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ESY #11

Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Archaeological Evaluation

ARCUS report 1107.8(1)

September 2009

Client: Green Estate Ltd.

Archaeological Evaluation



Manor Lodge

Grid Reference: SK 3763 8650

Archaeological Evaluation

Assessment Report No. 1107.8(1)

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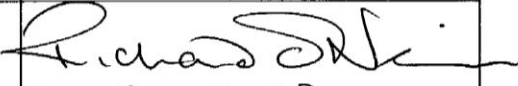
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OASIS Summary form

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier		
Project title	Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Lodge, Sheffield	
Short description of the project	In 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation and cellar recording at the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM360) at Manor Lodge, Sheffield (centred on NGR SK3759 8650). The work was required as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for proposed landscaping at the site. The scope of works consisted of twelve test-pits in advance of hedgerow and orchard planting along the south and west boundaries of the site; three evaluation trenches within the south range to assess plans for a disabled access path and to mitigate health & safety issues along the edge of the south range; and orthophotographic cellar recording prior to infilling to mitigate health and safety issues.	
Project dates		
Previous/future work	SCC excavation 1968-1980/University of Sheffield field school 2009-2011	
Monument type and period	Manor – 16 th -17 th century, Rural Cottages – 18 th – 19 th century	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Locally produced wares – 18 th century	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire	
Site address	Manor Lane, Sheffield	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3763 8750	
Site area	11,475 m ²	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	ARCUS	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	Michael McCoy	
Project manager	Richard O'Neill	
Sponsor or funding body	Green Estate	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	Weston Park Museum/SHEFM:2007.166	CBM, Ceramics, Clay Pipe
Paper	Weston Park Museum/SHEFM2007.166 / SYAS	report, context sheets, plans, sections and photographs / report
Digital	SYAS	pdf copy of report & bound copy
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Lodge, Sheffield	
Report no	T107.8(1)	
Author	Michael McCoy	
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Non-technical Summary

In 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation and cellar recording at the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM360) at Manor Lodge, Sheffield (centred on NGR SK3759 8650). The work was required as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for proposed landscaping at the site. The scope of works consisted of twelve test-pits in advance of hedgerow and orchard planting along the south and west boundaries of the site; three evaluation trenches within the south range to assess plans for a disabled access path and to mitigate health and safety issues along the edge of the south range; and orthophotographic cellar recording prior to infilling to mitigate health and safety issues.

The programme of test-pits encountered no archaeological structures or deposits with the exception of the two test-pits near the Turret House. Test-pits 8 and 12 revealed structures associated with the 18th -century extension of the Turret House when it was occupied as a farmhouse. A planting buffer has been recommended around the Turret House to ensure no damage is done by the proposed landscaping.

The evaluation trenches located the truncated remains of structures associated with the 16th -century Manor House and the subsequent cottage structures constructed within the Inner Court South. Based on these results, a new route is recommended for the disabled access which avoids all the structural remains and addresses the health and safety issues along the South Range.

The cellar recording has produced plans, elevations and isometric models of cellars 1 to 3 and consultation with CollinsHallGreen has provided recommendations for infilling the cellars to address existing health and safety issues and provide support for the vaulted ceilings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation and cellar recording at Manor Lodge, Sheffield (SAM360). This was required by English Heritage as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent on an application for proposed landscaping relating to a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) project at Manor Lodge. ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate Ltd. to undertake the programme of work according to the scheme outlined in the agreed project designs (O'Neill and Breeden 2007, O'Neill and McCoy 2007).

1.2 Site Location

The site (centred on NGR SK3759 8650), is located to the southeast of Sheffield City centre, at the edge of 19th -century residential development and amongst large inter-war housing estates (**Illustration 1**).

The area is situated on the east-north-east side of a very distinct ridge that has a maximum elevation of over 175m, at the southern end of the City Road cemetery, falling gently towards the north-northwest to below 122m. This ridge is supported by the outcrop of the massive (24m thick) sandstone of the Parkgate Rock.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The areas being evaluated lie along the west boundary wall, around the 16th-century Turret House, along the south boundary wall and within the south Inner Court of the 16th-century Manor Lodge (**Illustration 2**). The cellars being recorded are situated within the north and south Inner Courts. Previous investigations undertaken by Sheffield City Museum (SCM) between 1968 and 1980 included museum led excavations on areas within the outer court, Wolsey's tower, the west range, and the cross wing. Unfortunately, no reporting on these excavations has been produced.

Summaries of the historic and archaeological background of Manor Lodge (SAM 360) and adjacent land are available in the Archaeological Desk Study (ICOSSE 2005), Conservation Management Plan vol. 1 (Brooke 2006), and Archaeological Assessment Report (McCoy 2007).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, nature and significance of surviving archaeological remains within the area affected by the proposed landscaping.

The specific aims were:

- to identify, and, where possible, characterise archaeological remains associated with the 16th-century Manor and the later 18th to 19th-century settlement within the ruins;
- to fully record the three cellars identified as presenting health and safety issues prior to infilling;

- to assess the requirements for any further archaeological mitigation or amendment(s) to the proposed landscaping works;

2.2 Evaluation and Cellar Recording Methodology

All site work was carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the project designs (O'Neill and Breeden 2007, O'Neill and McCoy 2007). This was based on EH guidance, IFA guidelines (2001a), health and safety regulations (SCAUM 2007) and current industry best practice.

The scope of the evaluation consisted of a programme of test-pits and evaluation trenches. Twelve test-pits were excavated, nine in Area 1 and three in Area 2, each measuring 1m by 1m. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in Area 3, measuring c. 2m by 34.5m (Trench 6), 2m by 5.25m (Trench 7), and 2m by 3m (Trench 8). The east end of Trench 6 cut through an overgrown mound of discarded stone. Following initial sorting and recovery of worked/dressed stone, this material was relocated and stored for future analysis.

Test-pits were dug to a maximum of 0.5m within the proposed hedge lines and 0.9m within the proposed shelter orchard. The test pits were located to assess the potential for buried archaeology in advance of planting or intrusive landscaping. All excavation was undertaken by hand with a view to avoiding damage to significant archaeological deposits or features and all structures were left *in situ*.

The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m at the highest levels of existing ground. The trenches were located to assess the potential for buried archaeology in advance of constructing a disabled access path across the South Court (trench 6) and in advance of landscaping to address existing health and safety concerns (trenches 7 and 8). The turf, topsoil and modern made-ground overburden were removed using a JCB fitted with a wide, toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon (or designated trench depth). Subsequent cleaning and excavation was undertaken by hand with a view to avoiding damage to significant archaeological deposits or features. All positive features (i.e. walls or surfaces) and all deposits encountered at the level of the interface between the buried soils and 16th to 19th-century structures were left *in situ*.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all features and deposits within the excavated areas. The test pits/trenches and all features were planned by hand and geo-referenced using GPS and Total Station instruments as appropriate. Artefactual material and soil samples were collected following an explicit strategy, and all retained finds and samples have been assessed, catalogued and prepared for long-term storage, following IFA (2001b) and UKIC (1990) guidelines. The recording and finds collection was undertaken following the strategy agreed in the project design.

Following excavation and recording, the test-pits and trenches were backfilled. Prior to back-filling, a terram cover was placed over the exposed walls and surfaces in trenches 6-8 to mitigate against any potential impact by the proposed landscaping. The backfill was levelled but not consolidated.

The cellars designated for recording and infilling were located in the Long Gallery (Cellar 1), the Cross Wing (Cellar 2) and the South Range (Cellar 3) (**Illustration 2**). Cellar 1 is currently filled with re-deposited building material leaving only a portion of the vaulted ceiling exposed. Recording of Cellar 1 included metric survey and orthophotography. Cellar 2 is an exposed cellar with no ceiling. All structural facets and features were recorded using rectified photography and metric survey. Cellar 3

is an exposed cellar with intact vaulted ceiling. Recording of Cellar 3 comprised a combination of metric survey, rectified photography, and orthophotography.

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

The project was managed by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was carried out by ARCUS Project Archaeologist Michael McCoy, geomatic technicians Chris Swales and Kathy Speight, and archaeologists Mike Hartwell, Justin Wiles and Adam Tinsley between 31st March and 19th June 2008.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Cellar Recording and Evaluation Results

The results of the metric survey, rectified photography, and orthography carried out during the Cellar Recording are presented in **Illustrations 12-21**. Recommendations for infilling the cellars is presented in **section 4.2**.

The programme of test-pits and evaluation trenching was designed to assess the potential for buried archaeology in advance of proposed landscape works deemed likely to be intrusive:

Table 1: Proposed Landscaping – Archaeological Evaluation

Area	Proposed Landscaping Work	Archaeological Evaluation
1	Hedgerow along the west boundary wall	Test-pits 1 to 3
1	Shelter orchard around the Turret House	Test-pits 7 to 12
2	Hedgerow along the south boundary wall	Test-pits 4 - 6
3	Disabled access path across Inner Court South	Trench 6
3	Re-grading cut and drop along the south range	Trenches 7 and 8

Context numbers referred to within the text are bracketed according to the nature of the context - i.e. [structure/cut] or (deposit) - and a full listing of the evaluation and watching brief contexts is provided in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.1 Western Boundary Hedgerow

The test-pits (TP1-3) within the area designated for hedgerow planting along the western boundary wall were excavated in a line c.4m east of and parallel to the western boundary wall. The test-pits were randomly located among the existing line of mature horse chestnut trees (**Illustration 2**). All three test-pits exhibited the same soil profile: c.0.30-0.40m of topsoil and c.0.10-0.20m of subsoil overlying degraded parent material. No archaeological features were encountered within test-pits 1-3 (**Plate 1**). Finds recovered from the topsoil include stem fragments from 18th to 19th-century clay pipes and 82 sherds of 18th to late 19th-century ceramics. Assessments of the finds recovered during the evaluation are presented in **Appendices 3-11**.

3.1.2 Shelter Orchard

The test-pits (TP7-12) within the area designated for the shelter orchard were excavated within a 12m wide zone to the north and south of the Turret House (**Illustration 2**). Test-pits 7 and 11 were randomly located within the zone of

Investigation, test-pits 8 and 12 were located immediately north and south of the Turret House to investigate the potential for remains related to the 18th-century extension(s) to the Turret House, and test-pits 9 and 10 were located north of the Turret House to investigate the potential remains related to structures appearing on the 1893 OS map (see **Illustration 10**).

Test-pits 7 and 11

The soil profile in test-pits 7 and 11 were similar to nearby test-pits 1 and 3 with c.0.30-0.45m of topsoil and c.0.20m of subsoil overlying degraded parent material. No archaeological features were encountered within test-pit 7. Test-pit 11 had two sub-circular pits [113 and 115] cut into subsoil 112 (**Plate 2**). Finds recovered from the top and subsoil include stem and bowl fragments from 18th-19th century clay pipes and 78 sherds of 18th to late 19th-century ceramics. Half-sectioning the pits in test-pit 11 recovered a small assemblage 19th to 20th-century ceramics similar in composition to the finds recovered from the topsoil.

Test-pits 8 and 12

Test-pits 8 and 12 both encountered structural remains potentially associated with the 18th to 19th century extension and occupation of the Turret House. Test-pit 8 was dominated by the truncated remains of a substantial north-south sandstone wall [83] which was encountered at c.154.33m AOD under c. 0.20m of demolition material (82) and c.15m of made ground (81). Sandstone wall 83 is comprised of small to medium sized unworked sandstone bonded with a sandy-lime mortar. To the east of wall 83, a lower demolition layer (84) concealed remnants of plaster on the east face of wall 83 and fragments of a damaged sandstone floor [85] which abutted the east face of wall 83 at c.153.95m AOD (**Plate 3**). Following cleaning and recording wall 83 and surface 85, excavation in test-pit 8 ceased. Finds from the made ground and demolition layers included 52 sherds of 18th to 19th-century ceramics and bricks potentially dating from as early as the 14th century.

Test-pit 12 revealed features likely associated with the 18th to 19th-century occupation and extension of the Turret House as a farmhouse with attached barns. The earliest structure within test-pit 12 was the heavily truncated foundation of a north-south sandstone wall [127] which was encountered at c.154.82m AOD under c.0.15m of demolition material (128) and c. 0.5m of topsoil and turf. The composition, location and alignment of wall 127 suggests it was likely part of the 18th to 19th-century barns attached to the south side of the Turret House. Later intrusions within test-pit 12 included a posthole [125] and wooden post [124] cut through the line of wall 127, an east-west lead pipe [123], and possible a later redbrick structure [129] (**Plate 4**). Finds from the topsoil included 10 sherds of late 19th-century ceramics.

Test-pits 9 and 10

The soil profile in test-pits 9 and 10 were similar to nearby test-pit 2 with c.0.30m of topsoil and c.0.10m of subsoil overlying degraded parent material (**Plate 5**). No archaeological features were encountered within test-pit 9, but a concentration of demolition material / made-ground in the north section may be related to small structures recorded on the 1893 OS map (**Illustration 10**). Test pit 10 had a north-south aligned ceramic land drain [102] set atop the natural and a small posthole [104] cut into the natural at the east edge of the test-pit. No finds were recovered from the fill of posthole 104, but this feature may also relate to the structures recorded on the 1893 OS map. Finds from the top/subsoil and made-ground layers included over 250

sherds of primarily 18th to mid-19th-century ceramics, with the 18th century represented by sherds of brown and white salt-glazed stoneware.

3.1.3 South Boundary Hedgerow

The test-pits (TP4-6) within the area designated for hedgerow planting along the south boundary wall were excavated in a line c.0.6m north of and parallel to the south boundary wall. The test-pits were randomly located along the mid-line of a 2-3m wide flat stretch of ground along the north face of the boundary wall (**Illustration 2**). All three test-pits exhibited the same soil profile: turf and minimal topsoil overlying 0.50-0.60m of made ground (**Plate 6**). No archaeological features were encountered within test-pits 4-6. Finds recovered from the made ground included 110 sherds of 18th – 19th century ceramics and bricks dating from the 16th to 18th century.

3.1.4 Disabled Access Path

Trench 6 was excavated to assess the potential for buried archaeology in advance of reducing the existing ground levels as part of a landscape scheme designed to accommodate an appropriate gradient for disabled access across the site (**Illustration 2**). Located c.3m south of the Cross Wing Cellar, Trench 6 measured c.2m wide by 40m in length and was aligned roughly from west to east across the Inner Court south. Ground cover and conditions prior to excavation comprised of grass over low flat ground at the west end, grass over slightly raised ground through the middle, and an overgrown mound of discarded stone at the east end of the trench. In preparation for excavation, the mound of discarded stone was sorted with worked/dressed stone relocated and stored for future analysis. Archaeological features were encountered within and immediately beneath the grass covering the area of Trench 6. These included an area of stone surface [6007] recorded in the 1977-78 Sheffield Museum excavation in Area XXVIII, the foundations of an 18th to 19th-century cottage partially exposed in the 1980 Sheffield Museum excavation of Area XXIX, and the foundations of earlier 16th-century walls (**Illustration 4 and 5**).

The low flat ground extending over c.9m from the west end of the trench was comprised of backfill (6011) overlying the plastic cover sheet [6010] from the Sheffield Museum excavation in Area XXVIII. Once the depth of backfill/overburden (c.0.20-0.80m) and level of the past excavations (c.157.06m AOD) were established, excavation in this area of Trench 6 ceased.

Immediately east of the limits of Area XXVIII, the raised ground across the middle of Trench 6 proved to be wall foundations and floor surfaces from an 18th to 19th-century cottage recorded on the 1781 Fairbank, 1823 Sanderson and 1903 OS maps covering the Manor Lodge area (**Illustration 11**). Remains of the cottage exposed within Trench 6 at c.158m AOD and included the west [6002], north [6003] and east [6005] walls, remains of a stone surface [6004] bounded by walls 6002, 6003 and 6005, and a smaller wall [6006] parallel and c.1m east of wall 6005 (**Illustration 4**). The walls of the cottage were comprised of worked and unworked sandstone bonded with a sandy-lime mortar with fragments of redbrick utilised as spacers and internal packing (**Plate 7**). Although only the top one or two surviving courses of each wall were exposed during this excavation, the north face of wall 6003 appears in a photograph of the 1980 Sheffield Museum excavation of the cross-wing cellar and reveals that up to three courses and a stepped foundation likely survive. Surface 6004 was comprised of reused sandstone flags, cobbles and handmade bricks likely salvaged from the surrounding ruins. The single surviving course of wall 6006 was comprised of rough and unworked sandstone built directly on subsoil 6022. While the deposit

(6020) between walls 6005 and 6006 was not removed during excavation, it did appear to overlay a cobbled surface and wall 6006 was likely a garden wall bounding a walkway alongside the cottage. The area of structures associated with the 18th-century cottage was overlain by c.0.1-0.2m of a demolition deposit (6019) which contained substantial lenses of charcoal, likely representing the early 20th-century demolition of the cottage. Once the extent of the cottage footprint and levels of surviving structures had been established, excavation in this area of trench 6 ceased (complete excavation of the structures and associated deposits was not undertaken during this evaluation).

Immediately east of the cottage structures, the foundations of substantial east-west walls [6023 and 6026] with an associated stone surface [6031] were uncovered c.0.50-0.60m below the upper levels of the cottage structures at c.157.40m AOD (**Plates 8 and 9**). Walls 6023 and 6026 were comprised of rough/unworked sandstone bonded with a clay mortar. While only the top of the surviving course was exposed during the evaluation, walls 6023 and 6026 appeared consistent with the 16th-century wall foundations excavated during the 1968-80 Museum Sheffield excavations (Beswick, pers. comm.). Walls 6023 and 6026 lie on the same east-west alignment with a break in the line of the wall(s) defined by two short sections of north-south aligned walls [6024 and 6025]. Walls 6024 and 6025 were keyed into the east and west ends of walls 6023 and 6026 (respectively) and possibly defined a drain feature. Abutting the south face of wall 6026, a heavily disturbed deposit of sandstone potentially represents the remains of a surface associated with wall 6026.

Finds from Trench 6 included 120 sherds of 18th to 19th-century ceramics and 45 clay pipe fragments, all recovered from the top/subsoils to the north and south of the 18th-19th century cottage. A single clay pipe dating to the 17th century was recovered at the interface between deposit 6022 and wall 6023 and three bone fragments were recovered from deposit 6033 which may be related to the potential drain structure defined by walls 6024 and 6025.

Once the extent of the upper levels of surviving structures had been established, excavation in trench 6 ceased (no excavation of the structures or associated cuts and deposits was undertaken during this evaluation).

3.1.5 South Range Cut & Drop

Trenches 7 and 8 were excavated to assess the potential for buried archaeology in advance of landscaping to address existing health and safety concerns along the edge of the standing ruins of the South Range and Porters Lodge (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover and conditions prior to excavation was comprised of grass over the flat raised ground of the Inner Court with moderate slopes down to the standing ruins of the South Range and Porters Lodge.

Excavated against the north edge of the South Range, Trench 7 measured c.2m by 5m in length and was aligned south to north through the existing slope down to the South Range (**Illustration 6**). From surface evidence prior to excavation, there was a possible stone wall c. 1.2m north of and parallel to the south range shoring the bottom of the slope at c.157.60m AOD. Subsequent to cleaning, wall 7011 proved to be comprised of reused sandstone blocks, unworked sandstone and fragments of red brick with no apparent mortar (**Plate 10**). Given the similarities to wall 8003, wall 7011 can likely be identified as the truncated remains of a garden wall associated with the 18th to 19th-century cottage and garden situated within the Inner Court South (see **Illustration 11**).

In addition to the later garden wall [7011], the heavily truncated remains of a south-north sandstone wall [7006] were uncovered at c.157.65m AOD beneath a charcoal rich deposit (7004) which may be related to the early 18th-century demolition of Manor Lodge (**Plate 11**). Wall 7004 was comprised of unworked sandstone bonded with a clay mortar similar to walls 6023 and 6026 recorded in trench 6. Deposit 7004 was overlain by a thick demolition deposit (7003) likely related to the early 20th-century clearing of the ruins.

Finds from Trench 7 included seven sherds of 17th to 18th-century ceramics, 12 sherds of 18th to 19th-century ceramics, and four 18th-century clay pipe fragments. These were primarily recovered from top and subsoils, although some of the earlier ceramics came from the deposit (7010) overlying the potential 16th to 17th-century wall [7006].

