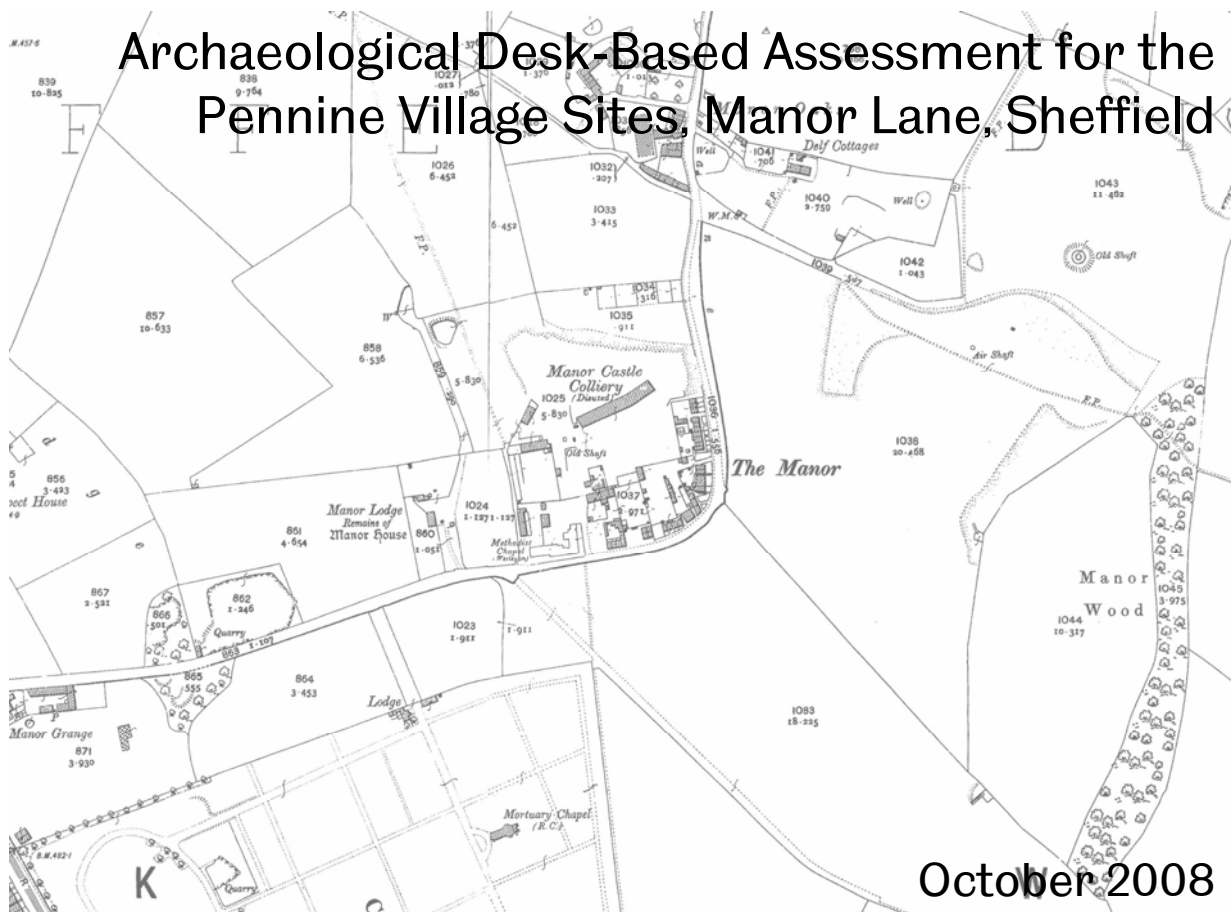




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## Project Report 1239.1(1)

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield



October 2008

By Rowan May

Prepared for:  
**Sheffield City Council**  
**South Sheffield Regeneration Team**  
**Neighbourhoods and Community Care**  
**Blades Business Centre, Bramall Lane**  
**Sheffield, S2 4SU**

# Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield

National Grid Reference: 437750, 386500 (SK 3775 8650)

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Rowan May <i>Archaeologist</i>	Anna Badcock <i>Assistant Director</i>

## OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-50662	
Project title	Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield	
Short description of the project	<p>A desk-based assessment was required to inform a redevelopment scheme, and consisted of documentary and cartographic research, and a site visit. The available evidence shows no known prehistoric to Roman sites or findspots within the vicinity of the proposed development area. In the medieval period, the site was within Sheffield Park, a hunting park belonging to the lords of the manor. A hunting lodge had been built by the mid-15th century, to the immediate north of the proposed development area, and in the 16th century this was converted into a manor house, which was the principle northern residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Part of the proposed development area may have been within the manor complex, and there is the potential for associated remains and artefacts in undisturbed areas. The park was gradually enclosed during the 17th and 18th centuries, with the proposal area being several fields by the late 18th century. A lane running through the site was known as Dog Kennel Lane. The site remained undeveloped until the mid-20th century, when social housing was built across most of the area. This has been recently demolished. The construction of the housing, and associated ground levelling, is likely to have caused some damage to any sub-surface archaeological deposits. In general, the archaeological potential is low to moderate, and primarily relates to the Manor Lodge. The potential for prehistoric to medieval remains and for unrecorded small-scale mining activities cannot be discounted on the basis of current evidence.</p>	
Project dates	11-09-08 to 30-10-08	
Previous/future work	None/Unknown	
Monument type and period	Manor house – medieval/post-medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Sheffield	
Site address	Manor Lane, Sheffield, S2 1UH	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3775 8650	
Site area	3.35ha	
Height OD	Maximum 157m; minimum 142m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design originator	N/A	
Project supervisor	Rowan May	
Project manager	Glyn Davies	
Sponsor or funding body	Sheffield City Council	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	N/A	None
Paper	SYAS	Report
Digital	SYAS	Pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield.	
Report no	1239.1(1)	
Author	R. May	
Date	October 2008	

# CONTENTS

<b>OASIS SUMMARY FORM .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Scope of Assessment .....	6
1.2 Site Location and Land Use.....	6
<b>2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Aims and Objectives.....	6
2.2 Methodology.....	7
2.3 Geotechnical Data .....	7
<b>3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Designations.....	7
3.2 Planning Policies.....	7
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British.....	8
4.2 Medieval.....	8
4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.....	9
4.4 Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries .....	11
4.5 Site Inspection .....	12
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE .....</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Assessment of Current State of Knowledge.....	13
5.2 Significance Assessment Methodology .....	13
5.3 Potential For Survival of Archaeological Remains.....	14
5.4 Development Proposals and Potential Impact .....	14
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9 ARCHIVE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>10 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>12 APPENDIX 2: DATA FROM 1637 AND 1832 SURVEYS .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES.....</b>	<b>20</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

### Illustrations

- 1 Site location map
- 2 Location of known archaeological sites
- 3 Plan showing excavations at the Manor Lodge
- 4 Plan based on 1637 survey of Sheffield
- 5 1795 Fairbank map
- 6 1823 Sanderson survey plan
- 7 1855 OS map
- 8 1892 OS map
- 9 1905 OS map
- 10 1935 OS map
- 11 1954 OS map
- 12 1971 OS map
- 13 Site plan showing photo viewpoints and archaeological potential

### Plates

- 1 View of the Manor House ruins in the 1860s, viewed from the north, showing the buildings converted into cottages
- 2 View east along Manor Lane in the 1870s, showing miners' cottages, the Methodist Chapel and Manor Castle Colliery
- 3 View southeast across Plots 1 and 3 from Manor Lane
- 4 Western end of Plot 1, showing steep slope south of the Manor, viewed facing north
- 5 View southwest across Manor Park Avenue frontage of Plot 1, showing sites of former buildings
- 6 View south across building platform on the Manor Park Road side of Plot 1, hedge boundary to the rear
- 7 Possible garden or seating area at east side of Plot 1, with stone wall and stone revetting, viewed facing north
- 8 View south across Plot 2
- 9 View east across Plot 2, showing ornamental planting in foreground and building sites behind
- 10 View northwest across Plot 4

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*ARCUS were commissioned by Sheffield City Council in September 2008, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on a site at Manor Lane and Manor Park Avenue, Sheffield (SK 3775 8650). The assessment was required to inform a redevelopment scheme for the site, and consisted of documentary and cartographic research, and a site visit.*

*The available evidence shows no known prehistoric to Roman sites or findspots within the vicinity of the proposed development area. In the medieval period, the site was within Sheffield Park, a hunting park belonging to the lords of the manor. A hunting lodge had been built by the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, to the immediate north of the proposed development area, and in the 16<sup>th</sup> century this was converted into a manor house, which was the principle northern residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Part of the proposed development area may have been within the manor complex, and there is the potential for associated remains and artefacts in undisturbed areas.*

*The park was gradually enclosed during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the proposal area being several fields by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A lane running through the site was known as Dog Kennel Lane. The site remained undeveloped until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when social housing was built across most of the area. This has been recently demolished. The construction of the housing, and associated ground levelling, is likely to have caused some damage to any sub-surface archaeological deposits. In general, the archaeological potential is low to moderate, and primarily relates to the Manor Lodge. The potential for prehistoric to medieval remains and for unrecorded small-scale mining activities cannot be discounted on the basis of current evidence.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope of Assessment

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment on a site at Manor Lane and Manor Park Avenue, Sheffield. This was required to inform a proposed redevelopment scheme for the site, and was undertaken in line with Sheffield City Council's Unitary Development Plan policy BE22, and the government's guidance set down in PPG16. The assessment consisted of documentary and cartographic research, as well as a site visit, and was prepared in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines (IFA 2001). ARCUS were commissioned by Sheffield City Council to undertake the assessment. The assessment has included documentary and cartographic information on historic coal mining in the area, but South Yorkshire Mining Advisory Service have not been consulted.

## 1.2 Site Location and Land Use

The site (centred on NGR 3775 8650), is located at the Manor Estate, Sheffield, east of the city centre (**Illustration 1**). The site consists of four areas, located to the northwest and southeast of Manor Park Avenue. The largest plot (Plot 1, 2.37ha) is bounded on the northwest side by Manor Lane, and currently consists of grassed open space, with the sites of several demolished buildings along Manor Park Avenue and Manor Park Road. Plot 2 (0.11ha) is to the south of Manor Park Avenue, bounded to the west by Manor Park Close and to the east by Manor Park Way. Plot 3 (0.48ha) is to the southwest of Plot 2, with Manor Park Close on the northeast and Manor Park Crescent on the southwest. Plot 4 (0.39ha) is located to the southwest of Manor Park Crescent, with the western side occupied by open ground. Plots 2-4 consist of the sites of demolished buildings.

The underlying geology consists of shales, sandstones and mudstones of the Lower Coal Measures, including Silkstone Rock. Coal has been mined in the immediate vicinity.

# 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the assessment is to determine the nature of the archaeological resource in areas affected by the proposed development. This is achieved by collating existing archaeological and historical information relating to the proposed development and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

The specific aims are:

- to assess the potential for the survival of remains associated with Sheffield Manor within the proposed development area;
- to assess the survival and potential significance of any other buried archaeological remains within the application area; and
- to assess the extent of impact likely to be caused by development in this area.

## 2.2 Methodology

All relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted, including historic maps and photographs. Information on recorded archaeological sites was obtained from the regional authority. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield City Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- ARCUS archives.

A site visit was made on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2008, to assess the current land use and identify any visible archaeological or historic features. Areas of previous ground disturbance which may have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits were also noted. Recording consisted of an annotated sketch plan and digital photography.

## 2.3 Geotechnical Data

No known geotechnical investigations have been undertaken at the site.

