



Archaeological Investigations at
Broomhill Library Garden, Sheffield
Evaluation report

ArcHeritage 2019

Archaeological Investigations at Broomhill Library Garden, Sheffield

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CONTENTS

Non-technical summary	iii
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology and topography.....	1
3 Aims and methodology	1
3.1 Aims.....	1
3.2 Methodology.....	1
4 Historical background	2
5 Results	5
5.1 2017 season	6
5.2 2018 season	11
6 Discussion	13
7 Conclusion.....	14
8 Acknowledgements	15
9 References.....	15
Figures.....	16
Appendix 1: Index to archive	17
Appendix 2: List of contexts	18
Appendix 3: Photo register	19

Plates

Plate 1: Drawing of the pond and pergola, 1931, viewed facing northeast.....	3
Plate 2: Photograph of the pool and pergola, 1931, viewed facing east.....	4
Plate 3: Detail of the dipping well and statue niche, 1931, viewed facing east.....	4
Plate 4: Detail of the loggia, viewed facing southwest.....	5
Plate 5: School children and students working on the pond area, viewed facing south.....	6
Plate 6: Pond enclosure, showing bedding layer 105 and pond 101, viewed facing southeast.....	7
Plate 7: Plan view of the pond structure with one quadrant excavated, facing south.....	7
Plate 8: South-facing view of the loggia showing walls 107, slabs 108 and bedding layer 109.....	8
Plate 9: Entrance to the loggia showing step and external flagstones 110, viewed facing west.....	9
Plate 10: View east across flags 115, flanked by possible flower beds, with bedding layer 112.....	10
Plate 11: Eastern part of the pergola base (113) and surviving slab, viewed facing northeast.....	10
Plate 12: University of Sheffield students working in the entrance area, viewed facing west.....	11
Plate 13: Northeast path 117 and step 118, viewed facing northeast towards the pergola (119).....	12
Plate 14: Southeast pathway 116, viewed facing northwest.....	12
Plate 15: Western end of the pergola base, viewed facing east.....	13

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Historic OS mapping
- Figure 3: Council plan of the grounds, 1956
- Figure 4: Plan of the archaeological works
- Figure 5: Photogrammetric plans of features

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2017-2018, small-scale archaeological investigations were undertaken on the remains of an early 20th-century ornamental garden at Broomhill Community Library, Sheffield. The fieldwork was undertaken to support Broomhill Community Trust's funding bid for the restoration of the garden. ArcHeritage supervised the community archaeology project.

The library was built around 1870 as a private house, with a triangular garden to the east. In the late 1920s, Arthur Samuel Lee commissioned Percy Cane to create a modern garden that included flagged areas with inset flower beds, a central pond, a pergola, a loggia, and a dipping well. Cane was a well-known garden designer, who worked on country house estates and the grounds of Haile Selassie's palace in Addis Ababa. The Broomhill Library garden is the smallest commission he is known to have undertaken, and the only one recorded in Sheffield. The garden was maintained until 2003, when thieves stole most of the flagstones and the area was largely abandoned to self-seeded vegetation.

The aims of the archaeological investigations were to establish the extent of survival of features relating to the Percy Cane garden and to provide information that would inform restoration proposals. The fieldwork revealed that significant elements of Cane's garden design survive, including flagstones at the edges of the garden, the foundations for the pergola and loggia, and the well-preserved remains of the central pond feature. The probable remains of narrow flowerbeds set within former flagged areas were also identified.

The investigations enabled local school children and volunteers to engage with the archaeology of the garden and the library, as well as providing work experience and community engagement for archaeology students from the University of Sheffield. The excavations also provided a focus for the library's 2017 and 2018 Heritage Open Days.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations on the remains of an early 20th-century ornamental garden designed by Percy Cane at the Broomhill Community Library, Sheffield. The fieldwork was undertaken to support a funding bid for the restoration of the gardens, on behalf of the Broomhill Community Trust. ArcHeritage supervised the investigations, which were undertaken as a community archaeology project in three sessions in 2017 and 2018.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The garden is located to the rear of the Broomhill Community Library, no. 10 Taptonville Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (see Figure 1). The site is centred on SK 33185 86895. The garden is a triangular plot, around 330m² in area and surrounded by stone walls. Though the garden is level, the building plots along Taptonville Road are terraced into a hillside sloping down from north to south. The northern boundary of the garden is a tall revetment wall, which at the time of the fieldwork was in a poor condition. The garden is accessed via the main drive from the west, which leads into a small service yard adjacent to a garage/workshop immediately west of the garden.

At the time of the fieldwork, the garden was overgrown with scrub vegetation and self-seeded trees, though much of the scrub had been cleared by library volunteers. The York Stone flags that formed the main structure of the garden had been stolen in 2003, after which the garden was largely abandoned. The bedrock geology is Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation mudstone and siltstone, with Loxley Edge Rock sandstone to the immediate north, both of the Carboniferous period.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aims of the project were to establish the extent of survival of features relating to the Percy Cane garden, to assess whether it was possible to reveal elements of the design in areas not recorded on plans or photographs, and to provide information that would inform restoration proposals for the garden. A further aim was to establish whether remains of any earlier features survived, but it was not possible to address this on site due to time pressures and site constraints, such as trees and rubble piles.

3.2 Methodology

The methodology was designed to allow the investigation of elements of the garden on a minimal budget, as there was little funding available to the project. ArcHeritage supplied an archaeologist to supervise the works, as well as tools and recording equipment. Volunteers included students from the University of Sheffield as well as library volunteers and members of the public. Fieldwork took place on two occasions of three to four days each in 2017 and 2018. School visits of small groups from Broomhill Primary School also took place in 2017.

Priority areas for investigation were identified through on-site meetings between the archaeologist, the library's historical researcher and library staff. It was decided to target areas

where there were questions relating to the extent of survival of known features, or where information was lacking on the historic layout of the garden. The site was occasionally used by rough sleepers, given its secluded nature, therefore rubbish collections and checks for sharps were made prior to the archaeological fieldwork being undertaken.

Archaeological fieldwork comprised the removal by hand of accumulated topsoil and vegetation that had built up following the theft of the flagstones. Excavation ceased at the top of deposits associated with the Percy Cane garden, and the areas were cleaned by hand, photographed and recorded. Following the investigations, the majority of features were left exposed. The exception was the central pond, which was backfilled during the 2018 investigations. This was deemed to be a safety hazard due to its depth.

Recording comprised digital photography and measured plans tied into a CAD survey of the site previously undertaken by ECUS. Digital photogrammetric plans of individual features were also created. For the record photography, scales were placed within each shot. Deposits and features were recorded on standard pro-forma context sheets. Finds were collected from the topsoil deposits; however, the majority of these were very recent and related to the post-2003 use of the garden. Some finds from the pond fills appear earlier and may be associated with mid- to late 20th-century activity. The finds have been retained by the library as a handling collection, but have not been subject to specialist analysis and are not catalogued in this report.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is within Broomhill Conservation Area. Broomhill originated as a Victorian suburb associated with the western expansion of Sheffield. This area was attractive to the middle class business community and incorporates a number of large dwellings (SCC 2007).

Fairbank's 1795 map of Sheffield showed the site as lying within a field between Crookes Road and Manchester Road. The site was unchanged on the 1855 6 inch: 1 mile OS map, though by that date development had begun within the suburb of Broomhill and it is likely that Taptonville Road was laid out shortly after this map was surveyed. A lodge at the top of Taptonville Road is dated 1852, and William White's trade directory map of 1863 showed the parallel streets of Taptonville Road, Lawson Road and Sale Road laid out. The 1890 1:500 town plan depicted the layout of buildings on Taptonville Road, with no.10, known as Oriel House, situated within a sub-triangular plot formed by neighbouring property boundaries (see Figure 2). The house is thought to have been built in 1870 for John Fanshaw Littlewood, owner of a coopering business (BCL 2016).