Excavated against the west edge of the Porters Lodge, Trench 8 measured c.2m by 3m in length and was aligned east to west through the existing slope down to the Porters Lodge (**Illustration 7**). The remains of a stone wall [8003] were uncovered at the west edge of trench 8 and a possible surface [8007] was encountered near the target depth for trench 8 (**Plate 12**). Both had handmade bricks within them and are likely related to the later 18th to 19th-century occupation within the former Inner Court South. From the modern ground level down to the target level, the ground was comprise of demolition/made ground (8002).

Finds from Trench 8 included 46 sherds of 18th to 19th-century ceramics and five 18th to 19th-century clay pipe fragments, all of which were recovered from the demolition/made ground deposit (8002) that dominated the trench or the bedding deposits associated with the later 18th to 20th-century occupation of the Inner Court South.

Once the extent of the upper levels of surviving structures had been established, excavation within trenches 7 and 8 ceased (no excavation of the structures or surrounding deposits was undertaken during this evaluation).

3.2 Reliability of Results

The test-pits and evaluation trenches were excavated during dry weather conditions with good ground visibility. The use of 1m x 1m test-pits to target potential buried structures on a site of this nature warrants some consideration. While locating test-pit 8 along the line of the west wall of the Turret House allowed the identification and assessment of remains associated with the 18th-century farmhouse extension, attempting to locate potential buried structures shown on 19th-century OS maps proved indeterminate. Although no structural remains associated with the 19th-century structures were located, it is difficult to use 19th-century maps to accurately predict the location of walls within a 1m x 1m keyhole and it is possible that the structural remains targeted by test-pits 9 and 10 do survive. Excepting test-pits 9 and 10, the overall reliability of the evaluation is considered to be excellent.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary and Discussion

Within the areas designated for hedgerow planting, test-pits 1-3 and 4-6 encountered no archaeological structures or deposits and all artefactual material was recovered from the top and subsoils. Based upon the results of test-pits 1-6, it is unlikely that the proposed landscaping will have any impact upon remains associated with the 16th-

century Manor House or the 18th to 20th-century farm occupation of the Turret House.

Within the area designated for the shelter orchard, no archaeological structures were found within test-pits 7, 9, 10 or 11 and the majority of artefactual material was recovered from the top and subsoils. The cut features and associated deposits within test-pit 11 produced assemblages of finds comparable to the finds recovered from the top and subsoils of test-pits 7, 9, 10 and 11. The structures encountered in test-pits 8 and 12 are probably associated with the 18th to 19th-century extension and occupation of the Turret House as a farmhouse and barn. Based upon the results of test-pits 7-12, an a preservation zone immediately around the Turret House has been proposed to ensure that any remains of the 18th to 20th-century farm occupation are not impacted by the proposed landscaping (**Illustration 2**).

Within the Inner Court South, trenches 6-8 produced varying results regards. Trench 6 encountered substantial remains associated with the 16th-century Manor House and the subsequent 18th to 20th-century cottage. Trench 7 encountered the truncated remains of a wall potentially associated with the 16th-century Manor House and deposits likely related to the 17th and 20th-century demolition activities. Trench 8 encountered truncated remains of structures associated with the 18th to 20th-century occupation of the former Inner Court South. In all three trenches, once structures were encountered, excavation proceeded as a strip and record at the level of the first archaeological horizon.

Based on the results of trenches 6-8, a new route for the disabled path along the edges of the South Range has been recommended (**Illustrations 8, 9a and 9b**). This route will avoid all of the surviving structural remains encountered within trenches 6-8 and mitigate the existing health and safety issues.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Based on the results of the cellar recording and evaluation, the following further archaeological mitigation or amendments to the proposed landscape works are recommended:

Table 2: Cellar Infilling

Cellar	Infilling Material / Process
Cellar 1: currently filled with re-deposited building material; a portion of the vaulted ceiling exposed.	Sand compacted in layers by running water over it. Infilling under vaulting to be done by drilling 25mm holes through the top of the vaulting and pouring a mixture of sand and water*.
Cellar 2: exposed cellar with no ceiling.	Sand compacted in layers by running water over it.
Cellar 3: exposed cellar with intact vaulted ceiling.	Sand compacted in layers by running water over it. Infilling under vaulting to be done by drilling 25mm holes through the top of the vaulting and pouring a mixture of sand and water*.

* This will provide support for the vaulting and allow for topping up following a period of settling

Table 2: Proposed Landscaping – Recommendations

Proposed Landscaping Work	Recommended Amendment(s) to Landscaping and/or Further Archaeological Mitigation
West Boundary Hedgerow	N/A hedgerow cancelled

Shelter Orchard	Orchard planting outside of designated protection area around Turret House (see Illustration 2) / No Further Mitigation Recommended
South Boundary Hedgerow	No Amendments or Further Mitigation recommended
South Range Cut & Drop range	No Amendments (see Disabled Access Path) / Watching-Recording Brief during landscaping
Disabled Access Path	Watching-Recording Brief during landscaping and path construction / Redesign of path to follow the existing south range cut & drop (see Illustration 8)

Table 3: Post-excavation Recommendations

Material	Specialist	Recommendations
CBM	J. Tibbles	Selectively Retain & Deposit
Ceramics	Dr. D. Barker	Produce a full catalogue of material, Retain & Deposit
Clay Pipe	L. Harvey	Retain & Deposit
Fauna	S. Bell	Discard*
Glass	C. Coulter & L. Harvey	Discard*
Metalwork & Industrial Residues	Dr. R. Doonan	Discard*
Miscellaneous	L. Harvey	Selectively Retain & Deposit
Non-Ferrous Metal	L. Harvey	Selectively Retain & Deposit
Shell	L. Harvey	Discard*

* Where the assemblages have proven of little value due to size, nature and provenience (primarily top/subsoil and made ground) these assemblages may be useful for Green Estate as an educational resource.

5 ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum under accession number SHEFM:2007.166. The archive will be prepared by ARCUS staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and with UKIC guidelines (1990). In addition, copies of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained by the University of Sheffield.

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7 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

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APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS

The artefacts and paper archive will be deposited with Weston Park.

Summary:

Finds Archive:

Ceramics	Animal Bone	Metal objects	Glass	Clay Pipe	Industrial process residue	Slag	Leather	Shell	Wood	Building material	Misc	Environmental Samples
794	34	-	230	31	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-

Paper Archive

Description	Number of sheets
Field drawings	17
Drawing register	2
Photographic register	2
Context sheets	117
Context register	5
Finds sheets	0
Finds register	0
Soil sample register	0
Soil sample sheets	0
Brick recording sheets	0
Grindstone recording sheets	0
Levels register	7
Trench record sheets	0
Copy report	1

Photographic Archive

Description	Number of pictures
Black & White contact sheets	
Black & White negatives	
Colour slides	
Digital photographs (1 CD)	

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Site sub-division	Context No	Context type	Description
TP1	10	Deposit	Grass
TP1	11	Deposit	Topsoil
TP1	12	Deposit	Subsoil
TP2	20	Deposit	Topsoil
TP2	21	Deposit	Subsoil
TP3	30	Deposit	Topsoil
TP3	31	Deposit	Subsoil
TP3	32	Deposit	Natural (degraded parent material)
TP4	40	Deposit	Turf
TP4	41	Deposit	Topsoil
TP4	42	Deposit	Made Ground - assoc with fence construction
TP4	43	Deposit	Buried Soil
TP5	50	Deposit	Turf
TP5	51	Deposit	Made Ground - assoc with fence construction
TP5	52	Deposit	Topsoil
TP6	60	Deposit	Turf
TP6	61	Deposit	Made Ground - assoc with fence construction
TP7	70	Deposit	Turf
TP7	71	Deposit	Topsoil
TP7	72	Deposit	Natural (degraded parent material)
TP8	80	Deposit	Turf
TP8	81	Deposit	Made Ground / demolition material
TP8	82	Deposit	Made Ground / demolition material below (81)
TP8	83	Structure	Sandstone wall (18th C ext.)
TP8	84	Deposit	Demolition rubble E of [83]
TP8	85	Structure	sandstone floor (18th C ext.)
TP8	86	Structure	E-W sandstone wall (18th C ext.)
TP8	87	Deposit	Clay packing W of [83]
TP9	90	Deposit	Turf
TP9	91	Deposit	Topsoil
TP9	92	Deposit	Subsoil
TP9	93	Deposit	Natural (degraded parent material)
TP10	100	Deposit	Turf
TP10	101	Deposit	Topsoil
TP10	102	Structure	Ceramic Pipe
TP10	103	Deposit	Subsoil
TP10	104	Cut	Cut in SE corner
TP10	105	Deposit	Fill of [104]
TP10	106	Deposit	Natural (degraded parent material)
TP11	110	Deposit	Turf
TP11	111	Deposit	Topsoil

Site sub-division	Context No	Context type	Description
TP11	112	Deposit	Subsoil
TP11	113	Cut	Pit cut in N of TP11
TP11	114	Deposit	Fill of [113]
TP11	115	Cut	S pit in TP11
TP11	116	Deposit	Fill of [115]
TP11	117	Deposit	Natural (degraded parent material)
TP12	121	Deposit	Turf
TP12	122	Deposit	Topsoil
TP12	123	Structure	Fe pipe
TP12	124	Structure	Post
TP12	125	Cut	Posthole
TP12	126	Deposit	Fill of [125]
TP12	127	Structure	Sandstone wall
TP12	128	Deposit	Demolition layer over wall 127
TP12	129	Structure	Redbrick wall
T6	6000	Deposit	turf
T6	6001	Deposit	topsoil
T6	6002	Structure	N-S sandstone wall - west wall of 19th C cottage
T6	6003	Structure	W-E sandstone wall - north wall of 19th C cottage
T6	6004	Structure	stone surface btw 6002-6003-6005
T6	6005	Structure	N-S sandstone wall - east wall of 19th C cottage
T6	6006	Structure	N-S sandstone wall - parallel (east) to 6005
T6	6007	Structure	stone surface - P.B. Excavation area XXVIII
T6	6008	Deposit	demolition deposit / P.B. Backfill
T6	6009	Deposit	P.B. Backfill
T6	6010	Structure	plastic sheeting covering P.B. Area XXVIII
T6	6011	Deposit	P.B backfill
T6	6012	Structure	sandstone blocks - P.B. Excavation area XXVIII
T6	6013	Deposit	demolition deposit - area of stones missing from 6007
T6	6014	Deposit	sandy brown deposit west of 6002
T6	6015	Structure	sandstone block with clay packing
T6	6016	Structure	sandstone block with clay packing
T6	6017	Cut	cut for P.B. Area XXVIII
T6	6018	Deposit	demolition deposit (19th C cottage)
T6	6019	Deposit	demolition deposit (19th C cottage)
T6	6020	Deposit	black deposit btw 6005-6006, beneath 6019 (overlies 19th C cottage path)
T6	6021	Deposit	buried soil - assoc. with 19th C cottage occupation
T6	6022	Deposit	buried subsoil - assoc. with 19th C cottage occupation
T6	6023	Structure	E-W clay packed wall (Pfoundation)
T6	6024	Structure	N-S clay packed sandstone return off 6023 (forms drain with 6025P)
T6	6025	Structure	N-S clay packed sandstone return off 6026 (forms

Site sub-division	Context No	Context type	Description
			drain with 6024P)
T6	6026	Structure	E-W clay packed wall (Pfoundation)
T6	6027	Deposit	redeposited material N&S of 6023; N of 6026
T6	6028	Cut	cut for modern pit
T6	6029	Deposit	fill of 6028
T6	6030	Structure	concrete and sandstone surface in 6028
T6	6031	Structure	sandstone Psurface south of 6026
T6	6032	Deposit	redeposited material S of 6026 & 6031 - s/a 6027
T6	6033	Deposit	deposit btw north end of 6024-6025 (poss. drain fill)
T6	6034	Cut	N-S cut through 6026 (creates east truncated terminus of 6026)
T6	6035	Deposit	topsoil - fill of 6034
T6	6036	Deposit	redeposited material over 6026 & 6031 - s/a 6027
T6	6037	Deposit	topsoil over 6029
T7	7000	Deposit	turf
T7	7001	Deposit	topsoil
T7	7002	Deposit	subsoil
T7	7003	Deposit	sandstone deposit (south 1/2 of west facing section)
T7	7004	Deposit	brown charcoal rich deposit (west facing section)
T7	7005	Structure	sandstone Pwall along west facing section
T7	7006	Structure	N-S sandstone Pwall
T7	7007	Structure	sandstone Pwall / return along west face of 7006
T7	7008	Deposit	light brown sandy/lime deposit (east facing section)
T7	7009	Deposit	light brown deposit west of 7006
T7	7010	Deposit	brown sandy deposit (freq charcoal and clay)
T7	7011	Structure	E-W sandstone wall
T7	7012	Deposit	compacted soil, s/a 8010
T8	8000	Deposit	turf
T8	8001	Deposit	topsoil
T8	8002	Deposit	demolition deposit
T8	8003	Structure	sandstone and red brick wall
T8	8004	Deposit	demolition deposit
T8	8005		VOID
T8	8006	Deposit	ashy deposit east of 8003, below 8002
T8	8007	Structure	sandstone surface
T8	8008	Structure	poss. Sandstone surface
T8	8009	Deposit	bedding for 8003
T8	8010	Deposit	compacted soil, s/a 7012

APPENDIX 3: CBM

J. Tibbles BA (Hons); AIFA

Summary

Bricks within the assemblage displaying only part dimensions created a large date range of possible manufacture. One example from within the early date range of between the 14th century and the late 16th centuries had been modified by chipping for an unknown purpose and also displayed a slightly bevelled arriss, possibly originating from a hearth or fireplace.

Bricks from within the 16th to 17th century date range also showed slight bevelling of the stretcher edge suggesting a brick surface such as floor or yard origin. Other bricks within this date range displayed heavy burning and are probably part of a hearth or fireplace.

Part of the glazed brick assemblage is likely to have been manufactured by Burmantofts of Leeds from the late 19th century, the remainder is of a similar date but the manufacturer has not yet been identified.

Introduction and methodology

Eighteen examples of brick from seven contexts with a total weight of 35125 gms were submitted for assessment.

It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature.

The assemblage was examined using a x15 magnification lens were applicable to aid dating, though fabric analysis was not undertaken as was considered beyond the scope of this assessment. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric (were applicable) was recorded and catalogued accordingly and a Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate.

The Assemblage

An assemblage of 5 complete bricks and 12 part bricks with a combined weight of 35125 gm was submitted for assessment.

The majority of the bricks bore evidence characteristic of their method of manufacture, i.e. moulding lips, mould impressions, straw impressions and stamped frogs.

Dating of bricks is highly contentious due to their re-use nature as a valuable building commodity. The standardisation of bricks by Parliament over the centuries helped to create a more uniform brick and better architecture. However, it should be noted that although these statutes were binding with severe finds for those contravening, it would be naive to believe that all pre-mechanical brickmakers adhered strictly to these sizes at all times.

Table 1: Assemblage Analysis

Context	No	Weight gm
8002	3	5994
84	3	5567
61	2	3292
42	1	936
51	4	7134
US	2	5181
81	3	7011
Total	18	35125 gm

Test Pit 4

Context 42 1 sample.

Single part brick with dimensions of 9mm x 110mm x 55mm (P x 4¼" x 2¼"). Hand-made in a sandy fabric. Slight rounding of stretcher edge.

The slight bevelling of the stretcher edge suggests a brick surface such as floor or yard origin. Manufacturing characteristics suggest a date range of between the 16th to late 17th century.

Test Pit 5

Context 51 4 samples.

Two joining fragments form a complete brick with dimensions of 235mm x 100mm x 65mm (9¼" x 4" x 2½"). Hand-made. One stretcher edge heavily burnt. Possible part of fireplace or hearth. Mortar adhesions.

One part brick with dimensions of 9mm x 100mm x 65mm (P x 4" x 2½") displays chipped edge, burning and mortar adhesions. Possible part of fireplace or hearth.

One part brick with dimensions of 9mm x 90mm x 60mm (P x 3½" x 2"). Hard fabric with grey adhesions (glazeP) similar to example in context 8002. Mortar adhesions

The narrower brick fragment displaying grey/green adhesions are identical to that identified with the example from context 8002 within Trench 8 and is likely to have originated from the same structure. The complete brick and the part brick of similar dimensions, both displaying heavy burning, are probably part of a hearth or fireplace and are of a c. late 17th century date of manufacture.

Test Pit 6

Context 61 2 samples.

Two part bricks with dimensions of 9mm x 120mm x 55mm (P x 4¾" x 2¼") and 9mm x 110mm x 70mm (P x 4¼" x 2¾"). Former displays sand-moulding characteristics. Latter is hard-fired with frequent inclusions possibly of industrial use.

Residual dimensions of the two part bricks create a large date range of between the late 16th century and the early 18th century. The thicker of the two samples is hard fired and may be manufactured for early industrial use.

Test Pit 8

Context 81 3 samples.

One complete brick with dimensions of 230mm x 112mm x 72mm (9" x 4¾" x 2¾").

Machine-made with white glaze. Dense fabric. Mortar adhesions. Double frog. Stamped LEEDS FIRE CLAY CO.

One part brick with dimensions of Pmm x 114mm x 80mm (P" x 4 3/4" x 3"). Machine-made with white glaze. Dense fabric. Mortar adhesions. Double frog. Residual elements of makers stamp HAL..... within frog.

One part brick with dimensions of Pmm x 114mm x 80mm (P" x 4 3/4" x 3"). Machine-made with white glaze. Dense fabric. Double frog. Residual elements of makers stamp ...Co Ltd within frog

The company Burmantofts of Leeds that produced decorated tiles also produced architectural salt glazed bricks around 1882. By 1904 it changed its business name to Leeds Fire Clay Ltd. The second stamped frog with residual HA...lettering has not been identified at this time.

Context 84 3 samples.

Three part bricks with dimensions of Pmm x 139mm x 50mm (P x 5 1/2" x 2"), Pmm x 115mm x 60mm (P x 4 1/2" x 2 3/4") and Pmm x Pmm x 50mm (P x Px 2").

Hand-made characteristics, possibly slop-moulded. Fabrics are coarse with large inclusions in one sample of 55mm. Latter example has one stretcher arriss chipped along its full extent and opposite arriss slightly bevelled. Mortar adhesions.

The three part bricks displaying only part dimensions create a large date range between the 14th century and the late 16th centuries. One example has been modified for an unknown purpose and also displays a slightly bevelled arriss, possibly from a hearth or fireplace.

Test Pit 12

Context Unstratified 2 samples.

One complete brick with dimensions of 230mm x 112mm x 76mm (9" x 4 3/4" x 3"). Machine-made with brown glaze. Dense fabric. Stamped LEEDS FIRE CLAY CO.

One part brick with dimensions of Pmm x 112mm x 76mm (P" x 4 3/4" x 3"). Machine-made with brown glaze. Dense fabric. Stamped LEEDS FIRE CLAY CO.

The company Burmantofts of Leeds that produced decorated tiles also produced architectural salt glazed bricks around 1882. In 1904 it changed its business name to Leeds Fire Clay Ltd.

Trench 8

Context 8002 3 samples.

Two part bricks with dimensions of Pmm x 115mm x 63mm (P x 4 1/2" x 2 1/2") and Pmm x 100mm x 70mm (P x 4" x 2 3/4"). Former displays slop-moulding characteristics with straw impressions. Latter possibly 'pressed' with sharp arrisses on three sides. Both fabrics are very dense and coarse with frequent 'grog'. Mortar adhesions.

One complete brick with dimensions of 235mm x 100mm x 50mm (9 1/4" x 4" x 2"). Sand moulded and displaying mortar. Residual grey sheen to one surface (glazeP)

The three samples from this trench are either slop-moulded or 'pressed' with coarse dense fabrics. One example displays residual greenish grey sheen of unknown origin. The complete brick is likely to be of a late 17th-18th century date of manufacture and the part bricks of 18th-19th century date.

Discussion

Bricks within the assemblage displaying only part dimensions created a large date range of possible manufacture. One example from within the early date range of between the 14th century and the late 16th centuries had been modified by chipping for an unknown purpose and also displayed a slightly bevelled arriss, possibly originating from a hearth or fireplace.