# 3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 Designations

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefield Sites. The proposed development site is not within a Conservation Area and contains no historic structures or other cultural heritage designations. Sheffield Manor, across Manor Lane from Plot 1, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM SY360), and includes two Grade II Listed Buildings (the ruined manor house and a cruck barn), and one Grade II\* Listed Building (Turret House). The development area is therefore part of the setting of the SAM and listed buildings.

## 3.2 Planning Policies

Sheffield Unitary Development Plan, adopted 1998, contains policies for the protection of the historic environment, covering issues such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, development within sensitive areas and archaeological remains. The policies are based on the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and PPG16 (Planning and Archaeology, 1990). PPG 16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource (PPG16, paragraph 6).

Within areas which are considered to have the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, an evaluation of the archaeological impact of the development may be required by the local planning authority (PPG 16, paragraph 19). Where significant remains are identified, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option,



although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25; UDP Policy BE22). Development within the vicinity of Listed Buildings will be expected to respect the character and setting of the structures (PPG15 paragraph 3.3, UDP Policies BE15 and BE19). These UDP policies have 'saved' status from September 2007, pending finalisation of the Sheffield Development Framework.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the area, focusing in particular on the proposed development site. Information on known archaeological sites and findspots within 1km of the site was compiled from South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Historic maps and plans of the area were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series and the Arundel Castle Manuscript collection at Sheffield Archives, as were historic photographs. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were also consulted. A gazetteer of known archaeological sites and historic structures was compiled from this information, and is presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the sites shown on **Illustration 2**.

Glossary of time periods referred to in the text:

Palaeolithic:	500,000-10,000 BC	Mesolithic:	10,000-4000 BC
Neolithic:	4000-2300 BC	Bronze Age:	2300-700 BC
Iron Age:	700 BC-AD 43	Romano-British:	AD 43-450
Early Medieval	450-1066	Medieval:	1066-1485
Post-Medieval	1485-1900	Modern:	1901-present

### 4.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British

The available sources list one prehistoric site within the 1km search area. This was a single socketed bronze axe of Bronze Age date (site 8). The exact location of the findspot is unknown. There are also reported to have been unstratified Mesolithic flints and Roman pottery sherds, found during excavations (so far unpublished) carried out at the Manor in between 1968 and 1970 (Icosse 2005, 29). A Romano-British coin hoard was found somewhere in the city in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (site 11), but the location of the findspot is not known. Romano-British settlement in the area is likely to have been concentrated near the Roman fort at Templebrough, although farmsteads may have been located in the wider area. Modern development is likely to have removed most prehistoric to Romano-British remains in disturbed areas.

### 4.2 Medieval

Prior to the Norman Conquest, Sheffield was part of an area known as Hallamshire, held by Earl Waltheof in 1066. Waltheof was executed in 1074 for conspiracy against the King, and by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Hallamshire was part of the estates of Roger de Busli, whose main residence was at Tickhill. In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, William de Lovetot was lord of Hallamshire, and this family appears to have had its main residence in Sheffield. The first castle, near Lady's Bridge in the town centre, probably dated to this period, a motte and bailey timber structure replaced in stone in following the Baron's War of 1266. Much of the early infrastructure of the town, including the parish church, Lady's Bridge and the town corn mill, were also built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century by the de Lovetot family (Hey 2005, 15).

The manor passed to the de Furnival family c.1180, and in 1281 the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Furnival claimed that he had 'ancient hunting rights' in Sheffield, the first record of a deer park in the area (site 10). The claim was granted in 1297, but the wording suggests that the park was in existence prior to de Furnival's assertion of his rights. An *Inquisition Post Mortem* of 1332 mentioned 'a certain park with deer... (and) the underwood of the said park' (Hey 2005, 19). The date of the foundation of the park is unknown, but is likely to have been a post-Conquest feature. The first reference to a building within the park was in 1479-1480, when a document referred to 'repairs and building work to a house in the Lord's Park' (Potter and Walton 1944, 21). Remains of probable late medieval structures were found during excavations at Manor Lodge in the 1970s (site 1), including the lower stonework of some of the standing ruins, such as the Long Gallery (Beswick 1980, 468). It has been suggested that a substantial lodge building would not have been unusual in this period, and may possibly have been built at the same time as the stone castle (Icosse 2005, 38).

One of the buildings identified through excavation was a large rectangular structure, with towers at the northern corners, which appeared to pre-date the Tudor phase of the lodge (**Illustration 3**). This was on a different alignment to the later buildings, as are the remains of a cruck barn (site 3). The larger building was only partially excavated, with the southern section underlying Manor Lane (Beswick 1980, 468), west of Manor Park Avenue. This may indicate that the lodge complex and its associated yards or outbuildings intruded into Plot 1. The only dating evidence found in association with the structure was of early 16<sup>th</sup>-century date, but the building had been demolished later in that century (Icosse 2005, 39). The cruck barn may have had medieval origins, although architectural and excavation evidence suggested dates of 16<sup>th</sup> century or later.

The hunting in the park would have been reserved for the lord of the manor and his guests, and there would be restrictions on any other use of the park's resources, such as wood and grazing land. There is unlikely to have been much development within the park during the medieval period, as the primary use would have been for hunting and managing deer and other game animals, including maintaining stands of trees and shrubs for cover. The proximity to the site of the lodge suggests that associated activity could have extended within the proposed development site. Manor Lane itself is thought to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Beswick 2002).

### 4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

Major renovations were carried out at the hunting lodge (site 1) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, mainly by George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury and lord of Sheffield, his family having inherited the manor by marriage in 1406. Talbot made Sheffield his principal residence in the north and spent some of his wealth on transforming the lodge into 'a noble country residence... completed early in the reign of Henry VIII [1509-47]' (Hunter 1818, 48). This was probably undertaken because the castle was not a comfortable or fashionable peacetime residence, whilst the lodge was located 2 miles from the town, with no public road through it, and afforded a fine view over land to the south. The building work probably began in 1516-20, and the lodge appears to have been the principal residence by 1530, when Cardinal Wolsey stayed there. His usher described the lodge as having a 'fair gallery, where was in the further end thereof a goodly tower with lodgings', and mentioned that the accommodation was 'newly built' (Hunter 1818, 49). The Long Gallery and attached 'Wolsey's Tower' likely formed part of this phase of building.

The 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Earls continued the building work at the Lodge. The major mid- to late

16<sup>th</sup>-century changes included the demolition of the rectangular building in the outer court, the construction of a gatehouse complex south of the Long Gallery, and the Turret House on the west side of the site (Icosse 2005, 44). In 1637, the Manor Lodge was described as 'fairly built with stone and timber, with an inward and outer court, two gardens and three yards' (Harrison 1637). A lane ran north from the lodge to the park gate at the northeast end of town, and was lined by an avenue of walnut trees (Hunter 181, 7). Fields to the west of the manor were still known as Great and Little Walnuts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (ACM S/101; **Illustration 6**).

Following the death of the 7<sup>th</sup> Earl, the manor passed to his youngest daughter, who was married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and whose grandson was created 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Norfolk (Hey 2005, 34). Although the Howards did not visit Sheffield as regularly as the Talbots had, the park and manor house continued to be maintained into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the latter generally occupied by the agent for the Duke's Sheffield estates (Hunter 1818, 102).

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, substantial exploitation of the park's mineral resources was taking place. Coal mining was recorded in an account book covering the years 1579 to 1582, when the coal pits in Sheffield Park produced an average of 1200-1300 tons of coal per year, for a net profit of £239.15s.1 ½d (Scurfield 1986, 168). One of the pits was mentioned as being well established by 1579, indicating that mining had occurred prior to this date. The remains of beehive-shaped pits recorded at Woodbourn in 1934 were thought to be associated with medieval mining, but could equally have been early post-medieval (site 9). The pits mentioned in 1579 may have been the coal pits located in Heeley side in John Harrison's survey of the manor in 1637. In 1642, Francis More was paying £200 per year for coal pits in Sheffield Park, which had yielded a profit of only £166 in 1637 (WWM Br/P/24).

Harrison's (1637) survey indicated that the park had been divided into a number of large enclosures, although it still had around 1,000 deer, and the wooded areas were managed for various purposes including charcoal, building timber and pit props (Scurfield 1986, 154). The proposed development site was probably part of enclosures known as Ye Lands and Manor Rails (**Illustration 4**). The 'rails' appears to refer to a fence, with a rental of 1641 referring to wood for mending Ye Lands rails in Sheffield Park (WWM Br/P/27). It is possible, therefore, that the Manor Rails may have been a fence surrounding the manor house complex, which may have extended into the northwest corner of Plot 1, south of the manor house. This could include remains of previously unrecorded outbuildings, as well as terraced gardens (Mike McCoy, pers. comm.). The park was recorded as being part of the lord's demesne land in 1637, although 971 acres were leased to tenants-at-will. Most of the land was used for pasture, although some arable was recorded (Harrison 1637).

From the 1650s onwards, the park was increasingly subject to development, with extensive tree felling and subdivision of land into farms, probably including Manor Oaks Farm (site 6). The Manor Lodge and its estates began to suffer from neglect, although 36 hearths were taxed at the manor house in 1672, and a further 21 hearths at the lodge (Hey 2005, 57). In 1692, only 3 miles of the park boundary wall remained, of the 8 mile circumference recorded in 1637 (Icosse 2005, 62). In 1706, the Duke of Norfolk's agent removed from the Manor Lodge to a new house in Fargate, and much of the manor house was demolished in 1708 (Icosse 2005, 63). Some parts of the Lodge survived, and were modified or rebuilt as cottages let to tenant farmers, craftsmen and labourers (**Plate 1**). A pottery kiln was constructed in the Wolsey Tower in 1715 (site 2).

By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the large enclosures recorded in 1637 had been subdivided into many smaller closes, as shown on Fairbank's map of Sheffield parish in 1795 (**Illustration 5**). Several fields were shown within the proposed development area, and a lane ran through, heading southeast from the corner of Manor Lane. This appears to have led to Manor Wood, with a lane then running around the western side of the wooded area and joining another lane further south. The lane was shown in 1823 and 1855 as Dog Kennel Lane (**Illustrations 6-7**), suggesting that kennels for hunting dogs had been located within or close to Manor Wood.

#### 4.4 Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries

The site was still shown as occupied by fields in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A survey of the Park was undertaken in 1823 by George Sanderson for the Duke of Norfolk (ACM S/101; **Illustration 6**). The fields within the site included two called Paddock, one, closest to the Manor, called Green Close (similar to a field within the Outer Courtyard called Green Court), a field named Lower Rails, Manor Lane Close, and two fields named Dog Kennel Close and Dog Kennel Road Close. The fields were leased by William and Joseph Barnes, Benjamin Boulton, James White and Joseph Dewsnap. James White appears to have been the tenant of the Turret House at that date, leasing much of the ground immediately surrounding the Lodge. Joseph Dewsnap was based at Manor Oaks Farm. Joseph and William Barnes may have occupied cottages within the former Lodge (see Appendix 2). The 1855 OS map showed a circular feature, possibly a pond, at the edge of Green Close (**Illustration 7**). This feature was not shown on any of the other maps.

Manor Castle Colliery was opened c.1840, with a shaft (142m deep) located behind Wolsey's Tower, known as Manor Castle Pit. This was shown on the 1855 OS map, and local tradition states that it was initially a ventilation shaft, which was later used to extract coal. A shaft c.42m deep was sunk in 1855 to the west of Manor Cottage, and further deep pits were sunk around this time to increase productivity (FAS 2002, 6). The 1855 map also showed Manor Wood Pit and Manor Pit to the northeast of the proposed development area, and an 'old coal pit' opposite Manor Oakes. The 1894 OS map showed buildings around the pithead, and spoil heaps (**Illustration 8**). The site became a small hamlet, with miners' cottages, a row of shops against the curve of Manor Lane, a school and a Methodist chapel (**Plate 2**).