The 1890 plan shows the rear garden was larger than the current garden at that date, including the land to the west now occupied by the garage. The driveway terminated at a garden boundary wall running on a diagonal northeast-southwest alignment from the northeast corner of the house. Another wall, in a curving reverse-C shape, was depicted within the southwest part of the garden, with a narrow building, possibly a garden shed or privies, along the southern wall. To the northeast were a smaller square building close to the boundary wall and a glass-roofed building, probably a greenhouse. The layout suggests that there was a southern access to the garden along the south side of the house, possibly a service access for gardeners or house staff, with the main access being via the drive on the northwest side. The 1905 25 inch: 1

mile OS map shows a similar layout, though the smaller square building was not depicted (Figure 2).

After Littlewood's death, the house was sold at auction in 1910 and was purchased by Arthur Samuel Lee, of Arthur Lee and Sons (BCL 2016). This company was listed in 1937 as manufacturers of steel wire, hot and cold rolled strip, bright bars and stainless steel and based at the Crown Steel and Wire Mills at Meadowhall (Grace's Guide 2018), and A.S. Lee was the eldest son of the company founder. The 1920 OS map shows a similar garden layout to 1905, except none of the garden buildings were depicted. A new building had been added in the northwest corner, adjacent to the boundary wall, and the curving wall at the southwest side of the garden appeared to have been modified.

Around 1927, Lee commissioned Percy Cane to create a modern, Arts and Crafts-inspired ornamental garden at Oriel House. Percy Cane, from Essex, began designing gardens around 1919, so the Oriel House garden was relatively early in his career. His work included gardens for stately homes in Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Hampstead, Wales, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Fife, as well as the grounds of Haile Selassie's Jubilee Palace in Addis Ababa and the grounds for the British Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Other Yorkshire properties he is known to have designed for are Nawton Tower and Stoneley Woods, near York, as well as a public park in Barnsley. Cane was a regular contributor to the Chelsea Flower Show, winning eight gold medals, and in 1963 he was awarded the RHS's Veitch Memorial Medal, for his outstanding contribution to the advancement of the art or practice of horticulture (Sinclair 2017). Oriel House is his smallest known garden, and the only one recorded in South Yorkshire.

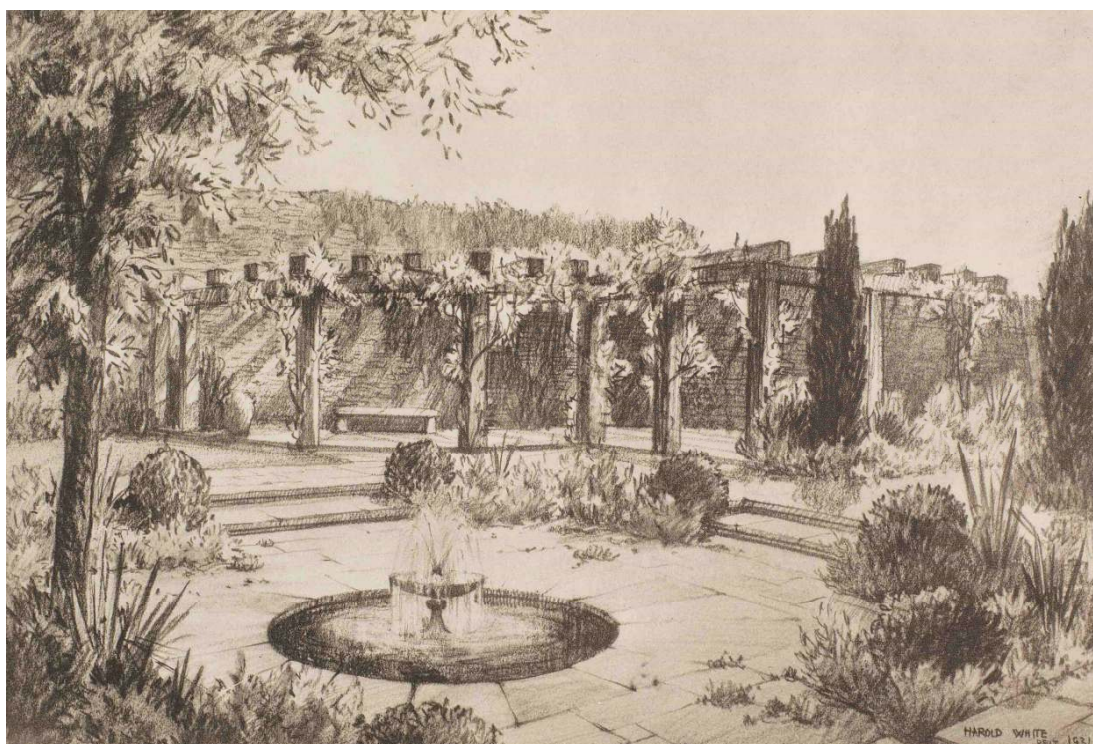


Plate 1: Drawing of the pond and pergola, 1931, viewed facing northeast

(Plates 1-4 reproduced from Cane's *Garden Design Journal*, Spring 1931)

Details of the garden are not depicted on the 1935 or 1952 OS maps, which show only the boundary wall and a loggia structure in the southwest corner (Figure 2). Cane published

photographs and a drawing of the garden in his *Garden Design* journal in 1931, depicting a layout of flagstone terraces, with a central fountain pond, a roofed, open-sided loggia and a wooden pergola, as well as a stone-built dipping well at the northeast side, and a statue in a niche at the eastern corner (Plates 1-4). Flower beds were set within the terraces, adjacent to paths, around the edges of the sunken lily pond enclosure, and along the south and west sides.



Plate 2: Photograph of the pool and pergola, 1931, viewed facing east



Plate 3: Detail of the dipping well and statue niche, 1931, viewed facing east

A.S. Lee died at Oriel House in 1941, and the house subsequently had a series of short-term owners: osteopath Henry Dean Foggitt was living there in 1944, Gerald John Balfour in 1948, and Angus Forsythe, chairman of Duncan Gilmour brewers in the early 1950s. The house was purchased by Sheffield Council in the mid-1950s, for use as a public library that opened in 1957. The interior was remodelled but the external appearance and formal gardens were retained (BCL 2016). A Council plan of the grounds from 1956 is the only detailed plan of the garden layout (Figure 3). It shows the main features of the lily pond, dipping well, pergola and loggia, as well as a network of geometric paths, with a boundary wall along the western side and an entrance gate at the northwest corner.



Plate 4: Detail of the loggia, viewed facing southwest

The garden continued to be maintained until 2003, when the majority of the York Stone flagstones were stolen, and it appears that after this, the garden was left to deteriorate. It is not known if the wooden pergola was dismantled at this time or previously, or when the roof and columns of the loggia were removed. In 2014, the library was threatened with closure, but a community trust was formed to take over the running of the building. A project aiming to improve the building and restore the garden for community use led to the archaeological investigations undertaken in 2017 and 2018.

5 RESULTS

A plan showing the location of investigations and features is reproduced in Figure 4. Ortho-rectified photogrammetric plans of specific features are shown on Figure 5. Scale rods used in the plates are marked in 10cm divisions.