Bricks from within the 16th-17th century date range also showed slight bevelling of the stretcher edge suggesting a brick surface such as floor or yard origin. Other bricks within this date range displayed heavy burning and are probably part of a hearth or fireplace.

Part of the glazed brick assemblage is likely to have been manufactured by Burmantofts of Leeds from the late 19th century, the remainder is of a similar date but the manufacturer has not yet been identified.

Recommendations

Although the potential of the assemblage is limited, the assemblage should be selectively discarded and ultimately deposited in the appropriate museum.

Glossary of terms.

Arris

The sharp edges of a brick where surfaces meet.

Engobe (Slip)

Liquid clay formed by the mixture of clay and water.

Header

The shorter ends at each end of the brick

Stretcher

The longer sides of a brick.

Mould (Impression)

Linear impression along one or more stretcher edges created when the wooden mould is pressed upon the extant lip formed after leaving the mould.

Moulding lip

A slight lip along the upper edges of hand-moulded bricks formed when removing the brick from the wooden mould.

Moulding sand

Sand adhering to most surfaces of a hand-moulded brick leaving the upper surface sand free. Fine sand acted

Pressed brick

Bricks placed within a metal mould and compressed before firing creating sharp arrises and smooth faces.

Skintling (mark)

Skintling marks are found on the stretcher edges of bricks formed by the stacking of the bricks during the drying process.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMICS

Dr David Barker

Introduction

Some 905 sherds of ceramics or related material were recovered from the three evaluation trenches excavated within the Inner Court South and from twelve test pits. The bulk of the assemblage is domestic, dating mainly to the 19th century, but some 18th-century domestic material has also been recovered. There was also clear evidence for early to mid 18th-century pottery production on the site.

Contexts with Ceramics

Areas 1 & 2, Test Pits 1 – 12

11/12 A mixed group of 38 sherds, of which the majority date to the mid to late 19th century. Eighteenth-century sherds include a moulded plate edge and hollow body sherd in white salt-glazed stoneware, the latter with scratch blue decoration; two sherds of mottled ware; and a possible slipware cup (or similar) base. Three sherds of creamware may date to the late 18th or very early 19th century, and the same is true of a single sherd of an oriental porcelain tea bowl. The remainder of the group comprises pearlware, whiteware, bone china, yellow ware and brown salt-glazed stoneware.

20/21 Twenty-one sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date. The material includes mottled ware, black-glazed and unglazed coarse earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, white earthenware, bone china, hard-paste porcelain and Bristol-glazed grey stoneware. Decoration, where present, is typical and includes blue-printed ('willow' and 'Broseley' patterns), sponged, under-glaze painted and slip-banded on the earthenwares, and printed and gilded on the bone china and porcelain.

30/31 Most of the 22 sherds date to the mid to late 19th century, but plate rims in creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware date to c. 1770-1810 and c. 1750-1770 respectively. The 19th-century ceramics include brown salt-glazed stoneware, bone china, glazed and unglazed coarse earthenware, whiteware and a Bristol-glazed grey stoneware preserve jar.

42 A mixed group comprising 32 sherds, ranging in date from the early 18th to late 19th century. Local pottery production is represented by three earthenware saggar fragments and a partially-glazed squeeze of clay which has been used in the placing of wares during firing. Two mottled ware sherds and a badly over-fired blackware sherd may also be products of this kiln. The other material includes pearlware and whiteware with a range of typical decoration; blackware; slipware; coarse earthenware; brown salt-glazed stoneware; and Bristol-glazed grey stoneware.

43 Six sherds dating to between the late 17th or early 18th century and the mid 19th century. Ware types are coarse earthenware, blackware, yellow ware and brown salt-glazed stoneware.

51 A mixed group comprising 38 sherds ranging in date from the early 18th to late 19th century. A high proportion of mottled ware (twelve sherds) may well be products of the Sheffield Manor kiln, a suggestion supported by the presence in the group of 2 earthenware saggar rims. Later 18th- and 19th-century material includes sherds of typical, but undiagnostic creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware, coarse

earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware and Bristol-glazed grey stoneware. One sherd is from a heavy red-bodied tile.

61 A mixed group comprising 34 sherds ranging in date from the early 18th to early 20th century. Six sherds of mottled ware may well be products of the Sheffield Manor kiln, whose activity accounts for the presence of one possible and two definite earthenware saggars. What appear to be mottled wares with a red fabric may also be local products. Other wares include refined the earthenwares creamware, pearlware and whiteware, some decorated; brown salt-glazed stoneware; Bristol-glazed grey stoneware; and a variety of coarse earthenware types.

71 Twenty-seven sherds which are mostly of 19th- to early 20th-century date, although a one mottled ware sherd and one rim sherd of a blackware cup probably date to the first half of the 18th century, and a white salt-glazed stoneware bowl rim dates to c. 1740-1770. The group includes whiteware, yellow ware bone china, brown salt-glazed stoneware and coarse earthenware. (One fragment bagged with and originally listed as ceramic is, in fact, stone.)

74 Fourteen sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date. The earliest sherds, probably of the early to mid 18th century, are one each of mottled ware and blackware, while a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware dates to c. 1740-1770. Three sherds of unglazed coarse earthenware are not easily datable, but the remainder of the sherds – whiteware, redware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, and Bristol-glazed grey stoneware, are of mid to late 19th-century date.

81, 82 Fourteen sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date. Two joining sherds of a thrown slipware dish and two joining handle sherds of a slip-coated ware vessel date to between the late 17th and mid 18th centuries, while a brown salt-glazed stoneware handle sherd is also of 18th-century date. Eight sherds of whiteware, four with the blue-printed 'Broseley' pattern date to the mid to late 19th century, while two sherds of coarse earthenware are not closely datable.

84 Thirty-eight sherds of mid to late 19th-century date. These are unglazed coarse earthenware, whiteware and a single sherd of yellow ware. Printed decoration includes both 'willow' and 'Broseley' patterns in shades of blue.

91 130 sherds of 19th- and possibly early 20th-century material, which seems mostly to date to c. 1840-1860 and is domestic in character. The best-represented type is whiteware, much of which has blue-printed decoration, with the 'willow' pattern predominating. One 'willow' decorated plate rim has a partial 'Stone China' mark. Other whiteware sherds have bodies with moulded decoration, and there are a few slip-decorated sherds. The group includes smaller quantities of bone china, yellow ware, unglazed coarse earthenware (flower pots), black-brown glazed coarse earthenware, yellow-glazed coarse earthenware, and brown salt-glazed stoneware. Two sherds belong to a late 19th- or early 20th-century brown-glazed teapot and there are seventeen sherds from a single white-bodied moulded flower pot or similar decorated with majolica-type coloured glazes which is of a similar date. This bears the mark 'Nelson' moulded into the vessel, together with a painted 'P'. 'Nelson' is probably the name of the shape, rather than relating to the manufacturer. Two sherds are burnt beyond recognition and there is a small sherd of a salt-glazed drain pipe. One baking dish rim is probably of creamware, and so dates to c. 1800-1830.

92 Four joining sherds of a brown salt-glazed stoneware dish are of mid to late 18th-century date, and two further rim sherds of a coarse earthenware pan can probably be similarly dated.

101 Although a topsoil deposit, the majority of the 130 sherds date to the early to mid 19th century. These include good quantities of brown salt-glazed or Bristol glazed stonewares, coarse earthenware, creamware and pearlware and smaller quantities of whiteware, yellow ware, and a single bone china saucer. The material is domestic in character, but unexceptional. It is typical of that found in urban and rural houses of lower socio-economic classes.

A number of the white-bodied earthenwares have typical under-glaze painted, printed and sponged decoration, with examples of printed 'willow' pattern on flat wares, and a single moulded and painted shell edge plate with a shallow regularly scalloped edge which dates to c. 1830-1840. One pearlware mug or jug base has a potentially diagnostic moulded body in a trellis and floral design. One yellow ware chamber pot sherd has banded-slip decoration. The coarse earthenwares seem mostly to be dishes or pans with internal black-coloured glazes over a slip coat, although five sherds have no trace of glaze.

Eighteenth-century material is represented by three sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and a rim sherd of blackware.

Also included in the sherd count are a piece of a brown salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe and an unglazed red floor tile.

103 Four sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware and one of creamware date to the early to mid 19th century.

111 The group comprises 37 sherds of mixed 18th- and 19th-century material including unglazed coarse earthenware sherds, with vessels such a flower pot and stand and probable roof tiles; a coarse earthenware sherd with an internal black-coloured glaze; whiteware, some decorated with 'willow' and other blue-printed patterns; bone china; brown salt-glazed stoneware; a glazed red earthenware teapot; and two sherds of a white-bodied wall tile. Two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware are of mid to late 18th-century date and are the earliest material in this group.

112 A single sherd of a possible slipware dish, although the interior glazed surface has been lost. This may date to the late 17th to mid 18th century. (One fragment bagged with and originally listed as ceramic is, in fact, stone.)

116 A single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware is of 18th-century date.

Test Pit 12 unstratified Ten sherds dating, with one exception, to the late 19th or early 20th century. These are whiteware, or unglazed red earthenware flower pots. One brown-printed sherd bears an incomplete mark to its underside 'Royal [...] / T. & [...] / EN[GLAND] / Rd. N[.....]'. The use of a design registration number dates this piece to 1884 or later. A single sherd of a white salt-glazed stoneware plate dates to c. 1740-1770.

Area 3, Evaluation Trenches 6 - 8

6009 Thirty-nine sherds of 18th- and 19th century material. Amongst the early 18th-century wares are sherds of one or two brown salt-glazed stoneware mugs with distinctive rouletted decoration, one sherd of which has an impressed 'AR' and crown ale measure mark. Other brown salt-glazed stonewares date to between the mid 18th and late 19th centuries. Other 19th-century wares include a brown-black slip-coated teapot, a grey stoneware bottle, creamware, pearlware, whiteware and coarse earthenwares. Banded slip and printed decoration are found on the refined white-bodied wares. One sherd has the printed pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants'.

6021 Fifty-one sherds of 18th- and 19th-century material. Early to mid 18th-century

sherds are in mottled ware, blackware and slipware. Sherds of creamware and pearlware, with no whitewares identified, suggest a date of c. 1880 –1830, a date not contradicted by the less closely dated brown salt-glazed stonewares and coarse earthenwares. A single sherd of a slip-decorated yellow ware bowl may be as late as c. 1850.

6022 Thirty-one sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date, including a significant proportion (81%) of wares which most probably date to the early to mid 18th century. These include blackwares (16%), mottled ware (48%), slipware and slip-coated wares. Some, if not all of these may well be products of the pottery kiln operating at Sheffield Manor during the first half of the 18th century. Other, later, wares include brown salt-glazed stonewares and a single sherd of pearl-whiteware; the four sherds of coarse earthenware cannot be closely dated.

7002 Three sherds which may date to the mid 17th to mid 18th-century are probably of slipware and slip-coated ware.

7010 Four sherds which may date from the mid 17th century to mid 19th century. These are of slipware (two sherds), slip-coated ware (one sherd) and refined yellow ware (one sherd).

Trench 7 unstratified Twelve sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date. Two sherds of mottled ware, one of slip-coated ware and a brown salt-glazed stoneware mug with rouletted decoration date to the early to mid 18th century, and a high-fired coarse earthenware jar sherd is probably of a similar date. Other sherds, including creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware, coarse earthenware and brown salt-glazed stoneware date to the late 18th to mid 19th century.

8002 Eleven sherds predominantly of mid to late 19th-century date. These comprise whiteware, yellow ware, brown salt-glazed stoneware and coarse earthenware. The yellow ware sherd has slip-banded and mocha decoration and one whiteware sherd also has banded slip decoration. One whiteware cup and one jug have sponged decoration.

8009 Two joining sherds of an early to mid 18th-century mottled ware porringer.

8010 Nine sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date. The earliest of these is of slipware, probably dating to the early 18th century, although two coarse earthenware sherds are not closely datable. Five sherds of brown salt-glazed stoneware and one of whiteware probably date to the mid to late 19th century.

Trench 8 unstratified Twenty-four sherds of predominantly mid to late 19th-century (or possibly early 20th-century) date. These include whitewares, bone china, yellow ware, brown salt-glazed stoneware and coarse earthenware. A single wall tile is probably the latest piece in the group, while a creamware plate base probably dates to c. 1800. Printed patterns on the whiteware include 'willow', 'Broseley' and 'Asiatic Pheasants' and others not identified. Whitewares also have sponged or slip decoration. One bone china cup has a blue-sprigged relief ('Chelsea sprig'). The brown salt-glazed stonewares have internal Bristol glazes.

Discussion

Most of the contexts are mixed in their composition.

The ceramics provide no clear evidence for activity on site prior to the early 18th century, but a good number of sherds, present in most contexts, indicate 18th-century activity. These sherds include both domestic material (e.g. white salt-glazed stonewares, brown salt-glazed stonewares and creamwares) and a smaller quantity

of pottery manufacturing waste. Pottery production on the site is confirmed by the presence of saggar fragments and kiln furniture in Test Pit contexts 42, 51 and 61 and a mottled ware sherd with a clay 'bob' or separator fused to it from Evaluation Trench context 6022. Further evidence for pottery production is present in the form of a partially glazed piece of clay from Test Pit context 42 which has been used as a separator between earthenware vessels during firing. The relatively high proportion of early to mid 18th-century mottled ware sherds from Evaluation Trench 6 (contexts 6021 and 6022) and Test Pit context 51 (20%, 48% and 32% respectively) may well relate to pottery production on site, although none are identifiable as wasters. Other early to mid 18th-century sherds, notably slip-coated wares, blackwares and slipwares, may also be the products of a local kiln site although, again, none are obviously wasters.

The majority of the ceramics from both evaluation trenches and test pits date to the 19th century. The range of wares is typical of the material culture of 19th-century households of a lower socio-economic level. Pearlwares and whitewares are undecorated, or are found with printed, painted, sponged or slip decoration. The most common – and therefore easily recognised - printed patterns are 'Willow', found primarily on dinner wares; 'Broseley' found primarily on tea wares; and 'Asiatic' both patterns, which again is found on dinner wares. The sponged and slip decoration found on a number of whitewares were typical of the cheapest types of decorated wares available during the 19th century. A number of bone china tea wares (cups and saucers) are present, with painted, printed or gilded decoration; a single unstratified cup sherd from Trench 8 has blue sprigged decoration. Utilitarian yellow wares and brown salt-glazed stonewares are also well-represented in the assemblage. The former may have slip decoration, while the latter, if decorated at all, have rouletted patterns. Some of the salt-glazed wares have internal Bristol glazes, indicating and storage vessels and pans in a range of coarse earthenware fabrics with both black (most common) and yellow glazes. Unglazed coarse earthenware flower pots are also typical household items of this period.

As well as ceramics which were probably produced locally, there are wares from Derbyshire and/or Nottinghamshire (yellow wares and brown-salt-glazed stonewares) and a wide variety of refined earthenwares which may be Staffordshire or Yorkshire products. The absence of manufacturers' marks is not helpful, and the majority of the wares are of the most common types which were made in many manufacturing centres. Little time need be wasted in attempting to attribute these. Coarse earthenwares, while more likely to be 'local' products in the wider sense, are difficult to source with any certainty.

While some of the earlier wares in the assemblage may contribute a small amount to what is known of the operation of the Sheffield Manor pottery, the majority of the ceramics relate to the domestic activity on the site during the late 18th and 19th centuries. A fuller examination of the later wares may shed some useful light on the consumption of ceramics in the Sheffield area at this time – in particular by the less well-to-do consumer - but the absence of clear relationships to individual properties may limit the usefulness of this, as will the limitations of the material's stratigraphic relationship to structural remains. Nevertheless, the production of a full record of the finds is recommended.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY PIPES

Linzi Harvey

Summary

A total of 86 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from Sheffield Manor. These items were from 16 stratified and one unstratified context and are described below in **Table 1**.

Methodology

The clay pipe fragments have been individually examined and details of each fragment catalogued accordingly (see **Table 1**). Published catalogues such as White (2004) and other schemes including Oswald (1975) and Ayto (2002) were used to identify bowl form or decoration.

Nature of sample

The majority (n=70, 81%) of pipe fragments recovered were plain stems. Plain stems are difficult to date accurately and therefore can only be given a broad date range, but most are late eighteenth or nineteenth century in date.

Fourteen bowl fragments (16%) were recovered, three of which were complete. A total of four bowl fragments were decorated and one was stamped. A small plain bowl with flat pedestal spur from buried subsoil [6022] is likely to date between 1620 and 1650. A large plain bowl with a long pedestal spur from buried soil [6021] dates between 1750 and 1800, whilst a smaller bowl from the same context with a medium flat bottomed spur dates to the mid-19th century.

A complete bowl from backfill deposit [6009] with leaf decoration on the front and back seams is also typically mid-19th century. A fragment of bowl from this context was stamped "REGISTERED / No. / 2433" within a half circle. It may be possible to identify the maker, date and design of this pipe using lists of registered pipe designs (*pers comm.* Susie White).

The remains of a brown glaze or wax was visible on a single stem fragments from buried soil [6021]. Coating substances were occasionally used to smooth the area around the pipe mouthpiece or broken ends (Russell 1996: 31).

Recommendations

This assemblage consists primarily of plain stems, along with fourteen bowl fragments and a single mouthpiece fragment. It is advised that the assemblage be retained and combined with any further clay pipe recovered from this site for full analysis.

Table 1 – Clay Pipe from Sheffield Manor (1107.8)

Context	B	S	M	Total	Sta.	Dec.	Date range	Description and measurements
11		7		7			18/19C	Plain stem fragments.
20		3	1	4			18/19C	Three stem fragments; 1 lipped mouthpiece fragment.
30		4		4			18/19C	Plain stem fragments.
43		1		1			18/19C	Plain stem fragment.

Context	B	S	M	Total	Sta.	Dec.	Date range	Description and measurements
51		1		1			18/19C	Plain stem fragment.
61		2		2			18/19C	Plain stem fragments.
71		3		3			18/19C	Plain stem fragments.
84		1		1			18/19C	Plain stem fragment.
92		1		1			18/19C	Plain stem fragment.
111	2	2		4			18/19 C	Two plain stem fragments; 1 fragment of large plain bowl with milled rim and 1 fragment plain bowl base.
114		1		1			18/19C	Plain stem fragment.
6009	7	8	1	16	1	4	19 C	8 plain stem fragments; 1 cut round mouthpiece fragment; 7 bowl fragments, including two complete bowls and three fragments which fit together to form partial bowl. One complete small bowl with leaf decoration on front and rear bowl seams, four fragments from two similar bowls, mid 19 C. One large thick walled plain bowl, almost parallel, early to mid 19 C. One bowl fragment, with stamp visible reading "REGISTERED / No. / 2433" within half circle, probably 19 C.
6021	2	19		21			18/19C	18 plain stem fragments; 1 stem fragment with brown wax/glaze; 2 bowl fragments. One large plain bowl with long pedestal spur, c. 1750-1800. Partial small bowl, plain with medium flat bottomed spur, c. 1840-1870.
6022	1	8		9			P17 C	Eight plain stem fragments; 1 small bowl, flat heel with milled rim, c. 1620 – 1650.
7010		4		4			18 C	Four plain stem fragments, large bore holes c. 2mm.
8009		5		5			18/19 C	Four plain stem fragments.
Unstrat	2			2			19 C	Two plain bowl fragments fit together, fairly thick walled.
Totals	14	70	2	86	1	4		

The above table presents details of the clay tobacco pipes recovered from the site. This table is arranged in context number order. In each case the number of bowls (B), stems (S), and mouthpieces (M) is given followed by the total number of fragments from each context. The date range is then given. Details of decorated (Dec.) and stamped (Sta.) fragments are then given, followed by general comments for each context.

APPENDIX 6: FAUNAL REMAINS

A total of 159 fragments of mammalian bone were recovered during the archaeological evaluation(s) and test-pitting. These were rapidly identified and assessed to consider the assemblage's potential. No attempt was made to discern the differences between sheep (*Ovis aires*) and goat (*Capra hircus*).

Evaluation Trenches

A total of 129 fragments were recovered during the field evaluation stage. Of these the 106 fragments from context [1049] were identified as a single individual of cat, probably a domestic cat (*Felis cattus*) burial. The data are summarized in the Table below.

