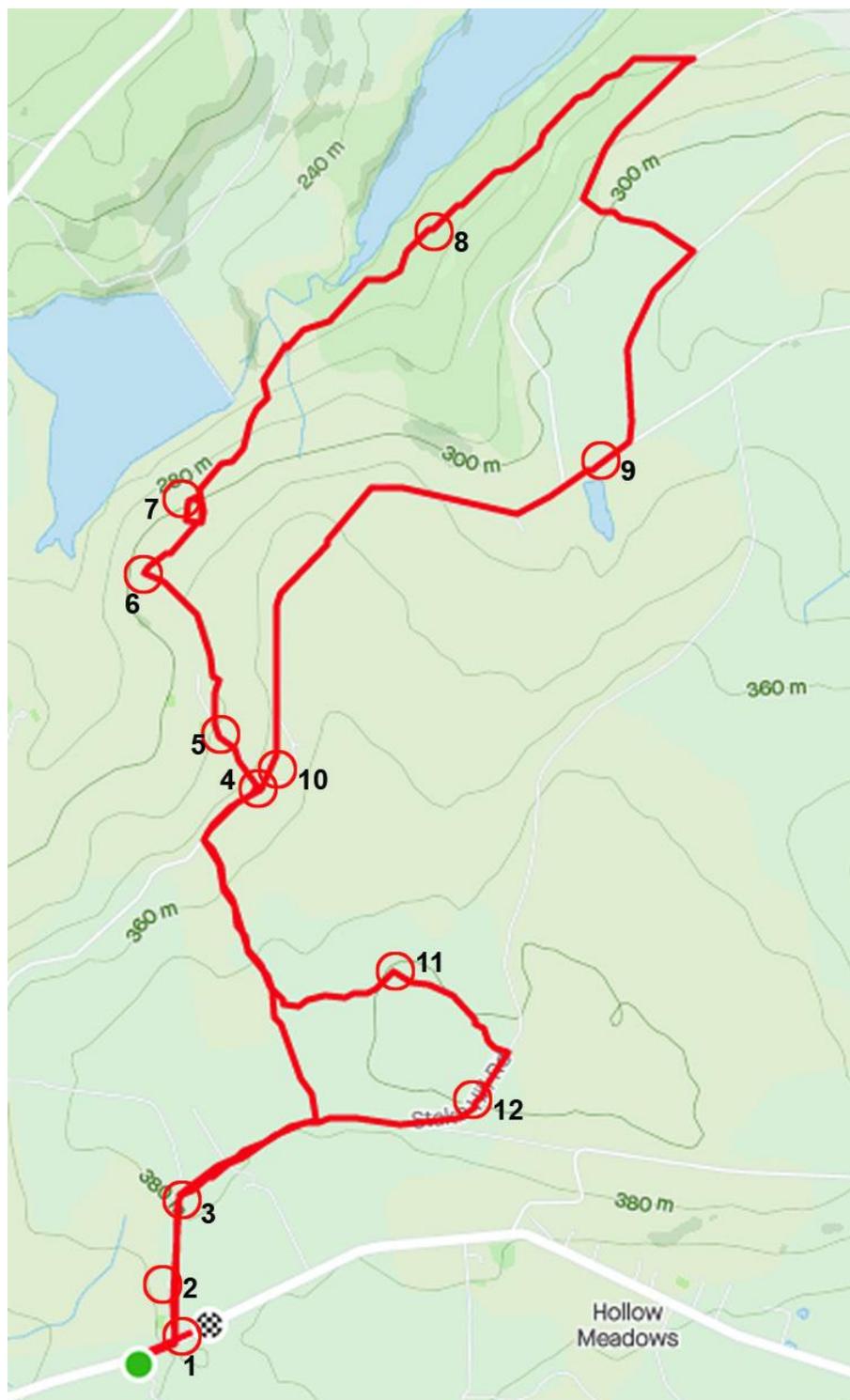


Ughill Moor Geocross V50

Each of the locations can be found on the route below. The locations are listed in order and sufficient background is included to help you triangulate your position to identify the location.



Start from Moscar.

Location 1 OS ref SK 23138 87918

Bradfield boundary stone

Contains "salsa"



Marks the Sheffield Bradfield boundary at the summit of the A57.

Location 2 OS ref SK 23123 88005

Moscar Lodge

Contains "loft"



Moscar Lodge is owned by the Duke and Duchess of Rutland. It has a fine view over the Derwent Moors, which is part of the owners shooting estate.

This palatial house is available to rent to wealthy guests.

Location 3 OS ref SK 23133 88287

Moscar Cross guide stoop

Contains "along"



Moscar Cross is on a parish boundary and packhorse trail junction on the original route through Stannington to Sheffield.