In 1872, restoration work began on the Turret House, which had been used as the main farmhouse on site since the 1700s. The tenants were removed, and the added structures demolished (Taylor 1879, 30). The cottages adapted from the other remaining manor buildings were described at this time as 'squalid and rickety' (Hadfield 1875, 110) The tenants were removed in the 1890s, the post-16<sup>th</sup>-century structures demolished, and the ruins consolidated. Manor Castle Colliery closed in 1896 (Icosse 2005, 75).

The 1903 OS map showed the colliery as disused, with some of the spoil heap still visible (**Illustration 9**). The hamlet remained at the corner of the site, serving the nearby Nunnery Colliery. The Manor Castle public house, at the bend of Manor Lane, was opened in 1902. Much of the former Park was purchased by Sheffield Corporation in the 1920s-50s, to provide land for housing estates (**Illustration 10**). Many of the residents of Sheffield slums cleared in the 1920s-50s were moved to the Manor Estate, the earliest parts of which were designed in a 'garden village' style, with circular street patterns. Development of the estate had begun by 1924, when it was described as 'the largest scheme so far ventured by Sheffield', with 'houses at the rate of 12 per acres, and in groups of two, four and six,... a distance of between 60 and

70 feet between backs and fronts of houses, roads of varying width to suit traffic needs,... the use of decorative open spaces to relieve the continuity of houses' (Abercrombie 1924). By 1924, the first instalment of 107 houses had been built. The City Architect responsible for designing the first phase was F. E. P. Edwards.

By 1935, only a single house had been built within the area surrounded by Plot 1, opposite the Manor Lodge. The development of Manor Park Avenue and its surrounding streets was undertaken after the Second World War, with the 1954 OS map showing it as being under construction (**Illustration 11**). This area had curving street patterns, but not the elaborate layout of the earlier development. The housing included a variety of sizes, plans for those built slightly later to the northeast of Manor Park Road including three-storey flats, in groups of nine flats to a building; maisonettes/flats, with two maisonettes occupying the ground and first floors and a flat and bedsit on the third floor; and two-storey housing, mainly in blocks of two or five (CA 206/44677). The City Architect responsible for this phase was W. G. Davies. The plans indicated that none of the buildings had basements, although most had a suspended ground floor, with foundations and a 4-inch thick concrete slab floor below, at a minimum depth of 1 foot below ground level. These plans were deposited in 1952, and it is probable that the buildings within the proposed development site were of similar construction.

The completed estate was shown on the 1971 OS map (**Illustration 12**). Ten accommodation blocks were shown within Plot 1, one within Plot 2, four within Plot 3 and three within Plot 4. Their size suggests that they are likely to have been flats or maisonette/flats, if they were built to the same design as those in the 1952 application. They have been demolished within the last decade, with the only surviving structure being the house on Manor Lane shown in 1935, in the area surrounded by Plot 1.

## 4.5 Site Inspection

A site visit was undertaken on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2008 (**Illustration 13**). No buildings currently stand within the proposed development plots, most of which have been grassed over following the recent demolition of the 1940s-50s housing (**Plate 3**). Most of the hedges, walls and low concrete kerbs surrounding the locations of the former houses are still extant.

Plot 1 contains the largest area of previously undeveloped land, with most of the Manor Lane frontage consisting of grassed land sloping relatively steeply downwards towards the south and east. The small area to the west of the 1920s-30s house has a very steep slope, with only a minor platform of level land immediately south of Manor Lane (**Plate 4**). At the southern side of the plot, the former building sites are relatively level, or more gradually sloping than the land to the north (**Plate 5**). At the eastern side, the building sites consist of a level platform of longer grass, surrounded to west, south and east by sloping ground (**Plate 6**). A small raised platform with stone-revetted sides and a stone wall to the north is located on the curve of Manor Park Avenue (**Plate 7**). This may have been a small garden or seating area.

Plot 2 consists of a level area surrounded on three sides by hedges, and with a section of low concrete kerb to the north (**Plate 8**). The plot is covered by rough grass and vegetation common to disturbed-ground. Plot 3 is similar to Plot 2, with a low concrete kerb around the street frontage and rough grass/vegetation within. This plot contains a side road and a small grassed open space, with ornamental planting in the centre (**Plate 9**). The plot surface is generally level, with some areas of uneven

ground suggestive of a fine rubble backfill. Plot 4 consists of slightly rougher ground, raised above the level of Manor Park Crescent, and surrounded by hedges (**Plate 10**). There is a side lane at the eastern side of the plot.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 Assessment of Current State of Knowledge

The current state of knowledge of above-ground remains is considered to be good, and is based on HER records and the site visit. The current state of knowledge of the sub-surface archaeological resource is moderate to poor. No known archaeological or geotechnical investigations have been carried out within the site, therefore the current knowledge is based on recorded sites in the vicinity.

### 5.2 Significance Assessment Methodology

There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of archaeological monuments. PPG16 (paragraph 8) draws a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser significance. On this basis, it is possible to distinguish between sites based on factors including period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The archaeological significance of the sites is allocated to one of five categories:

**International:** World Heritage Site;

**National:** Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I Listed Building, or site/ building suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling;

**Regional or District:** Grade II\* Listed Building, site or building which consists of a significant example in a regional context;

**Local or Borough:** Other archaeological sites, Grade II Listed Building, locally important historic building;

**Negligible:** Areas in which investigative techniques have proved negative archaeological results, or where large-scale destruction of deposits has taken place.

Significance ratings have only been assigned to the potential archaeological remains that are recorded cartographically, or in other documentation. No rating can be assigned to previously unrecorded deposits (e.g. medieval and earlier) although the potential for such deposits to exist must be acknowledged.

The potential for impact is an assessment of the likelihood of archaeological remains being affected by the proposed development. This is based on an analysis of the distribution of known archaeology in the vicinity, the current and historic land use, and the topographical situation. Based on this assessment, the potential for impact is assigned to one of four categories:

**High:** above average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

**Moderate:** average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

**Low:** below average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

**None:** no potential for encountering archaeological remains due to previous disturbance or

based on the results of prior investigations.

### 5.3 Potential For Survival of Archaeological Remains

The available evidence shows no development within the site prior to the construction of the 1940s-1950s housing estate. A lane ran through the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly leading from the Manor Lodge to dog kennels in the Manor Wood area. This lane was blocked by the housing estate. The northwest part of the site may have been within the Manor Lodge complex. The steepness of the slope in this area suggests that buildings are unlikely to have been located here, apart from at the northern edge of the area opposite the existing ruins. There may, however, be some potential for terraced gardens, and for artefacts or deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval activity at the Lodge. See **Illustration 13** for the location of areas of archaeological potential.

The potential for previously unrecorded remains associated with prehistoric to medieval activity at the site cannot be discounted in undisturbed areas. No coal mining has been recorded within the site, although the proximity to recorded mine shafts and coal outcrops suggests that there is the potential for early or small-scale mining in the vicinity. Records suggest that the construction of the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century housing is likely to have involved sub-surface disturbance for foundations, as well as more general ground levelling activities for the building platforms and amenity areas. This would have damaged or destroyed archaeological deposits in these areas. The archaeological potential within Plots 2 to 4 is therefore considered to be low, with a moderate potential within undisturbed areas of Plot 1.

#### Summary of archaeology potentially impacted by the development

Area	Description	Archaeological significance	Potential for impact
A	Potential for remains associated with the southern part of the Manor Lodge complex, including outbuildings and gardens.	Regional to National	Moderate
B	Potential for remains associated with Dog Kennel Lane.	Local	Low
All Plots	Potential for remains of previously unrecorded activity, particularly prehistoric to medieval.	Unknown	Unknown

### 5.4 Development Proposals and Potential Impact

As this assessment is being carried out to inform development proposals for the proposed Pennine Village sites, the impact of the development cannot be accurately assessed. Likely impacts to sub-surface archaeological deposits could include piling or the excavation of foundations, landscaping and ground levelling activities, and excavations for water, drainage and sewerage pipes, as well as trenches for other services.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has indicated that the general archaeological potential within the proposed Pennine Village sites is low to moderate. The primary potential is for remains associated with the Manor Lodge, a medieval hunting lodge converted into a mansion house in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Part of the lodge complex and associated

grounds may have extended into the proposed development area, and remains or artefacts from activities associated with the lodge may survive within the site. The only other recorded activities consisted of Dog Kennel Lane, shown in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and fields, probably used for pasture. The potential for previously unrecorded remains, of prehistoric to medieval date, and for small-scale coal mining activities, cannot be discounted on the basis of current evidence.

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## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Mike McCoy, and the staff of Sheffield Archives and Sheffield Local Studies Library.

## 9 ARCHIVE

The assessment archive, including primary written documents, plans and digital photographs, will be retained by ARCUS in the first instance, although it may be deposited with the relevant museum if any associated fieldwork is undertaken at the site at a later date. Copies of this report will be deposited with South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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### **Historic maps**

- 1781 Fairbank plan of land and tenements in Sheffield Park. ACM SheD 723L. (SA)
- Un-dated (c.1785) Fairbank plan of some of the lands of the Duke of Norfolk in Sheffield Park. ACM SheD 735S. (SA)
- 1795 Fairbank plan of Sheffield parish.
- 1808 Fairbank plan of Sheffield.
- 1823 Sanderson plan of Sheffield Park. SY710/F/3/1R (SA)
- 1855 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294 and 295.
- 1894 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294.12 and 295.9.
- 1905 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294.12 and 295.9.
- 1923 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294.12 and 295.9.
- 1935 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294.12 and 295.9.
- 1954 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map sheets SK 3786 NE and SK 3786 SE.
- 1971 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map sheets SK 3786 NE and SK 3786 SE.

