



Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

The Long Gallery & Inner Court
Excavations and Building Recording

Volume 1





**MANOR LODGE, SHEFFIELD,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**The Long Gallery & Inner Court
Excavations and Building Recording**

Volume 1

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the University of Sheffield to conduct a building survey and to provide professional supervision for an archaeological Field School at Manor Lodge, Sheffield in July and August 2010. Both investigations focussed on the Long Gallery and Inner Court (north) area of Manor Lodge – a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. SY360, SK 376865). Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (ref. S00005810) and the works were monitored by the English Heritage Regional Inspector.

Building recording was carried out on the Long Gallery, the Wolsey Tower and part of the Inner Court boundary wall, and interpretation was enhanced by analysis of a collection of historic images of the site. Four trenches were excavated within the Inner Court as part of the Field School.

The combined evidence of the excavations and building recording reveals activity dating from the 15th century onwards and corresponds well with the known historical development of the site. The extant structures retain evidence of an early boundary wall, which pre-dates the major construction works of the early 16th century and may relate to a clay-floored stone building identified during previous archaeological excavations and interpreted as a hunting lodge. Excavation evidence demonstrated that the early 16th-century redevelopment of Manor Lodge involved major pre-construction landscaping works including stripping the footprint of the Long Gallery down to natural clay deposits, followed by the restoration of ground levels to form a garden or courtyard. The Long Gallery and Inner Court were later re-used, first as workshops for a pottery in the 18th century and later for dwellings, vegetable plots and small-scale industry in the 19th century.

The fabric of the standing buildings preserves evidence of this continued re-use and re-building of the Tudor structures. Whilst this has had a considerable negative impact on the buildings, the early fabric tended to be utilised and retained rather than demolished. The below-ground evidence, however, reveals a continuing pattern of clearance and reduction of ground levels which is likely to have removed archaeological evidence of earlier periods and re-deposited artefacts.

The paper and photographic elements of the project archive (Wessex Archaeology code 74612) are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office and will be transferred to the University of Sheffield upon completion of this project. The finds archive is currently held by the University of Sheffield. It is anticipated that the University of Sheffield will provide medium term storage for the complete archive, pending its final deposition with Sheffield City Museums.

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Professor Dawn Hadley of the University of Sheffield. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Keith Miller and Dr Andy Hammon of English Heritage and Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for their helpful advice.

The fieldwork was completed with the assistance of the students of the University of Sheffield and other attendees of the Field School. Supervision was provided by Chris Harrison for Wessex Archaeology, assisted by Lauren Mackintyre of the University of Sheffield.

Students also assisted with the post-excavation process under the direction of Dr Vicki Crewe of the University of Sheffield and Justin Wiles of Wessex Archaeology. Specialist finds analysis was conducted under the management of Dr Crewe.

The report was researched and compiled by Andrea Burgess, Lucy Dawson (building recording) and Chris Harrison (excavations). The finds reports were collated and edited by Vicky Crewe and Appendix 2 was prepared by students of the University of Sheffield. The report illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

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PART 1: THE PROJECT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 A 3-year programme of archaeological investigation is being undertaken at Manor Lodge, Sheffield as part of a Knowledge Transfer Project funded by a HEIF-4 grant awarded to the University of Sheffield.
- 1.1.2 This document relates to Year 2 of the project, which comprised a student training excavation undertaken from 21st June to 30th July 2010. The investigations were undertaken as part of a credit module Field School run by the University of Sheffield, and were delivered and assessed by a combination of professional field staff from Wessex Archaeology and academic staff from the Department of Archaeology.
- 1.1.3 The investigations included a training excavation and professional building recording at Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, National Grid Reference SK 376865 ('the Site'). The Site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. SY360) and contains a number of standing structures - the Turret House (listed at Grade II*), Wolsey's Tower, the Long Gallery, the Chamber and Garderobe, a South-western Range, a South Range and a cruck barn (all listed at Grade II).
- 1.1.4 Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. S00005810) was obtained for the excavations. Condition (j) of this consent requires that copies of the resulting report are submitted to the English Heritage Regional Inspector of Monuments (Keith Miller) and Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 1.1.5 This report is divided into four parts: **Part 1** contains the project background, a summary of the archaeological and historical background, and the project aims and objectives. Methodologies and results are presented in **Part 2** and **Appendix 1** for the building recording and in **Part 3** and **Appendix 2** for the trench excavations. The results of the finds and environmental analyses are presented in **Part 4** and **Appendices 3 – 11**. The results are integrated and discussed in **Part 5**.

1.2 Site Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located off Manor Lane, approximately 2km south-east of Sheffield city centre at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 376865 (**Figure 1**). The Site includes the historic buildings and below-ground remains of the Manor Lodge complex and a modern visitor centre. It is bounded by 19th-

century housing to the west and north-west, with mid-20th-century housing to the east and to the south.

- 1.2.2 The archaeological investigations focussed on the Long Gallery and Inner Court (north) elements of the monument complex, centred at NGR SK 37672, 86508 (**Figure 2**).
- 1.2.3 The Site is located on a ridge created by an outcrop of Parkgate Rock sandstone, within the sandstones, mudstones and shales of the Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey 1:50,000). It lies at an elevation of approximately 157m above Ordnance Datum.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Recent Studies

- 2.1.1 The historic and archaeological background of the Manor Lodge monument and adjacent land has been detailed at length in several recent archaeological reports including a desk-based study (ICOSSE 2005), conservation management studies (FAS 2002, Brooke Consulting 2006) and archaeological assessment reports (Beswick 2002, McCoy 2007, 2009a, 2009b). A summary of this information is presented below.

2.2 Pre-medieval Evidence

- 2.2.1 There are no recorded prehistoric, Roman or Saxon sites or findspots within the Site, with the exception of a small number of Mesolithic flints and Roman potsherds. These flints and pottery were recovered from unstratified contexts during excavations conducted by Sheffield City Museum (SCM) and could not be related to features or phases of activity/occupation at the Site.

2.3 The Medieval Deer Park and Hunting Lodge

- 2.3.1 During the medieval period, the Site was part of the *Great Parke*, an extensive deer park owned by the lords of Sheffield and Hallamshire, but the date of the establishment of the park is unclear. There is documentary evidence for hunting deer in this general area in the 12th and 13th centuries; during the second quarter of the 12th century, Richard de Lovetot granted the tithes from his venison in Hallamshire to the monks of Ecclesfield, and, during a 1281 inquest, Thomas de Furnival stated that Sheffield's manorial lords had held hunting rights in Hallamshire since 1066 (Hunter 1819; Hey 1991). This evidence does not, however, specify the location of these activities and cannot be used to confirm either the existence of the '*Great Parke*' at this time or the presence of a manorial deer park within Sheffield.
- 2.3.2 Archaeological evidence for the establishment of the park and any related buildings is also sparse. Hunting lodges were typical features of large deer parks during the medieval period and excavation results (by Sheffield City Museums, see **section 2.8** below) do suggest the presence of such a building at Manor Lodge. The location of the excavated building remains in the centre of the Inner Court, on the highest point of the ridge at the centre of the *Great Parke*, would certainly have been a likely setting for the putative

hunting lodge. It is speculated that a 14th-century hexagonal gaming dice recovered from the excavations could relate to this hunting lodge phase. It is possible that other archaeological deposits dating to this early phase have been masked or destroyed by subsequent development and alterations at the Site.

2.4 The Medieval Manor House

- 2.4.1 The naming of 'Manor Lodge' may derive from the Talbot family, who acquired control of Sheffield c.1407 and are known to have appended the term '*manour*' to several of their properties in the north of England (Hunter 1819, 191). Manorial rolls do show that in the 1440s John Talbot (the first Earl of Shrewsbury) spent vast sums aggrandising Sheffield Castle to reflect his status (Hunter 1819) and, given Talbot's known building projects in Sheffield, the initial construction of Manor Lodge may have occurred during his tenure – possibly at the site of an earlier hunting lodge. Fifteenth-century estate rolls list building repairs carried out in 1479 and 1480 and, therefore, the building is likely to have been extant for several years prior to these dates. Taken together, the documentary evidence suggests that Manor Lodge was constructed during the first half of the 15th century.
- 2.4.2 In the late 15th century, Manor Lodge was part of the estate of George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury. He went on to redevelop Manor Lodge extensively during the early 16th century (Hunter 1819) - probably as a result of his decision to use the park lodge as his principal manorial residence, rather than the 'cramped' Sheffield Castle, which stood in the town (Ronksley 1908, 47). An indication of the extent of the renovations and the expenditure is suggested by a payment of 240 crowns for 'hangings', possibly tapestries, to be brought from Tournai for use in the lodge. The work was completed c.1516 (Hunter 1819).
- 2.4.3 Cardinal Wolsey was held at Manor Lodge for 18 days in November 1530, while awaiting an armed escort sent from London to deliver him into the custody of Henry VIII. Several features of the lodge at that date were mentioned in a letter written by George Cavendish, Wolsey's usher. These included '*a goodlie tower with lodgings*' situated at the end of a '*faire gallery*' (quoted in Hunter 1819, 50). The latter area contained '*a great windowe*', also described as a '*baye*' window, before which sat a '*benche*' on which the Earl and the Cardinal are said to have sat each day, looking out over the deer park (quoted in Hunter 1819, 50, 52). Cavendish's description of Wolsey's arrival at Manor Lodge, when the Earl had assembled his '*gentlemen and yeomen*' outside the gates, indicates that the 16th-century lodge was a gated (and therefore walled) complex which is likely to have included ancillary, and possibly domestic, buildings for servants and retainers. This is supported by a reference to the 'dishes' that were served during the Cardinal's stay, suggesting the presence of kitchens (quoted in Hunter 1819, 50).
- 2.4.4 In 1569, Elizabeth I committed Mary, Queen of Scots, to the custody of George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and she was held prisoner in Sheffield until 1584. Manor Lodge, named as 'Sheffield Lodge' in the Earl's letters during this period (Lodge 1839), was again redeveloped extensively by the 6th Earl and his wife Bess (Elizabeth) of Hardwick, including the partial demolition of the medieval lodge. This building work has been

attributed to Robert Smythson (1536-1614), but no documentary evidence of this has been found. Features constructed between 1574 and 1583 included a new gatehouse (the 'Turret House') and entrance road, a courtyard with formal gardens, and a new frontage with octagonal brick towers (Hey 1991). The Turret House, a crenellated, three-storey, detached structure at the west of the Site, may have been used as accommodation for Mary and her retinue. Earlier buildings, including square-towered structures in the east of the Site, were demolished during this phase (FAS 2002).

- 2.4.5 Documentary evidence appears to become sparser after this time. There is some evidence of continuing construction and alterations at the Site (possibly during the late 16th or early 17th centuries); in the early 19th century a structure then used as a dwelling is described as having been an '*outer porter's lodge ... in Earl Gilbert's time*' (Hunter 1819, 191). If true, this structure is likely to have been among the last buildings to be constructed at Manor Lodge while it was occupied by the Earls of Shrewsbury.

2.5 The 17th and 18th Centuries

- 2.5.1 Control of Sheffield passed to the earls of Arundel and Surrey in 1616. The town's new lords were absentee landlords and Manor Lodge began to be neglected (Hunter 1819). John Harrison's 1637 manorial survey of Sheffield recorded the Lodge as a stone and timber structure, with inner and outer courtyards, two gardens and three yards, set in a four-acre site (Ronksley 1908). Unfortunately, Harrison's survey did not include a detailed description of the manor house and the plan produced to accompany the survey has been lost.
- 2.5.2 Harrison described the deer park as containing 1,000 fallow deer and 200 stags (Ronksley 1908), however, 970 acres of land within the park had already been leased to tenants and this process accelerated throughout the 17th century. After the death of the seventh Duke of Norfolk in 1701, the park was further broken up. In 1707, the vicar of Sheffield wrote that Manor Lodge, then owned by the dukes of Norfolk, had become '*ruinous and naked, by disparking as much ground about it*' (quoted in Hey 1991, 22). The principal agents of the Arundel and Norfolk estates had lived at Manor Lodge until 1706, but in 1708 Thomas Howard, the eighth Duke of Norfolk, received consent from Parliament to demolish it.
- 2.5.3 It appears that much of Manor Lodge was demolished by Thomas Howard. However, some areas of the Lodge were reused and rebuilt as cottages and let to tenant farmers and craftsmen up to the 1890s. The hexagonal 'Wolsey Tower' remained extant in 1715 when it housed John Fox's kiln and workshops producing 'Manor ware' pottery, and evidence of 18th/19th century bone button manufacture has also been found at the site (Beswick 2002). The 'Turret House' was converted into a farmhouse during the 18th century, with a series of associated barns constructed between the house and Manor Lane, to the south.
- 2.5.4 The Lodge's two 16th-century gate-towers, constructed of stone but cased in brick, were seen by Hunter during a visit towards the end of the 18th century. One of these structures appears to have been demolished soon after his visit, whilst its counterpart remained standing until its collapse during a 'Great Storm' on 2nd March 1793 (Hunter 1819, 191). Joseph

Hunter also described several other features at Manor Lodge, including the principal entrance to the Site, which was set between two octagonal towers standing over 18m apart (Hunter 1819, 191).

2.6 The 19th-Century Hamlet and Manor Castle Colliery

2.6.1 By the early 19th century numerous 'brick cottages' had been constructed in and around the site of the manor house (Hunter 1819, 191). The proliferation of these structures had so altered the layout of the Site that Hunter found it '*impossible to recover the exact arrangement of [the Lodge's] various apartments*' or to determine '*the particular appropriation of some which remain entire*' (Hunter 1819, 191). This problem persists into the present day; a cruck barn, ostensibly dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period due to a surviving cruck blade, appears to have actually been constructed in the 19th century from re-used materials.

2.6.2 Construction, re-use and demolition of structures continued throughout the 19th century as more cottages and other structures were built within the Site, including a pub (the Norfolk Arms) that was established within the ruins of the South Range. It seems that a Methodist chapel built within the Inner Courtyard in 1818 was actually the cottage home of a preacher, William Cowlshaw. The cottage was later extended to house the growing congregation and Cowlshaw continued to live in and run a school from the building until his death in 1856. Throughout the 19th century the hamlet at Manor Lodge had a reputation as a slum and the site of vices such as cock-fighting. Contemporary photographs of the Site reveal two-storey brick structures alongside temporary 'lean-to' constructions attached to the remains of the 15th-century manor house.

2.6.3 In 1840 the Manor Castle Colliery was opened, with a 142m shaft sunk to the north of Wolsey's Tower. No ancillary buildings are shown near to the shaft on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map and it has been suggested that the original shaft was sunk for ventilation (Bayliss and Hague 1997). As colliery buildings are recorded to the north and northeast of the Site on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map it seems that it was soon decided to extract coal from the shaft (*ibid.*). Subsequently, about 50 miners' houses were built along Manor Lane immediately east of the Inner Court ruins including, in 1902, the Manor Castle Inn. This mining community was known locally as 'Manor Castle Village'. Although the last recorded working of the pit was in 1895, miners continued to live in these houses and work at other nearby pits well into the 20th century.

2.7 Late 19th- and 20th- Century Renovations

2.7.1 In the late 19th century there was a renewal of interest in the historic site; the 15th Duke of Norfolk, Sir Henry Fitzalan-Howard, commissioned architect Charles Hadfield to restore the Turret House following its use as a farmhouse. In the 1870s Hadfield carried out extensive repairs and restoration, and reported his work to the Royal Institute of British Architects (Hadfield 1875). Although his work focussed on the Turret House, Hadfield had all post-16th century buildings cleared from the Manor Lodge site, apart from the miners' village. By 1907 all of the structures, including the Methodist chapel, had been demolished and the ruins were fenced off (FAS 2002).

- 2.7.2 In the 1950s a large part of the former deer park was purchased by the Sheffield Corporation and subsequently developed for housing. In 1955 Norfolk Estates leased the Manor Lodge site to the council and consolidation and conservation work was carried out. (A stone mason was permanently employed on the site for consolidation and conservation of the ruins.) Additional adjacent land, including the colliery village site, was gradually bought by the council, and in 1971 these properties were also demolished.
- 2.7.3 The Manor Castle Development Trust (MCDT) was founded in 1995 to consider regeneration across the Manor area and in 1999 Green Estate was founded to address the long-term future of the monument and its environs.

2.8 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 2.8.1 Previous investigations, undertaken by Sheffield City Museum (SCM) annually between 1968-1974 and 1976-1980, included excavations within the Outer Court, Wolsey's Tower, the West Range and the Cross Wing (Beswick 1981, 2002). During 1976-1980 limited work was also carried out in the Inner Court and Long Gallery. The results of these excavations have been published digitally by the University of Sheffield (Harlan 2010a, b, c, d).
- 2.8.2 The excavations in the Long Gallery revealed evidence of the early 18th-century pottery industry (see **section 2.5.3** above) and extensive disturbance of floor levels. Finds associated with the pottery kiln included examples of *Mottled ware* ceramics (also known as 'Manor ware'), some with initials and/or dates, plus crucibles, wasters and saggars. Investigations in the Inner Court found the footings of a previously unknown structure close to the Long Gallery, possibly relating to the 15th- to 17th-century occupation of the Site, plus a 19th-century brick-vaulted cellar and brick-lined well. A stone building with clay floors found in the centre of the Inner Court was thought to be the remains of the medieval hunting lodge, but the northern half of the Inner Court was described as having been 'cultivated down to the natural bedrock' and interpreted as gardens (Beswick 2002). The excavations also found that many 18th- and 19th-century remains had been disturbed or destroyed by late 19th- and 20th-century activity at the Site.
- 2.8.3 An assessment report of the Sheffield City Museum investigations has been compiled recently (Beswick 2002), but no further analysis or reporting has yet been undertaken. The assessment describes the fieldwork archives and lists the previous finds categories as including: pottery, architectural stonework, ceramic tiles, window glass (including painted glass), lead comes, clay tobacco pipe, copper-alloy dress fittings, iron arrow and bolt heads, vessel glass, and 40 coins and jettons. Environmental sampling was not undertaken during these investigations and no sieving was carried out on site. Animal bones were not retained during the early excavations, but were recovered from 1971 onwards.
- 2.8.4 More recently a geophysical survey has been carried out by the University of Sheffield within the Inner Court and investigations by ARCUS have included evaluation trenching immediately east of the Scheduled Monument, test-pits in the Outer Court, evaluation trenching in the Inner Court (south), monitoring along the north boundary wall, and cellar recording in the Inner Court (south) (McCoy 2007, 2009a, 2009b).

- 2.8.5 The first season of the HEIF-funded Field School in 2009 involved the excavation of four trenches in and around the South Range. Each of the trenches produced 17th- to 19th-century pottery but only one yielded any medieval pottery (one sherd). Notably, one of the trenches produced a substantial quantity of 18th-century 'Manor ware' kiln waste, but it is unclear whether this is derived from the kiln within the Wolsey Tower or is an indication of the presence of another kiln at the site. A variety of other ceramic objects, including games counters, were also recovered (Wessex Archaeology 2010a). The animal bone assemblage was also of note as it included a variety of wild birds, consistent with the presence of a hunting lodge and saw marks on cattle and sheep/goat metapodials supporting Beswick's (2002) identification of 18th/19th-century bone button production.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 Previous archaeological work at the Site has been conducted in discrete events – including some research-led and some development led excavations in response to planning requirements. There has been little opportunity or funding available for collating and analysing previous results. In addition, archaeological methods, technologies and recording practices have developed since the Sheffield City Museum (SCM) excavations undertaken between 1968 and 1980, leading to potential difficulties in comparing these results with later work.
- 3.1.2 Manor Lodge is one of the research interests of Prof. Dawn Hadley of the University of Sheffield, manager of the HEIF grant funding. A project to assess the existing archives and to digitise the Sheffield City Museum excavation notebooks and various unpublished reports and photographs is underway. These resources, and others relating to Manor Lodge, are being made available on a website hosted by the University of Sheffield (at <http://manor-lodge.dept.sheffield.ac.uk>). In the longer term it is intended that funding will be sought to report the previous excavations and to integrate the results with more recent work and the HEIF project activities. The 2010 fieldwork was carried out within the context of the wider academic research interest in the Site and had education and training aims.
- 3.1.3 Although the collation and analysis of all of the previous work is essential to understanding the monument as a whole, this is clearly a complex, expensive and lengthy project. Meanwhile, the monument still requires maintenance and management, and the current guardians (Green Estates) are keen to enhance the Scheduled Monument and encourage greater numbers of visitors to the site. Recent proposals for work have included planting schemes for the Inner Court and the creation of better access routes through the site.
- 3.1.4 The area of investigation for the 2010 Field School comprised the Inner Court (north) and the Long Gallery (**Figure 2**). This area was selected to fulfil the academic and educational aims of the University of Sheffield's Field School and to provide information about below-ground conditions to assist Green Estates' preparation of proposals for enhancing the monument.

3.1.5 The aims and objectives of the 2010 work were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2010b) and approved as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent, as follows.

3.2 Aims

3.2.1 The aims of the work were to:

- i) Determine, as far as reasonably possible, the extent, nature, date, chronology and significance of surviving archaeological remains within the investigation areas;
- ii) Identify archaeological deposits and remains that can link (possibly physically) data from the 1968-1980 excavations to data obtained by later investigations;
- iii) Contribute to the assessment and understanding of the results of the pre-1990 fieldwork, and
- iv) Inform Green Estates' future proposals for enhancing the site.

3.3 Objectives

3.3.1 The objectives of the work were to:

- a) Investigate and record specific archaeological anomalies identified by geophysical survey within the Inner Court (north);
- b) Investigate and record specific enclosure features depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in the area of the Inner Court (north);
- c) Re-locate and re-survey SCM Trenches XXIV and XXV, originally excavated in 1978-1980, in order to assess the accuracy of trench location information within the Inner Court and, by inference, across the wider site;
- d) Re-locate and expand SCM Trenches XXIV and XXV, originally excavated in 1978-1980, in order to identify and record the position of the structural features within the complete stratigraphic sequence from topsoil down to natural deposits;
- e) Re-locate and expand SCM Trench XXV to assess and further record the area interpreted as a garden;
- f) Identify and record any additional phases of activity not identified during the previous excavations (e.g. 19th-century industrial or domestic activity);
- g) Identify any previously identified deposits or structures that may be further investigated using current archaeological techniques (e.g. environmental sampling, scientific dating);
- i) Produce a single archaeological record encompassing all relevant previous historical records, maps, photographs, surveys and intrusive investigations of the Long Gallery and Inner Court (north), with an interpretation of the existing structural elements in relation to the historical and archaeological record;

- j) Understand the historic development of the standing walls that comprise the Long Gallery and Inner Court (north);
- k) Prepare a photographic record of key features of the standing remains on monochrome archive-stable film and as digital images;
- l) Produce a series of plans that document the phased evolution of the Long Gallery and other Inner Court (north) structures at both ground and upper floor levels, and
- m) Prepare a series of phased elevation drawings for the Long Gallery and Inner Court (north) with an accompanying contextual analysis.

4 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Site Phases

- 4.1.1 In accordance with the objectives and aims set out above, the results of the building survey and trial trenching are presented here in a single report that includes an integrated interpretation and discussion of the Site.
- 4.1.2 The results of both the building recording and the trench excavation are presented and discussed in **Parts 2, 3 and 5** of this report within the framework of six overall Site Phases. These phases correspond with broad periods of development and occupation of the Site known from the existing historical and archaeological evidence (see **Section 2** above). Where stratigraphic evidence is available the Site Phases have been further refined into sub-phases, which are discussed in the relevant sections below.

