



Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
Graduate School of Archaeology
West Court
2 Mappin Street
Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Assessment Report 1107.3

Assessment Report on Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire



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By Michael McCoy

with contributions by Dr C. Cumberpatch, L. Harvey,
S. Bell and A. Vaughan Williams

Prepared For:

Green Estate Ltd
Manor Lodge
115 Manor Lane
Sheffield
S2 1UH

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Non-technical Summary

ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on land immediately to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Fieldwork was carried out in May-June 2007.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service had recommended the need for a programme of trial trenching prior to granting planning permission regarding a proposed visitor centre, access road, and car park to be constructed immediately to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Manor Lodge. A watching brief was also required during geotechnical test pitting and limited exploratory works.

This document is an Assessment Report detailing the results of the evaluation and watching brief, incorporating the results of specialist reports on the artefacts recovered. The report follows on from an Interim Statement previously submitted to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 were located to investigate the extent of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed visitor centre. Archaeological structures uncovered in Trenches 1 and 2 corresponded to structures documented on OS maps dating from 1855 to 1954. The earliest (pre mid-nineteenth century) structure was a length of sandstone revetment wall which appears to have been related to the Grade II listed Cruck building. Subsequent activity on that part of the site included the construction of a nineteenth century sandstone cottage and industrial yard surfaces. Exploratory slots excavated within the footprint of the cottage revealed a buried soil horizon that yielded ceramics from the seventeenth century.

Evaluation Trench 3 was located to investigate the area targeted for the car park attending the visitor centre. Excavation indicated the undeveloped area east of the former colliery and later works had been used for industrial dumping. Remnants of a single mid-twentieth century surface were uncovered with the rest of the trench revealing between 1-1.5m of industrial material overlying an earlier subsoil horizon.

Evaluation Trenches 4 and 5 were located along the route of the proposed access road to the visitor centre. Excavation of Trench 4 revealed a pattern of land use similar to that discovered in Trench 3 – undeveloped land south east of the former colliery works had evidence for demolition material overlying earlier soil horizons. Archaeological structures in Trenches 4 and 5 corresponded to structures documented on OS maps dating from 1855 to 1954. These included an early (pre mid-nineteenth century) boundary wall and drain, and a late nineteenth century cottage and yard complex fronting Manor Lane which may have incorporated elements from earlier structures documented on an 1855 OS map.

Checked by	Passed for submission to client
Date	Date
Anna Badcock Assistant Director	James Symonds Director

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1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief on land immediately to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

A proposed visitor centre is to be constructed adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Manor Lodge, a manor house complex of sixteenth-century date. This comprises two walled courts, containing the well-preserved remains of the Turret House (dated 1574), the ruins of the west and south ranges, a gatehouse, a long gallery and the site of the original hunting lodge. The development site lies outside the walls of the inner court, adjacent to the ruins of a Grade II-listed Cruck barn, in an area with potential for ancillary buildings associated with the Manor House, together with later industrial buildings.

In line with government guidance (DOE 1990), the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), advisors to the local planning authority, recommended the need for a programme of evaluation trenching and watching brief to be conducted prior to the determination of planning permission regards construction of the proposed visitor centre and landscaping of the surrounding area. In accordance with this recommendation, a project design for the works was produced by ARCUS (O'Neill 2007) and approved by SYAS prior to the excavation of five evaluation trenches located along the proposed route of a new access road, parking lot, and footprint of the visitor centre. A watching brief was also carried out during geotechnical test pitting and limited exploratory works on earthworks located north and east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The fieldwork was carried out between May 15th and June 8th 2007.

This document is an Assessment Report detailing the results of the evaluation and incorporating the results of specialist reports on the artefacts recovered.

1.1 Site Location and Land Use

The proposed development area (centred NGR SK3760 8650, **Illustration 1**) measures approximately 5,800 sq. m. and is located to the southeast of Sheffield City centre, at the edge of nineteenth-century residential development and amongst large inter-war housing estates. It lies adjacent to Manor Lodge, a manor house complex of sixteenth-century date. The area proposed for the visitor centre lies in unenclosed parkland formerly occupied by nineteenth century industrial and residential structures. There are known nineteenth – twentieth century coal workings close to the proposal area.

1.2 Geology and topography

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.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information is derived from the SYAS brief, the ICOSSE (2005) conservation plan and the ARCUS project design (O'Neill 2007).

2.1 Prehistoric and Roman periods

Evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the area is limited to some unstratified Mesolithic flints and a few Roman potsherds from the excavations carried out between 1968 and 1974 (Beswick, unpublished excavation reports).

2.2 Anglo-Saxon period

The site is considered to be of low potential for activity of this period.

2.3 Medieval and post-medieval periods

Documents dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth century refer to the site as lying within the boundaries of a medieval hunting park. Archaeological excavations within the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument between 1969 and 1980 by Sheffield City Museum Service revealed evidence for the remains of a possible medieval hunting lodge which appears to have originated in the twelfth to thirteenth century, although the first documentary reference to such a lodge in the park is from 1479/80. It was suggested by the excavator that this *'developed hunting lodge phase...was perhaps similar in size, but less grand, to Clarendon Palace, a royal hunting lodge in Wiltshire'*. In all, the excavations identified about ten pre-1708 building phases, six from before Wolsey's visit in 1529, and five which could be identified in the standing ruins above ground. The heyday of the Manor Lodge site appears to have been in the sixteenth century and building work possibly commenced with the fourth earl (1516-20), the developments reflecting the rising status of the Talbot family under Henry VIII. By 1530, much building work had clearly been completed – probably including the long gallery and tower – and when Wolsey came to Sheffield in that year, he stayed at Manor Lodge and not the castle, indicating that this was now the principal residence of the Talbots in Sheffield, and considered suitable lodgings for such an important man. Further remodelling of the accommodation took place in the mid-sixteenth century, including the addition of a gatehouse. The Turret House, which still stands today, was probably constructed in about 1574.

The site of the proposed visitor centre lies to the east of the outer court, beyond the precinct boundary, adjacent to a structure known as the cruck barn, ostensibly of sixteenth century or earlier date on the basis of a surviving cruck blade and other architectural elements (Merrony, 1990). However, it has been suggested on the basis of the weathering of stone architectural features, the presence of sockets for wall posts more akin to box-frame construction and the identification of deposits of nineteenth-century date through excavation, that the building was in fact constructed at a comparatively late date of reused materials salvaged from other buildings. Whatever the true date of the building, there are potential remains in this zone for ancillary structures associated with the manor complex, as found elsewhere on similar sites, such as a brewhouse, bakehouse and/or agricultural buildings.

2.4 Modern period

Although the manor survived destruction in the Civil War, after the death of the 7th duke in 1701, the duke's agent removed from the Lodge in 1706 to a new house in the

Fargate, and by 1708, the Manor Lodge was in such a state of disrepair that the 8th Duke of Norfolk was granted an order by parliament for demolition. In the following year the greater part of the Lodge was demolished and the furniture sent to Worksop, where it was later destroyed by fire. Following this decline, the site began to take on a more industrial character, reflecting the development of Sheffield in general. In 1715 a potter constructed a kiln and workshops in the hexagonal room of the Wolsey Tower, producing the so-called 'Manor-Ware'.

Later in the 18th century, the Turret House was extended and became a farmhouse with attached barns on the south side as far as the newly-formed Manor Lane. In 1781 the Sheffield collieries were handed back by the leaseholders and put into direct management of the Norfolk Estate. Consequent to the mines being let out to the Sheffield Colliery Company in 1805, mining continued at the Manor site throughout the nineteenth century. Manor castle Colliery was opened in 1840 with the sinking of a 142 metre shaft known as Manor Castle Pit behind Wolsey's Tower, although this may have been for ventilation rather than for coal extraction as no buildings are shown in the vicinity on the 1855 OS map. Buildings are shown around the pithead on the 1890 map and are disused by the time the 1905 map was published. Large areas of broken ground around these are understood to represent the colliery tip. A shaft was sunk around 42 metres deep to the west of Manor Cottage in 1855 and further deep pits were sunk in the mid-nineteenth century to increase the productivity of the site.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the site was under multiple uses, being occupied by farmers' cottages, poor housing, and a public house named the Norfolk Arms which was built into the ruins at the east of the site. One of the earliest mining communities was housed in Manor Lodge Village, including a row of shops against Manor Lane, a school and a Methodist chapel, whilst the back lands were employed for a variety of uses.

3 AIMS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological fieldwork was required to obtain information on the extent and preservation of any archaeological deposits.

The aims of the investigations were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- to provide information to inform SYAS as to the requirement for further archaeological mitigation for the site;

4 FIELDWORK STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork Strategy

Five trenches (1-5) were located to target the proposed footprint of the visitor centre and the line of a proposed access road and car park. Structures shown on the 1892 map of the site and two apparent heaps of rubble which may mask demolished structures were also taken into account to ensure the trial trenching provided an appropriate sample of the larger area (c. 5,800m²) within which the visitor centre and associated access will sit.

4.1.1 Trial Trenching

The provisional trench locations (see **Illustration 2**) established in the project design required minimal adjustment due to ground conditions. Trench 4 was moved slightly south to avoid a stand of trees and Trench 5 was moved slightly north to allow sufficient room between the trench and pavement along Manor Lane to ensure public safety. Following consultation with SYAS, the limit of Trench 1 was expanded east to investigate a substantial archaeological feature that may impact on the final location of the proposed visitor centre.

4.1.2 Watching Brief

A watching brief was carried during geotechnical test pitting, on the widening of a path to allow for spoil removal, on limited exploratory works into some of the earthworks located north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, and along the north line of the feature at the east end of Trench 1.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

All excavation and recording work was carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in ARCUS Project Design 1107.1 (O'Neill 2006), in accordance with the 'Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Exploratory Trial Trenching at Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, Sheffield' (SYAS 2007), with guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999), and with current industry best practice.

All excavation by machine and hand was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to archaeological deposits or features which appeared worthy of preservation *in situ* or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. All features exposed within the defined excavation areas were investigated, to establish their date, nature and extent, and recorded.

4.2.1 Machining

Trenches were opened using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This was monitored at all times by an experienced archaeologist. The machinery was operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to identify any archaeological deposits and material.

Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural when no archaeology was present. When archaeology was present machining ceased and excavation proceeded by hand. Within each trench archaeological features were

cleaned by hand and recorded; areas without archaeological features were recorded as sterile and no further work took place in these areas.

Where archaeological evidence of nineteenth century or later date had the potential to mask activity of earlier periods, attempts were made to characterise earlier activity through the investigation of later intrusions. With the agreement of SYAS, this was carried out in trenches 1 and 5 by excavating small slots through nineteenth century and later structures to allow the investigation of potential earlier phases of activity.

4.2.2 Recording

All archaeological features have been recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations were drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record was made. A plan has been produced to show the layout and relationships of any archaeological features exposed in relation to the site boundaries (**Illustrations 2-6**).

Archaeological deposits were planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales have been utilised as appropriate. Profiles and sections have been drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings have been related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains have been recorded in elevation.

All drawings have been drawn on inert materials. All drawings adhere to accepted drawing conventions and were checked on completion by supervisory staff.

Each context has been described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context has been given a unique number. The field records have been checked and indexes compiled.

Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features have been taken. This included general views of entire trenches and features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record comprised 35mm format colour slides, black and white prints and digital images. All site photography adhered to accepted photographic record guidelines.

Registers for contexts, drawings, samples, photographs, levels and recorded finds have been made on current pro forma sheets.

Detailed survey work fixed the archaeological investigations into the National Grid. Temporary bench marks were also surveyed in and all drawings assigned spot heights related to Ordnance Survey Datum Levels in metres, correct to two decimal places.

4.2.3 Finds Collection Policy

Artefactual material was collected according to an explicit sampling strategy. Material which was obviously twentieth century or later in date, and derived from unstratified contexts or modern ground levelling, was not kept unless it was of exceptional intrinsic interest. All other finds have been retained.

All retained finds have been cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials suitable for long-term storage, as detailed in the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) guidelines for finds work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. The United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 1990) guidelines will apply.

4.3 Site Security and Reinstatement

Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches was backfilled. This backfill was levelled but not consolidated.

4.4 Fieldwork Programme

The archaeological fieldwork, recording and reporting was managed by ARCUS Project Manager Richard O'Neill. The fieldwork in Trenches 1-5 was supervised by Project Archaeologist Michael McCoy and undertaken by Assistant Supervisor Tim Cobbold, Archaeologists Linzi Harvey, Lauren McIntyre, and Magdalena Sastre. The watching brief was undertaken by Duncan Alexander. All survey work was undertaken by surveyors Chris Breedon and Chris Swales. Fieldwork was carried out between May 15th and June 8th 2007.

4.5 Archive

The project archive has been prepared by the project staff in accordance with the requirements specified in the English Heritage (1991) publication *Management of Archaeological Projects*, and in accordance with the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*. The bulk of the archive will be deposited at the Sheffield City Museum under Accession Number SHEFM:2007.166.

5 RESULTS

Three phases of activity have been identified across the site: Phase 1 - early 19th century (pre-colliery); Phase 2 - mid-late 19th century; Phase 3 – 20th century. Not all trenches have activity from all three phases.

5.1 Trench 1

Located c. 3.0m north of the Grade II listed Cruck building, Trench 1 measured 3m x 20m and was aligned roughly east to west (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover prior to excavation was grass and scrub alongside the south aspect of a large mound located north of the Cruck building. Archaeological features were encountered less than 0.05m below the modern ground surface, immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The archaeology within Trench 1 had elements from all three phases, represented by an early revetment wall and buried soil horizons (phase 1); the mid-nineteenth century construction of a sandstone founded cottage and ancillary building (phase 2); and twentieth century renovations to the cottage building(s) (phase 3).

5.1.1 Phase 1

Two discrete features have been assigned to the first phase within Trench 1: A substantial north-south sandstone revetment/boundary wall [1053] located along the eastern limit of the trench, and buried soil horizons (1041) and (1048) recorded in two slots located in the centre and south end of the trench (**Illustration 7**). Allocation of these features to a single early phase is based on both being earlier than the late nineteenth century cottage buildings. Lack of any interface between the wall and exposed sections of buried soils did not allow them to be placed in sequence relative to each other.

Revetment/Boundary Wall: A sandstone revetment/boundary wall [1053] was originally exposed in plan at the eastern limit of Trench 1 (**Illustration 7**). Following consultation with SYAS, Trench 1 was extended c. 4.5m east to allow a slot (T1/Slot 1) to be excavated against the east face of the wall. In addition to the eastern extension of Trench 1, a watching brief was undertaken on machining along the top of wall [1053] north from the segment exposed in Trench 1, in order to determine the surviving length of the wall. Slots were then excavated at the north terminus and on the west and east faces roughly midway between Trench 1 and the north terminus.

Wall [1053] was truncated c. 1.2m from the lowest foundation course, measured roughly 0.55m in width, and was intact to this level for c. 19.0m north from the south limits exposed in Trench 1. The wall was a dry-stone construct comprised of roughly worked sandstone slabs and blocks laid in semi-regular coursing. Up to eleven courses survived, set on three to five courses of similarly constructed foundation. The foundation courses stepped out c. 0.25-0.30m from both faces and were laid directly on sandstone bedrock.