5.1 2017 season

The 2017 fieldwork was undertaken in two stages. A preliminary investigation on the 3rd to the 5th May was undertaken to assess the nature and depth of remains associated with the Percy Cane garden, with a focus on investigating the central pond structure. This stage included two days of school group visits from Broomhill Infant School, the children and teachers assisting with the excavation of a quadrant of the pond fill and with finds processing (Plate 5). This was followed by a second stage on the 13th-14th June 2017, which continued the investigation of the pond and loggia, as well as attempting to define the remains of paths and flowerbeds along the southern side and in the eastern corner, and revealing part of the pergola base.



Plate 5: School children and students working on the pond area, viewed facing south

The topsoil (context 100) was a rich silty leaf-mould overlying the majority of features, and largely post-dated the theft of the flagstones in 2003. It varied in depth between 5 and 10cm across the site. The central pond is located in a slightly sunken square enclosure, which has a step up to the paths on each side (106). The area immediately around the pond was cleared, revealing a circular structure with an internal diameter of 1.9m (context 102). The top of the structure comprised a ring of bricks, one course wide (0.23m). This lay under a layer of broken concrete slab and stone fragments, which is likely to have formed a bedding layer for the York Stone flags within the pond enclosure (105; Plate 6). Only one quadrant of the pond was excavated to examine the depth of the feature and condition of the base. The interior was rendered with a thin concrete or hard mortar lining on the sides and base, and the pond was 0.90m deep (Plate 7). A small circular hole in the base of the pond close to the eastern edge may have been for drainage or the former location of a feeder pipe.



Plate 6: Pond enclosure, showing bedding layer 105 and pond 101, viewed facing southeast



Plate 7: Plan view of the pond structure with one quadrant excavated, facing south

There were three distinct fills within the pond, the lowest (104) being a damp clay-silt deposit at the base, probably the last build-up of silt at the end of the pond's use-life. This deposit was 9cm thick and finds included whole milk bottles and a large broken stoneware jar. Overlying it was a 16cm thick rubble deposit (103) consisting of large stone and brick fragments and appearing to be a deliberate backfill after the pond went out of use. The uppermost deposit was a 0.65m deep homogenous grey-brown clay silt deposit, with frequent small stone and brick inclusions and lots of broken glass. This appeared to represent a single backfilling incident, possibly undertaken by the Council to remove a safety hazard, given the depth of the pond.



Plate 8: South-facing view of the loggia showing walls 107, slabs 108 and bedding layer 109

The loggia structure in the southwest corner of the garden had east and north walls surviving up to eight and six courses respectively (107). Photographic evidence (Plate 4) shows that these provided a base for wooden posts supporting a slate-covered lean-to roof. The walls were neatly coursed thin sandstone blocks bonded with a grey-black mortar. The eastern wall had surviving stone capping slabs (Plate 8). Only a few flagstones survived on the internal floor surface, in the northwest and southeast corners (108; Figure 5 C). The remainder of the floor comprised a clay and mortar bedding deposit (109), which survived patchily across the area, in places overlying concrete or mixed clay with stone and brick fragments. Some of the variation may derive from root damage, or the historic replacement/repair of flagstones. There was a shallow step up to the loggia in the entrance at its northeast side. Cleaning of the area around the loggia revealed some surviving flagstones from the path immediately outside it (110; Plate 9). There was also a small surviving group of flags to the southeast (111), its south and west edges probably defining the edge of former flowerbeds.



Plate 9: Entrance to the loggia showing step and external flagstones 110, viewed facing west

In the cleaned areas within the main part of the garden where flagstones had been removed, a dark grey-black compact deposit rich in slag, clinker and mortar inclusions (112) appeared to be the remains of a bedding layer for the flags. A small trench was excavated to the south of the pond enclosure to investigate the potential remains of a pedestal for a decorative urn thought to have been located in this approximate area. No features associated with this were found, and the soil in this area was a mid-brown sandy-silt deposit (120), probably the remains of a flowerbed. It is likely that the pedestal was slightly further west, where excavation was prevented by a tree.

At the eastern end of the garden, removal of the leaf-mould topsoil revealed an area of surviving flagstones (115) within the triangular tip of the garden abutting the dipping well (Plate 10; Figure 5 B). To the south of this was a deposit of a pale yellow-brown sandy silt, which was also found in a narrow strip to the west (114). This was interpreted as the remains of flower beds, appearing to be quite narrow and possibly the location of planting beds set within the flagstones, as depicted on Plate 2. Slabs 115 may have survived the thieves due to their location at the far end of the garden from the entrance.

The remains of a low wall foundation were uncovered to the northwest of the slabs; this was interpreted as part of the base of the pergola (113). A stone slab at its western end (Plate 11) may be the base for one of the wooden pergola columns (Plate 11). An alternative theory is that it may be the setting for an urn pedestal shown on Plate 2, though in this 1931 photo the urn appears to be set further east than this edge of the pergola. The base of the pergola was further investigated in 2018.



Plate 10: View east across flags 115, flanked by possible flower beds, with bedding layer 112 to the fore



Plate 11: Eastern part of the pergola base (113) and surviving slab, viewed facing northeast

5.2 2018 season

The 2018 fieldwork was undertaken over three days from the 6th to the 8th September, to coincide with the Heritage Open Days scheme. The excavation was undertaken with the assistance of student volunteers from the University of Sheffield's Department of Archaeology (Plate 12). The aim of the 2018 investigations was to investigate the entrance at the northwest side of the garden. This area was not covered by any of the known photographs of the garden, therefore its layout was uncertain.



Plate 12: University of Sheffield students working in the entrance area, viewed facing west

Removal of vegetation, a turf stack and between 8-12cm of topsoil (context 100) revealed reasonably well-preserved remains of a step down into the garden (118) and a pathway (117) leading northeast to the edge of the pergola (Plate 13). Another path (116) leads southeast from the step in the direction of the loggia (Plate 14; Figure 5 A). The paths were made of York Stone flags and flanked with narrow edge-set stones, though most of these had been robbed from the southeast path (116), which was also missing several flags. The shallow step 118 was formed of several slabs, at least one missing and another that had been replaced with concrete, probably a repair undertaken during the Council's ownership of the garden. The concrete step in the gateway leading from the driveway into the garden is substantially higher than top of the flagged step, suggesting the level of the yard/driveway may have been raised at some point.



Plate 13: Northeast path 117 and step 118, viewed facing northeast towards the pergola (119)



Plate 14: Southeast pathway 116, viewed facing northwest

Within the area of missing flags in path 116, there were fragments of broken stone underlain by the compact clinker-rich bedding deposit identified in the 2017 investigations (112). A similar layer was found in the area between the two paths, indicating that it is likely that this area was also covered by stone flags, as is suggested by the historic photographs of the garden (Plates 2-3). As the bedding layer in this area is slightly higher (c.4-5cm), it is possible that the paths were sunken in relation to the flagged surfaces of the garden.



Plate 15: Western end of the pergola base, viewed facing east

The northeast path leads directly to the base of the pergola (119), the edge of which was also exposed in the 2017 investigations (113). This is of rubble stone construction, and it appears that only the foundation layer survives (Plate 15). The compact bedding layer 112 was found in the area surrounding the pergola, indicating that this area was probably also flagged. A small sondage through the deposit to the north of path 116 and west of the pergola revealed a firm mid-brown sandy-silt deposit (120), less compact than the bedding layer, suggesting that this triangular area in the northwest corner of the garden was a flowerbed rather than being paved, supporting previous interpretations.

6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological investigations revealed a greater survival of elements of the Percy Cane garden than had been expected, including several areas of *in situ* flagstones, as well as foundations for the pergola and bedding layers for the flagged areas and the flooring of the loggia. Surviving flagstones are mainly located around the edges of the garden, specifically in the eastern corner, and around the western and southwest edges, as well as in the entrance. This suggests that the thieves concentrated on the central area, with the eastern tip perhaps

being too far from the truck to prioritise. It is also possible that they had a full load, or feared interruption, before the flags at and near the entrance could be lifted.

