found here late 19th century	SK 38 SW 11
4631	Whinfell Quarry Site.	Ornamental garden to Whinfell House, a half timber style house constructed in 1902 and demolished in 1979. An extensive replanting scheme took place during the 1960s. The gardens were opened as a public park in 1968.	SK 3111 8274
928	Possible Bronze Age Barrow	Possible base of barrow or cairn. 30 meters diameter, with trace of ditch round.	SK 3073 8446
4961	Former Lodge, Inn and Open Air School, Bents Green, Sheffield	Lord Murray of Banner Cross Hall built a farmhouse and hostelry known as the Rising Sun at this site in 1774. The Rising Sun later became Bents Green Lodge. In the 1930s it was converted to an open air school.	SK 311 842
1725	Whirlow Wheel	Whirlow Wheel, an industrial period corn mill powered by water.	SK 311 825
3819	Broad Elms Road, Part of the Old Whirlow Road	A section of the old Whirlow Road, which was created by a parliamentary Enclosure Act.	SK 313 834



3466	Thryft House 17th Century House, Sheffield	Originally a thrift house is mentioned in deed of 1504 as being owned by a Roger Eyre. Later in 1686 Thomas Lee a baker lived there, presumably supplying bread to large houses in the area and possibly to pack horse trains. Farmhouse and cottage, now 3 houses, and adjoining boundary wall and gate piers. Mid 17th century, with 19th century alterations, restored late 20th century.	SK 312 839
3592	Post-Medieval Dovecote, Sheffield	Set in the eastern wall of a 2 storey barn. Row of 3 entrance holes under the main arched opening, used to be box behind these features.	SK 303 845
4240	Possible Woodland Boundary.	T.C. Welsh reported that aerial photos of 1948 revealed a crop/soil mark west of Abbey Lane, consisting of 2 parallel lines about 30m apart. These may correspond to the inner and outer banks at the west end of the enclosure in the wood.	SK 320 829
960	Possible Smelting Site of Unknown Date	Smelter site, below workings. Period unknown. References: Letter T C Webb 24.11.1975	SK 302 834
3011	Speculative Unclassified Cropmarks / Earthworks, Sheffield	Aerial photograph (Sheffield City Museum ref.) shows cropmarks in west end of the field. There are slight earthworks at the east end of the field. The cropmarks/earthworks were planned by T. Welsh in 1976.	SK 311 838
3213	Unclassified Earthworks and Cropmark, Thrift House.	Cropmark in a field to the west of slight earthworks in field to east shown on aerial photographs. See plans in Sheffield City Museum.	SK 311 838

## **SHEFFIELD SMR – FIND SPOTS**

<b>ID</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
876	Flint scraper.	A flint scraper was found at Bents Green by Mr. Wostenholm.	SK3184
3218	Late Medieval Coin Find.	North English Hammered Coinage no. 1712. Henry VII silver half groat King and Archbishop Morton jointly? IM = Tun, Obverse: HENRIC DI GRA REX	SK 316 836

		ANGLI 2FR PSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM CIVITAS CANTOB.	
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## **SHEFFIELD SMR – LISTED BUILDING LIST**

<b>ID</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
976	Whirlow Hall Farm; Cruck building.	Outbuildings of cruck construction, 14th century or earlier, walls rebuilt in stone c.1652 Only one blade survives little detail can be seen.	SK 1652
2123	Whirlow Old Hall.	Whirlow Old Hall (remains of) - demolished 1842 when priest's house was built but part of the East wall (with chamfered plynth) remains, to 2 metres high.	SK 311 831
3772	Field barn.	Industrial period field barn, stone slate roof recently removed	SK 3083
3414	Parkhead House, RAF Balloon Command.	House occupied by HQ No. 33 RAF Balloon Command from 31st August 1940.	SK 319 832
1450	Cruck building, Priest House, Ringinglow.	Cruck building (cowhouse), Priest Hill, Ringinglow. Medieval?	SK 303 845

**NMR LISTED BUILDING LIST**

<b>ID</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>
1058968	WHIRLOW COURT	Small country house, now judges' lodging. c1870. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof.	31595	82885
1058980	WEST BLOCK AT HOLLIS HOSPITAL	West block at Hollis Hospital, now old people's home. 1903. By Howard C Clarke. Red brick, with coursed squared stone plinth.	31284	82468
1246728	BENTS GREEN HOUSE AND ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALL	House, now flats, and adjoining boundary wall. Dated 1828.	31804	83912
1270766	WHIRLOW FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, now house. Late C18, with early C19 additions and late C20 alterations.	31315	83169
1254590	Park head hall and adjoining former stable yard	Small country house and adjoining stable yard and coach house, now offices. 1864-65.	31899	83224
1270469	NUMBER 25 AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	House and attached former coach house. Early C18, refurbished Late C20. Coursed rubble with rendered gable and ashlar Dressings.	31926	84063
1254488	Whirlow hall farm cottage and attached farm out buildings	Farm cottage and attached cowshed, cruck barn and bull pen. Early C18 and late C18, with late C20 alterations and additions.	31135	83104
1001431	WHINFELL QUARRY GARDEN	Whinfell Quarry, formerly called Whirlow Quarry, as indicated on the OS map of 1893, was leased from the Fitz-William Estates by the steel industrialist Samuel Doncaster in 1897-8.	31111	82729

## **APPENDIX II**

### **TRADE DIRECTORY INFORMATION**

**(Undertaken by Margaret Ellis)**

1774 – 1931 Names found in Alphabetical list.

1931 – 1974 Street directory and alphabetical list used.

No Directories available after 1974.

Italics indicate identified family members not actually living at Whirlow.

Year	Vol	Page	Entry	Farmer	Census information	House
1774			No mention			
1787			a/a			
1797			a/a			
1817			a/a			
1828			a/a			
1833			a/a			
1839			a/a			
1841			a/a			
1845		119	<i>(Furniss Henry, merchant &amp; steel manufacturer; house The Edge)</i>			<i>In Nether Edge</i>
1849		106	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , mercht. (Sanderson Bros & Co.) h Whirlow House		<b>1851 Census</b> Henry Furniss – 47 Ann Furniss – 46 ( full list not seen)	Whirlow House
1852		110	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant and steel manufacturer (Sanderson Brothers & Co.); h Whirlow House			
1856		120	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House			
1862		92	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant & mfr. (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House, Ecclesall		<b>1861 Census</b> Henry Furniss -57 Ann (also Hannah) -56 Thomas Sanderson Furniss – 27 Mary – 25 Mary Ann – 1	Whirlow House
1868		180	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House		<b>1871 Census</b> Henry Furniss – 67 Anne – 66	Whirlow House
1876		315	<b>Furness Mrs Hannah</b> , Whirlow House, Whirlow			Whirlow House
		315	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1879		462	<b>Furness Mr. Thos. Sanderson</b> , Whirlow house, Whirlow, Ecclesall (1903 - recorded on Millhouses Lane)			Whirlow House
		462	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1883	2	385	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow	RF		
		385	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer and scythe manufacturer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1887		76	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1893	1	228	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow	RF		
		228	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer and scythe manufacturer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1895-6		468	<b>Furniss, Mr. Richard</b> , Whirlow Hall			<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1898	2	399	<b>Furniss, Mr. Richard</b> , Whirlow Hall			<b>Whirlow</b>

						Hall
1903		528	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall	RF		Whirlow Hall
1907	1	470	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	RF		Whirlow Hall
1912	2		<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1917	2	543	<b>Furness Richard, jun.</b> <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead (adjacent to Hollis Hospital)</i>			W. cottage
		543	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1921	1	557	<b>Furness Richard, jun.</b> <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
		557	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1929		679	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	J W F		Whirlow Hall
		679	<b>Furness Rd.</b> <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
1931	2	707	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	JWF		Whirlow Hall
		707	<b>Furness Rd.</b> <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
1934	2	763	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			<b>Furness Rd.</b> <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
‘Whirlow Lane’			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1948		89	<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
‘Whirlow Lane’			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		Whirlow Hall
			<b>Furness Jn. W.</b> , Whirlow Farm Cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		89	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead 11	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1951		904	<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			W. cottage
			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		Whirlow Hall
		904	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead 11 (alphabetical list)	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			Also: <b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> , Farmer, Whirlow Lane before footpath to E.Rd.S.(street directory)			
			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1957		510	<b>Furness Jn. W.</b> , Whirlow Farm Cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
			<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , <i>Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			
‘Whirlow		510	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall

Lane'						cott.
		510	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1959		517	Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow lane'		517	Robinson Brian, Whirlow Farm cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
		517	Fox Roy, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
		517	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		517	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
			<i><b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b>, Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			<i>W. cottage</i>
1961		520	Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'		520	Robinson Brian, Whirlow Farm cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
		520	Fox Roy, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
		520	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		520	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1963, 1965, 1968			Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'			Degnan Fras. & <b>Furness Jn. W.</b>			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Lloyd Jn., Rose Cottage			Rose cottage
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1970,1974			Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'			Degnan Fras. & <b>Furness Jn. W.</b>			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Hudson Keith, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
			Ellis H. B., farmer, Whirlow Hall	HBE		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>

# **An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Whirlow Hall Farm, Sheffield**

**July 2011**

**ARS Ltd Report 2011/71**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## ***Executive Summary***

*In 2011 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Whirlow Hall Farm as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project to investigate the history of this working farm on the outskirts of Sheffield. This report presents the results of the archival research element of this programme of works in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment.*

*The Desk-Based Assessment has managed to trace a long history of occupation at Whirlow Hall Farm that will allow visitors to the site to learn about how people lived on the farm through the years and how the buildings have changed in use and appearance.*

*The Anglo-Saxon suffix 'Low' often refers to a barrow or burial mound on top of a hill, and although it is possible that this applies to Whirlow such a mound has never been identified. Prehistoric activity has recently been identified through a fieldwalking activity on the farm with Mesolithic and Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flints being found close to the edge of the Limb Valley. This, together with the possible Iron Age or Roman period enclosure located to the south of the Hall, provides evidence for early settlement at the farm.*

*Medieval sources indicate that the estate was of some importance during the 12<sup>th</sup> century and although there is no cartographic evidence for the original timber-framed hall it is mentioned in a deed from 1303. The report highlights the importance of the second cruck building that was identified during the building survey component of this project. With evidence from the survey indicating that crucks from both buildings are in situ it seems likely that they represent the remains of the earliest standing buildings on the site; probably earlier than the Hall itself. Dating of the timbers through dendrochronology could confirm this.*

*The second Hall, known as Old Whirlow Hall, was built sometime during the Elizabethan Period and represents the grandest period in the farm's history. The Bright family who owned the estate during this period managed to build up a large sphere of influence that stretched across Sheffield and into Derbyshire. When the estate was lost and the Hall finally demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it was the start of a different phase in the farm's life.*

*The post-medieval period saw the construction of Low Cottage, many of the immediate outbuildings and the buildings to the east of the farm. Together with the mill downstream they formed an important nucleus of activity that would have been both agricultural and industrial.*

*To the north-east of Whirlow Hall Farm is Thryft House which was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was probably a replacement for an earlier building mentioned in a document from 1504. The Whirlow Hall Farm Trust currently use Thryft House's barn as a residential unit. Cartographic evidence reveals that the barn was built around 1856.*

*The hamlet that Whirlow Hall Farm is at the heart of would have been very similar to many hamlets of this time. What makes Whirlow Hall Farm stand out is that the relative lack of modernisation has meant that visitors get a real sense of what it was like to live and work on a farm during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The farm buildings and surrounding fields also hold clues as to what the buildings would have been like in medieval times and how the land appears to have been used during prehistoric, and possibly Romano-British, periods.*

*What this report has highlighted is that the character of the surrounding landscape and natural resources have been largely responsible for the continuity of settlement in this place and the types of activities that took place there.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of Work**

- 1.1.1 The Whirlow Hall Farm Trust was awarded a Heritage Lottery Fund Grant to undertake a programme of research, recording and archaeological investigations into the history of Whirlow Hall Farm. Working in partnership with Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), the project comprises a professionally-led programme of training, participation, learning activities and public engagement.
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was requested by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust as part of this ongoing project. This has been researched and prepared by Jessika Sheppy of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) and volunteers on the project.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPS 5) and 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' (Institute for Archaeologists 2001, revised 2008).

### **1.2 Location and Geology**

- 1.2.1 Whirlow Hall Farm lies at the junction of Broad Elms Lane and Fenny Lane, approximately 5 miles south-west of Sheffield city centre (centred at SK 31135 83104). The farm covers 138 acres of upland and contains various agricultural and residential buildings, nineteen of which were recorded as part of this project (Figure 1). The farm straddles a sloping area of ground between the 235m and 300m contours.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the study site consists of Rough Stone Sandstone and Millstone Grit, Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. The superficial geology is comprised of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey). The site is situated on sloping ground, which rises from east to west. The site is located towards the head of the Sheaf valley adjacent to a deeply incised tributary valley, the Limb Valley, which joins the main Sheaf valley from the north-west.

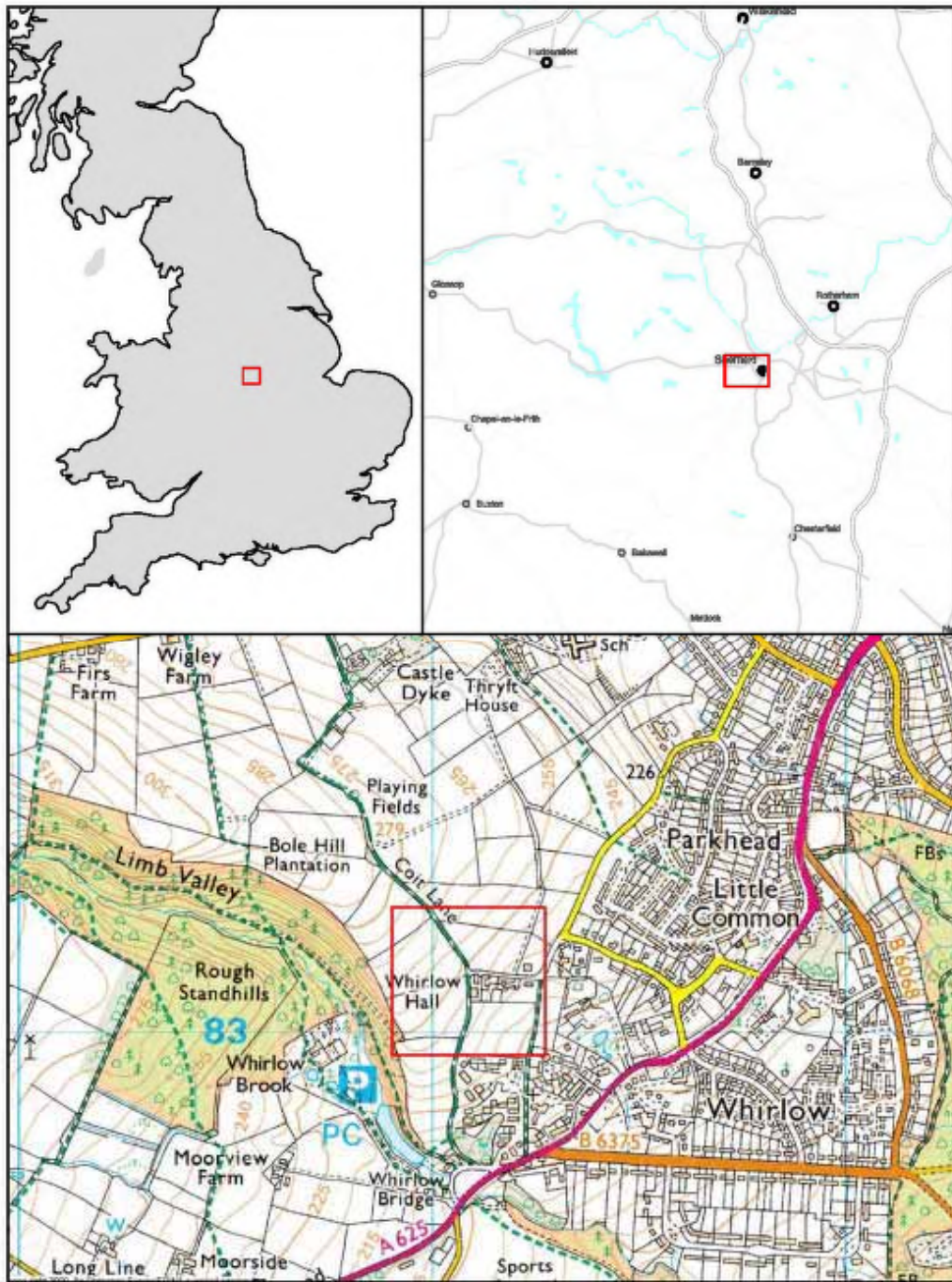


Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

## **2. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

2.1 The information within this report has been gathered from the following sources, both primary and secondary.

### *2.2 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*

The SMR held at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest within a 500m radius of the site, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area. A full list of the entries is included in Appendix I.

### *2.3 National Monuments Record (NMR)*

The NMR located at Swindon was consulted in order to obtain information on designated historical sites within a 1km radius of the study area. The results are discussed in the relevant sections below and a full list can be found in Appendix I.

### *2.4 Sheffield Local Studies Library and Archive*

Sheffield Local Studies Library and Archive was consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with documents and trade directories relating to the use and development of the study area. The search was limited because the archive was closed for refurbishment. This meant that a number of the larger maps and documents could not be consulted.