Context	Species	Element	Notes
1041	sheep / Proe deer	Metapodial	12 fragments from a single element
1049	cat		106 fragments from a single individual
6033	large-sized	Mandible	
6033	large-sized	long bone	
6033	large-sized	long bone	
7002	cow	Mandibular molar	
7002	large-sized	Mandible	
7002	large-sized	long bone	
7002	large-sized	skull	fragment
7002	large- or medium-sized	blade	fragment
7002	large- or medium-sized	long bone	
7002	large- or medium-sized	long bone	

The five larger fragments and approximately seven smaller fragments recovered from [1041], all showed clean, fresh breaks. These were identified as being fragments from a single metapodial. This is probably sheep/goat, though the presence of a deep, longitudinal groove on the ventral face may indicate roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) which would not be uncommon within the area of a former deer park.

The 106 fragments from context 1049 were identified as a single individual of cat, probably a domestic cat (*Felis cattus*) burial.

The remainder of the assemblage consisted of cow (*Bos taurus*) or cow-sized fragments. These were recovered from an area interpreted during the fieldwork as deposits dating to the 19th century, when the Manor Lodge was occupied by a hamlet. Context [6033] lay at the interface of the 16th- and 19th-century deposits however, and it is possible that these fragments were recovered from material filling a possible drain feature within the truncated 16th-century structures exposed.

None of the elements recovered during trial trenching phase showed evidence for bone working or butchery practices.

Test Pits

A total of 29 fragments were recovered from 13 test-pits, with one further fragment being recorded as unstratified. The data are summarized in Table 2 below.

Context	Species	Element	Notes
11 & 12	large- or medium-sized	long bone	small shaft fragment. chopped. burnt.
20 & 21	medium-sized	rib	chopped.
20 & 21	medium-sized	rib	
20 & 21	indeterminate	indeterminate	4 x small fragments.
42	sheep/goat	Scapula	chopped at base of blade.
43	large-sized	rib	sawn both ends.
51	cow	Axis	chopped longitudinally. distal end unfused.
51	medium sized	long bone	
51	small-sized	indeterminate	gnawed by carnivore.
61	sheep/goat	Humerus	distal end unfused.
61	large-sized	vertebrae	
61	large- or medium-sized	long bone	
84	medium-sized	long bone	small shaft fragment. chopped.
92	medium-sized	long bone	
92	medium-sized	vertebrae	
92	medium-sized	rib	4 x fragments.
101	medium-sized	long bone	
111	sheep/goat	Humerus	both ends unfused.
111	sheep/goat	Femur	
111	medium-sized	Femur	porous bone surface.
111	medium-sized	Femur	
114	sheep / Roe deer	Radius	
TP12 U/S	large-sized	rib	
U/S	medium-sized	indeterminate	very small fragment. chopped.

Though the bone was generally in good condition with little sign of abrasion, the assemblage was fragmentary. The majority of the elements could only be identified on the basis of size. A number of the elements were chopped, with one element being sawn, and a further element being both chopped and burnt. These were interpreted as being associated with butchery practices and the reasonably high incidence of this within the bones recovered from the test-pitting contrasts markedly with the absence of such evidence in the material recovered from the trial trenching phase. These fragments were recovered from an area associated with the turret house.

Recommendations

Given the relatively small size of the assemblage, once the elements forming the cat individual are discounted, the assemblage has little potential to provide further significant archaeological information. It is recommended, therefore, that no further analysis of the assemblage may be discarded. It may prove useful, however, to carry out further examination of the two elements provisionally identified as roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) to confirm this identification prior to discarding the material.

APPENDIX 7: GLASS

C. Coulter & L Harvey

Quantity of Material

The glass assemblage consisted of 231 fragments weighing 2893g from 15 stratified contexts. Of the 231 fragments, 85% [number (n)=196] were from containers and 13% (n=30) was from window glass. Table and decorative wares and 'other' fragments accounted for 2% (n=5).

Methodology

The glass was counted, weighed and sorted into container, window, decorative and other fragments. The primary source for identifying the 19th- to 20th- century glass was the Society for Historical Archaeology website (SHA, 2008). A minimum vessel count was determined using the SHA guidelines for bottle finishes. This allowed us to work out a minimum vessel count based on the number of neck finishes present.

Provenance of Material

Of the seven fragments of embossed glass, only two were clearly associated with Sheffield. One was a soda bottle embossed 'FFIELD' and one was a milk bottle embossed 'S&E OPERATIVE/PASTEURISED MILK' from a local chain of corner stores. The only other marked item which indicated point of manufacture was a fragment of glass embossed 'Tizer'. Tizer is a soft drinks manufacturer who began operations in 1924 in Manchester and continues to be produced today. There is no indication of material from further afield.

Range and Variety of Material

A minimum of eleven containers were identified by finish. These included four capseat, two capseat with collar, two small mouth external thread, one crown, one double ring and one patent finish. A function could be identified for 11% (n=21) of the containers. There were two wine or liquor, seven milk, three soda, two sauce, two beer, three food, one poison and one medicinal bottle fragments. While the assemblage generally reflects a typical one for the period, it includes a larger than average number of milk bottle fragments.

The assemblage was comprised mainly of 20th-century machine made containers recovered from the top soil of test pits. Method of manufacture could be identified for 12% (n=23) of the containers. 21 were machine made, one was free blown and one was press moulded. The fragment of free blown glass had a pontil scar on its base but was residual in the topsoil of test pit seven. The press moulded fragment was from a medicinal bottle of patent finish dated to post 1850 and was located in context 84, the demolition rubble associated with an 18th- century wall. The material recovered from context 84 all appeared to be 19th century. There were several fragments of 19th-century glass in contexts 71 and 81, topsoil of test pits 7 and 8.

Of the 30 fragments of window glass, 5 fragments were thick glass suggestive of use in an industrial setting. While it is notoriously difficult to date glass, all appeared to be machine made and dated to the 19th to 20th century. Included among the decorative glass were fragments of mirror and several fragments of cut glass suggestive of a domestic context.

Condition of Material

The majority of the glass is in a stable condition. Only 3 fragments of glass showed

signs of patination. One of these was the only fragment of glass from the excavation phase of work, context 6021. However, there were no diagnostic features visible on this fragment. The majority of the glass is fragmentary and undiagnostic.

Statement of Potential

The glass assemblage from the Manor has little further potential. The majority of the glass is 19th to 20th century machine made and comes from topsoil located in test pits. This suggests that the material was probably imported to site to make up the ground level. Only one fragment of undiagnostic glass comes from the excavation within the scheduled monument. The three fragments of glass from context 84 would suggest a possible 19th-century date for this context but the pottery would be a more reliable indicator of date as there are only 3 fragments of glass which may be residual. No further work is recommended on the assemblage. It is recommended that the assemblage not be retained for deposition with the museum but should be given to Green Estate as an educational resource.

APPENDIX 8: METALWORK AND INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES

Dr. Roger Doonan, D. Pitman, D. Broughton

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of a range of metal items and a number of fragments of vitrified material thought to relate to metallurgical production.

The assemblage

The assemblage comprises two main classes of material, metal items and vitrified remains. These are discussed below and presented in the catalogue (Table 1). Significant finds are recorded in the photographic record at the end of this report.

Metal Objects

Numerous iron nails were found in the test pits (**61** - galvanised, **71**, **81/82**, **84**, **101**). These were accompanied by a number of pieces of architectural or structural ironwork (Fe plates – **51**, **84**, **101**. Fe pins – **61**, **81/82**, **111**. Fe pipe fitting – **61**). In addition a range of small finds were noted that relate to modern occupation (**61** – can and scalpel, **30/31** small blade).

In addition to the ferrous finds one copper alloy find was identified as a cog (**11/12**) (Figure 1) from a mechanical device, perhaps a timekeeping instrument.

Vitrified material

The assemblage is comprised of heavily vitrified material (see Table 1). The large fragment from context 51 (Figure 2), although resembling metallurgical waste, has a low density. Amongst the other fragments of vitrified material three particular pieces help to characterise the processes associated with its origin. The vitrified material from context 51 is a fused mass which contains a fragment of brown salt glazed ceramic (Figure 3). In addition, the fragment of fused material from context 71 (Figure 4) is clearly a fragment of over fired ceramic, as is the fragment identified as a "crucible" from context 42. Taken together these specific finds suggest that the origin of the vitrified material is ceramic production, particularly wasters and vitrified material from a ceramic kiln. The texture and density of the material all attest to such an identification. In light of this the large vitrified mass referred to above from context 51 (Figure 2) can be identified as a fragment of kiln wall associated with the firing of pots.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

This assemblage is not related to metallurgical production but suggests that ceramic production may have been practiced in the area.

No further work towards metallurgical investigation is recommended but it is suggested that the assemblage of vitrified material is referred to a ceramic expert for assessment alongside the ceramic assemblage.

Table 1 - Catalogue

Context	Mass	Description
11/12	6.9	Cu alloy cog
12 unstrat	33.4	Vitrified ceramic – possible rim waster
21/22	36.3	Vitrified ceramic – flow structure
30/31	33.7	Fe blade - heavily corroded
42	66.5	Ceramic fragment - kiln waster
51	51.0	Fe plate - structural ironwork
51	70.0	Vitrified ceramic - conglomerate of pebbles and clay fragments including a salt glazed sherd
51	2112.0	Kiln wall fragment
61	4.9	Fe scalpel - 130mm
61	142.1	Fe pipe fitting – screw threaded ring
61	331.0	Fe can
61	13.8	Galvanized nail - 65mm, round head
61	57.2	Fe pin - 110x30mm with rectangular hook
61	117.4	Fe pin - 800mm with flat head
71	21.7	Fe nail (135mm)
71	45.7	Heavily vitrified ceramic (x2)
81/82	17.8	Vitrified ceramic (x2)
81/82	45.3	Fe pin and nail
84	10.6	Vitrified ceramic (x2)
84	552.5	Fe plate with wood adhering - structural
84	15.2	Fe nail
101	38.4	Fe nail - square, 110mm
101	123.9	Fe plating (x3) -structural ironwork
101/102	224.9	Heavily vitrified ceramic (x5)
111	284.3	Fe pins (x3)
6011	54.1	Vitrified ceramic

Photographic Catalogue



Figure One. Copper alloy cog (11/12)

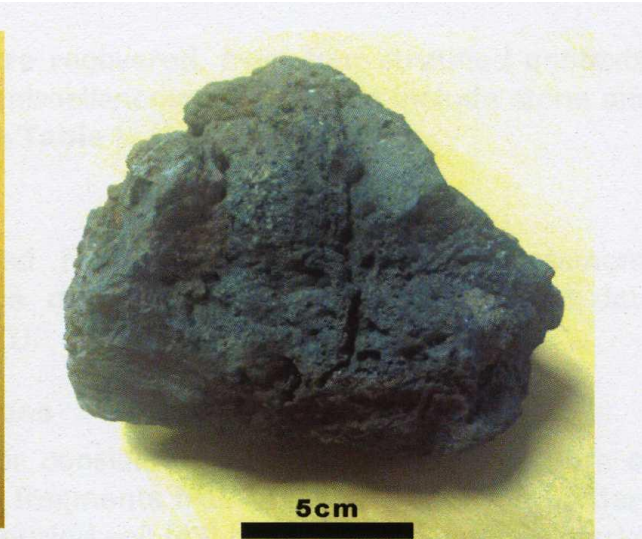


Figure Two. Vitrified Kiln wall. (51)

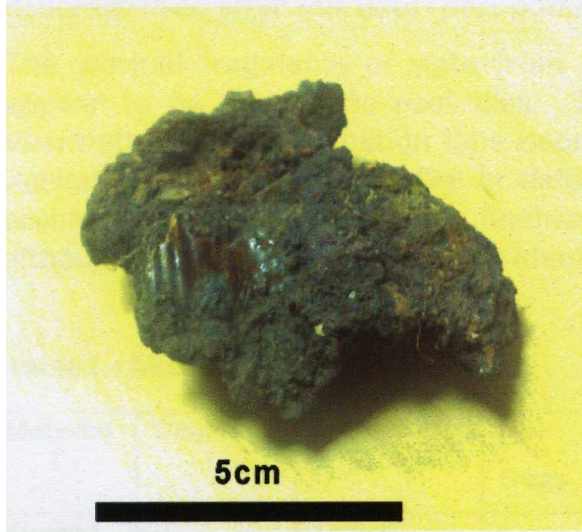


Figure Three. Fused conglomerate with salt glazed sherd (51)



Figure Four. Vitrified ceramic sherd(71)



APPENDIX 9: MISCELLANEOUS

Summary

A total of nine miscellaneous items were recovered, from four stratified contexts. The material types represented in the miscellaneous assemblage include stone and worked bone and are described below in **Table 1**.

Methodology

All objects were individually examined for the purpose of this assessment. Information regarding the material type, dimensions and any other relevant data were catalogued accordingly (see **Table 1**).

Nature of sample and recommendations

The worked bone from Sheffield Manor consists of two small fragments, both of which are likely to be wasters or scrap fragments from the manufacture of cutlery handles or similar. The fragment from buried soil [43] has clear circular saw marks, which is likely to indicate a post 1820 date for the deposit. Circular saws only became generally used after this date (*pers comm*. Ken Hawley).

The worked fragments of slate from demolition deposit [84] and topsoil [111] all appear to be from slate roof tiles. These are typical finds from nineteenth or twentieth century demolition type deposits. The worked sandstone fragment from buried soil [43] may be earlier in date, but is too fragmentary to provide further archaeological information. No further work on this assemblage is recommended, although the retention of the items identified in **Table 1** is advised.

Table 1 – Miscellaneous Items

Material	Context	Context Information	No. frags	Date	Description and measurements
Worked bone	11	Topsoil	1	-	Triangular sectioned fragment of mammal long bone; scrap or waste fragment.*
Worked bone	43	Buried soil	1	1820 onwards	Flat rectangular fragment of bone tapered towards one end, with circular saw marks visible on three sides. Broken at one end. Length 55mm, width 11mm and depth between 1mm and 4mm. Possibly waster from scale manufacture or an offcut.*
Stone	84	Demolition rubble	4	-	4 fragments of grey slate; two of which are worked with bevelled edges, one of these has small sub-square nail/peg hole.
Stone	43	Buried soil	1	-	Fragment of dark buff coloured sandstone, with clear tool marks on one surface. Chip from larger block, measuring 100x70x25mm.*
Stone	111	Topsoil	2	-	Small fragment of grey slate, possibly part of roof tile.
		TOTAL	9		

* = indicates item to retain

APPENDIX 10: NON-FERROUS METAL

Summary

A total of ten non-ferrous items, including a coin, were recovered. These items were recovered from three stratified contexts and are described below in **Table 1**.

Methodology

All objects were individually examined for the purpose of this assessment. Information regarding the material type, dimensions and any other relevant data were catalogued accordingly (see **Table 1**).

Nature of sample and recommendations

This assemblage consists solely of late 19th and 20th century objects, including a Victorian brass furniture caster from topsoil [111] and part of a stainless steel knife blade from made ground deposit [61]. Most items are fragmentary, such as the short sections of wire from topsoil [101] or the length of aluminium tube from [111], and are typical of topsoil or back fill deposits. Of interest is the George V coin recovered from made ground [61], which gives this deposit a *terminus post quem* of 1935. This indicates that the fence associated with this made ground deposit was constructed after this date. Due to the small size of the assemblage, no further work is recommended, although the items marked in **Table 1** are to be retained in the site archive.

Table 1 – Non-ferrous material

Material	Context	Context Information	No. frags	Date	Description and measurements
Coin	61	Made ground	1	1935 onwards	George V penny, clearly dated 1935. Diameter 30mm. *
Non-ferrous and ferrous metal	61	Made ground	2	19/20 C	1 stainless steel table knife fragment; blade has been ground but snapped during the process. 1 circular fragment copper alloy or tin, possibly part of a button or lid.
Non-fe metal	101	Topsoil	3	19/20 C	2 fragments of copper alloy wire; 1 short length of lead, possibly window leading.
Non-fe metal	111	Topsoil	4	19/20 C	1 large brass caster, c. 1840-50 and likely to be part of large item of furniture. 1 fragment of zinc roofing felt with several nail holes and a single roofing tack still in. 1 section of drawn aluminium tube (75mm/3"). 1 small strip of nickel plated metal, with rounded ends. Possible early electrical component?
		TOTAL	10		

* = indicates item to retain

APPENDIX 11: SHELL

Summary

A total of 15 fragments of shell were recovered. These items were recovered from five stratified and one unstratified context and are described below in **Table 1**.

Methodology

Shell quantification was based on a count of diagnostic zones present in the assemblage for each species or species group. For gastropods the diagnostic zone counted was the protoconch, for bivalves it was the umbo. Countable fragments were identified to species where possible using Haywood, Nelson-Smith & Shields (1996). No attempt was made to determine the left/right nature of bivalve fragments or to determine age.

Nature of sample and recommendations

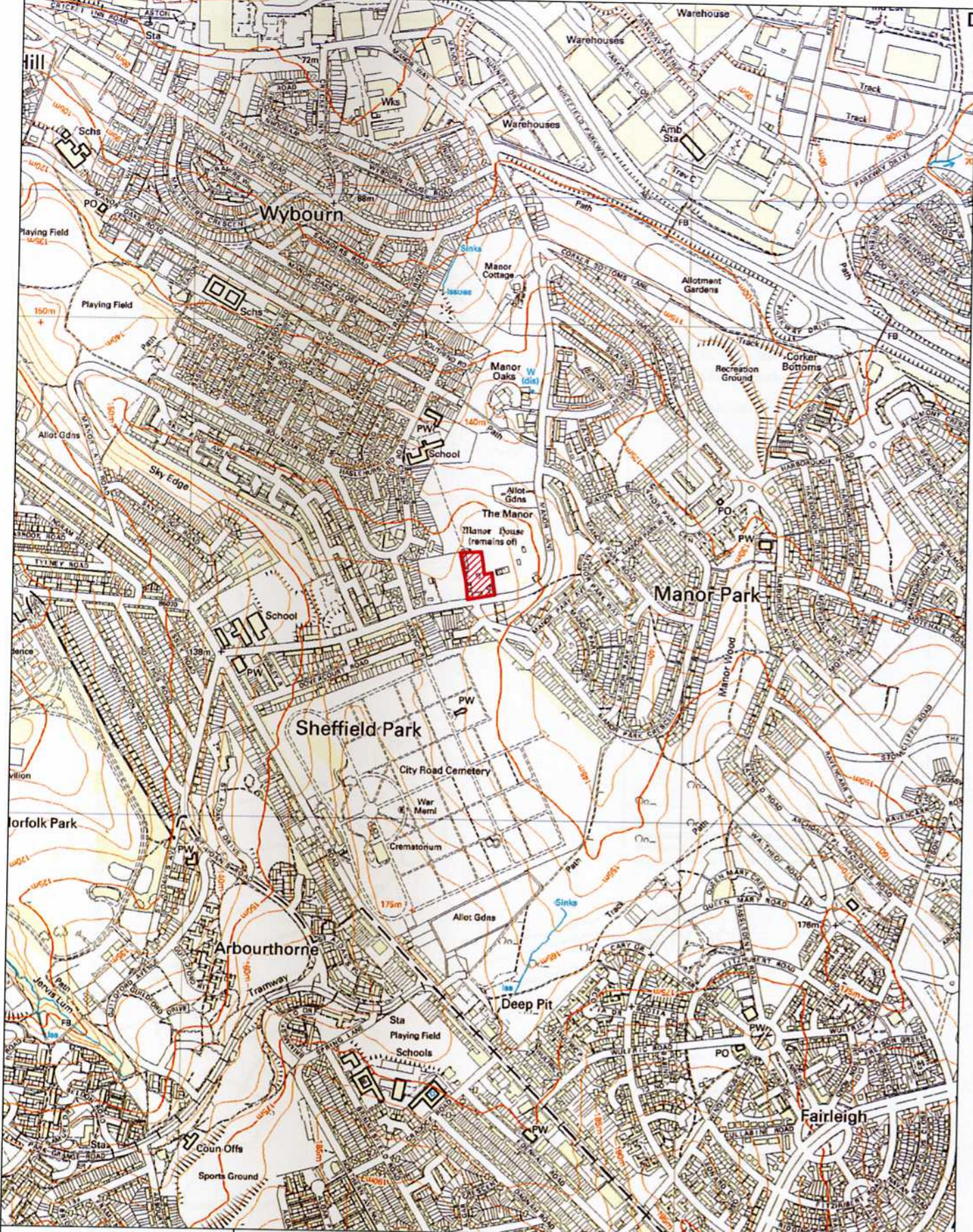
The shell fragments are typically edible species, which are often found in large quantities on post-Medieval sites. Of the eight countable fragments in this assemblage, the majority (n=6) were common oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*), followed by a single common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and a single cockle (*Cerastoderma sp.*). These are all likely to be evidence of kitchen waste and refuse disposal.




Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

Table 1 – Shell

Context	Context Info.	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	<i>Cerastoderma sp</i>	Total
51	Made ground	1(1)			1(1)
61	Made ground	5			5
81	Made ground or demolition	2(1)		1(1)	3(2)
92	Subsoil	4(3)			4(3)
Test pit 12	Unstratified		1(1)		1(1)
6021	Buried soil	1(1)			1(1)
	TOTAL	13(6)	1(1)	1(1)	15(8)

Number in brackets indicates countable elements.



 <p>Graduate School of Architecture University of Sheffield Wheatcroft 2 Mason St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2228108 Fax: 0114 2707108</p>		Project: <p style="text-align: center;">Manor Lodge</p>		Title <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>		 
Project No. <p style="text-align: center;">1107</p>	Ill. No. <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	Scale <p style="text-align: center;">1:10,000 @ A4</p>	Date <p style="text-align: center;">10/05/07</p>	NGR <p style="text-align: center;">SK 3759 8649</p>	Drawn <p style="text-align: center;">CB</p>	

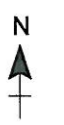


- Key: Excavation type**
- ARCUS evaluation trench
 - ARCUS test pit

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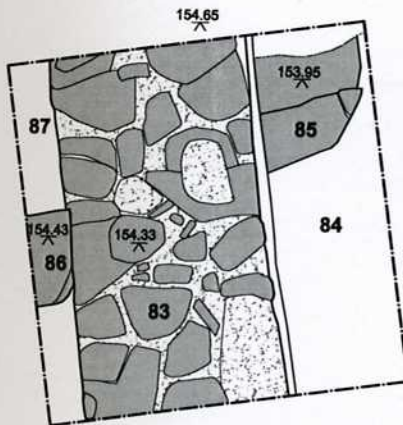


Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

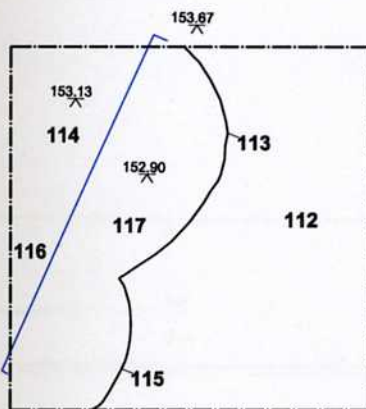
Title
Location of ARCUS evaluation trenches and test pits

Scale 1:750	Date February 2009
NGR SK 3763 8650	Drawn CS
Project No. 1107.8(1)	Ill. No. 2

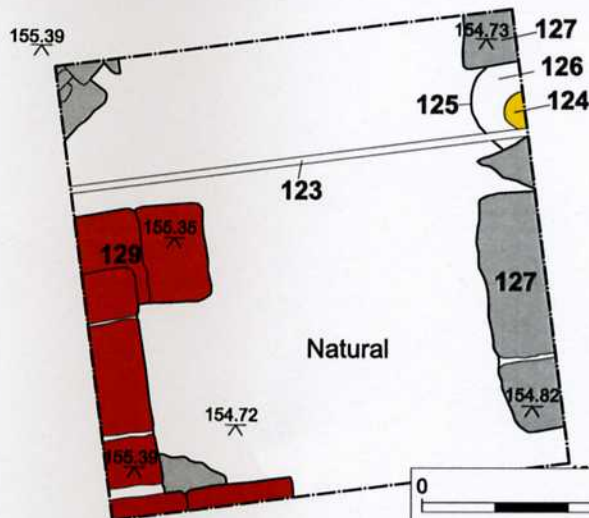
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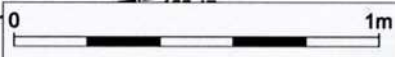
Test Pit 8



Test Pit 11



Key: Building Materials	
	Red Brick structure
	Sandstone structure
	Wood



Test Pit 12



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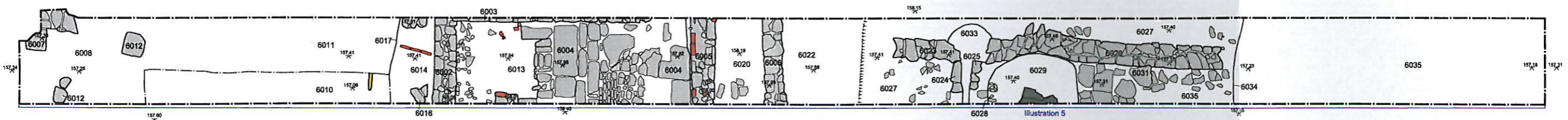


Project:	Manor Lodge, Sheffield
Title:	Test pits 8, 11 and 12

Scale:	1:20
NGR:	SK 3763 8650
Project No.:	1107.8(1)

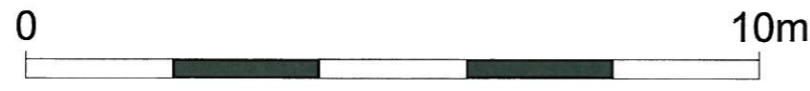
Date:	February 2009
Drawn:	CS
Illustration No.:	3

Cross Wing Cellar



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- Key: Building Materials**
- Red Brick structure
 - Sandstone structure
 - Wood
 - Concrete



ARCUS

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Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Plan of Trench 6

Scale:
1:100

NGR:
SK 3763 8650

Project No.:
1107.8(1)

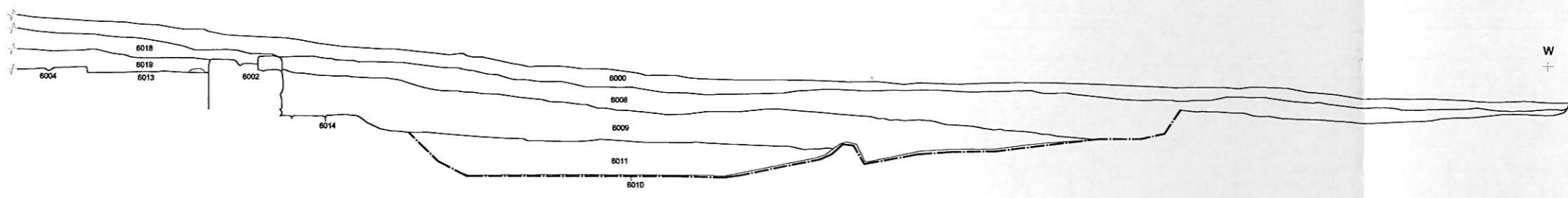
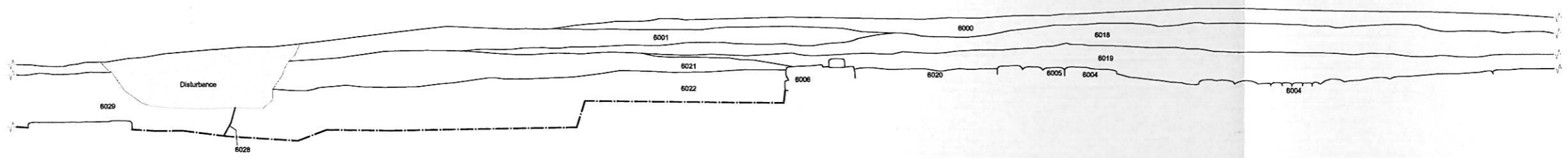
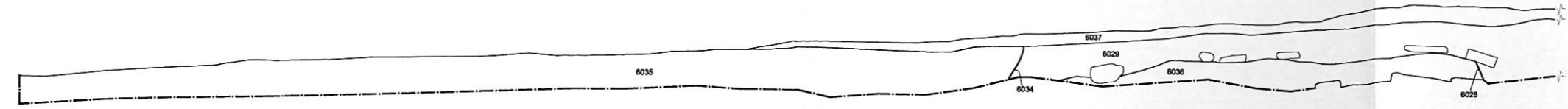
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Date:
February 2009

Drawn:
CS

Illustration No.:
4

158.06
M



W



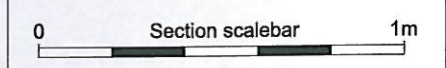
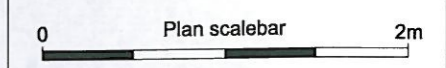
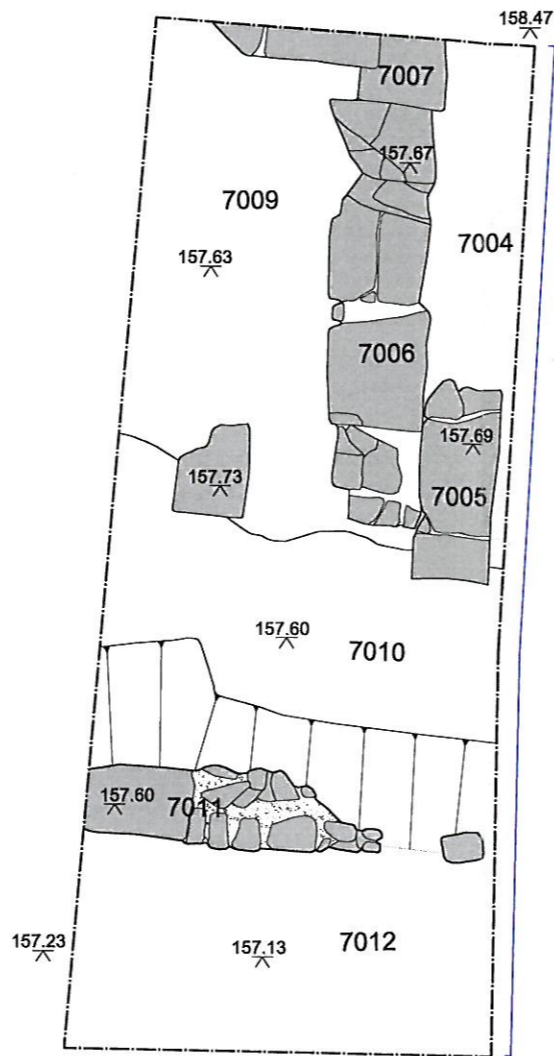
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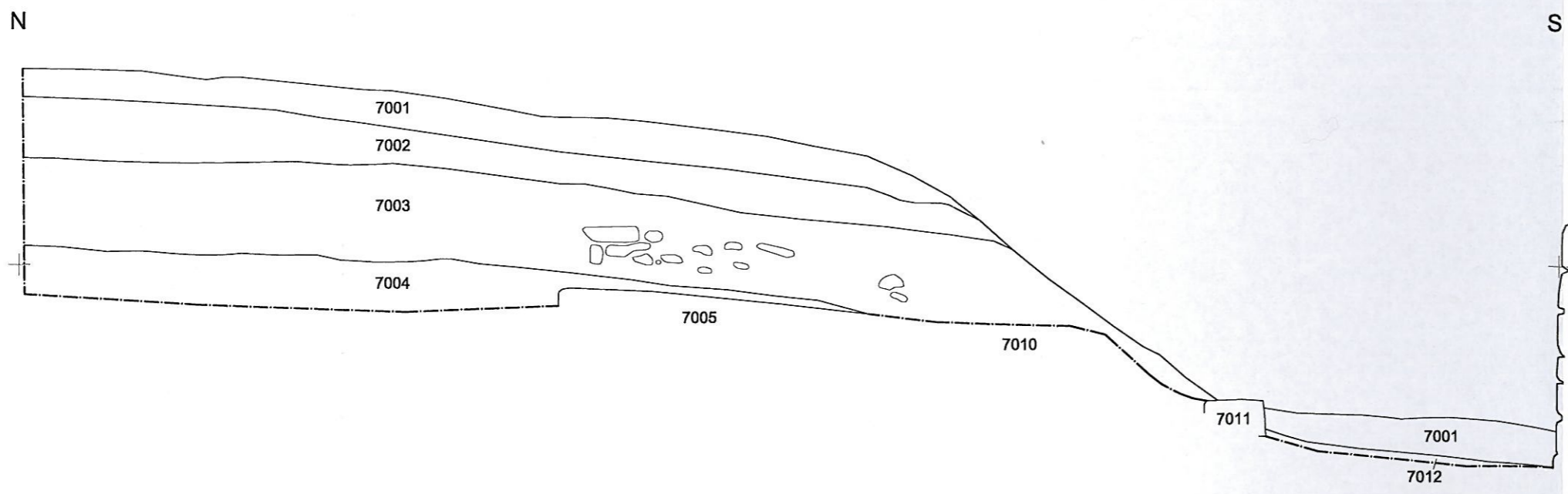
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Project:	Manor Lodge, Sheffield		Scale	1:40	Date	February 2009
Title	North facing section of Trench 6		NGR	SK 3763 8650	Drawn	CS
			Project No.	1107.8(1)	Illustration No.	5

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- Key: Building Materials**
- Red Brick structure
 - Sandstone structure
 - Wood
 - Concrete



157.78
North wall of South Range



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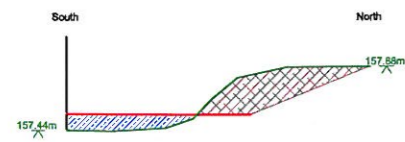
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Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Plan and section of Trench 7

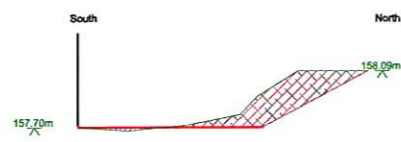
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Plan - 1:40 Section - 1:20	February 2008

NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS

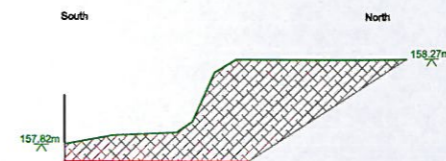
Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	6



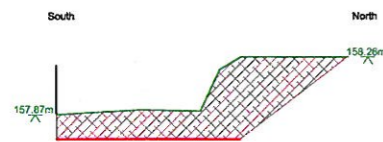
Profile 1



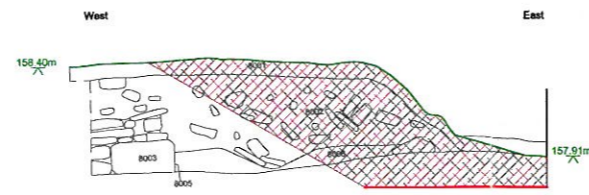
Profile 2



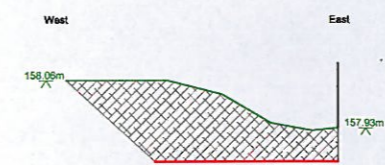
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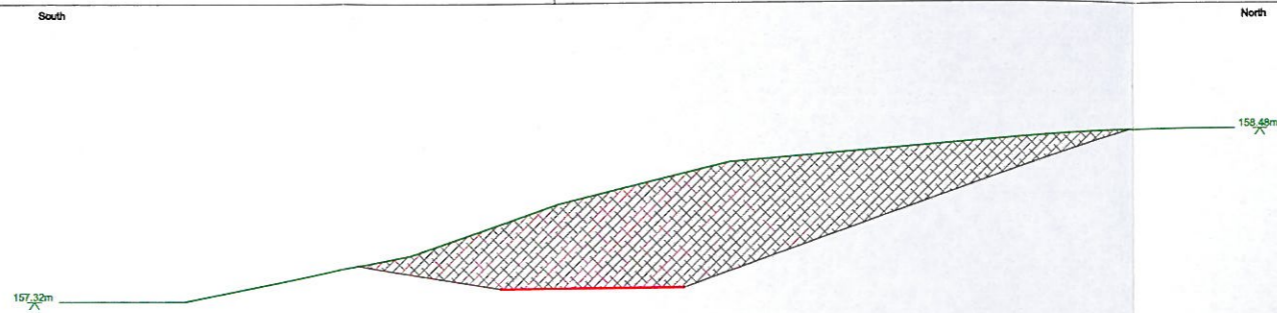
Profile 4



Profile 5 shown against deposits recorded in ARCUS evaluation trench 8



Profile 6



Profile 7



Key

- Current ground surface
- Proposed ground reduction
- Proposed ground raising
- Proposed path



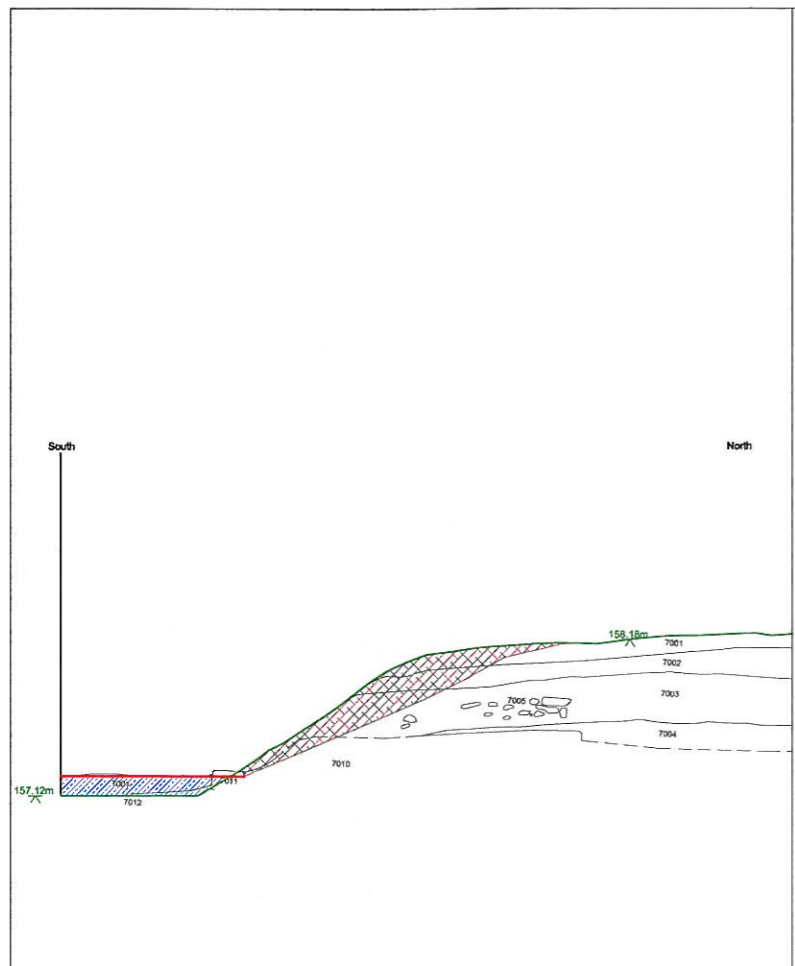
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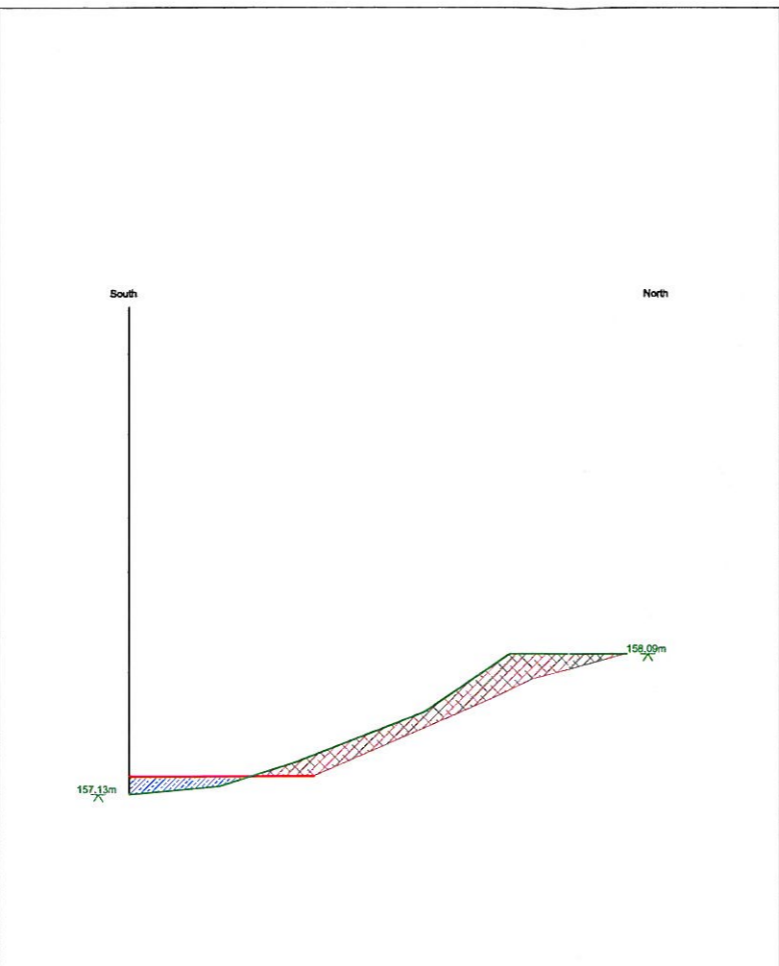
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title
**Proposed ground reduction levels
along route of disabled path**