In the area where stones had been removed, a compact bedding layer with a high mortar, slag and clinker content was found, which appears to have acted as a levelling and bedding layer on which the flagstones would have been laid. It may also have acted as a rudimentary barrier layer to help prevent weeds growing up through the stones. Areas where this deposit were not found are likely to have been flowerbeds, set around the edges or in planned gaps between the flagstones. The flagged pathways at the entrance are flanked by narrow edge-set stones, which suggest that the paths were slightly sunken in relation to the pergola and the flagged garden area between the paths and the pond enclosure. The layout of these paths corresponds to the 1956 plan of the garden.

Though the majority of the flooring slabs were stolen from the loggia, a compact levelling deposit survives; this is a harder, more coherent mortar deposit than the bedding for the garden flagstones, with concrete patching in places. At least parts of the walls around the loggia survive, which formed the base for wooden struts supporting the lost roof. The pergola base largely survives as a foundation layer, with neat edging facing onto the garden and more broken-up rubble stone behind. One stone flag survives near the eastern side of the pergola, which may have supported one of the wooden columns forming the main part of the structure. Infilled put-log holes are visible in the retaining wall north of the pergola base, which would have held the horizontal timbers forming the top of the structure.

The pond structure survives relatively well, the cement lining appearing to be intact within the quadrant examined. However, it is unlikely that pipe connections for water supply and drainage survive in a re-usable condition. Reinstating a functioning pond would probably require substantial reconstruction or disturbance to insert new pipework.

7 CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigations undertaken in 2017 and 2018 have revealed that significant elements of the Percy Cane garden survive to the east of Broomhill Library. This includes areas of flagstones at the edges of the garden, the foundations for the pergola and loggia, and the well-preserved remains of the central pond feature. Probable narrow flowerbeds set within the former flagged areas were also identified. The results of the archaeological works will inform proposals for reconstruction of the garden by the Broomhill Community Trust.

The investigations enabled local school children and volunteers to engage with the archaeology of the garden and the library, as well as providing work experience and community engagement for archaeology students from the University of Sheffield. There were a total of 90 participant hours in the 2017 season, with 10 volunteers and 20 school children undertaking archaeological works. In 2018, there were 85 participant hours and 11 volunteers. The excavations also provided a focus for the library's 2017 and 2018 Heritage Open Days.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage were introduced to the project by Jill Sinclair and Kathy Harbord, on behalf of the Trustees of the Broomhill Community Library, and both provided substantial support in organising and undertaking the archaeological fieldwork. We would like to thank Elizabeth Craig-Atkins of the University of Sheffield's Department of Archaeology for recruiting the student volunteers and PhD students Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley and Rebecca Hearne for assistance in supervising students and school children. Many thanks to the library volunteers and to University of Sheffield archaeology students Jake Walton, Erina Mameuda, Del Pickup, Sadie Powell, Ruan Shuai, Bronwen Stone, Yin Xinlin, Zhou Xiao and Zhou Lingbo for all their work, and to Dr. Melanie Giles of the University of Manchester for assistance with the excavation and logistics.

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Historic maps

Plan of the parish of Sheffield by William Fairbank and Son, 1795.

1855 OS 6 inch: 1 mile map.

1863 plan of Sheffield from White's Trade Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham.

1890 OS 1:500 Sheffield Town Plan.

1895 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map.

1905 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map.

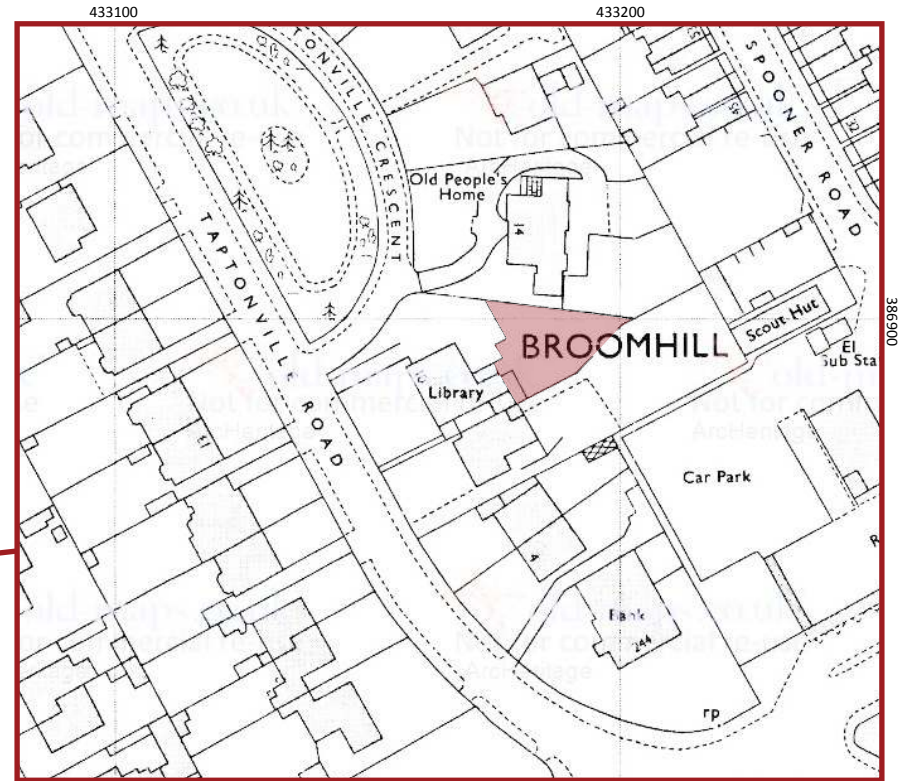
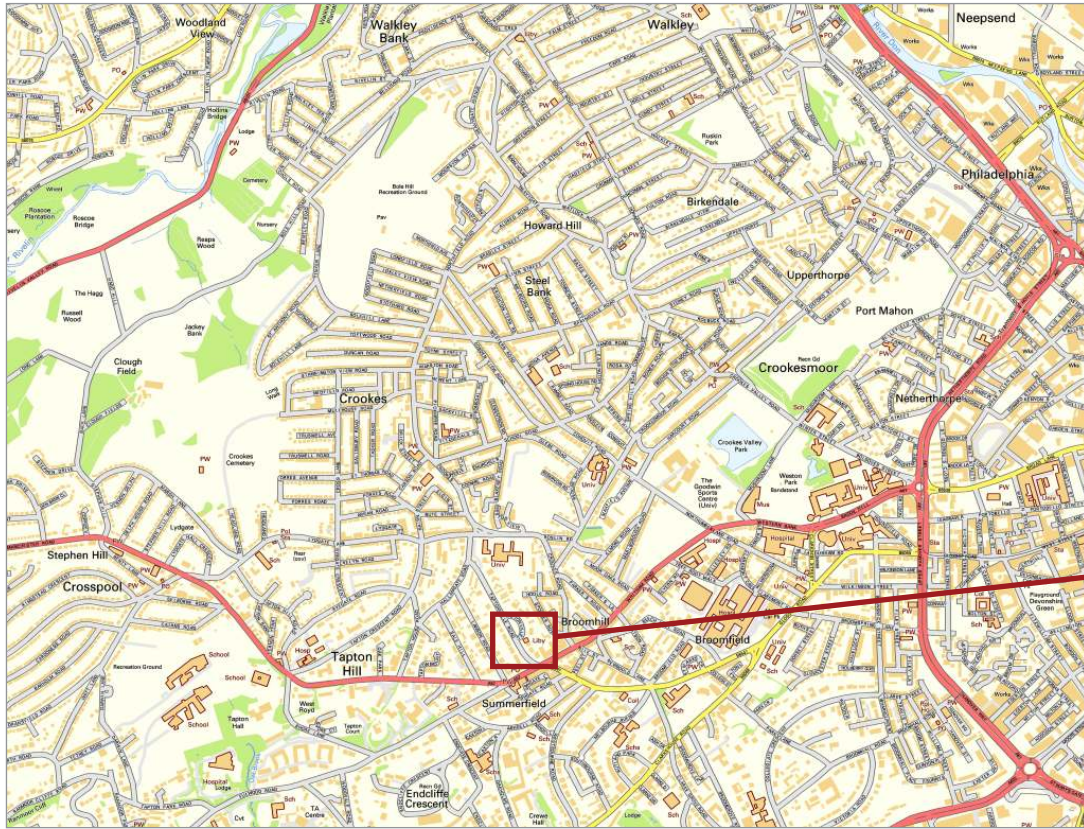
1920 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map.