### *2.5 Derbyshire Local Studies Library and Archive*

The Derbyshire Local Studies Library and Archive were also consulted as part of the project. No relevant documentation was uncovered.

### *2.6 Web sources*

The web sources consulted that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>

National Archives online: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.htm>

Pastscape: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

## **3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Prehistoric**

3.1.1 The prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c. 650, 000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10, 500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC), the Bronze Age (c. 2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

- 3.1.2 Within Ecclesall Woods, which lies to the south-east of Whirlow Hall Farm, there is evidence for early human activity. A flint scraper, dated to the Early Mesolithic was found on the high ground on the west side of the bird sanctuary and a flint flake was found towards the southern boundary (Arrowsmith 1991, 7). A quartzite pebble with partial perforation was found in 1920 and may be a perforated implement of the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Arrowsmith 1991, 7).
- 3.1.3 The north-eastern part of the woods includes prehistoric rock art allied to the 'cup and ring' tradition which can be Neolithic – Early Bronze Age in date (Arrowsmith 1991, 7). There has also been a recent discovery of another rock in Ecclesall Woods carved with abstract designs believed to be of a similar date.
- 3.1.4 During the fieldwalking exercise at Whirlow Hall a total of 74 lithics were found. The Mesolithic activity represented by the lithic scatter in Barley Field could go back as far as around 10,000 BC and the re-use of an earlier heavily abraded and recorticated core suggests possible evidence for Late Upper Palaeolithic in the area (Sheppy 2011). The finds were concentrated close to the edge of the Limb Valley which suggests human activity focused on the lip of the valley where access up and down the valley could be monitored and controlled. A Mesolithic flint tool was also found near Ringinglow Road (SK 3184) by Mr Wostenholm (SMR 876).
- 3.1.5 By around 4000 years ago Early Bronze Age farming systems were being developed and extended onto moorland areas. Evidence for Bronze Age farmsteads, paddocks, fields, clearance cairns and burial monuments can be seen studded across the adjacent East Moors of the Peak District with particularly good examples on Big Moor. The area of Whirlow Hall Farm and the moorland on to which it abuts was probably denuded of much of its tree cover during the Bronze and Iron Age periods, no doubt due to an expansion of farming on to higher ground which may have been driven by an increasing population and competition for land and resources.
- 3.2 The local Anglo-Saxon suffix 'low' usually refers to a barrow or burial mound on a hilltop and 'Whir low' is thought to mean 'boundary mound'. Towards the top of the hill behind the farm is a field which in former times was called 'Cocked Hat Field'. In other areas this name has denoted the presence of a barrow, as at Crookes where two burial urns were uncovered in 1887 (Frost 1990, 2). Other local examples include Ringinglow, Arbor Low and 'The Low' at Chelmorton. The implication is that there was probably a burial mound in the vicinity of Whirlow and typically cairns and burial mounds are characteristic of the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age periods. Although such place-name evidence is always questionable it raises the possibility that the area of Whirlow and the Limb Valley may have been a border between different social groups much earlier than the historically attested border in Anglo-Saxon times when it formed the boundary between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia.
- 3.2.1 During the Iron Age (*c.* 700BC to AD 43), a period of settlement reorganisation may have taken place, with the open pattern of the Bronze Age fields abandoned in favour of settlement around fortified centres, usually termed hillforts, and the laying out of associated field systems and stock enclosures. Hillforts formed foci

for social groups, and they varied from small fortified farmsteads to large well-defended regional centres. The nearest site of a fort is located in Ecclesall Woods to the south-west, but the true form and use of this site has yet to be ascertained. The nearest larger fort is that at Carl Wark on the East Moors which lies 5.4km south south-west of Whirlow, whilst the fort on Wincobank Hill lies 10km to the north-east. A possible fort, or enclosed site, has been noted less than 1km due north of Whirlow Hall Farm straddling Ringinglow Road where lengths of extant ditch are known as 'Castle Dyke', although this site has never been systematically investigated to establish its form, function or age.

- 3.2.2 It is possible that the unclassified earthworks and cropmarks (SMR 3011, 3213) located around Whirlow Hall Farm date from this or the Romano-British period. As part of this project a geophysical survey was undertaken by staff from ARS Ltd and volunteers in May 2011 (Taylor 2011). The survey revealed a large rectilinear enclosure with opposed entrances in the field south of the Whirlow Hall Farm farm buildings. Such features are usually of Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British date and is of particular interest as no settlements like this have been investigated within Sheffield, or on the south Pennine foothills, before. This site is being investigated by archaeological excavation as part of this project.

## 3.2 Romano-British

- 3.2.1 The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. At some point soon after the invasion the local tribe, probably the Brigantes, under their queen Catimandua, became a client of Rome. This did not last for long and civil war amongst the Brigantes ensued. Using the rescue of Catimandua as their pretext, the Romans invaded under their governor Cerealis and Brigantia was subdued by around AD 70. By AD 54 the Romans had already established advance forts at Derby and Templeborough. A fort was established at Doncaster by AD 70 by which time the region had become a permanent province of Roman Britain.
- 3.2.2 The Roman period is characterised in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth, stone and timber constructions of the late prehistoric period.
- 3.2.3 Despite this, the extent to which the Roman occupation affected the rural population of the area has yet to be established. There was probably a considerable amount of continuity between the later Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The Bathamgate Roman Road which runs from Buxton, through the fort at Navio near Brough, and on to the fort at Templeborough (between Rotherham and Sheffield) is thought to pass north of Ecclesall (Linton 1956), and 'Houndkirk Road' which passes over Houndkirk moor to Ringinglow, just to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm, is commonly referred to as the 'Roman Road', although no proof for this has yet been produced.
- 3.2.4 The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record have record of two possible enclosures within Ecclesall Woods dating from the late prehistoric or Romano-

British date. The probable promontory fort (SMR 893) has been referred to above, whilst the other enclosure is less suggestive of settlement and was perhaps used for stock control (SMR 881).

### **3.3 Early medieval**

- 3.3.1 The Early Medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The pattern of place-name elements provides a clue to the distribution of settlement and ethnic groups between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries; 'Dore' for example has been suggested to mean 'narrow pass' which is more indicative of topographical elements (Cameron 1951, 240).
- 3.3.2 Remains of this period are relatively rare in the region although the abundant settlements with Anglo-Saxon placenames provides testament to the widespread settlement of this area during these times. There are Saxon remains in Sheffield Cathedral (Ryder 1982) and evidence for what was thought to be Saxon settlement below Sheffield Castle (Armstrong 1930). There are a number of cross shaft fragments known from the area, including the fine Sheffield Cross Shaft, now in the British Museum, as well as important collection of Northumbrian-influenced sculpture at Bakewell Church 17km south-west of Whirlow.
- 3.3.3 In 829 Ecgbert of Wessex, who had been nominally accepted as King of most of England, marched to Dore hoping to secure rule over Northumbria. The name 'Limb' which gives its name to the Limb Valley which runs past Whirlow Hall farm to Dore, is the Anglo-Saxon word for 'limit', and here again we can see this deeply incised valley being used as a key boundary between different socio-political groups. Ecgbert marched to Dore where he met with the Northumbrians who are said to have acknowledged his seniority. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles compiled in the 9<sup>th</sup> century by monks from Wessex, which may therefore create a bias account, state "...Ecgbryht led troops to Dore against the Northumbrians. They offered him submission, and a treaty; with that they parted". This border, more or less, has continued to function into later times forming the division between Yorkshire and Derbyshire.
- 3.3.4 In the grounds of Thyrft House to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm there is a yew tree that has been classified as a 'veteran yew' by the Ancient Yew Group (Figure 2). This means that the yew could be between 1000 and 2000 years old (Clegg 2009, 9). Local tradition states that this yew marked the boundary between the Kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria and it is also believed to have marked the boundary between the Ecclesall Estate and the lands of the Lords of Hallamshire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Clegg 2009, 9).

### **3.4 Medieval**

- 3.4.1 The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still there today. The majority of the medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a





Figure 2 'Veteran Yew' in the grounds of Thryft House

distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground (See Aerial Photograph Interpretation Section 6).

- 3.4.2 At the time of Domesday Book Ecclesall formed part of the great Manor of Hallam and was held by Roger de Busli, the first Norman Lord of Hallamshire (Folio 278V). About 150 years later Ecclesall was detached from the larger Manor of Hallam and became a separate entity. This was due to the burden of providing knight service in the wars (the number of knights being proportioned to the extent of the land holding). At this time the Lord of the Manor was required to possess a roll or book called the "Court Roll" which was a record of tenants. The term 'Bierlow' takes its roots from "By Laws" made in the old courts (Tovey 1991, 2).
- 3.4.3 "Horlowe" or Whirlow is mentioned in a grant and confirmation from 1296. The document describes the grant of land which Howe de Hasherst formerly held in "le Horlowe" (position described - "le parke de Ekilsale (Ecclesall)" on the east) from Robert son of Ralph de Ekilsale to Richard son of William son of Cescile de Ekilsale of land. Although there is no mention of a dwelling it indicates that the land was being used at this time.
- 3.4.4 Successive representatives of the line of Ecclesall continued as Lords of the Manor until 1343. At this time the Lordship passed to Sir Henry de la Scrope. It remained in his family until 1517 when the estate came into the possession of

Elizabeth Fitzrandal, who subsequently married Sir Nicolas Strelley who became Lord of the Manor (Tovey 1991, 2).

- 3.4.5 A deed exists from 1303 in which Robert de Ekilsale, Lord of the Manor of Ekilsale, gives some of his lands in Horlowe, the Hall and several messuages to the tenant John of Horlowe. This John was possibly John Bright, whose family went on to own the Hall for generations to come (Derbyshire Records Office, D258/28/2/2).
- 3.4.6 The Bright's were a wealthy family who made their fortune initially through the wool trade, but by the end of the medieval period they had branched out into metalworking. In Hunter's Hallamshire (1869, 123) Richard Bright is mentioned as making arrowheads for long bows at Whirlow Hall as early as 1501.
- 3.4.7 In 1536 Ecclesall Bierlow was of the order of 4200 acres, comprising about 1,400 acres of moorland and waste, 1,000 acres for the Lord of the Manor and 1,800 acres for the pasture meadow and arable land of the freeholders both large and small holdings, with Whirlow Hall Farm being one of the larger of the holdings in the area (Tovey 1991, 2).
- 3.4.8 From the Limb Brook at Whirlow Bridge a hollow lane leads to Whirlow Hall and Broad Elms Lane. It is part of an ancient trackway known as Fenny Lane, with Coit Lane a continuation of this lane above the farm (Frost 1990, 6). This trackway was once a busy thoroughfare from Sheffield to Derbyshire and on to Manchester well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although Coit Lane now disappears into the fields the hedgerows suggest it must have once joined Ringinglow Road.
- 3.4.9 The surrounding woodland was also of economic importance to the Bright's in the form of building material and fuel. Charcoal and 'white coal' were produced in woodland on the estate, and fuelled lead smelting on nearby Bole Hall (Belford 1997, 3). Most woodland during this period was intensively managed through methods such as coppicing and pollarding; evidence for which can still be seen at the farm today especially along Coit Lane where a small wood shown on a map from 1720 reveals its origins as a coppice (Belford 1997, 7).
- 3.4.10 Evidence for lead smelting during the medieval period on the Whirlow estate comes in the form of the field named Bole Hill. The field is located north-west of the Hall and farm buildings and lies above the Limb Valley at a height of about 290m (SMR 960). The position of lead boles at this height would have ensured the wind needed to fuel the small furnaces used in smelting the lead. Later, lead was smelted at John Bright's Smelting Mill near Whirlow.
- 3.4.11 In a mortgage of 1621, between Lawrence Hall and John Bright of Whirlow Hall mention is made of "2 ffoothers of good pure merchantable peake lead to be delivered to the smelting house" (Frost 1990, 74). Paulus writing in 1927 believed the Bright smelting house to be called Bolehill smelting house, which overlooked Bolehill and backed onto Ringinglow Road at the top of Angram Lane (Paulus 1927, 87). Henry Tatton (1980, 120) mentions an 'Angram Lane' which is almost certainly Hangram Lane which leads from the east to where it meets Ringinglow Road. Located at its junction with Ringinglow Road there is 'Smeltings Farm'. It could be that this was the location of the Bright's smelting house.

- 3.4.12 The water wheel just south of Whirlow Hall Farm, known as Whirlow Wheel, was in operation as a corn mill from the early 1500's. In 1586 John Bright is named as the freeholder of the mill and he would have used it for grinding corn from the fields surrounding the farm. In 1655 the corn mill was included in the marriage settlement of Henry Bright (SMR 1725).
- 3.4.13 It is believed that the Old Hall at Whirlow was built between 1517 and 1609 during a particularly wealthy period for the Bright family (Paulus 1927, 78). Given that Whirlow is mentioned in much earlier documents it seems likely that an earlier timber-framed Hall stood here before the Elizabethan one was built. This Hall may have been contemporary with the cruck barn building still standing at Whirlow today.
- 3.4.14 A partial *in situ* cruck beam, not designated as a Listed Building or mentioned in the Listed Building description, was found within the current offices in the top yard during the building survey (Figure 3). The building was found to contain one remaining stout cruck beam with scarring evidence indicating the presence of other crucks (Bunker 1970, 62). These scars suggest that the distance between the blades would mean that the building was 20m long - which is a substantial size. Bunker notes that not only are the beams unusually high, but also that there are double purlins, a feature that is unique to Whirlow in this region.



Figure 3 Office block in the Top Yard containing evidence of cruck-frame construction.

- 3.4.15 Together these facts suggest a building of some status that could certainly have accommodated a longhouse style arrangement with living quarters at one side of the building and animal housing at the other, separated by a small cross-passage. An internal ladder or staircase appears to have been replaced by an outside stone stair and door when the timber walls were rebuilt in stone (Bunker 1970, 62). Unfortunately, although the remains within this building are intriguing there is no cartographical evidence to support the claim of an earlier timber-framed Hall in this location.

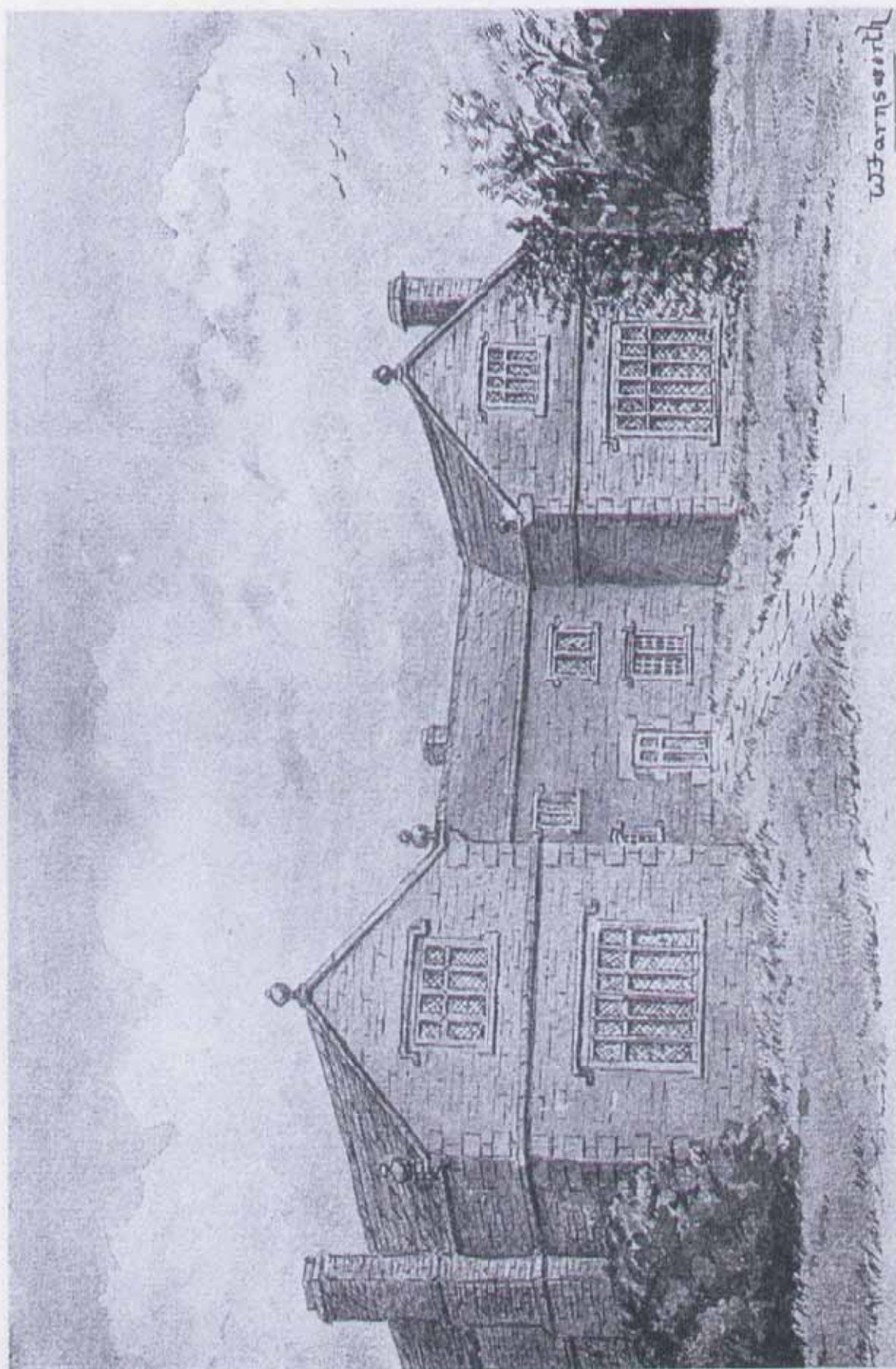
### **3.5 Post-Medieval**

- 3.5.1 The Post-Medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the medieval period up to the present day. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The movement toward ‘enclosure’ of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today, but also provided a number of maps and charts showing the enclosures, their sizes and often the field names, which are of use in tracing the evolution of the landscape today.
- 3.5.2 By the late 1500’s the Bright family were a well established yeoman family, farming their own land. The cloth trade boomed in Tudor times and the Bright family benefited from having extensive moorland which they could farm sheep on (Frost 1990, 20). At this point the estate stretched far beyond their original holding in 1410 to include land and houses in Ecclesall, Fulwood, Ecclesfield and elsewhere in Yorkshire. The founder of the complicated dynasty, John Bright, died in 1586 having seen his three sons married to the daughters of neighbouring wealthy families (Frost 1990, 20). This had effectively secured the Bright influence in and around the area.
- 3.5.3 It was during this period that the Old Whirlow Hall was built; the Bright family wanting to make a statement about their increasing wealth. The Hall added to the family’s other substantial properties at Carbrook and Banner Cross (Frost 1990, 20). The Hall, like its sister house built by the Bright’s at Banner Cross, was said to be based on Snitterton Hall, near Matlock (Paulus 1927, 86).
- 3.5.4 The Hall seen in a sketch (Figure 4 by William Furness shows a stone-faced building with mullioned and transomed windows. The rooms were said to be spacious, one nine yards wide was said to contain a window with 470 panes of glass (Frost 1990, 21). A datestone of 1619 was apparently located within a fire-place; this could be the same fire-place that appears as ‘masonry’ in a newspaper cutting from 1927. The masonry which no longer survives had been found in the lower garden at Whirlow, inscribed with the same 1619 date (Figure 5).
- 3.5.5 Frost argues that the Hall could have been the rebuild of an earlier timber-framed hall which possibly accounts for the 1619 date stone. A widespread phenomenon of rebuilding took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and not only did this see the construction of the new hall but accommodation for farm workers, farm buildings, new field boundaries and other landscape improvements (Belford 1997, 4). It is possible that an earlier hall was incorporated into this new one, as this had happened elsewhere in Derbyshire, but there is no evidence to support