Dismantling and rebuilding of wall [1053] during Phase 3 activity left very little of the original wall aside from the foundation observable within the limits of the extension to Trench 1 (**Illustration 8a, Plate 1**).

The section of wall exposed in the slots excavated along the west and east faces midway between Trench 1 and the north terminus revealed a significant difference in ground levels and wall construction (**Illustration 10a and 10b**). The west slot revealed a well preserved section of the original wall (**Plate 2**) with a buried soil

horizon (1085) built up against the wall and preserved under later industrial layers. The east slot revealed a substantial buttress [1093] comprised of handmade red bricks built against the east face of the wall (**Plate 3**). No evidence of buried soil was encountered in the east slot, although excavation of the slot ceased due to safety concerns after over 2.5m of industrial deposits had been removed from against and below the level of the east face buttress.

The location and line of wall [1053] corresponds to a boundary wall documented on an 1855 OS map of the area. The length of wall documented on the map extends at least 20m beyond the terminus recorded during the watching brief (**Illustration 3**).

Buried Soil Horizons: In addition to the eastern extension to Trench 1 (T1/Slot 1), two further slots (T1/Slots 2 and 3) were excavated to investigate the potential of earlier features or deposits being preserved under the footprint of the nineteenth-century cottage that dominated the area investigated in Trench 1. Slot 2 was aligned north-south and extended from the north face of sandstone wall [1055] to the northern edge of the trench. Slot 3 was east-west aligned and extended from the west face of sandstone wall [1066] to the east face of red brick wall 1068 (**Illustration 7**).

The excavation of slot 2 established the uppermost deposit between sandstone walls [1055] and [1066] as a layer of re-deposited natural (1040) that preserved an earlier dark-brown soil (1041) and yellow-brown subsoil (1042) horizon c. 0.35m below the truncation level of wall [1055]. (**Illustration 9a, Plate 4**).

The excavation of slot 3 revealed the same sequence of deposits. The uppermost deposit between sandstone wall [1066] and red brick wall [1068] was a layer of re-deposited natural (1047) that preserved an earlier dark-brown soil (1048) horizon c. 0.20m below the truncation level of walls [1066] and [1068]. (**Illustration 9b, Plate 5**).

5.1.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 activity identified within Trench 1 relates to alterations to wall [1053] and the construction of sandstone founded cottage buildings immediately north of the Cruck building. Structures assigned to this phase include two smaller sandstone walls abutting the west face of wall [1053], the west and east external sandstone walls of the cottage, central north-south and east-west internal sandstone walls, and the west external sandstone wall and internal red brick walls from an ancillary structure on the west side of the cottage.

Revetment/Boundary Wall: By 1893, the length of wall [1053] had been reduced from the length documented on an 1855 OS map to c. 19m. The terminus exposed during the watching brief appeared to have been a deliberate cutting of the wall at that point, and two western returns [1095] and [1096] had been built against its west face. Walls [1095] and [1096] were significantly smaller than wall [1053] and abutted the west face c. 1m and 2.4m south (respectively) from its northern terminus. Walls [1095] and [1096] comprised medium to large rough sandstone slabs bonded with ash and coal dust. The line of wall [1095] appeared to carry the same line as wall [2012] recorded in Trench 2. This corresponds with the line of boundary walls documented on an 1893 OS map (**Illustrations 3 and 4**).

19th Century Cottage and Ancillary Structure: Immediately west of revetment wall [1053], a smaller sandstone wall likely representing the external east wall [1011] of a cottage lay on the same alignment as the earlier revetment wall (**Illustration 7**). A similarly constructed east-west sandstone wall [1012] was keyed into the west face of wall [1011]. Along the line of wall [1012], four short returns were keyed into the north and south faces in opposing pairs [1014/1016 and 1015/1017] (**Plate 6**). These likely

served as foundations for chimney breasts within rooms demarcated by the line of wall [1012]. The west end of wall [1012] was keyed into the east face of another north-south sandstone wall [1018]. West from wall [1018], the line of wall [1012] was continued west by sandstone wall [1055]. Wall [1055] terminated at the east face of north-south sandstone wall [1066] which likely served as the external west wall of the cottage (**Plate 7**). The interface between wall [1055] and walls [1018] and [1066] was obscured by surviving sandstone floor surface, but the alignment and construction suggest they belong to the same phase of building. All the sandstone walls comprising the footprint of the cottage(s) were dry stone constructed with medium to large rough hewn sandstone slabs. The foundations for walls [1055] and [1066] had been cut through the existing soil and set on subsoil.

Attached to the west side of the cottage, a smaller ancillary structure was represented by sandstone foundation wall [1074]. Wall [1074] comprised a mixture of sandstone fragments and blocks constructed similar to the walls of the adjacent cottage. Two of the blocks had square insets likely meant to house beams associated with a door or entrance. Other structural elements within the limit of the ancillary structure included a cluster of walls [1068, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073] comprised of handmade red bricks bonded with black ashy mortar. These walls were located on the east side of wall [1074], possibly part of the door or entrance structure. Aligned east-west between cottage wall [1066] and wall [1074] a series of parallel wooden beams [1067] from an early floor surface had survived under later renovation work. Sandstone and red brick surfaces [1076, 1074 and 1077] abutted the east side of wall [1074], likely part of an external yard or nearby road (**Plate 8**).

5.1.3 Phase 3

Phase 3 activity identified within Trench 1 was related to renovations to the cottage and ancillary building. Structures assigned to this phase include a rebuilt section of the revetment/boundary wall, an east-west boundary wall, two toilet blocks added to east side of cottage, a cess pit associated with the toilets, remnants of sandstone floor surfaces, red brick internal cottage walls, and resurfacing within the ancillary building.

Revetment/Boundary Wall: Most of the section of wall 1053 exposed in the extension slot on the east end of Trench 1 had been dismantled during twentieth century renovations to the nineteenth century cottage that lay immediately west of the wall. A large section of the wall had been removed down to the foundation level and subsequently rebuilt to accommodate the drainage and cess pit associated with the toilet blocks built at the east end of the cottage(s). The rebuilt section of wall [1003] was a dry stone construct which comprised sandstone slabs and large worked blocks (**Illustration 8a, Plate 1**).

Immediately north of the rebuilt section of wall [1003] an east-west aligned boundary wall [1054] was built against the east face of wall [1053]. Wall [1054] was a dry stone construct comprised of small to medium sandstone slabs laid in irregular coursing. Up to eleven courses survived set on an industrial deposit (1026) that appeared to have been built up against the east face of wall [1053]. Wall [1054] corresponds to an east-west boundary wall that is first documented on a 1954 OS map of the area (**Illustration 8b, Plate 9**).

19th Century Cottage and Ancillary Structure: Twentieth century renovations to the cottage buildings reused earlier sandstone wall foundations, but restructured the demarcation of space within the limits of the building documented on the 1893 OS map. Changes to the cottage documented on subsequent OS maps indicate alterations to the division of internal space, with the cottage divided into two

residents along a north-south axis by 1923. By 1954 this had been revised and the cottage had been divided into two cottages (north and south) along an east-west axis (**Illustrations 4-6**).

Evidence for early twentieth century renovations primarily comprised the truncated remains of red brick internal walls constructed from hand-made red bricks bonded with a light brown sandy mortar. Most of the internal walls had been set on earlier sandstone foundations and bounded sandstone floor surfaces covered in linoleum.

The division of the earlier cottage into north and south cottages was represented in Trench 1 by the truncated remains of red brick walls [1033] and [1063] set on top of sandstone wall [1055]. Surviving internal features associated with the north cottage included a set of sandstone steps [1021] bounded on the west and east by red brick walls [1022] and [1020], a sandstone flag surface [1024] at the top of the steps, sandstone flag surfaces [1032] and [1065] along the north face of wall [1033/1063], sandstone chimney breast foundations [1058] and [1059], and a red brick ash pit [1056]. Surviving internal features associated with the south cottage included sandstone flag surfaces [1034] and [1064] along the south face of wall [1033/1063] and two red brick chimney breasts [1060] and [1062] (**Illustration 7, Plates 7 and 10**).

In addition to the restructuring into north and south cottages, a double toilet block was built onto the east end of the cottages (**Plate 11**). This comprised double skinned red brick walls [1004] and [1006] that formed the outside east and south walls, a single skinned red brick wall [1005] that divided the block into north and south toilets, and concrete surfaces [1008] and [1009] within each toilet. The line of wall [1005] carried the same line as red brick walls [1033] and [1063], which divided the cottage into north and south residences. This line was continued east outside the toilet block by a short section of red brick wall [1039] from the east face of wall [1004] to the west face of the revetment/boundary wall [1053/1003]. The construction of the toilet block also involved the previously mentioned dismantling of the revetment/boundary wall and the construction of a cess pit [1029] at the base of the walls east face. All the structures associated with the toilet block and cess pit were constructed from machine made frogged red bricks.

The only surviving evidence of twentieth century alterations within the ancillary building to the west of the cottages were the remnants of a tarmac surface [1069] lain over the earlier wooden beams [1067].

5.2 Trench 2

Located c. 13.0m north of the Grade II listed Cruck building, Trench 2 measured 3m x 20m and was aligned roughly south to north (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover prior to excavation was grass and scrub up the south aspect of raised ground to the northeast of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Archaeological features were encountered less than 0.20m below the modern ground surface, immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The archaeology within Trench 2 had elements from Phases 2 and 3, represented by the corner of a sandstone boundary wall (phase 2); and the remains of a cobble stone road and a red brick yard surface (phase 3) (**see Illustration 11a**).

5.2.1 Phase 2

Phase 2 activity identified within Trench 2 was represented by two sandstone boundary walls [2012 and 2013] that formed the northwest corner of an area likely associated with the nineteenth century cottage recorded in Trench 1.

Boundary Walls 2012 and 2013: In the south end of Trench 2, the truncated remains of a north-south aligned sandstone wall [2013] lay on the same alignment as the north-

south cottage walls [1011, 1018, 1066] to the south and the revetment/boundary wall [1053] to the east. At the north terminus of wall [2013], a similarly constructed sandstone wall [2102] formed a western return that carried the same line as the boundary wall [1095] which abutted the west face of wall [1053]. Walls [2012] and [2013] were dry sandstone constructs comprised of roughly worked sandstone laid in irregular coursing and set directly on natural (**Plate 12**). The corner formed by walls [2012] and [2013] correspond to boundary walls documented on an 1893 OS map of the area, on which they appear to demarcate an area associated with the cottage excavated in Trench 1 (see **Illustration 4**).

5.2.2 Phase 3

Phase 3 activity identified within Trench 2 was represented by remnants of three red brick yard surfaces [2016, 2017, 2018] and a cobblestone road surface [2006].

Industrial Surfaces and Cobblestone Road: During Phase 3, brick yard surfaces were built along the west and east faces of boundary wall [2013]. Along the west face, outside the area previously bounded by the wall, red brick surfaces [2016] and [2017] comprised machine made frogged bricks laid on edge bonded with grey concrete mortar. Along the east face, blue brick surface [2018] comprised machine made frogged bricks laid on bed and bonded with a black silty material. All three surfaces were laid on a deposit of clinker and coal ash (2015/2021).

The south edge of a cobblestone road surface [2006] lay on the same alignment and c. 4.0m north of wall [2012]. The cobbles were laid in semi-regular north to south bands and set on a thin bed of clinker and ash (2007) (**Plate 13**). The surface level of the cobbles was carried north and south from the road limits by compacted deposits (2005) and (2019) of clinker and ash similar to the cobblestone bedding deposit. Deposit (2005) sloped down from the north of the road surface to where it converged with the imprint of a former brick surface (2008). Deposit (2019) sloped up from the south edge of the road to the north face of wall [2012] at the level where the wall had been truncated and brick surfaces [2016], [2017], and [2018] had been laid (see **Illustration 11b**). The cobblestone bedding deposit (2007), deposits (2005) and (2019), and the brick bedding deposits (2015) and (2021) were all comprised of the same material.

The structures recorded in Trench 2 were all buried beneath layers of late twentieth century demolition dumping and levelling deposits. At the south end of the trench demolition deposits formed a large east-west mound that lay along the north limits of Trench 1. Once it was determined that this mound was late twentieth century demolition material, the mound was reduced to facilitate machining and to allow safe access and egress from Trenches 1 and 2. At the north end of Trench 3, demolition and levelling layers reached a depth in excess of c. 3.0m down to the underlying bedrock where the trench cut into the south aspect of the overlooking hillside. It is likely that the raised ground forming the hillside is entirely made up of demolition material related to a cluster of buildings documented on a 1954 OS map of the area (**Illustration 6**).

5.3 Trench 3

Located c. 30.0m northeast of the Grade II listed Cruck building, Trench 3 measured 3m x 20m and was aligned roughly east to west (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover prior to excavation was grass in unenclosed parkland. Archaeological features were encountered less than 0.25m below the modern ground surface, immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The archaeology within Trench 3 had elements from

Phases 1 and 3, represented by a buried subsoil (phase 1); and a sandstone surface and industrial dumping layers (phase 2-3).

5.3.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 activity identified within Trench 3 was represented by the remnants of buried subsoil (3002).

Buried (sub)soil: Between 0.2 – 0.3m of yellowish-brown silty sand (3002) lying above degraded parent material was preserved under up to c. 1.5m of later industrial dumping. This (sub)soil horizon was clearly visible in section and extant the entire length of Trench 3 (see **Illustration 12b, Plate 14**).

5.3.2 Phases 2 & 3

Phase 2-3 activity in Trench 3 was represented by a single pit [3005], the corner of a sandstone surface [3004], and industrial dumping (3001).

Industrial deposits: An accumulation of up to c. 1.5m of industrial deposits (3001) comprising thick lenses of clinker, ash, fragmented bricks was uncovered immediately beneath the modern topsoil across the extent of Trench 3. It was not possible to determine whether these deposits were laid down exclusively during the nineteenth or twentieth century. They likely represent an extended period of industrial dumping throughout the industrial use of the site.

Industrial Pit: A single pit [3005] c. 1.0m across had been cut through industrial deposits (3001) and into the underlying subsoil. The fill of the pit (3007) was similar to the industrial lenses it had been cut through.

Sandstone surface: The southwest corner of a sandstone surface [3004] was uncovered immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The surface was bedded directly on the accumulated industrial deposits (3001) and comprised rough worked sandstone slabs and vitrified bricks (**Plate 15**). The location and orientation of surface [3004] corresponds to the southwest corner of a structure documented on a 1954 OS map of the area (**Illustration 6**).

Posthole: A shallow posthole [3006] c. 0.15m in diameter was cut through the topsoil immediately east of surface [3004] was visible in the south facing section.

5.4 Trench 4

Located c. 4.0m east of the Grade II listed Cruck building, Trench 4 measured 3m x 20m and was aligned roughly south to north (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover prior to excavation was grass and scrub in unenclosed parkland. Archaeological features were encountered less than 0.30m below the modern ground surface, immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The archaeology within Trench 4 had elements from Phases 1 and 3, represented by a sandstone boundary wall, drain, and buried soil (phase 1); and a layer of demolition material (phase 3).

5.4.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 activity within Trench 4 was represented by a buried soil horizon (4002), a sandstone drain [4005], and a sandstone boundary wall [4004].