### **Primary documents**

- ACM S/101: Numerical survey of Sheffield Park by Henry Sanderson, 1823. (SA)
- CA 206/44677: Manor Park Development, Unit 2E: Scheme 5. City of Sheffield Housing Committee, December 1952. (SA)
- WWM BR/P/24: A rental of all the rents in Hallamshire, c.1630. (SA)
- WWM BR/P/27: A rental of all the rents in Hallamshire, 1641-2. (SA)

### **Photographs/Pictures**

Picture Sheffield (Sheffield Local Studies Library):

- s05239: North view of Manor house ruins, 1790s. By D. Martin.
- s05211: Manor House ruins, Manor Lane. Valentines Series. No date.
- s22393: Ruins of Manor House, Manor Lane. H Warren (artist). No date.
- s05259: Manor House ruins, from the north, 1860s.
- s05260: View towards Sheffield Manor ruins, 1860s

s12511: Lane leading to Manor Tip near Manor Lane. No date.

s05051: General view of Manor Lane, 1870s.

s03276: Outcrop mining in Manor Lane during Coal Strike. 1910s

## 11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Site locations shown on **Illustration 2**.

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Sheffield Manor. Ruins and below-ground remains of a medieval hunting lodge and 16 <sup>th</sup> -century manor house, one of the residences of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Dukes of Norfolk. Located within the medieval deer park. Scheduled Ancient Monument, Grade II and II* Listed Buildings.	SK 376 865	SMR 251 SAM SY360 LB 06/495 LB 06/496
2	A pottery manufactory was located at Sheffield Manor in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The kiln was built into the remains of the Wolsey Tower.	SK 375 856	SMR 4605
3	Remains of a possible cruck barn, adjacent to Sheffield Manor. A 16 <sup>th</sup> -century stone building including the lower part of one cruck blade recorded in 1977. The original structure may have been medieval.	SK 376 856	SMR 1402 LB 06/497
4	City Road Cemetery. Public cemetery originally known as Sheffield Township Burial Ground or Intake Cemetery, established by Sheffield Township Burial Board and opened in 1881. It was designed by M.E. Hadfield and Son. Extended in 1935, but remains mainly in its original form. Many of the associated buildings (e.g. chapel, gates) and some monuments are Grade II Listed. Grade II Registered Park (PG1572).	SK 374 860	SMR 4624 PG 1572
5	Norfolk Park. A public park formed in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century on land formerly part of Sheffield Park. Grade II Registered Park (GD 2336).	SK 365 860	SMR 4630 GD 2336
6	Manor Oakes. Building of probable later 19 <sup>th</sup> century date, possibly on the site of an earlier house or lodge, known as the Warren, which was recorded in the 1780s. Manor Oakes Farm to the immediate east also dates to the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	SK 376 868	Icosse 2005 ARCUS 1107
7	Possible site of 'H7' and the Manor Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery. These may be two names for the same site. Exact location unknown.	SK 37597 86848	SMR 4692
8	Looped and socketed bronze axe. Late Bronze Age. Location of find-spot unknown.	SK 37 87	SMR 885
9	Former mine workings at Woodbourn. Beehive-shaped pits 20 feet deep and 15-20 feet diameter at the base, considered by Professor Fernsides of Sheffield University (in 1934) to be the remains of medieval mine workings. Now covered by a spoil heap.	SK 3781 8759	SMR 248
10	Sheffield Park. Medieval hunting park first mentioned in 13 <sup>th</sup> century. The hunting lodge, later a manor house, was located in the centre (site 1). Owned by the lords of the Manor of Sheffield, and exploited for its considerable mineral resources at least by the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Now mostly built over during the 20 <sup>th</sup> -century expansion of Sheffield.	SK 374 860	SMR 3008
11	Roman coin hoard, found somewhere within vicinity of Sheffield centre. Exact location unknown.	SK 38 NE	SMR 2756

## 12 APPENDIX 2: DATA FROM 1637 AND 1832 SURVEYS

### **Harrison's 1637 survey of the Manor of Sheffield** (Plan based on survey shown in **Illustration 4**):

Introduction:

Within this manor is a spacious park being about 8 miles in compass and containing by measure... 2461 acres, 3 roods and 11 perches. About the middle thereof is a fair house called the Lodge, very pleasantly situated upon a hill and in good air. This park is very well adorned with a great store of very stately timber and not meanly furnished with fallow deer, the number of them at this present is one thousand, whereof deer of antler is two hundred, if you look into the bowels of this park you shall find inside correspondent to outside, being stored with very good coals and ironstone in abundance.

Demesnes lying within Sheffield Park in the use of the Lord:

The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, etc, Lord of the Manor, has also at this present in his own hands the Lodge with the site thereof and [some of] the Park.

Plot 7: Imprimis the site of Sheffield Lodge standing on a hill in the middle of the Park being fairly built with stone and timber with an Inward and an outward Court, two gardens and three yards, and containing 4 acres 1 rood 15 perches.

Plot 8: Item the Mannor Rayles lies on the north, south and west sides of the Lodge and contain 36a 1r 12p.

Plot 9: Item Ye Lands lying on the north part of the last piece and containing 142a 2r 0p.

### **Sanderson's 1832 survey of Sheffield Park** (Accompanying plan shown in **Illustration 6**):

Fields within the site:

Plot:	Occupier:	Name of close:
123a:	Road	
124:	William Barnes	Paddock
125:	Joseph Barnes	Paddock
131:	Benjamin Boulton	Green Close
133:	James White	Lower Rails
172:	Joseph Dewsnap	Manor Lane Close
173:	Joseph Dewsnap	Dog Kennel Road Close
174:	Joseph Dewsnap	Dog Kennel Close

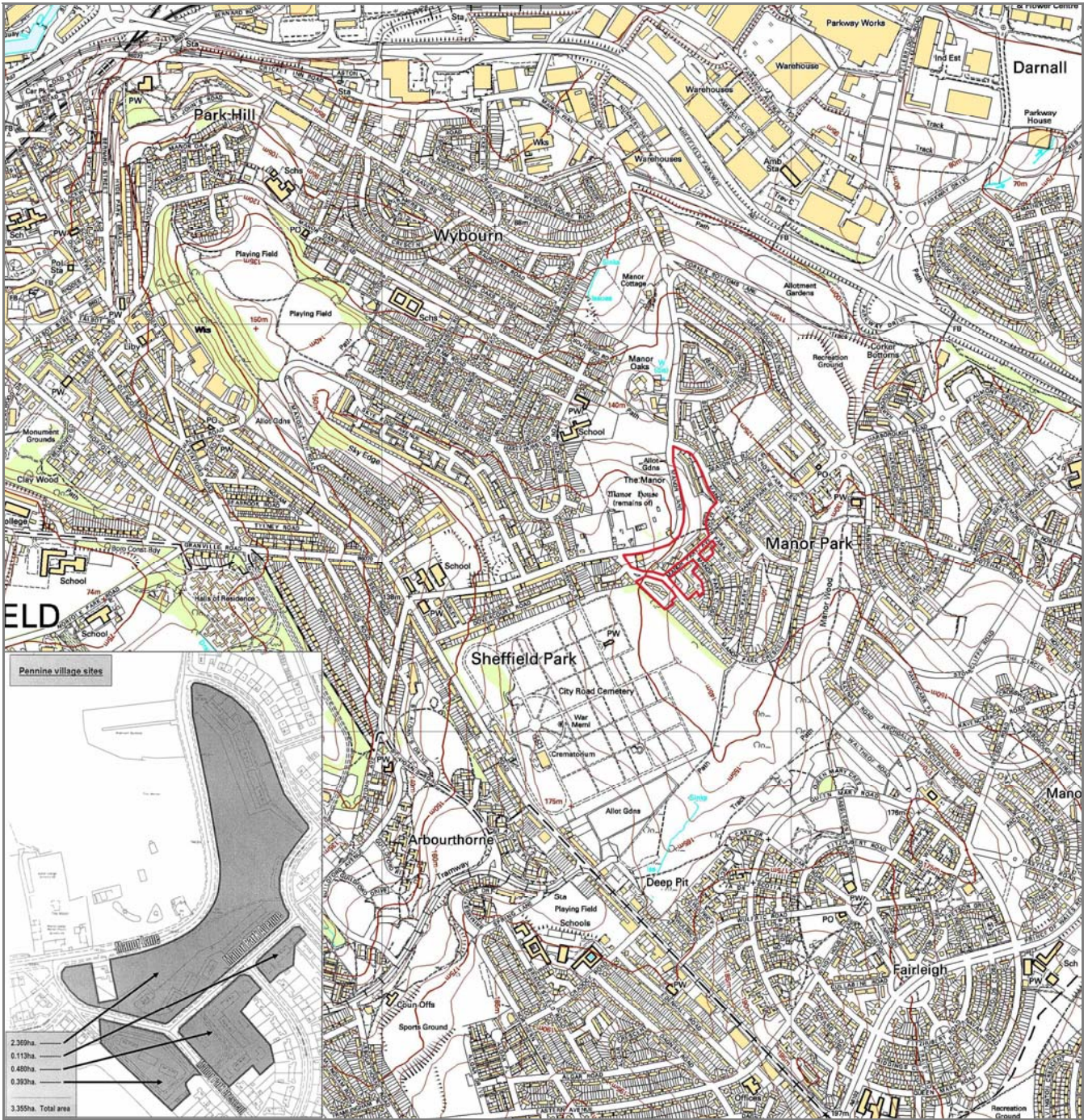
James White lived at the Turret House farm (plot 137), and leased much of the land to the west of the site.

Joseph and William Barnes both held small closes at the Manor Lodge, and may have occupied one of the cottages there (plot 130).

Joseph Dewsnap leased a number of fields and the farm buildings at Manor Oaks Farm (plot 168).

## 13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

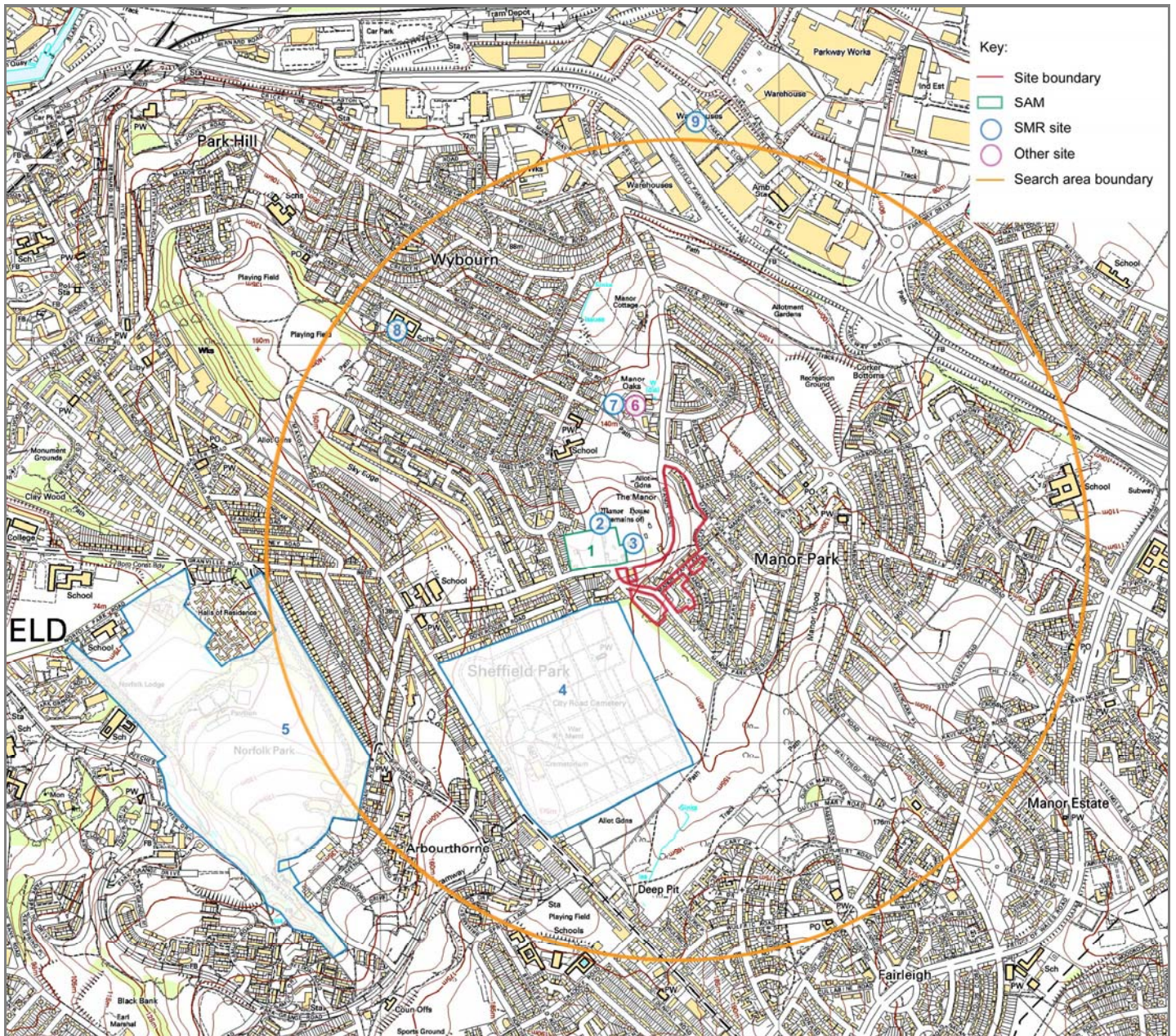




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<b>ARCUS</b> Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <b>Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield</b>	Scale: Grid at 1km	Date: October 2008
	Title: <b>Site location map</b>	NGR: SK 3775 8650	Drawn: R. May
		Project No: <b>1239</b>	Illustration No: <b>1</b>