<i>Phase 1 – 15th century and earlier</i>
During the medieval period the area is part of an extensive deer park and includes a hunting lodge located on a ridge in the centre of the park.
<i>Phase 2 – 16th century</i>
The manor house known as Manor Lodge is constructed on the site of the earlier hunting lodge. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court (North) are built, occupied, altered and renovated.
<i>Phase 3 – early to mid 18th century</i>
Manor Lodge and its estate are broken up and leased out and some of the original structures are demolished. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court are leased out as workshops; alterations are made and some new structures are built.
<i>Phase 4 – late 18th to late 19th centuries</i>
The site is re-occupied and the original structures are re-used or demolished to accommodate low-quality domestic dwellings and small-scale industry. The Inner Court is used as vegetable plots.
<i>Phase 5 – late 19th to early 20th centuries</i>
New interest in the historic site leads to the demolition of all post-16 th century buildings around the Long Gallery and Inner Court.
<i>Phase 6 – 20th century</i>
The remaining historic structures are consolidated and conserved, and archaeological excavations are carried out across the site, including within the Inner Court.

PART 2: BUILDING RECORDING

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010b), building recording concentrated upon the production of phased and descriptive plans of the standing walls of the composite structures known as the Long Gallery and the Wolsey Tower. Recording was carried out in two stages: Stage 1, the analysis of historic images and Stage 2, fabric survey and analysis.

5.2 Stage 1

5.2.1 A collection of historic images, including photographs, paintings and engravings of Manor Lodge, identified by previous studies, was analysed for information about the construction and development of the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower.

5.2.2 Each historical image was catalogued and analysed with individual context numbers given to each architectural feature or structural element identified in order to produce a cross-referenced archive. The historic images and context list are presented as **Appendix 1**.

5.3 Stage 2

5.3.1 The extant historic fabric of the boundary wall, the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower was metrically recorded using a Leica TCRP1205 robotic total station, with all data recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system. This data formed the basis for phased ground and upper floor plans for the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower at a 1:100 scale.

5.3.2 In addition to the production of these floor plans, the west elevation of the west wall of the Long Gallery was also metrically surveyed, whilst the east elevation of the west wall was recorded using rectified photography. From these surveys an accurate line drawing showing all structural elements, evidence of phasing and other key features, was produced for each elevation.

5.3.3 A selection of photographs was also taken detailing key architectural features, showing the structures in their wider context, and from specific viewpoints to aid cross comparison with historic images.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The results of the Stage 1 analysis of historic images are presented in **Appendix 1** and incorporated into the interpretation and discussion in **Part 5** of this report. The results of the Stage 2 field-based recording are presented below. Each architectural or structural element within the buildings was

allocated a unique context number prefixed with 'B' to distinguish them from excavation records. Selected context numbers are presented in the text in **bold** and a complete table of context descriptions is presented in **Appendix 1**.

6.1.2 The recording and analysis of the standing buildings has revealed evidence for at least six structures and for ease of cross-comparison between historic images and extant structures, each structure identified was assigned a reference number as follows:

Building	Description	Component of
01	Three-storey stone tower	Wolsey Tower
02	Two-storey hexagonal stone tower	
03	Two-storey stone and timber framed gallery	Long Gallery
04	Two-storey brick dwelling	
05	Two-storey brick dwelling	
06	Two-storey brick dwelling	

6.1.3 The analysis of these structures has identified six main phases of construction activity which can each be attributed to Site Phases 1 to 4 or to a single later phase that corresponds with Site Phases 5 and 6:

<i>Phase 1 – 15th century and earlier</i>
During the medieval period the area is part of an extensive deer park and includes a hunting lodge located on a ridge in the centre of the park.
<i>Phase 2 – 16th century</i>
The manor house known as Manor Lodge is constructed on the site of the earlier hunting lodge. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court (North) are built, occupied, altered and renovated.
<i>Phase 3 – early to mid 18th century</i>
Manor Lodge and its estate are broken up and leased out and some of the original structures are demolished. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court are leased out as workshops; alterations are made and some new structures are built.
<i>Phase 4 – late 18th to late 19th centuries</i>
The site is re-occupied and the original structures are re-used or demolished to accommodate low-quality domestic dwellings and small-scale industry. The Inner Court is used as vegetable plots.
<i>Phase 5/6 – late 19th to 20th centuries</i>
New interest in the historic site leads to the demolition of all post-16th century buildings around the Long Gallery and Inner Court. In the 20 th century the remaining historic structures are consolidated and conserved, and archaeological excavations are carried out across the site, including within the Inner Court.

6.2 Phase 1 - Boundary Wall

- 6.2.1 The earliest retained element in the standing structures is a wall which has been identified as part of a Phase 1 boundary that appears to have enclosed the area now known as the Inner Court.
- 6.2.2 The remains of this structure survive as the ground floor west and north walls of the Long Gallery (**B1191** and **B1011**) and the extant Inner Court boundary (**B1001**) (**Figures 3, 5** and **6**). The wall was constructed using large regular sandstone blocks and now incorporates elements of later structures within and above it. The sandstone blocks within the west wall become progressively smaller in size the higher the coursing. The lower, larger blocks at the base of the wall also increase in size directly below blocking **B1017** (**Figure 5**), which is possibly the location of a former chimney stack and is indicative of an attached structure during this phase.
- 6.2.3 The north wall includes a possible primary doorway opening (**B1147**) which has stone-chamfered jambs with splayed reveals to the south, indicating that the south side was an internal area (**Figure 3, Plates 9** and **13**). This also suggests the presence of a structure in the north-western corner of the boundary wall.
- 6.2.4 The west wall (**B1191**) included the remains of a further possible Phase 1 feature – a ground floor opening (**B1215**) blocked with sandstone (**B1214**), although stone jambs were present on either side of the opening (**Figures 3** and **5, Plate 5**). This west wall also contained other door or window openings that may relate to Phase 1, but these were all blocked during Phase 5/6, and their phase of origin cannot be confirmed.

6.3 Phase 2a - Building 01

- 6.3.1 Building 01 post-dates the boundary wall and is attributed to Phase 2. It was originally a three-storey tower constructed against and above the north side of the Phase 1 boundary wall and it forms part of what became known as Wolsey's Tower. Despite the once three-storey height of the tower, only a small fraction of these walls survive up to first floor level in parts only (**Plate 12**).
- 6.3.2 At ground floor level Building 01 utilised the existing Phase 1 boundary wall (**B1001**) as its south wall, with new walls on the other sides (**B1169, B1173** and **B1181**), at first and second floor levels above (**B1216**) and to construct an internal division (**B1174**) (**Figures 3** and **4**). These were constructed from rubble sandstone coursing with sandstone quoins.
- 6.3.3 Building 01 contained two rooms at ground and first floor levels (divided by wall **B1174**), and a single large chamber on the second floor which originally included a large oriel window (**B1003**) looking north, as depicted in several historical images (**Images 01-03** in **Appendix 1**). On the lower floors the western room contained a timber staircase, with windows to the north, indicated by scars within the west wall of the west room (**Figure 8, Plate 15**) and the eastern room housed a garderobe (**Figures 8** and **9**). The garderobe (**B1178**) survives as a low, simple stone arch across the room and a groove within the east and west walls of the room at the same height as the stone arch (**Plate 16**). These indicate the former presence of a timber

superstructure, since lost. The north wall contains a low opening (**B1172**), which served as a drain for the garderobe. Within the east wall is a primary window opening (**B1027**) which has been blocked in two stages (**B1171** in Phase 3 and **B1170** in Phase 5/6; **Figure 3**). Externally, this window has retained stone jambs with splayed reveals and, internally, a timber lintel.

6.3.4 At ground floor level Building 01 is accessed through doorway **B1182** (**Plate 13**), which now connects to Building 02 to the west, but originally formed the only access to Building 01. The doorway has hollow and ogee moulded stone jambs with splayed reveals (**Plate 14**). A doorway opening **B1176** within dividing wall **B1174** has stone chamfered jambs and splayed reveals to the east and provides access between the two ground floor rooms (**Figure 3**).

6.4 Phase 2b - Building 02

6.4.1 Building 02 is attributed to a later sub-phase of Phase 2 because it attaches to the western side of Building 01 and utilises the northern side of the Phase 1 boundary wall (**Figure 3**). This building formed the western tower of Wolsey's Tower and is contemporary with the construction of the adjacent Building 03 (the Long Gallery) in Phase 2b. Buildings 02 and 03 were similarly constructed using rubble sandstone coursing with larger sandstone quoins. The Building 02 tower was originally two-storeys in height, but survives only to ground floor level (**Plates 12 and 17**), and is faceted to the north and west creating an irregular hexagon structure in plan (**Figures 3 and 8**).

6.4.2 At ground floor, located within the south wall (**B1011**) is an inserted doorway opening (**B1164**) (**Plate 18, Image 22 in Appendix 1**). This linked Buildings 02 and 03 at ground floor level and likely dates to Phase 2b, but was partly blocked (**B1163**) during Phase 4. The surviving external walls of Building 02 contain evidence of a single window opening (**B1010**) with two jamb stones retained at the southern edge of the window opening, which was blocked with stone (**B1187**) in Phase 5/6 (**Plate 4**).

6.4.3 Internally a fireplace (**B1189**), with chamfered stone surround, is positioned within the southwest wall (**Plate 18**). It is notable that this fireplace is absent in historic images (**Image 22 in Appendix 1**) - the edge of the fireplace should be visible at the far right of the image - which suggests that it must have been added or reinstated in Phase 5 or 6. Similarly, rebates present within the north and north-west walls of Building 02 indicate the position of later inserted floor levels rather than original features (**Plates 17 and 18**). Indeed, from close inspection of the fabric of the tower and analysis of available historic images it is apparent that much of the surviving walls has been rebuilt during Phases 3 and 5/6.

6.5 Phase 2b - Building 03

6.5.1 Building 03 was built in Phase 2b along the western edge of the former inner courtyard. This semi-timber framed, long (38.5m/c.126ft) and narrow (5m/c.16ft), two-storey structure (**Figures 3-6**).

6.5.2 The building utilised the single storey Phase 1 wall (**B1191**) as the lower part of its west wall. Above this level the Phase 2b build (**B1218**) continued in

long and narrow sandstone rubble coursing. This sandstone is much greyer in colour than the earlier wall and appears to be contemporary with Building 02.

- 6.5.3 The southern end of Building 03 was heavily altered in later phases when Buildings 04, 05 and 06 were constructed. This removed much of the fabric and obscured some of the original features of the structure.
- 6.5.4 The surviving elements of Building 03 comprise its two-storey west wall, a small low-level section of its north wall, and the largely buried foundations of its east wall with areas of surviving stone plinth (**Plates 1–3, Figures 3-6**). These are described separately below:

West wall

- 6.5.5 The original external façade of Building 03's west wall is the west-facing elevation (**Figure 5**), whilst the east-facing elevation (**Figure 6**) was an internal face. There is a clear distinction between the two phases of construction delineated at approximately 3m above ground level within the west elevation. The stonework above this level relates to Phase 2b and comprises long and narrow sandstone rubble blocks, much greyer in colour with irregular edges.
- 6.5.6 Within the ground floor level, the west wall contains several blocked openings, representing former windows and doors (**Figure 3**). As these were all blocked during Phase 5/6, their phase of origin cannot be determined. However, it is likely that the Phase 1 ground floor opening (**B1215**) at the southern end of the wall (**Plate 5**), remained in use throughout Phase 2.
- 6.5.7 At first floor level the Phase 2b wall contained two stone mullioned and transomed windows of four over four lights (**B1014** and **B1015**); the upper lights having four-centred arched heads with sunk shouldered spandrels, indicative of the late 15th and early 16th centuries (**Plate 6, Figures 5 and 6**). These windows were blocked (by **B1141** and **B1142**) during Phase 5/6, reusing 18th-century bricks. A third window (**B1016**) was located at the southern end of the first floor, but this has been heavily truncated and only the northern jamb and part of the sill remain (**Plate 2**).
- 6.5.8 Between the middle and southernmost of the first floor windows is a large area of blocking (**B1017**) extending from the ground floor to the top of the wall (**Figures 5 and 6**). This blocking dates to Phase 4 but may indicate the position of a Phase 2 chimney stack or projecting wall which has been removed.
- 6.5.9 The east-facing elevation of the west wall (**Figure 6**) includes a horizontal scar (**B1132**) at the same height as the change in stonework. This scar is a product of former joist holes which had served the first floor of Building 03. The scar also distinguishes between Phase 1 and Phase 2b sections of the west wall. Also present within the elevation are numerous small holes (**B1114**) at first floor level, which may be indicative of former panelling.

East wall

- 6.5.10 The east side of Building 03 was originally made up of a timber frame resting on stone pads, laid on a low stone wall on stone foundations (**Figure 7**). The stone foundations and parts of the low stone wall are all that remains (**Figure 3**).
- 6.5.11 The low stone wall (**B1195, B1199, B1203**) was capped with a chamfered stone plinth (**B1107**), parts of which remain *in situ*. On top of this, stone pads would have supported the timber frame. None of the timber framing has survived, although two of the original stone pads appear to have been retained elsewhere on site (**Plates 7 and 8**). The east wall has been altered along much of its length during all phases of activity.

North wall

- 6.5.12 The northern end of Building 03 is formed by Phase 1 wall **B1011** (**Figure 3**). This wall contains evidence of two doorways – the original Phase 1 opening (**B1147**) and an inserted doorway opening (**B1164**) which probably dates to Phase 2b and provided access between the ground floors of Buildings 02 and Building 03 (**Image 22** in **Appendix 1**).

6.6 Phase 4 - Building 04

- 6.6.1 Building 04 is a brick two-storey plus basement dwelling that was constructed within the southern end of Building 03 during Phase 4 (**Figures 3-6 and 10**).
- 6.6.2 Building 04 incorporated Building 03's west wall (**B1191** and **B1218**) with alterations including the truncation of window **B1016** with the addition of brickwork **B1039** and the blocking of opening **B1215** (**Figures 5 and 6**). Part of the building's south wall (**B1211**) is retained projecting eastwards from the west wall (**Figure 6**), but the remainder of Building 04 was demolished during Phase 5/6. However, the ruins of a vaulted cellar and the north and east walls of the building are retained below ground level, with some areas having a visible brick course protruding above ground.
- 6.6.3 Building 04 was constructed as a double fronted brick dwelling. The house comprised two rooms at ground and first floor, with a vaulted basement below the south end of the building. The rooms were divided by a centrally positioned brick wall **B1210** (**Figures 3 and 10**). Two gable stacks provided fireplaces within each of the rooms. The east elevation contained an off-centre ground floor doorway and a large window flanking each side. These windows were mirrored at first floor. Positioned to the south of the main doorway was a small basement lightwell with segmental arched head (**Images 14-16** in **Appendix 1, Figure 10**).

6.7 Phase 4 - Building 05

- 6.7.1 Building 05 was constructed at the far south end of the former Long Gallery abutting the south side of Building 04 (**Figures 3-6 and 10**). It was a two-storey brick dwelling constructed at a similar time to Building 04 during Phase 4. Building 05 utilised the west wall of Building 03, with the addition of

further brick walls (**B1038**). It abutted the southern end of Building 04, delineated by vertical join **B1037**.

6.7.2 The building was demolished during Phase 5/6 but historic images depict a house with a single room at ground and first floor, with likely a further room within the attic space which contained a window within the south gable. A chimney stack was positioned against the north wall. The east elevation contained a doorway and adjacent window at ground floor, and a single window at first floor (**Images 14-16 in Appendix 1, Figure 10**).

6.7.3 A small single-storey stone built lean-to (**B1138**) is depicted on **Historic Image 20**, positioned against the south wall of Building 05. This lean-to structure had also been constructed against the west boundary wall/Building 03, but no evidence of this is retained in the wall.

6.8 Phase 4 - Building 06

6.8.1 Building 06 was constructed to the north of Building 04, within Building 03 (**Figure 10**). This was a two-storey brick structure which encompassed the west wall and roof of Building 03. It was built later than Building 04, during late phase 4.

6.8.2 The timber frame of Building 03 was removed at the south end - possibly for the insertion of Building 06 – and parts of the removed timber appear to have been used to prop up the remaining *in-situ* timber framing to the north (**Images 14-19 in Appendix 1**). Very little of Building 06 has been retained; only some brickwork laid on top of the east wall of the earlier Building 03 and blockings within the west wall.

6.8.3 Part of the original structure is depicted on historic **Image 17** (in **Appendix 1**). It is likely that this building served as at least two dwellings with access and windows within the east wall (**Figure 10**). Building 06 was demolished during Phase 5/6.

PART 3: THE INNER COURTYARD EXCAVATIONS

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The investigations followed the methodology detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2010b). All excavations were directly supervised by a professional archaeologist. The fieldwork was monitored by Keith Miller (English Heritage Regional Inspector), Dr Andy Hammon (English Heritage Regional Science Advisor) and Dinah Saich (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Principal Archaeologist).

7.2 Excavation Areas

7.2.1 Four excavation areas were identified within the northern half of the Inner Court (**Figure 2**). The trenches were designated as numbers 15 to 19 to avoid duplication with previous investigations.

Trench no	Size	Rationale
15	35m ² 7m x 5m	To investigate the central part of the Inner Court and to re-locate a previously excavated (but blank) trench (SCM Tr XXV).
16	52m ² 4m x 13m	To investigate probable structural remains identified by geophysical survey and to re-locate and expand previously excavated trenches (SCM Tr XXIV & XXV).
17	27m ² 11m x 2.5m	To investigate possible features identified by geophysical survey in the central part of the Inner Court and a previously excavated trench. (SCM Tr XXV).
18	35m ² 7m x 5m	To investigate probable structural remains identified by geophysical survey, possibly related to land divisions on the 1850s OS map.

7.2.2 The excavation areas were set out using GPS and then de-turfed and the overburden removed by hand. All excavation was carried out in such a manner as to avoid or minimise damage to any archaeological remains.

7.2.3 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice and features or deposits which remained unexcavated at the end of the project were recorded to the maximum extent possible. All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and a full photographic record was maintained.

7.2.4 All records created by students were checked by supervisors before being added to the site archive.

7.3 Finds and Environmental Samples

- 7.3.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (Institute for Archaeologists 2007, 2008; English Heritage 2005; Neal and Watkinson 1998). All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained for processing and analysis and some finds processing was carried out on-site as part of the Field School.
- 7.3.2 Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from suitable deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002) and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor was consulted for site-specific advice.

7.4 Backfilling

- 7.4.1 All trenches were backfilled on completion in accordance with a methodology approved the English Heritage Regional Inspector. All structural archaeological remains were first stabilised with a cover of a non-woven geotextile ('Terram') prior to the trenches being backfilled with excavated material and the turf replaced.

8 RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The results of the excavations are presented below. Each trench was allocated a unique set of context numbers of which the first 2-digits indicate the trench number. A complete table of context descriptions is presented in **Appendix 2**.

8.2 Phasing

- 8.2.1 The below-ground remains at the Site represent six archaeological phases of activity which are described below within the framework of the Site Phases.

<i>Phase 1 – 15th century and earlier</i>
During the medieval period the area is part of an extensive deer park and includes a hunting lodge located on a ridge in the centre of the park.
<i>Phase 2 – 16th century</i>
The manor house known as Manor Lodge is constructed on the site of the earlier hunting lodge. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court (North) are built, occupied, altered and renovated.
<i>Phase 3 – early to mid 18th century</i>
Manor Lodge and its estate are broken up and leased out and some of the original structures are demolished. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court are leased out as workshops; alterations are made and some new structures are built.
<i>Phase 4 – late 18th to late 19th centuries</i>
The site is re-occupied and the original structures are re-used or demolished to accommodate low-quality domestic dwellings and small-scale industry. The Inner Court is used as vegetable plots.

Phase 5 – late 19th to early 20th centuries
New interest in the historic site leads to the demolition of all post-16 th century buildings around the Long Gallery and Inner Court.
Phase 6 – 20th century
The remaining historic structures are consolidated and conserved, and archaeological excavations are carried out across the site, including within the Inner Court.

8.3 Trench 15

8.3.1 Trench 15 was excavated until structural remains were identified at a depth of 0.5m below the ground surface. The remainder of the stratigraphic sequence down to bedrock was investigated by re-excavating the Sheffield City Museum (SCM) trench. Natural bedrock deposits were encountered at a depth of 1m but not revealed across the entire trench (**Figure 11, Plate 19**). No activity relating to Site Phases 1 or 2 was identified in this trench.

Phase 3

8.3.2 The earliest features in Trench 15 were two pits (**15014, 15016**) which had been cut into the surface of the natural bedrock (**Figure 11, Plate 20**). Both features proved to be too deep to be emptied safely and excavation ceased at a depth of 0.69m from the surface of the bedrock. However, excavation was sufficient to reveal that each feature was a slightly bell-shaped pit; narrow at the top and rounding outwards below. Each pit, measuring 0.25m in diameter, had been backfilled with bedrock fragments and degraded coal.

Phase 4

8.3.3 The backfilled pits were overlain by two garden soil deposits (**15008, 15017**) which extended across the base of the whole trench. These deposits contained large quantities of 19th-20th century artefacts and evidence of root disturbance from trees, shrubs or hedges (e.g. **15026, 15019, 15021**; **Figure 11**)

8.3.4 Following the deposition of garden soil deposits **15008** and **15017**, a small stone building was constructed in this area (**Plate 21**). The surviving foundations (**15005, 15029**) comprised a single course of irregular and roughly finished sandstone blocks which formed an 'L' shape measuring 1.96m from north to south and 1.97m from east to west, within which were the remains of a sandstone flag floor (**15030**).

Phase 5

8.3.5 During this phase, the earlier building was demolished down to its foundations leaving some flooring in place and a demolition deposit (**15024**), which may indicate the former extent of the building. The entire trench area was then sealed with deposit **15004** (not illustrated), which contained numerous artefacts dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

Phase 6

- 8.3.6 The final phase of activity in this trench consisted of Sheffield City Museum's excavation trench. Following completion of the excavations the trial trench had been lined with plastic sheeting and backfilled with a deposit (**15002**) of saggars, bricks, 18th to 20th century pottery and miscellaneous other artefacts.

8.4 Trench 16

- 8.4.1 Trench 16 was excavated to reveal a wall (part of the Long Gallery/Building 03) that was partially visible at the surface, and excavation initially ceased at this level (**Plate 22**). The remainder of the stratigraphic sequence down to bedrock was investigated by re-excavating the SCM trenches and inserting one new slot down to natural clay deposits which were encountered at a depth of 1.6m but not revealed across the entire trench (**Figures 12 and 13, Plate 23**). Evidence of Phases 2 to 6 was identified in this trench.