Buried Soil: Between 0.2 – 0.5m of dark-brown sandy-silt (4002) lying above degraded parent material was preserved under up to c. 0.15m of later industrial dumping. This (sub)soil horizon was clearly visible as a distinct deposit in the south end of Trench 4 (**Plate 16**), but less distinct in the north where the overlying

demolition deposit (4003) tapered to thin band of occasional brick debris (see **Illustration 13b**).

Boundary wall: At the north end of the trench, the truncated remains of an east-west aligned sandstone boundary wall [4004] were preserved beneath the topsoil and demolition deposit (4001). Wall [4004] was a dry stone construct comprised of rough worked small to medium sized sandstone slabs laid in semi-regular courses with a silty black mortar. The boundary wall had been cut through the existing soil (4002) into the subsoil / degraded parent material (**Plate 17**). The location and line of boundary wall [4004] corresponds to a boundary wall documented on an 1855 OS map of the area (**Illustration 3**)

Sandstone drain: Roughly 1.5m south of wall [4004], an east-west aligned sandstone drain [4005] cut into the underlying sandstone bedrock was preserved under soil (4002). There was no distinguishable cut through the soil or any distinct fill above the drain. Drain [4005] comprised large flat sandstone slabs as a base, four regular courses of smaller sandstone blocks along the sides, and large sandstone capping slabs (**Plate 18**).

5.4.2 Phase 3

Phase 3 activity within Trench 4 was represented by deposits of twentieth century demolition material (4001) and (4003) overlying the earlier soil horizon, boundary wall and drain.

Demolition material: Two deposits of later demolition material were present in Trench 4. In the north end of the trench, a deposit (4001) comprised of sandstone fragments with some modern brick lie immediately under the topsoil and extended down to the truncation level of boundary wall [4004]. This deposit likely represents material from the upper courses of wall [4004]. South of boundary wall [4004], a much deeper demolition deposit (4003) comprised of sandstone blocks and machine made bricks extended from immediately beneath the topsoil down to the underlying sandstone bedrock in the west half of the trench. In the east half, the spread of demolition material was much shallower and preserved an earlier soil horizon. This deposit likely represents the remains of a building documented on a 1954 OS map of the area (**Illustration 6**)

Postholes: Two postholes [4008] and [4010] c. 0.40m in diameter have been provisionally assigned to the latest phase of activity. While the cuts for both postholes were only visible in underlying natural with no visible cut through the topsoil, the fills were similar enough to the overlying soil horizons to have obscured the original cuts during post-use infilling. The cuts for both postholes were visible in the west facing section and given their location, these may have been associated with the demolished twentieth century structure that lie immediately west.

5.5 Trench 5

Located c. 20.0m south of the Grade II listed Cruck building and 3.0m north of Manor Lane, Trench 5 measured 3m x 20m and was aligned roughly south to north (**Illustration 2**). Ground cover prior to excavation was grass in unenclosed parkland. Archaeological features were encountered less than 0.25m below the modern ground surface, immediately beneath the modern topsoil. The archaeology within Trench 5 had elements from Phases 2 and 3, represented by sandstone and red brick house and yard surfaces (phases 2 and 3)

5.5.1 Phase 2

Phase 2 activities within Trench 5 were represented by walls and surfaces that formed part of a cottage, yard, and ancillary building complex fronting Manor Lane. While some elements showed evidence of later (phase 3) repair or possible replacement, the footprint maintained the same alignment and orientation first documented on an 1893 OS map (**Illustrations 4-6**).

Cottages: Evidence of the late nineteenth century cottages fronting Manor Lane was uncovered beneath a shallow demolition layer (5001) lying under the modern topsoil (**Illustration 14**). Remnants of a sandstone flag floor [5002] and the truncated remains of internal red brick walls [5004] and [5014] survived in the south end. Flag surface [5002] abutted the south face of an east-west sandstone wall [5003]. Roughly 1.5m north from wall [5003], a similar sandstone wall [5007] followed the same east-west line. Between walls [5003] and [5007], the truncated remains of a red brick wall [5006] lie on the same line as wall [5004] (**Plate 19**). The sandstone and red brick walls attributed to the cottages fronting Manor Lane correspond to structures documented on 1893 – 1954 OS maps of the area. Sandstone walls [5003] and [5007] formed the back walls of the cottage and attached toilet/shed block and the red brick walls [5004] and [5006] were dividing walls between the two westernmost cottages.

Yard: A yard surface associated with the block of cottages fronting Manor Lane was uncovered beneath the same demolition layer (5001) as the cottages. Abutting the north face of wall [5007], a red brick surface [5008] extended from the north limits of the cottage block to the south limits of the ancillary buildings. Yard surface [5008] comprised handmade red bricks laid on edge and set on a silty-soil with no compacted bedding. There was evidence of heavy wear throughout and later (phase 3) repairs to damaged areas incorporated machine made frogged bricks laid on bed and edge.

Ancillary Buildings: Ancillary buildings likely associated with the block of cottages fronting Manor Lane were also uncovered beneath the same demolition layer (5001) as the cottages and yard. The truncated remains of an east-west red brick wall [5016] and a north-south red brick wall [5011] formed the south and west walls (respectively) of two buildings. The red brick surface [5017] abutting the north face of wall [5016] and the west face of wall [5011] were constructed similar to the yard surface [5008]. In contrast, the surface abutting the east face of wall [5011] was a substantial stone surface [5012] comprised of medium to large worked stones laid in an irregular pattern (**Plate 20**).

5.6 WB Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 measured c. 9.0m by 2.5m and was located c. 9.0m north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, aligned east-west across the line of a north-south linear earthwork (**illustration 2**). Archaeology was encountered immediately beneath the topsoil covering the earthwork. The visible earthwork was found to be comprised of late 20th century demolition dumping including plastic bags, wooden boards and metal pipes. Beneath the demolition dumping, a sequence of structures representing late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century industrial activity survived (**Plate 20**).

Immediately beneath the late twentieth century demolition earthwork, a yard surface comprised of machine made bricks laid on edge and set on an earlier demolition deposit (c. 0.9m deep) sealed earlier structures. This was probably a mid twentieth century yard structure that was part of elongated works sheds and yard documented on an 1954 OS map.

Beneath the deposit lying under the yard surface, two courses of a double skinned east-west aligned wall (Structure A) comprised of machine made frogged bricks were uncovered. Structure A probably represents the remains of an early twentieth century outbuilding associated with the Manor Castle Colliery.

The earliest structures (B and C) comprised handmade red bricks bonded with white lime mortar. Six courses of structure B were exposed in the south section and likely extended further south than the limits of the test pit. Structure C was a double skinned east-west aligned red brick wall. Both structures were cut into the underlying sandstone bedrock and it is likely that they related to structures documented on an 1893 OS map of the area (**Illustration 4**).

5.7 **WB Test Pit 2**

Test Pit 2 measured c. 6.0m by 2.0m and was located c. 21.0m north of Test Pit 1, aligned east-west across the same north-south linear earthwork. Archaeology was encountered immediately beneath the topsoil covering the earthwork. This comprised over a metre of 20th century demolition rubble that made up an earthwork mound overlying lower dumping layers also containing 20th century material.

5.8 **WB Test Pit 3**

Test Pit 3 measured c. 6.0m by 2.0m and was located c. 4.0m north of the scheduled ancient monument (**illustration 2**). The purpose of this test pit was to investigate the former ground levels to the west of a northeast to southwest aligned retaining wall (Structure D) documented on an 1893 OS map (**illustration 4**). The former ground surface on the western side of Structure D was approximately 1.65m from the top of the wall. Overlying this was twentieth century dump deposits of metal, plastic and car tyres. Structure D lay directly over an east-west frogged brick wall (Structure E). Structure E was a substantial structure, at least 0.70m wide cut through a coal rich soil, which did not correspond to any structures documented on any of the OS maps of the area. It probably represents the remains an early twentieth century outbuilding associated with the Manor Castle Colliery (**Plate 21**).

5.9 **WB Test Pit 4**

Test Pit 4 measured c. 5.0m by 2.0m and was located against the northern (east-west) perimeter wall of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (**illustration 2**). The purpose of this test pit was to investigate the former ground levels and depth of perimeter wall. A rough east-west aligned sandstone path was encountered at a depth of c 0.40m from the present ground level. It was sealed by a twentieth century layer and was probably of late nineteenth to early twentieth century construction. Beneath the path several layers of dump deposits were identified of unknown date. These layers sealed a buried soil that abutted the base of the perimeter wall. This deposit was probably the approximate ground surface after the original construction of the wall.

5.10 **Geotechnical Test Pits**

A total of six geotechnical test pits were excavated using a narrow toothless ditching bucket. All six test pits were excavated down to the underlying sandstone bedrock which was encountered between c. 2m and 5m below the modern ground surface. No archaeological structures were encountered in any of the test pits. Deposits of industrial dumping or demolition overlying degraded parent material or possible buried (sub)soils was encountered in all six test pits.

6 ARTEFACTS

6.1 Pottery by C. G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

The pottery assemblage consisted of 113 sherds of pottery weighing 1610 grams representing a maximum of 108 vessels. The data are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Discussion

The assemblage consisted primarily of material dating to the mid to later nineteenth century with smaller quantities of medieval and early modern pottery.

The medieval material consisted primarily of Coal Measures type wares manufactured in the Lower Don valley during the later medieval period. This type of pottery occurs regularly on sites in Sheffield, although, as here, normally as a residual element in later contexts. Of particular note is the sherd of sandy ware from context 1001. While also residual in character, this is of interest as the form resembles common earlier medieval Gritty wares from West Yorkshire. In this case the fabric is an unusual one for the form.

Post-medieval wares are represented only by sherds of Blackware from contexts (1030) and (1042). Early modern wares are similarly sparse with a single sherd of Mottled ware and a sherd of transfer printed Pearlware from context (1026).

The nineteenth-century wares include examples of utilitarian wares (Brown Salt Glazed stonewares, Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware) and tablewares. The latter consist generally of the cheaper types of pottery including Sponged wares and Whitewares.

It is unclear at this stage whether the formation processes responsible for the creation of the deposits are similar to those seen elsewhere in Sheffield or whether they represent actions peculiar to this site alone.

Conclusion

Although small in size, the assemblage is not without interest in contributing to the broader picture of human activity on the site gained from extensive excavation on the site over many years. The details of this picture will, however, remain obscure until measures are taken to publish in full or in substantial part, the records of these excavations.

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1001	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	43	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Profiled rim, flat topped, square section	LC11th - C13th	Unidentified fabric but the form is earlier medieval, more usually seen in Gritty ware fabrics
1026	BGCW	5	92	5	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	M - LC19th	
1026	Blue Banded ware	4	23	4	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Blue bands ext	C19th	
1026	Bone China	1	7	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Traces of overglaze decoration ext	M - LC19th	
1026	BSGSW	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted band around body	C19th	
1026	Glass	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	
1026	Jackfield type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black body & glaze with overglaze painted floral design	C19th	
1026	Mocha ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Three white slip lines below rim with a blue mocha tree on a white band	C19th	
1026	Mottled ware	1	3	1	Handle	Cup/mug	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
1026	Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze ext	Later Medieval	Abraded
1026	Sponge Printed ware	7	40	6	Rim & BS	Flatware	Blue sponge printed designs int	c.1840+	
1026	Sponged ware	1	7	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Moulded handle terminal with some sponged decoration ext	c.1830+	
1026	Stoneware	1	20	1	Shoulder	Bottle	Green stoneware	C19th	
1026	Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Jam jar	Fluted body	M - LC19th	
1026	Stoneware	2	92	2	BS	Hollow ware	Buff stoneware	C19th	♀Flagon
1026	Stoneware	4	68	3	Base	Hollow ware	Pale green stoneware	C19th	
1026	Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	C19th	
1026	TP Bone china	1	6	1	Rim	Saucer	Sepia printed floral design int	C19th	
1026	TP Pearlware	1	15	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1026	TP Whiteware	13	202	12	Rim, Base, BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Flaked, crazed and discoloured
1026	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
1026	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentified design	M - LC19th	
1026	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1026	TP Whiteware	5	25	4	Rim & base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	1	7	1	Ringfoot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Rounded ring foot base
1026	Whiteware	1	14	1	Figurine fragment	Figurine	Moulded figurine	C19th	
1026	Whiteware	6	24	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Folded rim	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	1	5	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Brown lines on rim and body	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	Relief moulded leaf pattern on stippled background with green paint detail	M - LC19th	
1026	Whiteware	3	42	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Blue int, white ext with moulded body	M - LC19th	Heavily flaked and chipped ext
1027	Coal Measures White ware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown-yellow glaze ext	C14th - EC15th	Possible pot disc
1027	YGW	1	32	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C18th - C19th	
1030	BGCW	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - EC19th	Sooted ext
1030	Blackware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1030	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	
1030	Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue bands and lines ext	C19th	
1030	Bone China	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1030	BSGSW	1	113	1	Base	Bowl	Brown glaze int & ext	C19th	
1030	BSGSW	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped star designs and rouletted band ext	C19th	
1030	Sponged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue sponging int & ext	c.1830+	
1030	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Jam jar	Fine fluting ext	M - LC19th	
1031	Coal Measures type ware	1	64	1	Handle & BS	Jug/jar	Patchy mottled green-brown glaze ext	LC13th - EC15th	A coal measures ware but not typical CMW/CMP
1041	BGCW	1	13	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
1041	BSGSW	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	LC18th - C19th	
1042	BGCW type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy brown glaze ext	C17th - C18th	An early BGCW type
1042	Blackware	1	5	1	Handle	Cup/tyg	Black glaze rod handle	C17th	
4002	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4002	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Blue sponged design ext	c.1830+	
4002	Stoneware	1	97	1	Base	Bottle	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	
4002	TP Whiteware	1	19	1	BS	Server/carver	Willow	M - LC19th	
T3 U/S	BSGSW	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	Profiled rim	LC18th - C19th	
T3 U/S	Edged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge with blue feather-edge paint	c.1810 - c.1830	No relief moulding
T3 U/S	Sponge Printed ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red and green 'Christmas tree' printed pattern	c.1835+	
T3 U/S	Sponged ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged decoration ext		
T3 U/S	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	Unidentified TP design	M - LC19th	
U/S	Bone China(P)	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black externally	M - LC19th	A very odd sherd
U/S	BSGSW	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded line ext	C19th	
U/S	Late Redware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	C19th	Late Redware type
U/S	Sponged ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged decoration ext	c.1830+	
U/S	Stoneware	1	104	1	BS	Flagon	Applied and stamped plaque	M - LC19th	GREAVES / WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS / NORFOLK BREWERY / SHEFFIELD
U/S	Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Buff stoneware
U/S	TP Whiteware	2	12	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	19	1	Footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	98	1	Knob handle	Handle	White glazed drawer handle	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stencilled blue and purple curvilinear design	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS & handle stump	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Whiteware type	1	15	1	Rim	Pie dish	Odd salmon pink colour	M - LC19th	
	Total	113	1610	108					

Table 1. Pottery

6.2 Clay tobacco pipe by L. Harvey

Several fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. The assemblage consists of 9 fragments, which represent 7 sections of plain stem pipe, from 3 stratified contexts. This information is summarised below in **Table 2 below**.

All the stem fragments recovered are plain and are of typical late-eighteenth or nineteenth century types. There were no obviously earlier examples present in this assemblage.