this and nothing apparent from the sketch. The presence of a large *in situ* cruck in the office building in the Top Yard is, however, actual evidence of an earlier substantial building on this area of the site (see 3.4.12).

- 3.5.6 The Bright's remained in possession of Whirlow Hall, its lands and farms until 1720. Stephen Bright even obtained the Manor and Lordship of Ecclesall in 1638, although it is said by dubious means (Frost 1990, 20). By 1720 Henry Bright had sold virtually all of his inheritance due to bad debts. According to Hunter his fondness for high living was to bring the family to virtual ruin. Although most of the estate and the Hall were lost, John Bright, from the branch of the family that inherited the Manor of Ecclesall, appeared to still own a substantial amount of land at Whirlow (Frost 1990, 20). The 1688 survey of John Bright's land in Ecclesall by John Gellie shows how much was still in the possession of Bright, albeit the land was now mainly tenanted.
- 3.5.8 The Hall, the farm, Whirlow Mill and 146 acres of land was lost to the Bright's and sold to Sir John Statham in 1720. Statham, in turn sold it to Thomas Hollis in 1725 (Frost 1990, 22). The estate was then donated to the Hollis Hospital Trust in 1726 which was run for the benefit of widows of cutlers and other persons employed in the particular manufactures of Sheffield (Paulus 1927, 87). Thomas Hollis set about converting the hall into tenements and modernising the way farming was undertaken at Whirlow. John Dungworth became a longstanding tenant who was granted permission to build a dairy and undertake repairs in 1739. By 1742 Dungworth appeared to be tenanted the whole of the Hall and the adjacent farm (Frost 1990, 23).
- 3.5.7 Many of the outlying farm buildings, including the farmhouse (known as the Low House or Whirlow Hall Cottage) were built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably at a time when the Hollis Trust were converting the farm for tenants (Figure 5). Two oak doors inscribed with the date 1652 are mentioned in 1971; one as being a hayloft in the top barn and the other part of a now demolished cowshed (Vickers 1971, 30). This date may be indicative of when that conversion and repair work was being undertaken; even perhaps when the cruck barn was infilled with stone (Figure 5). One of the oak doors has recently been rediscovered in a barn adjacent to Low House. It is now due to be on public display in the cruck barn.





Old Whirlow Hall.

Figure 4: Sketch of Old Whirlow Hall by William Furness in C. Paulus, 1927.

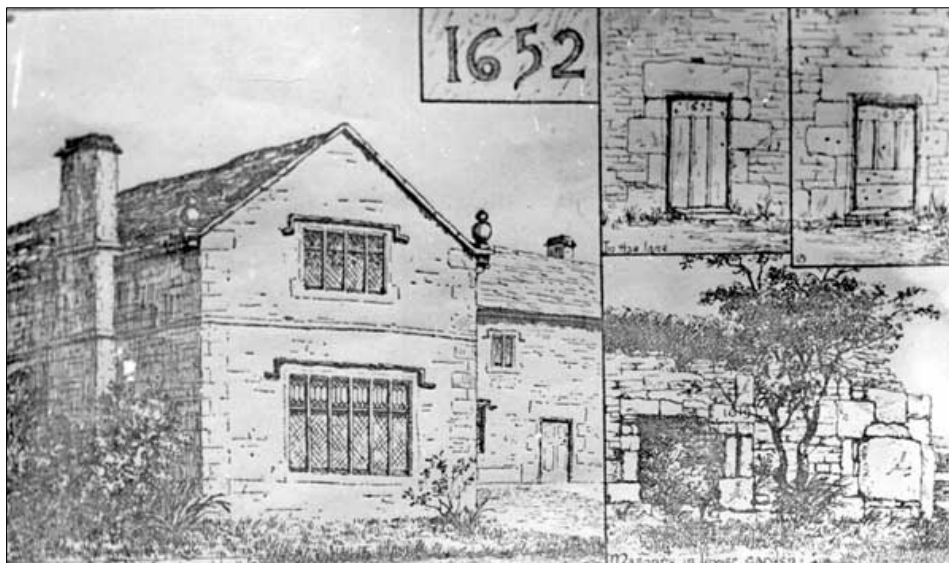


Figure 5 Illustration of Whirlow old hall, doorways bearing 1652 date and masonry carved with 1615 (Daily Telegraph, 7th Jan 1925).



Figure 6 Illustration of Low Cottage and the Low Courtyard from sometime in the 18th century. The open front of the cruck barn can just be seen in the bottom right hand corner.

Figure 7. Map of Whirlow Hall Farm historical nucleus and associated historical buildings to the east.





3.5.9 Whirlow Hall and the farm were part of a larger complex of buildings by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century which included Whirlow Farm Cottage, Whirlow Farm and Rose Cottage (Figure 7). These buildings still stand to the north-east of Whirlow Hall Farm and would have formed a group of cottages, which together stood around a green with two ponds known as Whirlow Green (Figure 8). Cottage industries would have taken place in these buildings during the 17<sup>th</sup> and into the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. As well as metalworking, woollen cloth manufacture was particularly widespread and there is evidence for linen weavers living in Whirlow in 1650 (Frost 1990, 31). The cloth would also have been bleached, dyed and stretched at the cottages and there is mention of ponds being located in Tenter Meadows, the field below Rose Cottage. The field gets its name from the practice of drying cloth on tenter frames. During this process the cloth was attached to the frames on tenterhooks. Its position on a south-west facing slope meant a good supply of sunshine and wind for drying the cloth.



Figure 8. Illustration (unknown date) and photograph (c.1905) of the pond on Whirlow Green (Bramhill 1986, 25; Frost 1990, 28).

3.5.10 Thryft House, which lies to the north of Whirlow Hall Farm and situated off Ringinglow Road, is, in origin, a 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage whose barn is in use as a residential unit for Whirlow Hall Farm Trust. The original Thryft House is first mentioned in historic documentation in 1504 as being leased to Roger Eyre of Holme Hall near Chesterfield. By 1618 it had passed to Thomas Bright of Ecclesall Hall and in 1677 it changed hands again and was given to the Offertons. The Offertons held the house and farm until 1706 when it passed to Thomas Marshall (Anon 1991, 2). The oldest building in the complex today is the Grade II listed Holly Cottage, which was built as a replacement of the original Thryft House in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It may incorporate some remains of the original house, as thick walls were discovered during refurbishments in the 1980s (Anon 1991, 8). Adjacent to this there is a barn conversion with a date stone of 1856, making it broadly contemporary with the Whirlow residential unit.

3.5.11 The appearance of the estate changed further during this period with the Enclosure Act of 1788 which brought much of the moorland on Ringinglow within the control of Whirlow Hall Farm. The land was enclosed with a series of dry stone walls, still seen today around the fields at Whirlow. This subdivision of land meant the decline of small-scale coppicing and also the demand for charcoal,

as the rapidly changing industries in Sheffield now required coal for fuel (Belford 1997, 6). By this time the Hollis Trust had turned the Bole Hill smelting site into a tree plantation.

- 3.5.12 Around this time the hall and some of the farm outbuildings had begun to fall into decline. Documents show that the Hollis Trustees were displeased with Dungworth who was seen to have not provided sufficient upkeep of the buildings (Frost 1990, 23). The repairs undertaken at this time did little to prevent the inevitable. The east wing of the hall was pulled down in 1795, with the remainder being demolished in 1842 (Vickers 1971, 30).

### 3.6 18th – 20th centuries

- 3.6.1 The hall at Whirlow Hall Farm today is the house that arose after the Old Hall had been demolished in 1842. It is a smaller, less impressive building than the one that went before but at the time it must have been a great improvement on the ruin that the tenants had known before (Figure 9). Newlyweds, Mary Dungworth and William Furness were the first tenants in the new hall.
- 3.6.2 By 1851 William Furness was a dual occupation farmer who alongside managing the livestock and the crops at the farm, also produced scythes, shears and other blades at the farm. Records show that scythes were made at Whirlow Hall Farm which were then taken for finishing on a grinding wheel at Whirlow Wheel. A 1938 Sheffield Telegraph article mentions bellows and a stone on which the anvil stood at Whirlow Hall (Frost 1990, 23).



Figure 9. The 'new' Whirlow Hall built in 1843.

- 3.6.2 The 1700s had been a boom time for watermills in Sheffield and this is reflected in the history of Whirlow Wheel. The mill was rebuilt in 1734 by the trustees of Hollis' Hospital, who administered the property from 1726 to 1934. A grinding

wheel was built in 1804, thus converting it from a corn mill into a metal sharpener for finishing tools. In 1840 an upper reservoir was built, in 1861 one dam was enlarged and in 1880 a dam was repaired. In 1831 the wheel was leased to William Tyzack who left for Whitley Woods Works in 1847. In 1853 William Furness took over the wheel. The Furness family held the tenancy of Whirlow Wheel until 1913, hence the longstanding link between the wheel and farm continued (SMR 1725).

- 3.6.3 Between 1865 and 1880 there were complaints about water shortages at Whirlow Wheel, allegedly due to mining activity upstream. It was common practice to draw large amounts of water to power the wheels and any interference with these crucial water supplies could lead to acrimonious disputes. In 1901 Furness had a turbine installed to power the mill as a last attempt to keep the mill running. Despite this, after the First World War the wheel fell into disuse. In 2006 Sheffield City Council commissioned a survey of the building after its roof collapsed and the building was demolished on safety grounds (SMR 1725).
  
- 3.6.4 Cottage industries continued to spring up in the buildings located close to the farm including a file shop which had been added to the Whirlow Farm complex by 1841. The cottage was lived in by Alexander Barker, his wife Mary and their eight children. Alexander's father lived down the lane at Broad Oak Green, where there was a cutler's shop. By 1851 Alexander's sons Samuel, William and Alexander were working as his apprentices. When the metal files were finished they were put into a roll of cloth to protect them and taken to Sheffield on a Saturday to be sold (Frost 1999, 27)
  
- 3.6.5 The farm continued in the ownership of the Hollis Trust with the Furness family continuing as tenants until 1937. As a family the Furness's appeared to be well-liked and well-educated and took an active interest in local politics and history. Richard Furness was the schoolmaster of Dore who reputedly carved the man's head wearing what appears to be a coronet and ruff that is now in the wall of the offices in the Top Yard (Frost 1990, 24). Although the ruff is mainly associated with Elizabethan and Stuart fashions (Tierny 2000, 2) it could be that Furness carved the stone during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as its preservation is so good. Although Frost states that the stone originally came from Dore Chapel, alternatively it is possible that the stone could have been a feature of the original old Hall and its good preservation being due to the fact that it spent most of its life indoors as an ornamental feature.
  
- 3.6.6 After the First World War Dennis Merryweather became the tenant until his retirement in the early 1970's. He lived at the Hall and landscaped the gardens during this period, which may have seen the removal of the inscribed masonry mentioned in the Daily Telegraph article in 1925.
  
- 3.6.7 In 1949 the farm had been purchased by Sheffield City Council who sold off some of the surrounding buildings but retained the historic core. The farm was set up as a working farm for the school children of Sheffield, being administered by Whirlow Hall Farm Trust, a charitable organisation which still oversees the running of the farm as an educational resource today.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 4.1 Sheffield Sites and Monuments Record lists a total of three archaeological reports having been produced in the immediate area of Whirlow Hall Farm that were of interest to this study:
- Desk-based assessment:
    - A Desk-Top Study of Ecclesall Woods, Sheffield, 1999, P. Arrowsmith, UMAU.
    - A Desk-Top Study of Blacka Moor Nature Reserve, Sheffield, 2001, E. Dennison.
  - Building recordings:
    - Archaeological Photographic Survey of Whirlow Wheel, Ecclesall Road South, Sheffield, 2006, S. Duckworth, ARCUS.

#### 5. CARTOGRAPHIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Early maps were produced that show Whirlow in the 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The current closure of the Sheffield Archives has meant that a detailed search of the archives' relevant maps could not take place. It is hoped that at a later date this can be undertaken and perhaps any relevant maps be added to this document. A relevant selection of them is provided below:

- 5.1 *John Speede's Map of Derbyshire, 1610 (Figure. 10).*  
Speede's Map of Derbyshire shows the villages of Dore and Totley and Beauchief Abbey but nothing is indicated at Whirlow. The city of Sheffield (Sheafeld) is seen to the north of the map.
- 5.2 *Survey of the Whirlow Estate, 1720 (Figure. 11).*  
This survey of the estate was undertaken in 1720 and possibly updated five years later when Thomas Hollis purchased the land and gave it to the Hollis Trust. Although the map shows the original Old Whirlow Hall and marks fields with their names, it fails to show any of the outlying farm buildings, including the cruck barn. The rent book that accompanies the map does however state that 'area one', which relates to the Hall, does mention some 'out houses'. Unfortunately, they have just not been depicted on the map. It is also unfortunate that the 1725 survey of Whirlow undertaken by John Gelley for John Bright does not reach as far as Whirlow Hall Farm to compare the two maps. It seems unusual that the two cruck buildings have not been depicted on this map as they would obviously pre-date the hall if *in situ*. The hayloft door inscribed with 1652 provides further proof that these outbuildings were in existence at the time of the 1720 survey.

The Hall itself is depicted as having two wings or buildings to the south-east and south-west. The illustration of the Hall from this time (Figure 4) is allegedly of the southern elevation and does not indicate to what extent the hall extended to the rear (Paulus 1927, 86). The building depicted on the 1720 map, however, appears to have two small projecting wings to the north, rather than the south,

and two larger projecting buildings to the south. Although the building to the south-east appears to be integrated with the Hall, the building to the south-west does not appear to be fully attached. Although this wing's north-east corner is depicted as touching the south-west corner of the hall, it looks as if it was detached from the main hall. There is also a wall that runs between the two rear buildings, maybe containing the garden.

5.3 *Fairbanks Map of Sheffield, 1775 (Figures. 12 and 13).*

This map was drawn just before the Old Whirlow Hall was demolished around 1795. It shows the outbuildings that were not depicted on the 1720 survey (Fig. 9) including both cruck buildings. The Hall is shown as being on its own, the two buildings depicted to the rear on the 1720 survey having been demolished. Documents relating communications between the Hollis Trust and the tenants do not mention any large-scale demolitions during this period although in 1739 Dungworth was given permission to carry out repairs and to build a dairy (Frost 1990, 23).

Although there is a building shown in the location of the Low Cottage it is difficult to determine whether this is the present building as the one depicted on the map appears to be much smaller in size. Given that the map's scaling is not very accurate and that the building survey undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in May 2011 concluded that the Low Cottage dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Eadie 2011, 26), it is perhaps safe to assume that the building shown on this map is the current cottage.

The part of the 1775 map that shows Thrift House is damaged slightly but it is clear that the residential barn had not been built by this date (Figure 13).

5.4 *1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1850, 1: 10560 (Figures. 14 and 15).*

The 1850 map of Whirlow Hall Farm shows the new Hall for the first time, the Low Cottage and a possible extension of the range of buildings across the Low Yard to the south of the cruck barn, but given the scaling of the map it is difficult to be certain (Figure 12).