Phase 2

- 8.4.2 The earliest features in Trench 16 were the foundations of the Long Gallery, which were visible only in section (**Figure 13, Plate 24**). This structure was built within a foundation trench (**16114**) that had been cut into natural clay deposits. An initial thin clay deposit (**16113**) covered the base of the cut and was followed by the insertion of masonry (**16101**). The foundation trench was then backfilled with a further clay deposit (**16112**).
- 8.4.3 The Long Gallery foundations comprised five courses of large sandstone blocks (**16101**) ranging in size from 0.7 x 0.6 x 0.6m to 1.2 x 0.6 x 0.6m and, above these, six courses of smaller sandstone blocks (**16100, 16126**) with an average stone size of 0.7 x 0.4 x 0.4m, all of which were bonded with yellow clay. Above the foundation courses, the Long Gallery wall survived as five regular courses of thin sandstone blocks (**16026**) and a course of capping stones (**16099; Plate 24**).
- 8.4.4 The ground level outside the Long Gallery was then increased with the deposition of two sandy clay layers (**16111, 16110**). These layers were also identified in the southern half of the trench (**16006, 16035**; not illustrated) and therefore may have extended across the full length of the trench.
- 8.4.5 A further sandstone wall (**16082**) was identified 0.4 m east of, and parallel to, the Long Gallery (**Figure 12**). The upper courses of this feature had been truncated by later activity. Wall **16082** was abutted by the same two deposits that sealed the construction cut of the Long Gallery wall.

Phase 3

- 8.4.6 Evidence of the re-use of the Long Gallery as a pottery workshop was identified. Part of the construction of the workshop involved the demolition of a 4m long section of the Phase 2 Long Gallery wall and also, in places, the removal of Phase 2 deposits to expose the upper foundations of the Long Gallery. Evidence of the extent of this phase of demolition and truncation (cut **16095**) was visible in the Long Gallery wall and in deposit **16110 (Figure 13)**.

- 8.4.7 The workshop was a long, thin room created by a rebuild of the former Long Gallery wall (**16125**) which incorporated an opening for a small brick-lined open-hearth furnace (**16096**), and the construction of a new sandstone wall (**16052**; **Plate 25**). The stone from wall **16052** had been removed in later phases of activity but its former alignment remains visible as a robber trench (**16065**) and the position of its return to form the southern wall of the room is indicated by a scar in the wall **16125** (**Figure 13**).
- 8.4.8 Furnace **16096** comprised regularly coursed brick walls around a central pit containing a brick floor (**Plate 25**). The location of the furnace was such that it could be accessed from the east and west, through openings in the former Long Gallery wall. Later, the workshop was subdivided by the insertion of wall **16022** to create one small room for the furnace and a second room to the north in which a flagstone floor (**16060**) was laid (**Figure 12**).

Phase 4

- 8.4.9 Following the cessation of pottery production at the site, the furnace was removed to ground level and the former Long Gallery wall was repaired with stonework **16128** above the furnace (**Plate 26**). The demolition debris from the furnace (**16069** - which included other material relating to pottery production including a large quantity of saggars) was dumped within the workshop structure and did not extend beyond workshop wall **16052** (**Plate 27**).
- 8.4.10 The northern half of wall **16052**, and wall **16022**, were subsequently demolished, leaving only a maximum of five courses *in situ*. The stonework from the southern end of wall **16052** was completely removed, leaving its former position preserved as robber trench **16065** (**Figure 12**).
- 8.4.11 Following the demolition of the workshop structure, the area was covered with a layer of garden soil (**16007**), a number of new structures were built and some repairs were made to the former Long Gallery wall.
- 8.4.12 One of the major structural alterations of this phase was the construction of a below-ground red brick cistern with a vaulted roof (**16075**) in the northern part of the trench (**Figure 12**, **Plate 28**). The cistern was fed through a ceramic drainpipe, which presumably collected rainwater from the roof of the Long Gallery. In the southern part of the trench, and assumed to be contemporary with the cistern, were a narrow red brick wall (**16019/16076**) and a flagstone surface (**16017**) that cut into the layer of garden soil (**16007**).
- 8.4.13 The repairs to the former Long Gallery wall comprised: the strengthening and widening of its foundations by stonework (**16029**, **16049**; **Figure 12**) and, the blocking of the previously open bays with brick walls (**16023**) built on top of the Phase 2 stonework. This phase of activity also includes two stone post-pads (**16011**, **16071**) which were positioned to the east of the Long Gallery wall and may have been used for scaffolding (**Figure 12**, **Plate 23**).

Phase 5

- 8.4.14 The demolition of the Phase 4 structures is evidenced by post-holes **16005** and **16031**, and by stone deposit **16074** (**Figure 12**)

Phase 6

- 8.4.15 The final phase of activity in this trench consists of the Sheffield City Museum excavation trenches and some conservation work to the former Long Gallery wall. Like the other SCM trenches, the trial trench had been lined with plastic sheeting and backfilled with a deposit (**16002**) of saggars, bricks, 18th- to 20th-century pottery and miscellaneous other artefacts.

8.5 Trench 17

- 8.5.1 Trench 17 was excavated to natural bedrock across the full trench area (**Figure 14, Plate 29**). This trench contained evidence of activity relating to Site Phases 3, 4 and 6.

Phase 3

- 8.5.2 The earliest features in this trench comprised a series of intercutting pits (**17046, 17048** and **17060**) which had been cut into natural bedrock (**Figure 14, Plate 30**). These features proved to be too deep to be emptied safely and therefore excavation ceased at a maximum depth of 1.2m from the surface of the bedrock. However, excavation was sufficient to establish that these features were probably elongated pits with irregular, steep sides. The pits were closely spaced on a north to south alignment and each was backfilled with a mix of broken bedrock and degraded coal (**17049, 17052, 17057**; not illustrated).
- 8.5.3 The limited nature of the excavation meant that the stratigraphic sequence was difficult to establish, however, it is possible that pit **17060** was backfilled prior to being cut by pit **17048**, with pit **17046** being the latest in the sequence. Following backfilling the pits were sealed by deposit **17045** (**Figure 14**).

Phase 4

- 8.5.4 The backfilled pits and deposit **17045** were overlain by garden soil deposits (**17009** and **17035**, not illustrated) which extended across the base of the whole trench and contained large quantities of 19th century artefacts. Cut into the garden soil were a number of features relating to either root disturbance or fence posts (e.g. **17013, 17023, 17025, 17033, 17019, 17010**), an articulated pig burial (**17037**) and the remains of a small stone wall (**17016**; **Figure 14, Plate 31**).

Phase 6

- 8.5.5 The final phase of activity in this trench consists of Sheffield City Museum's excavation trench which had been lined with plastic sheeting and backfilled with **17003**.

8.6 Trench 18

8.6.1 Initially Trench 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m across the whole area without revealing natural deposits. Excavation then continued in the western half of the trench to a depth of 1m, again without reaching natural deposits. Finally, in order to investigate the full sequence of deposits down to natural clays, a smaller slot was excavated to a depth of 1.4m below the modern ground level (**Figure 15, Plate 32**). Activity relating to Site Phases 2, 4, 5 and 6 was identified in this trench.

Phase 2

8.6.2 The natural clays were overlain by deposit **18081** which contained no artefacts. The earliest archaeological activity is represented by two heat-affected deposits (**18083, 18084**) that appear to relate to the removal of tree roots (**18079**) from soil deposit **18081** (**Figure 15, Plate 33**).

8.6.3 Following the removal of the tree, two levelling layers (**18078, 18070**) were deposited across this area (not illustrated).

Phase 4

8.6.4 Overlying the levelling layers was a garden soil deposit (**18036**) which contained a large assemblage of 19th century artefacts and evidence of root disturbance from shrubs and trees (e.g. **18015, 18018, 18023, 18024, 18025**; **Figure 15, Plate 34**). Also cut into the garden soil were two animal burials. Burial **18005** contained the articulated remains of a young dog and burial **18030** (not illustrated) contained the remains of a chicken with no evidence of butchery.

Phase 5

8.6.5 A single layer is tentatively attributed to this phase; deposit **18002** covered the entire trench area and contained numerous artefacts dating from the 18th to 19th centuries (not illustrated).

Phase 6

8.6.6 The evidence for the final phase of activity in this area comprised a single small pit (**18074**) that contained modern artefacts (**Figure 15**).

PART 4: THE FINDS ANDS ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

9 POTTERY

Dr Chris Cumberpatch

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The pottery assemblage was of substantial size (**Table 1**) and consisted in large part of highly fragmented groups containing a wide range of pottery types, ranging in date between the early 18th century and the 20th century. The details are summarised in **Tables 1-14** (all of which are contained in **Appendix 3**). The assemblages consisted of a number of components, not all of them mutually exclusive. These included material associated with John Fox's pottery (c.1708-c.1738) and layers or deposits associated with late 18th- and 19th-century activity on the Site. The latter were characterised by their highly fragmented and mixed character. In terms of the archaeological contexts there were two principal sub-divisions within the assemblage as a whole. The first group consisted of material from the backfill of the trenches excavated in the 1968-80 Sheffield Museum excavations and the second of material from areas newly excavated in 2010, which lay immediately outside or below the area of the earlier trenches. The material from the backfill of the trenches has limited inferential potential and will only make sense when considered alongside the material which forms the archive from the earlier investigations.

9.1.2 A small quantity of other finds outside the scope of this report (ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe fragments, glass etc) was identified amongst the pottery and is listed in **Tables 15-21 (Appendix 3)**.

9.2 Type Series

9.2.1 The compilation of a comprehensive type series similar to those produced for sites across Sheffield (e.g. Cumberpatch 2008) must await the completion of the final excavation season (June-July 2011) and the following notes are intended as a basic guide to the assemblages recovered in 2010, rather than a final report.

9.2.2 The earliest sherds identified in the assemblage were of medieval date, but their scarcity and the fact that they occurred exclusively in larger assemblages of much later date indicates that they are residual in later contexts. *Coal Measures White* and *Coal Measures Purple* wares were both identified (contexts **16008**, **16058**, **16069**, **17006**, **17040**, **17047**). Coal Measures wares were manufactured in the Don Valley between the later 13th and 16th centuries and are one of the major local types of this period. Small quantities have been found on sites across Sheffield, generally as a residual element in later assemblages, but it seems clear that the inhabitants of the medieval castle and town were drawing at least part of their pottery from the Rawmarsh and Firsby Hall Farm potteries (Cumberpatch 2004).

9.2.3 Other medieval wares were limited to a sherd of *Gritty ware* from context **16008**, a sherd of an unidentified *Sandy ware* from **17008**, and two later

medieval sherds from **17008** (*Late Medieval Sandy ware*) and **17035** (*Green Glazed Sandy ware*). The latter may be broadly contemporary with the sherds of *Cistercian ware* from contexts **16001**, **17035** and **18007**. *Blackware*, dating to the 17th century, was identified in contexts **15017**, **15033**, **16001**, **16004**, **16007**, **16008**, **16030**, **16058**, **16069**, **17001**, **17002**, **17006**, **17009**, **17034**, **18002**, **18008** and possibly **18003**. Larger *Blackware* vessels (*Coarse Blackware*) were identified in contexts **15001**, **15002**, **16007**, **16008**, **16030** and **17006**. While still forming only a very small part of the total assemblage, their presence in such quantities in contrast to medieval and earlier post-medieval wares, may suggest that whatever formation processes led to the accumulation of the mixed deposits on the site, these began either in the 17th century or involved 17th-century deposits. This suggestion may be reinforced by the presence of other types which are generally of 17th-century date, although manufacture probably continued into the early part of the 18th century. These include *Redware*, *Type 1 Slipware*, *Brown Glazed Fineware* and *Brown Glazed Coarseware*. The latter two types are particularly difficult to date with any precision but certainly have their origins in the 17th century (Cumberpatch 2002) and the assemblage certainly includes examples identified as of early type on the basis of their coarser fabrics and the distinctive pattern of glazing.

- 9.2.4 *Tin Glazed Earthenware* (contexts **15017**, **15020**, **15033**, **16001**, **16007**, **16018**, **16085**, **17008**, **17029**, **17034**, **17035**, **18002**, **18003**, **18007**, **18028** and **18036**) occupies an ambiguous chronological position in the context of the assemblages considered here, manufacture in northern Europe being dated to the period between the mid-16th and mid-18th century. The examples present probably date to the later part of the period and do not appear to be southern European imports, although a Dutch origin cannot be ruled out as Dutch and English sherds are difficult to distinguish. A closer study of this ware type should form part of the final report on the entire assemblage from the project.
- 9.2.5 *Porcelain* was represented by a small but significant group of sherds from across the excavated areas. The archaeological study of porcelain is relatively under-developed in comparison with other types of pottery and there are no generally recognised guides to distinguishing Chinese and other Far Eastern imports from European types. While not abundant in the assemblage, the quantities were no less than those found in many contemporary groups from Sheffield.
- 9.2.6 Although the presence of earlier wares indicates pre-18th century activity on or close to the site, the bulk of the pottery was of 18th-century or later date. The majority of the ware types in common use in Sheffield from the 18th century onwards and known from other assemblages across the city were represented in the Manor Lodge assemblage although, as discussed in more detail below, the composition of the assemblage showed some unusual characteristics.
- 9.2.7 Eighteenth-century pottery assemblages generally exhibit a tripartite structure, with the principal components being utilitarian ware (*Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware*, *Brown Glazed Fineware*, *Yellow Glazed Coarseware*, *Mottled Coarseware*, *Stoneware*), vernacular tableware (*Mottled ware*, *Late Blackware*, *Slipware*, *Slip Coated ware*) and formal

tableware (*White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware, Edged ware, Whiteware, Bone China*). The vernacular tablewares disappeared at the end of the 18th century as cheap, factory produced alternatives (*Cane Coloured wares, Banded wares* and new forms in Stoneware) were developed and displaced the products of the country potteries. The country potteries remained important producers of utilitarian wares into the 19th century and a small number survived into the mid-20th century.

- 9.2.8 Utilitarian wares were present in smaller quantities than on many of the sites excavated to date in Sheffield but the principal types, *Brown Glazed Coarseware* and *Brown Glazed Fineware*, represented the normal types of vessel found in the city, with panchcons the most common vessel type and hollow wares somewhat less frequent. The dating of these vessels is difficult as there have been no detailed studies of either the typology of the vessels or the range of fabrics. They were made in both country potteries and industrial scale potteries leading to inevitable variations in fabric type and typological characteristics in large part unrelated to chronological variation. Small quantities of *Yellow Glazed Coarseware* were also present but as normal in Sheffield this ware constituted only a minor part of the utilitarian ware assemblage.
- 9.2.9 Setting aside the *Mottled wares* that were manufactured on the Site (discussed in more detail below), the assemblages included examples of the full range of the vernacular tablewares expected from a site in Sheffield, although the quantities of all but the *Late Blackware* were surprisingly small. The *Late Blackwares* showed considerable variation in the range of fabrics from a hard, fine dark red fabric similar in many respects to that seen in 17th-century *Blackwares* to a bright orange only slightly finer than that of some types of *Brown Glazed Fineware*. Other variants included a fine buff fabric with fine black inclusions resembling the *Mottled ware 1* fabric described elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2010). These variations were noted particularly in contexts **18001** and **18002** and presumably relate to either chronological variation or to the products of different potteries (or both, the two categories not being mutually exclusive). The present assemblage with the preponderance of mixed and unstratified assemblages is not the most suitable for investigating these issues and it can be argued that the identification of sites with well preserved 18th-century strata and features should be a priority in terms of regional research priorities which, unfortunately, have yet to be formulated for the Yorkshire and Humber region.
- 9.2.10 *Slipware* and *Slip Coated ware* were generally rare throughout the assemblage, although present in small quantities in a variety of contexts, as noted in the data tables. The reason for this is unclear as the latter in particular is often found associated with *Late Blackware* which it closely, if superficially, resembles. Although it would be unwise to draw far-reaching or definite conclusions from an assemblage such as the one under discussion here it might, provisionally, be suggested that while the range of vernacular tablewares is similar to the general pattern across Sheffield in particular and South Yorkshire more generally, the proportions, when considered in relation to the 18th-century formal tablewares are rather low. While it would be premature to assert this as a fact (in advance of a more comprehensive account of the pottery from the site as a whole, including the formal

statistical comparison of the range of ware types on the site and between this site and others in the city) the overall impression is of an 18th-century assemblage dominated by the products of the local pottery but otherwise weighted quite heavily in favour of the formal tableware category. The quantities of *Creamware*, *Pearlware* and their variants (*Mottled* and *Banded Creamware*, *Edged ware*) were notable for their size and even the representation of *White Salt Glazed Stoneware* (usually a very small component of 18th-century and chronologically mixed pottery assemblages in Sheffield) is significant if still relatively small.

9.2.11 While numerous biasing factors have to be taken into consideration (including the unknown social and economic factors constraining the relationship between the uses of formal and vernacular tablewares and the ambiguities surrounding the origins of the deposits on the Site) there may be a case for suggesting that the inhabitants of the Site and the surroundings were well able to acquire and use a wide range of fashionable tablewares and were not limited to the cheapest wares or to the products of the local pottery. This may bear out the suggestion by Julie Banham (pers comm.), based upon probate inventory data, that literary and documentary accounts of Sheffield over-emphasise the material poverty and lack of sophistication of the inhabitants for ideological reasons and to support a political discourse that emphasised poverty and deprivation and underplayed the participation of all but the poorest in a broader national popular and material culture. The investigation of such matters, is essential if archaeology is to contribute significantly to any discussion of daily and domestic life in 18th- and 19th-century industrial cities (Cumberpatch and Blinkhorn 2001, Cumberpatch and Roberts, in press).

9.2.12 Individual items of interest were limited in number, in part because of the high level of fragmentation within the assemblage which rendered the identification of particular vessels difficult. Contexts **15001**, **15004**, **15017**, **18002**, and the cross-context joining sherds from Trench 15 (**Table 3**) all produced examples of vessels manufactured at the Don Pottery between 1839 and 1893 (Griffin 2001). Other maker's marks were fragmentary and unidentifiable (contexts **15001**, **15017**, **15020**, **16001**, **16007**, **16018**, **17001**, **17008**, **17009**, **18002** and **18007**). The range of transfer printed designs did not appear to differ significantly from that seen in comparable assemblages elsewhere in Sheffield.

9.3 Mottled Ware Manufacture c.1709-c.1738

9.3.1 The proportions of *Mottled ware* in the assemblage as a whole reflect the fact that it was manufactured on the Site and not necessarily the extent of its usage by the inhabitants of the Site. A previous report (Cumberpatch 2010) outlined the characteristics of the two principal fabrics, Mottled ware 1 and Mottled ware 2 (MW1 and MW2), and it is unnecessary to repeat these here. Two additional fabrics were identified in the course of the preparation of the present report. These were termed Mottled ware 3 and Mottled ware 4 (MW3 and MW4). Mottled ware 3 was characterised by its fine orange to red fabric, usually combined with a white slip coating internally and externally, presumably to ensure the appearance after firing of the desired mottled finish. The fabric varied in character between a very hard, smooth dense texture (e.g. contexts **16066** and **16079**) and a rather more granular texture more reminiscent of MW1.

- 9.3.2 Mottled ware 4 was close in character to MW1 with a finely granular texture, fine red and cream-coloured inclusions and prominent fine but common linear voids. Like MW3, MW4 was typically white slipped although in this case the necessity was not obvious as there seemed no reason why the fabric should interfere with the appearance of the glaze. Future work will, funding permitting, include a programme of petrographic and chemical analysis designed to characterise the fabrics and differentiate them from other sources of *Mottled ware* such as the Silkstone pottery near Barnsley.
- 9.3.3 In terms of vessel forms, the assemblage was dominated by straight-sided mugs and tankards with globular bodied handled vessels. These have been referred to collectively as porringers in the data tables although other forms may be represented by the footed bases and round bodies. It may be possible to characterise the range of forms more accurately once the material from the 1968-80 excavations has been examined and catalogued. The term 'jar' was reserved for vessels with footed bases but everted rather than round bodies.
- 9.3.4 Flatwares included a range of plates and wide-rimmed shallow bowls. The profiles of these vessels seemed to vary in terms of the depth and width of rim and while most are described as plates in the data tables, many were actually deeper than a typical *whiteware* plate and are closer to some of the *Creamware* and *Pearlware* soup plates (e.g. contexts **16008** and **16069**). Context **16007** included an unusual plate rim which was much thicker than the majority of flatware rims and more closely resembled the profile of a *Creamware* or *Pearlware* plate. The majority of the plates had simple flat bases but a number of examples with turned ring foot bases were also identified (e.g. contexts **15001**, **16007**, **16030**, **16066**, **16069**, **17003** and **18007**).
- 9.3.5 Context **16069** included a group of very distinctive thin-walled hollow wares, glazed internally and some of them with tube handles. These were probably saucepan-like cooking pots. Such distinctive vessels are rare on consumer sites, raising the question of where they were used and the proportion of the output of the pottery that they represented.
- 9.3.6 Context **16069** also included a number of hollow ware vessels which seem to have a globular body with a tall straight neck (similar in shape if not fabric to a rare *Late Blackware* form; cf. Cumberpatch 2011: Fig 2). These were presumably a type of mug or drinking jug; they are listed in the data tables as round bodied vessels (RBV). The same context produced a small number of strap handles, presumably from mugs or tankards with rouletted or impressed edges.
- 9.3.7 The problem with using this assemblage as a guide to the range of forms and vessel types is that a large proportion of the *Mottled ware* was recovered from the backfill contexts and so represents the material discarded or overlooked by the earlier excavators. Until there is an opportunity to produce a full report on the assemblages from the earlier phase of investigation it will be impossible to judge how representative the present assemblage is of the products of the pottery and how far it includes forms and fabrics unrepresented in the far larger body of material held in

Weston Park Museum. It would therefore be premature to try to draw any definite conclusions from the assemblages described here.

9.4 Saggars and Kiln Fragments

9.4.1 The saggars, ceramic building material, fragments of the kiln structure and related material were examined as one group, the details of which are summarised in **Tables 8** and **9**. The terms used in the data tables are defined in **Table 10**. Where possible the size of the saggars was measured with the diameter and height from base to rim included in the data tables. The saggars were generally rather uneven in shape so the measurements were taken at the maximum point; variation may be up to 1cm from the figure given.

9.4.2 The most numerous class of objects in this section were the saggars, which were present in all four trenches although most frequent in Trenches 15 and 16. In both cases sagger fragments were recovered from the backfill of previously excavated trenches (contexts **15002**, **16002**, **16008**, **16066**, **16069**) and the same was true of the smaller assemblage from Trench 17 (context **17003**). These groups require integration (as far as is possible) with the material that forms the archive from the 1968-80 excavations and informative discussion of this component of the assemblage will only be possible once this has been achieved.

9.4.3 The shape and size of the saggars clearly reflected the range of vessels manufactured in the pottery, with taller examples (up to 175mm) for hollow wares and flatter examples for individual plates. Examples of the latter included overfired plates still *in situ* (contexts **16030** and **16069**). It will be a relatively simple task to categorise the saggars by size once the data from the complete archive has been assembled and in the interim the height and diameter data is included in the data tables.

9.4.4 Clay pellets and glaze were common in many of the saggars but broken sherds and vessel bases, indicative of firing failures, were relatively rare suggesting a reasonable success rate in the firing of the kiln. Many of the saggars bore contact scars on the rims and bases, resulting from the stacking inside the kiln. A small number of thick discs (contexts **15002** and **16069**) were presumably lids.

9.4.5 All four trenches produced fragments of fine-grained stone with glaze generally but not always on the flat surfaces (**Table 9**). These probably represent parts of the kiln removed during phases of refurbishment and rebuilding. Other fragments of shelf and internal structure were ceramic. Once again, a better impression of the significance of these and similar objects and fragments will only be obtained once the complete archive has been examined and better preserved pieces can be related more closely to the shape, size and internal structure of the kiln.