Context	B	S	M	Total	Date range	Notes
1026		3		3	1790-1880	Three plain stem fragments, two with flat bottomed spur visible. Two of these fragments have smaller (<2mm), and one has a larger (>2mm) bore hole.
1048		2		2	1790-1880	Three plain stem fragments, in 4 parts, which fit together to form 2 stem fragments. Both have boreholes of less than 2mm.
3022		2		2	1790-1880	2 plain stem fragments, one with smaller (<2mm) and one with larger (>2mm) bore hole.
Total		7		7		

Table 2. Clay pipe

This table indicates the number of bowl (B), stem (S) and mouthpiece (M) fragments from each context, followed by the total number for that context, probable date ranges and additional notes.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for this assemblage, since only a broad date range, in this case a late-eighteenth or nineteenth century date, can be attributed to unmarked plain stem fragments.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by L. Harvey

The assemblage consists of 16 fragments, from 5 contexts. This information, including fabric descriptions and other notes, is summarised below in **Table 3**.

Assessment

The majority of CBM fragments recovered were brick fragments or incomplete bricks (94%), with just one fragment of possible roof tile recovered from context (1026). A number of fragments (n=10) recovered, from contexts (1026), (1027), (1030) and (1083) were abraded and incomplete; where none or only one surface/face remained, it was deemed impossible to attribute a date to the fragment.

The majority of brick fragments and part-bricks recovered appear to be handmade, large and fairly coarse in appearance. Wire scars from manufacture, gritting on the bed and probable wiping/finishing of the bricks were occasionally present in the assemblage.

All four part-bricks from context (P) were measurable in two dimensions, and were between 60mm and 72mm deep. Similarly, both part-bricks from context (1083) were 67mm and 69mm deep. There were no frogs visible in any of the fragments in

this assemblage. This information would indicate an early to mid-nineteenth century date for the production of these bricks.

Site	Context	No. frags	No. fit together	Description of fabric and measurements
1107	1026	4	-	3 fragments of pinkish-red brick, moderately coarse, possibly handmade. 1 fragment of orange-red, fine fabric, probably tile. No inclusions. Has curve to it, so may be roof tile or ceramic pipe fragment?
1107	1027	1	-	1 small abraded fragment of orange-red, fairly fine, brick. Small pale yellow ceramic inclusions. No faces intact.
1107	1030	1	-	1 fragment of pinkish-red brick, fairly fine fabric, with small burnt clay inclusions. Smooth face.
1107	1083	6	2	All appear to be part bricks or brick fragments, no frogs visible. 3 fragments have dark orangey-red fabric, moderately coarse with occasional large clinker, stone and burnt ceramic inclusions. All three of these fragments have wire scars from manufacture, two with sand and grit adhering to exterior surfaces. Some exterior cracking on surfaces. Two surfaces are intact on two of these fragments, indicating the depth to be 67mm and 69mm. Two of these fragments have traces of mortar on broken surfaces. 1 fragment is orangey-red in colour, with a fairly fine fabric and occasional smallish clinker and limestone inclusions. Wire scars on surface, with surface cracking. Traces of mortar on broken surfaces. 2 fragments, fit together, light orange fabric with frequent smallish burnt ceramic inclusion.
1107	?	4	-	1 part brick, measuring 72mm(D) x 120mm (W) and at least 190mm long (not complete in this dimension). Fabric is dark orange-red and moderately coarse, with occasional various sized burnt ceramic and stone inclusions. Wire scars on edges. Beds and end of brick are gritty/unfinished. Brick is cracking through middle and on surfaces. Possible kiln scar on one edge. No frog. 1 part brick, measuring 60mm(D) x 90mm(W) and at least 170mm long (incomplete in this dimension). Fabric is fairly fine, but has occasional large clinker, stone and burnt ceramic inclusions. Wire scars on edges, upper surface has been wiped/finished. No frog. 1 part brick, measuring 70mm(D) x 107mm (W) x at least 150mm long (incomplete in this dimension). Fabric is mid orange-red, moderately coarse with occasional large burnt ceramic and clinker inclusions. No obvious signs of manufacture. No frog. 1 part brick, measuring 68mm (D) x 115mm (W) x at least 130mm (incomplete in that dimension). Fabric is orangey-red, fairly fine with occasional grog inclusions. Bottom bed is gritty, with possible organic impressions. Sides and upper bed are smooth, possibly wiped/finished? No frog.
	TOTAL	16	2	

Table 3 – CBM

Three fragments from context (1083) appear to have a pale lime mortar adhering to the broken edges, indicating reuse. This may indicate that the deposition date for context (1083), red brick rubble, may be mid to late-nineteenth century in date.

The tile fragment from context (1026) appears to be evenly fired and fairly fine, probably indicating a more modern - late nineteenth or twentieth century - manufacture date.

Recommendations

The ceramic building material has little contextual value. Most fragments were incomplete and difficult to glean useful information from. No further reporting or study is recommended.

6.4 Glass by L. Harvey

The assemblage consists of 4 fragments from one stratified context (1026). This information is summarised below in **Table 4**.

Site no.	Context	No. frags	Date range	Notes
1107	1026	4	C19 th - EC20 th	All vessel fragments. 1 clear hexagonal bottle base fragment, roughly 4cm in diameter; 1 clear iridescent body fragment; 1 pale green iridescent body sherd; 1 dark green bottle sherd.

Table 4. Glass

It is likely these fragments represent a number of different kinds of vessel. The base sherd may be an ink, sauce or apothecary bottle. The body sherds are likely to have come from soft drink, beer or wine bottles. The glass fragments date to the nineteenth and early-twentieth century.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

6.5 Faunal Remains by S. Bell

A total of 118 fragments of mammalian bone were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. 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*).

Five larger fragments and approximately seven smaller fragments were recovered from [1041], all showing 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 a roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) which would not be uncommon within the area of a former deer park.

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

Given the extremely small size of the assemblage, no further analysis is recommended.

6.6 Archaeobotanical material by A. Vaughan-Williams

Only one sample was taken. The aim of this report was to ascertain the concentration and preservation of archaeobotanical material from the site and to evaluate their potential for establishing: (1) the function of the contexts; (2) their relation to the site; and (3) evidence of the local environment.

Method

The bulk samples were processed by flotation using a 300 micron mesh sieve. The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Identifications were made with reference to the author's modern seed reference collection, and Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of the charred remains. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in **Table 5**.

Sample no.	Context	Cut	Trench	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Feature	Content		Wood Chd	Industrial
							Chd	Des.		
1	4015	4005	4	12	40	Drain	-	-	-	yes

Table 5. Archaeobotanical material

Key: - = absent; Chd = charred; Des. = desiccated; * = 1-10; ** = 11-25; *** = 25-50; **** = >50;

Results

Trench 4 - Drain - Context 4015 was a fill of drain 4005. No archaeobotanical material was present.

Recommendations

No further archaeobotanical work is recommended.

7 DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Manor Lodge explicitly targeted the proposed footprint of the visitor centre and the line of a proposed access road and car park. The excavation and watching brief were undertaken to evaluate the extent and preservation of any archaeological deposits. The results of the fieldwork have provided an assessment of the impact the proposed developments may have on significant archaeological deposits. This assessment should be used to inform the planning and development process, and any subsequent archaeological mitigation strategy.

In **Trench 1**, substantial structures related to nineteenth (and later) cottages previously located north of the Grade II-listed Cruck building were uncovered immediately beneath the modern ground level. These included sandstone wall foundations, red brick internal dividing walls, and later external additions. The cottage foundations recorded during excavation correspond to a sequence of cottage construction and renovation documented on OS maps of the area dating between 1893 and 1954 (**Illustrations 4-6**). The Cottage first appears on an 1893 OS map with only the west and east external cottage walls and the west wall of the ancillary structure documented. Given the material and alignment, it is possible that the west wall of the ancillary structure reused a section of earlier boundary wall documented on the 1855 OS map, but this was not confirmed during excavation. No internal wall foundations are documented on the 1893 OS map, but this may represent a single occupancy of the cottage at this time rather than internal sandstone wall foundations being constructed at a later date. The nineteenth century phasing of all the sandstone foundations has been based on material type and interface.

East of the cottage footprint, a substantial north to south sandstone revetment and boundary wall was uncovered immediately beneath the modern ground level. This wall is documented on an 1855 OS map of the area as part of an enclosed area associated with the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century Grade II Listed Cruck building. The original length of the boundary wall, taken from the 1855 OS map, measured c. 41m and the area bounded between this wall, the western return from the original north terminus, a parallel wall to the west, and the Cruck building to the south measured c. 655 m² (**Illustration 3**). The north terminus recorded during the watching brief indicated the extent of the wall had been significantly reduced and western returns had been constructed against the west face of the boundary wall. Ceramics recovered from ground disturbed during the construction of the revetment wall and later cess pit included medieval Coal Measure Wares as well as later post-medieval brown glazed course ware.

Slots dug within the footprint of the cottages revealed the presence of a buried soil layer predating the earliest phase of cottage construction. The soil horizon preserved under the footprint of the nineteenth century cottage foundations is likely related to the soil built up against the west face of the nearby revetment wall. Ceramics recovered from the buried soil (1041) and subsoil (1042) horizons in slot 2 date from the seventeenth to eighteenth century, providing residual evidence of activity from the centuries preceding the cottage construction.

In **Trench 2**, the truncated remains of the northwest corner of late nineteenth century sandstone boundary walls were uncovered in the midst of later industrial yard surfaces. The line of the east return from the corner aligns with a west return from the revetment boundary wall to the east. This corresponds to the enclosed area

documented on an 1893 OS map of the area on which the bounded area had been reduced to c. 125 m² and appeared to be related to the nineteenth century cottage (**Illustration 4**).

Although not documented on any OS maps, the yard surfaces and associated cobblestone road can be ascribed to late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century colliery and later works activity on the site. North from the line of the cobblestone road, all the industrial surfacing and dumping was laid directly on the underlying sandstone bedrock. In addition, Trench 2 extended far enough into the south aspect of the overlooking hillside to establish the composition as entirely late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century demolition material. Judging from the building and hash lines on the 1923 and 1954 OS maps of the area, it is likely that these patterns continue north well into the existing hillside, all but eliminating the possibility of earlier structures or features preserved within the area built up during the colliery and later works.

Only a single mid-twentieth century structure was uncovered in **Trench 3**, with up to 1.5 metres of industrial dumping and demolition preserving an earlier (sub)soil horizon throughout the majority of the trench. Trench 3 was situated on ground that had almost no documented buildings between 1855 and 1954. Taking into account the length and intensity of the nearby industrial works, it is likely that comparable levels of industrial dumping extend across much of the area of undeveloped ground to the south-east of the colliery and later works buildings, potentially sealing buried soil horizon(s) and/or earlier rural activities.

Two east-west aligned linear structures were uncovered in the north end of **Trench 4**: a sandstone boundary wall built on subsoil and a sandstone drain cut into the underlying sandstone bedrock. The boundary wall is documented on 1855 through 1954 OS maps of the area as part of an enclosure associated with a building also documented on the 1855 OS map. The sandstone drain was not documented on any maps. Along the west side of the trench, demolition material likely from a small building documented on a 1954 OS map of the area was encountered from immediately beneath the modern topsoil down to the sandstone bedrock. Along the east side, this demolition material was a shallow layer between the modern topsoil and a buried soil horizon. As with Trench 3, Trench 4 was situated on ground that had almost no documented buildings between 1855 and 1954 and it is possible that evidence for earlier rural activities may survive.

Structures relating to the nineteenth to twentieth century cottages fronting Manor Lane were uncovered immediately beneath the modern ground level in **Trench 5**. These included sandstone wall foundations, red brick walls, sandstone floor surfaces, concrete surfaces, red brick yard surfaces and a sandstone sett surface. All the structures encountered correspond with features on the 1893, 1923 and 1954 OS maps. Slots dug through these features revealed remnants a buried subsoil layer surviving beneath both the building and yard surfaces.

The earthwork investigated in **Test Pits 1 and 2** during the watching brief proved to be the result of late twentieth century clearance of surface debris after the demolition of the works and yard shown on the 1954 OS map. Earlier structures sealed by these deposits appeared to relate to late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century structures associated with the colliery and later works across the site. Similarly, structures encountered in **Test Pit 3**, were likely related to late nineteenth to twentieth century colliery and later works on the site. In Test Pits 1 and 3, the structures proved to be set directly on the underlying sandstone bedrock. This was consistent with the pattern of colliery and works activity uncovered in the north of **Trench 2**, all but eliminating the possibility of earlier structures or features

preserved under the colliery and later works. **Test Pit 4**, located to investigate the former ground levels and depth of the perimeter wall, revealed a buried soil horizon preserved under a later sandstone path. This corresponded to the results from Trenches 3 and 4; buried soil horizons potentially preserving evidence of earlier activity survive in areas with no documented colliery or works activity.

On the results of the evaluation trenches and watching brief test pits, it is unlikely any evidence of activity predating the colliery works survives in areas built up as part of the Manor Castle Colliery or later works in the area. Within the trenches and test pits intersecting areas with documented works buildings, surfaces and above ground structures proved to have been cut through existing ground levels and set directly on the underlying sandstone bedrock. In contrast, trenches and test pits outside the limits of built up works areas revealed buried soil horizons preserved under industrial dumping and demolition, which denotes the potential for investigating earlier rural activity, in particular the enclosed land associated with the Cruck building or other nearby rural cottages and unenclosed land to the north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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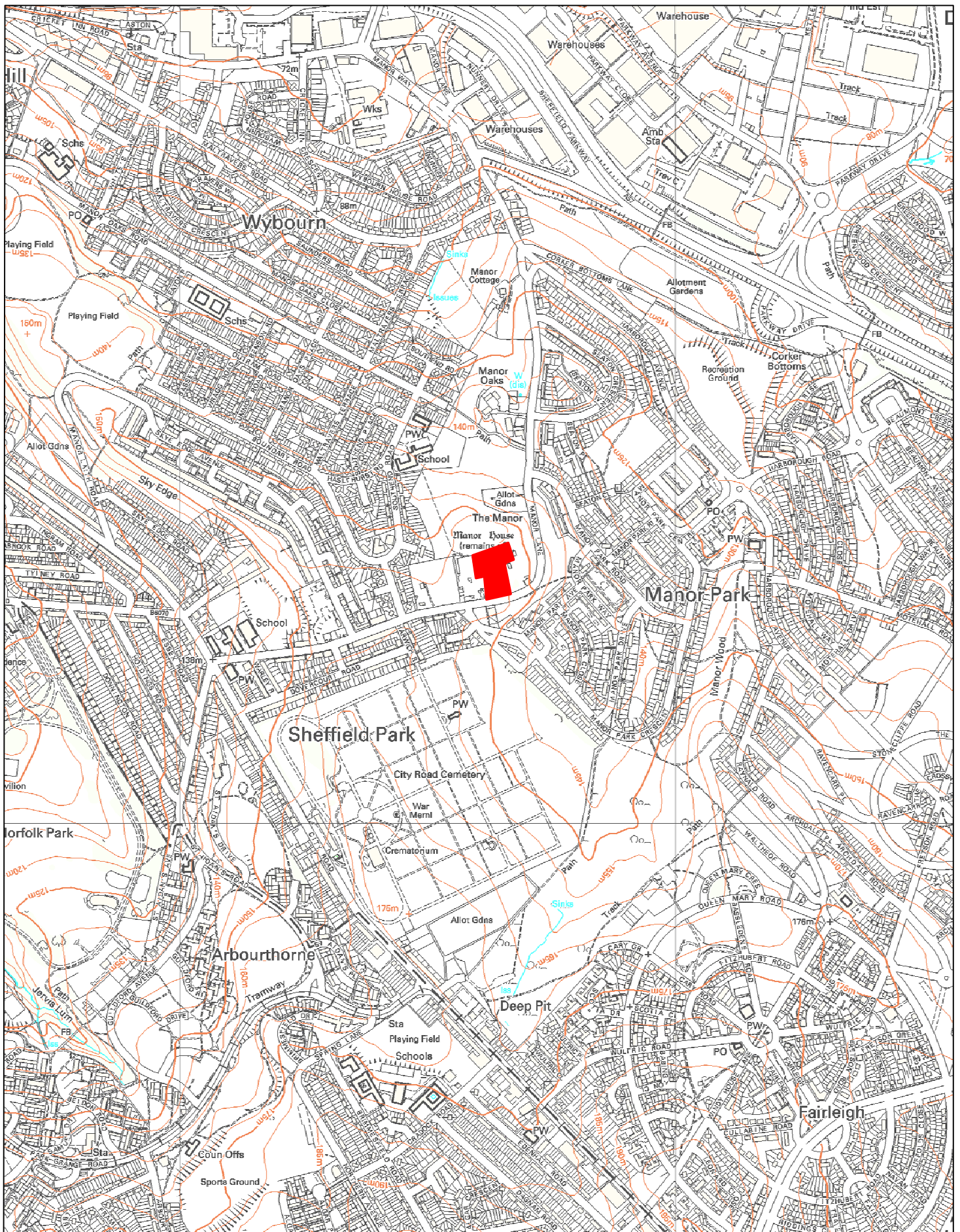
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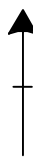