The scaling of the map makes it difficult to pick out any detail but it is clear that by this point the residential barn had not yet been built (Figure 15).

5.4 *1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1893, 1: 2500 (Figures. 16 and 17).*

The 1893 map of Whirlow Hall Farm shows the new Hall, the Low Cottage and a series of smaller buildings located across the Top Yard to the north of the Hall (Figure 16).

The area of the map showing Thrift House indicates that the residential barn had been built by this point; it also shows that the many alterations to Thrift House and farm were underway (Figure 17).

5.5 *1<sup>st</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1905, 1: 2500 (Figures. 18 and 19).*

The 1<sup>st</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm.

There had been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House. The wall that is located to the west of the residential barn is shown as being detached from the building whereas on the previous OS map it was shown as being attached to the western side of the barn which may indicate that the wall had been rebuilt (Figure 19).

5.6 *2<sup>nd</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1923, 1: 2500 (Figures. 20 and 21).*

The 2<sup>nd</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm apart from the addition of two new buildings to the east of the southern range of buildings in the Low Yard, now known as the shop and the handling barn (Figure 20).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 21).

5.7 *3<sup>rd</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey map, 1935, 1: 2500 (Figures. 22 and 23).*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> revision OS map does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm, apart from the addition of a small building to the north-east of the Hall (Figure 22).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 23).

5.8 *Ordnance Survey map, 1952, 1: 2500 (Figures. 24 and 25).*

The OS map from 1952 does not show any substantial change in the layout of the Hall and associated farm buildings at Whirlow Hall Farm apart from the demolition of the buildings that lie to the west of Low Cottage (Figure 24).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House. The residential barn now shows an internal division that splits the building in half (Figure 25).

5.9 *Ordnance Survey map, 1968, 1: 2500 (Figures. 26 and 27).*

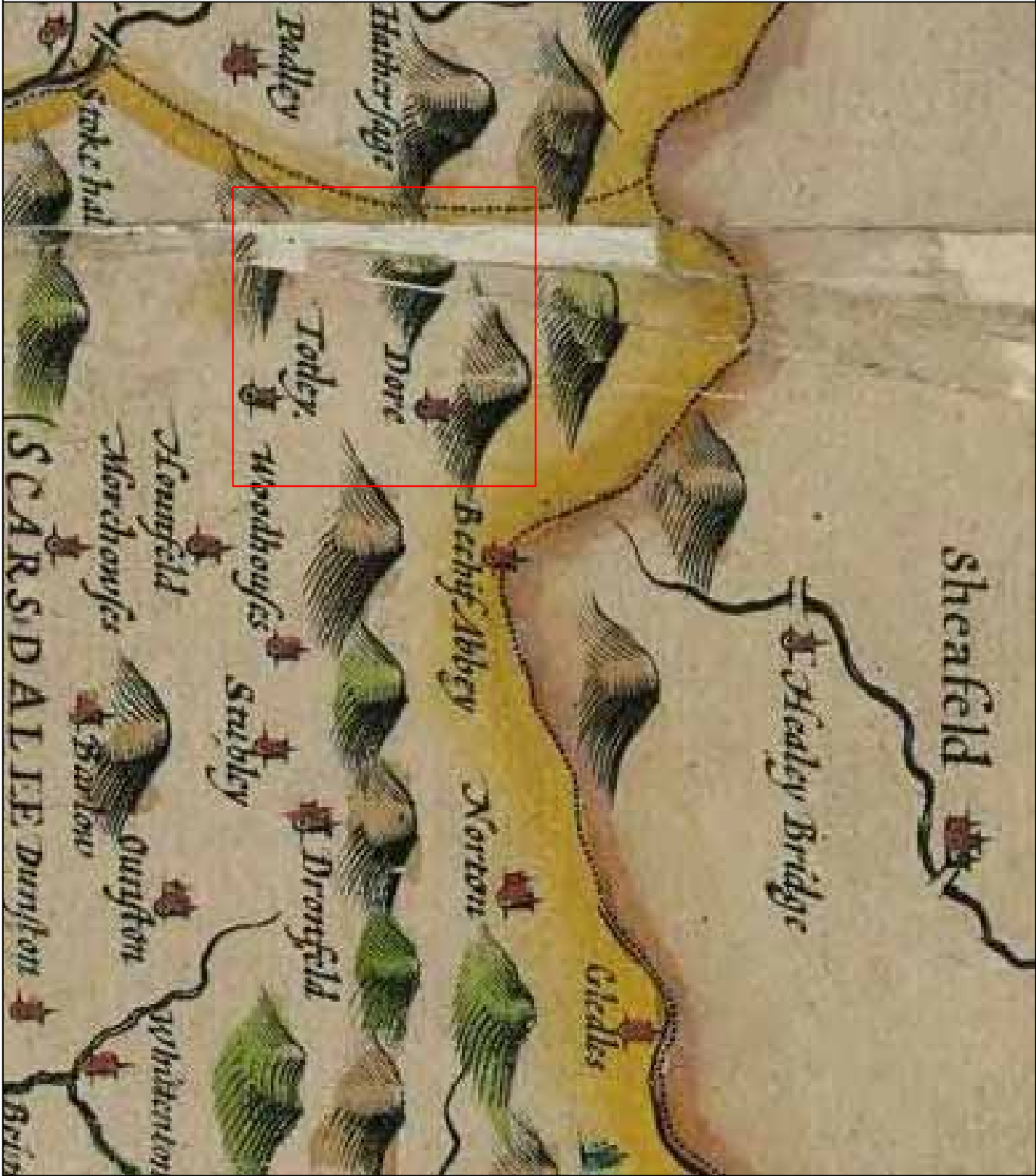
The OS map from 1968 shows how the farm has modernised in the space of 16 years. New buildings have been erected to the east and west of the historic core of buildings. Whirlow Hall Cottage or Low Cottage has also been labelled for the first time (Figure 26).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 27).

5.10 *Ordnance Survey map, Modern, 1: 2500 (Figures. 28 and 29).*

The modern OS map does not show any significant changes apart from the new piggery buildings to the west of the historic core of buildings (Figure 28).

There has been no change in the layout of the buildings at Thrift House (Figure 29).



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Figure 10:  
Speed's Map of Derbyshire,  
1610

Key:



Willow Area

Notes:

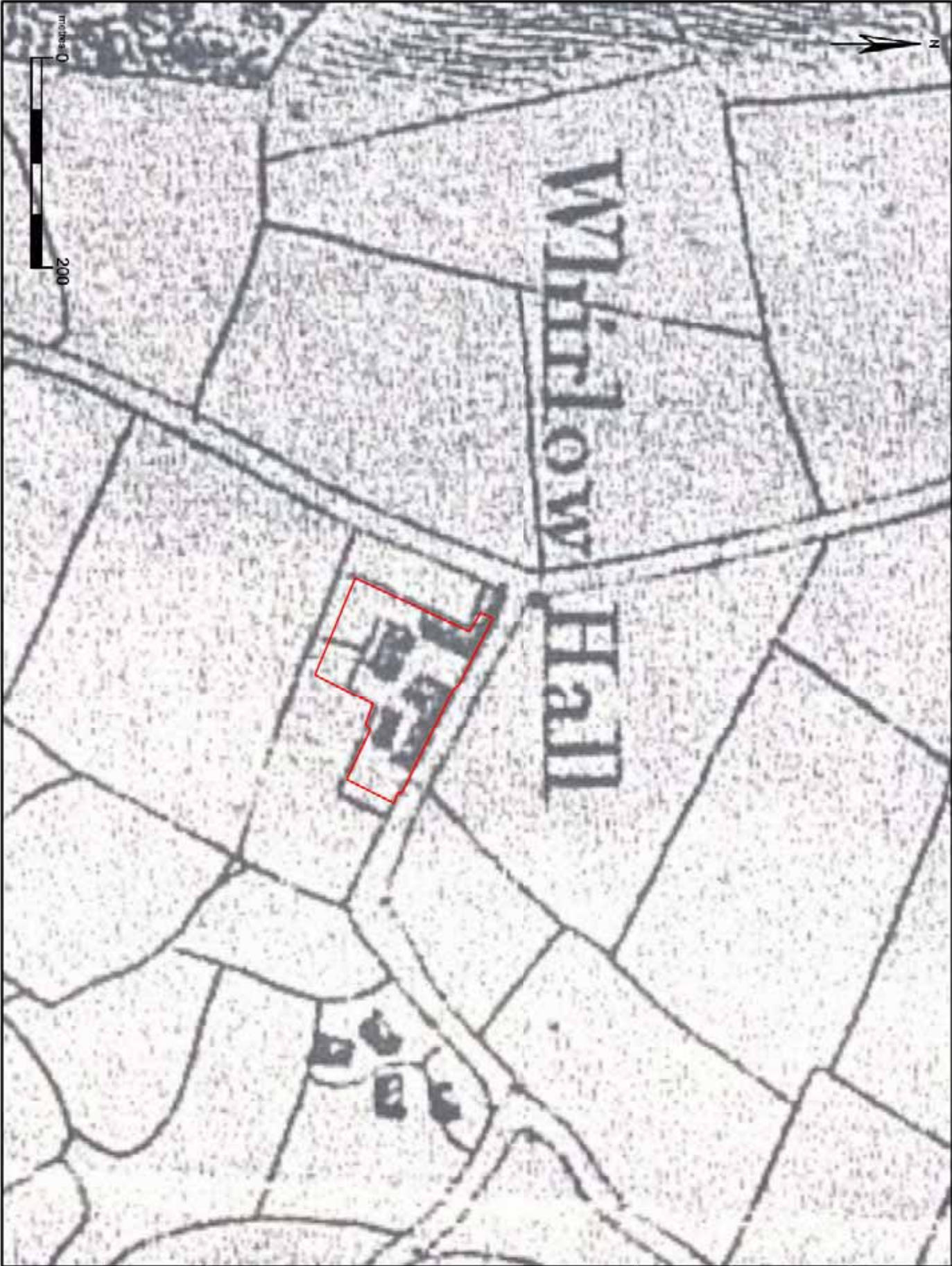
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Figure 12:  
Fishbanks map of Sheffield,  
1775 (Willow Hall Farm)

Key:

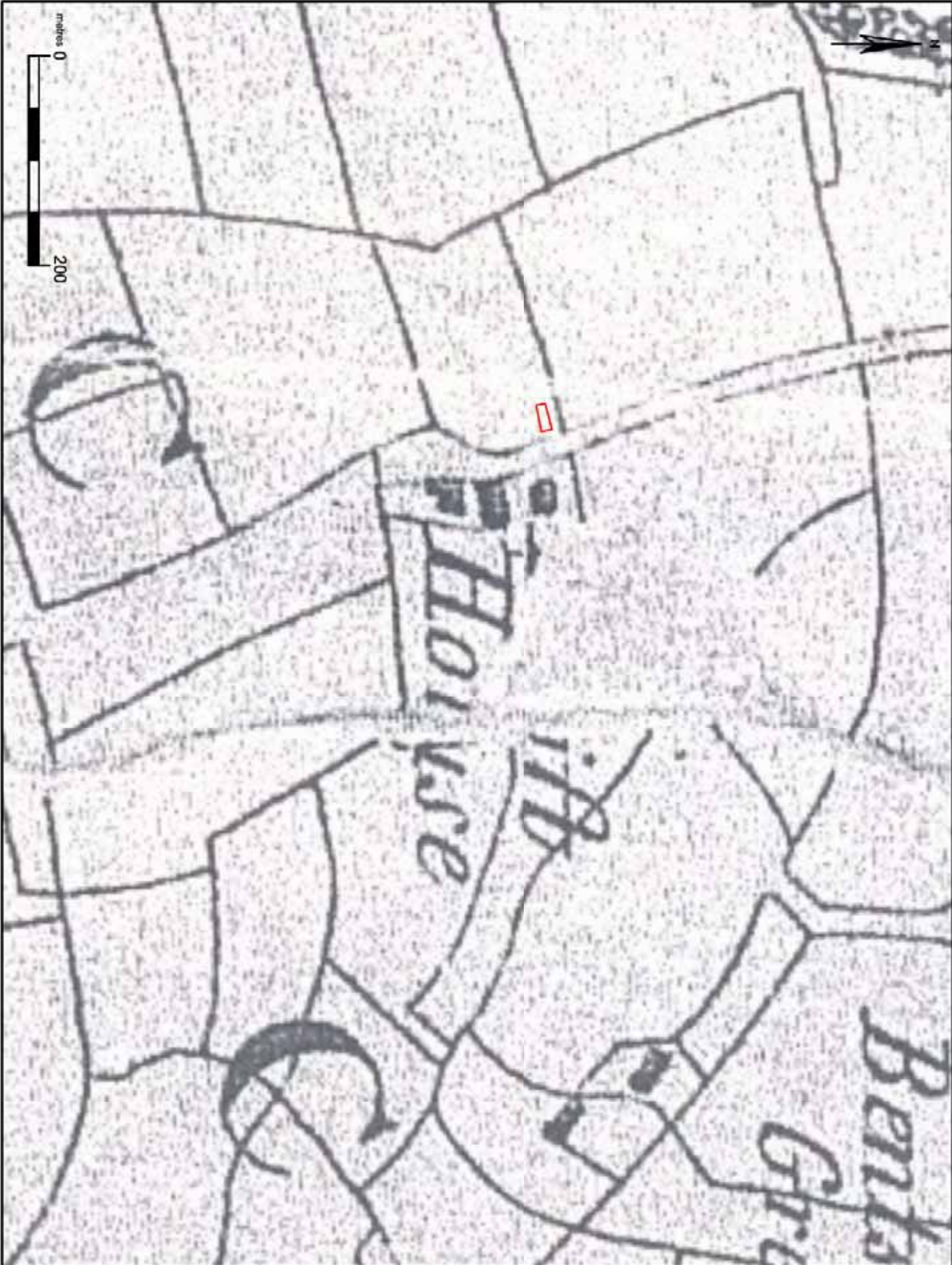


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**Figure 13:**  
Fulbroke Map of Sheffield,  
1775 (Thrift House)

**Key:**

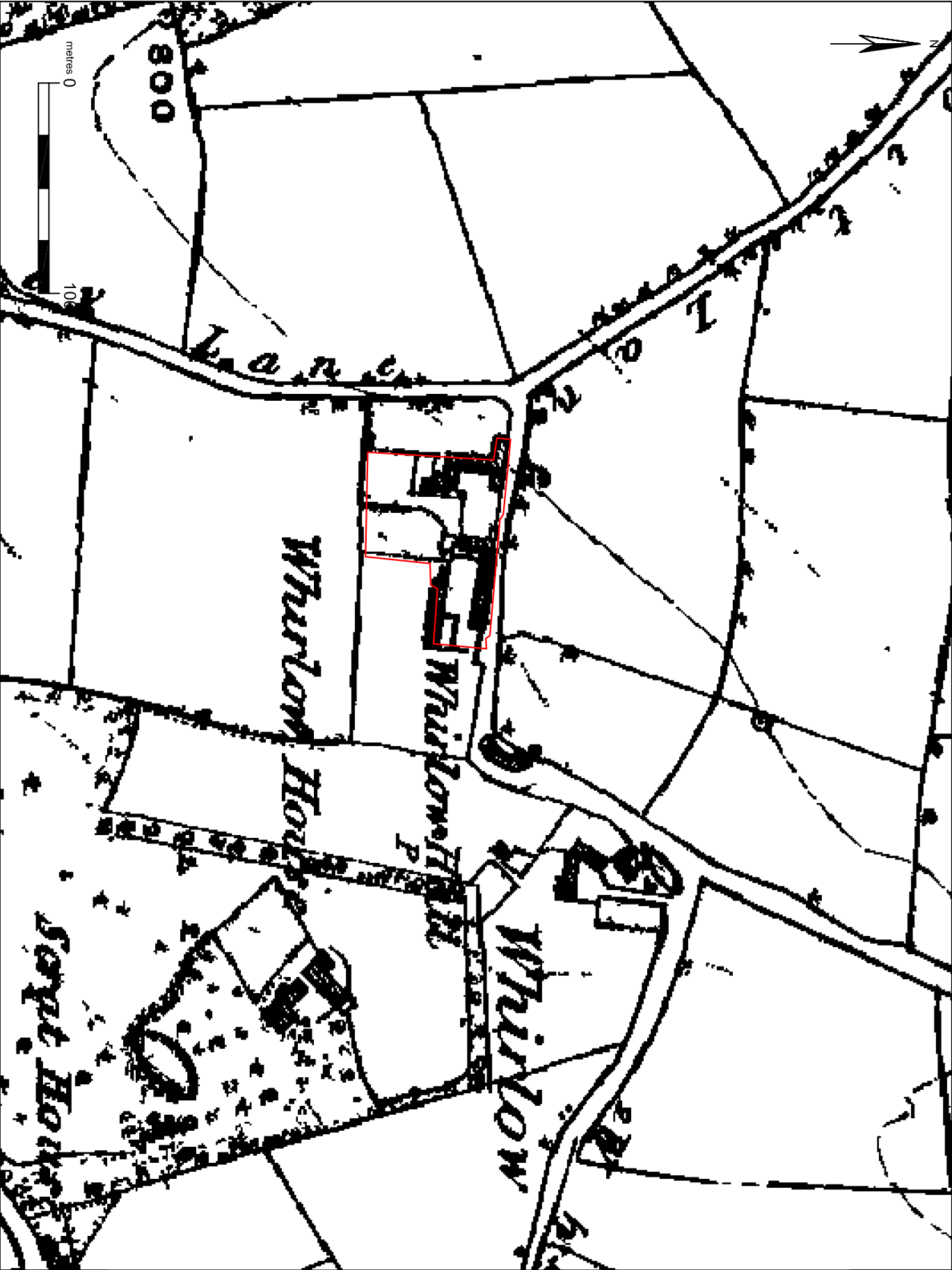
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of Residential barn