9.5 Ceramic Objects

9.5.1 In addition to the standard range of pottery sherds and broken pots, the assemblage also included a range of ceramic objects, some manufactured specifically for their intended use with others, principally the pot discs, made

from broken sherds on an *ad hoc* basis. These items are listed and described in **Tables 11, 12 and 13**.

9.6 Pot Discs

9.6.1 Pot discs are a class of object found on sites of widely different dates across Europe. The earliest known to the author are of Iron Age date and include examples from the *oppida* of Stradonice in Bohemia and Velem Szent Vid in Hungary (the latter accompanied by stone discs) and substantial groups from the open settlements of Aulnat (La Grande Borne) and Gerzat in the Auvergne, central France. In northern England such objects are also found in Iron Age contexts and on sites of much later date including many of those excavated in Sheffield. Normally pot discs are simple chipped sherds with a roughly circular shape, but some show more care in manufacture and have smooth filed or ground edges and are more accurately made. A small number of related rectangular or square objects are known to the author from sites in County Durham. The exact purpose of pot discs is unclear; the general term 'gaming pieces' is perhaps the one most frequently attached to them, but it is unclear precisely how they functioned as there is little regularity in their size, shape, colour or the wares from which they were made.

9.6.2 The definite examples from the present assemblage are listed in **Table 11** and the distribution of types and date ranges is shown in **Table 12**. A small number of possible fragments were omitted from the table but are noted as such in the main data tables. The majority of examples were made from *Brown Glazed Coarseware* sherds and so cannot be precisely or reliably dated other than to a broad 18th- to 19th-century date range, although more closely datable sherds suggest that they were more common in the 18th and early 19th centuries than later with only a single example in *Whiteware* against four in *Creamware* and *Pearlware*. In size the discs vary from 18.3mm to 51.9mm in maximum diameter and from 2 grams to 31 grams in weight. Consistency in size does not appear to have been a prime aim in their manufacture. A full review of the subject, including investigation of documentary records and sociological data, is required before these objects are fully understood. At present information as to their character is spread throughout the grey literature and this data appears to vary with the interests of the author and their awareness of the phenomenon.

9.7 Marbles, Knurr Balls and Related Objects

9.7.1 Since the first positive identification of the glazed ceramic balls associated with the game of knurr and spell on a site in Sheffield (Cumberpatch 2005a), the incidence of these distinctive objects has expanded considerably and they are now a commonly identified find on sites throughout Yorkshire, attesting to the popularity of the game, not only in traditional mining areas but also beyond. The details of the game are clear from documentary film evidence and from complete sets of the apparatus held by the National Museum of Mining. The details of the knurr balls in the present assemblage are summarised in **Table 13**. The majority of the examples were made from refined earthenware bodies but bone china examples were also noted, as was a single example apparently made from stone. One aspect remains unexplained; the role of the small 'tear-drop' shaped objects with a single flat ground face as represented by the example from context **16018**. Similar

objects have been found on other sites in Sheffield and beyond, usually in general association with the knurr balls, although whether they played a part in the game and what this might have been is, at present, unclear.

- 9.7.2 Fired clay marbles are easily distinguished from knurr balls by their smaller size and the fact that they are generally (although not always) unglazed and appear to be made from local buff or brown-firing clay rather than the white refined earthenware of the knurr balls. The size of the marbles varies considerably (unlike the knurr balls which vary in diameter by a maximum of only 3mm), with the smallest measuring 15.5mm and the largest 22.3mm. Other variations include the use of two types of clay to give a 'marbled' effect (contexts **15001**, **16018** and **17009**), with the first two examples also being glazed). Some examples (from contexts **17009** and **15003**) were irregular in shape to the extent that it is unlikely that they would have functioned as marbles. The example from context **15033** was also unusual in that it was glazed and made from a white refined earthenware body.
- 9.7.3 Four spherical objects which could not definitely be assigned to the knurr ball or marble categories were identified in contexts **15017**, **17006**, **18082** and **17029**. Details are given in **Table 13**, with the objects differing from the norm in terms of their shape, size and other characteristics.
- 9.7.4 Other objects in the assemblage included two cuboid objects (contexts **15011** and **17006**), both with four fluted and two flat faces, one plain and one decorated with blue sponging. Their precise purpose is unknown but they might be for use in the game of 'Jacks' or 'Fivestones'. Context **18030** included a fragment of an unidentified object, partially spherical but with probably part of something larger. It was burnt and discoloured but had been decorated with a blue printed or painted line or flash on the spherical section. Two small bone china figurines were identified in an unstratified context and context **17006**, both headless and lacking arms and feet. Presumably they were children's toys although were rather small to be classed as dolls. Three remaining objects (contexts **17009**, **17012** and **18002**) were provisionally identified as snuff grinders.

9.8 Discussion

- 9.8.1 The following discussion is based principally on the data recovered from contexts other than those constituting the backfill of the trenches excavated during the period 1968-1980 (described in Hadley and Harlan 2011). While the material from the backfill is not without interest, it is almost certainly incomplete, material having been extracted during the original excavations according to a sampling strategy currently unknown to the author. The material from these contexts, listed in **Table 7**, should be integrated into a future report dealing with the unpublished archive from 1968-80 although its status and reliability will always be in doubt. Ultimately the most productive use might be to form teaching and demonstration collections but this should not be attempted until the future of the collections from the earlier excavations has been decided and the relationship between the two groups of material firmly established. A brief description of the pottery from these contexts follows the discussion of the pottery from the stratified contexts.

Trench 15

- 9.8.2 Eleven contexts in Trench 15 produced pottery assemblages (listed in **Table 18**) and the details are summarised in **Tables 2, 3** and **7**. One context, (**15002**), was identified as the backfill of a 1968-80 trench (**Table 7**) and has been omitted from the following discussion.
- 9.8.3 In general terms there was little to distinguish the pottery from the various contexts and all produced mixed assemblages in which 18th- and 19th-century wares occurred side-by-side. The details are summarised in **Table 3**. Thirteen sherds from a maximum of five very similar plates bearing the Wild Rose design and the Don Pottery Barker mark (1839-1893) were recovered from contexts **15001**, **15017**, **15024** and **15025**, thus linking these contexts together and implying some sort of connection between them. Although the constraints of space (to lay out complete assemblages) and time precluded a comprehensive search for cross-context joins, close similarities in sherds from other contexts including **15004**, **15031** and **15033** reinforces the evidence of the Wild Rose pattern plate(s) and indicating close links between many of the excavated contexts, although not **15002** (the backfill of one of the trenches opened in the period 1968-80) or context **15024**, a deposit of building material discussed further below.
- 9.8.4 Contexts **15001** and **15004**, topsoil and subsoil respectively, produced diverse, mixed assemblages in which a wide range of 18th- and 19th-century wares were present, including locally produced *Mottled wares* that suggested that the source of the material was local, a point that will be discussed in greater detail below. Context **15004** included a group of sherds from flowerpots provisionally assigned to a 19th- to early 20th-century date range. This is, to some degree, speculative and it is possible that these vessels were somewhat earlier, consistent with the dating of other elements of the assemblage. Their presence, both in this trench and in others, is consistent with the use of the parts of the excavated area as gardens in the later 18th and 19th centuries, as discussed below.
- 9.8.5 Contexts **15008**, **15017** and **15033** were all identified as garden soil, an interpretation supported by documentary data indicating that part of the site was used as vegetable gardens in the late 18th and 19th centuries (D.M. Hadley pers comm.). Contexts **15018**, **15020** and **15025** constituted the fills of specific features also associated with this activity. This is consistent with the evidence that Sheffield was slightly unusual amongst industrial cities in having an early and vigorous allotment movement (Flavell 2005) and with the evidence from the Sheffield Flood insurance records which include numerous claims for the loss of livestock including pigs and chickens, attesting to the necessity of supplementing food purchased from shops and the market with home-produced food.
- 9.8.6 In general terms the composition of the assemblages from the garden soil contexts resembled that of the topsoil and subsoil although it was notable that *Mottled ware* was absent from contexts **15008** and **15017** but present in context **15033**, albeit in relatively small quantities. The assemblages were dominated by tablewares with relatively small quantities of utilitarian ware (*Brown Glazed Coarseware* and *Unglazed Red Earthenware*).

- 9.8.7 A number of discrete features related to the gardens; **15018**, **15020** and **15025**. As with the garden soils, *Mottled wares* were also largely absent from these contexts although in all of these cases other types of 18th-century pottery were present, notably *Late Blackware*.
- 9.8.8 Two contexts (**15024** and **15031**) - a deposit of building material and a pit respectively - appeared to contain slightly different pottery assemblages. Both were relatively small and consisted primarily of 19th-century material with only occasional sherds of earlier types (*Creamware* in each case and *Late Blackware* in the case of **15031**). The small size of the assemblages should be noted, but it may be suggested that while these deposits may not be later than the garden soils and related features, they were created through rather different formation processes.

Trench 16

- 9.8.9 The pottery data are summarised in **Table 4** and the contexts containing pottery are summarised in **Table 19**. As with the other trenches, the material recovered from the backfill of trenches excavated between 1968-80 (contexts **16002**, **16008**, **16058**, **16066** and **16069**) has been separated and the details are summarised in **Table 7**.
- 9.8.10 The topsoil and subsoil layers, contexts **16001**, **16007** and **16018**, produced highly mixed deposits which included substantial groups of 18th- and early 19th-century wares alongside 19th-century wares. The former included groups of *Mottled ware*, *Slipware* and *Late Blackware* alongside *Tin Glazed Earthenware*, *White Salt Glazed Stoneware*, *Creamware* and *Pearlware*, as well as slightly earlier Type 1 *Slipware* and *Redware* and occasional sherds of *Cistercian ware* and *Purple Glazed ware*. The composition of these groups reflects that of topsoil deposits from the other trenches in terms of the broad date range and the variety of material and raises the same questions regarding the formation of the deposits.
- 9.8.11 Trench 16 included a number of discrete layers and cut features which produced smaller quantities of pottery with, in some cases, distinctive characteristics. Context **16004**, the fill of a circular pit **16005**, produced an interesting group which, while it included a transfer printed *Whiteware* plate and sherds of 19th-century *Stoneware* and *Cane Coloured ware*, also produced sherds of 17th-century type alongside 18th-century wares including *Mottled ware*. A similar profile characterised the assemblage from **16085**, the fill of a pipe trench, which was largely of 19th-century date but included a quantity of *Mottled ware* sherds and small numbers of *Creamware*, *Tin Glazed Earthenware* and *Late Blackware* sherds.
- 9.8.12 Contexts **16010** and **16013**, a feature and layer respectively, produced a single sherd of *Mottled ware* (from **16010**) and single sherds of *Mottled ware* and 18th-century stoneware (from **16013**). Assemblages of this size on sites with extensive evidence of residuality pose problems of interpretation and cannot be taken at face value as indicators of date, particular given our general lack of understanding of formation processes on sites in Sheffield.
- 9.8.13 Contexts **16030** and **16032**, the fills of two features of uncertain type and character, both produced assemblages of 18th-century pottery without a

later component. The larger of the two, context **16030**, included a substantial group of local *Mottled ware* sherds including heavily overfired and waster fragments. These were accompanied by a much smaller, diverse group of *Redwares*, *Blackwares*, stonewares and utilitarian wares. A small sherd of porcelain was also present, possibly an import from the Far East.

- 9.8.14 The assemblage from context **16032** was much smaller but also included *Mottled ware* alongside *Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware* and part of a *Brown Glazed Coarseware* jar with a lug-like handle. Contexts **16061**, **16078** and **16079**, all described as layers (the latter cut by a sondage excavated between 1968-80), all contained assemblages dominated by *Mottled ware* with rare sherds of *Redware* and *Slipware*. The *Mottled ware* sherds included examples of the unusual MW3 type described above and distinguished by the use of white slip under the mottled glaze. Small groups of sherds from contexts **16086**, **16089**, **16090**, **16091** and **16093** consisted predominantly of fragments of *Mottled ware*, including overfired sherds and waster fragments.
- 9.8.15 Broadly speaking, the contexts from Trench 16 fall into two distinct groups. The larger consists of assemblages characterised by a broad mixture of 18th- and 19th-century wares while the smaller, limited to specific cut features, was of 18th-century date and dominated by *Mottled wares* manufactured on the site.

Trench 17

- 9.8.16 The deposits and features identified in Trench 17 were somewhat more complex than those in Trench 15 and the interpretations that form the basis of this analysis are summarised in **Table 20**. The details of the pottery assemblage are summarised in **Table 5** with the material from the backfill of the 1968-80 trench (context **17003**) presented in **Table 7**.
- 9.8.17 The largest pottery assemblages were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil contexts (**17001**, **17002** and **17006**). These contexts produced the type of mixed deposits familiar from elsewhere on the site with significant quantities of 18th-century pottery, including *Mottled wares*, alongside 19th-century material. The contexts also included smaller amounts of 17th-century pottery, notably *Blackware*. As elsewhere, the proportions of formal tablewares were much higher than those of utilitarian ware although stoneware jars, specifically jam jars, were well represented.
- 9.8.18 Garden soils were represented by contexts **17008**, **17009** and **17035** and the assemblages from these contexts broadly resembled those from garden soils elsewhere and the topsoil and subsoil contexts. Small quantities of *Mottled ware* and *Late Blackware* accompanied much larger groups of formal tablewares and 19th-century refined earthenwares with rare examples of earlier types. A cross-context join linked contexts **17001** and **17008** and a further sherd, from the same unusual object or a very similar item (a ceramic model of a pocket watch), was recovered from an unstratified context in Trench 16.
- 9.8.19 A number of discrete features were identified on Trench 17 and small assemblages of pottery were recovered from them. Context **17011**, the fill of

posthole **17010**, contained four sherds of pottery of mid/late 18th- and 19th-century date suggesting a relatively late date for the filling of the feature. The assemblage from context **17012**, the remains of a collapsed wall, was of broadly similar date but somewhat larger and more diverse in character with *Late Blackware*, *Sponged ware* and transfer printed *Whiteware* and *Bone China* all represented. Context **17018**, the fill of a tree throw, produced only two sherds of pottery, the latest a small sherd of *Whiteware* of mid to late 19th-century date.

- 9.8.20 The assemblage from context **17024**, the fill of a pit, was predominantly of 18th- to early 19th-century date and while it included a small amount of 19th-century material, these sherds were of types which can be of very early 19th-century date. It is possible, therefore, that this feature predates the features and deposits described above and, unless it was filled rapidly, may be of 18th-century date.
- 9.8.21 The fill of a ditch, context **17029**, produced a small group of sherds the latest of which was a fragment of transfer printed *Pearlware* (c.1780-1840). The size of the group makes ascribing a definite date to the filling of the feature difficult given the extensive evidence for residuality elsewhere on the site.
- 9.8.22 A layer lying immediately above the bedrock, **17034**, produced an assemblage of 18th- to early 19th-century date with relatively small quantities of mid to late 19th-century material (*Stoneware* and *Whiteware*). Whether the small number of sherds of later type can be held to date the layer as a whole or whether they should be considered to be intrusive is unclear. In broad terms the character of the 18th- to early 19th-century assemblage resembles those of other contexts on the site with formal and vernacular tablewares predominant and utilitarian wares notable by their rarity.
- 9.8.23 Context **17036**, the fill of a pig burial, included a small group of sherds of 18th- and early 19th-century date. As these presumably entered when the fill as the grave was filled in, they would seem to indicate a mid-19th-century or later date for the burial but probably do not date it closely.
- 9.8.24 Context **17040** included the rim of a medieval (*Coal Measures Whiteware*) jar and a very small fragment of *Mottled ware*. A later medieval sherd (*Coal Measures Purple ware*) was the only piece of pottery recovered from context **17047**, the fill of a ditch. Whether this accurately dates the fill of the feature is unclear.

Trench 18

- 9.8.25 Trench 18 was unique in not including within its area a previously excavated trench. The trench covered areas previously used as gardens and also encompassed a number of discrete cut features, some apparently related to the gardens but also including the burials of a chicken and a dog, (**18004** and **18030**). The data are summarised in **Tables 6** and **21**.
- 9.8.26 Contexts **18001** and **18002** represented topsoil and subsoil respectively, with the former producing a surprisingly small assemblage of pottery when compared with the topsoil from other trenches. In contrast, the assemblage

from the subsoil was of substantial size and included a wide range of formal tablewares, including the largest group of *White Salt Glazed Stoneware* from any context on the site. *Brown Salt Glazed* and other stonewares were also common but as elsewhere other utilitarian wares were sparse. *Mottled wares* were present in relatively small quantities but other 18th-century vernacular tablewares (*Late Blackware*, *Slipware* and *Slip Coated ware*) were all present.

- 9.8.27 The assemblage from context **18003** was broadly similar in character to those from the topsoil and subsoil groups although rather smaller in size than the latter. The context was described as associated with landscaping although it is unclear whether this indicated that the material constituting it had been brought from elsewhere on the Site. The assemblage included small groups of *Mottled ware* and *Late Blackware* sherds.
- 9.8.28 Context **18004**, the fill of the dog burial, produced a mixed group of sherds of 18th- and 19th-century date broadly similar in profile to the larger group from context **18030**, the fill of the chicken burial. Both included sherds of *Mottled ware*, with the larger group also including *Late Blackware* and *Slipware* alongside the formal tablewares and a small number of utilitarian wares.
- 9.8.29 Context **18006** produced an 18th- to early 19th-century assemblage which, notably, lacked mid to late 19th-century material and was of a size sufficient to suggest that this was not a result of chance factors but reflected a real situation. Formal and vernacular tablewares were predominant (although unusually transfer printed *Pearlware* was represented by only six very small sherds) and the group included *Brown Glazed Coarsewares* and 18th- to 19th-century stoneware.
- 9.8.30 Three contexts were identified as garden soil; **18007**, **18028** and **18036**. All of these assemblages were of substantial size but differed slightly in composition. Contexts **18007** and **18028** both displayed the typical mixed character seen elsewhere on the site and included mid to late 19th-century *Whitewares* (plain and transfer printed) together with typical 19th-century types including *Cane Coloured ware*, *Sponged ware* and *Sponge Printed ware*. In contrast, the assemblage from context **18036** appeared to be somewhat earlier with only single sherds of plain and transfer printed *Whiteware* and equally small quantities of *Sponged ware* and *Cane Coloured ware*. This might suggest that this context is of an earlier date than the other two, with the small quantities of later pottery being intrusive elements. Such a suggestion would require some explanation as to how an individual soil deposit could retain its compositional distinctiveness in spite of, presumably, being regularly turned and worked.
- 9.8.31 Several contexts were identified as being related to shrubs or trees, specifically **18008**, **18009**, **18013**, **18014**, **18019** and **18033**. With the exception of **18009** and **18016**, the first of which produced only four sherds of pottery and the second only utilitarian wares, all of these assemblages were of the later mixed type with quantities of 18th- and early 19th-century material accompanied by mid to late 19th-century types including plain and transfer printed *Whiteware*.

- 9.8.32 Context **18010**, the fill of a pit, contained a small group of sherds including limited quantities of mid to late 19th-century material forming part of a mixed assemblage.
- 9.8.33 Contexts **18011** and **18012** contained pottery mainly of 18th- to early 19th-century date although both contexts included small numbers of later sherds.
- 9.8.34 Context **18069**, the fill of a ditch, was distinguished from others in Trench 18 as it contained a mixed group of 18th- and 19th-century pottery as well as including elements which may be as late as the early 20th century.

Pottery from unstratified and backfill contexts

- 9.8.35 **Table 9** lists the pottery assemblages recovered from unstratified and backfill contexts. The *Mottled ware* from the backfill of the SCM trenches excavated between 1968 and 1980 has been discussed above and forms a substantial part of the material from these contexts. The value of the remaining material has inevitably been compromised by the mixing of contexts resulting from the excavation, dumping and eventual backfilling processes and the operation of a sampling strategy with unknown conditions and parameters. While the *Mottled wares* should be considered in detail alongside the larger assemblages obtained from the earlier excavations that form part of the archive held in the Sheffield Museums archives and eventually integrated into them, the remaining material is of less inferential value.
- 9.8.36 It is proposed that the greatest value can be obtained from this material by reviewing it when and if the 1968-80 excavation archives are the subject of a successful grant application for full publication of the Site, and extracting individual items or specific groups which contribute materially to the interpretation of the larger stratified groups. The remaining material might then be best employed as teaching collections for use in appropriate educational initiatives. The range of material is sufficient to represent the range of 18th and 19th century material from the Site and includes examples of many (although not all) of the principal ware types in use during the early modern and recent periods. It should be emphasised that this use of the material should follow and not precede the full analysis of the assemblages from the earlier excavations.

9.9 Conclusions

- 9.9.1 A number of provisional conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the assemblage from the 2010 excavations. These can be summarised as follows:
- 9.9.2 Medieval deposits and features were not present in the trenches excavated in 2010 and the medieval and post-medieval history of the Site remains largely unknown, at least from the point of view of the pottery, which is unfortunate in view of the very poor knowledge we have of medieval and post-medieval Sheffield and the fact that the site is one of only two (the other being Sheffield Castle) which might plausibly offer insights into the material conditions of life in the medieval town;

- 9.9.3 Activities in the mid and late 19th century appear to have involved either the extensive disturbance of 18th- and early 19th-century deposits or the inclusion of material of this date into later deposits, and in some cases features, by other means or processes presently unknown;
- 9.9.4 While mixed assemblages are common on sites in Sheffield and appear to reflect a locally distinctive use of domestic refuse (Cumberpatch 2005b), the precise make-up of the assemblages from the Manor Lodge site, the date range (with a higher than normal representation of earlier 18th-century types) and the lack of any apparent need to use domestic waste to level or raise sites (which was most probably the case on lower lying sites in the river valleys) raises questions about the source of the material and its significance for our understanding of 18th- and 19th-century households in the vicinity of the Site;
- 9.9.5 The profile of the assemblages in terms of the range of types may be at odds with the traditional picture of the area as one occupied by people of modest means. The range of material includes all of the principal ware types dating to the 18th century and later, including fashionable tablewares (*White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware*), with the cheaper kinds of ware (vernacular tablewares in the 18th-century and Banded wares, Sponged wares etc in the 19th century) also present although not in overwhelming quantities;
- 9.9.6 In contrast with other mixed assemblages from Sheffield, the proportion of utilitarian wares (*Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Fineware*) appears to be relatively low (although stoneware cooking vessels of 19th-century date are not uncommon);
- 9.9.7 Definite conclusions are difficult to draw at this stage as the whole question of the formation processes responsible for archaeological sites in Sheffield are poorly understood (Cumberpatch 2005b) and have yet to be investigated in a systematic manner. What is clear is that the assemblages from the Site may, quite apart from their importance to understanding the Site in its own right, play a significant part in understanding the archaeology of Sheffield more generally in that they represent a large and potentially highly informative body of data suitable for comparison with others from commercial excavations in the city.

10 CLAY PIPE

Dr Vicky Crewe

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 A total of 2,568 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the 2010 excavations, weighing 5,347g. These derived from all four trenches; the largest assemblage came from Trench 18, which yielded 804 fragments, but the other trenches also yielded substantial assemblages, with 502 fragments from Trench 15, 745 fragments from Trench 16, and 517 fragments from Trench 17. The details of this assemblage are summarised in **Tables 22-25** in **Appendix 4**.