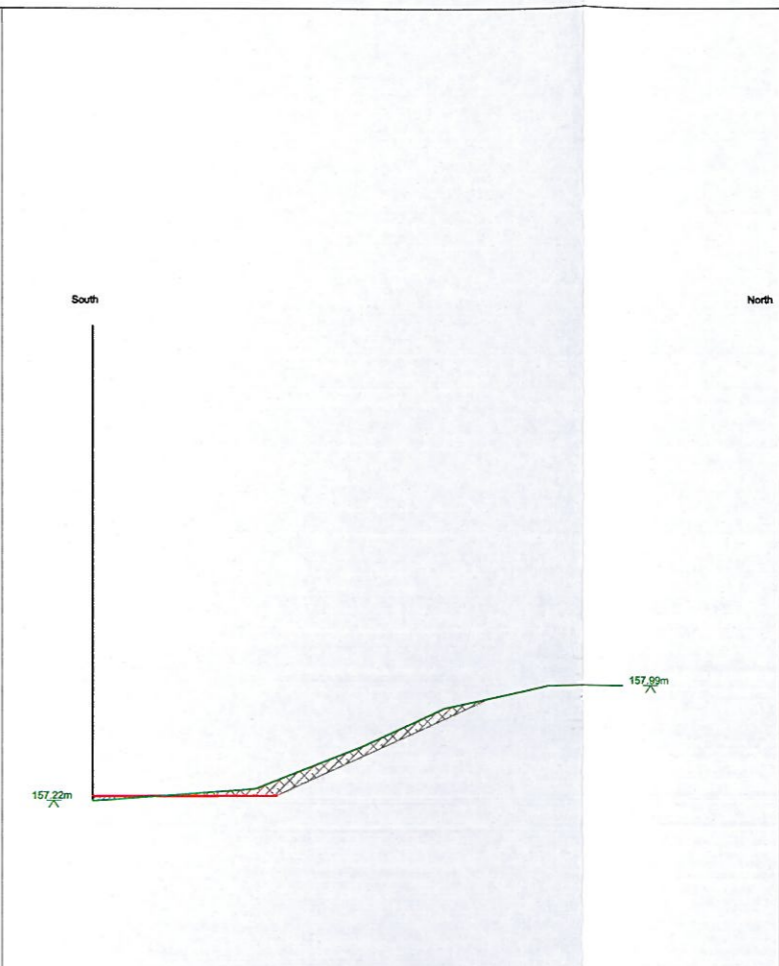
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SK 3759 8646	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	9a



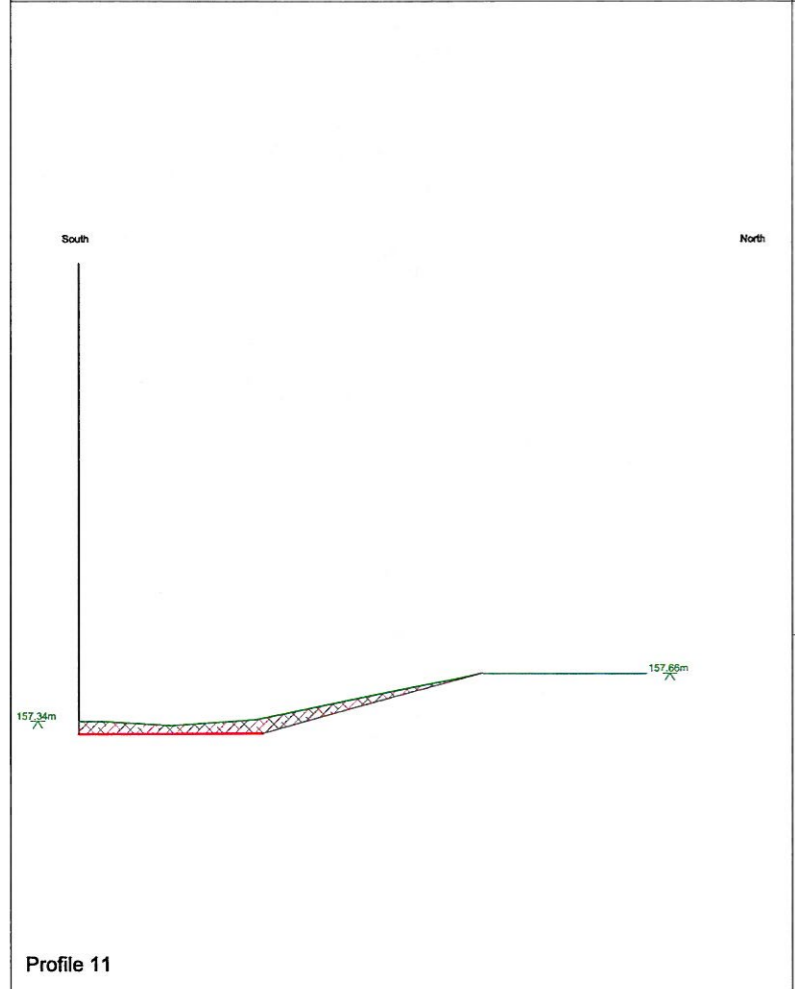
Profile 8 shown against deposits recorded in ARCUS evaluation trench 7



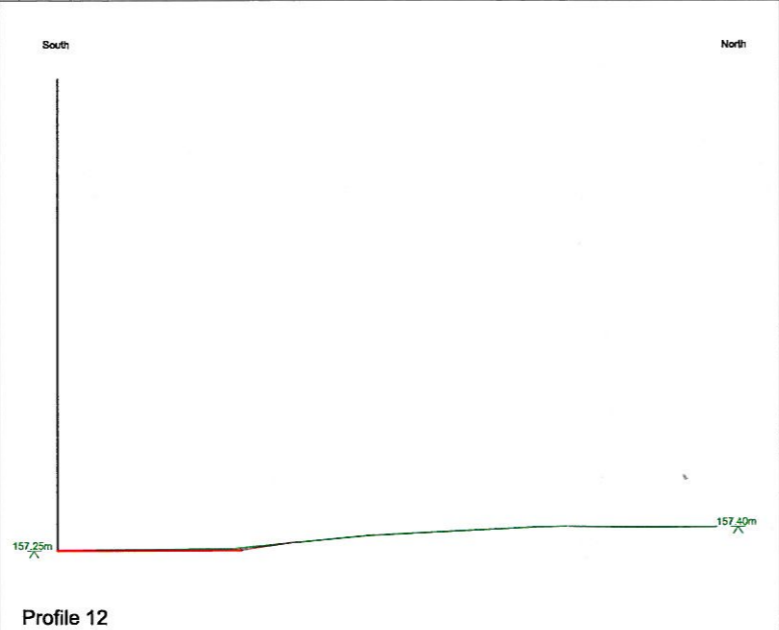
Profile 9



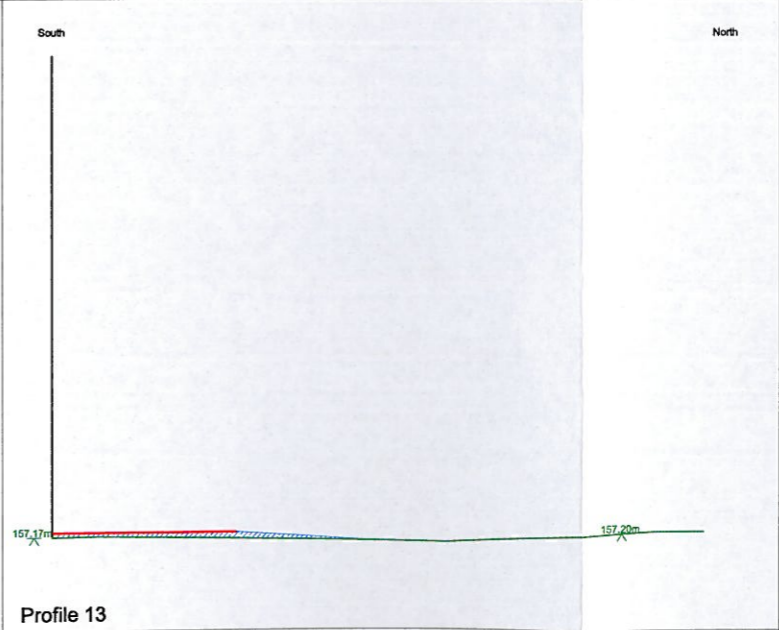
Profile 10



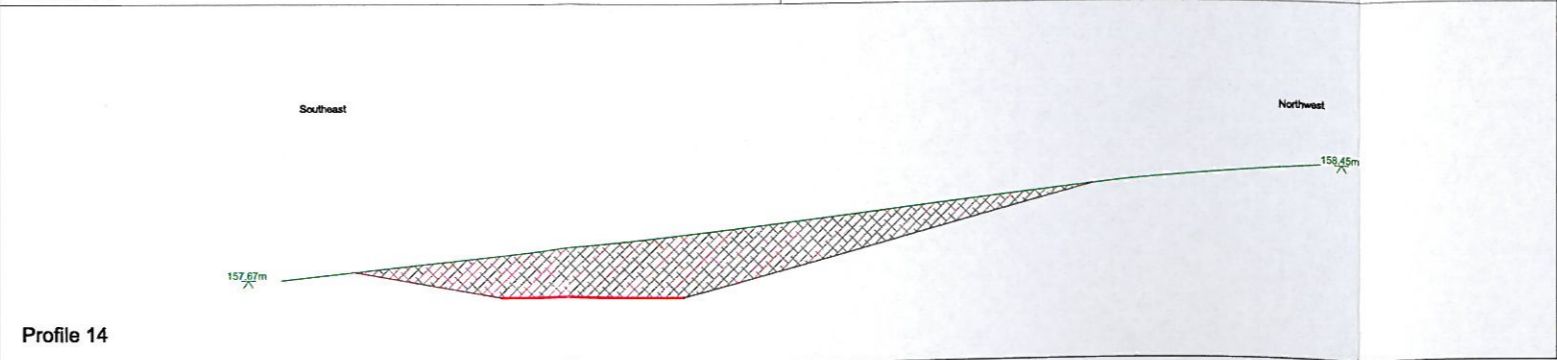
Profile 11



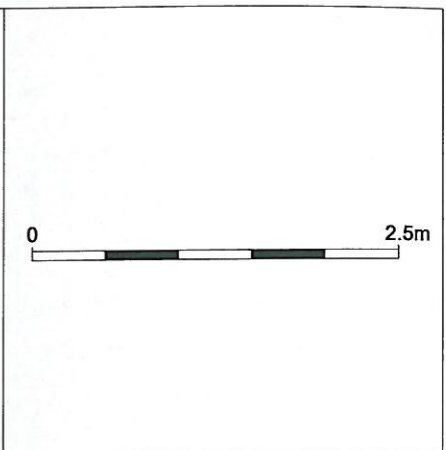
Profile 12



Profile 13



Profile 14



- Key**
- Current ground surface
 - Proposed ground reduction
 - Proposed ground raising
 - Proposed path



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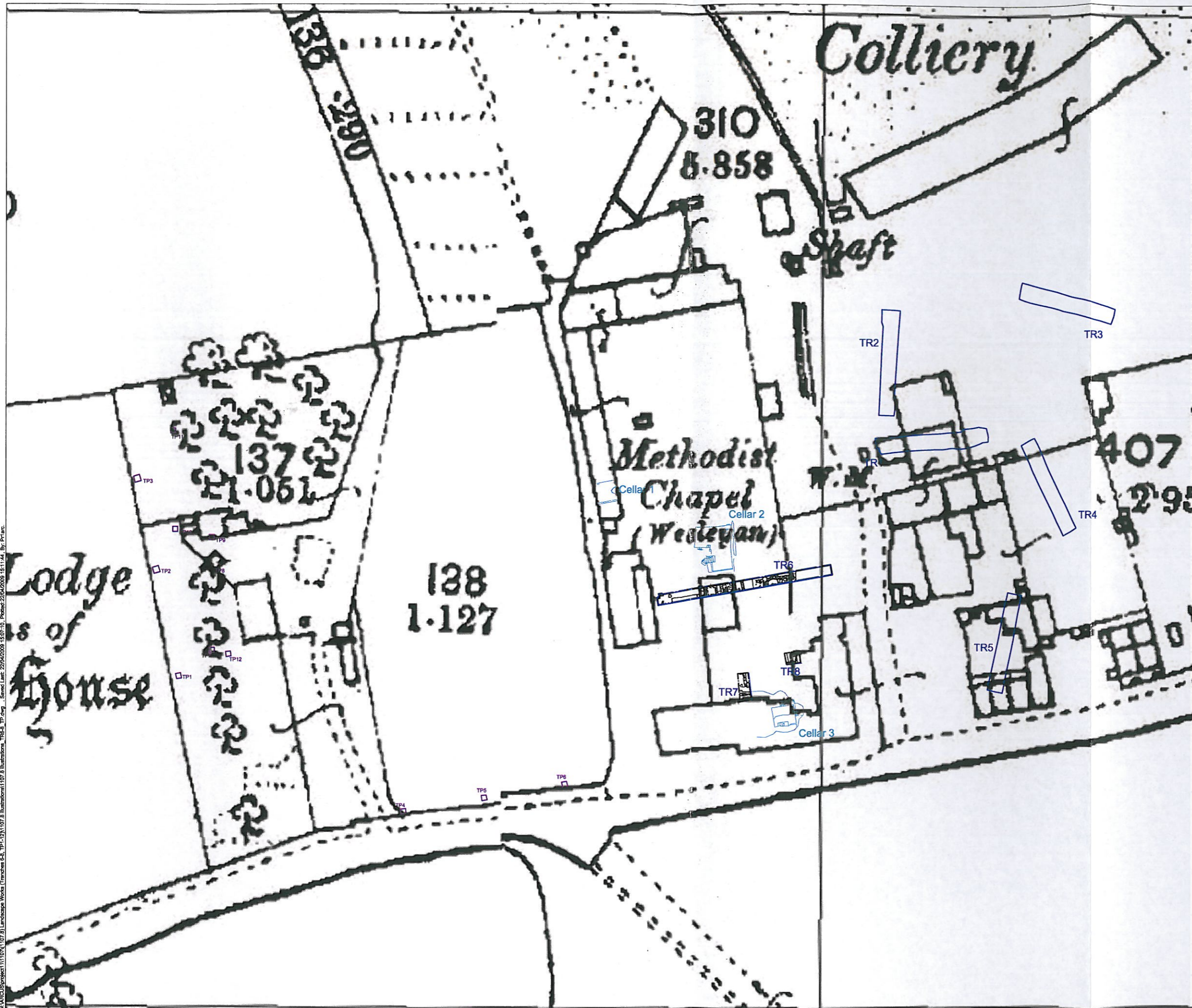
Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title
**Proposed ground reduction levels
along route of disabled path**

Scale	Date
1:50	April 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3759 8646	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	9b



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Key: Excavation type

- ARCUS evaluation trench
- ARCUS test pit

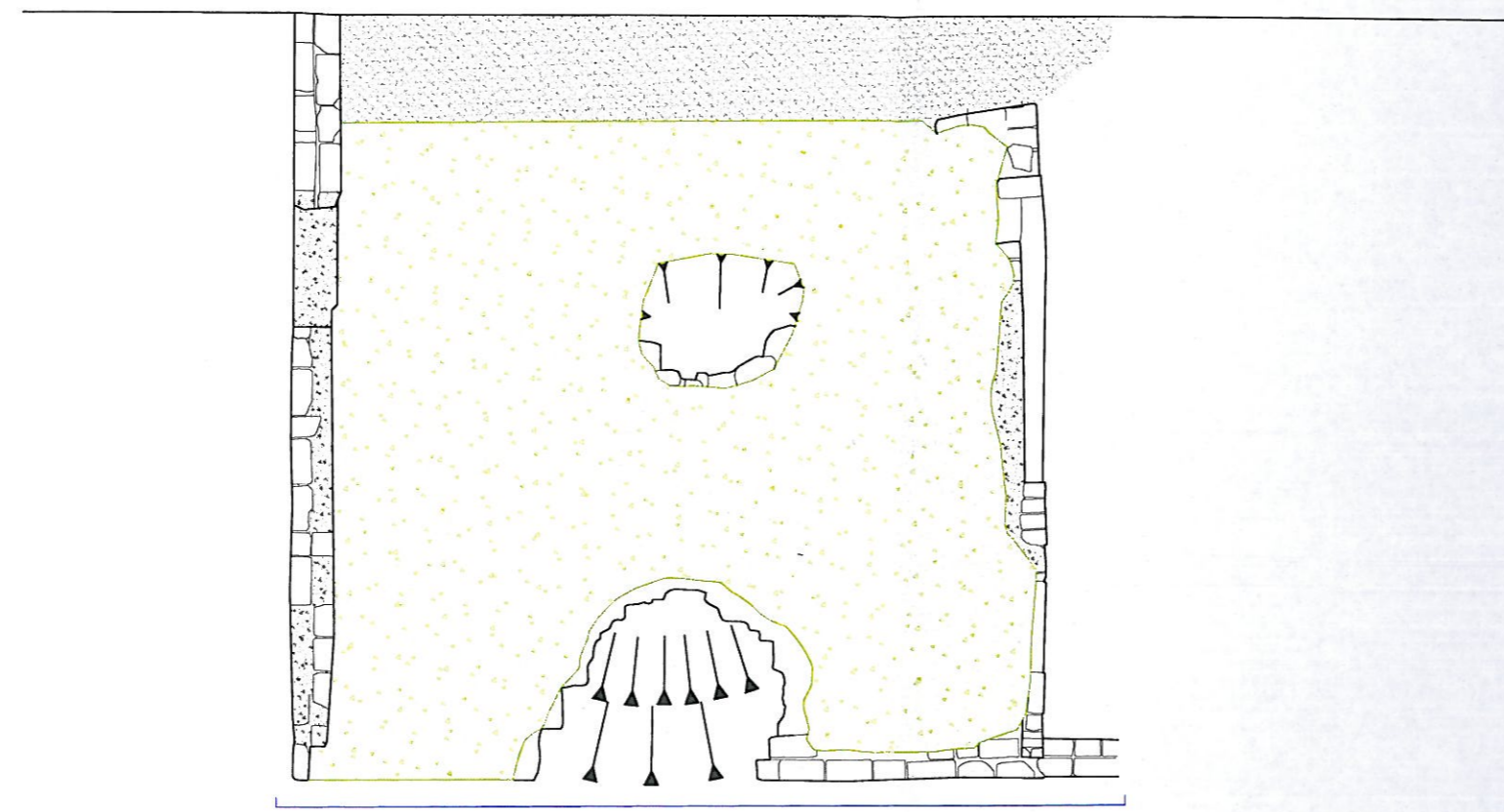
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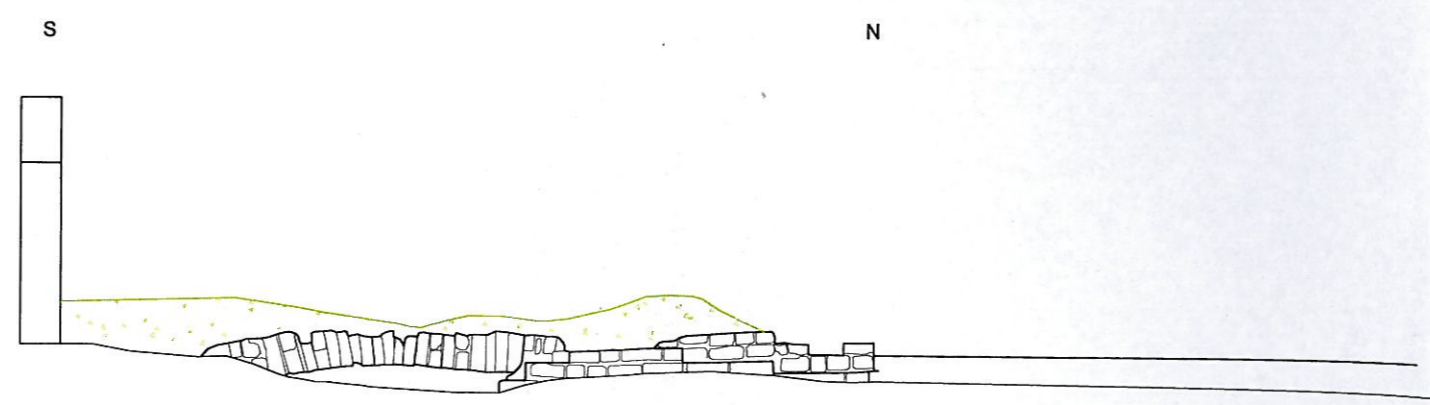
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Project:	
Manor Lodge, Sheffield	
Title	
Arcus evaluation trenches and Test Pits overlain on 1893 OS map	
Scale	Date
1:750	February 2009
NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	10