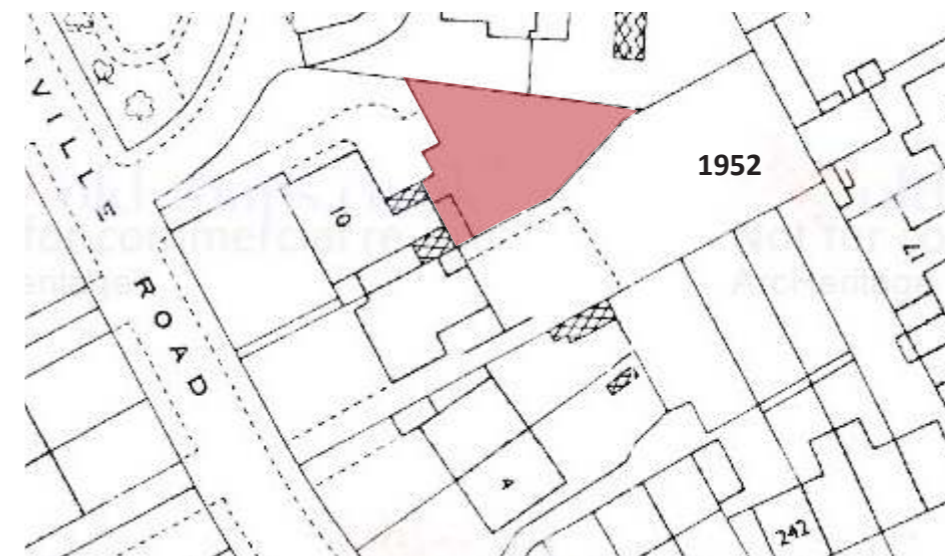
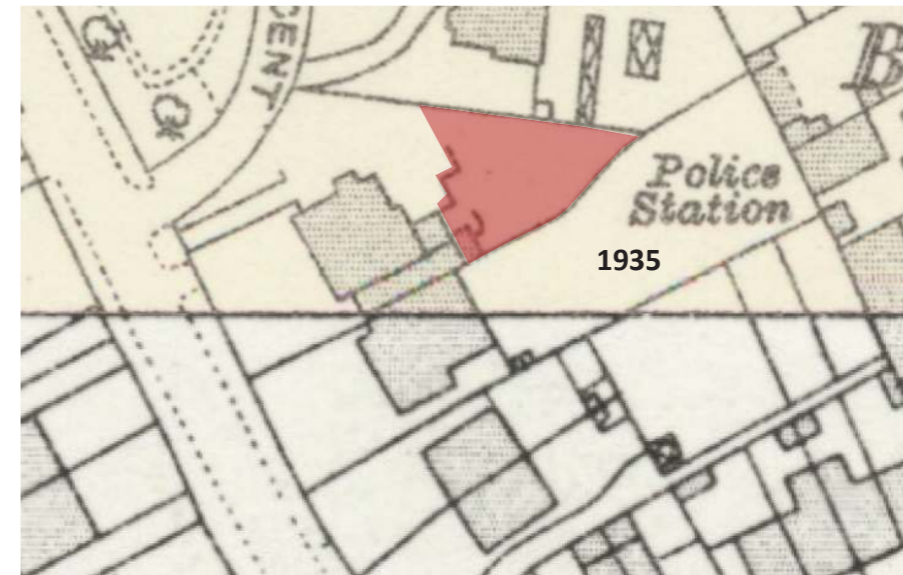
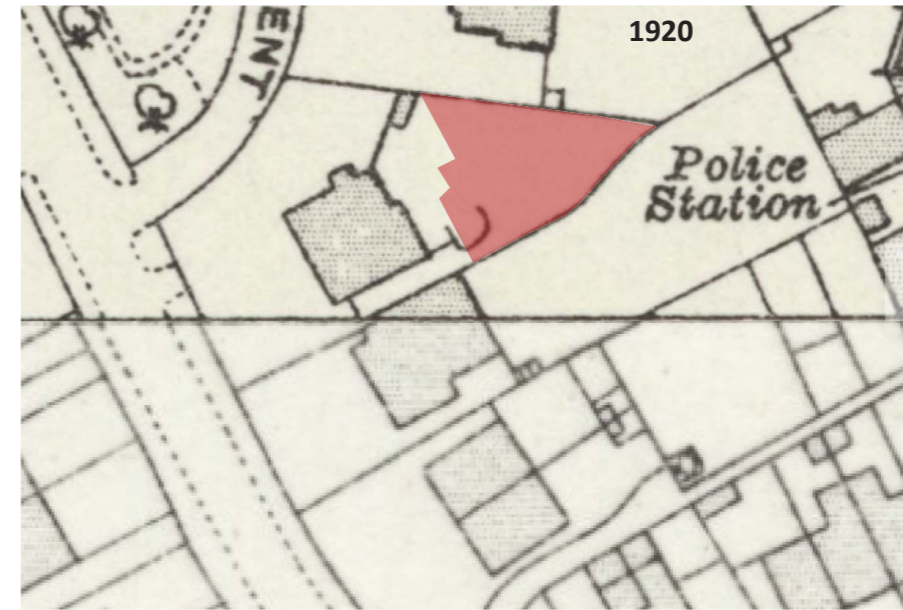
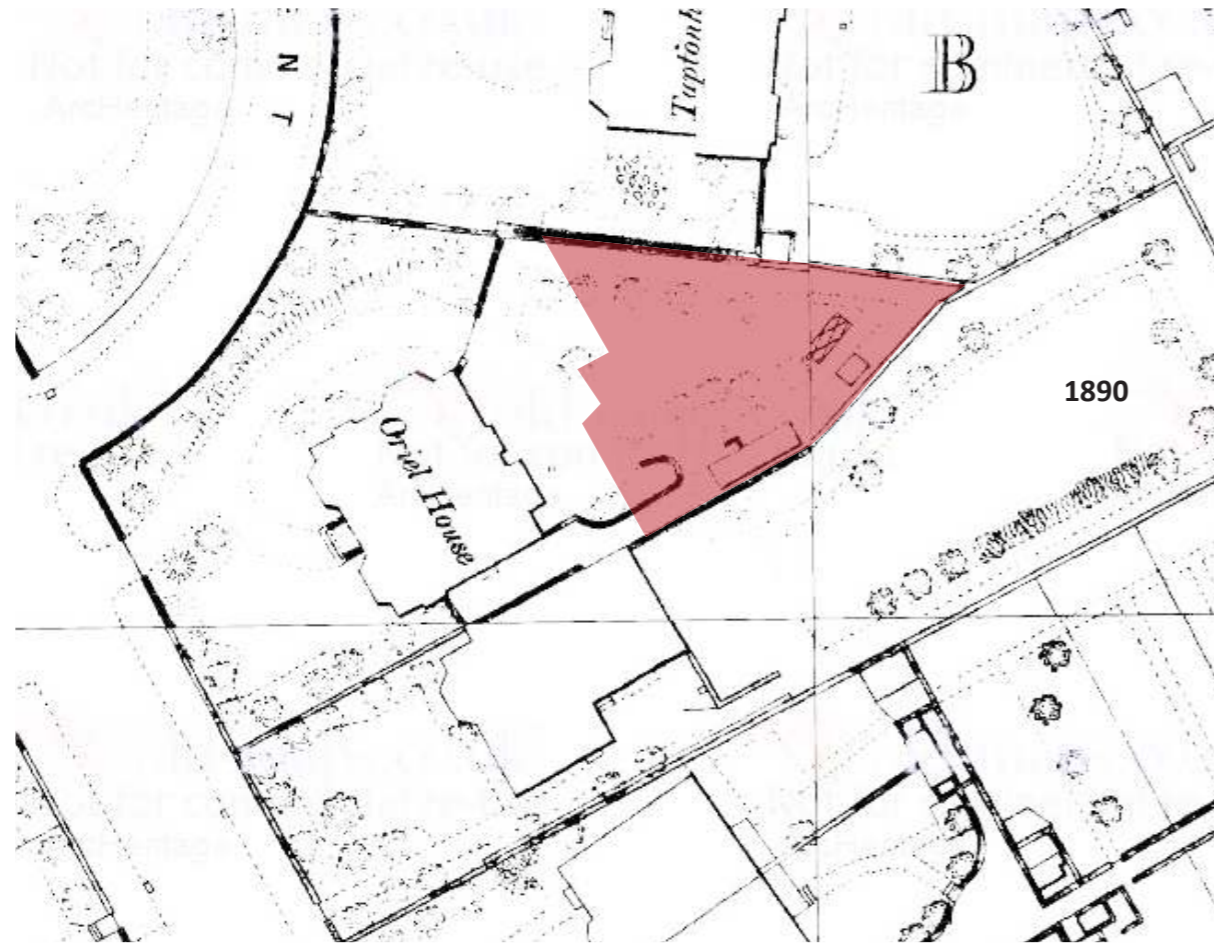
1935 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map.