- 10.1.2 The majority of the assemblage comprised fragments of undecorated and unglazed stems (n=2,191, 85%). Diagnostic elements were represented by spur and bowl fragments, complete or near-complete bowls, and one near-complete pipe with a missing mouthpiece and chipped bowl rim from Trench 15. There were also 21 mouthpieces in the assemblage; most were plain, rough ends, but there was one example of a moulded mouthpiece.
- 10.1.3 The clay pipe fragments have been examined individually and details of each fragment have been catalogued. Published and unpublished catalogues and reports, including White (2004), Ayto (1994) and Oswald (1975) have been used to identify and date, where possible, pipe form and decoration.

10.2 Diagnostic Pieces

- 10.2.1 The majority of mouthpieces (n=17; 81%) retrieved from the site were glazed and there were also a further 70 glazed stem fragments. Various shades of green, yellow and brown glaze were observed, with some of the glazed fragments very closely resembling the yellow-brown mottled appearance of the pottery produced at Manor Lodge during the early 18th century (Beswick 1978). However, White (2003) has suggested that the use of glaze developed in the 19th century, with green glazes possibly slightly later in date than brown glazes.
- 10.2.2 Some stem fragments, and several bowl fragments, were encrusted with a hard purplish-brown residue, which may have derived from industrial processes, while the brown and dark grey discolouration of some fragments also suggests that they had been burnt.

10.3 Makers' Marks

- 10.3.1 A very small proportion (n=16, 0.7%) of the stem fragments displayed decorative devices or makers' marks (**Table 23**). Most of the marks can be traced to the Rotherham-based pipe manufacturers William Wild, Thomas Wild and John Wild, all of whom were active in the 18th century (White 2004, 114-7, 183-5).
- 10.3.2 The lettering 'WLLM WILD' appeared in various states of preservation on a number of stems, including examples from **15001**, **15017**, **18001** and **18002**. In other instances the lettering 'THO WILD' was partially preserved, for example 'THO WIL' on a stem from (16001), 'HO WILD' on a stem from **16007** and 'HO W' on a stem fragment from **15001**. The letters 'OH' appeared on a stem from **18006**, and are part of the mark of John Wild. Two bowls from context **16007** and two from **16018** were stamped with the letters 'TW', which may also have stood for Thomas Wild (White 2004, 185).
- 10.3.3 There was also a mark incorporating the letters 'TT', which matches a device illustrated by White (2004, 116-7, fig. 8.19 no. 2). White does not suggest a maker for this pipe; there were a number of Yorkshire pipe makers with the initials 'TT' who could have produced the pipe. A further example of a makers' mark appears on a stem fragment from context **18002**; this comprises raised lettering, partially damaged, depicting the letters 'T. [...] 'VD' or 'ND'. The maker that this device refers to has not been traced.

10.4 Decoration

10.4.1 Many bowls and some stem fragments showed signs of decoration; particularly common were leaf seams on the front and back seams of the bowls, and scalloped or ribbed designs, sometimes with raised dots in between the 'ribs' (**Table 24**). Leaf seams were frequently accompanied on either side of the bowl by moulded foliage decoration. One fragment showed part of a skull with milling around the rim of the bowl; this may be from the badge of the 17th Lancers, whose motto 'Death or Glory' is accompanied on the badge by a skull and crossbones. Another bowl with the same design is known from the Site and is currently on display in the visitor centre. In addition to the makers' marks seen on some stem fragments, an oval Midland style border was seen on a number of stems, as illustrated by White (2004, 114-115 fig. 8.18 no.7), who dates this style of stem decoration to the period c.1740-1790. In addition, spurs were occasionally decorated, with circles on each side and, in one case, a small flower on each side of the spur.

10.5 Discussion

10.5.1 There is little evidence in the clay pipe assemblage that is indicative of activity prior to the 18th century (**Table 25**). Just one fragment of bowl from **15017** may have been earlier; this was bulbous and thick-walled and may correspond with a form illustrated by Ayto (1994) from c.1660-1680. The stem fragment from **18007** with the 'TT' makers' mark may have dated from the late 17th century, although it could instead be early 18th-century in date. Context **18007** was backfilled material from Sheffield City Museum excavations undertaken between 1968-80 and, thus, it is unsurprising to find that it contains mixed material. The same is true of contexts **15002**, **16002**, **16008** and **17003**.

10.5.2 Many of the datable contexts can be assigned 19th-century dates. Context interpretations from the site reveal that layer **15017** was the same as **15033**, both forming parts of the same garden subsoil thought to be associated with 19th-century cottages. This date is supported by the clay pipe; although these contexts did contain one or two earlier fragments, including the possible 17th-century fragment mentioned above and a late 18th-century pipe attributed to Thomas Wild, the majority of fragments recovered can be attributed to the 19th century. Given that many of the features in the trenches were thought to be associated with 19th-century gardens, it would not be surprising to find some earlier fragments of pipe, perhaps unearthed during digging or deposited as hardcore from rubbish dumps elsewhere.

10.5.3 In Trench 16 there were also numerous features containing 19th-century clay pipe. Context **16004**, the fill of a pit, contained a 19th-century glazed stem. A layer of subsoil (**16007**) under the topsoil was found to contain 19th-century material, as well as some earlier fragments including a stem stamped with the makers' mark of Thomas Wild, dated to 1720-60. Context **16030**, a layer recorded from the section of the trench, contained an early to mid 18th-century fragment of pipe. The fill of a construction trench for a drain pipe, thought to be associated with the cottages built into the Long Gallery, yielded a fragment of 19th-century glazed stem. Meanwhile **16018**, a subsoil under the topsoil similar to **16007**, contained a similar mix of material to

16007, including early to mid 19th-century fragments, with two earlier fragments of mid to late 18th-century date.

10.5.4 In Trench 17 the subsoil layer (**17002**) contained a mid 19th-century fragment of pipe, while the garden subsoil (**17006**) contained early to middle 19th-century material. Two further garden soils (**17008** and **17009**) also contained mid 19th-century fragments. A further garden soil (**17035**) contained mainly early to mid 19th-century material, although an earlier 1740-90 stem was also retrieved.

10.5.5 In Trench 18 layer **18003**, which appears to have been associated with garden landscaping, yielded a fragment of early to mid 19th-century pipe. A layer interpreted as construction waste (**18006**) contained 19th-century pipe fragments, while a slightly earlier fragment dated to c.1730-90 was also discovered. Context **18007** was a garden soil into which garden features had been cut; it contained fragments representing forms from the early to late 19th century, as well as the stem fragment possibly dating from c.1690-1720. The fill of a tree throw (**18008**) contained mid to late 19th-century fragments, as did another garden soil (**18028**) and a pit fill (**18010**).

10.6 Conclusion

10.6.1 The majority of the datable contexts from the trenches excavated at Manor Lodge during 2010 contain 19th-century material, supporting the suggestion that many of the excavated features were associated with cottages built into the ruins at that time. There are some earlier fragments of clay pipe, and these may relate to an earlier phase of activity during the 18th century, although given that many of the contexts are interpreted as garden features it is possible that these earlier fragments were residual and disturbed during gardening activity, or that they were brought from elsewhere as part of deposits used in landscaping or manuring.

10.6.2 The makers' marks belonging to Thomas Wild, William Wild and John Wild of Rotherham are of interest as they reveal trading links with other areas of South Yorkshire. This is a particularly large assemblage, which would benefit from fuller investigation, illustration of decorative elements, and comparison with material from other sites in Sheffield and in Yorkshire more generally.

11 GLASS, METALWORK AND MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Dr Hugh Willmott

11.1 Glass

11.1.1 A reasonably sized assemblage of glass was recovered from excavations during 2010 (**Table 26** in **Appendix 5**). The vast majority is recent in date, consisting of late 19th- and 20th-century press-moulded containers and window glass. This type of material is found ubiquitously in large quantities on urban sites. Given this, such glass is of little archaeological value. Consequently, it is recommended that no further work is undertaken on this material. There are several items of glass dress accessory, namely button

and beads. Although hard to date stylistically these all appear to be 19th-century in date.

11.1.2 A small amount of glass is earlier in date and potentially of more interest. These are primarily some fragments of early wine bottles and some 16th- or 17th-century window glass. The single vessel of interest is the lead glass base from a small wine or cordial glass found in **17006** and this is a typical 18th-century product.

11.1.3 The amount of interesting glass is small, and most was found in association with relatively modern material, confirming that the contexts are mixed. Given this, at this stage no further work is recommended. However, it would be useful to re-evaluate this material in a more general survey of the glass from previous excavations and with any future interventions on the site.

11.2 Metalwork

11.2.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the excavations (**Tables 27-29** in **Appendix 6**), and the majority is ferrous and of very recent date. This consists of, amongst other things, nails, bolts and other modern items. Consequently this material can be ignored. A small quantity of primarily non-ferrous material is a little more interesting. This includes several buttons of various forms, although these all appear to be 19th- or 20th-century in date, pins and a single 18th-century shoe buckle in context **18028**. A small amount of lead was also found, taking the form of small off-cuts of possible roof lead and a single molten lump.

11.2.2 The amount of interesting metalwork is small, and most was found in association with relatively modern material, confirming that the contexts are mixed. Given this, at this stage no further work is recommended. However, it would be useful to re-evaluate this material in a more general survey of the metalwork from previous excavations and with any future interventions on the site.

11.3 Miscellaneous Finds

11.3.1 A very small assemblage of miscellaneous artefacts was recovered from the excavations (see **Table 33** in **Appendix 9**), and all are modern. This consists of a carbon battery rod, two plastic buttons, electrical elements and a single polished stone insert, probably from a cheap item of costume jewellery. Given the very recent date of all this material, the assemblage has no archaeological potential and can be discarded.

12 BUILDING MATERIALS

John Tibbles

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 An assemblage of 200 fragments of ceramic and stone building material, with a total weight of 100,151g was submitted for assessment (**Table 30** in **Appendix 7**). Also submitted for assessment were seventeen

partial/complete saggars weighing 19,627g and 36 miscellaneous fragments of material weighing 4,937g.

- 12.1.2 The range of material included machine-made/pressed bricks, fire-bricks, stone (including masonry), slate and ceramic roofing tiles. A small sample assemblage of pottery saggars, which included at least one complete example, was also present. A small assemblage of miscellaneous fragments contained examples of lime mortar, plaster, fireclay, land drain, drainage brick, window moulding and pottery.

12.2 Bricks

- 12.2.1 Twenty-five part bricks weighing 12,564g were recovered from ten contexts, the majority (36%) from backfill deposit **16069**. Brick sizes from this context ranged between ?mm x 100-115mm x 55-70mm (?” x 4-4 ½” x 2¼-2 ¾”), giving a date range of the mid 15th century to the 18th century. Although one example displayed a thickness of 70mm (2 ¾”), dating (early-mid 18th century) is tentative, due to the deformed nature of the brick through mis-firing. A partial brick from context **18002** displayed residual dimensions of ?mm x 114mm x 70mm (?” x 4 ½” x 2 ¾”). All the bricks were hand-made and displayed elements of their method of manufacture (i.e. moulding impression and moulding sand). Five partial bricks displayed vitrification and/or heat affected surfaces indicating their usage as kiln fabric.
- 12.2.2 Mortar on the bricks varied between a common lime mortar and a fire-clay mortar, the latter mainly on the kiln fabric fragments. Lime mortar was identified over the broken edges of one example from **16069**, suggesting its use as a filling piece within a structure.

12.3 Fire-bricks

- 12.3.1 Approximately 12% of the brick assemblage from the Site was manufactured from fire clay. The examples within the assemblage were identified as plain fire-bricks described by Bourry (1911) as usually having the same shape and dimensions of building bricks (9.44" x 4.72" x 3.15"). Fabrics ranged in colour between white and yellow, and in texture from coarse to fine.
- 12.3.2 During the 18th and 19th centuries the increase in temperatures required for industrial processes gave rise to the demand for refractory materials capable of withstanding extreme heat and stress, leading to the production of fire-bricks for this purpose. Fire-bricks are used in blast furnaces (iron), open hearth furnaces (steel), coke ovens, boilers, rotary kilns and incinerators (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993) and are made from fireclay in the same manufacturing process as ordinary bricks.

12.4 Roof Tiles

- 12.4.1 Positions of the nibs and peg holes in roof tiles are usually described from the nib side of the tile (i.e. the underside as hung, not necessarily as made). Early flat roof tiles were suspended by projecting nibs or by peg/nails. Alternatively, flat tiles were often secured by iron nails, as were ridge and hip tiles. Until a statute instigated in 1477, which dictated standard sizes for tiles [a flat tile was fixed at 10 inches by 6 inches by 5/8 inch (255 mm x 153 mm x 16mm), a ridge tile 13 inches long by 1/2 inch thick and a hip tile 10 inches

in length with a convenient width and thickness (Celoria and West 1967, 218)] demand normally dictated the size and quality of flat roof tiles.

Flat roof tile

- 12.4.2 Three probable fragments of flat ceramic roofing tile 15mm thick were identified from contexts **15033** and **15004**, the latter bearing brown and yellowish glaze. The complete or near-complete tiles were probably used as spacers within the 18th-century kiln. The fragments did not have sufficient diagnostic qualities to be classified by regional typology.

Pantile

- 12.4.3 Twenty-eight fragments of pantile were recovered from eight contexts: **18001** interpreted as topsoil; **17002** and **17006** interpreted as garden subsoil; **15004**, **16018** and **18002** interpreted as subsoil; and **16085** interpreted as the backfill of a drain. The latter contained nine fragments representing 32% of the assemblage. Five fragments bore the residual elements of the suspension nib, their shape and size suggesting an earlier rather than a later date of manufacture (18th century). The fragment from topsoil (**18001**) displayed an exceptionally thin nib width (12mm, in contrast to a general width of 20-25mm).

- 12.4.4 Although pantiles were imported into Britain by the 16th century there is no evidence for their manufacture in this country before 1700 (Neave 1991). Pantile roof covering became popular in the eastern counties of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries, and it is difficult without fabric analysis to differentiate between the imported Dutch tiles (Dakpannen) and English pantiles manufactured locally. During the reign of George I an Act of Parliament was passed stating that a fired tile [pantile] should not be smaller than 13 ½" inches long by 9 ½" inches wide and ½" inch thick, which has been the accepted size to date (Lucas 1998).

Ridge tile

- 12.4.5 At least three fragments of ridge tile were identified from **17009** and **18007**, displaying thicknesses of 13mm and 15mm respectively. Bonding mortar was noted on the end of the fragment from **17009**. These tiles were in common use by the late 12th century in northern England.

Stone roof tile

- 12.4.6 From within dump deposit **15024** a single fragment of Collyweston stone roof tile of Jurassic Limestone was identified. It displayed battered edges, and had a thickness of 20mm, with the residual elements of a 15mm diameter suspension hole. Such tiles were primarily considered to be used by the landed classes (Moorhouse 1990, 126) and were being imported for use in towns of the Humber region by the 12th -13th century.

Slate roof tile

- 12.4.7 The assemblage contained a single fragment of Welsh Blue slate approximately 5mm thick and displaying the remnants of a suspension hole.

12.4.8 Slate is generally found in Wales, the south-west of England and the Lake District. The fissile character of Welsh slate enabled it to be split into finer laminae than sandstone or limestone slates (6mm compared to 13-26mm) therefore significantly reducing the total roof weight and subsequently reducing the roof timber size. Welsh slate was exported to other parts of England by sea, canal and railway. Earlier slate was of a more crude manufacture, whereas the fragment identified from Manor Lodge is likely to be of a mid to late 19th-century date.

12.5 Stone

12.5.1 Thirty fragments of stone were recorded from the assemblage, of which five fragments displayed evidence of having been worked. Context **16079** contained two fragments of masonry, including a decorated corner of window tracery of possible medieval date. The second fragment displayed evidence of claw tooling on one surface. Backfill **16069** contained a single fragment of possible limestone bevelled along one stretcher, and a further fragment displaying the residual elements of a corner.

12.5.2 A single fragment of possible sandstone from unstratified deposits bore the residual elements of a gravestone bearing the part inscription (H)USBAN(D). The engraving style tends to suggest a late 18th- to 19th-century date. From contexts **16069** and **16079** fragments of sandstone bonded together with fire-clay represent the fragments of the 18th-century kiln structure, the former displaying a light brown (2.5Y/5/6) glaze.

12.6 Saggars

12.6.1 Saggars are generally described as fireclay receptacles which have flat bases, the diameter of which varies according to the size of the objects they are made to contain. They may also be oval, square or rectangular in shape. Wares are placed within the saggars, which are then stacked up, sometimes with a fireclay slab inside the ledge of the saggars (Bourry 1911, 385).

12.6.2 Saggars were examined from five contexts; **16008**, **16030**, **16069**, **16079** and **17006**. The majority of fragments (66%) were from backfill **16069**. A single complete saggars was recovered from **16069**, displaying dimensions of 190mm in diameter by 11mm in height. A single cut circular vent had been inserted directly opposite to a 35mm wide slot vent within its walls. Manufacture was by hand, with the base being wheel thrown (wire removal cuts were visible on at least one sample from **16069**) and joined to the walls. Occasionally the bases were found to be slightly concave. Bases ranged in diameter between 28mm-40mm, with thicknesses varying between 12mm-25mm. Walls were generally between 12mm-25mm in thickness and up to 120mm in height. Up to four air vents were found on most examples, generally either finger-moulded, punched or knife cut. Diameters ranged between 23mm-30mm. Ventilator slots were also present and were either straight sided or cut at 60°. All but one shape was found to be circular; the exception was an example from **16069**, which was oval.

12.6.3 A single circular object 235mm in diameter with residual internal glaze may be interpreted as a saggars lid. Alternatively, it may represent the base of an unfinished saggars. Evidence that the saggars were made on site can be extrapolated from the badly deformed example which was the result of mis-

firing during manufacture. Seven examples bore the residual elements of brown glaze (5YR/3/4), mostly on the internal surfaces.

12.7 Mortar

12.7.1 Eight fragments of mortar were identified, with a total weight of 198g. These came from three contexts: **15018**, **16085** and **18002**. All appear to be of casual deposition. Seven fragments were of lime whilst the fragment from **16085** was similar to 19th-century cement mortars. No scientific analysis of the material has been undertaken, however all the mortar samples have been visibly examined using a x10-magnification lens and described accordingly: grey/white 2.5YR/8/1 with occasional lithic/stone inclusions to <10mm. The material varied in colour from white to light grey and all were subjected to testing with dilute hydrochloric acid. The results showed that all the samples except one were likely to be composed of slaked lime and sand.

12.8 Plaster

12.8.1 Plaster is the term often given to calcareous compounds, the base of which is calcium sulphate (Mitchell 1919, 64). It is often used in both external and internal plastering and is applied to ceilings and walls. Three fragments of plaster were identified from within contexts **16085** and **18008**, the fragment from the latter context displaying grooves/ridges along one surface. The material varied in colour from white to light grey and all fragments were subjected to testing with dilute hydrochloric acid. The results showed that all the samples except one were likely to be composed of slaked lime and sand. These were all probably of 19th-century date.

12.9 Land Drain

12.9.1 Contexts **16085**, **17006** and **17061** produced an assemblage of fifteen fragments of land drain totalling 762g. Eight fragments were from **17061**, one of which was heavily stained on the interior. All the fragments were extruded manufacture of a mid-to late 19th-century date.

12.10 Fireclay

12.10.1 Four fragments of fire-clay were recovered from contexts **16069**, **16079** and **16085**, all probably resulting from the fabric of a kiln. The largest fragment (1567g) was recovered from context **16069**; this had been hand-applied and displayed residual elements of 40mm diameter iron (?) support bars.

12.11 Drainage Brick

12.11.1 A single part brick with a central tapering groove (30mm-20mm wide) was identified from context **18001**. The shape and form is similar to that used in cattle sheds or places where the quick removal of liquids is necessary (Smith 1919, 124). Dating is tentatively given as 19th-century.

12.12 Window Mouldings

12.12.1 A single fragment of window/door moulding in a brick fabric with the residual elements of a 45mm diameter (attachment) hole was identified from within topsoil **18002**. Dating of this fragment is provisionally estimated as 19th-century.

12.13 Trench Summaries

Trench 15

12.13.1 A small assemblage of twelve fragments of assorted material was recovered. The earliest stratigraphic deposit (**15033**) contained a small fragment of flat roof tile and a fragment of fire-brick displaying black residual glaze. A single fragment of Collyweston roof tile was recorded from within dump (**15024**), and from the garden feature (**15018**) came two small fragments of lime mortar. An assortment of roofing and kiln material was recorded within the sealing dump (**15004**). All the material earlier than **15004** represents casual deposition, whilst **15004** itself may represent part of a demolition dump.

Trench 16

12.13.2 Seventy-four fragments of assorted material, representing backfills and dumps, were recovered from this trench. The majority of the material is from demolished pottery kilns and associated materials. The non fire-brick assemblage, represented by nine examples, displayed dimensions similar to bricks of a comparative date of the 16th century to mid 19th century (Lloyd 1925). Nine of the 33 fire bricks bore residual elements of glaze, indicating that they derived from kiln demolition. There was a marked absence of roofing tile from the assemblage.

Trench 17

12.13.3 The assemblage from Trench 17 derived mainly from garden soils and subsoils, as the result of casual deposition. The land drains would have been inserted from the early to mid 19th century to increase the drainage within the garden area. Residual elements of the 18th-century kiln debris were present.

Trench 18

12.13.4 The mixed assemblage of material from this trench may be attributed to casual deposition and deliberate dumping. Residual elements of earlier material (i.e. 18th century) were present, as were elements of kiln debris. The majority of the material was from garden deposits.

12.14 Recommendations

12.14.1 The assemblage is deemed worthy of a note within a relevant journal. This further work should also include fabric analysis (provisionally by visual examination) to identify fabric types and to try to ascertain source. This will aid comparison with ceramic building material assemblages recovered from previous and future archaeological investigations within the surrounding area. Upon completion of work on the assemblage, a selective discard policy should be implemented. The material deemed worthy of retention as part of the archive should be processed and packaged in accordance with the delegated museum's guidelines, prior to deposition of the finds assemblage as a whole within the appropriate museum.

13 SLAG

Derek Pitman and Dr Roger Doonan

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The assemblage was catalogued according to English Heritage guidelines, based on the form and morphology of the material recovered and diagnostic samples were identified using TUSARC, 'The University of Sheffield Archaeometallurgical Reference Collection' (Bayley *et al.* 2001). The basic composition of metal items was confirmed using Thermo-Niton pXRF.

13.1.2 The material was split into the following categories for assessment purposes; blast furnace slag, glassy slag, fuel ash slag, non-diagnostic slag, vitrified ceramic, fuel and other. A summary of the categories can be seen in **Table 31** and a full catalogue is shown in **Table 32** (see **Appendix 8** for tables). **Figures 1-12** illustrate elements of the slag assemblage and can also be found in **Appendix 8**.

13.2 Blast Furnace Slag

13.2.1 Although this type of slag is not particularly abundant in this assemblage it is the most diagnostic. The samples identified displayed the full range of characteristics that would be expected from early blast furnace slag (**Figure 2**). The samples are all comparatively small and are likely to have been fragmented following their removal from a furnace. Due to this fragmentation, and the low number of samples, it is unlikely that this material represents evidence for production on the site. Contemporary sites are known to contain many tons of this material with it been used for road metal and landscaping (Dungworth and Paynter 2006).