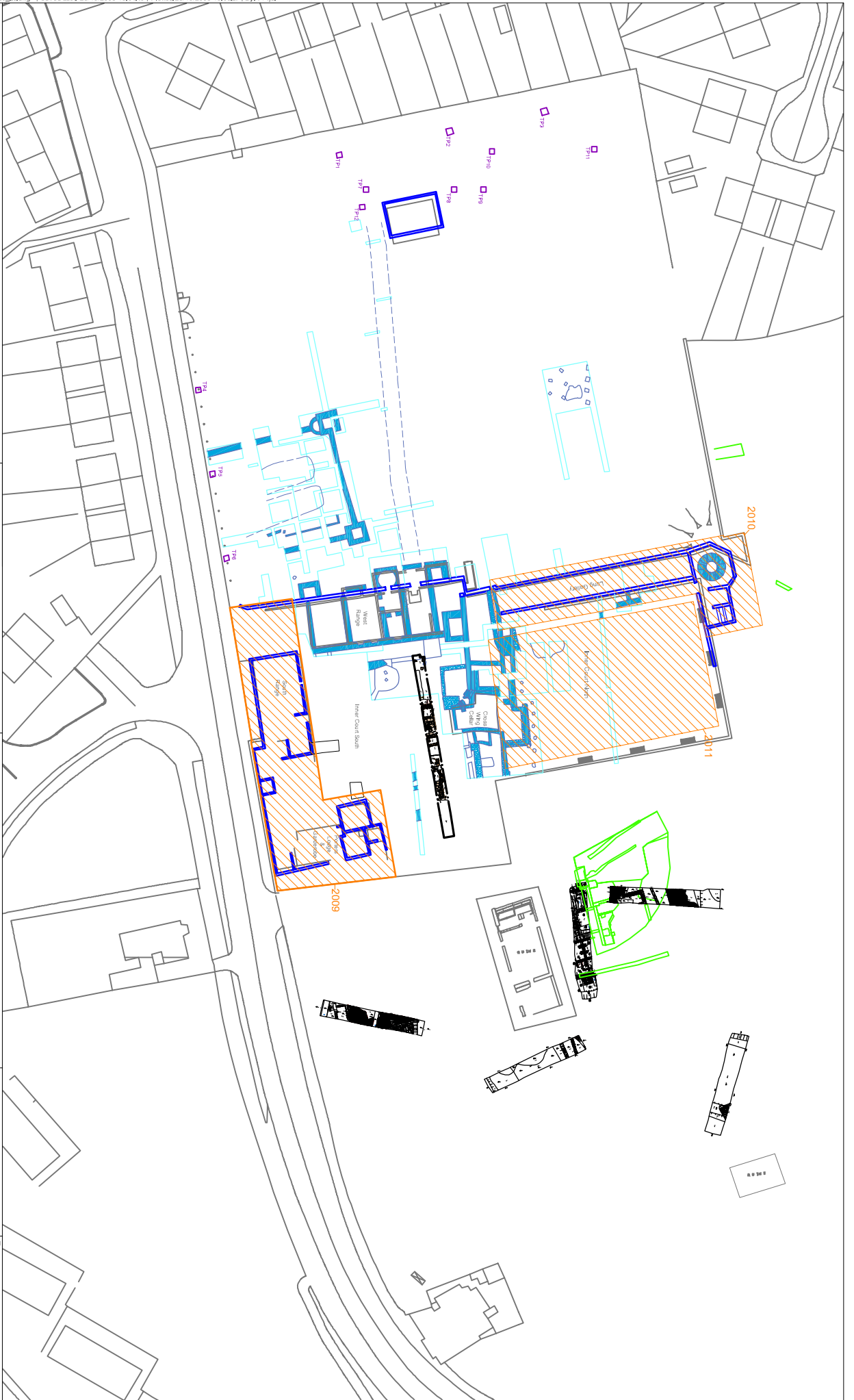
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	Title: <b>Location of known archaeological sites</b>	NGR: SK 3775 8650	Drawn: R. May
		Project No: <b>1239</b>	Illustration No: <b>2</b>



**Key**

-  1966-80 excavations
-  ARCUS evaluation trench
-  ARCUS W/B area
-  ARCUS test pit
-  ARCUS future excavations



**ARCUS**

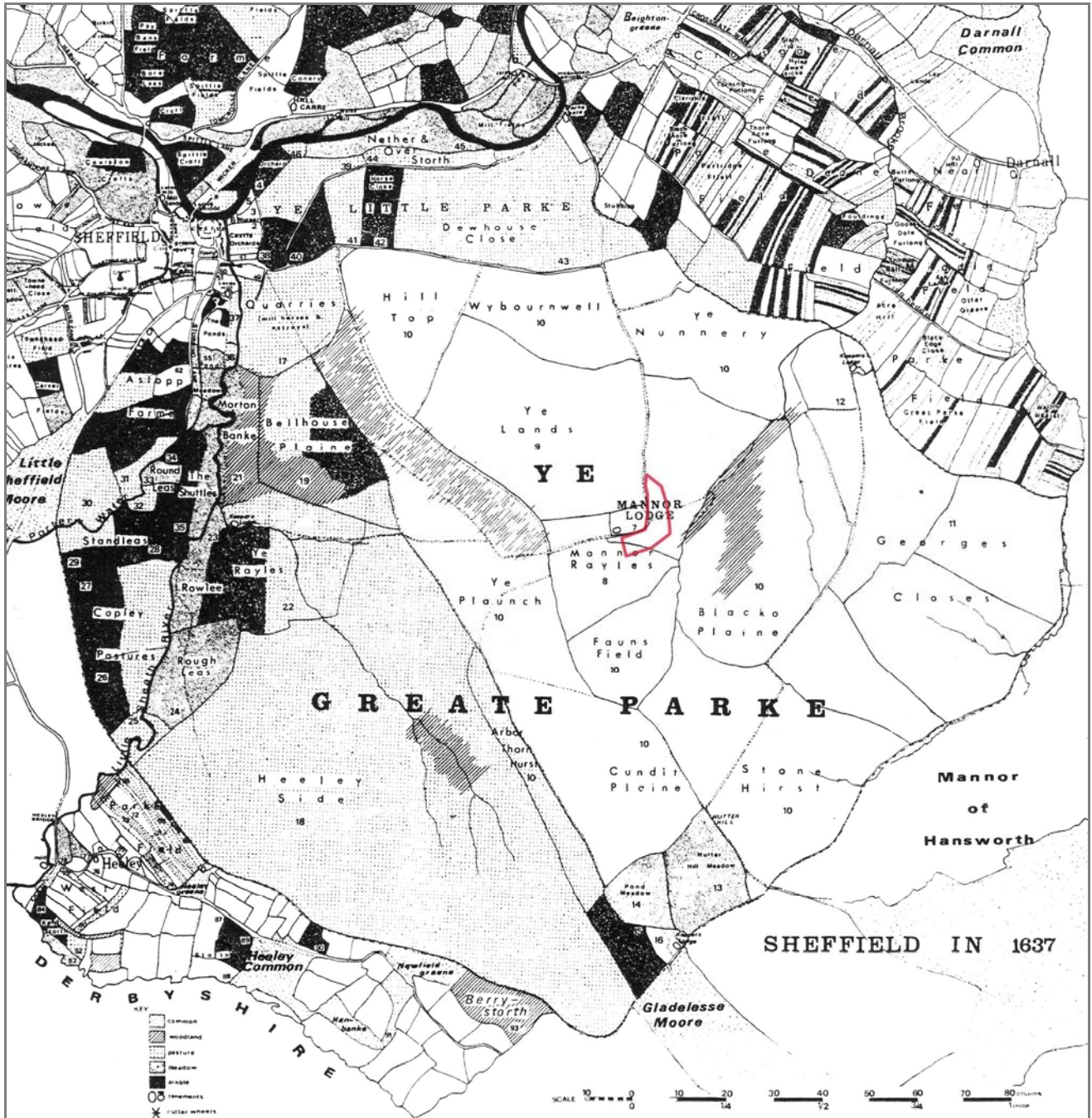
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Fax: 0114 2797158

**Project:**  
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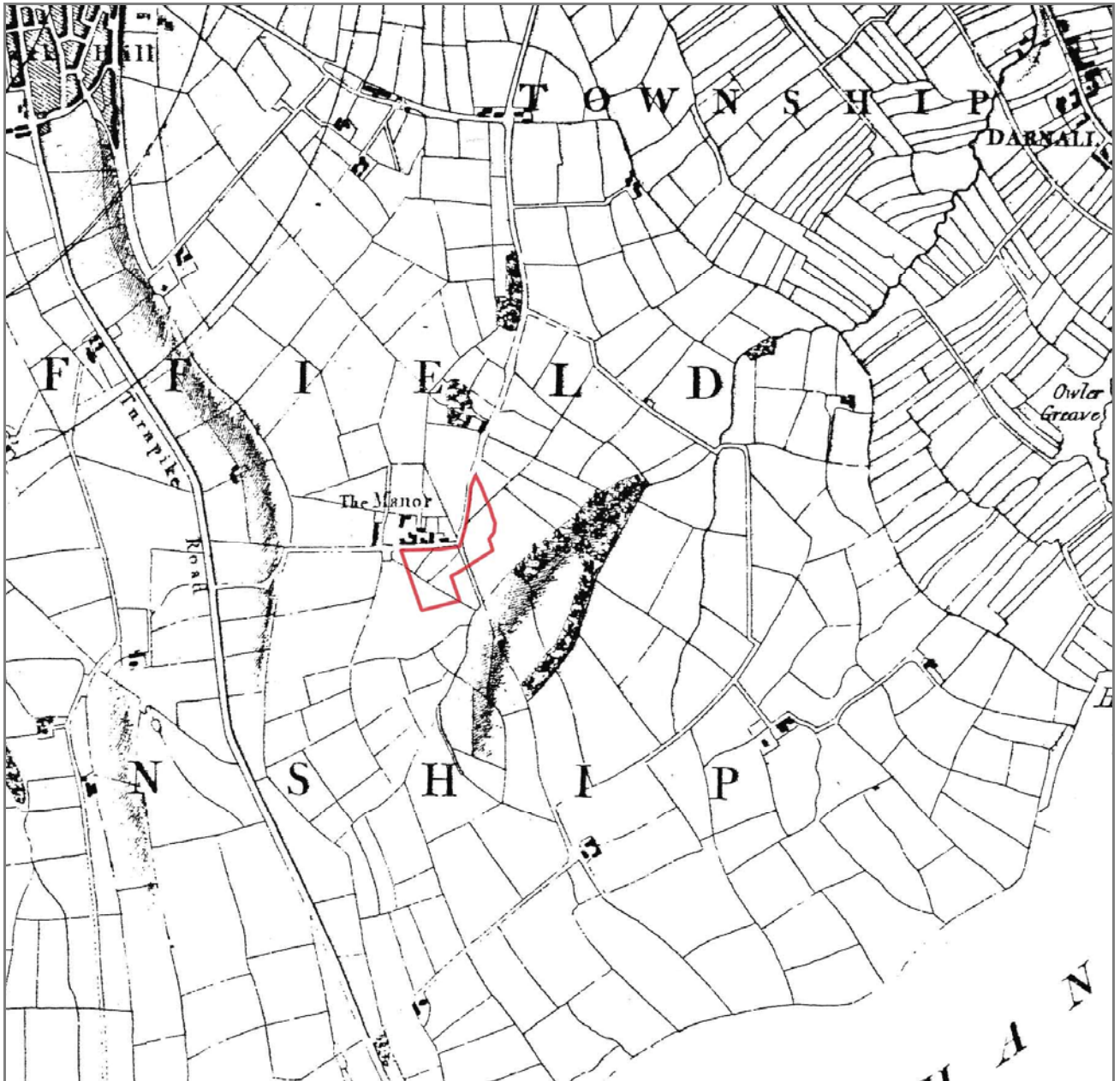
**Title:**  
**Plan showing excavations at the Manor Lodge**