1952 OS 1:2500 map.

1972 OS 1:2500 map.

FIGURES





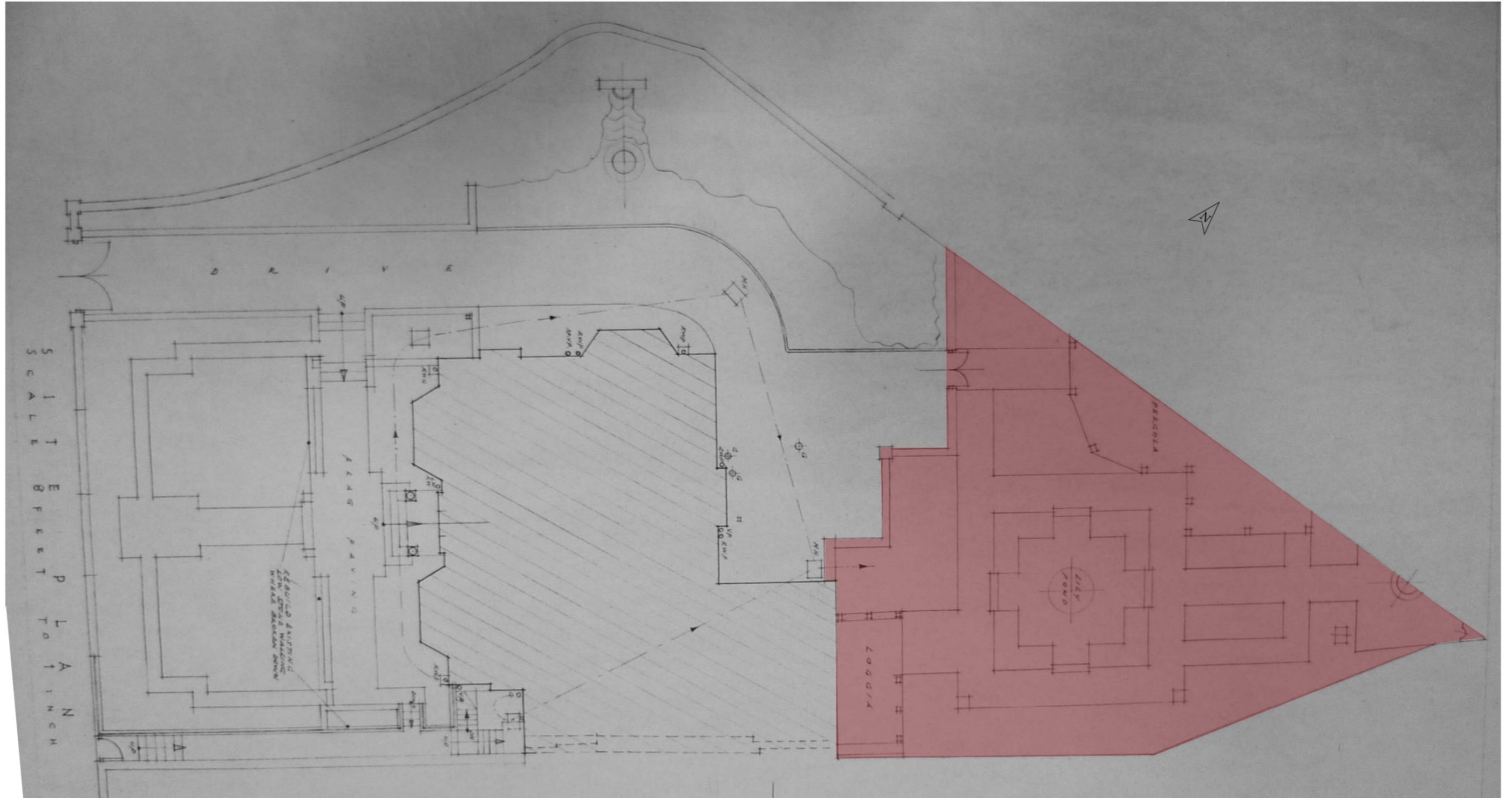
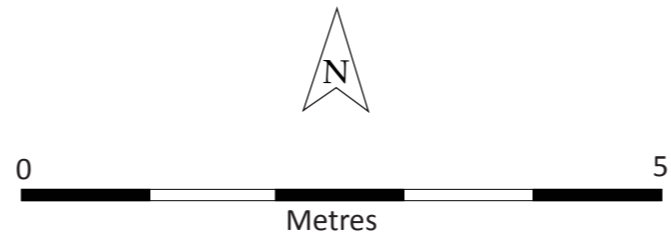