13.3 Glassy Slag

13.3.1 This was one of the most dominant material types in this assemblage in terms of both weight and number of fragments. Despite being difficult to assign to a specific process this material does share many traits with blast furnace slag. Due to its association with blast furnace slag it is likely that this derives from the same process. **Figure 1** shows a sample from the TUSARC collection which displays the variability that can be seen in blast furnace slag morphology before it is fragmented. The glassy samples in this assemblage all bear a strong resemblance to the upper layers on this sample (**Figure 3**).

13.4 Fuel Ash Slag

13.4.1 In terms of quantity this was one of the most abundant types of material present. Fuel ash slag is associated with a range of pyrotechnical processes such as ceramic production. That associated with metallurgy may often contain traces of metal although this is not always the case. Semi-quantitative analysis of a number of samples using pXRF showed a very high iron peak suggesting that this material it most likely not derived from ceramic production. It is possible that it is related to iron metallurgy but this class of material remains non-diagnostic (**Figure 12**). Typical samples from this assemblage can be seen in **Figure 4**.

13.5 Non-diagnostic Slag

13.5.1 A large number of fragments of non-diagnostic slag were present in this assemblage. The majority of fragments were glassy, highly friable and contained a number of inclusions such as soil and ceramic. Although not diagnostic of a specific process this material is of metallurgical origin most likely iron working. Examples can be seen in **Figure 5**.

13.6 Furnace/Kiln Lining

13.6.1 Although this material made up the largest part of this assemblage in terms of overall weight, the majority of this comes from two large fragments containing red brick, mortar, slag and ceramic furnace lining (**Figures 6 and 7**). One sample (from **16069, Figure 6**) has a visible right angle on its internal structure. Although this material clearly derives from a high temperature process it is impossible to say, based on macroscopic identification, whether that process was metallurgical in nature. The general form and texture of the material suggests that it might be related to ceramic production.

13.7 Vitrified Ceramic

13.7.1 The majority of vitrified ceramic fragments in this assemblage are very similar to the furnace lining fragments, but without the slagged surface. Some fragments, such as that in **Figure 8**, do not seem to be metallurgical in origin and most likely belong to the ceramic industry that was taking place in the latter phases of the sites use.

13.8 Coke

13.8.1 Only one fragment of coke was noted (**Figure 9**).

13.9 Other

13.9.1 A small amount of uncategorized material was assessed. This included two pieces of lead and an ironstone nodule. One piece of lead seems to be derived from a bottle stopper (?) and the other was deformed by fire assuming a globular form (**Figures 10 and 11**). Analysis by pXRF confirmed their identification as lead.

13.10 Recommendations

13.10.1 The diagnostic samples in the assemblage are all indicative of iron smelting using a blast furnace. However, despite the presence of characteristic metallurgical debris, it is unlikely that, based on the current evidence, primary production was taking place in any of the excavated areas. The majority of the material was recovered from secondary contexts and was mostly likely intrusive to the Site. It is not unusual in industrial areas such as Sheffield for metallurgical debris to be used for landscaping and construction as hardcore (Dungworth and Paynter 2006). The fragmentary nature of the majority of the material supports this suggestion. It is possible that metallurgical production was taking place elsewhere on the Site, but with the absence of production contexts it is impossible to infer that from this assemblage. Further analysis is not recommended at this time.

14 FLINT

Dr Ben Chan

14.1 Summary

14.1.1 The assemblage of worked flint consists of two small flakes from context **15001**. The flakes are patinated to differing degrees and both are tertiary flakes with no cortex on their dorsal surfaces. The flakes are short and squat with the larger one also having been split down the middle by a siret fracture, which probably occurred when the flake was struck from the core. The degree of patination exhibited on the flakes suggests some degree of antiquity but they are otherwise chronologically and technologically undiagnostic. On balance, a later prehistoric date for the flakes is likely, but a later date cannot be ruled out.

15 ANIMAL BONE AND SHELL

Angela Trentacoste

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 A total of 422 specimens were recorded from Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 18. The tables and figures relating to this assemblage can be found in **Appendix 10**.

15.1.2 Of the recorded specimens, 266 are classified as counted specimen (**Table 34**). The assemblage is dominated by the common domestic mammals cattle, sheep/goat and pig (**Figure 13**). All sheep/goat bones attributed to species were from sheep, a situation common on British sites and consistent with the results of the 2009 Manor Lodge animal bone report (Albarella and Trentacoste 2010). Among birds, chicken was the most frequent, and several bones from goose may also derive from the domestic form. Three skeletons were included in the assemblage – that of an adult chicken, neonatal pig, and young dog. In all cases, the remains from these skeletons contribute significantly to the total number of bones identified for their respective species. Mollusc remains were also recovered from all trenches and are presented in **Table 35**.

15.2 Domesticates

15.2.1 Among the three main domesticates, sheep/goat predominates (**Figure 14**), a trend also visible when MAU is compared (**Table 36**), though this interpretation is limited because of small sample size. The assemblage provided limited information useful for ageing, but bone fusion (**Table 37**) and tooth eruption and wear indicate that both juvenile/sub-adult and adult cattle, sheep/goat and pig were present. Only pig also included neonatal remains, including the skeleton from **17036**. An unfused equid metapodial was also encountered. Several very large bones were recorded for cattle, pig and equid, and one pig metapodial displayed some pathological bony growth at the proximal end.

15.3 Wild Species

15.3.1 Though domestic animals dominate the assemblage, remains from deer, small mammals, wild birds, fish and molluscs were also encountered. Many of these species would have lived in the vicinity of the Site, except ling (*Molva molva*), a deep-water fish of the cod family (*Gadidae*), and the marine shellfish.

15.4 Worked Bone and Antler

15.4.1 The assemblage also produced a significant quantity of worked bone and antler (**Table 38**). The majority of these fragments appeared to be waste material or discarded blanks, but pipe stems, buttons and carved cutlery handles were also included. Much of the worked material was produced by saws, and examination of the size of the striations of these saw marks indicate differences in the size and fineness of saw blades – larger coarser blades used to divide large animal carcasses and finer saws used in working bone and antler. The first type of handle would attach to the ‘scale’ tang of a knife, most likely one stamped out of steel (a knife tang being the metal portion extending from the blade into the handle). This type of fragment is flat on one side and drilled so as to be joined with a mirror half handle on the opposite side of the tang. The second handle type is that of an entire bone, hollowed and smoothed so that the metal tang is inserted and fixed inside the worked bone.

15.4.2 Cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones all display marks including those from saws, knives and cleavers. Additionally, butchery/working marks are found on a goose metatarsal and on equid pelvis and metatarsal fragments. While the goose was likely eaten, the marks on equid bone are probably due to bone working or butchery of the animal for easier disposal. Investigation of butchery/working marks by trench (**Figure 15**) shows that Trenches 15 and 17 contained the majority of worked material.

15.5 Discussion

15.5.1 Overall, the assemblage fits well with current understanding of the 18th- and 19th-century activity at Manor Lodge. While the material mainly derives from made ground contexts, and therefore cannot be related to specific events, it does provide a broad picture of life in the industrial hamlet. People were primarily consuming cattle, sheep/goat and pig meat, though chicken, goose, ling, shellfish and possibly rabbit were also eaten. Of these animals, chicken and pigs were likely kept within the hamlet, since they do not need the field space required by cattle or sheep. Additionally, the presence of foetal pig remains provides some evidence of pig breeding in the vicinity, as stillborn and other discarded very young animals would be disposed of fairly locally. The few very large/robust bones from cattle, pig and horse indicate access to animals of significant size, but given the evidence for bone/antler working, these bones may relate to craft production rather than meat consumption; this conjecture is especially applicable to the equid bones. Large animals are to be expected in this period, when improved breeds were common and widespread.

15.5.2 Worked bone is prevalent on site and includes pipe stems, buttons and cutlery handles. Bone and antler were some of the most commonly used materials for cutlery handles and the working of this material occurred on a

significant scale in Sheffield at the time, primarily to supply the large cutlery industry (Unwin 2002). The modest amount of this worked material and general lack of consistency in the character of the fragments point to cottage industry or outworkers producing items for sale on a small scale. During the 18th and 19th centuries, workshops and outworkers related to the cutlery industry were common in villages surrounding Sheffield (Beauchamp 2002). With outworkers, manufacturers would not have to supply work space or heating/lighting costs, and the workers could supplement other income with such activity in their homes.

- 15.5.3 Animals such as cat, rabbit, rat, and pigeon would all have lived in and around Manor Lodge in the 18th- and 19th-century industrial hamlet and also in the subsequent period when the Site was returned to a ruin. Vole might likely derive from this later post-occupation phase, as it is a non-commensal animal. Semi-domesticated rabbits and pigeons were also kept in the 18th and 19th centuries, as they are today. Deer antler, used in craft production, could have been gathered after its annual shedding, though the presence of a single fallow deer tooth may indicate that in some instances deer were hunted. The Manor Lodge hamlet of the 19th-century had a reputation as a slum where unsavoury activities like dog and cock fighting occurred, however there is no evidence of such activity in the animal bone assemblage. The chicken skeleton from context **18030** contains no evidence of spur on the tarsometatarsus and is therefore female. The dog skeleton belongs to a young animal, shallowly buried into the topsoil.

15.6 Conclusion

- 15.6.1 Overall, the assemblage fits well with current understanding of Manor Lodge as industrial village where inhabitants had access to the common domestic animals, fish and shellfish of the time and also pursued bone/antler craft on a household scale.

16 ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ASSESSMENT

Ellen Simmons

16.1 Introduction

- 16.1.1 This report summarises the results of a preliminary assessment of 35 flotation samples collected during excavations at the Site in 2010 (summarised in **Table 39, Appendix 11**). The samples were processed for charred plant remains and wood charcoal using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in sieves of 1mm and 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. Flots and heavy residue were air dried and the heavy residue sorted by eye for organic remains and artefacts.
- 16.1.2 The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage (2002) guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments. The main aim of this assessment was to determine the density and state of preservation of any archaeobotanical material within the samples, as well as to evaluate the

potential of this material to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the local environment.

- 16.1.3 A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning under a low power microscope (x7-x45) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. Preliminary identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Berggren 1981; Anderberg 1994; Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). This data is presented in **Table 39**.

16.2 Material Represented

- 16.2.1 Charred plant remains, predominantly in the form of wild/weed plant seeds, as well as small quantities of cereal grains and chaff, were found to be present in eighteen of the samples. The majority of the samples containing charred plant remains were recovered from Trenches 17 and 18. Preservation of charred cereal grains was generally poor, with many of the charred seeds showing signs of distortion such as puffing and clinkering. Post-depositional preservation was also poor, with many of the grains lacking epidermis and identifiable by gross morphology only (cf. Hubbard and al Azm 1990).
- 16.2.2 Wood charcoal fragments were also present in the majority of samples. On examination under a low power microscope, however, many of the wood charcoal fragments appeared to be poorly preserved, being fragile and crumbly and showing signs of vitrification. Only two samples contained more than fifty charcoal fragments larger than 2mm in size. Preliminary examination of the charcoal fragments, using low power microscopy, indicated a predominance of oak (*Quercus* sp.).
- 16.2.3 The cereal types identified from the preliminary examination of these samples were bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). It was not possible to determine whether the barley was of the six or two-row species, as none of the grains could be identified as either straight or twisted, due to poor preservation. The charred crop material present in these samples may represent waste from crop processing and grain charred accidentally during drying or food preparation or animal fodder incorporated in dung burnt as fuel. This charred material would then have become incorporated into the fills of features across the site over time.
- 16.2.4 Charred wild/weed plant seeds were present in many of the samples. Diversity and density was moderate to high, with eight of the samples containing more than thirty seeds. It is likely that these seeds originated from weeds growing in the arable fields that were harvested along with the crops and then charred as crop processing waste. Charred wild plant seeds may also originate from a number of other sources however, such as waste roof or floor material or as animal fodder with seeds being charred in dung burnt for fuel. Preliminary identification of the wild plant seeds indicated that the plant types represented included buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), goosefoot family (*Chenopodeaceae*), pink family (*Caryophyllaceae*), docks (*Rumex* spp.), violets (*Viola* spp.), brambles (*Rubus fruticosus* AGG L.), plantains (*Plantago* spp.), bedstraws (*Galium* spp.), daisy family (*Asteraceae*) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis* L.) as well as various small (< 2mm) and

large (> 2mm) grasses (*Poaceae* spp.). The types of wild plant species represented are, in general, associated with open, rough or disturbed ground (Stace 1997), such as is present in the vicinity of human habitation.

16.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 16.3.1 Identifiable charred plant remains were found to be present in seven of the flotation samples submitted for assessment. Crop remains included free threshing wheat grains and chaff as well as barley grains. The seeds of wild/weed plant species were also present in eighteen of the samples and included goosefoot family, pink family, docks, daisy family and grasses. As none of the samples were found to contain more than thirty items of charred crop material however, no further analysis of the charred plant remains in these samples would be recommended.
- 16.3.2 Wood charcoal fragments were present in samples 002 (**15009**) and 044 (**16130**) in sufficient size and quantity to be suitable for further analysis (Stuijts 2006). Such analysis would be expected to provide information concerning the selection of wood for fuel at the site as well as possible information concerning the local environment.

PART 5: INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

17 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 This section draws on the archaeological evidence recorded by the building survey (**Part 2**), historical image analysis (**Appendix 1**), the four excavated trenches (**Part 3**) and the finds analysis (**Part 4**) to provide an interpretation of the development of the area of the Manor Lodge site now known as the Inner Court (north), the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower. Overall the recorded remains correlate well with the known historical background of the site and can be confidently attributed to the identified Site Phases.

<i>Phase 1 – 15th century and earlier</i>
During the medieval period the area is part of an extensive deer park and includes a hunting lodge located on a ridge in the centre of the park.
<i>Phase 2 – 16th century</i>
The manor house known as Manor Lodge is constructed on the site of the earlier hunting lodge. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court (North) are built, occupied, altered and renovated.
<i>Phase 3 – early to mid 18th century</i>
Manor Lodge and its estate are broken up and leased out and some of the original structures are demolished. The Long Gallery, Wolsey Tower and Inner Court are leased out as workshops; alterations are made and some new structures are built.
<i>Phase 4 – late 18th to late 19th centuries</i>
The site is re-occupied and the original structures are re-used or demolished to accommodate low-quality domestic dwellings and small-scale industry. The Inner Court is used as vegetable plots.
<i>Phase 5 – late 19th to early 20th centuries</i>
New interest in the historic site leads to the demolition of all post-16 th century buildings around the Long Gallery and Inner Court.
<i>Phase 6 – 20th century</i>
The remaining historic structures are consolidated and conserved, and archaeological excavations are carried out across the site, including within the Inner Court.

17.2 The Medieval Hunting Lodge (Phase 1)

17.2.1 The documentary evidence for a lodge building at Manor Lodge is sparse and inconclusive; although the Site was part of the *Greate Parke* the existence of a hunting lodge cannot be confirmed from historic sources.

17.2.2 The earliest evidence of activity in the current area of investigation was a sequence of burnt deposits relating to the removal of tree roots within the Inner Court (Trench 18). Whilst the removal of the tree probably occurred in Phase 2, prior to the major construction works that dominate that phase of activity, its presence indicates that the Inner Court area contained trees and

other vegetation during Phase 1. Previous excavations identified buried walls that were interpreted as the remains of the medieval hunting lodge, approximately 17m south of Trench 15 (SCM Trench XXVII, Harlan 2010d). This places the hunting lodge close to the highest point within the Site topography.

- 17.2.3 The earliest extant structure in the area of investigation is a wall that appears to have enclosed the Inner Court area during Phase 1. The wall was incorporated into later buildings in subsequent phases but its earliest function may have been to enclose the hunting lodge. It should be noted that there is no stratigraphic evidence to connect the lodge and the wall - it is possible that the wall was added after the construction and demolition of the lodge – but the purpose of this walled boundary is not clear without the lodge in place.
- 17.2.4 The building survey provides evidence for a structure built into the north-west corner of the boundary wall – probably a single-storey building. In addition to the presence of possible openings in the western boundary wall (described in **section 6.2** above), a scar (**B1183**) within the fabric of the northern boundary wall (**B1001**) may indicate the position of the eastern side of this structure and it appears to correspond with the buried remains of a wall (**16082**) excavated in Trench 16 (but allocated to Phase 2 due to a lack of stratigraphic evidence). A doorway (**B1147**) through the boundary wall also supports this theory as its splayed reveals are to the south, indicating the south side to have been an internal area (**Figure 3**).
- 17.2.5 The layout of this putative walled ‘lodge’ complex is not clear. Access from the park through the boundary wall may have been gained from the west through a doorway opening (such as **B1215**; **Figure 3**), or from the south. It is unlikely that access was from the north as the only observed doorway through the northern wall provided access into the building described above and no larger openings were identified in the northern boundary. It should also be noted that the original ground level of the area bounded by the Phase 1 wall could not be determined during the investigations.

17.3 The Medieval Manor House (Phase 2)

- 17.3.1 Historical evidence records that in the late 15th century the 4th Earl of Shrewsbury decided to use the Manor Park Lodge as his principal manorial residence. As a result of this the Lodge was redeveloped into a high status Manor House during the early part of the 16th century and documentary evidence indicates that the buildings (including the Long Gallery and Wolsey’s Tower) were complete by 1530 when Cardinal Wolsey was held at Manor Lodge. Renovations and alterations continued throughout the 16th century, including the construction of the Turret House and other buildings to the west and south of the current area of investigation.
- 17.3.2 The evidence from the current investigations combines to confirm a major phase of landscaping and construction at the Site, and the paucity of archaeological evidence relating to Phase 1 may well be due to the extent of these Phase 2 groundworks.

Phase 2a - Wolsey's Tower (Building 01)

17.3.3 The first sub-phase of archaeological activity in Phase 2 was the construction of the earliest part of Wolsey's Tower. Building 01 was the first to be constructed and was built, at ground floor level, against the northern side of the Phase 1 boundary wall (**Figure 3**). The first and second floors of this three-storey tower were constructed as new builds above the level of the earlier wall. There is evidence that Building 01 was built as a stand-alone structure but the duration of its use in this form lasted only until the construction of the Long Gallery and adjacent tower, Building 02.

Phase 2b - Site Preparation

17.3.4 The second sub-phase of activity involved major building and landscaping works including: site clearance; the construction of the Long Gallery (Building 03); the addition of Building 02 to the Wolsey Tower and, the landscaping of the Inner Court.

17.3.5 There is archaeological evidence (from Trenches 16 and 18) to indicate that the Inner Court area was cleared and landscaped prior to construction work starting in the later part of Phase 2. It appears that vegetation was thoroughly cleared including burning-out tree roots, the removal of topsoil and subsoil and other overburden deposits and ground reduction down to natural deposits to form a level terrace in preparation for the building works.

17.3.6 The initial clearance of the site and subsequent landscaping is evident in the archaeological sequence against the Long Gallery wall (Trench 16) where the foundation trench was cut from the level of the natural deposits (**Figure 13**).

Phase 2b - The Long Gallery (Building 03)

17.3.7 The long gallery grew in popularity during the Elizabethan period having appeared in England in the early 16th century as an imitation of comparable rooms in France. In particular they became a feature of royal palaces. Some of the royal galleries were very large – the Queen's Gallery at Hampton Court c. 1533-1537 was 170ft long and 20ft wide. Galleries in non-royal houses by the mid 16th century were neither common nor all that large (Girouard, 2009). The Long Gallery at Manor Lodge is an early example and its dimensions were comparable with royal galleries, being over 100ft in length. The gallery was on the first floor, likely over an open loggia, such as that noted at Nicholas Bacon's house at Gorhambury in the 1560s (*ibid.*). From the 1570s until the 1620s every new house of any importance would have included a gallery no less than 100ft in length (*ibid.*).

17.3.8 The Long Gallery at Manor Lodge would have been highly 'avant-garde' at the time; the first floor long gallery had nine large windows lighting the space and would have been decorated to a standard displaying the high status of its owners, likely being panelled and displaying paintings and/or tapestries on the walls. Galleries had two main functions: exercise and hanging pictures. Exercise would have taken place along a terrace in the garden during fine weather or on a flat roof. During wet, but not cold weather, it

could be taken in an open gallery or loggia, whilst in cold or bad weather it would be taken under cover in the Long Gallery.

- 17.3.9 The Long Gallery at Manor Lodge (Building 03) was constructed using elements of the earlier Phase 1 boundary wall and putative structure. The western stone wall was extended upwards to create a two-storey building, with timber framing making up the roof and the eastern side of the structure. The timber frame was supported on stone pads that rested on a low-level stone wall with stone foundations (as seen above ground and in Trench 16). At ground floor level the timber frame was likely to have been open, creating a loggia, whilst at first floor the timber framing encased close studding with lime plastered stone rubble infills (**Figure 7**). Analysis of the building indicates that the original structure comprised thirteen bays (**Figure 8**).
- 17.3.10 Eighteenth- and 19th-century images of the Long Gallery indicate that at ground floor the timber framing was decorated with deep mouldings on the upright posts and rails whilst at first floor level the moulding of the upright posts was much simpler. The first floor would have also contained six large windows within the close studding of Bays 02, 04, 06, 08, 10 and 12, adding to the light from the stone mullioned and transomed windows of the west wall. These six windows either comprised three lights divided by timber mullions or three smaller lights over three larger lights with timber transom and mullions. The evidence suggests however, that they were fairly simple in design externally, which is unusual for such a high status house. (Decorated timber oriel windows would have been a more likely design for such a building.)
- 17.3.11 The Long Gallery roof comprised simple trusses likely constructed using a pegged halved joint, simple tie beam resting on timber wall plates to the east and west with lap dovetail joints and timber trenched purlins. The floor of the first floor was supported by large transverse timber beams which appear to have had central tenon and morticed jointed joists (**Figure 7**). A fireplace may have been positioned within the west wall of Bay 09, suggested by blocking **B1017**. From the available sources and on-site evidence it is not possible to determine what structure, if any, was originally attached to the south of the Long Gallery (Building 03) and how these would have been interconnected.
- 17.3.12 Documentary evidence contributes the information that whilst Wolsey was at Manor Lodge, the Long Gallery was divided by a “*transverse sarcenet*” which was drawn across in order to accommodate the Earl at one end and Wolsey at the other. According to the same source (Cavendish cited in Hunter 1819) there was also a great window in the gallery. This was possibly located within the south wall of the gallery **B1050** and **B1051** (**Figure 9**).

Phase 2b - Wolsey's Tower (Buildings 01 and 02)

- 17.3.13 Building 02 was a two-storey structure constructed adjoining the western side of Building 01 and the northern side of the Phase 1 boundary wall. Together Buildings 01 and 02 form the structure known as Wolsey's Tower and, as they were located immediately off the Long Gallery, these were likely buildings of high status.

- 17.3.14 The two structures combined to form a suite of rooms which included at ground floor and first floor levels a chamber to the west, leading directly off the Long Gallery, and a staircase to the east with an adjacent garderobe (**Figure 8**). At second floor level, positioned within Building 01 only was a chamber with access from the staircase at its west side (**Figure 9**). This had a large oriel window to the north, providing an extensive and impressive view over the park. Historic images (**Images 01, 02, 03, 05** in **Appendix 1**) indicate that the north elevation of the two towers incorporated a decorative corbelled projection defining the join between the two structures.
- 17.3.15 It has been suggested by previous studies (FAS 2002) that the first floor of the Long Gallery (Building 03) and the first floor of Wolsey's Tower (Building 02) were constructed in separate phases but no evidence was identified on site to support this assertion.