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<b>Project No.:</b>	1239	<b>Illustration No.:</b>	3



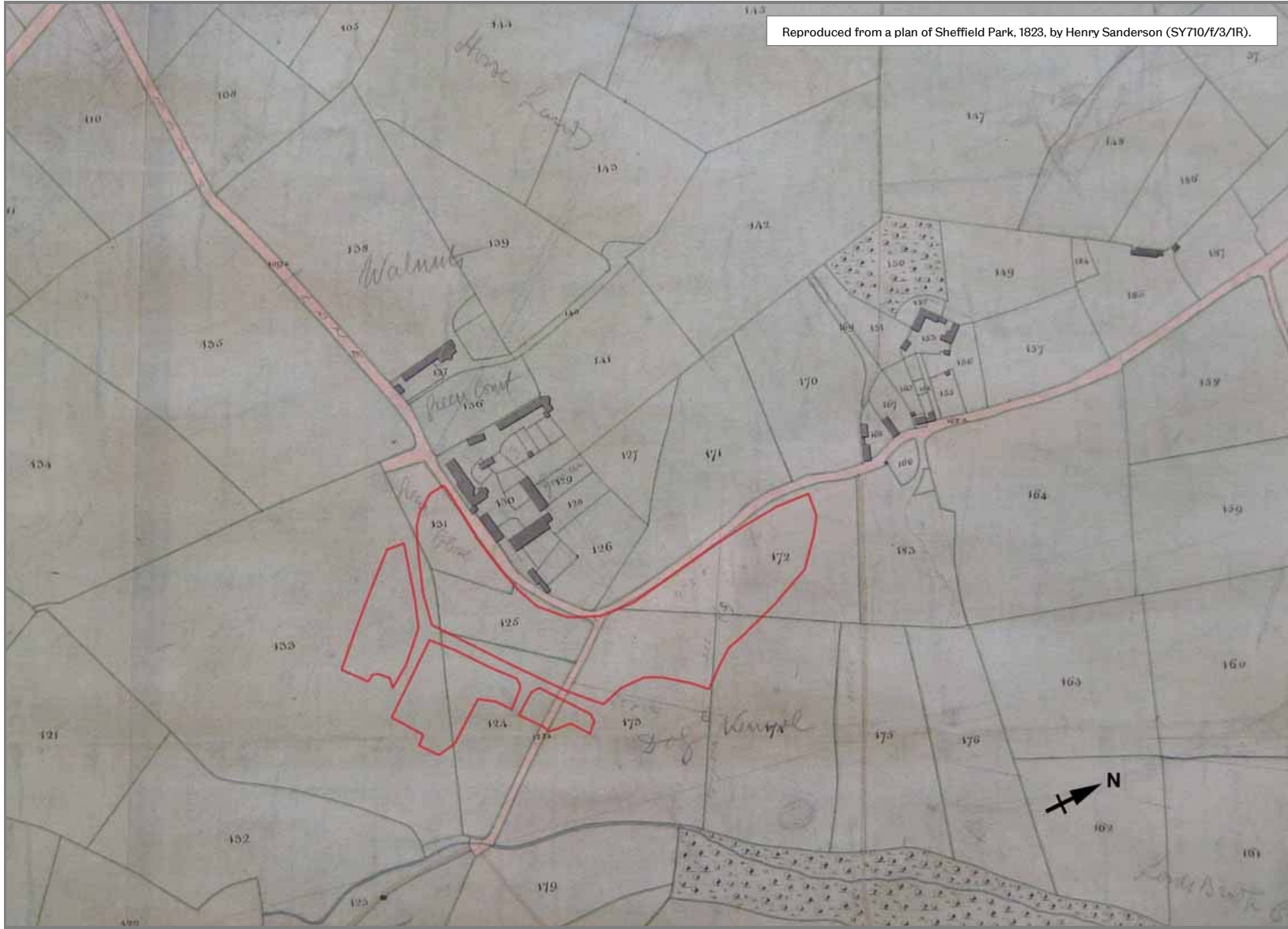


Reproduced from Scurfield 1986. Site outline is approximate.  ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <b>Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield</b>	Scale: -	Date: October 2008
	Title: <b>Plan based on 1637 survey of Sheffield</b>	NGR: SK 3775 8650	Drawn: R. May
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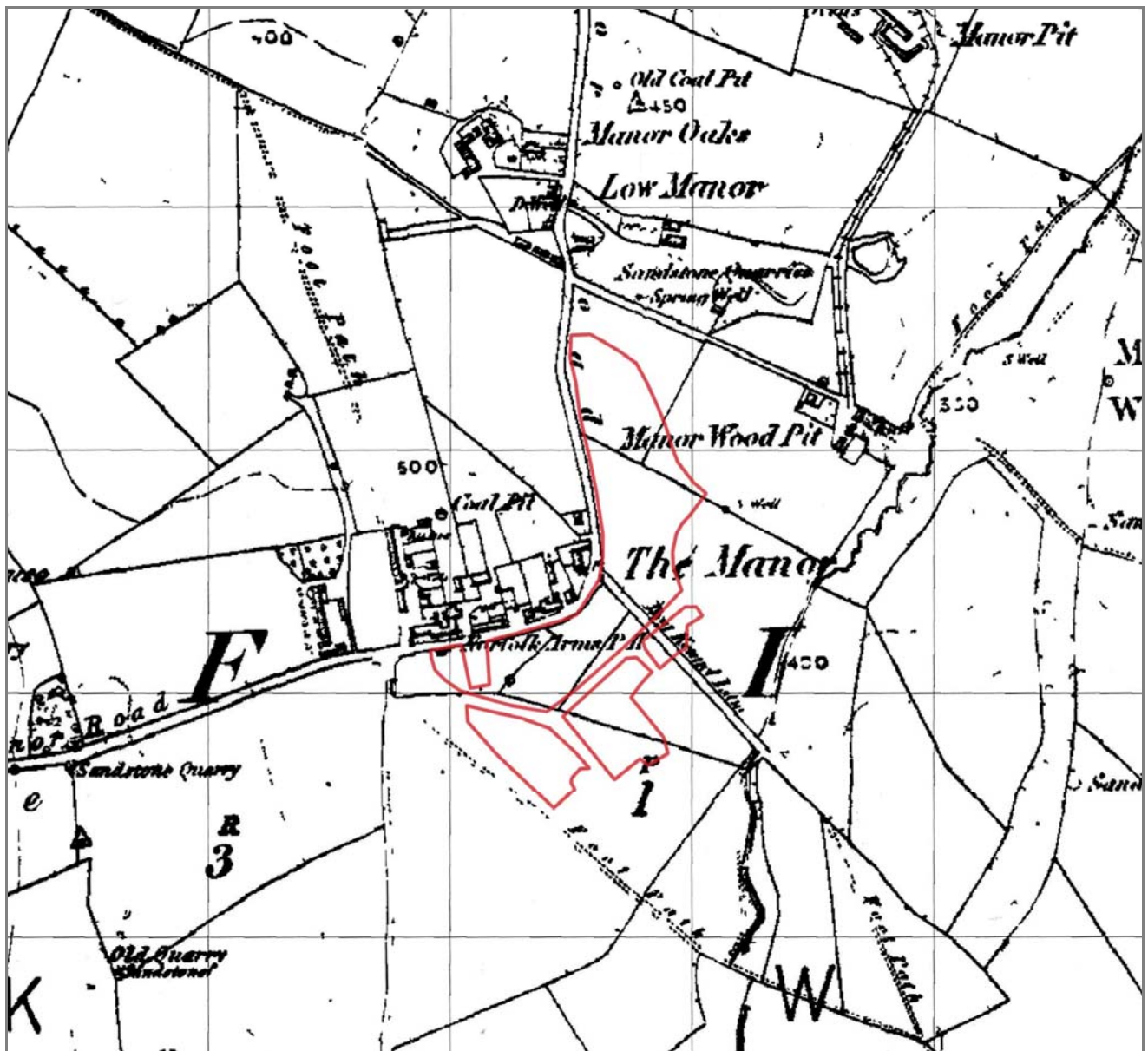


Reproduced from Fairbank's map of Sheffield parish, 1795. Site outline is approximate.  <b>ARCUS</b> Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <b>Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield</b>	Scale: -	Date: October 2008
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		Project No: <b>1239</b>	