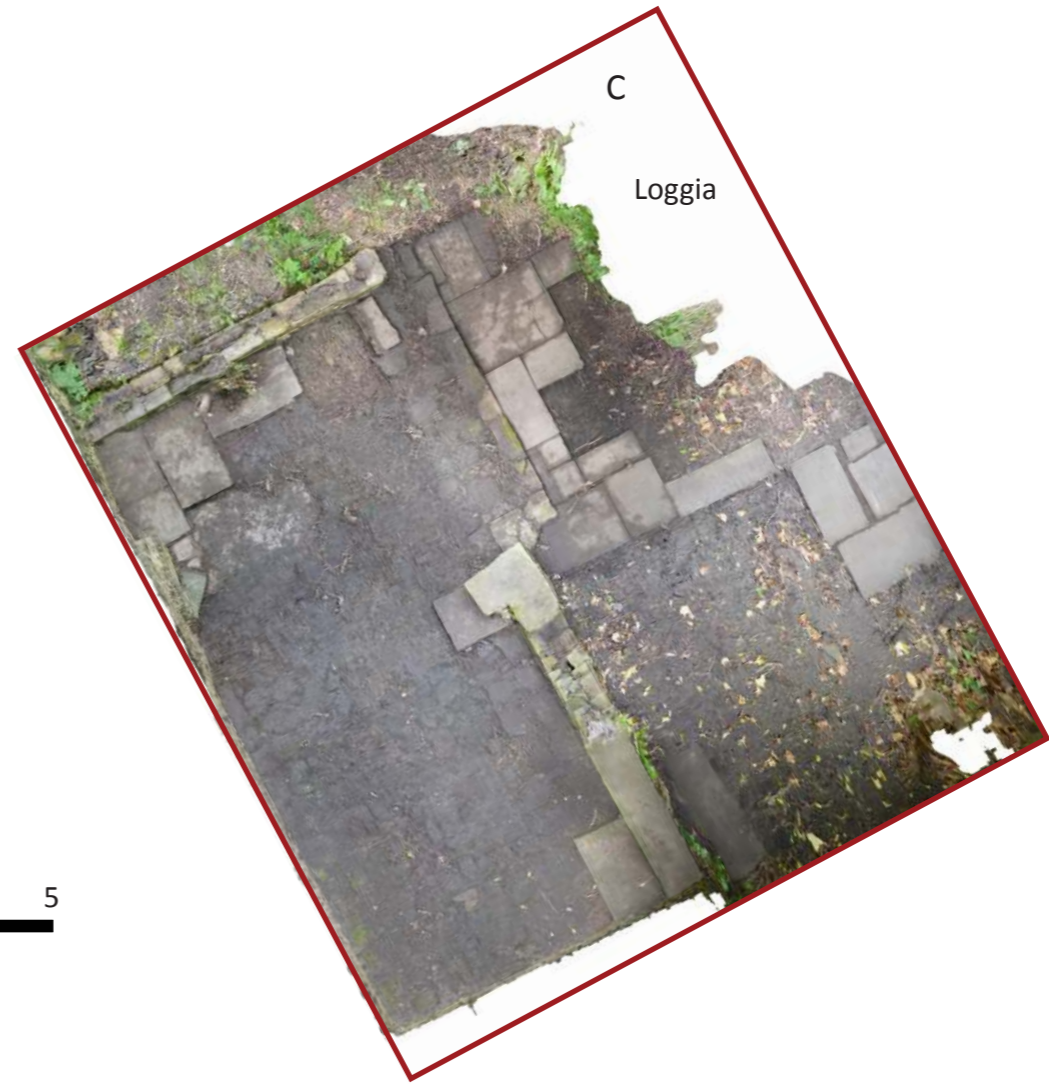
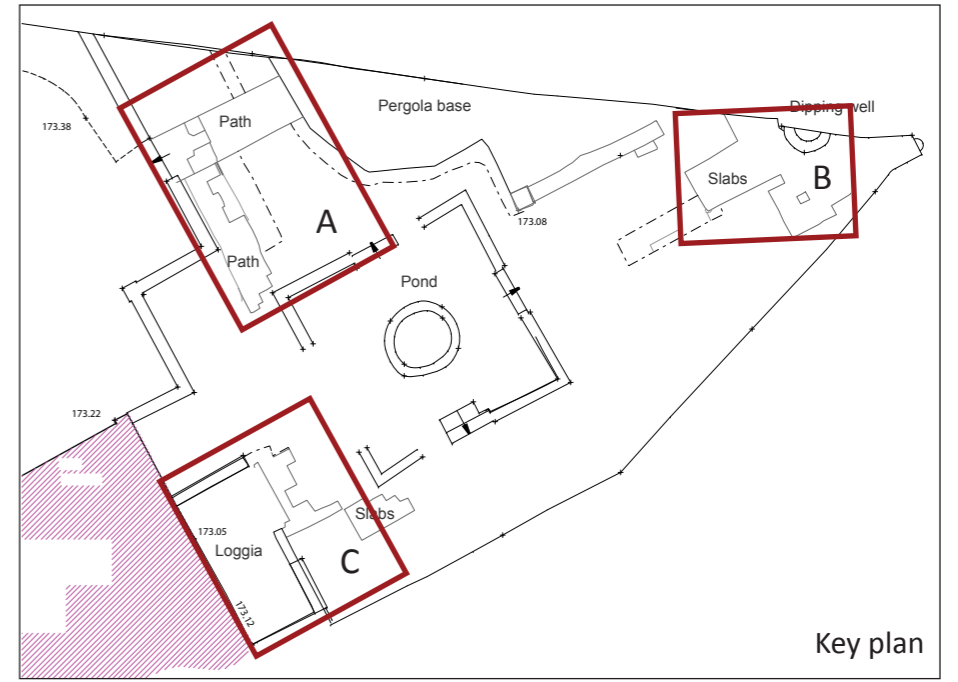
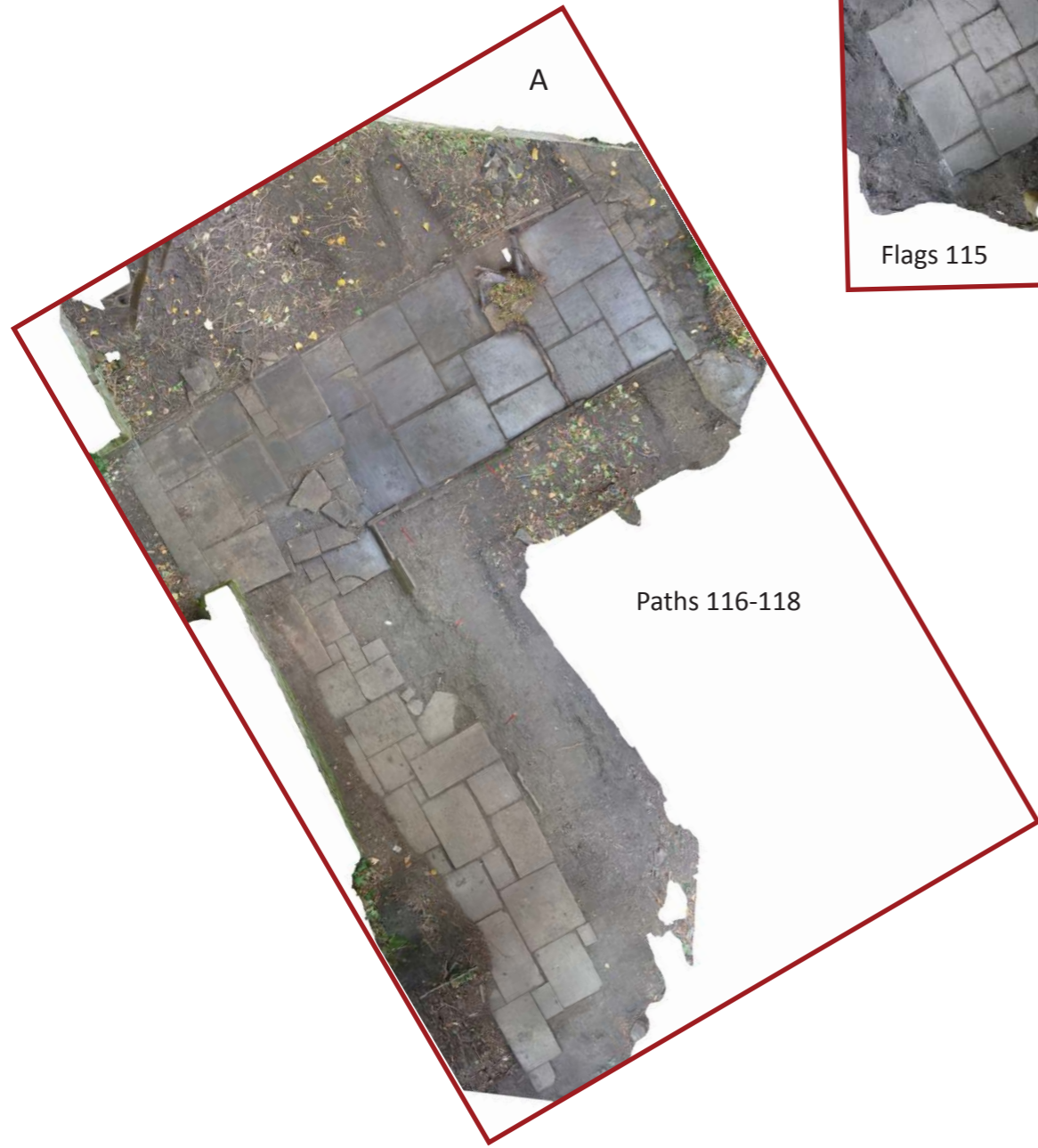