- Key**
-  Degraded brick
 -  Rubble
 -  Bank



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Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Cellar 1: Plan and Elevation

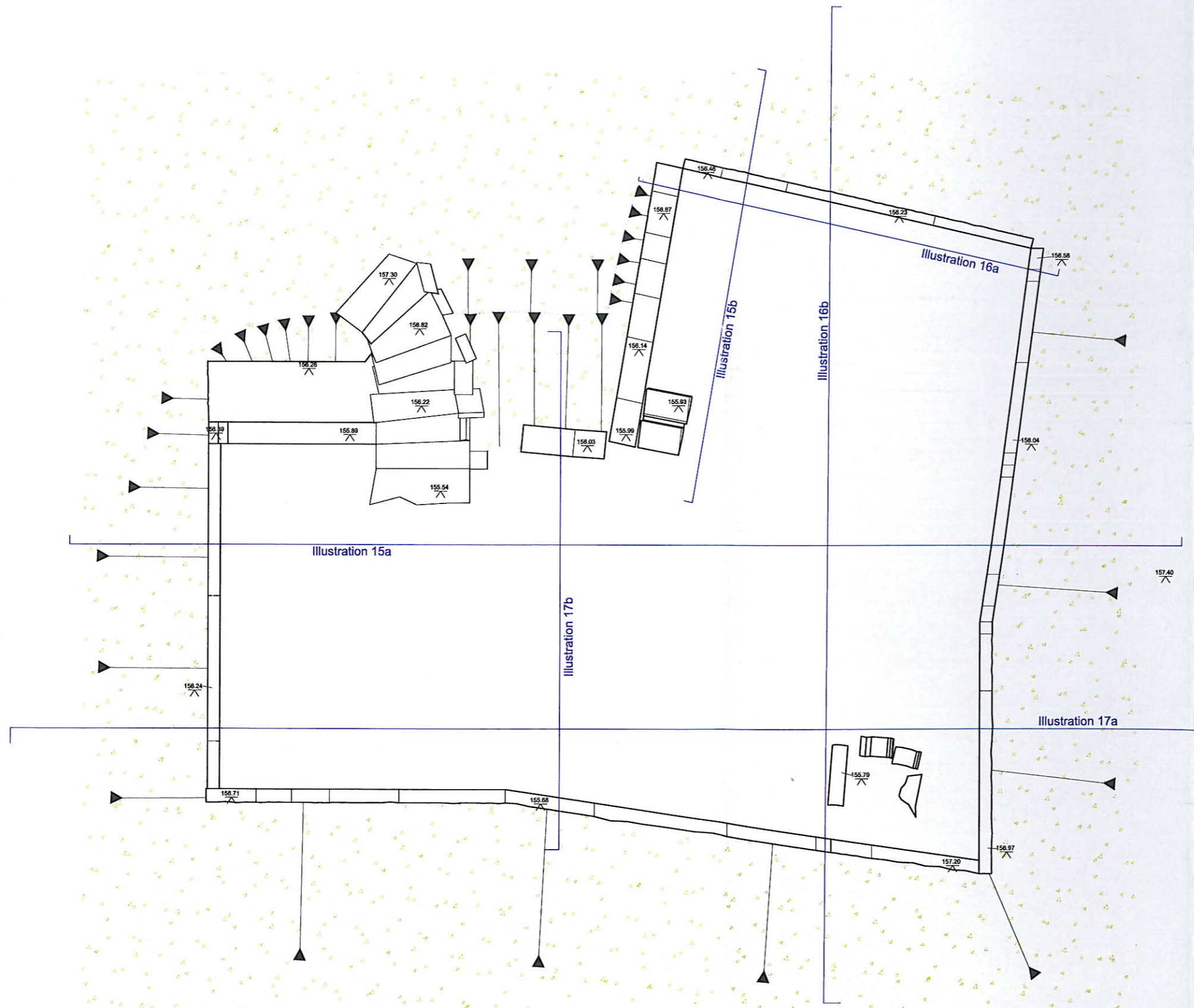
Scale	Date
1:40	May 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	12

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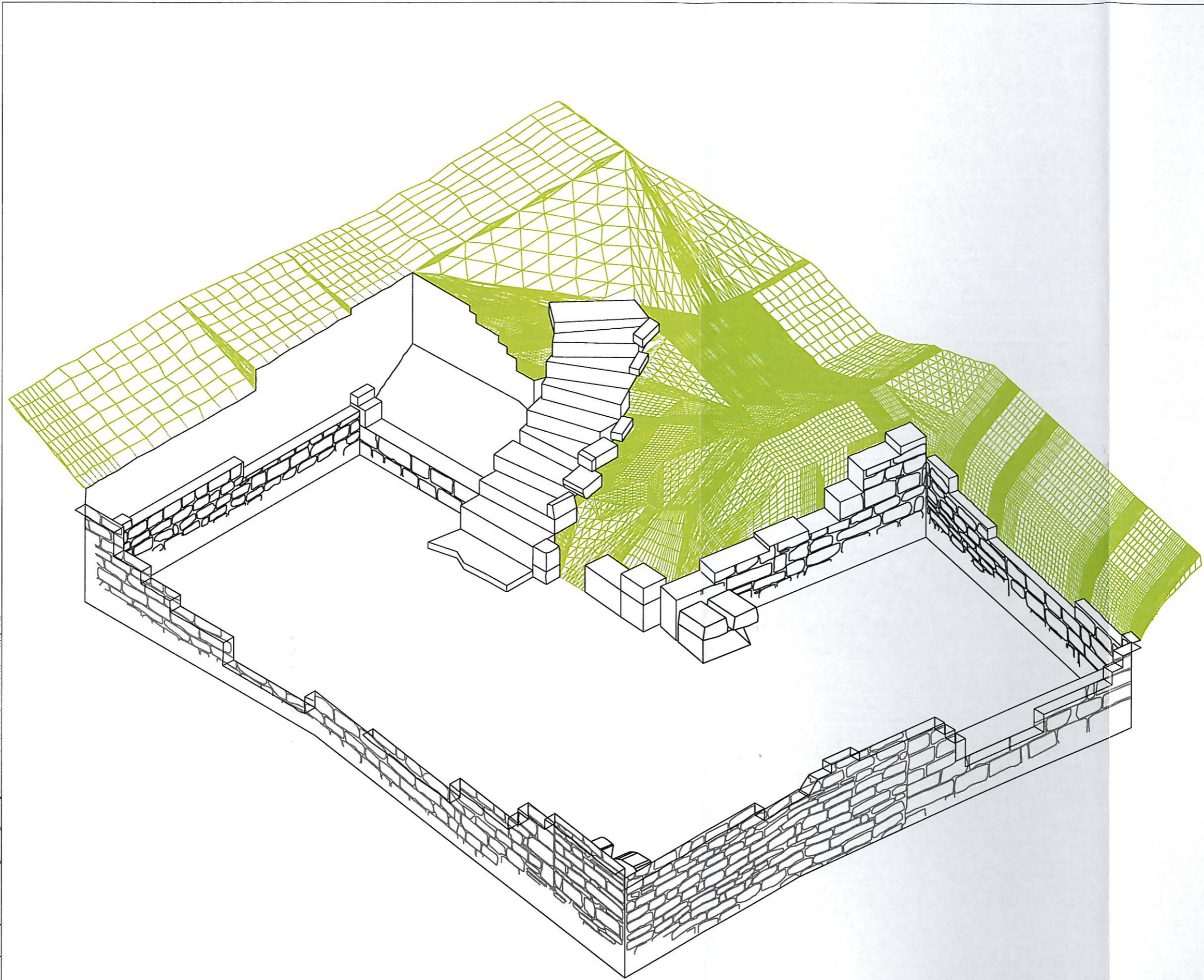
Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Cellar 2: Plan

Scale	Date
1:50	May 2009

NGR	Drawn
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Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	13



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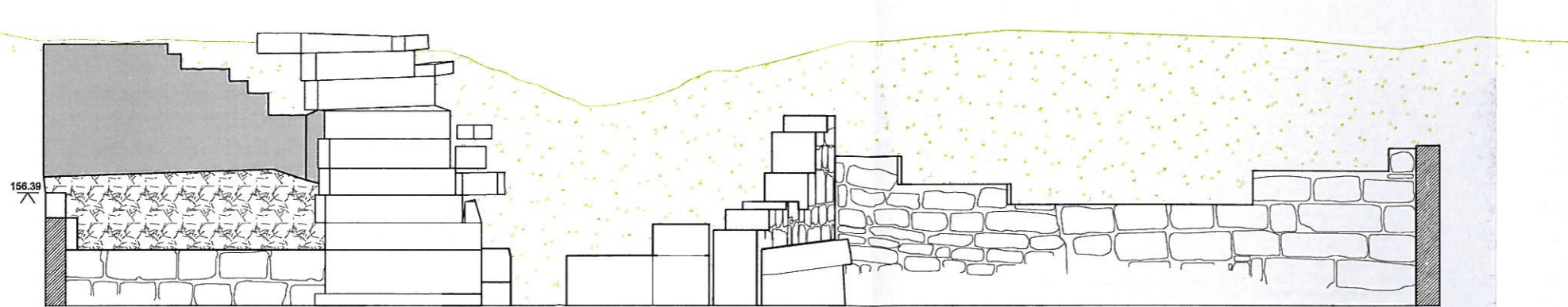


Project:
Manor Lodge

Title
**Cellar 2: Isometric View
 (SW facing)**

Scale 1:40	Date May 2009
NGR SK 3763 8650	Drawn CS
Project No. 1107.8(1)	Ill. No. 14

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
- Key**
-  Degraded brick
 -  Rubble
 -  Bank
 -  Modern retaining wall

Illustration 15a

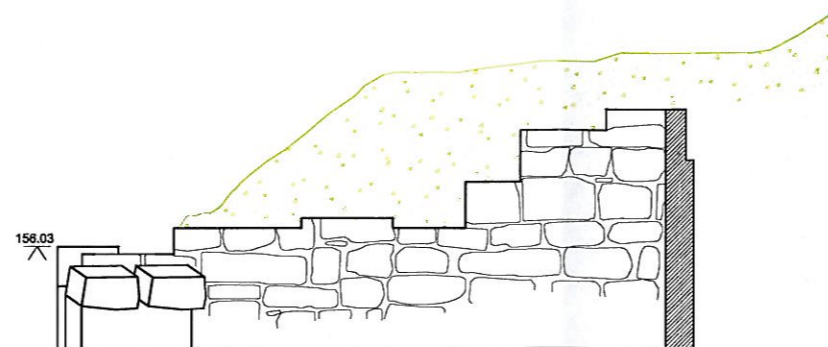


Illustration 15b



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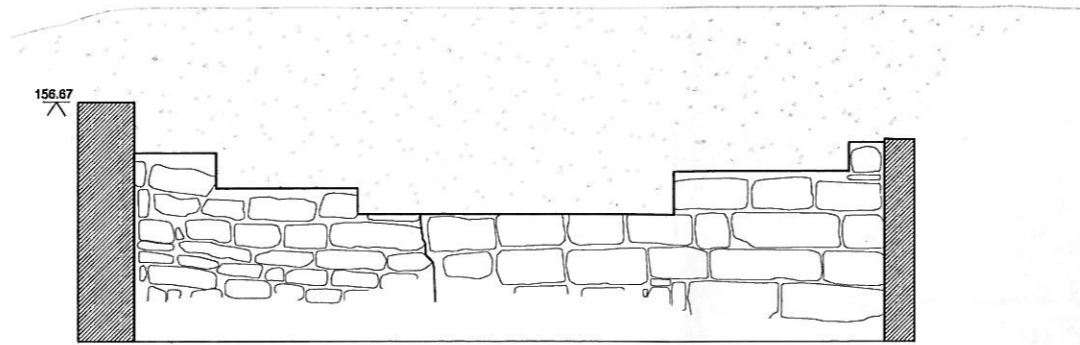
Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title
Cellar 2: Profiles

Scale	Date
1:40	May 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	15



Key





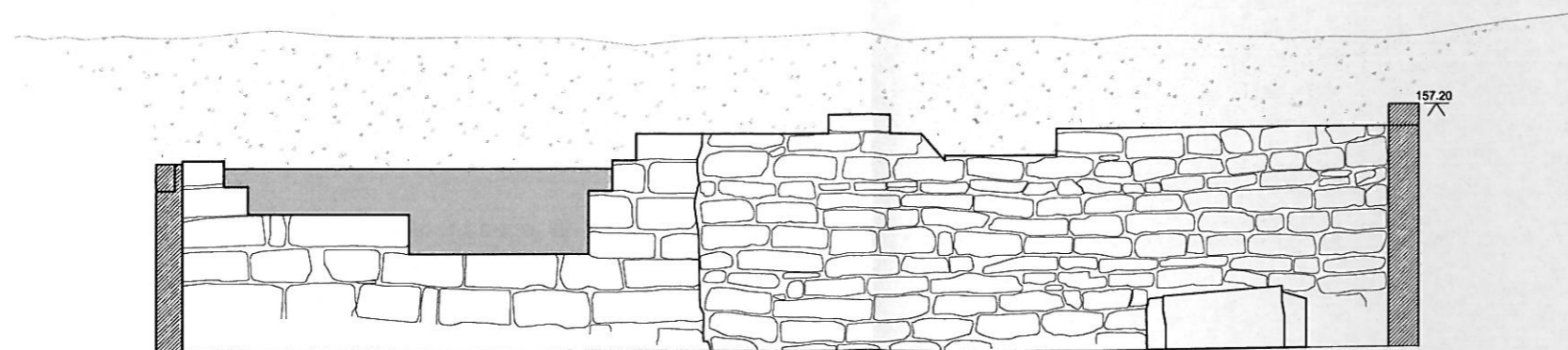
-  Degraded brick
-  Rubble
-  Bank
-  Modern retaining wall

Illustration 16a



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Fax: 0114 2224346

Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Cellar 2: Profiles

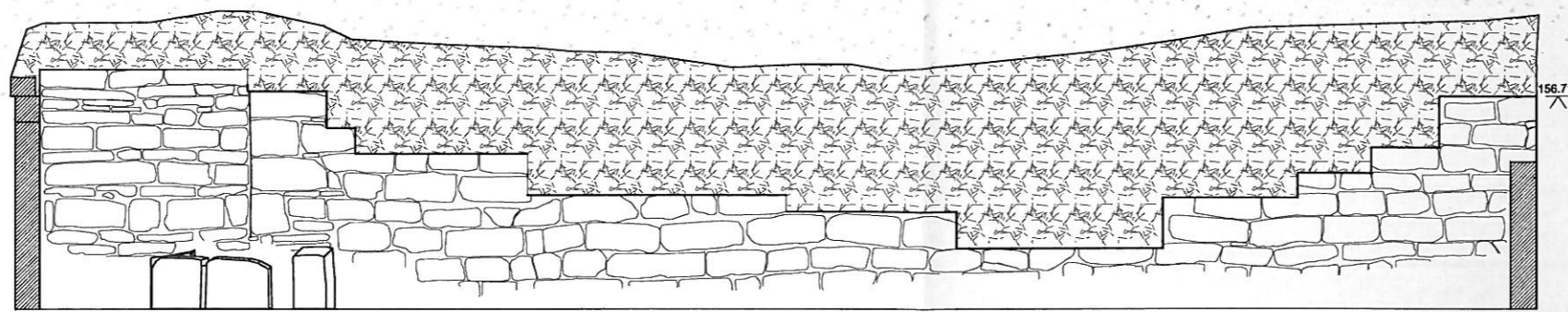
Scale	Date
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NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	16

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Illustration 16b







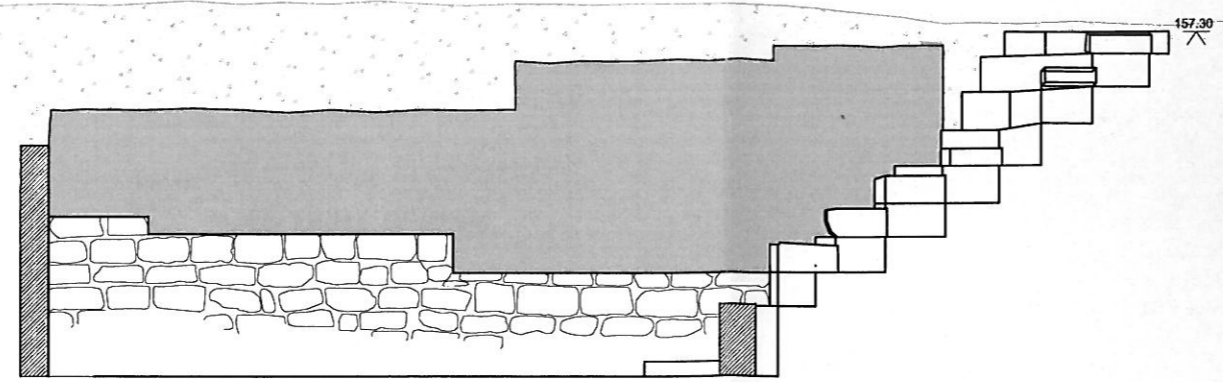
- Key**
-  Degraded brick
 -  Rubble
 -  Bank
 -  Modern retaining wall

Illustration 17a



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Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title
Cellar 2: Profiles

Scale	Date
1:40	May 2009

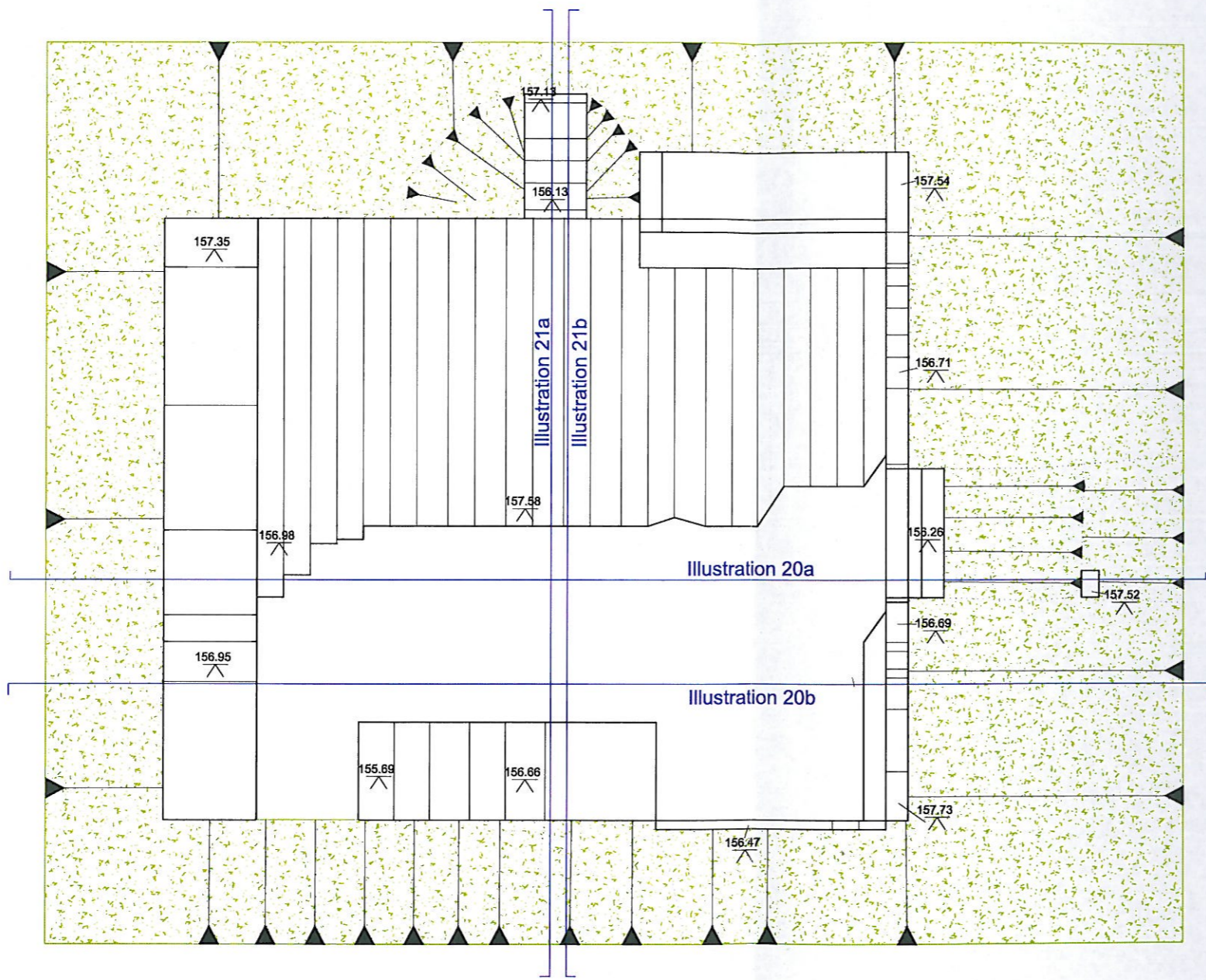
NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650	CS

Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	17





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Illustration 17b

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Key

-  Degraded brick
-  Sandstone rubble
-  Bank
-  Modern retaining wall



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Project:

Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title

Cellar 3: Plan

Scale

1:40

Date

May 2009

NGR

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Drawn

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Project No.