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Figure 14:  
Ordnance survey map,  
1850 (Whirlow Hall Farm)

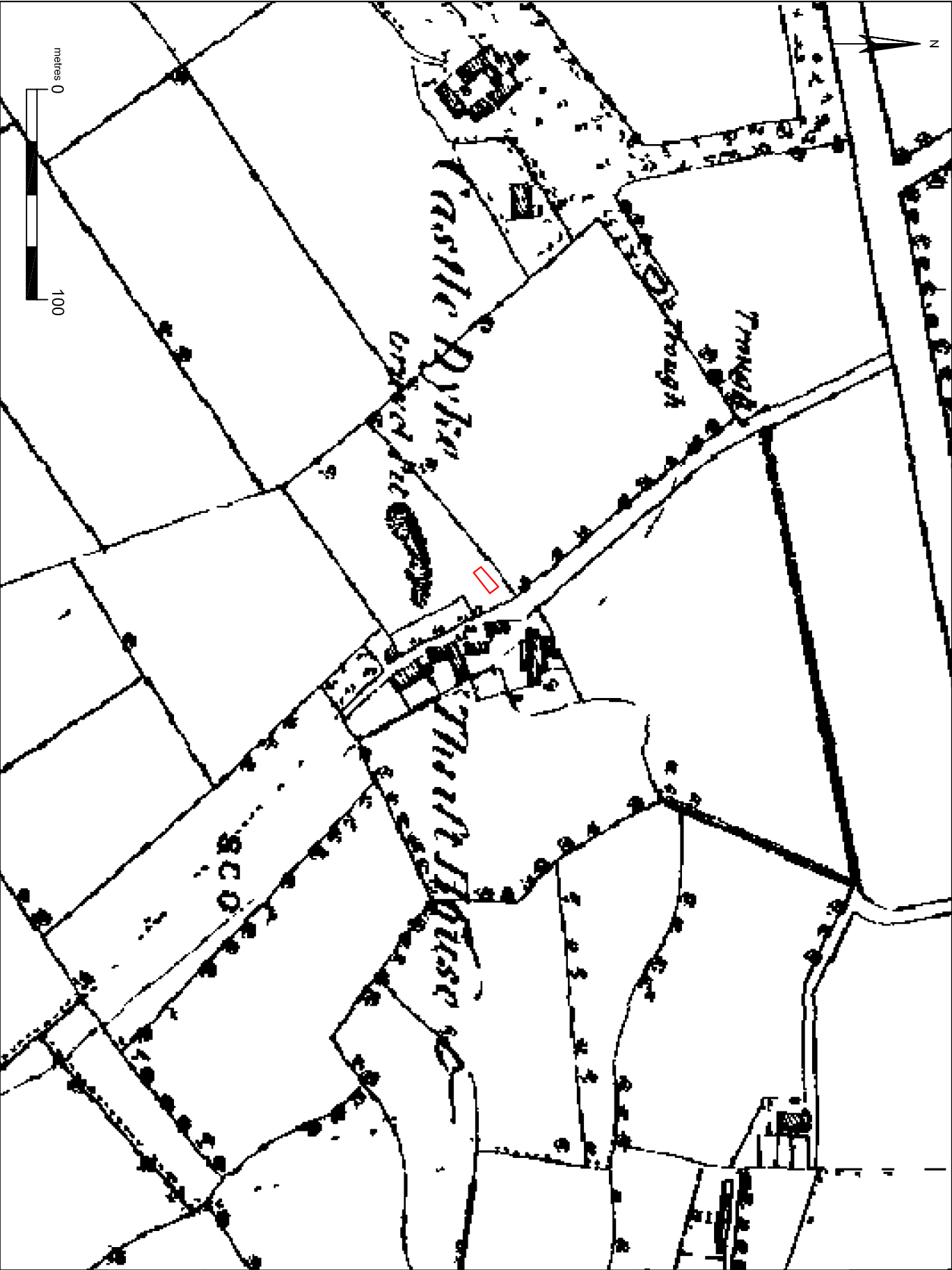
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Figure 15:  
Ordnance survey map,  
1850 (Thrimthorpe)

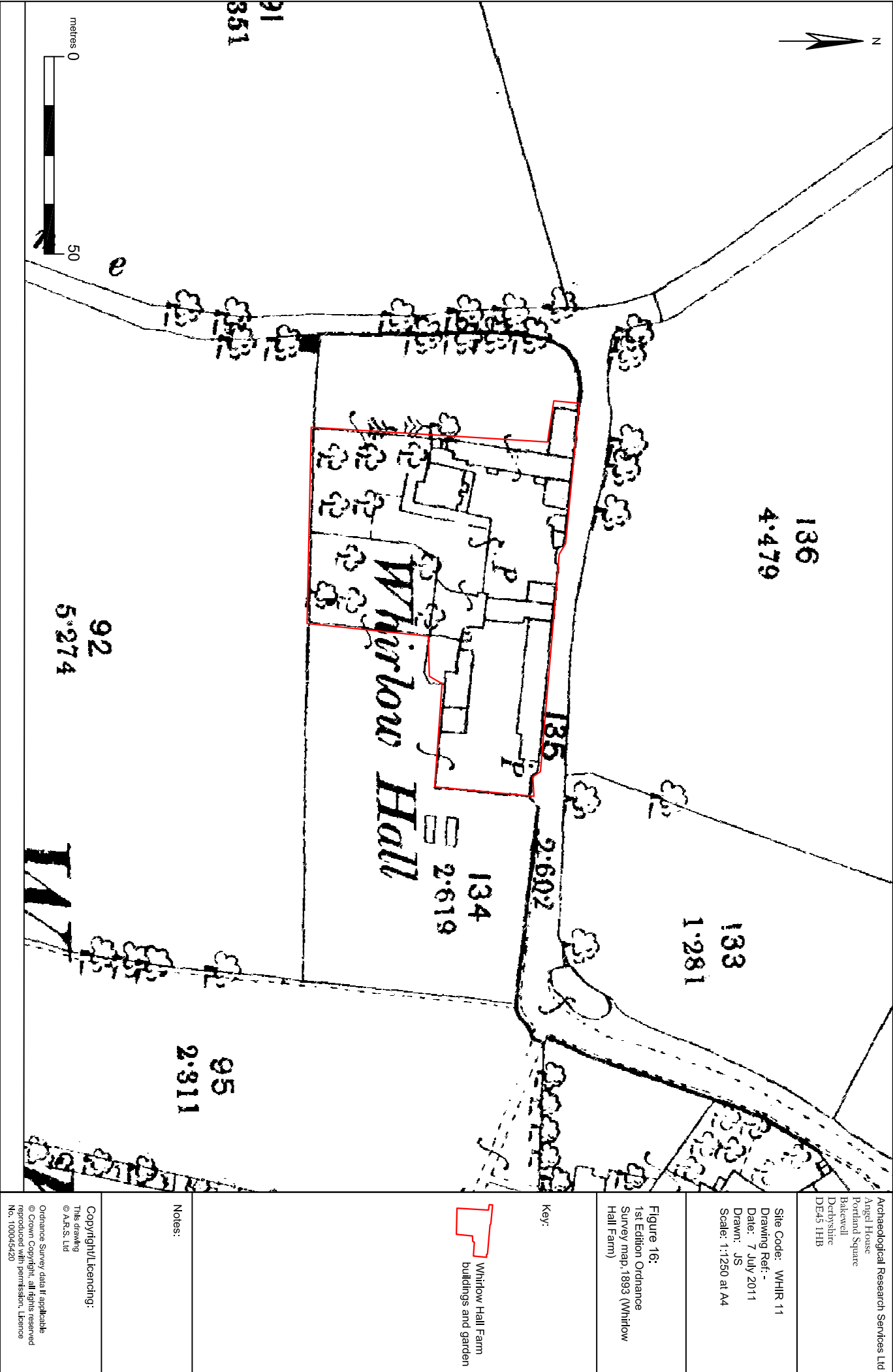
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Figure 16:  
1st Edition Ordnance  
Survey map, 1893 (Whirlow  
Hall Farm)

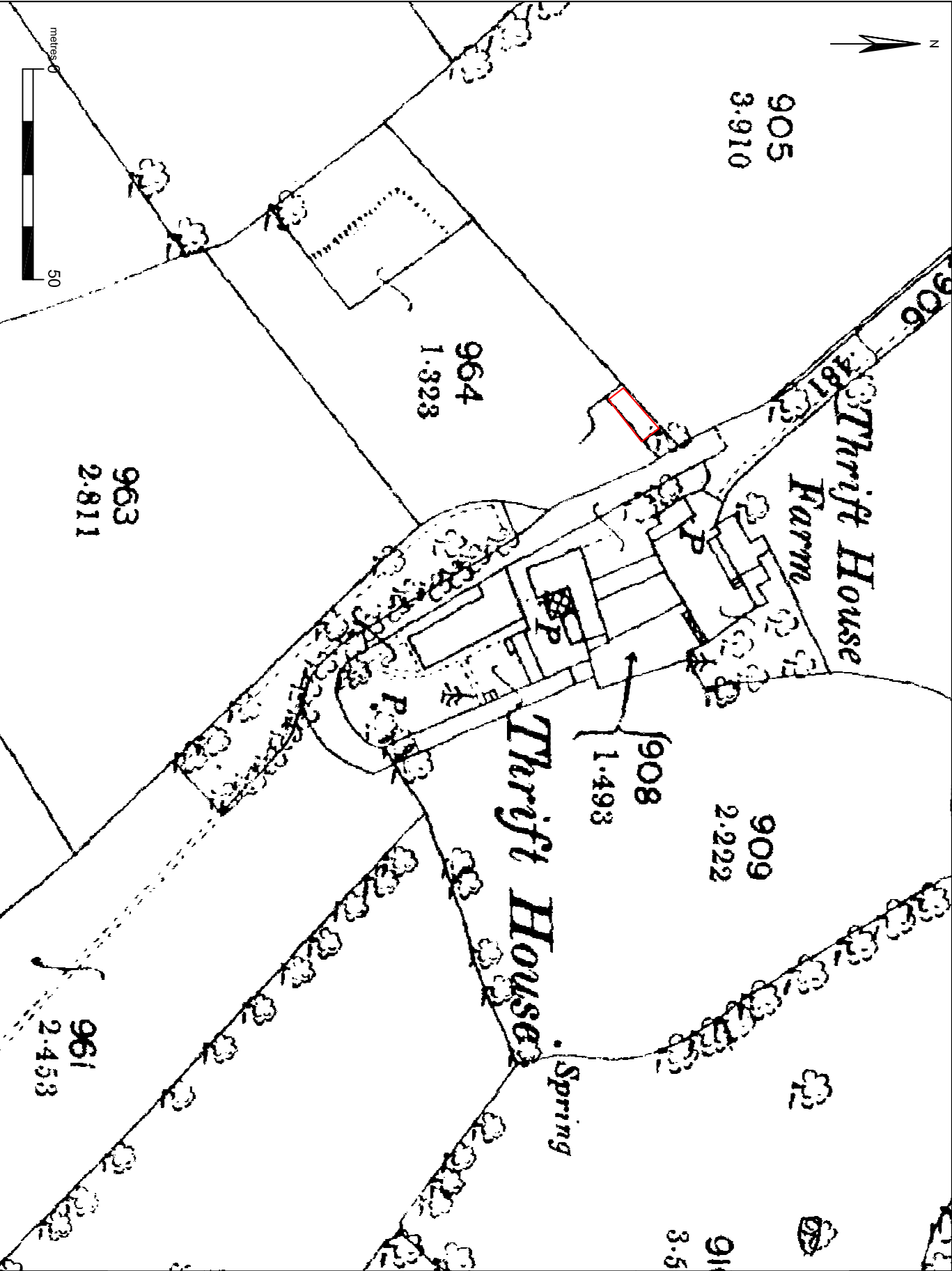
Key:

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buildings and garden

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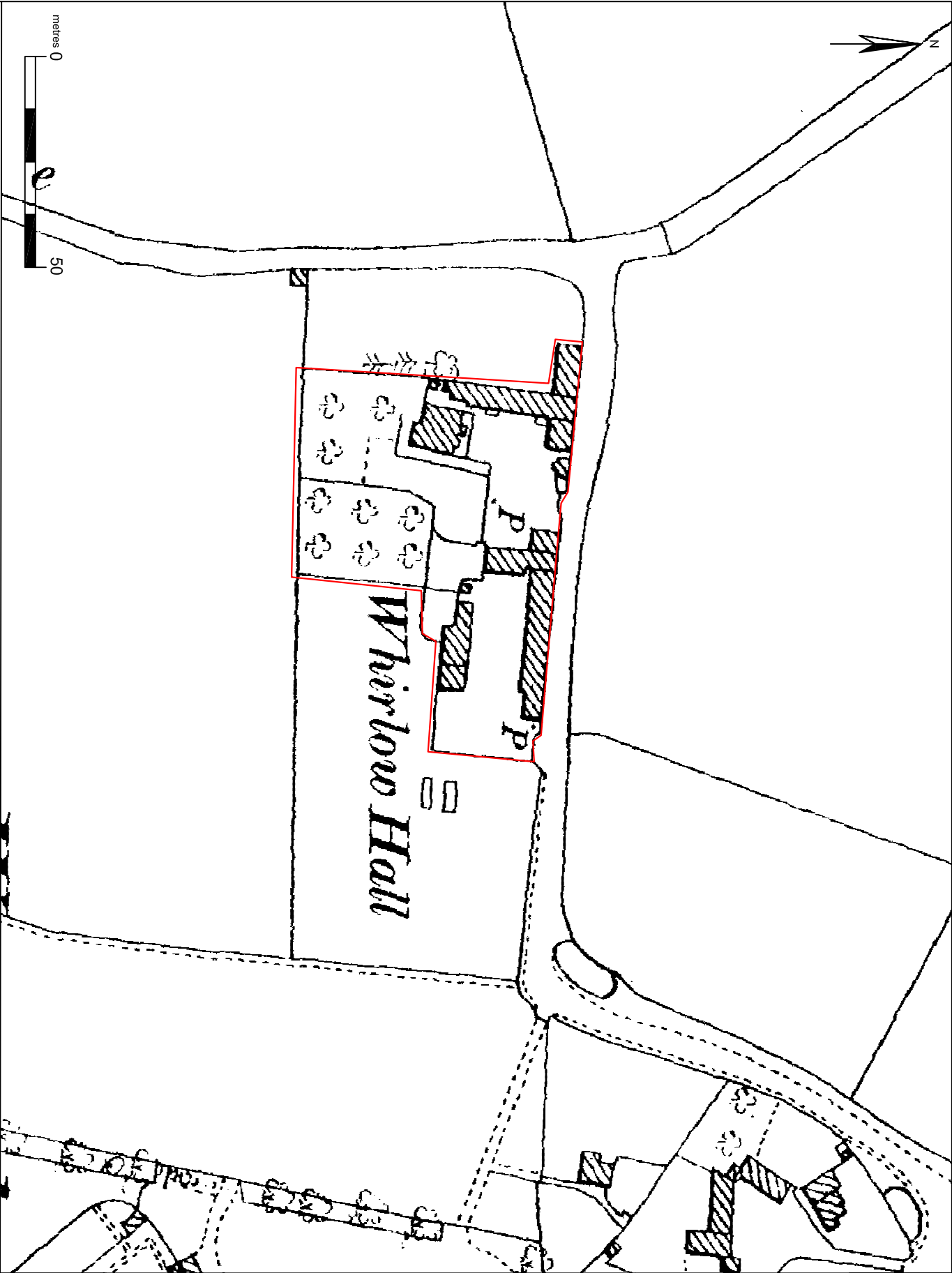
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Figure 17:  
1st Edition Ordnance  
Survey map, 1893 (Thrift  
House)