Location 4 OS ref SK 23333 89347

Sugworth Hall gates

Contains "pads"



Sugworth Hall started as a moorland farmhouse sometime before 1560. It was extended and modified throughout the 1800s.

Sheffield building firm Henry Boot's owner Charles Boot acquired the country house in the early 1900s.

In 1927 The Great Depression caused Charles to redeploy his workmen on a job-creation scheme. The Strines Tower just north of Sugworth Hall is commonly known as Boot's Folly.

The property has recently changed hands and major renovations are taking place.

Location 5 OS ref SK 23217 89518

Diverted footpath

Contains "raced"



The footpath is currently diverted while building works take place. Note the high quality cast iron bollards.

The next part of the footpath skirts the rear of Sugworth Hall through a long rhododendron tunnel.

Location 6 OS ref SK 23042 89905

Boots Folly - door

Contains "define"



Boots Folly stand in an imposing position as a sentinel at the head of the Bradfield valley.

It was once fully furnished and timber panelled with an internal spiral staircase reaching the roof.

However, it was costly to maintain at 300 metres above sea level on the side of a moor, and became abandoned and open to the weather.

In the 1970s a curious cow wandered in and climbed the spiral staircase to the roof, then became stuck. It is hard to turn a cow around on a staircase. Subsequently the lower staircase was removed.

Location 7 OS ref SK 23146 90081

Fluted columns

Contains "hands"



Civil Engineer Charles Boot must have salvaged these stone columns from a grand house, and set them aside for a future project. They have probably lain here for the best part of 100 years.

There appear to be enough parts to form two columns, each comprising a circular plinth three fluted column sections and a rectangular cap.

Location 8 OS ref SK 23756 90786

Gate post - left

Contains "memory"



Sheffield Country Walk passes through a series of fields on the south side of Dale Dyke Reservoir. This is part of a long distance circular footpath covering 85km (53 miles)

The symbol on the footpath marker is a sheaf of corn, although the historically correct symbol for Sheffield is a Sheaf of Arrows.

With views over reservoirs and moors, this is one of the most scenic parts of the walk.

Location 9 OS ref SK 24207 90186

Gannister mine – roadside wall

Contains “acute”



Loftshaw Quarry pond is securely fenced off from the adjoining CROW Access Land, although the OS map shows that it is also CROW land.

This is one of a number of noisy shooting sites around Bradfield.

Crawshaw Head and Loftshaw were large opencast gannister quarries, supplying fireclay to the Dyson refractory brickworks at Stannington. Ughill Moor has extensive shallow gannister deposits and the remnant seen today is just a fragment of the once massive quarries and spoil heaps.

Before the 1980s gannister mining was a thriving business in Ughill. Gannister is the grey clay deposit usually found under coal measures. It was once the mud in the bottom of swamps, into which roots of the prehistoric ferns and swamp forest grew. As the forest trees collapsed into the swamp, they laid down layers of what would later be compressed into coal.

The gannister clay beds are usually quite shallow. There were some coal mines, but the gannister clay was a much more valuable mining operation. A coal miner knew that when he reached the gannister there would be no more coal to be won. At Ughill that marked the start of a lucrative quarrying for fireclay which was needed to line kilns in Sheffield's iron and steel works.

Reclamation has been rudimentary. Nothing much grows on gannister waste.

Location 10 OS ref SK 23360 89381

Moor Lodge

Contains "flops"



Moor Lodge was a gamekeepers house on the edge of the Bradfield Game Association shooting estate on Ughill Moor.

The brick built arched roof building immediately adjacent on Sugworth Road looks like an air raid shelter. It is probably something to do with the water supply to Sugworth Hall. There are a number of linear ditches leading to this point. Sugworth Hall has a series of ornamental water cascades down a steep dell.

Location 11 OS ref SK 23687 88860

Ughill Moor ruin – east corner

Contains “stores”



This was Bamford Lodge, built in 1810 for the Duke of Norfolk's gamekeeper, who was called Bamford. It is clearly a very well built structure. The stonework is coursed ashlar gritstone block. The lack of windows is odd, as a gamekeeper would want to be able to see across his moorland. They may have been blocked up when the gamekeeper moved out. It might have been used later as a store for explosives used in the nearby gannister mines.

Location 12 OS ref SK 23893 88522

Ughill Moor wall – gate at south

Contains “awake”



Stake Hill Road is the track across Ughill Moor. It follows a tall drystone wall, now ruined but 1500mm (5 feet) tall where still standing. Land boundaries are usually undefined on open moor but Ughill Moor has many walled boundaries. This land is fragmented and has several owners, all members of the Bradfield Game Association, who own this ‘Shooting Moor’.