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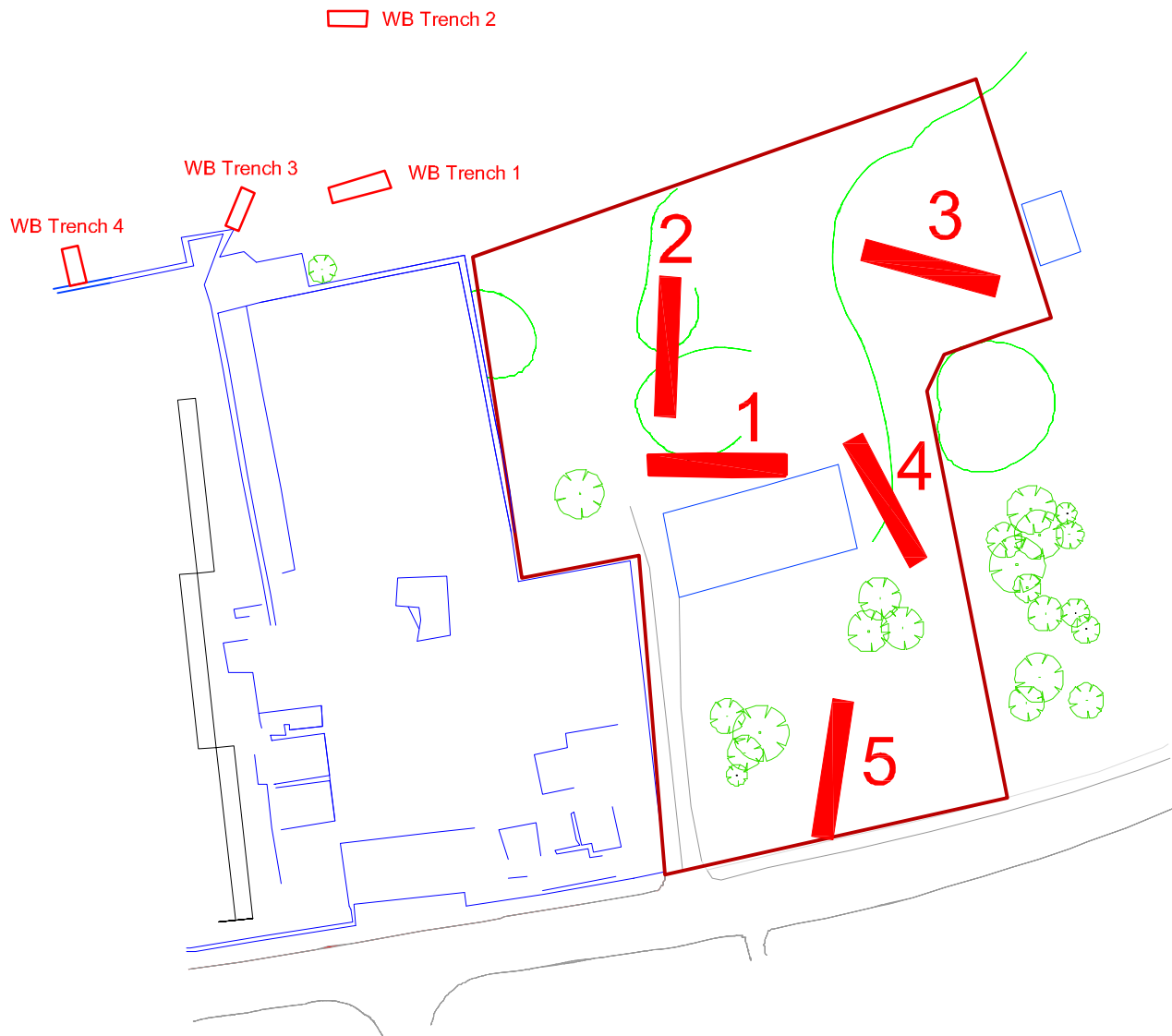
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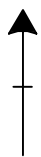


Dinah Saich (SYAS)

10 ILLUSTRATIONS

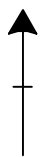




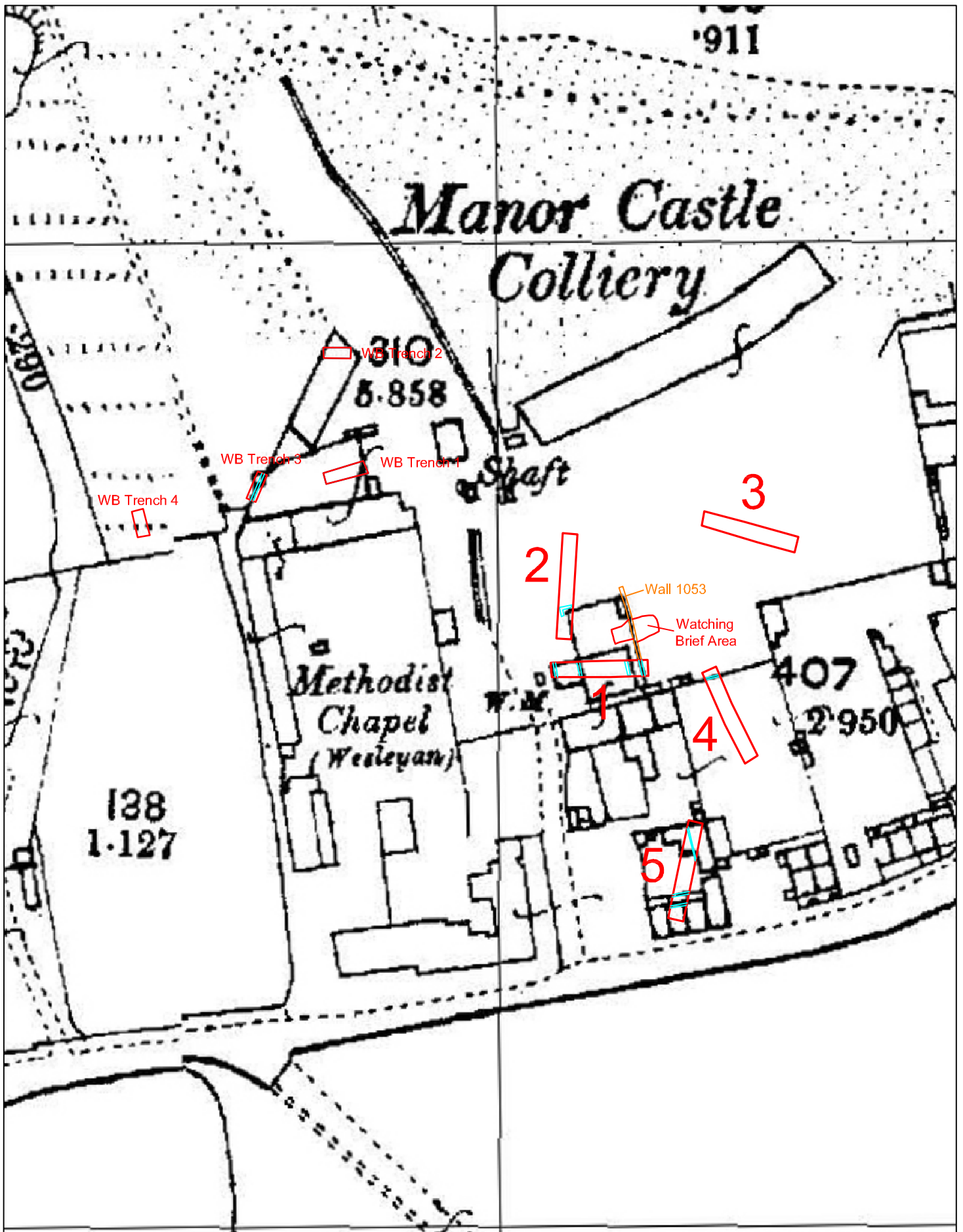
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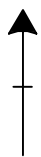




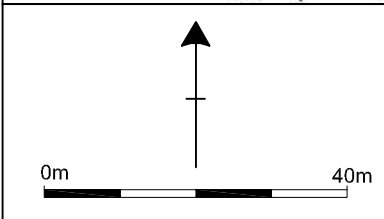
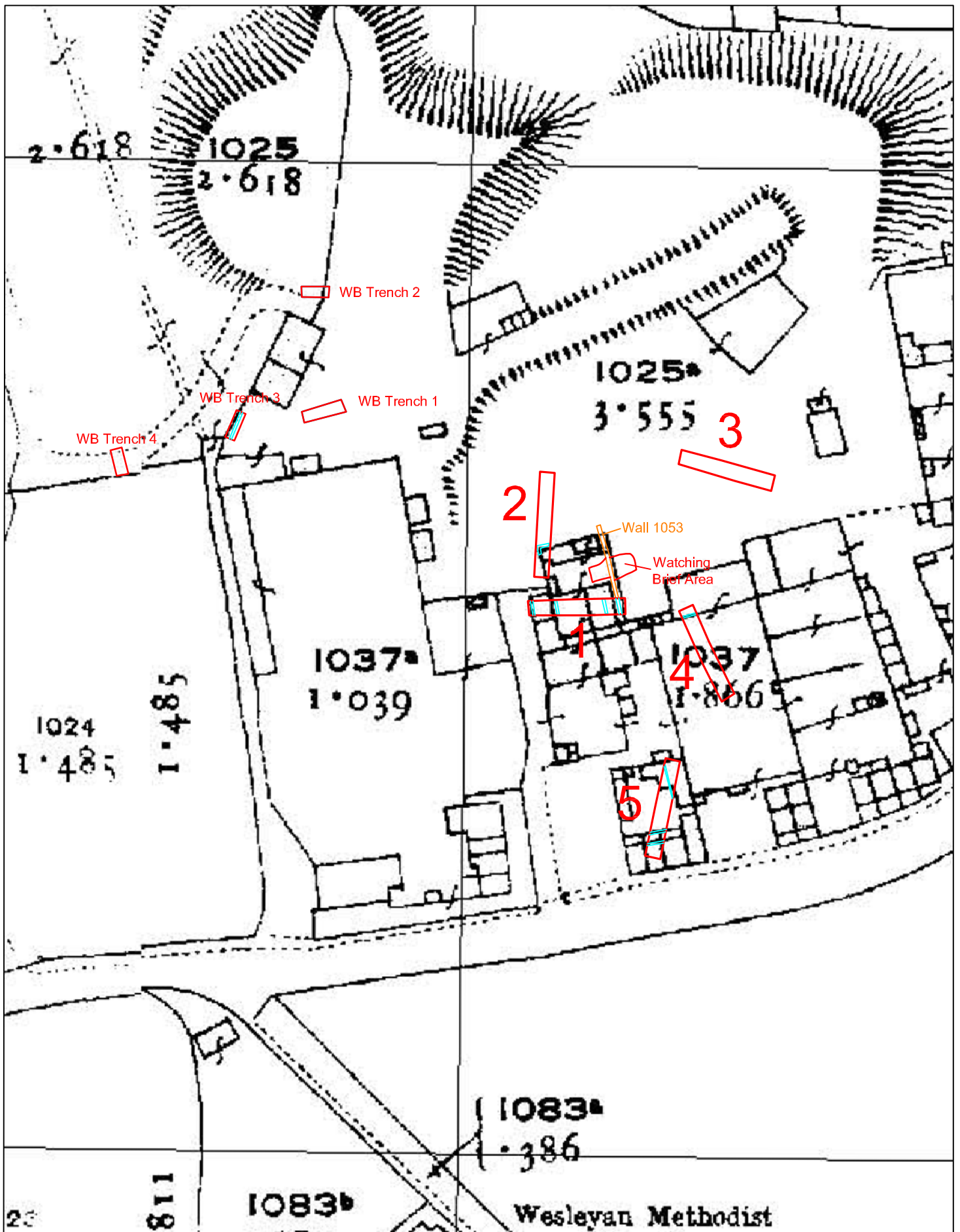
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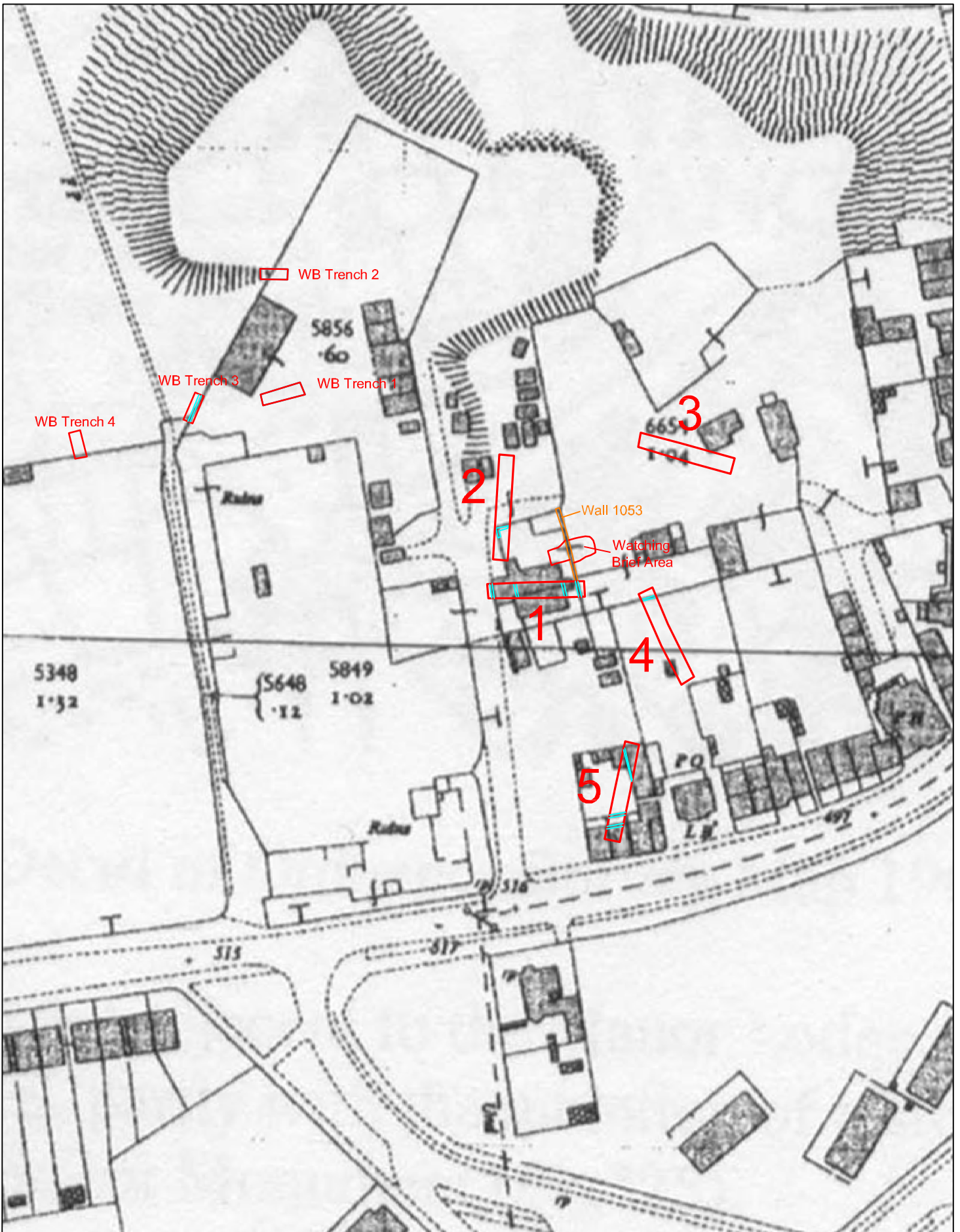