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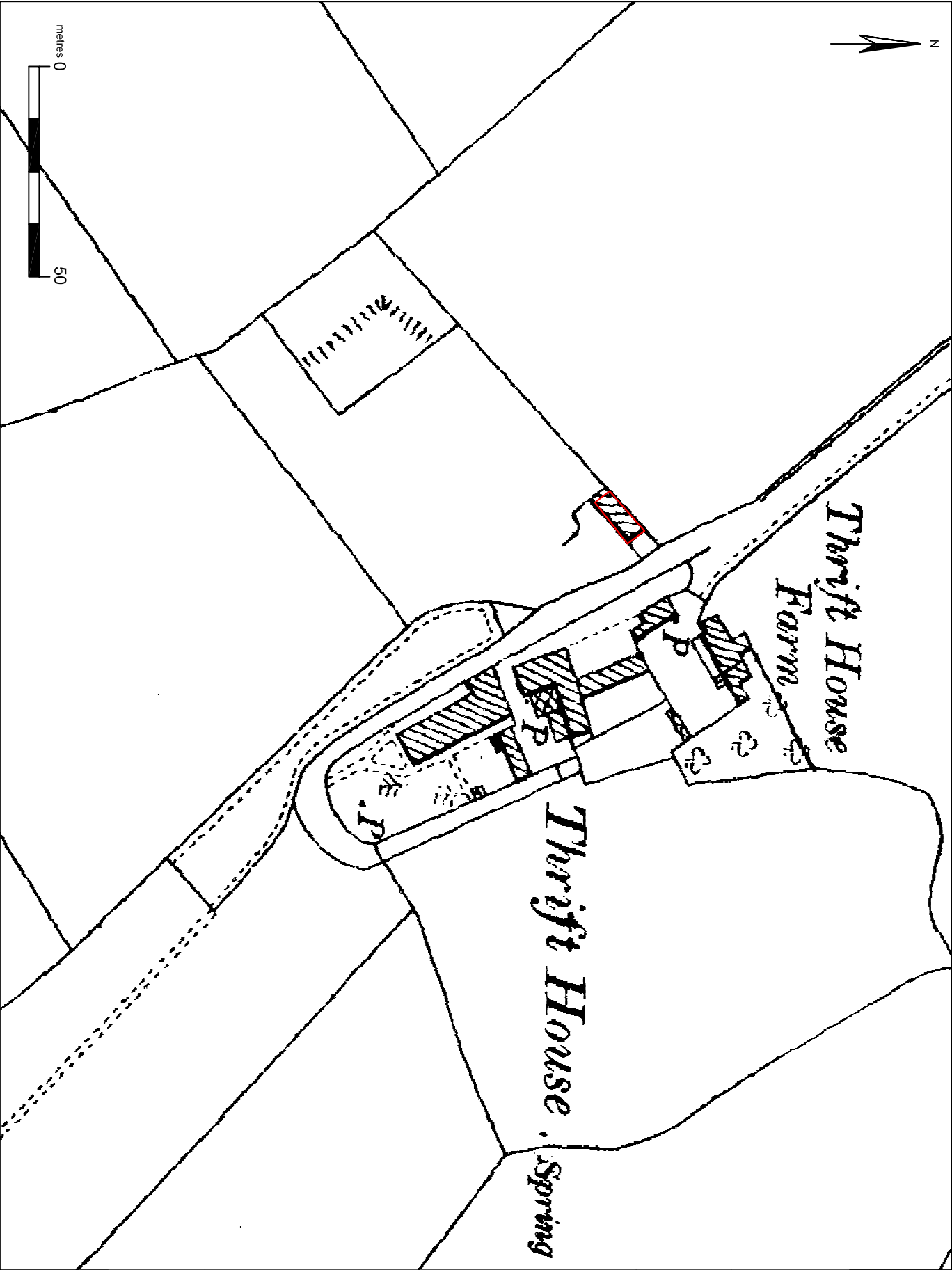
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Figure 18:  
1st Revision Ordnance  
Survey map, 1905  
(Whirlow Hall Farm)

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Figure 19:  
1st Revision Ordnance  
Survey map, 1906 (Thrift  
House)

Key:

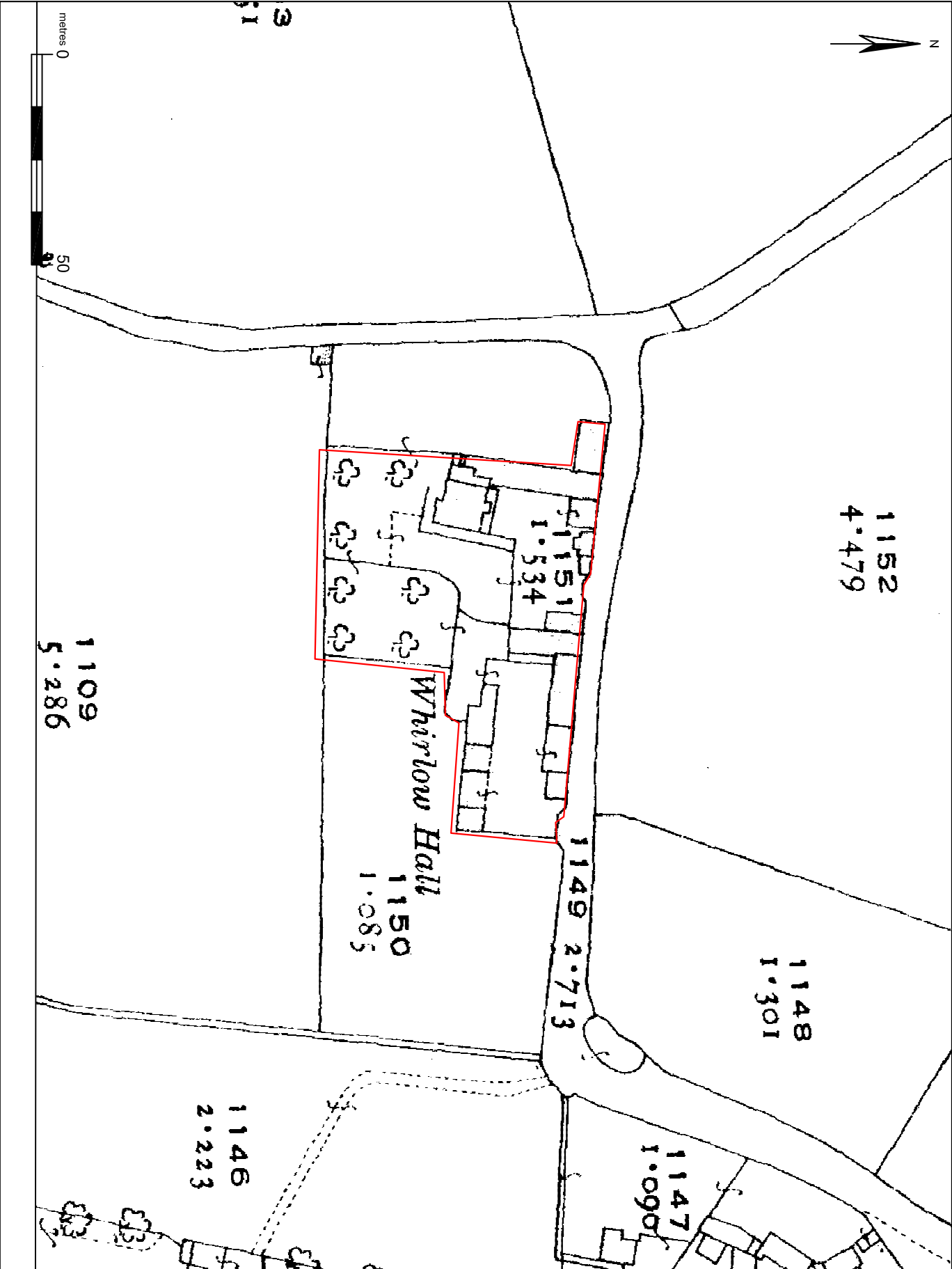
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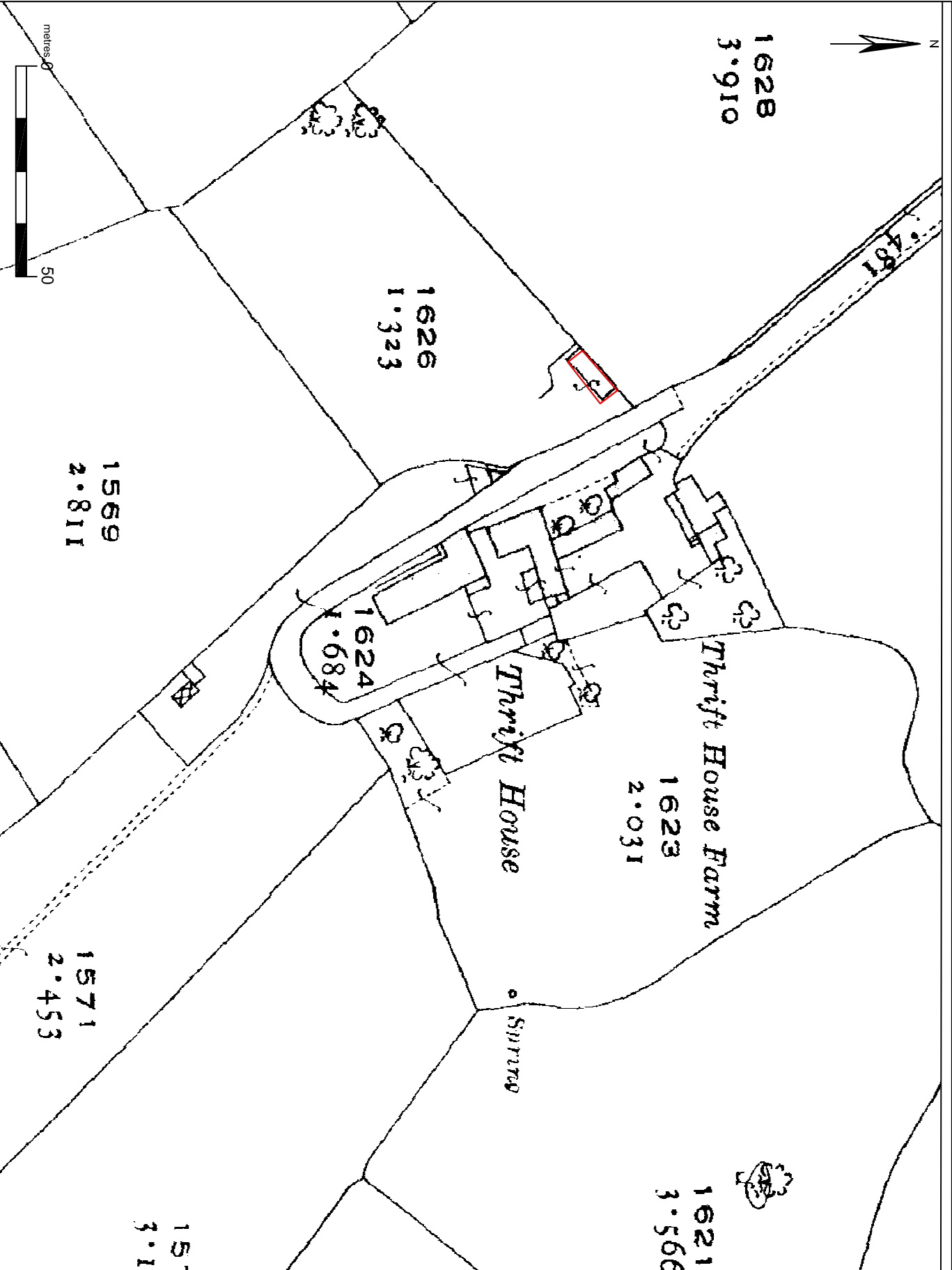
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Figure 20:  
2nd Revision Ordnance  
Survey map, 1923  
(Whirlow Hall Farm)

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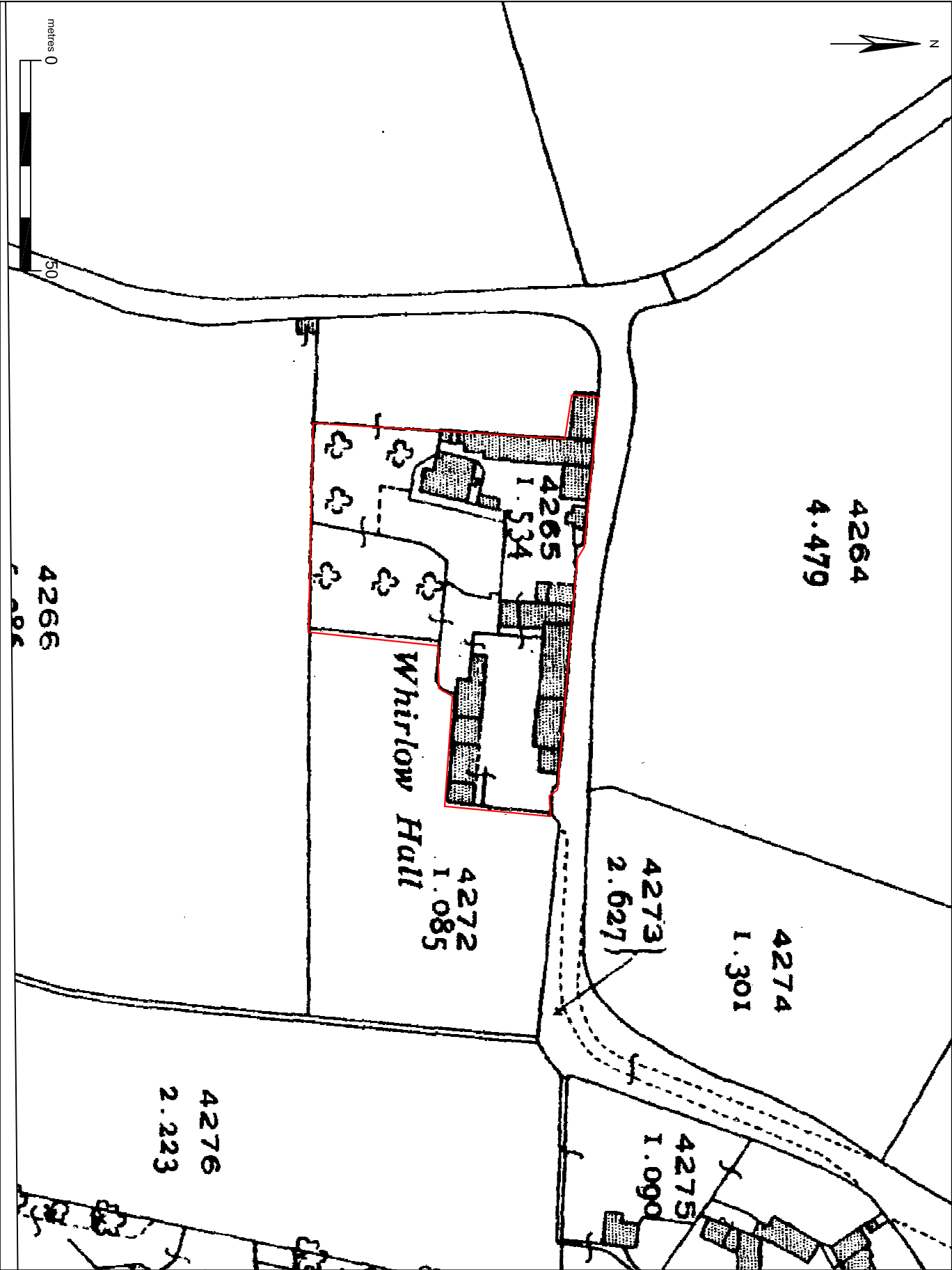
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Figure 21:  
2nd Revision Ordnance  
Survey map, 1923 (Thrift  
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Figure 22:  
3rd Revision Ordnance  
Survey map, 1935  
(Whirlow Hall Farm)

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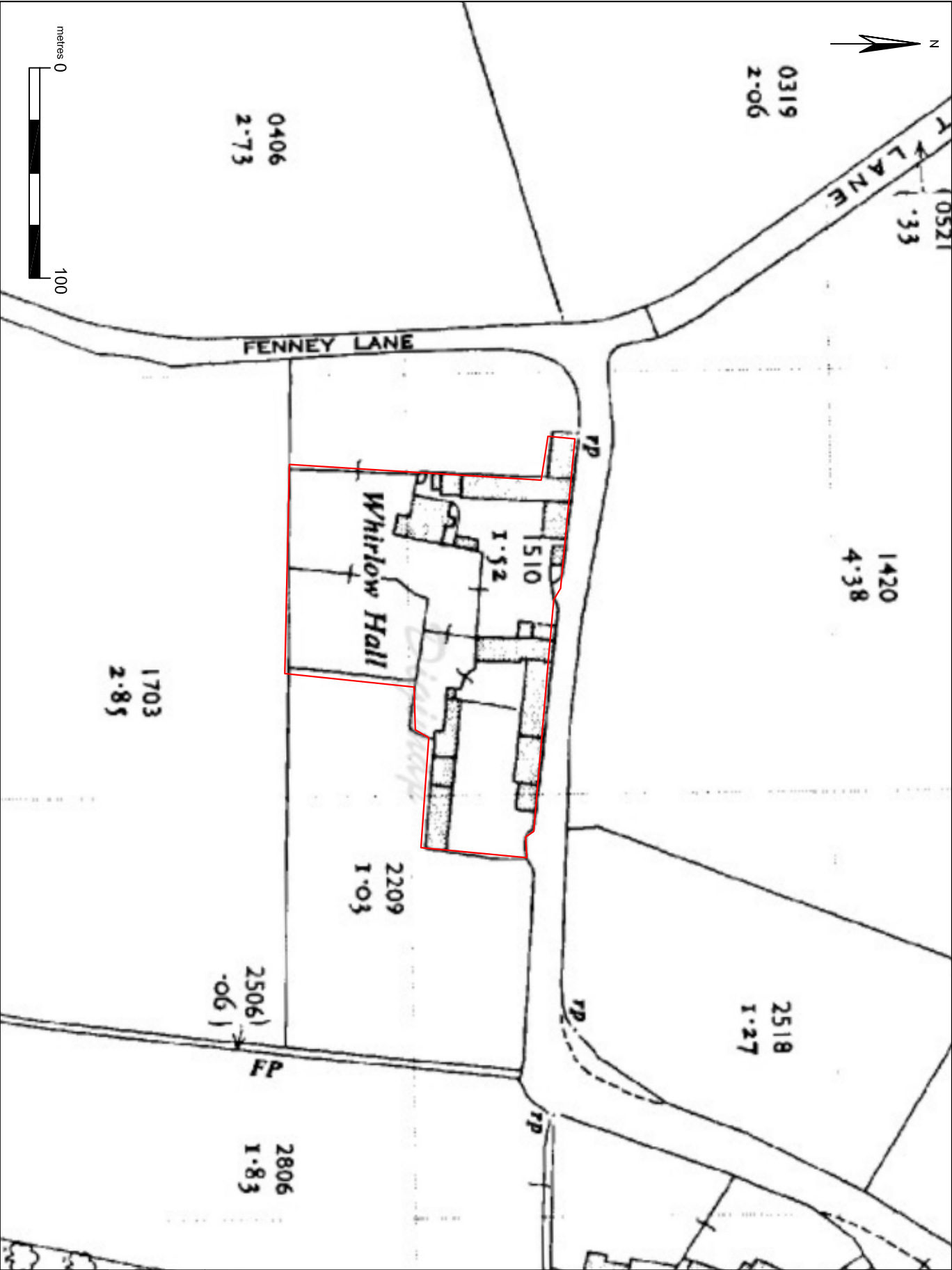
**Figure 23:**  
3rd Revision Ordnance  
survey map, 1935 (Thrift  
House)