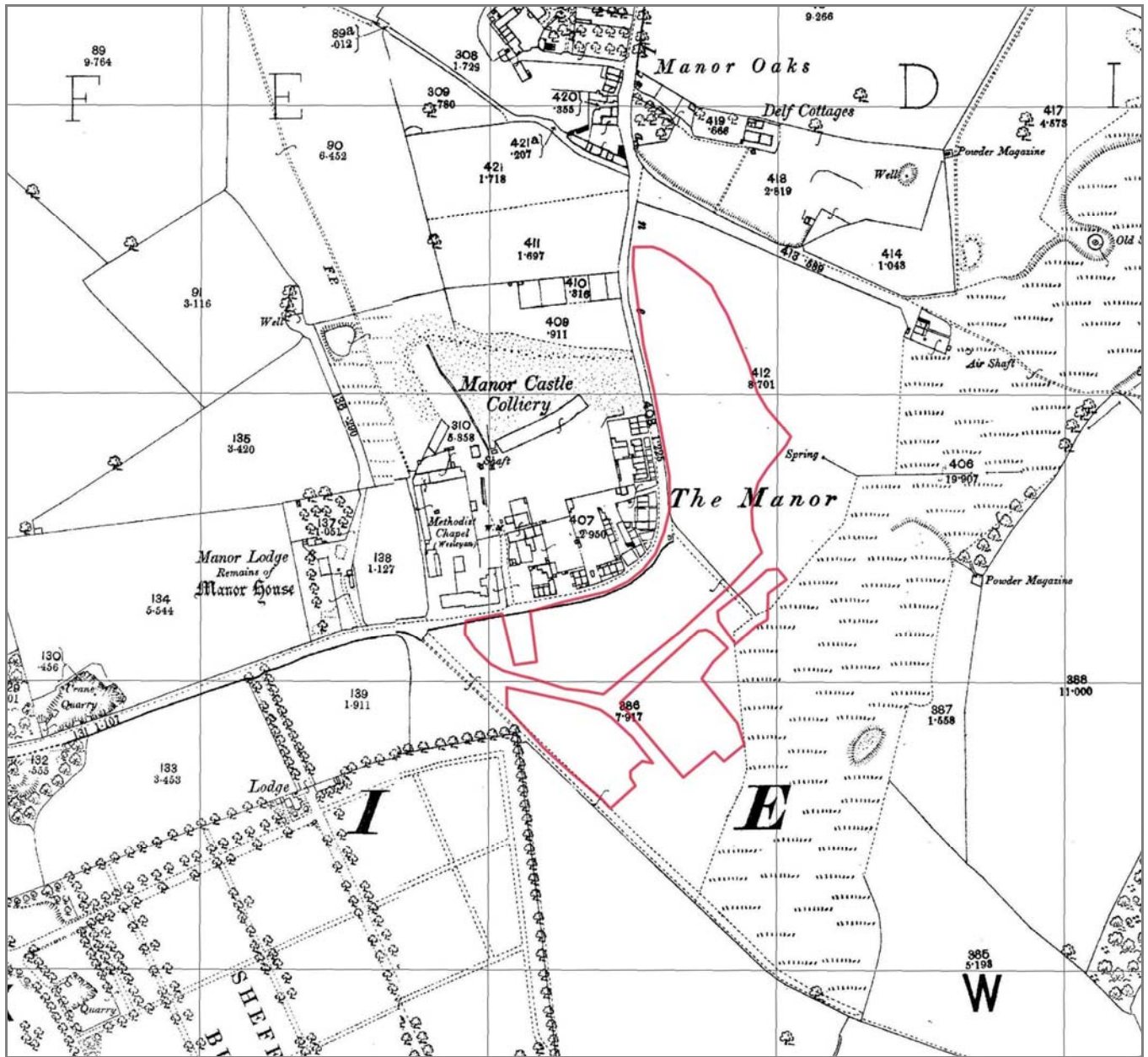




ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park, Prospect Road Sheffield, S2 3EN Phone: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project Name: <b>Pennine Village Sites, Manor Lane, Sheffield</b>	Scale: -	Date: October 2008	Project No: <b>1239</b>
	Title: <b>1823 Sanderson survey plan</b>	NGR: SK 3775 8650	Drawn by: R. May	Illustration No: <b>6</b>



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1855 6 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294 and 295.  <b>ARCUS</b>  Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project:	Scale:	Date:
	<b>Pennine Village Sites, Manor          Lane, Sheffield</b>	-	October 2008
	Title:	NGR:	Drawn:
	<b>1855 OS map</b>	SK 3775 8650	R. May
		Project No:	Illustration No:
		<b>1239</b>	<b>7</b>



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Title:  
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Scale:  
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NGR:  
SK 3775 8650

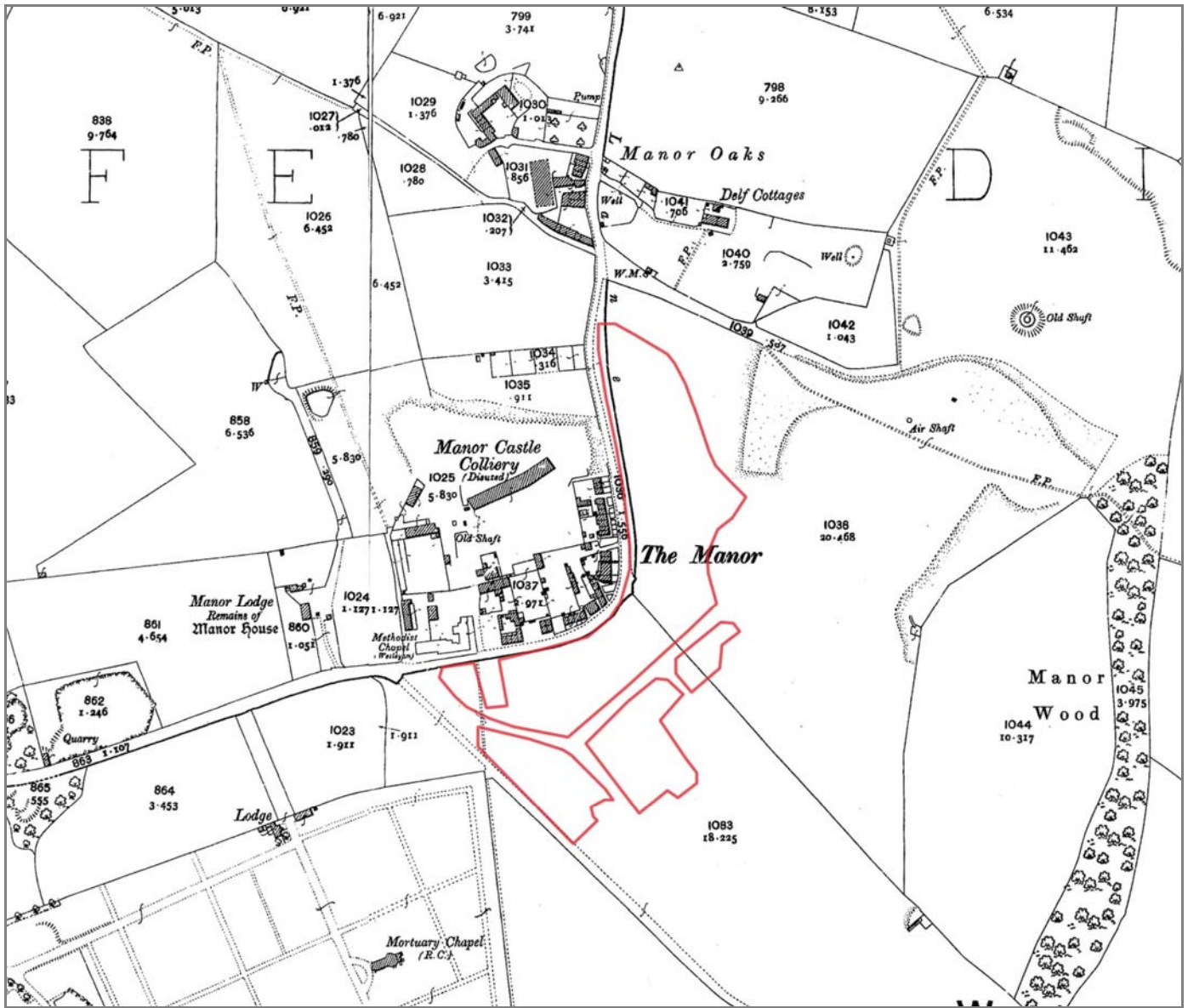
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Title:

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Scale:

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NGR:

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Project No:

**1239**

Date:

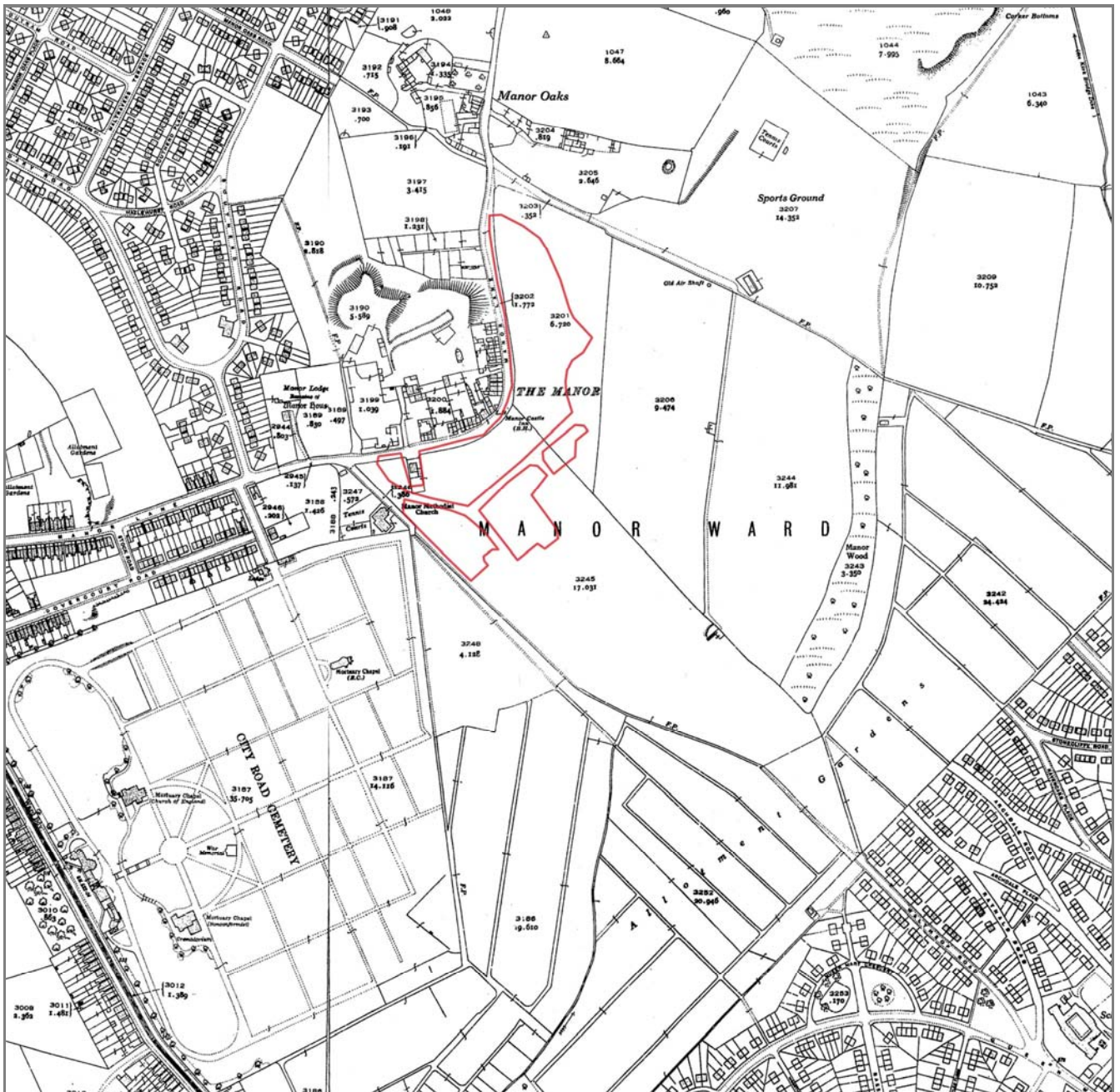
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**9**



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**1935 OS map**

Scale:

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Project No:

**1239**

Date:

October 2008

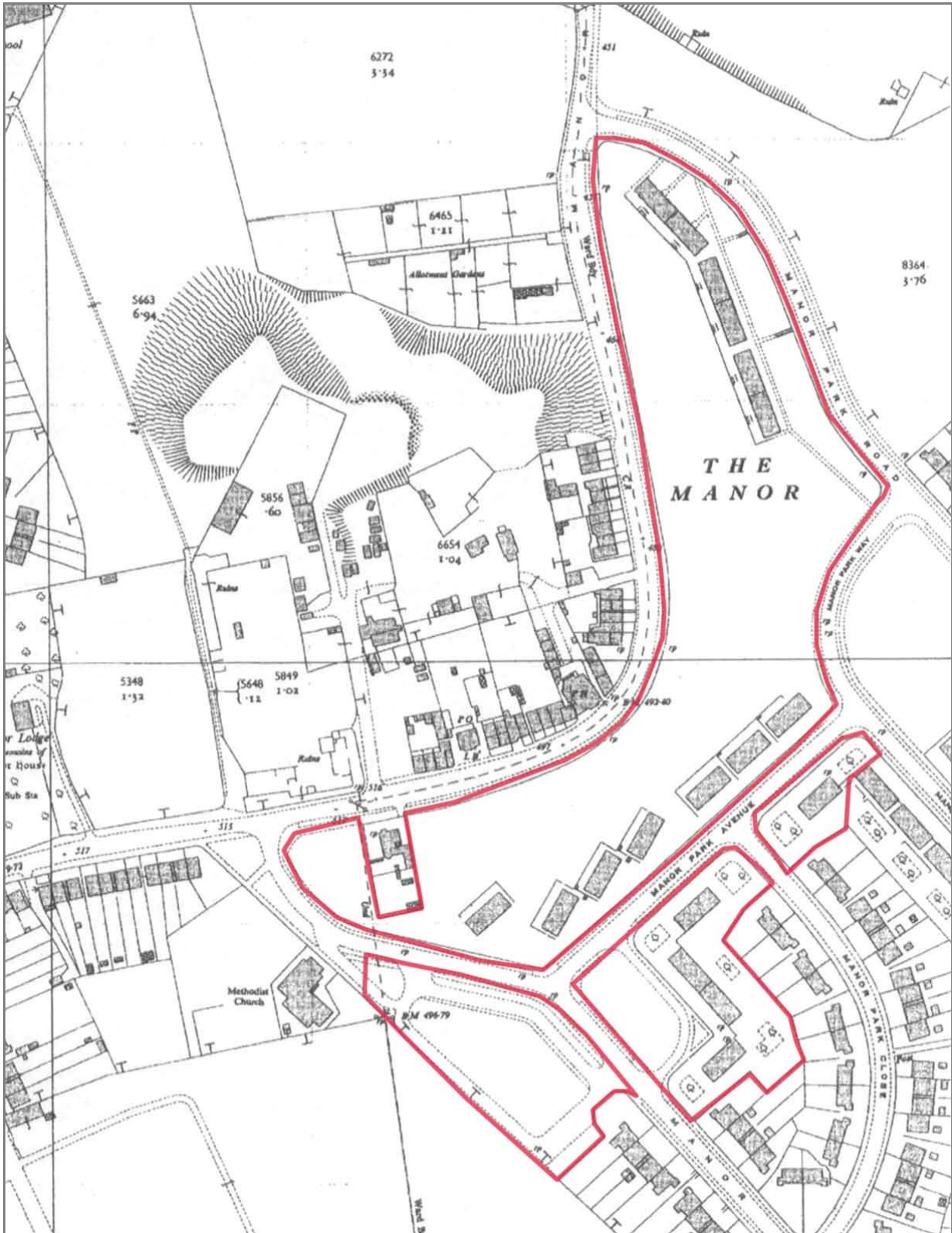
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Illustration No:

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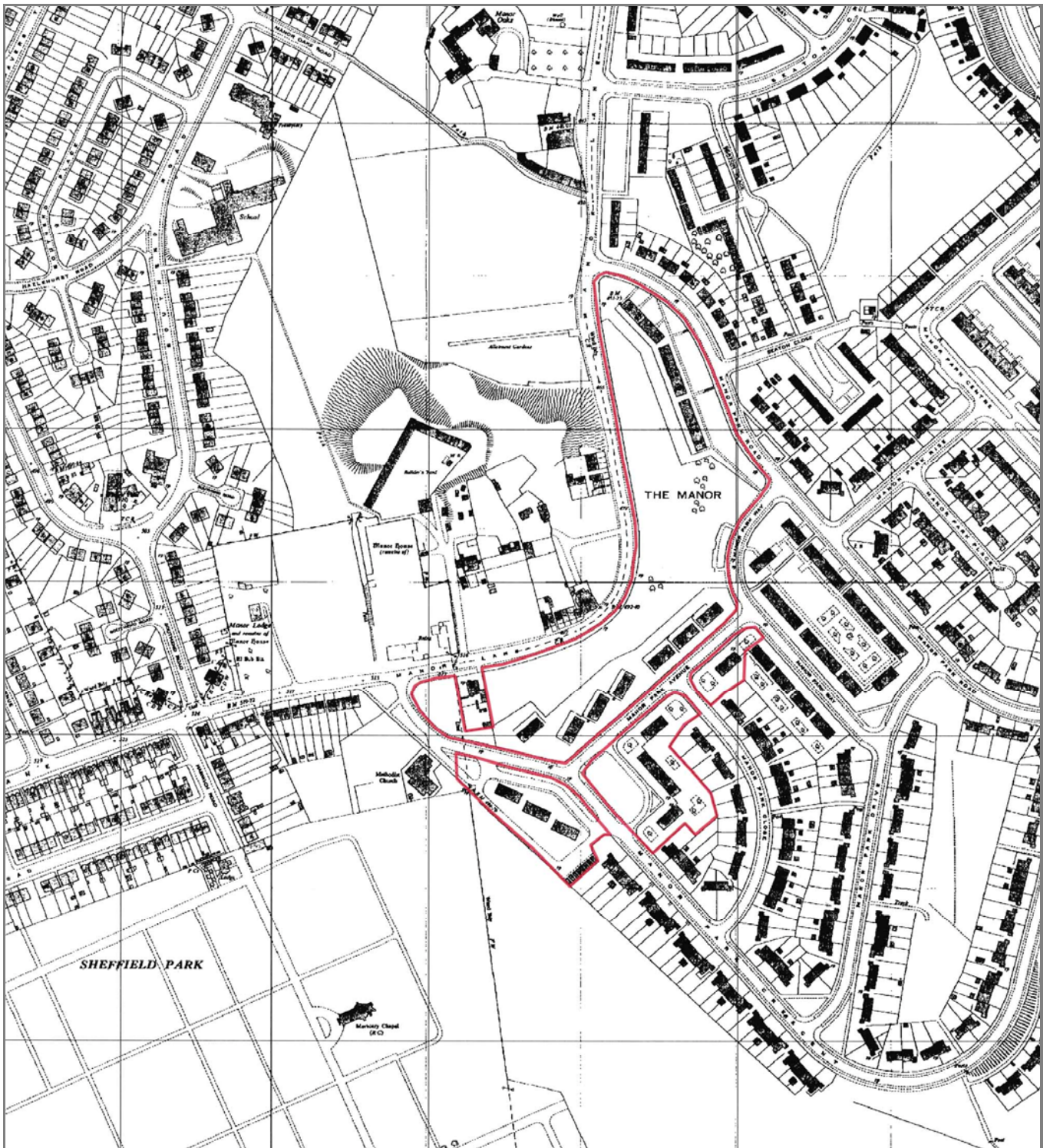




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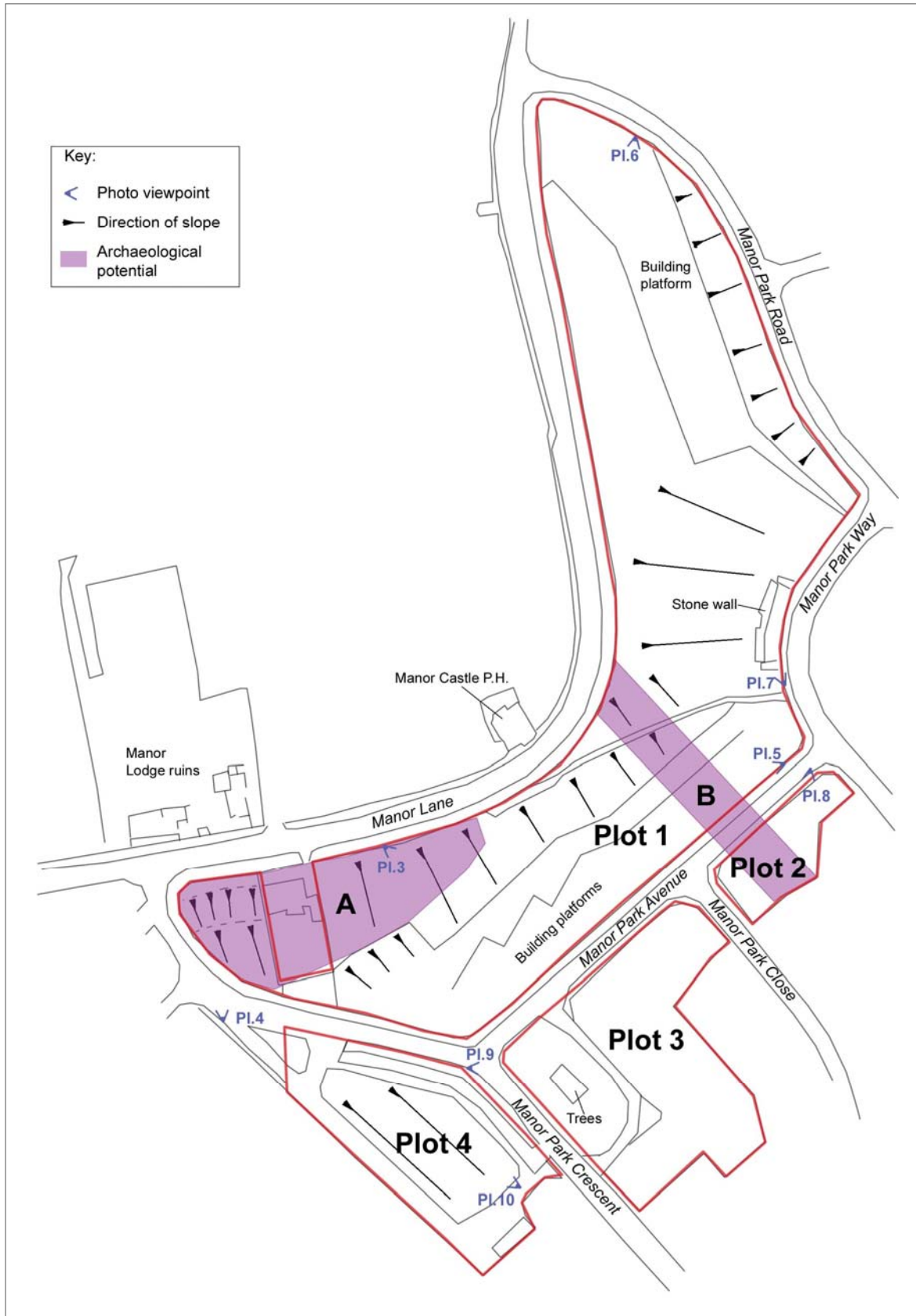
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		Project No:	Illustration No:
		<b>1239</b>	<b>11</b>





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	Title: <b>1971 OS map</b>	NGR: SK 3775 8650	Drawn: R. May
		Project No: <b>1239</b>	Illustration No: <b>12</b>



<p>ARCUS</p> <p>Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158</p>	Project:	Scale:	Date:
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	Title:	NGR:	Drawn:
	<p><b>Site plan showing photo viewpoints and archaeological potential</b></p>	SK 3775 8650	R. May
		Project No:	Illustration No:
		<b>1239</b>	<b>13</b>

## PLATES



Plate 1 – View of the Manor House ruins in the 1860s, viewed from the north, showing the buildings converted into cottages



Plate 2 – View east along Manor Lane in the 1870s, showing miners' cottages, the Methodist Chapel (in the centre, with the high roof) and Manor Castle Colliery on the left





Plate 3 – View southeast across Plots 1 and 3 from Manor Lane



Plate 4 – Western end of Plot 1, showing steep slope south of the Manor, viewed facing north



Plate 5 – View southwest across Manor Park Avenue frontage of Plot 1, showing sites of former buildings



Plate 6 – View south across building platform on the Manor Park Road side of Plot 1, hedge boundary to the rear





Plate 7 – Possible garden or seating area at east side of Plot 1, with stone wall and stone revetting, viewed facing north



Plate 8 – View south across Plot 2



Plate 9 – View east across Plot 2, showing ornamental planting in foreground and building sites behind



Plate 10 – View northwest across Plot 4