Phase 2b - The Inner Court

- 17.3.16 Following the construction of the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower, the Inner Court was landscaped to form a level garden or courtyard adjacent to the Long Gallery. Archaeological evidence for this work was identified in Trench 16 where the stratigraphic sequence clearly showed that at least two deposits had been laid onto the cleared ground immediately after the construction of the Long Gallery walls (**Figure 13**). The same levelling deposits were identified in Trench 18, but not in Trenches 15 and 17 which may be due to later truncation or could indicate that the western side of the courtyard had to be raised more than the eastern side to form a level terrace. These deposits also probably account for some of the difference in levels between the northern and southern sides of the Inner Court boundary wall.

17.4 The Workshops (Phase 3)

- 17.4.1 By the 17th century Manor Lodge was owned by the Dukes of Norfolk and fell into disrepair. In the early 18th century the 8th Duke of Norfolk received consent to demolish the buildings but it appears that instead he leased out the derelict buildings to craftsmen and farmers.
- 17.4.2 Previous excavations and historical evidence shows that John Fox's pottery kiln and workshops were located in the remains of the Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower in 1715 (Harlan 2010b). The standing buildings also retain evidence of alterations that are attributable to this period of use and the recent excavations recovered additional information about the form of the workshops and processes carried out within them (**Figure 8**).
- 17.4.3 In order to adapt the Long Gallery (Building 03) for use as workshops, parts of the open ground floor loggia were infilled, enclosing the ground floor. The infills during this phase were constructed using stone, with later alterations in brick (**Image 11** in **Appendix 1**). It is likely that internal walls **B1260** and **B1204** were also inserted at this time along with openings within the first floor close studding (**Figure 3**). Also visible are mortice holes within the timber frame around the window of Bay 06 (**Image 13** in **Appendix 1**). These appear to be oddly positioned and are likely to relate to a lean-to roof of a new structure added to the east.

- 17.4.4 Below-ground evidence for the form of the workshops survived in Trench 16, adjacent to Bays 5, 6 and 7 of the Long Gallery. The space provided by the bays in the Long Gallery was increased by appending a new room to the (open) eastern side of the Long Gallery (**Figure 3**). Prior to construction of the workshop a portion of the Long Gallery wall was demolished and deposits to the east of the wall were removed. The new structure was built with stone walls and initially it contained a single long narrow room. A small brick-built open hearth furnace was inserted into the newly created gap in the Long Gallery wall. Splashes of glaze on the stonework nearby suggest that the furnace was used for the manufacture of glazes. The 'furnace room' was later subdivided by the insertion of an internal stone wall to form a second room with a stone flagged floor.
- 17.4.5 Several large pits were identified in the former Inner Court area (Trench 15) and similar features have previously been interpreted as post-holes for scaffolding used during this phase of activity (Pauline Beswick pers. comm.). Whilst this is possible the recently excavated examples (**15014** and **15016**) were located some distance from the standing and buried structures and it seems unlikely that they relate to the workshop structures. Instead, these pits may represent prospecting or small-scale coal extraction (see below).

John Fox and the production of Manor ware ('Mottled ware')

- 17.4.6 John Fox's pottery kiln is known to have been located in the ground floor of Wolsey's Tower, in Building 02 (Harlan 2010b). This involved considerable alterations and rebuilding of the hexagonal tower to insert the kiln - which was excavated by SCM as Trench XX in 1971. The kiln was a circular, multi-flued structure and appears to have been built using masonry from the derelict buildings at the site and bricks (Harlan 2010b).
- 17.4.7 John Fox's workshops appear to have occupied both Wolsey's Tower and the northern half of the Long Gallery. With the kiln located in the tower, the whole ground floor of the former Long Gallery probably provided space for drying the ceramics prior to firing, and storing the fired pots at other stages of manufacture and decoration. The newly built stone structure appended to the Long Gallery may have provided small workshops for the processing of clays, glazes and slips. In particular, the division of the building appears to have been designed to segregate the furnace from other activities.

Small-scale coal extraction

- 17.4.8 Evidence from the excavation of the kiln indicates that the fuel was coal (Harlan 2010b) and a likely local source of fuel was identified in the Inner Court (Trench 17) where a series of coal pits has been attributed to this phase of activity. Coal deposits were visible in the edges of the pits and the backfills contained coal fragments but no artefacts. However, sherds of Manganese Mottled Ware were recovered from the deposit (**17047**) that capped the pits, along with pieces of fuel ash slag derived from coal (Rod Mackenzie pers. comm.).
- 17.4.9 It is noteworthy that the Dukes of Norfolk had coal mining concerns across South Yorkshire at this time and may well have been aware that the land beneath the medieval manor and park contained coal seams. It is possible

that the deterioration of the manor buildings under their ownership reflects an intention to begin mining in the area.

17.5 The Victorian Hamlet (Phase 4)

- 17.5.1 After the workshops were abandoned there appears to have been a further period of disuse before the area was reoccupied as dwellings and gardens in the Victorian period.
- 17.5.2 The demolition of the Phase 3 workshop structures was evident in Trench 16 where the interior of the 'furnace room' had been backfilled with kiln material. Notably this happened prior to the removal of the workshop wall, so it is possible that the destruction of the kiln actually occurred when the workshop was abandoned (in Phase 3). The building appended to the Long Gallery was demolished down to ground level and the stones were robbed out completely in some places, but the Long Gallery structure was left in place. The former workshop area was then covered with a layer of garden soil, repairs were made to the former Long Gallery wall and new brick buildings (Buildings 04, 05 and 06) were inserted into the ruins.
- 17.5.3 Excavation evidence shows that the foundations of the Long Gallery were strengthened and widened to accommodate these additional structures and the open bays of the gallery were blocked by adding brickwork to the top of the Phase 2 stone walls. The extant building fabric on Site shows that the new buildings were constructed within the shell of the medieval structure utilising the existing west wall as part of their construction. Building 04 was a brick, two-storey (plus basement) dwelling with a vaulted cellar that is still visible within the Inner Court. Building 05 was a two-storey brick dwelling attached to the southern side of Building 04. In addition, historic photographs depict a small single-storey stone built lean-to (**B1138**) positioned against the south wall of Building 05 (**Image 20 in Appendix 1**). A third brick building (Building 06) was subsequently added within the Long Gallery (**Figures 3 and 4**). This was a two-storey brick structure which, like the others, utilised the existing west wall of the Long Gallery. Historic sources show that Building 06's construction necessitated the removal of part of the gallery's timber framing - elements of which appear to have been re-used to prop up the remaining *in-situ* timber framing to the north (**Images 14-19 in Appendix 1**).
- 17.5.4 During this period the Inner Court was used as gardens, vegetable plots and back yards. After the former workshops were demolished a layer of garden soil was deposited across the earlier remains. The garden soil contained a large number and variety of artefacts which were relatively uniform in size, indicating that this soil had been reworked and had probably been imported to the area (perhaps from elsewhere within the wider Manor Lodge site, or from further afield). Similar garden soil deposits were identified in each of the excavated trenches.
- 17.5.5 The excavations also revealed a below-ground red brick cistern with a vaulted roof in Trench 16. The cistern was fed through a ceramic drainpipe, which presumably collected rainwater from the roof of the Long Gallery, but no evidence of a pump structure survived above or below ground. Other garden or yard features were identified across the Inner Court, including

numerous examples of root bowls, fence posts, flagged stone surfaces and brick and stone structures.

- 17.5.6 Throughout the 19th century the hamlet at Manor Lodge had a reputation as a slum. Although the buildings shown on historic images appear ramshackle and suggest piecemeal development (**Image 11** in **Appendix 1**), the archaeological evidence suggests that its slum reputation may not have been deserved in the earliest part of the period. The buildings appear to have been constructed reasonably well, with efforts to consolidate and strengthen the foundations of the derelict Long Gallery before inserting the new buildings and, particularly, with the importation of a significant quantity of soil to prepare a garden area, all of which suggests a degree of planning. Small-scale industry is also evident at this time with bone button production identified by Beswick (2002) in previous investigations and examples of bone and antler working were again recovered during the recent work. The artefacts were mainly buttons and cutlery handles and were mostly found in Trenches 15 and 17.
- 17.5.7 In the latter half of the 19th century large-scale coal mining began to take place on land to the north of the Inner Court and workers' housing was built in the area, with a probable increase in the density of dwellings within the former manor site.

17.6 Clearance and Restoration (Phase 5)

- 17.6.1 At the end of the 19th century there was a renewal of interest in the historic manor and the 15th Duke of Norfolk commissioned the restoration of the Turret House and the clearance of all post-16th century buildings from the vicinity of the medieval ruins. In the current area of investigation this meant the demolition of Buildings 04, 05 and 06 and the gardens. Excavation evidence and contemporary photographs (**Images 14-19** in **Appendix 1**) show that the Long Gallery was supported by props inserted in post-holes dug into the Phase 4 garden soils during the clearance of the buildings and analysis of the historic images indicates that the remaining first floor windows in the west wall of the Long Gallery were blocked in this phase.
- 17.6.2 The demolition of Phase 3 and 4 buildings removed considerable evidence of their form and function from the archaeological record and also probably removed some below-ground and structural fabric evidence of earlier phases of activity. For example, the interior of the Long Gallery may have been cleared at this time with the result that the original internal ground floor level or surface of the loggia is unknown.

17.7 Conservation and Archaeological Investigation (Phase 6)

- 17.7.1 The majority of the conservation work observed during the building recording – mainly re-building and re-pointing in cement mortar of the Long Gallery and Wolsey Tower – probably took place in the mid 20th century when the council employed a stonemason to work on the site. Unfortunately, no recording was carried out in advance of this work leading to the obscuring or loss of archaeological information.
- 17.7.2 Archaeological investigations were carried out by Sheffield City Museums between 1971 and 1980. The evidence from the recent excavations

indicates that the trenches were accurately located and it also appears that the destruction of archaeological remains was kept to a minimum, with the result that a considerable amount of information remains intact, and that the unexcavated remains survive in good condition.

18 CONCLUSIONS

18.1 Occupation and Re-occupation of the Site

18.1.1 The combined evidence from the recent excavations and building recording reveals activity dating from the 15th century onwards. The archaeological record has been found to correspond well with the known historical development of the Site and interpretation of the evidence is enhanced considerably by having this historical framework in place.

18.1.2 The earliest identified activity may relate to a hunting lodge which is thought to have been located here in the medieval period. The extant structures retain evidence of an early boundary wall which pre-dates the major construction works of the early 16th century. It is suggested that this boundary may relate to the clay-floored stone building identified by Pauline Beswick's 1968 to 1980 excavations and interpreted as the medieval hunting lodge.

18.1.3 Excavation evidence has demonstrated that the early 16th-century redevelopment of Manor Lodge involved major pre-construction landscaping works including stripping the footprint of the Long Gallery down to natural clay deposits. After the building was completed the Inner Court was restored to a level terrace by the addition of soil deposits.

18.1.4 The Long Gallery and Inner Court were later re-used, first as workshops for a pottery in the 18th century and later for dwellings, vegetable plots and small-scale industry in the 19th century.

18.1.5 The fabric of the standing buildings preserves evidence of this continued re-use and re-building of the Tudor structures. Whilst this has had a considerable negative impact on the buildings, early fabric tended to be utilised and retained rather than demolished. The below-ground evidence, however, reveals a continuing pattern of clearance and reduction of ground levels – which even occurred prior to the 18th and 19th century building works. The 19th century re-occupation of the Site also appears to have involved the importation of considerable quantities of garden soil – possibly from within the wider Manor Lodge site, but also possibly from a wider area.

18.2 The Limitations of the Evidence

18.2.1 The Manor Lodge site and standing structures have been subject to 500 years of construction, regular alterations and episodes of clearance. Buried archaeological evidence was probably first cleared from the Site during the major construction works of the 16th century and this process continued during each subsequent phase of activity at the Site. The standing buildings have been altered many times and the demolition of post-16th century buildings during Phase 5 certainly removed information about earlier

alterations, whilst conservation work to the remaining walls throughout the 20th century means that no original or early mortar has been retained. All of this combines to make an accurate interpretation of the complex standing structures and fragmentary below-ground remains problematic.

- 18.2.2 The historic cycles of clearance and levelling within the Inner Court also introduce problems of residuality which need to be taken into account when interpreting dating evidence. The finds assemblages are typically very mixed and few of the excavated contexts can be considered to be secure primary deposits.

19 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

19.1 Copyright

- 19.1.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

19.2 Archive Location

- 19.2.1 The paper and photographic elements of the project archive (Wessex Archaeology code 74612) are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office and will be transferred to the University of Sheffield upon completion of this project. The finds archive is currently held by the University of Sheffield. It is anticipated that the University of Sheffield will provide medium term storage for the complete archive, pending its final deposition with Sheffield City Museums.

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Web sources:

- For a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents see
<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>
- For the University of Sheffield's Archaeology @ Manor Lodge see
<http://manor-lodge.dept.sheffield.ac.uk>



- Site location
- Excavation Trench

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Site location

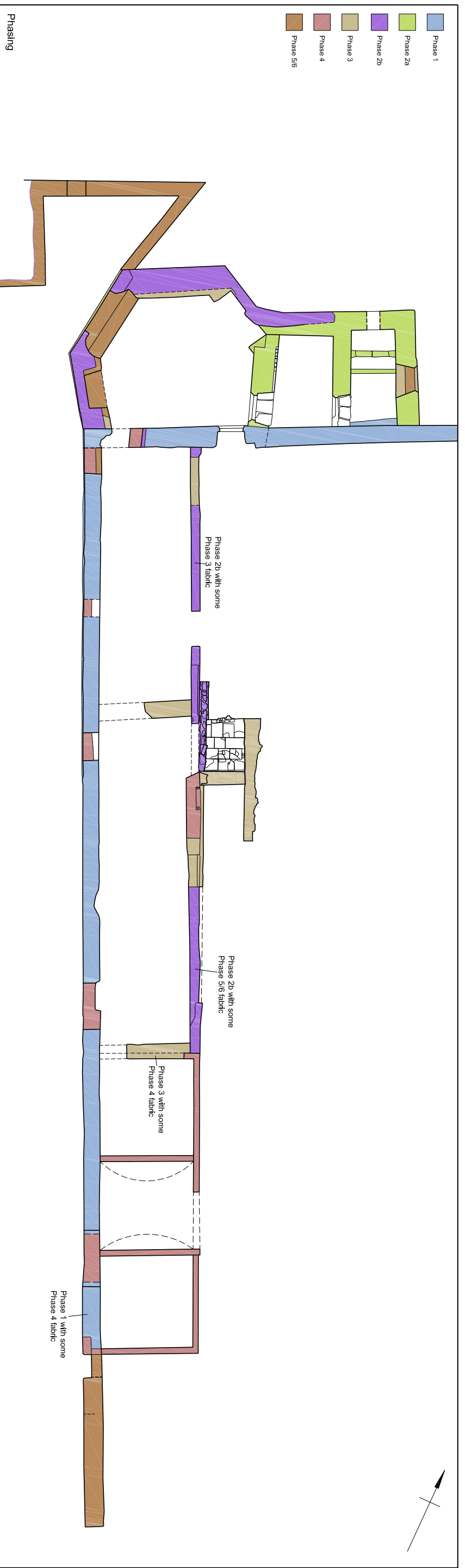
Figure 1



	<p> Excavation trench Recorded structures SCM trenches </p> <p> <small>Digital mapping provided by The University of Sheffield This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small> </p>			
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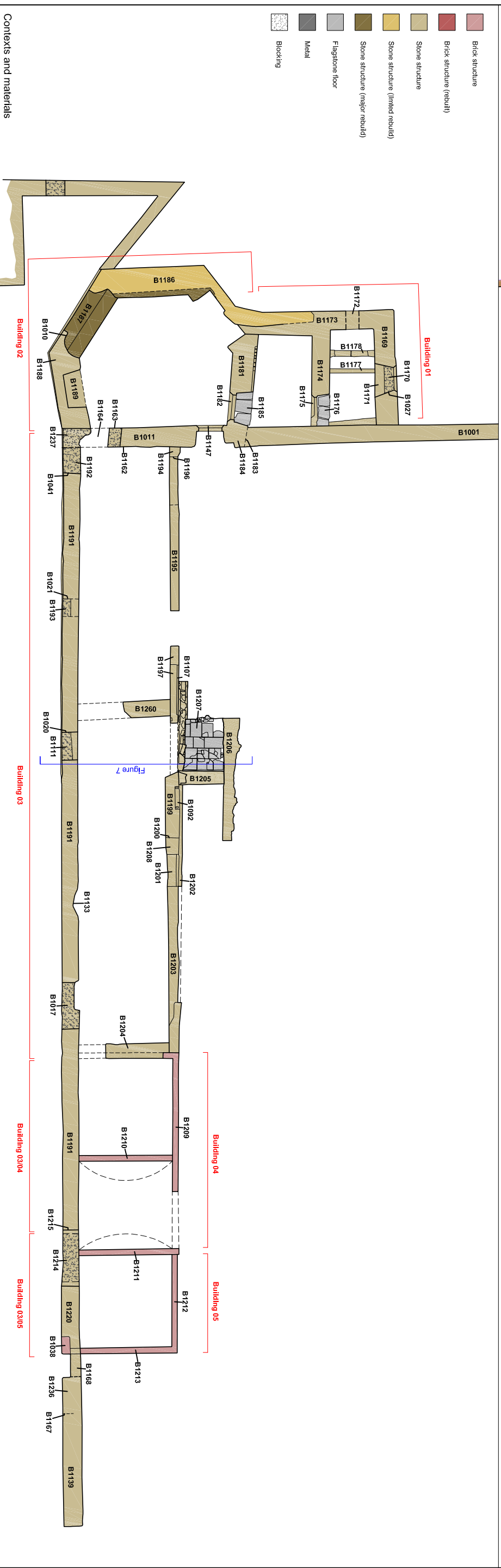
Figure 2



Phasing

- Phase 1
- Phase 2a
- Phase 2b
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5/6

- Brick structure
- Brick structure (rebuild)
- Stone structure
- Stone structure (linked rebuild)
- Stone structure (major rebuild)
- Flagstone floor
- Metal
- Blocking



Contexts and materials

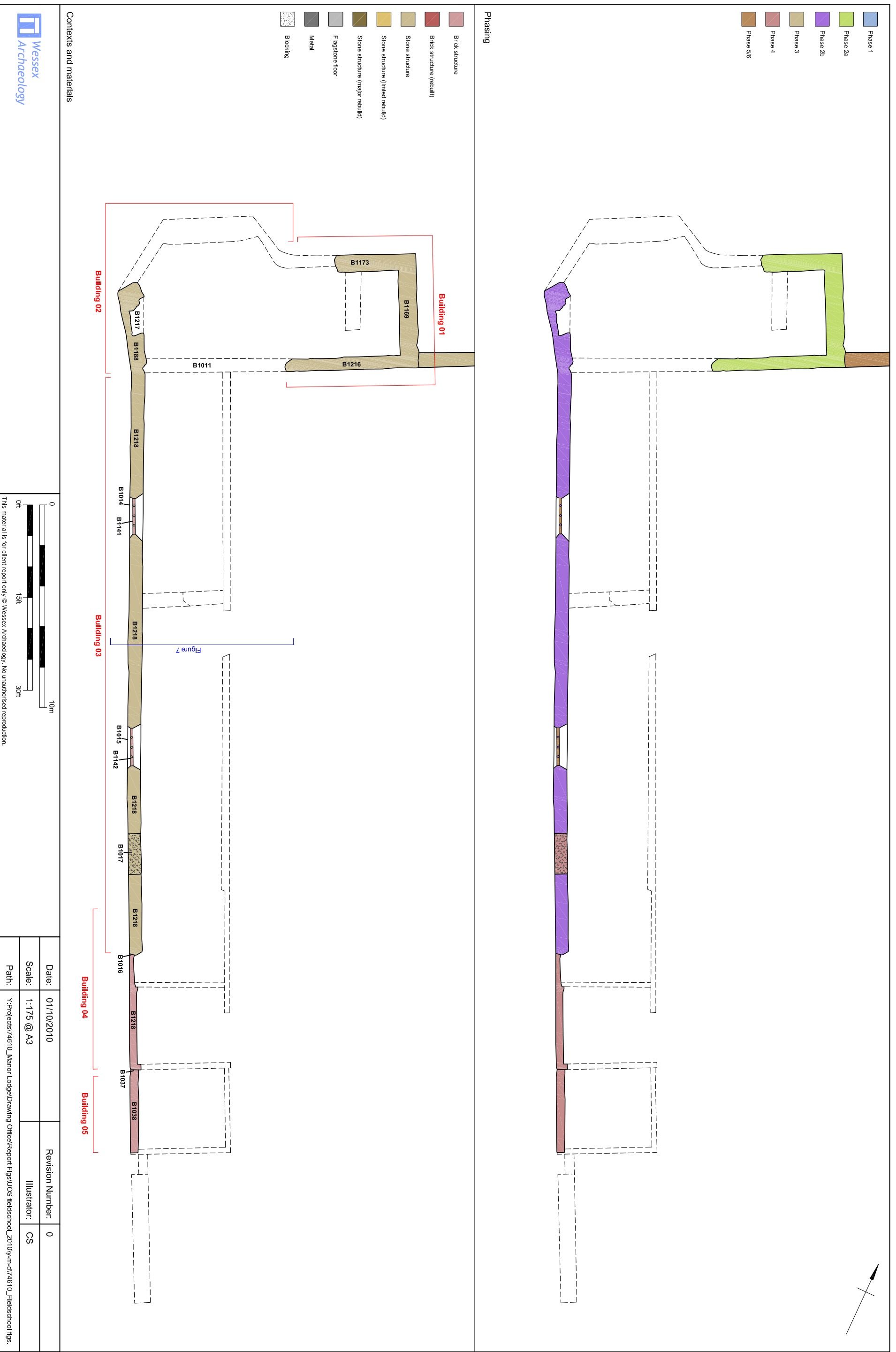


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Extant ground floor plan

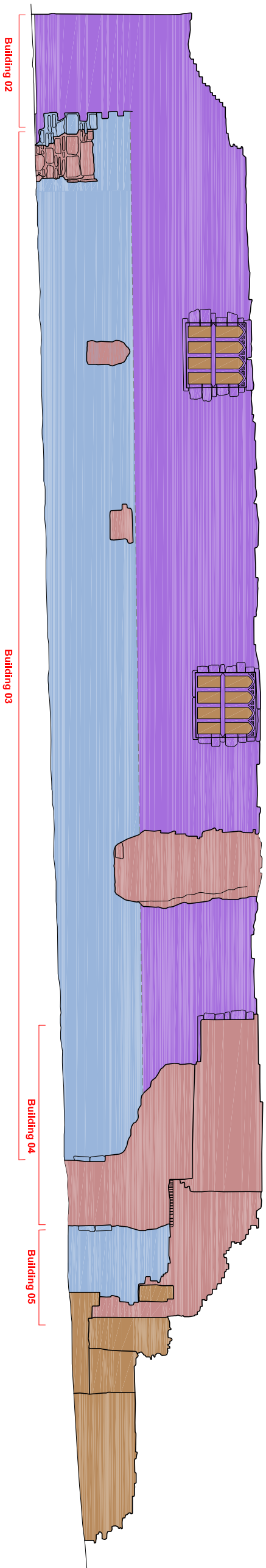
Figure 3



Extant first floor plan

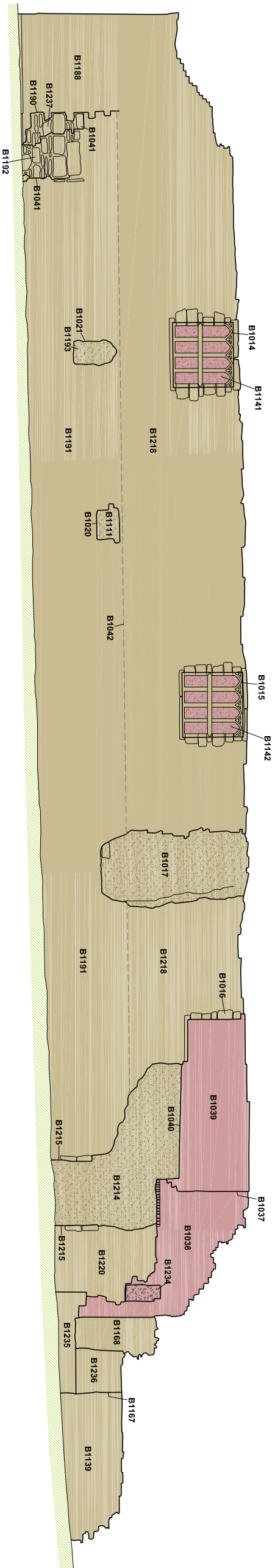
Figure 4

- Phase 1
- Phase 2a
- Phase 2b
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5/6