Figure 4: Broomhill Library: post-excavation plan



APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

The archive will be deposited with Broomhill Library. A copy of the report will be provided to South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record.

Item type	Number of items
Context register	1 sheet
Context sheets	21 sheets
Register of digital photographs	1 sheet
Digital photos	81 images
Drawing register	1 sheet
Original drawings	3 sheets
Report	2 copies

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context no.	Context type	Season
100	Topsoil	2017
101	Pond structure	2017
102	Pond backfill	2017
103	Pond rubble backfill	2017
104	Basal fill of pond	2017
105	Foundation for slabs in pond enclosure	2017
106	Walls/steps around pond enclosure	2017
107	Loggia walls	2017
108	Stone flag flooring in loggia	2017
109	Levelling deposit for loggia floor	2017
110	Stone flags outside loggia	2017
111	Remains of flagstone path	2017
112	Levelling deposit for flagged areas	2017
113	Pergola base (east end)	2017
114	Flower beds	2017
115	Flagstones at east corner	2017
116	Path to southeast of entrance	2018
117	Path to northeast of entrance	2018
118	Step in entranceway	2018
119	Pergola base (west end)	2018
120	Flower beds	2018

APPENDIX 3: PHOTO REGISTER

List of record photographs taken during the project.

Image no.	Description	Direction facing	Date
1000473	School children and students working on the pond area	South	03/05/2017
1000474	School children and students working on the pond area	South	03/05/2017
1000475	View across the loggia pre-excavation	Southwest	03/05/2017
1000476	View of southeast side of garden, pre-excavation	Southeast	03/05/2017
1000477	School children and students working on the pond area	West	03/05/2017
1000478	School children and volunteers finds washing	Southeast	03/05/2017
1000479	School children and volunteers finds washing	Southeast	03/05/2017
1000480	School children and students working on the pond area	East	03/05/2017
1000481	School children and students working on the pond area	East	03/05/2017
1000482	Post-cleaning view of central pond area and flowerbed	Southeast	03/05/2017
1000483	Post-cleaning view of central pond area and flowerbed	Southeast	03/05/2017
1000484	Detail of central pond after excavation of first spit	East	03/05/2017
1000485	Step up at entrance to loggia	West	03/05/2017
1000486	Step up at entrance to loggia	West	03/05/2017
1000487	Step up at entrance to loggia	Southwest	03/05/2017
1000965	Loggia, post-excavation	South	14/06/2017
1000966	Loggia, post-excavation	South	14/06/2017
1000967	Loggia, post-excavation	North	14/06/2017
1000968	Loggia, post-excavation	North	14/06/2017
1000969	Loggia entrance area, post-excavation	West	14/06/2017
1000970	Loggia entrance area, post-excavation	West	14/06/2017
1010030	Paving 110 east of loggia	South	14/06/2017
1010031	Central pond, north-facing section of excavated quadrant	South	14/06/2017
1010032	Central pond, north-facing section of excavated quadrant	South	14/06/2017
1010033	Central pond, north-facing section of excavated quadrant	South	14/06/2017
1010034	Central pond, detail of interior lining	East	14/06/2017
1010035	Central pond, detail of interior lining	East	14/06/2017
1010036	Paving 115 by dipping well	East	14/06/2017
1010037	Paving 115 by dipping well	East	14/06/2017
1010038	Paving 115 by dipping well and sondage to west	East	14/06/2017
1010039	Paving 115 by dipping well and sondage to west	East	14/06/2017
1010040	Paving 115 by dipping well	Southeast	14/06/2017
1010041	Paving 115 by dipping well	Southeast	14/06/2017
1010073	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	North	14/06/2017
1010074	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	North	14/06/2017
1010075	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	East	14/06/2017
1010076	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	East	14/06/2017
1010077	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	East	14/06/2017
1010078	Edge of eastern end of pergola (113)	East	14/06/2017
1010079	Edge of western end of pergola (119)	East	14/06/2017
1010080	Edge of western end of pergola (119)	East	14/06/2017

Image no.	Description	Direction facing	Date
1010081	Edge of western end of pergola (119)	Northwest	14/06/2017
1010082	Edge of western end of pergola (119)	Northwest	14/06/2017
1010083	Western pergola edge and path 117	Northeast	14/06/2017
1010084	Western pergola edge and path 117	Northeast	14/06/2017
1010114	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	East	14/06/2017
1010115	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	East	14/06/2017
1010116	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	East	14/06/2017
1010117	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	South	14/06/2017
1010118	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	Southwest	14/06/2017
1010119	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	West	14/06/2017
1010120	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	Northwest	14/06/2017
1010121	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	North	14/06/2017
1010122	Detail of central pond after excavation of quadrant	East	14/06/2017
1180141	Working shot, entrance way, pre-excavation	Northwest	07/09/2018
1180142	Working shot, entrance way, pre-excavation	Northwest	07/09/2018
1180143	Working shot, excavation of entrance way paths	East	07/09/2018
1180144	Working shot, excavation of entrance way paths	Northwest	07/09/2018
1180145	Working shot, excavation of entrance way paths	Northwest	07/09/2018
1180146	Working shot, excavation of entrance way paths	North	07/09/2018
1180147	Path 116 post-excavation	Southeast	08/09/2018
1180148	Path 116 post-excavation	Southeast	08/09/2018
1180149	Path 116 post-excavation	Southwest	08/09/2018
1180150	Path 116 post-excavation	Southwest	08/09/2018
1180151	Path 116 post-excavation	Northwest	08/09/2018
1180152	Path 116 post-excavation	Northwest	08/09/2018
1180153	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180154	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180155	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Northwest	08/09/2018
1180156	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Northwest	08/09/2018
1180157	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Southwest	08/09/2018
1180158	Path 117 and step 118 post-excavation	Southwest	08/09/2018
1180234	Pergola base 119	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180235	Pergola base 119	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180236	Pergola base 119	North	08/09/2018
1180237	Pergola base 119	North	08/09/2018
1180238	Pergola base 119	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180239	Pergola base 119	Northeast	08/09/2018
1180240	Pergola base 119	East	08/09/2018
1180241	Pergola base 119	East	08/09/2018
1180242	Sondage through flower bed to north of path 117	North	08/09/2018
1180243	Sondage through flower bed to north of path 117	North	08/09/2018

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