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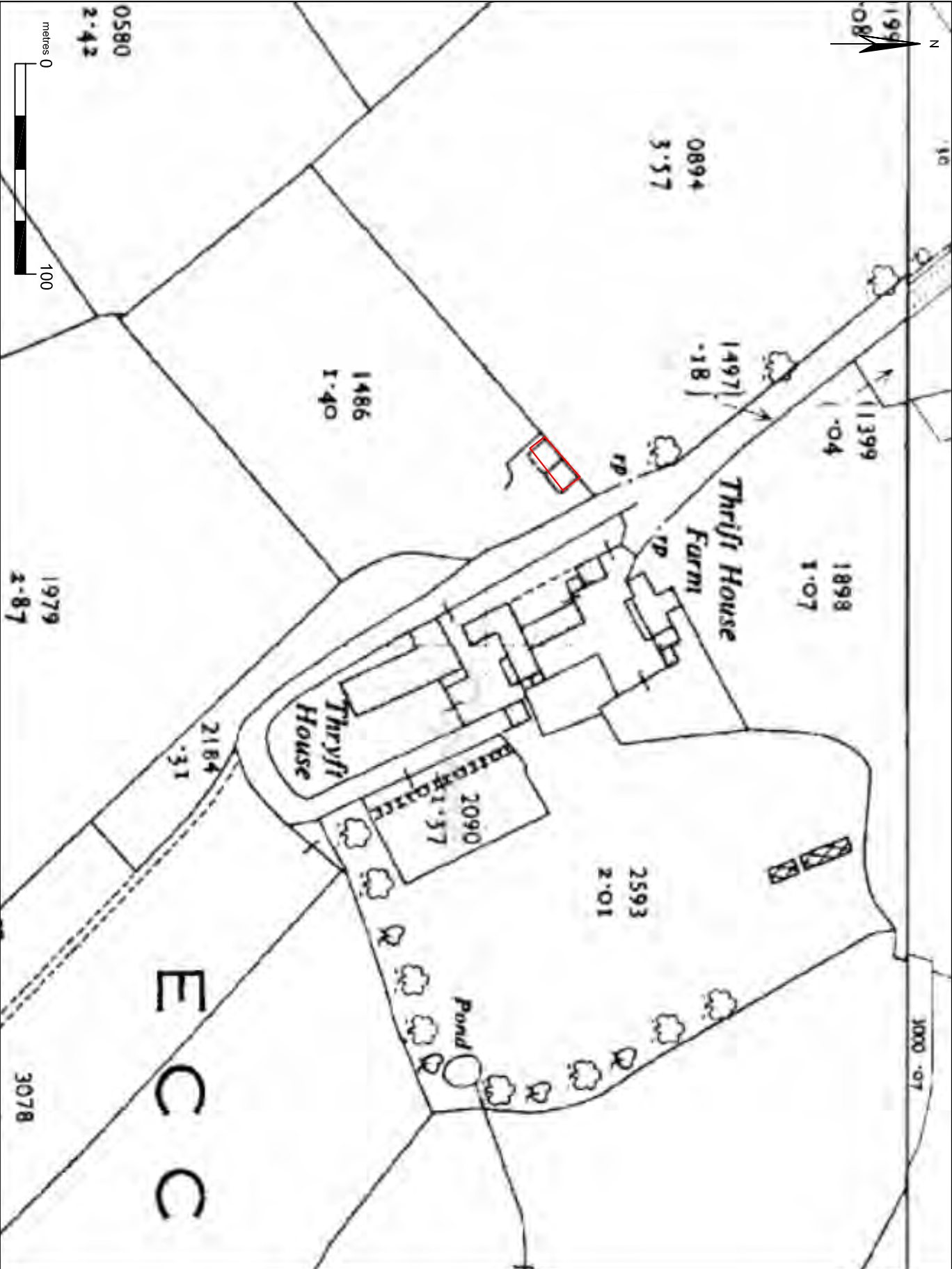
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Figure 24:  
Ordnance Survey map  
1952 (Whirlow Hall Farm)

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Figure 25:  
Ordnance Survey map  
1952 (Thrift House)

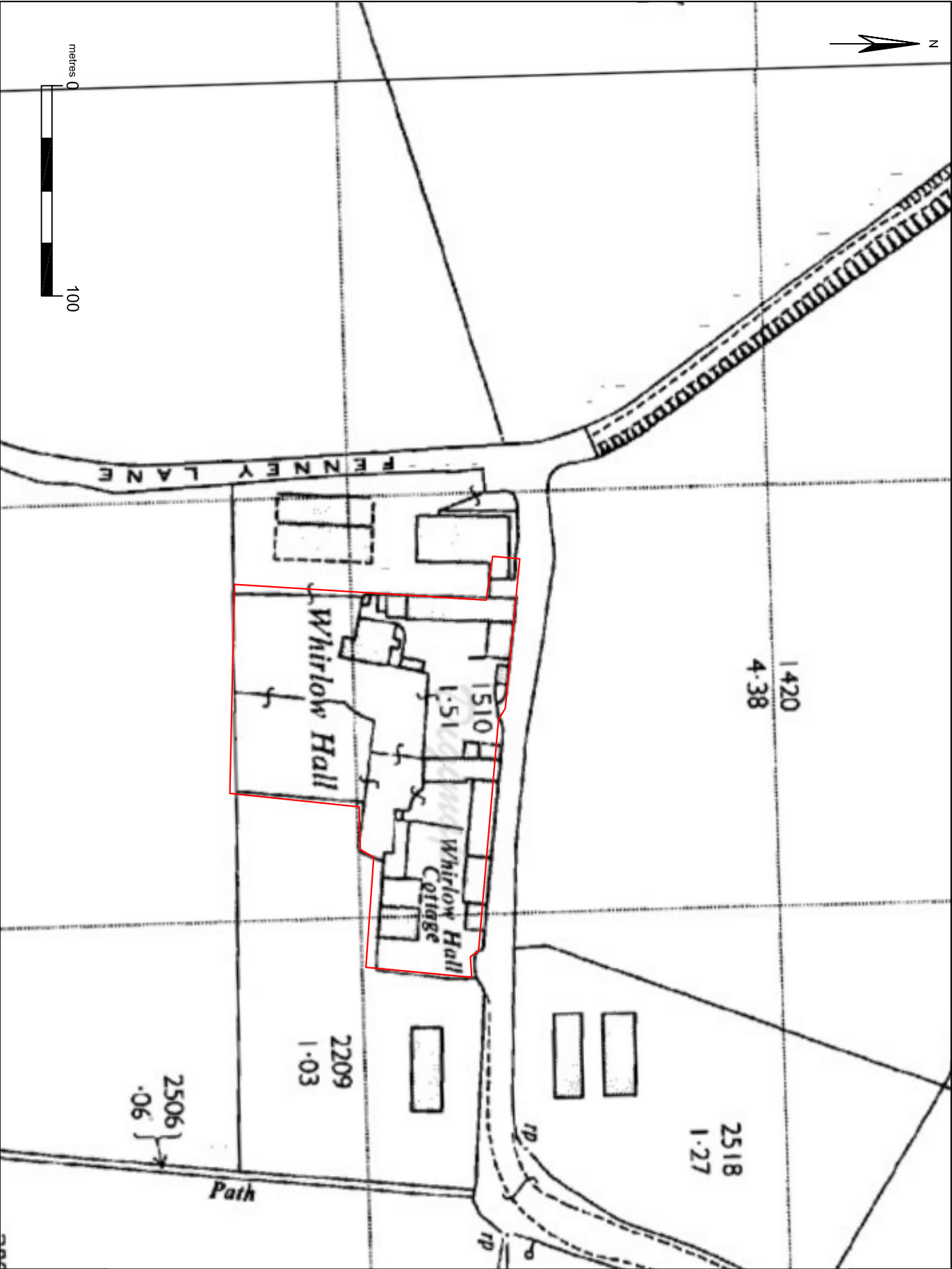
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Figure 26:  
Ordnance Survey map  
1968 (Whirlow Hall Farm)

Key:

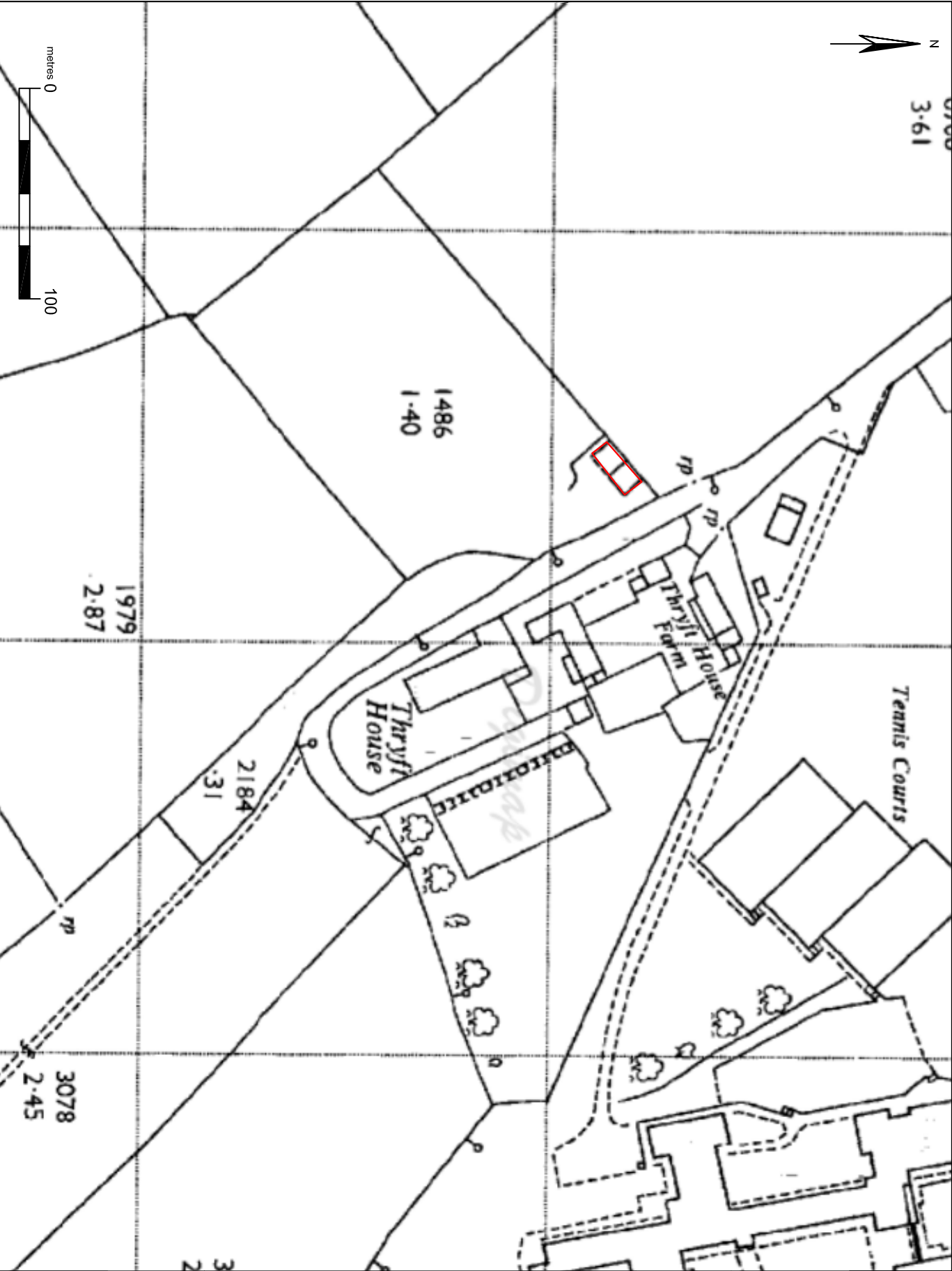
 Whirlow Hall Farm  
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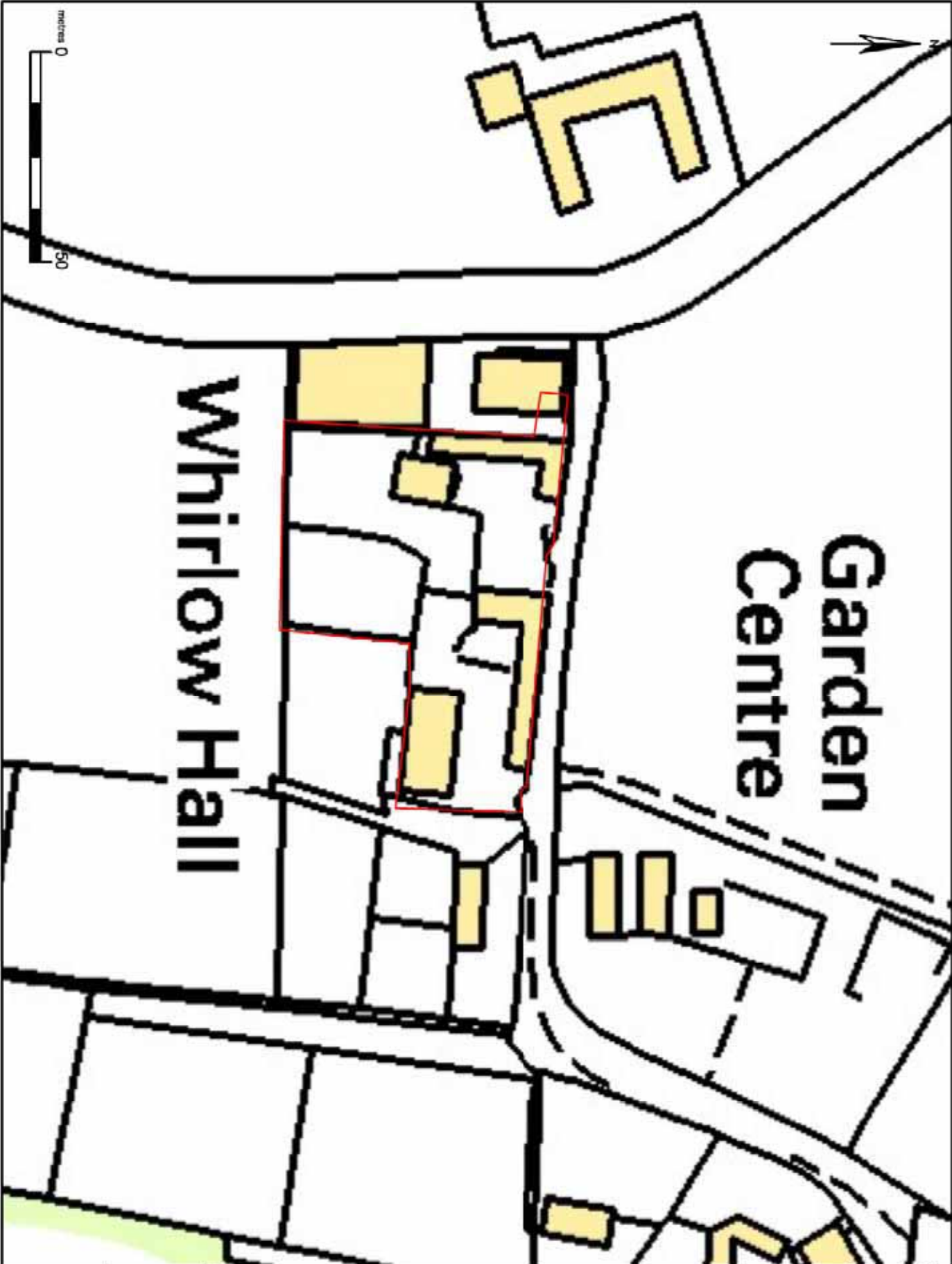
Figure 27:  
Ordnance Survey map  
1968 (Thrift House)

Key:  
 Residential Barn

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Figure 26:  
 Modern Ordnance Survey  
 map (Whirlow Hall Farm)

Key:  
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 buildings and garden

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**Figure 28:**  
 Modern Ordnance Survey  
 map (Willow Hall Farm)

**Key:**  
 Residential Room

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## 6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

by Tara-Jane Sutcliffe

### Introduction

- 6.1 This summary provides an overview of the archaeology within the Whirlow Park Farm study area as evidenced by the air photographic record. The project area lies outside of the area already mapped by English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (NMP). Air photo analysis and mapping was undertaken as an additional form of remote-sensing to complement geophysical survey conducted by ARS Ltd during May 2011 (Taylor 2011).