1107.8(1)

Ill. No.

18

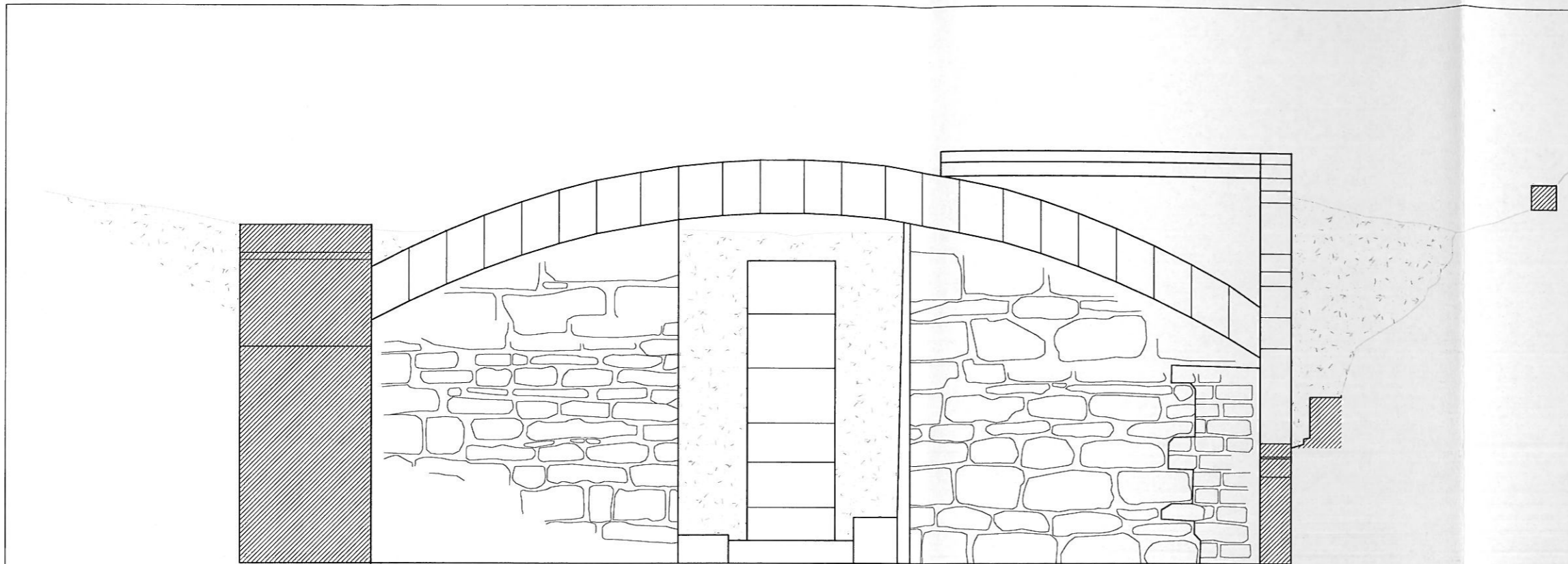


Illustration 19a

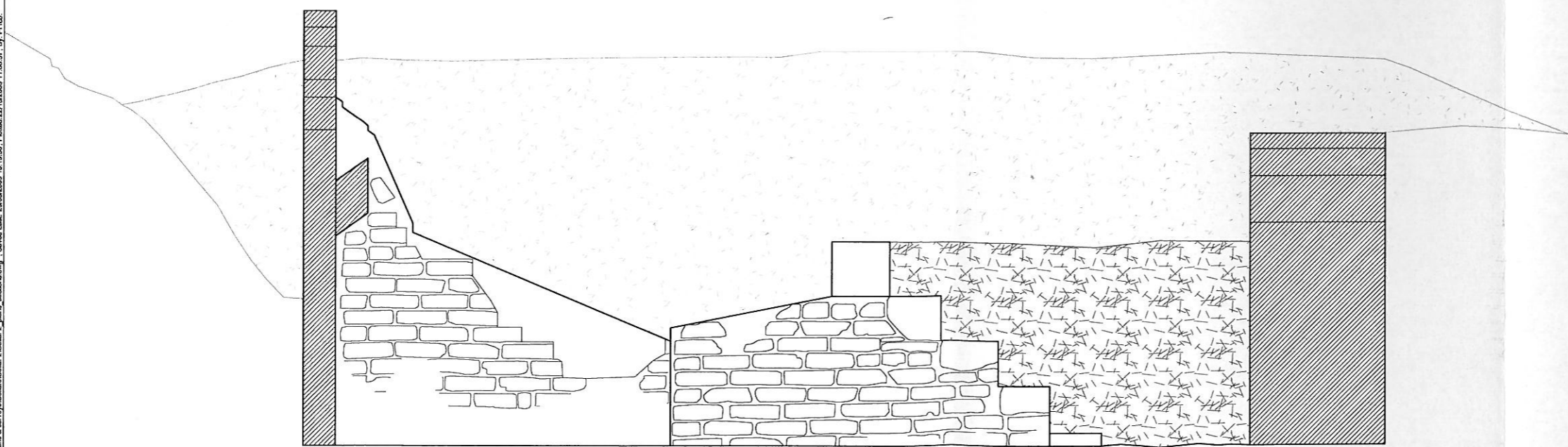


Illustration 19b

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Project:

Manor Lodge

Title

Cellar 3: Profiles

Scale

1:25

Date

October 2009

NGR

SK 3763 8650

Drawn

CS

Project No.

1107.8(1)

Ill. No.

19

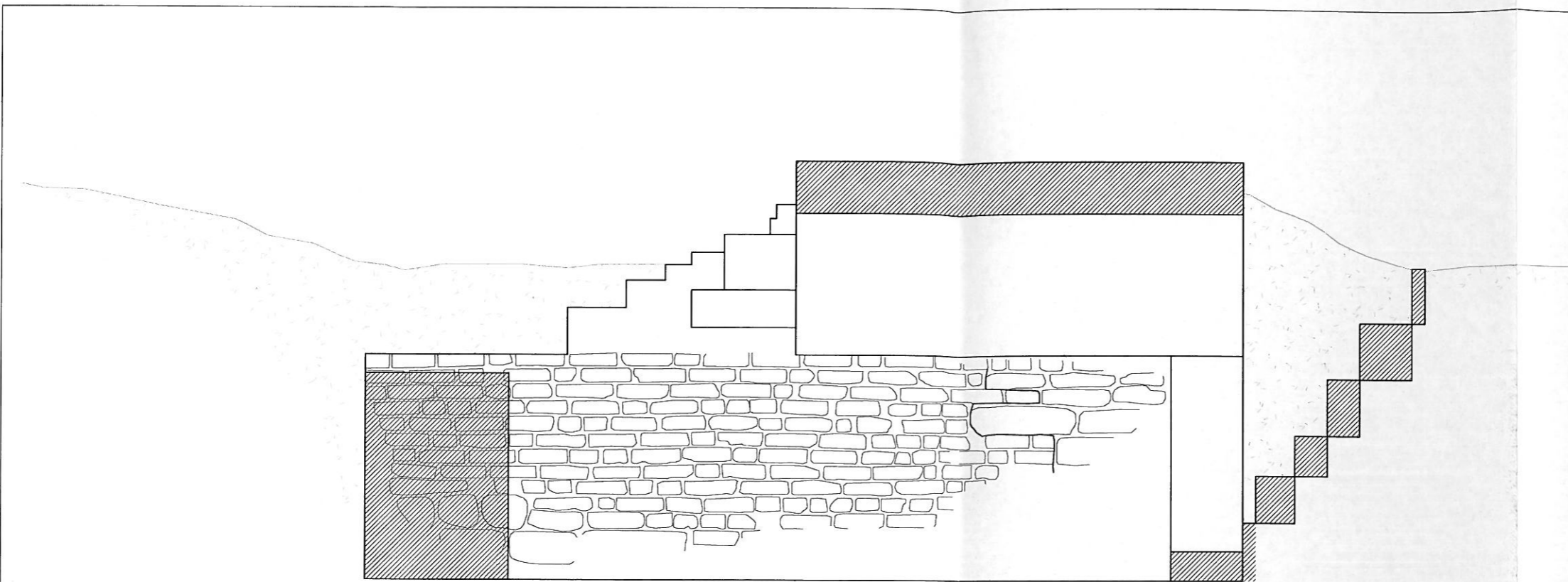


Illustration 20a

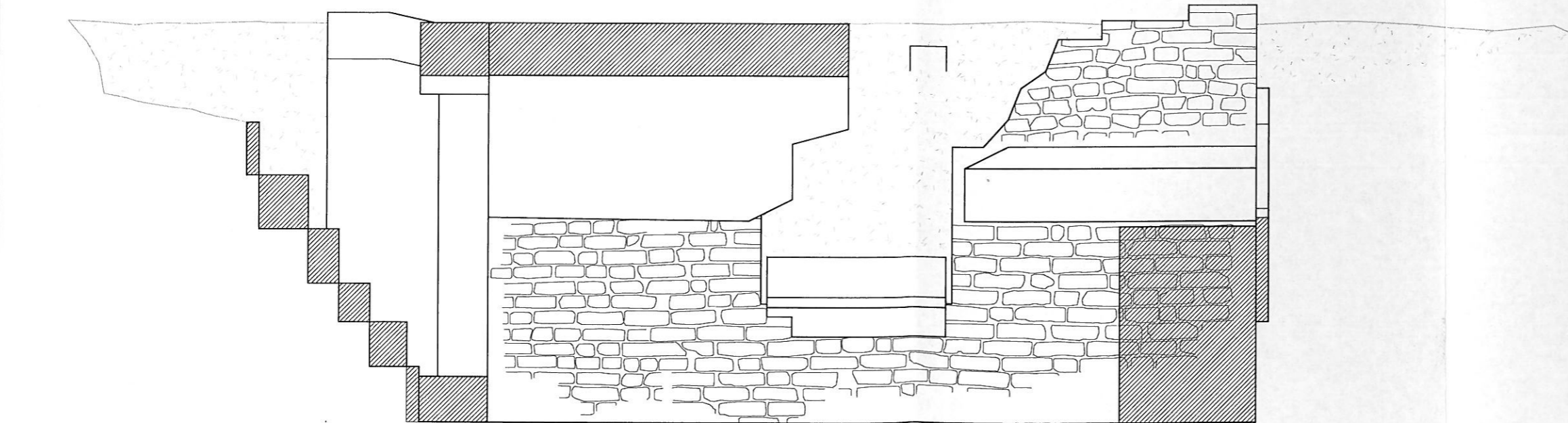






Illustration 20b

Key

-  Degraded brick
-  Sandstone rubble
-  Bank
-  Modern retaining wall



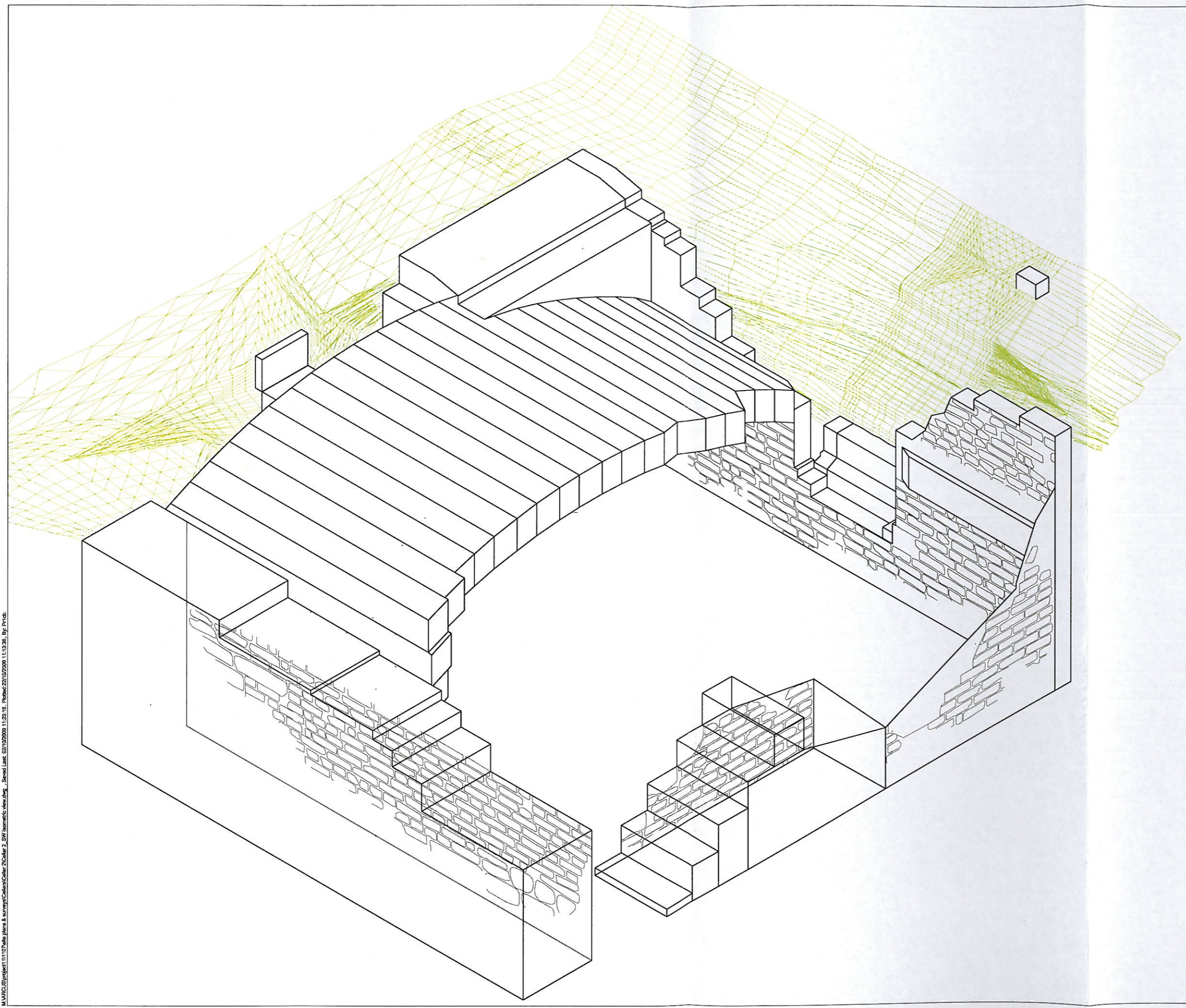
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Project:
Manor Lodge, Sheffield

Title:
Cellar 3: Profiles

Scale 1:25	Date May 2009
NGR SK 3763 8650	Drawn CS
Project No. 1107.8(1)	Ill. No. 20

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Project:	
Manor Lodge	
Title	
Cellar 3: Isometric View	
Scale	Date
1:25	October 2009
NGR	Drawn
SK 3763 8650x	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1107.8(1)	21



Plate 1: Test-pit 1
(viewed facing north; 1.0m and 0.5m scale)

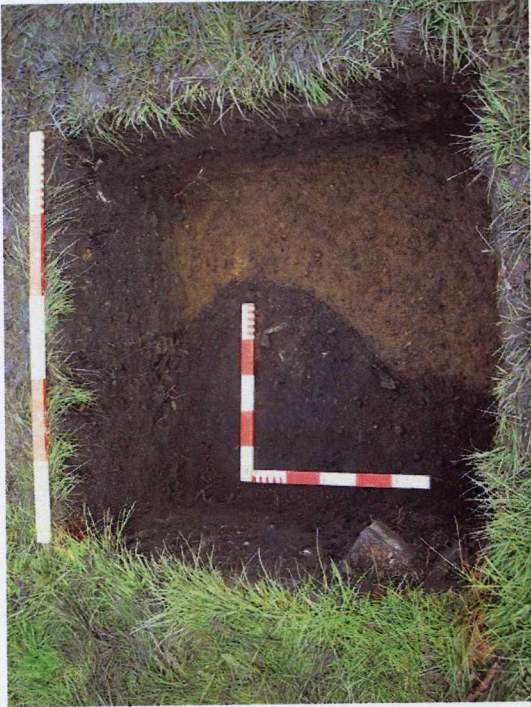


Plate 2: Test-pit 11
(viewed facing north; 1.0m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 3: Test-pit 8; Wall 83
(viewed facing north; 1.0m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 4: Test-pit 12
(viewed facing north; 1.0m and 0.5m scale)



Plate 5: Test-pit 9
(viewed facing east; 1.0m and 0.5m scales)

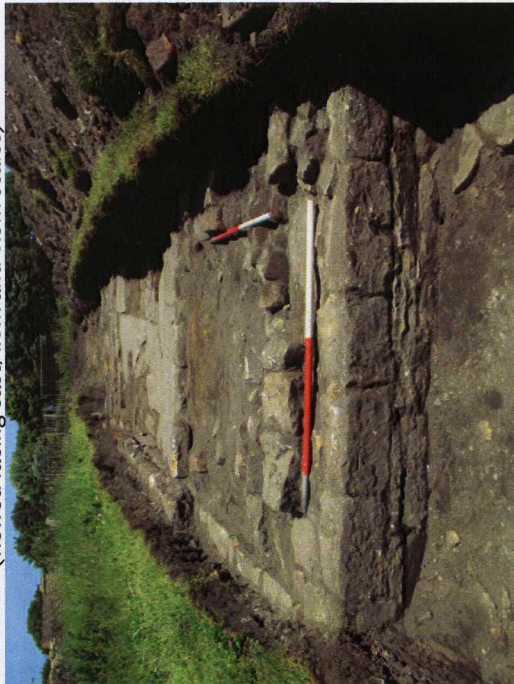




Plate 6: Test-pit 5

(Viewed facing south; 1.0m and 0.5m scales)





Plate 10: Trench 7; wall 7011
(viewed facing northwest; 1.0m scales)



Plate 12: Trench 8
(viewed facing south; 1.0m scales)



Plate 9: Trench 6; wall 6026 and surface 6031
(viewed facing north; 1.0m scales)



Plate 11: Trench 7
(viewed facing east; 1.0m scales)