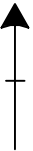



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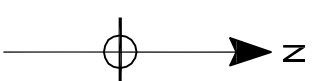
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Project: Manor Lodge
 Project No.: 1107
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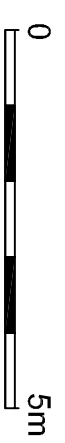
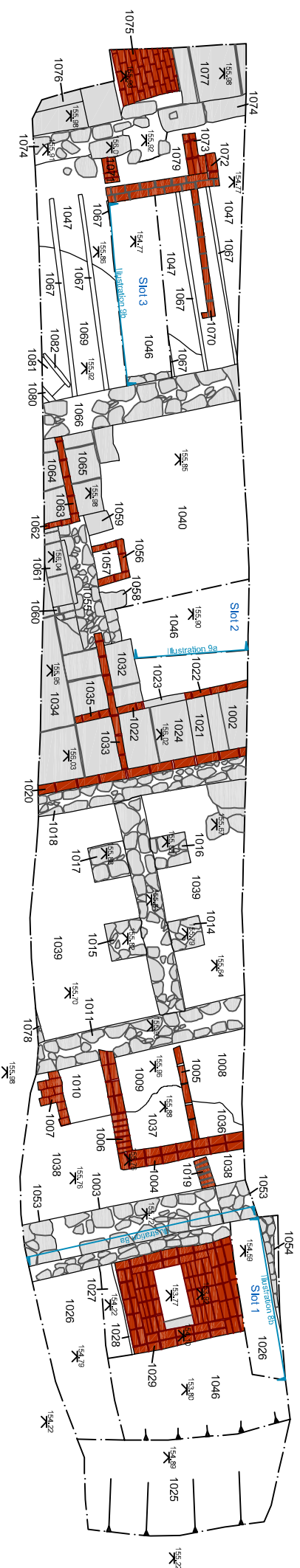


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Key

-  Sandstone
-  Red Brick



Project: **Manor Lodge**

Title: **Trench 1 Plan**

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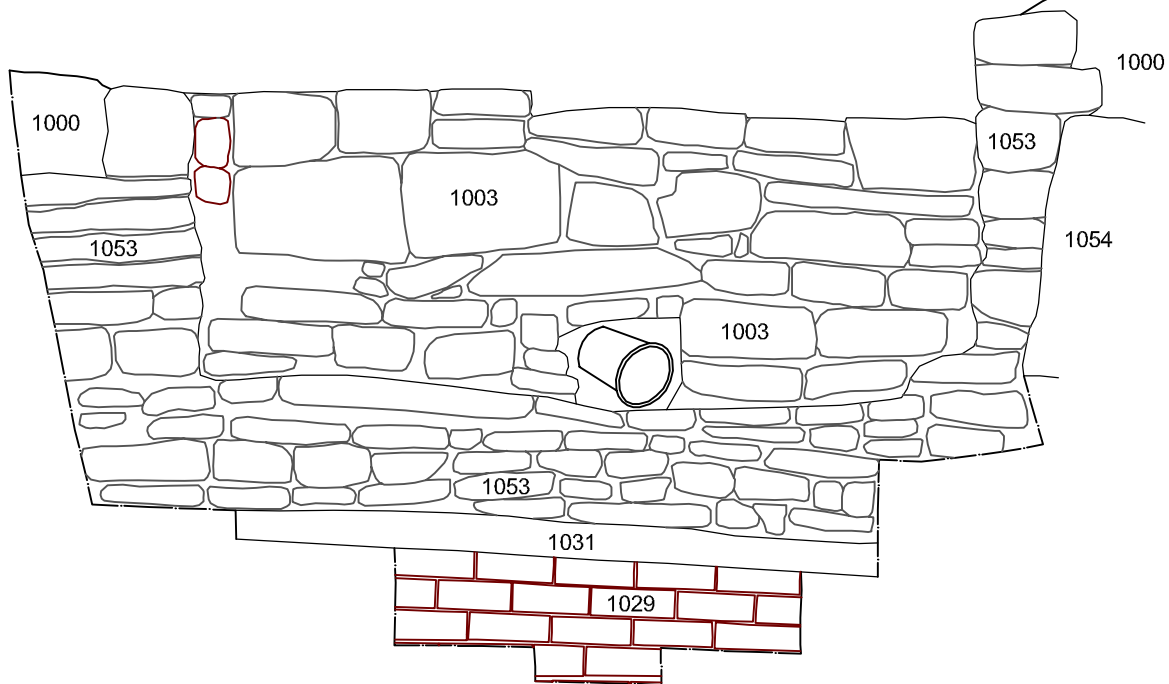
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Illustration 8a East Facing Section, Slot 1



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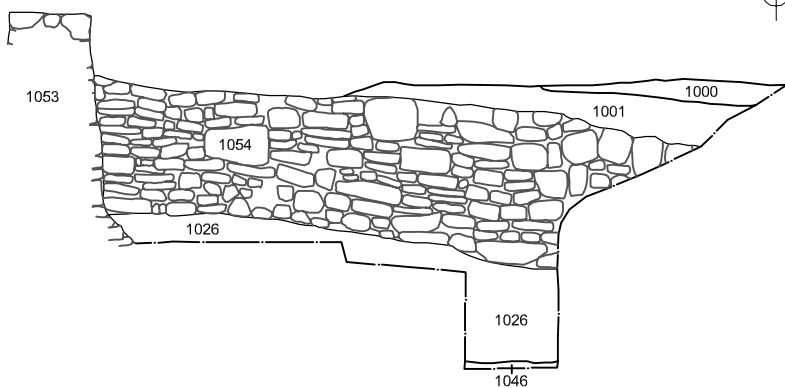
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Illustration 8b South Facing Section, Slot 1



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0m 0.8m

Notes
1. All level heights given in metres above Ordnance Datum



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Title
Trench 1 Slot 1 Sections

Project
Manor Lodge

Scale
1:20 @ A4

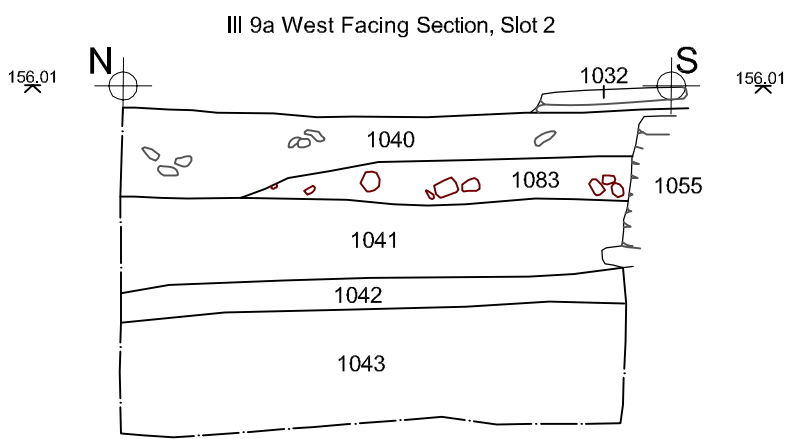
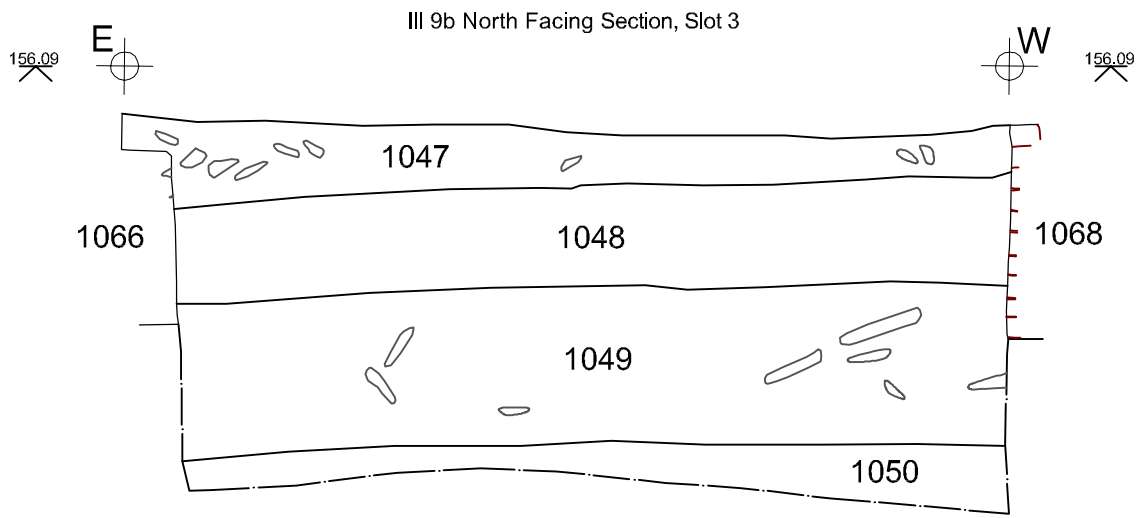
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Notes

1. All level heights given in metres above Ordnance Datum



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9

Illustration 10a Plan of WB Excavation

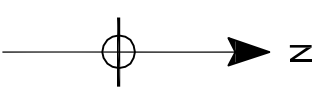
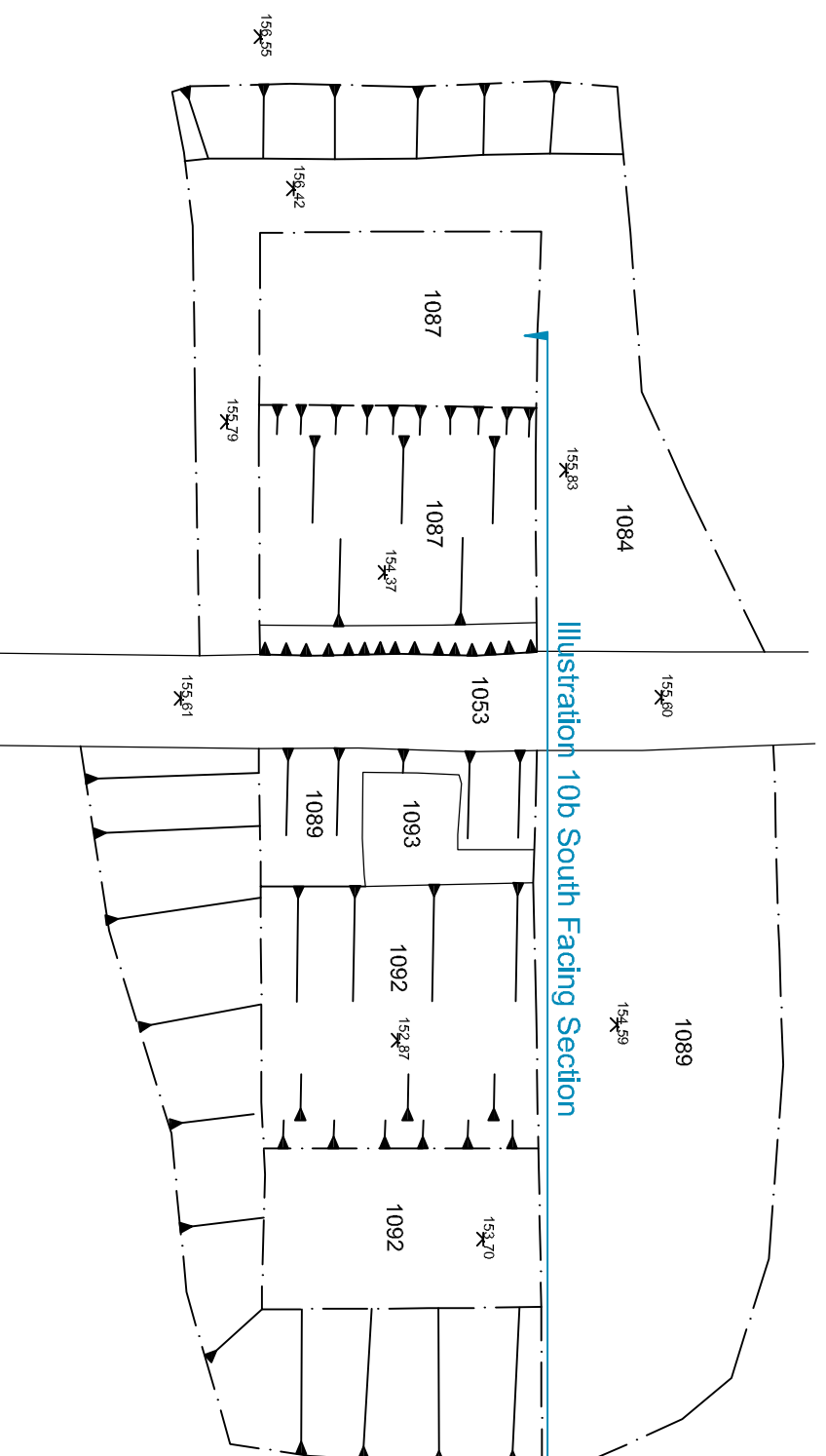
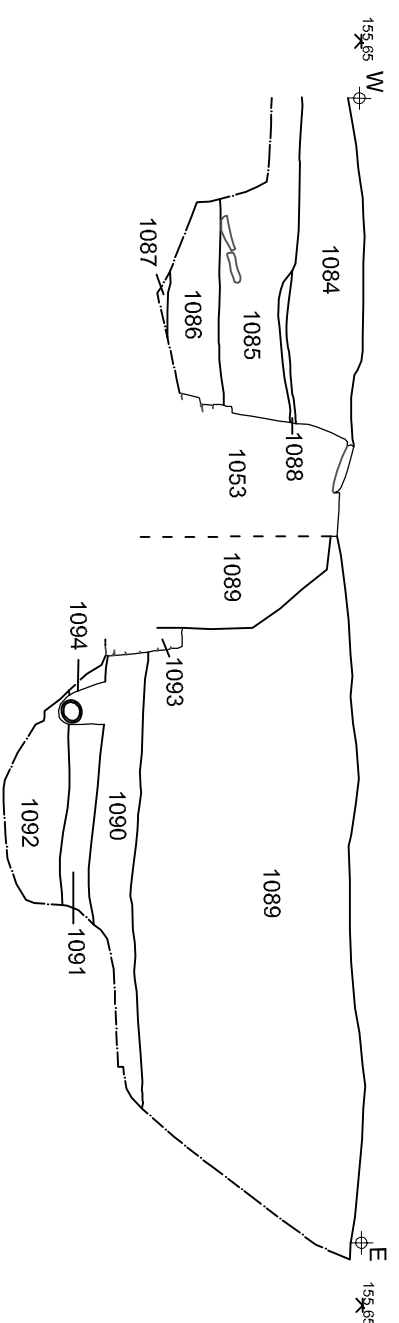