### Source Photography

- 6.2 A cover-search of available aerial photography was obtained from the National Monuments Record (NMR) and filtered for the most informative sources. The following vertical aerial photographs were obtained as digital images from the NMR (Order ID 60876):

RAF/58/B/41 5469 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/1094 F22 0407 21-APR-1953 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/543/1676 0192 02-MAR-1962 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/543/1697 F21 0017 15-MAR-1962 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/7 5160 20-DEC-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/53 5356 31-JAN-1946 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/58/1867 F21 0029 26-AUG-1955 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/106G/UK/392 3029 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography
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MAL/71094 0125 02-JUN-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
MAL/71095 0019 02-JUN-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
MAL/71155 0158 24-OCT-1971 © Crown copyright. Reserved
OS/92014 0094 04-MAR-1992 © Crown copyright. Ordnance Survey

The historic aerial photography spans the period from 1945 to 1992, providing a measure of the changing conditions of the study area in the post-World War II era. This has been supplemented with vertical photography taken by Info Terra

in 2011 and obtained via Google Earth™; this provides an indication of the latest evidence for features observed on earlier photography.

### **Mapping Methods**

- 6.3 The air photographic mapping was conducted in accordance with practices developed for the National Mapping Programme. The images provided by the NMR were rectified using specialist software (AERIAL 5.29). Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 raster maps were used for control and as a base for mapping in AutoDesk Map 3D 2008. Accuracy for the Ordnance Survey map is in the range of  $\pm 8\text{m}$  and rectification of photographs is normally within  $\pm 2\text{m}$ . Rectified images were outputted from AERIAL in uncompressed TIF format at a resolution of 400dpi. A World file (.TFW) accompanied each TIFF file and the control information was retained in the AERIAL RDA file (RDA). Dating of monuments recording from aerial photographs relied on recognising morphologically characteristic forms. Other sources of archaeological and historical data (NMR AMIE Records, HER point data, and Ordnance Survey historic maps) have been consulted to complement the air photographic evidence and aid interpretation.

### **Features**

- 6.4 The earliest aerial photography, RAF verticals captured on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1945 (RAF/106G/UK/392 3029 17-JUN-1945; RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945), show the core of Whirlow Hall Farm much as it had been recorded on the first edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5: a post-medieval enclosed landscape of improved pasture. Narrow ridge and furrow is evident in the majority of the fields within the study area, particularly visible under snow cover in vertical photography captured in March 1962 (RAF/543/1676 0192 02-MAR-1962). The latest vertical photography taken by the Ordnance Survey in March 1992 shows little change in land use to have occurred in the post-World War II period.

A post-medieval incised trackway is visible as an earthwork on vertical photography taken in December 1945 centred at SK 3100 8286, which provided access from Fenney Lane south-west across Wigley field towards a millpond. The track is recorded on the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5 but appears to have ceased in use by the 1905 1:2500 edition when it is no longer recorded.

A relic post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark on vertical photography taken in May 1948 (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948). It extends for a distance measuring approximately 150m bisecting Big Bank field, centred at SK 3075 8333. Recorded on the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1855-6 this subdivision appears to have been lost by 1893, and is no longer recorded on the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of that date. A break of slope visible within Barley field on RAF photography taken in June 1945 may mark the line of a further post-medieval field boundary that had become redundant by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1854-5 (RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945).

Bole Hill Plantation, located to the immediate south-west of the study area appears to have shrunk to its present size by 1854-5 when recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. Cropmark evidence within Barley field and part of Big Bank field, centred at SK 3090 8328, suggests that the plantation formerly occupied this area. Regular rows of tree throws are visible on RAF vertical photography captured in May 1948 (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948; figure 31.

## Illustrations



Figure 30. A post-medieval enclosed landscape of improved pasture (RAF/106G/UK/392 4030 17-JUN-1945 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography).



Figure 31. Regular rows of 'tree throws' suggest the former extension of Bole Hill Plantation in Barley field and Big Bank field (RAF/58/B/41 5546 18-MAY-1948 English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography).





## **7. SUMMARY**

- 7.1 The topographic location of Whirlow Hall Farm is of particular significance to the history of the site. The results of the fieldwalking exercise gathered a number of flint and chert tools that indicate parts of Whirlow Hall Farm formed a focus for Mesolithic activity, and particularly on the higher ground close to the eastern top of the valley side that overlooks the Limb Brook.
- 7.2 The Limb Valley was an important natural routeway for both animals and humans and gave access from the head of the Sheaf valley on to the high moorlands above. By being located on the lip of the eastern valley side groups would have been sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds while also being strategically located to monitor and control access up and down the valley.
- 7.3 The valleys and lower slopes of the Pennines provided attractive locales for early farmers who also constructed burial mounds in these areas. Scrapers of the 'Beaker' period have been found during fieldwalking and, being associated with Beaker burials, could indicate the presence of truncated burial deposits or settlement activity from this time. The name 'Whir low' includes the suffix 'low' which is a local word of Anglo-Saxon origin often used to refer to hilltops with ancient burial mounds on them, adding a further hint that ploughed out burial mound/s may have existed in this locale. The timing of the removal of tree cover from the Whirlow area is yet to be established, but it is likely to have started during the Bronze Age and continued through the Iron Age periods. During the Iron Age and Romano-British periods the land is likely to have been farmed and the presence of the rectilinear enclosure could form an important part in understanding this early aspect of farming activities at Whirlow.
- 7.4 The importance of the Limb Brook and its deeply incised valley in the development of Whirlow Hall Farm cannot be underestimated. The valley itself formed part of the important boundary between Mercia and Northumbria in Anglo-Saxon times, and may have been a socio-political boundary extending back much further in time. At the same time, the brook would have provided a good source of fresh running water and, later, power to drive the corn mill. The border has been maintained into modern times to define the limits between Yorkshire and Derbyshire, with the Ox Stones above Whirlow still an important natural landmark up to which the boundary between these counties still runs.
- 7.5 The Old Whirlow Hall was a grand Elizabethan house that befitted the Bright family who came to have a wide-ranging sphere of influence and control during the medieval and post-medieval periods in this area. The family's domination of the estate probably meant that little change came to affect the farm. It was not until the Hollis Trust split the buildings into various tenements during the 18<sup>th</sup> century that the most of the significant changes happened, including the construction of the new hall.
- 7.6 The outlying farm buildings have undergone many changes and adaptations since they were built in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. They also hold clues to earlier times with the two cruck buildings becoming more relevant now that it has been determined that

they are *in situ*; whereas before it was believed that the crucks had been moved from another location.

- 7.7 The hamlet that Whirlow Hall Farm is at the heart of would have been very similar to many hamlets of this time. What makes Whirlow Hall Farm stand out is that the relative lack of modernisation has meant that visitors get a real sense of what it was like to live and work on a farm during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **8. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

- 8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## 10. REFERENCES

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **SHEFFIELD SMR DATA AND NMR LISTED BUILDING INFORMATION**

## SHEFFIELD SMR – MONUMENT LIST

ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
256	Site of Castle Dykes.	A circular entrenchment. Now there are no remains just a slight depression in the ground.	SK 30818383
1058	Cropmarks.	Enclosures partly covered by charcoal burners within Ecclesall Woods. Pottery found during excavations for drains in 1965 in Ecclesall Woods.	SK60441639
4047	Memorial fountain.	Near boundary grit stone negatives- inscription from 1894 .	SK3282
893	Possible fort.	Covered by bird sanctuary bounded by steep slopes	SK317 822
928	Base of Barrow or Cairn.	Both under round tree copses; Sheffield Museum has a record of barrow being found here late 19th century	SK 38 SW 11
4631	Whinfell Quarry Site.	Ornamental garden to Whinfell House, a half timber style house constructed in 1902 and demolished in 1979. An extensive replanting scheme took place during the 1960s. The gardens were opened as a public park in 1968.	SK 3111 8274
928	Possible Bronze Age Barrow	Possible base of barrow or cairn. 30 meters diameter, with trace of ditch round.	SK 3073 8446
4961	Former Lodge, Inn and Open Air School, Bents Green, Sheffield	Lord Murray of Banner Cross Hall built a farmhouse and hostelry known as the Rising Sun at this site in 1774. The Rising Sun later became Bents Green Lodge. In the 1930s it was converted to an open air school.	SK 311 842
1725	Whirlow Wheel	Whirlow Wheel, an industrial period corn mill powered by water.	SK 311 825
3819	Broad Elms Road, Part of the Old Whirlow Road	A section of the old Whirlow Road, which was created by a parliamentary Enclosure Act.	SK 313 834



3466	Thrift House 17th Century House, Sheffield	Originally a thrift house is mentioned in deed of 1504 as being owned by a Roger Eyre. Later in 1686 Thomas Lee a baker lived there, presumably supplying bread to large houses in the area and possibly to pack horse trains. Farmhouse and cottage, now 3 houses, and adjoining boundary wall and gate piers. Mid 17th century, with 19th century alterations, restored late 20th century.	SK 312 839
3592	Post-Medieval Dovecote, Sheffield	Set in the eastern wall of a 2 storey barn. Row of 3 entrance holes under the main arched opening, used to be box behind these features.	SK 303 845
4240	Possible Woodland Boundary.	T.C. Welsh reported that aerial photos of 1948 revealed a crop/soil mark west of Abbey Lane, consisting of 2 parallel lines about 30m apart. These may correspond to the inner and outer banks at the west end of the enclosure in the wood.	SK 320 829
960	Possible Smelting Site of Unknown Date	Smelter site, below workings. Period unknown. References: Letter T C Webb 24.11.1975	SK 302 834
3011	Speculative Unclassified Cropmarks / Earthworks, Sheffield	Aerial photograph (Sheffield City Museum ref.) shows cropmarks in west end of the field. There are slight earthworks at the east end of the field. The cropmarks/earthworks were planned by T. Welsh in 1976.	SK 311 838
3213	Unclassified Earthworks and Cropmark, Thrift House.	Cropmark in a field to the west of slight earthworks in field to east shown on aerial photographs. See plans in Sheffield City Museum.	SK 311 838

#### SHEFFIELD SMR – FIND SPOTS

ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
876	Flint scraper.	A flint scraper was found at Bents Green by Mr. Wostenholm.	SK3184
3218	Late Medieval Coin Find.	North English Hammered Coinage no. 1712. Henry VII silver half groat King and Archbishop Morton jointly? IM = Tun, Obverse: HENRIC DI GRA REX	SK 316 836

		ANGLI 2FR PSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM CIVITAS CANTOB.	
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#### SHEFFIELD SMR – LISTED BUILDING LIST

ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
976	Whirlow Hall Farm; Cruck building.	Outbuildings of cruck construction, 14th century or earlier, walls rebuilt in stone c.1652. Only one blade survives little detail can be seen.	SK 1652
2123	Whirlow Old Hall.	Whirlow Old Hall (remains of) - demolished 1842 when priest's house was built but part of the East wall (with chamfered plynth) remains, to 2 metres high.	SK 311 831
3772	Field barn.	Industrial period field barn, stone slate roof recently removed	SK 3083
3414	Parkhead House, RAF Balloon Command.	House occupied by HQ No. 33 RAF Balloon Command from 31st August 1940.	SK 319 832
1450	Cruck building, Priest House, Ringinglow.	Cruck building (cowhouse), Priest Hill, Ringinglow. Medieval?	SK 303 845

# NMR LISTED BUILDING LIST

ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
1058968	WHIRLOW COURT	Small country house, now judges' lodging, c1870. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof.	31595	82885
1058980	WEST BLOCK AT HOLLIS HOSPITAL	West block at Hollis Hospital, now old people's home. 1903. By Howard C Clarke. Red brick, with coursed squared stone plinth.	31284	82468
1246728	BENTS GREEN HOUSE AND ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALL	House, now flats, and adjoining boundary wall. Dated 1828.	31804	83912
1270766	WHIRLOW FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, now house. Late C18, with early C19 additions and late C20 alterations.	31315	83169
1254590	Park head hall and adjoining former stable yard	Small country house and adjoining stable yard and coach house, now offices. 1864-65.	31899	83224
1270469	NUMBER 25 AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	House and attached former coach house. Early C18, refurbished Late C20. Coursed rubble with rendered gable and ashlar Dressings.	31926	84063
1254488	Whirlow hall farm cottage and attached farm out buildings	Farm cottage and attached cowshed, cruck barn and bull pen. Early C18 and late C18, with late C20 alterations and additions.	31135	83104
1001431	WHINFELL QUARRY GARDEN	Whinfell Quarry, formerly called Whirlow Quarry, as indicated on the OS map of 1893, was leased from the Fitz-William Estates by the steel industrialist Samuel Doncaster in 1897-8.	31111	82729

## **APPENDIX II**

### **TRADE DIRECTORY INFORMATION**

**(Undertaken by Margaret Ellis)**

1774 – 1931 Names found in Alphabetical list.

1931 – 1974 Street directory and alphabetical list used.

No Directories available after 1974.

Italics indicate identified family members not actually living at Whirlow.

Year	Vol	Page	Entry	Farmer	Census information	House
1774			No mention			
1787			a/a			
1797			a/a			
1817			a/a			
1828			a/a			
1833			a/a			
1839			a/a			
1841			a/a			
1845		119	<i>(Furniss Henry, merchant &amp; steel manufacturer; house The Edge)</i>			<i>In Netber Edge</i>
1849		106	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , mercht. (Sanderson Bros & Co.) h Whirlow House		<b>1851 Census</b> Henry Furniss – 47 Ann Furniss –46 ( full list not seen)	Whirlow House
1852		110	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant and steel manufacturer (Sanderson Brothers & Co.); h Whirlow House			
1856		120	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House			
1862		92	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant & mfr. (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House, Ecclesall		<b>1861 Census</b> Henry Furniss -57 Ann (also Hannah) -56 Thomas Sanderson Furniss – 27 Mary –25 Mary Ann –1	Whirlow House
1868		180	<b>Furniss Henry</b> , Esq. (J.P.) merchant (Sanderson Bros & Co.); h Whirlow House		<b>1871 Census</b> Henry Furniss – 67 Anne – 66	Whirlow House
1876		315	<b>Furness Mrs Hannah</b> , Whirlow House, Whirlow			Whirlow House
		315	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1879		462	<b>Furness Mr. Thos. Sanderson</b> , Whirlow house, Whirlow, Ecclesall (1903 - recorded on Millhouses Lane)			Whirlow House
		462	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1883	2	385	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow	RF		
		385	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer and scythe manufacturer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1887		76	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1893	1	228	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow	RF		
		228	<b>Furness William</b> , farmer and scythe manufacturer, Whirlow Hall	WF		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1895-6		468	<b>Furniss, Mr. Richard</b> , Whirlow Hall			<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1898	2	399	<b>Furniss, Mr. Richard</b> , Whirlow Hall			<b>Whirlow</b>

						Hall
1903		528	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall	RF		Whirlow Hall
1907	1	470	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow	RF		Whirlow Hall
1912	2		<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1917	2	543	<b>Furness Richard, jun.</b> Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead (adjacent to Hollis Hospital)			W. cottage
		543	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1921	1	557	<b>Furness Richard, jun.</b> Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
		557	<b>Furness Richard</b> , farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	RF		Whirlow Hall
1929		679	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	J W F		Whirlow Hall
		679	<b>Furness Rd.</b> Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
1931	2	707	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	JWF		Whirlow Hall
		707	<b>Furness Rd.</b> Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
1934	2	763	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			<b>Furness Rd.</b> Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
‘Whirlow Lane’			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1948		89	<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
‘Whirlow Lane’			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		Whirlow Hall
			<b>Furness Jn. W.</b> , Whirlow Farm Cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		89	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead 11	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1951		904	<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			W. cottage
			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		Whirlow Hall
		904	<b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> Farmer, Whirlow Hall, Whirlow Lane, Parkhead 11 (alphabetical list)	JWF		Whirlow Hall
			Also: <b>Furness Jn. Wm.</b> , Farmer, Whirlow Lane before footpath to E.Rd.S.(street directory)			
			Elliott Harry, ‘Whirlow cott., Whirlow Lane’			
1957		510	<b>Furness Jn. W.</b> , Whirlow Farm Cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
			<b>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary</b> , Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead			
‘Whirlow		510	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall

Lane'						cott.
		510	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1959		517	Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow lane'		517	Robinson Brian, Whirlow Farm cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
		517	Fox Roy, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
		517	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		517	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
			<i>Furness Mrs Ethel Mary, Whirlow cottage, Ecclesall Rd. South, Parkhead</i>			<i>W. cottage</i>
1961		520	Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'		520	Robinson Brian, Whirlow Farm cottage			Whirlow Farm cott.
		520	Fox Roy, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
		520	Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
		520	Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1963, 1965, 1968			Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'			Degnan Fras. & <b>Furness Jn. W.</b>			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Lloyd Jn., Rose Cottage			Rose cottage
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
			Merryweather, Dennis M., farmer, Whirlow Hall	DWM		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>
1970,1974			Watt-Smith Kenneth F., Whirlow Farm			Whirlow Farm
'Whirlow Lane'			Degnan Fras. & <b>Furness Jn. W.</b>			Whirlow Farm cott.
			Hudson Keith, Rose cottage			Rose cottage
			Drabble Jas. Whirlow Hall Cottage			Whirlow Hall cott.
			Ellis H. B., farmer, Whirlow Hall	HBE		<b>Whirlow Hall</b>