Illustration 10b South Facing Section Through WB Excavation



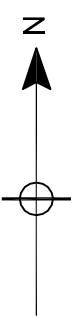
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Manor Lodge

Title
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Project No. 1107 Illustration No. 10



Key

-  Sandstone
-  Red Brick
-  Cobbles

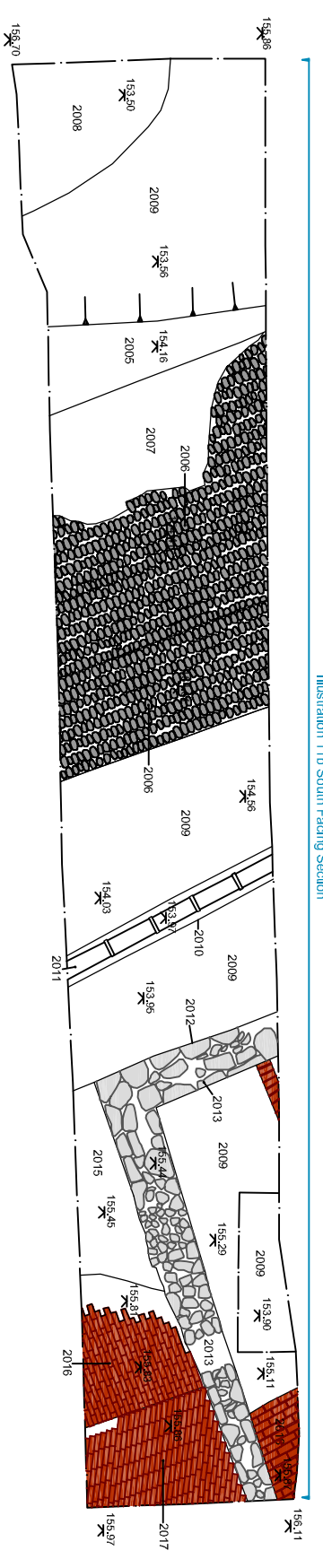


Illustration 11b South Facing Section

Illustration 11a Plan of Trench 2

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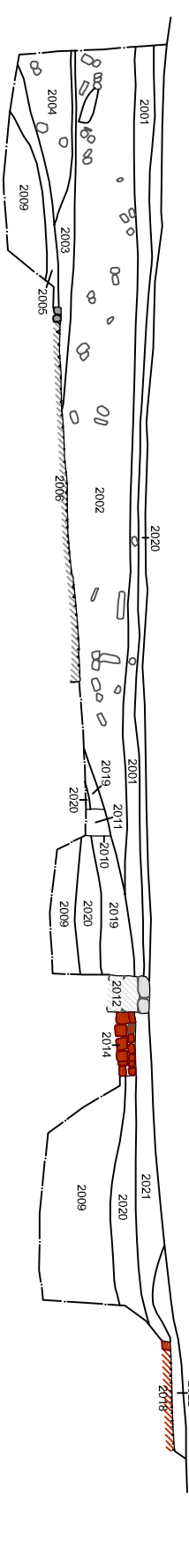


Illustration 11b South Facing Section Trench 2



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University of Sheffield
Vernon St
Sheffield S1 4DT
Tel: 0114 2225106
Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:

Manor Lodge

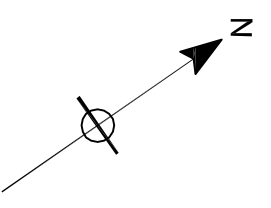
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Project No. 1107 Illustration No. 11



Key

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-  Red Brick

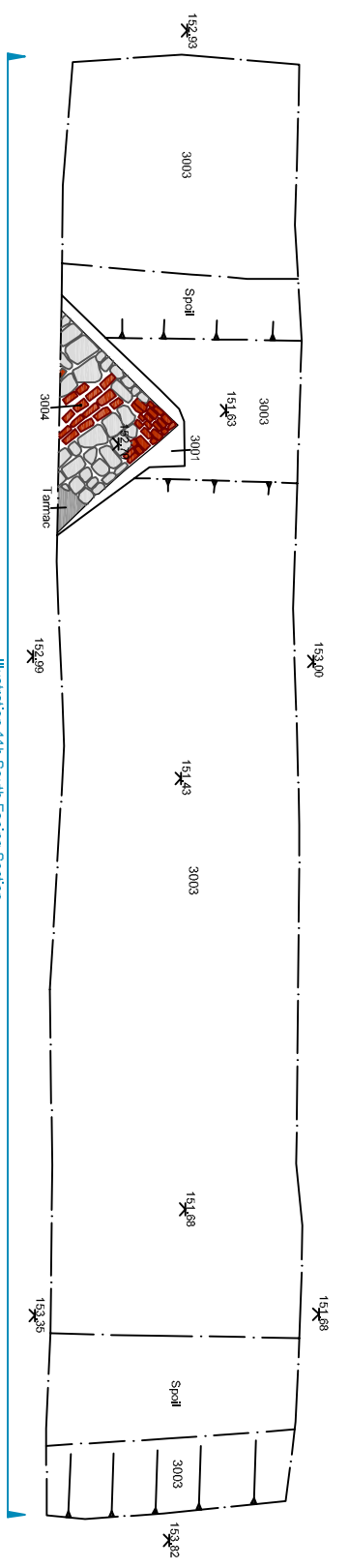


Illustration 12a Plan of Trench 3

Illustration 11b South Facing Section

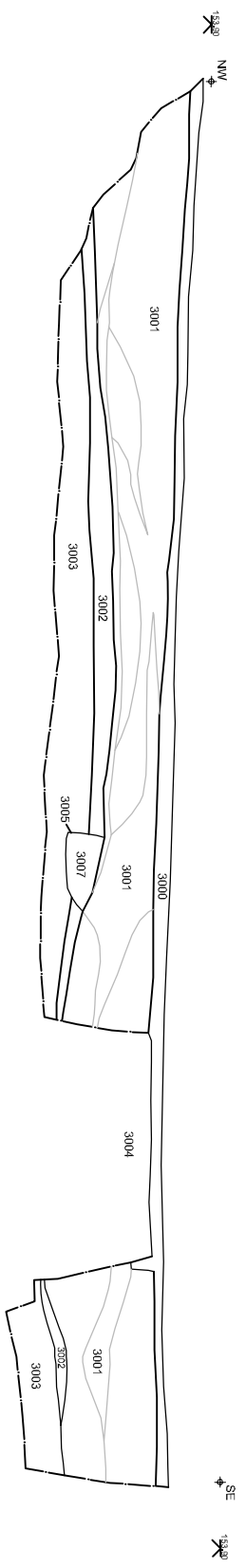


Illustration 12b North-East facing Section Trench 3



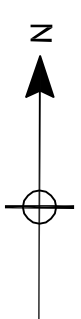
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Project No.: 1107 Illustration No.: 12



Key

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-  Red Brick

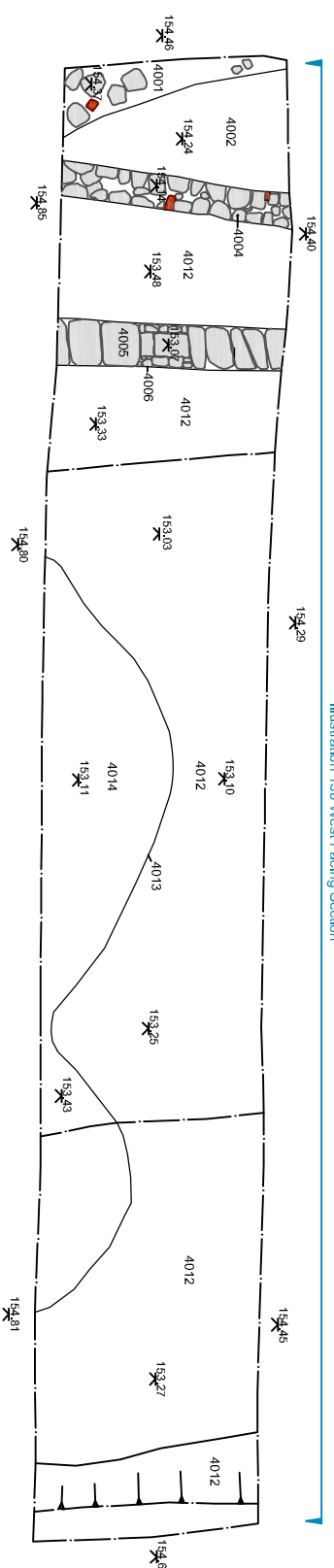


Illustration 13a Plan of Trench 4

Illustration 13b West Facing Section

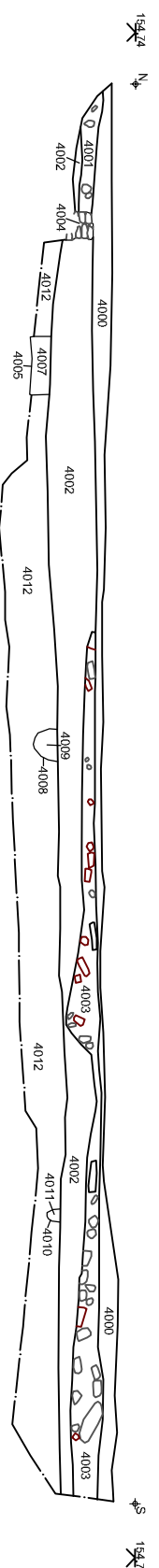


Illustration 13b West Facing Section Trench 4



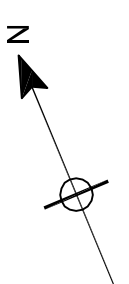
Project: **Manor Lodge**

Title: **Trench 4 Plan & Section**



Scale: 1:100 @ A3 Date: 06/07/07

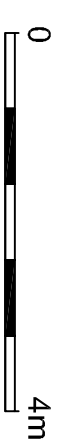
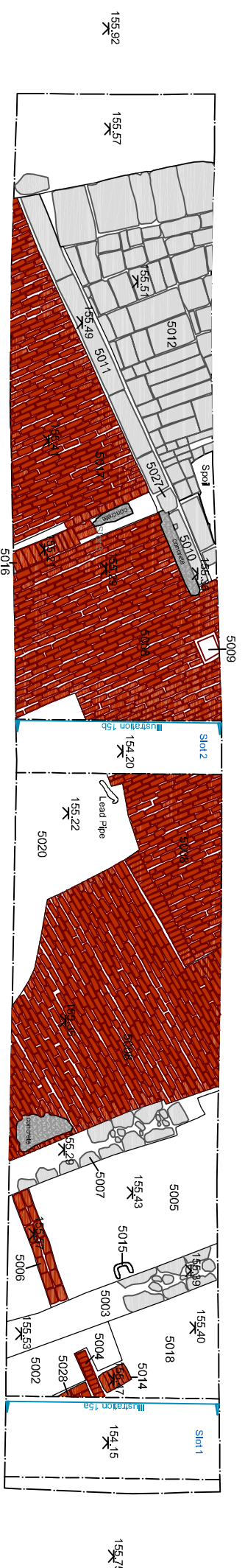
NGR: SK 3760 8649 Drawn: CB

Project No.: 1107 Illustration No.: 13



Key

-  Sandstone
-  Red Brick





 Research School of Archaeology
 University of Sheffield
 21 Arden St
 Sheffield S1 4DT
 Tel: 0114 2225106
 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:

Manor Lodge

Title

Trench 5 Plan

Scale 1:80 @ A3 Date 06/07/07

NGR SK 3760 8649 Drawn CB

Project No. 1107 Illustration No. 14

Illustration 15a South-West Facing Section, Slot 1

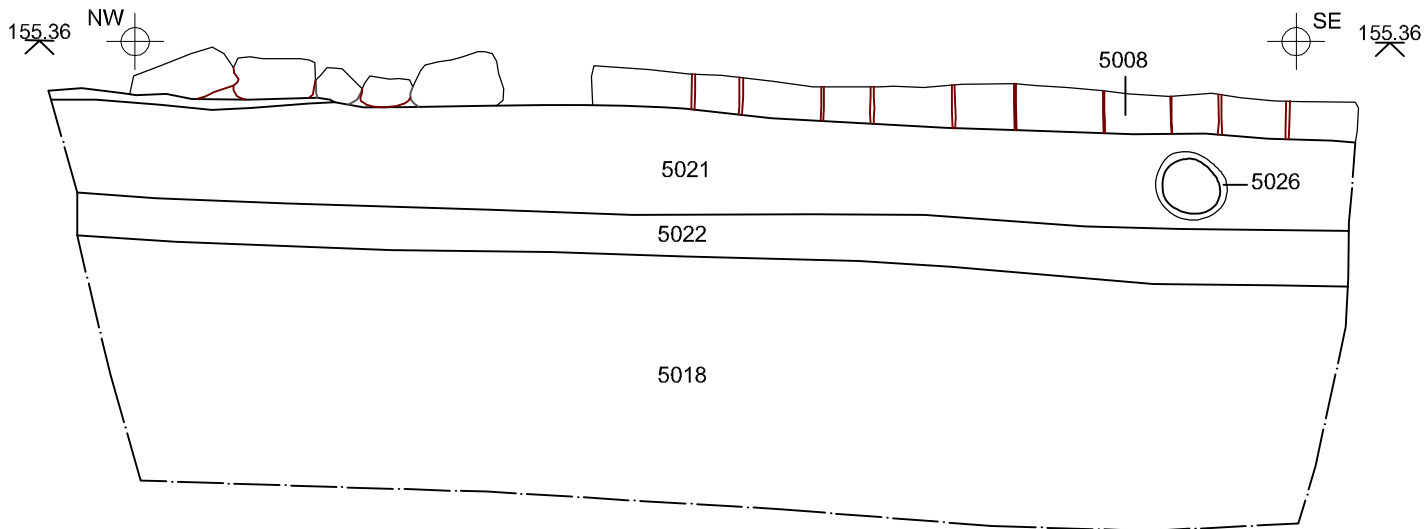
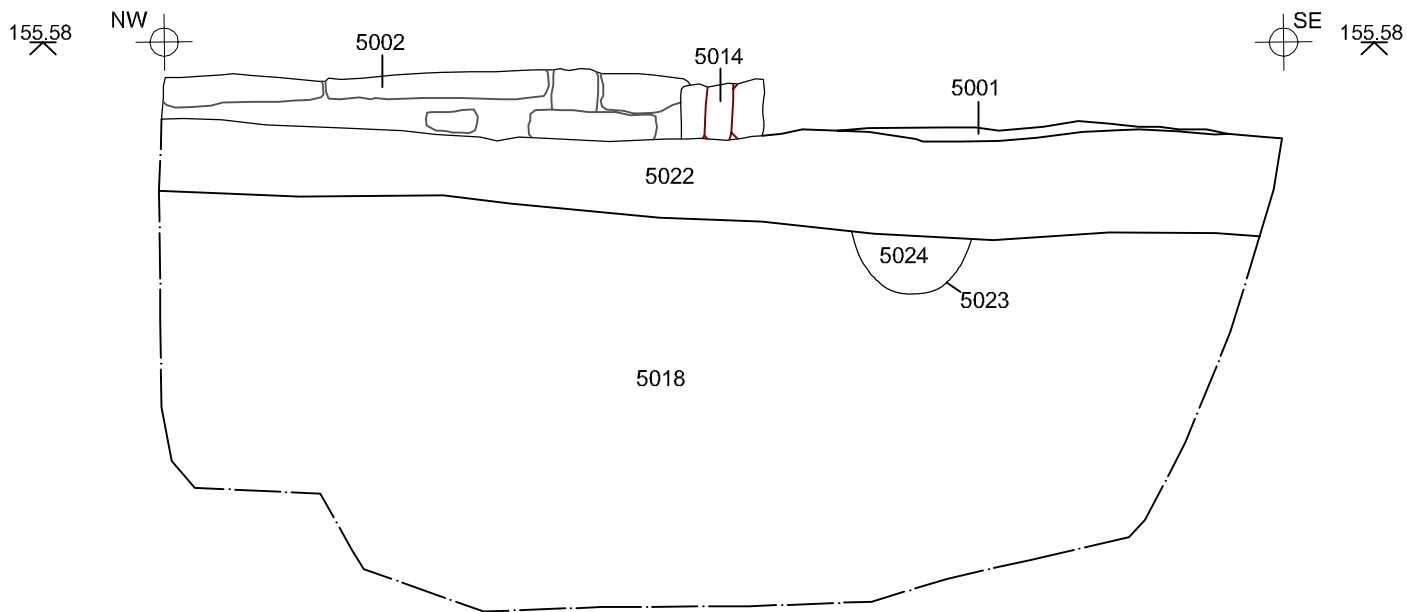



Illustration 15b South-West Facing Section, Slot 2



0m 0.8m

Notes 1. All level heights given in metres above Ordnance Datum	 Graduate School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225105 Fax: 0114 2797158		Title Trench 5 Slots 1 & 2 Sections		Project Manor Lodge	
	Scale 1:20 @ A4	Date 10/05/07	NGR SK 3760 8649	Drawn CB	Project No. 1107	Ill. No. 15

11 PLATES



Plate 1 – Trench 1 (slot 1): Wall [1053/1003], Cess pit [1029]
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)



Plate 2 – Trench 1 (ext): Revetment wall [1053]
Viewed facing east (1.0m scale)



Plate 3 – Trench 1 (ext): Revetment wall buttress [1093]
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)



Plate 4 – Trench 1 (slot 2): Buried soil (1041)
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)



Plate 5 - Trench 1 (slot 3): Buried soil (1048)
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 6 – Trench 1: Sandstone foundations [1011-1017]
Viewed facing east (1.0m scale)



Plate 7 – Trench 1: Sandstone foundations [1055, 1066], Flag floor [1065], Ash pit [1056], Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 8 – Trench 1: Sandstone foundation [1074], Floor beams [1067]
Viewed facing east (1.0m scale)



Plate 9 – Trench 1 (slot 1): Boundary wall [1054]
Viewed facing north (1.0m scale)



Plate 10 - Trench 1: Steps [1021], Flag floors [1024/1034]
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 11 – Trench 1: Toilet block [1004-1009]
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)



Plate 12 – Trench 2: Walls [2012-2013], Yard surfaces [2016-2018]
Viewed facing north (1.0m scale)



Plate 13 – Trench 2: Cobblestone road [2006]
Viewed facing north (1.0m scale)



Plate 14 – Trench 3: Buried subsoil (3002)
Viewed facing north



Plate 15 – Trench 3: Stone surface [3004]
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 16 – Trench 4: Buried soil (4002)
Viewed facing east (1.0m scale)



Plate 17 – Trench 4: Boundary wall [4004], Drain [4005]
Viewed facing north (1.0m scale)



Plate 18 – Trench 4: Drain [4005]
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)



Plate 19 – Trench 5: Walls [5003-5007]
Viewed facing north (1.0m scale)



Plate 20 – Trench 5: Stone surface [5012], Brick yard surfaces [5017, 5008]
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 21 – Watching Brief Test Pit 1
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 22 – Watching Brief Test Pit 3
Viewed facing southeast (1.0m scale)



Plate 23 – Watching Brief Test Pit 4
Viewed facing south (1.0m scale)



Plate 24 – Watching Brief Test Pit 4
Viewed facing west (1.0m scale)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Context Inventory

Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
TRENCH 1			
T1	1000	DEP	grass/scrub cover and topsoil
T1	1001	DEP	subsoil
T1	1002	DEP	demolition layer
T1	1003	STR	n-s sandstone wall at east end of trench
T1	1004	STR	n-s r/b wall in east end of trench
T1	1005	STR	w-e r/b wall in east end of trench
T1	1006	STR	w-e r/b wall in east end of trench
T1	1007	STR	w-e r/b wall in east end of trench
T1	1008	STR	concrete surface north of wall [1005]
T1	1009	STR	concrete surface btw [1005] and [1006]
T1	1010	STR	sandstone flag btw [1006] and [1007]
T1	1011	STR	n-s sandstone wall in east end of trench
T1	1012	STR	e-w sandstone wall btw [1011] and [1018]
T1	1013	STR	e-w sandstone wall in south section of trench
T1	1014	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation north of [1012]
T1	1015	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation south of [1012]
T1	1016	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation north of [1012]
T1	1017	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation south of [1012]
T1	1018	STR	n-s sandstone wall in centre of trench
T1	1019	STR	e-w r/b wall btw [1003] and [1004]
T1	1020	STR	n-s r/b wall overlying the west edge of wall [1018]
T1	1021	STR	s/s steps (down)
T1	1022	STR	n-s r/b wall along west side of [1021]
T1	1023	STR	door setting in [1022]
T1	1024	STR	s/s floor surface btw [1020] and [1022]
T1	1025	DEP	demolition rubble east of [1003]
T1	1026	DEP	dark brown deposit under (1025)
T1	1027	DEP	degraded parent material under (1026) – disturbed by construction of [1029]
T1	1028	CUT	construction cut for [1029]
T1	1029	STR	r/b cess pit at base of [1003] under (1027)
T1	1030	DEP	dark fill of [1028]
T1	1031	DEP	same as 1027 - alongside [1053] – disturbed by construction of [1053] and [1029]
T1	1032	STR	s/s surface bounded on east by [1022] and on south by [1033]
T1	1033	STR	e-w r/b wall built on s/s wall [1055]
T1	1034	STR	s/s surface bounded on north by [1033]
T1	1035	STR	n-s r/b wall south of [1033] same line as [1022]
T1	1036	DEP	brown/grey deposit under [1008]
T1	1037	DEP	brown/grey deposit under [1009]
T1	1038	DEP	black/grey deposit under [1010]
T1	1039	DEP	redeposited natural - made ground btw [1011] and [1018]
T1	1040	DEP	redeposited natural - made ground btw [1022] and [1066]

Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
T1	1041	DEP	dark brown deposit under (1083) in slot 2 - buried soil
T1	1042	DEP	reddish brown deposit under (1041) - subsoil
T1	1043	DEP	orange degraded parent material under (1042)
T1	1044	DEP	brown degraded parent material under (1043)
T1	1045	DEP	VOID
T1	1046	DEP	Natural - Sandstone Bedrock
T1	1047	DEP	redeposited natural - made ground btw [1066] and [1068]
T1	1048	DEP	dark brown deposit under (1040/1047) in slot 3 - buried soil
T1	1049	DEP	orange degraded parent material under (1048)
T1	1050	DEP	brown degraded parent material under (1049)
T1	1051	CUT	cut for wall [1068]
T1	1052	DEP	dark fill btw [1051] and [1068]
T1	1053	STR	n-s sandstone wall - original sandstone wall under [1003]
T1	1054	STR	e-w sandstone wall - abuts east face of [1053]
T1	1055	STR	e-w sandstone wall - continuation of [1012]
T1	1056	STR	r/b structure north of [1055] - filled by (1057)
T1	1057	DEP	fill within [1056]
T1	1058	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation north of [1055]
T1	1059	STR	s/s chimney breast foundation north of [1055]
T1	1060	STR	n-s r/b (e) chimney breast south of [1055]
T1	1061	STR	s/s flags btw [1060] and [1062]
T1	1062	STR	n-s r/b (w) chimney breast south of [1055]
T1	1063	STR	e-w r/b wall - continuation of [1033]
T1	1064	STR	sandstone flag surface south of [1063] - s/a [1034]
T1	1065	STR	sandstone flag surface north of [1063] - s/a [1032]
T1	1066	STR	n-s sandstone wall in east end of trench
T1	1067	STR	e-w wooden beams between [1066] and [1068]
T1	1068	STR	n-s r/b wall in east end of trench
T1	1069	DEP	remains of tarmac surface over/around [1067]
T1	1070	STR	e-w r/b wall
T1	1071	STR	e-w return of [1068], north end
T1	1072	STR	e-w return of [1068], south end
T1	1073	STR	e-w r/b wall, abutts [1068]
T1	1074	STR	n-s s/s wall, west of [1072] and [1073]
T1	1075	STR	r/b surface west of [1074]
T1	1076	STR	s/s surface, south of [1075]
T1	1077	STR	s/s surface, north of [1075]
T1	1078	STR	e-w s/s wall, return of [1011], south end
T1	1079	DEP	west of [1068]
T1	1080	STR	r/b s-w to n-e surface, abutts [1066]
T1	1081	STR	s/s slab, n-w of [1080]
T1	1082	STR	wood edging n-w of [1081]
T1	1083	DEP	r/b rubble under (1040)
T1 ex	1084	DEP	dark brown mottled C20th
T1 ex	1085	DEP	buried soil?
T1 ex	1086	DEP	red brown sand
T1 ex	1087	DEP	weathered bedrock
T1 ex	1088	DEP	black coal dust and coal
T1 ex	1089	DEP	mottled C20th
T1 ex	1090	DEP	dark sand and coal dust

Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
T1 ex	1091	DEP	mid brown silt sand
T1 ex	1092	DEP	black mining waste
T1 ex	1093	STR	brick structure abuts wall [1053]
T1 ex	1094	CUT	cut for ceramic pipe drain
T1 ex	1095	STR	e-w wall, extending W from [1053], N most
T1 ex	1096	STR	e-w wall, extending W from [1053], S most
TRENCH 2			
T2	2000	DEP	topsoil
T2	2001	DEP	subsoil
T2	2002	DEP	demolition
T2	2003	DEP	blue/grey shale
T2	2004	DEP	demolition
T2	2005	DEP	clack ash/clinker
T2	2006	STR	cobbles
T2	2007	DEP	bedding for cobbles
T2	2008	DEP	imprint of bricks over (2009) at north end of trench
T2	2009	DEP	Natural - Sandstone Bedrock
T2	2010	CUT	cut for modern drain
T2	2011	DEP	fill of [2010]
T2	2012	STR	e-w s/s wall
T2	2013	STR	n-s s/s wall
T2	2014	STR	r/b wall, associated with [2012]
T2	2015	DEP	black ash/clinker layer west of [2013]
T2	2016	STR	r/b surface west of [2013]
T2	2017	STR	r/b surface south of [2016]
T2	2018	STR	r/b surface east of [2013]
T2	2019	DEP	black ash/clinker layer south of [2006]
T2	2020	DEP	buried soil seen in west facing section
T2	2021	DEP	dark grey deposit, above (2020)
T2	2022	DEP	orange-brown deposit, above [2018] and (2021)
TRENCH 3			
T3	3000	DEP	topsoil
T3	3001	DEP	overburden/made ground
T3	3002	DEP	subsoil
T3	3003	DEP	Natural - Sandstone Bedrock
T3	3004	STR	cobble floor surface
T3	3005	CUT	cut into (3001) in centre of trench
T3	3006	CUT	cut for post to east of [3004]
TRENCH 4			
T4	4000	DEP	topsoil
T4	4001	DEP	demolition at north end of trench
T4	4002	DEP	buried soil
T4	4003	DEP	demolition, centre and south end of trench
T4	4004	STR	e-w s/s wall at north end of trench
T4	4005	STR	e-w stone lined and capped drain, north end of trench
T4	4006	CUT	cut for [4005]
T4	4007	DEP	fill of [4006]
T4	4008	CUT	cut for posthole (towards north end of trench)
T4	4009	DEP	fill of [4008]
T4	4010	CUT	cut for posthole (towards south end of trench)

Site sub-division	Context number	Context type	Description
T4	4011	DEP	fill of [4010]
T4	4012	DEP	Natural - Sandstone Bedrock
T4	4013	CUT	cut for Pcellar or similar
T4	4014	DEP	fill of [4013], demolition material
T4	4015	DEP	fill of drain [4005], deposit beneath capping
TRENCH 5			
T5	5000	DEP	topsoil
T5	5001	DEP	demolition
T5	5002	STR	s/s surface, s-w corner
T5	5003	STR	e-w s/s wall north of [5002]
T5	5004	STR	n-s r/b wall, east of [5002]
T5	5005	STR	concrete surface, north of [5003]
T5	5006	STR	n-s r/b wall, west of [5005]
T5	5007	STR	e-w s/s wall, north of [5005]
T5	5008	STR	r/b surface, north of [5007]
T5	5009	STR	drain cut into [5008]
T5	5010	STR	s/s doorstep east of [5008], north end
T5	5011	STR	n-s r/b wall, east of [5017]
T5	5012	STR	s/s block surface, east of [5011]
T5	5013	STR	e-w return of [5011]
T5	5014	STR	r/b wall, east of [5004]
T5	5015	STR	drain cut into [5005]
T5	5016	STR	e-w r/b wall, north of [5008]
T5	5017	STR	r/b surface, north of [5016]
T5	5018	DEP	degraded natural
T5	5019	DEP	Natural - Sandstone Bedrock
T5	5020	DEP	bedding layer for [5008]
T5	5021	DEP	subsoil, over [5018]
T5	5022	DEP	subsoil, beneath [5021]
T5	5023	CUT	cut for potential posthole
T5	5024	DEP	fill of [5023]
T5	5025	DEP	rubble bedding layer under [5012]
T5	5026	STR	ceramic pipe, possibly linked to [5009]
T5	5027	STR	remains of wooden doorframe, north of [5010]

Appendix 2 - Matrices