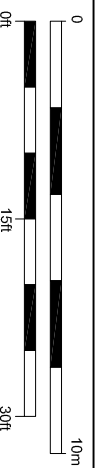


Phasing

- Brick structure
- Stone structure
- Void
- Blocking



Contexts and materials



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West-facing elevation of the west wall of the Long Gallery

Figure 5

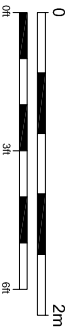
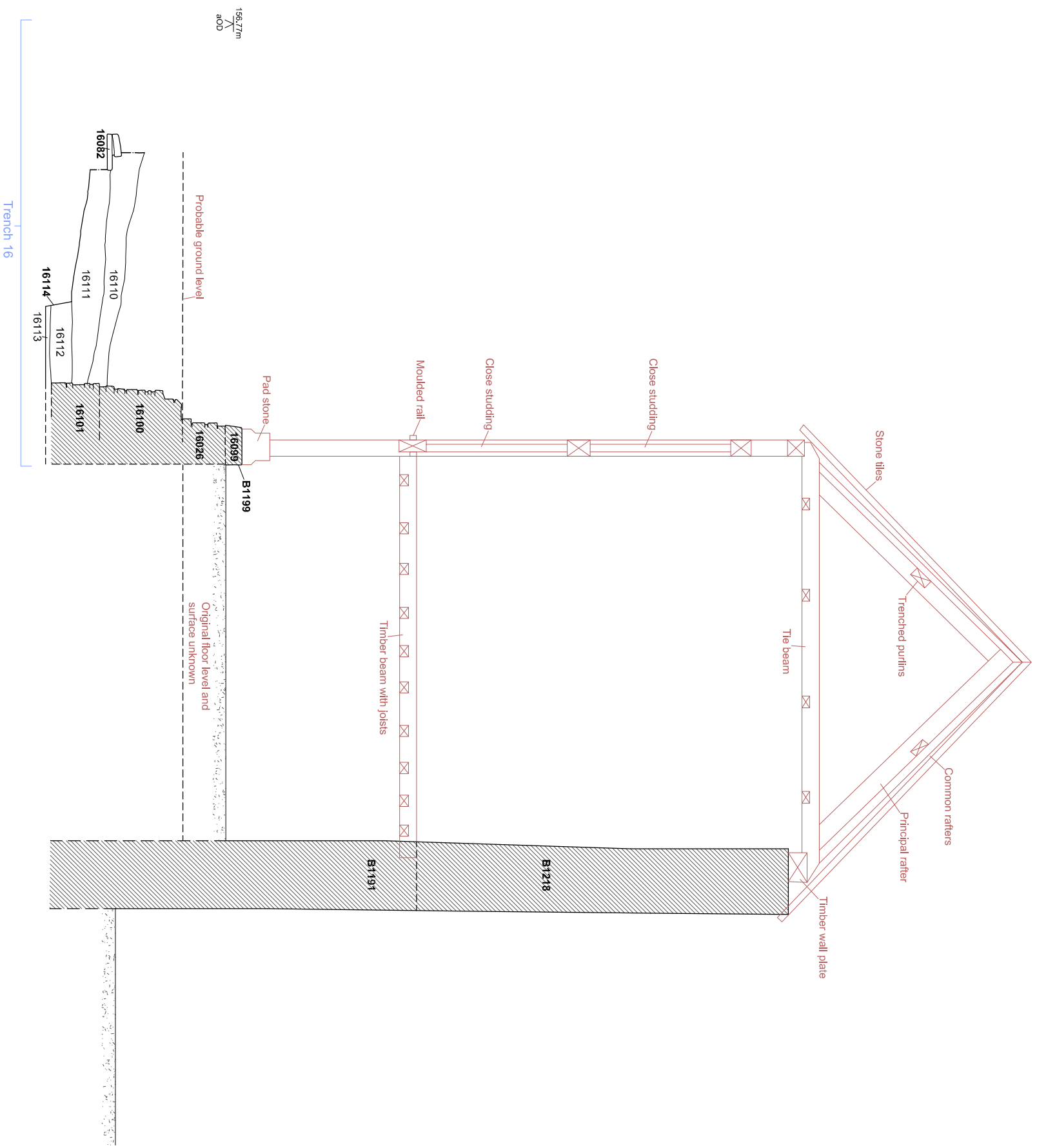


Elevation 2: East facing elevation of the west wall of the Long Gallery

Reconstructed

E

W

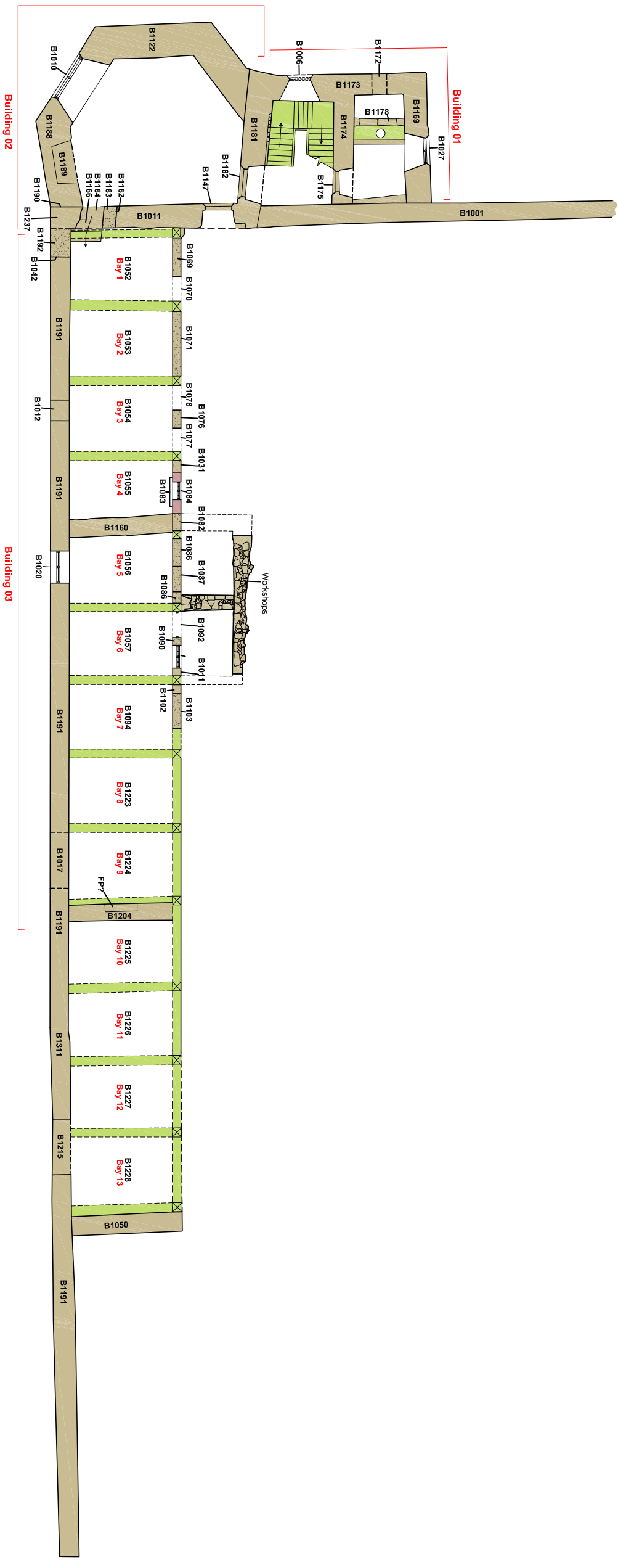


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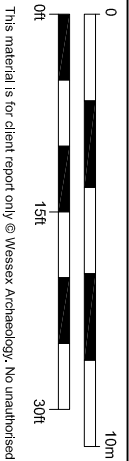
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North-facing cross-section through Building 03 (the Long Gallery) and Trench 16, showing Phase 2 features and reconstruction

Figure 7



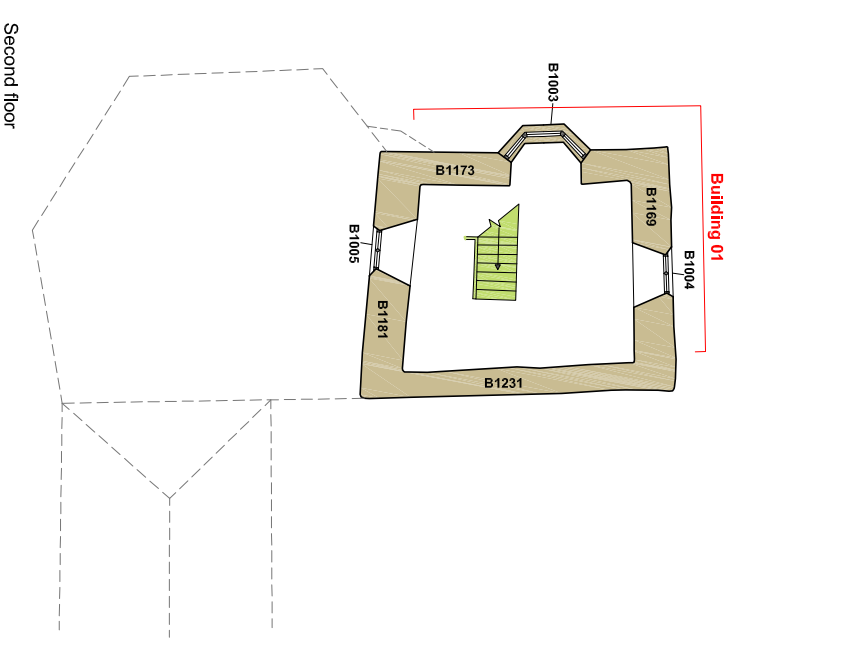
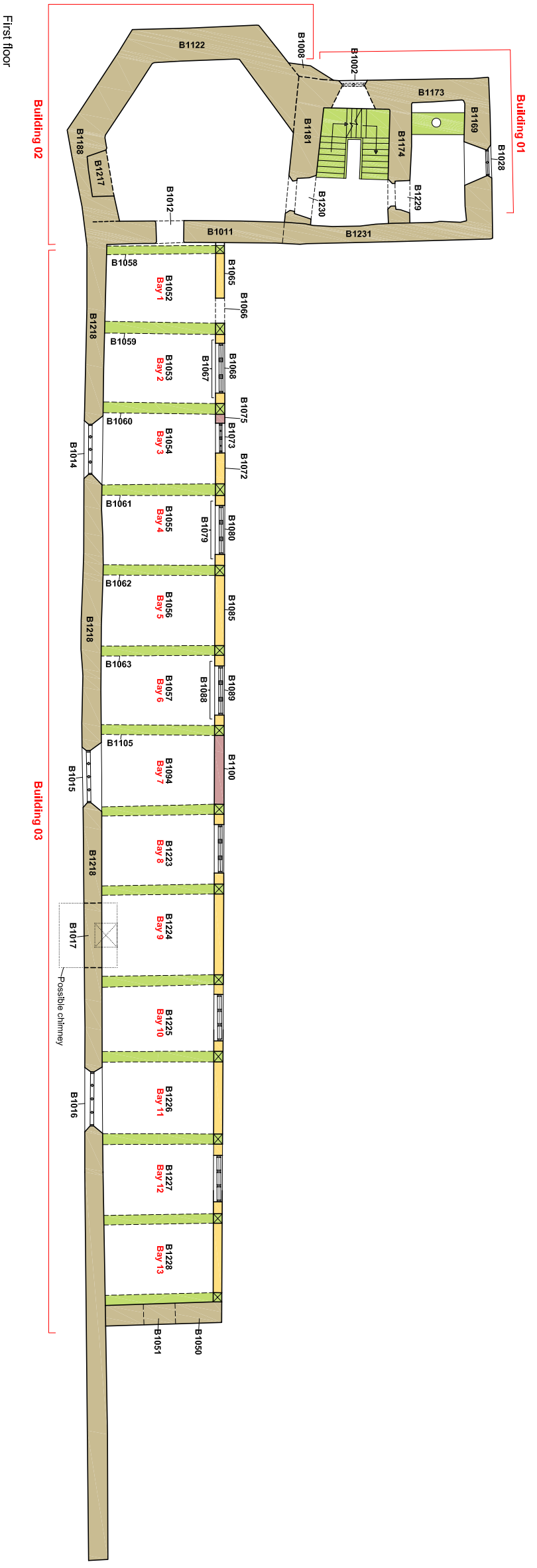
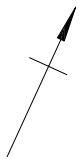
- Brick structure
- Timber structure
- Stone structure
- Close studding wall
- Blocking



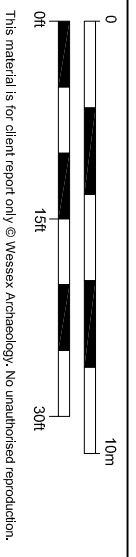
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Ground floor reconstruction of late Phase 3 Long Gallery and Wolsey's Tower

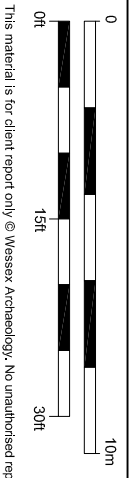
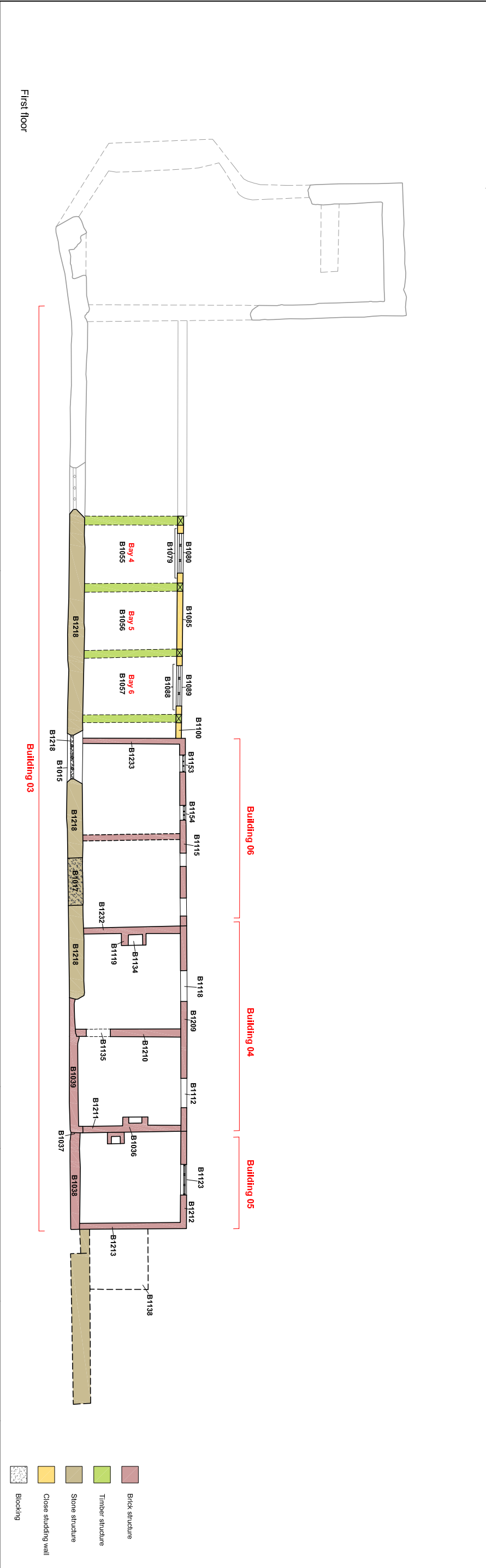
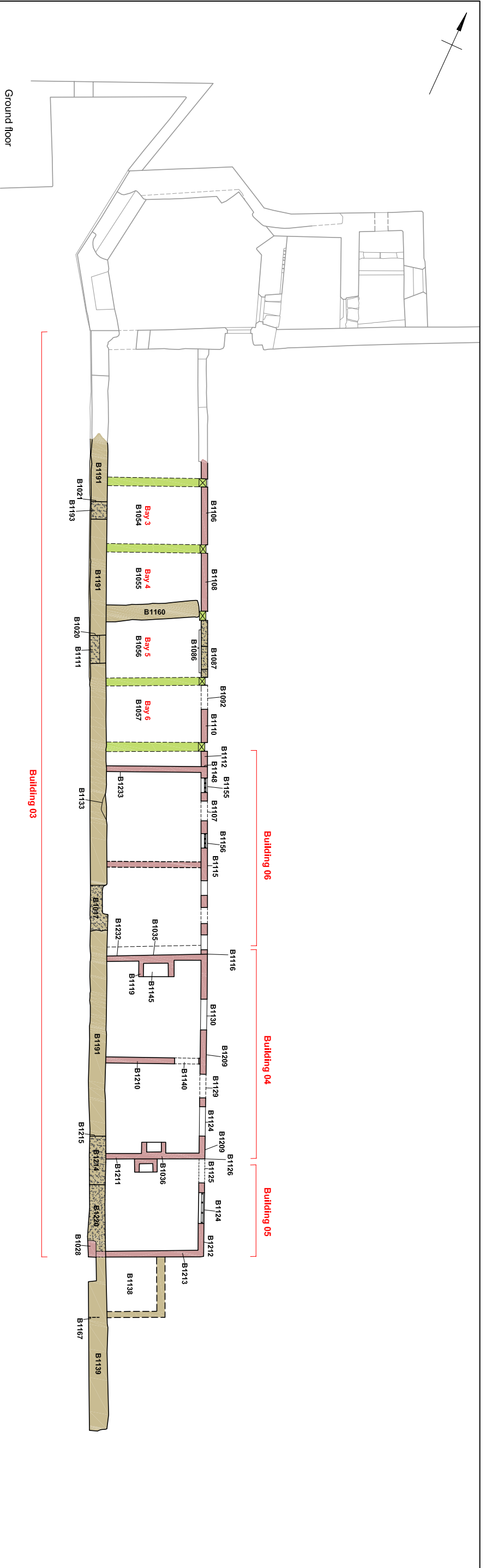
Figure 8



- Brick structure
- Timber structure
- Stone structure
- Close studding wall
- Blocking



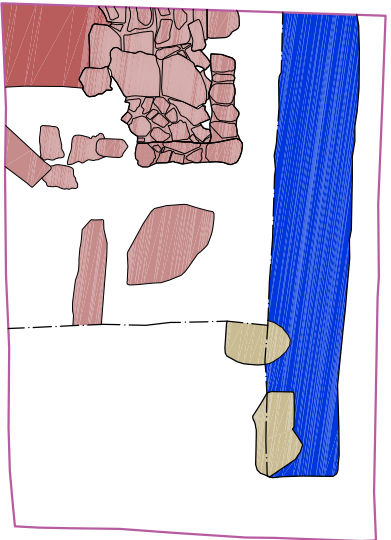
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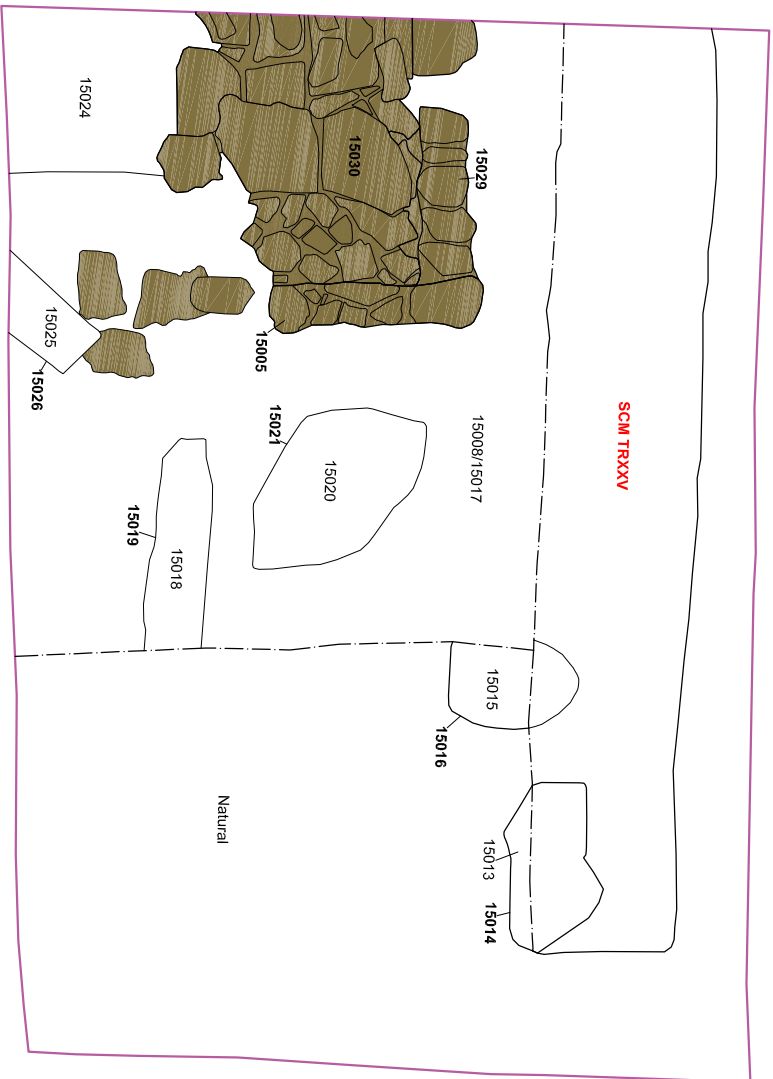
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Ground and first floor reconstruction of Phase 4 Long Gallery and Inserted dwellings

Figure 10



- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Stone structure

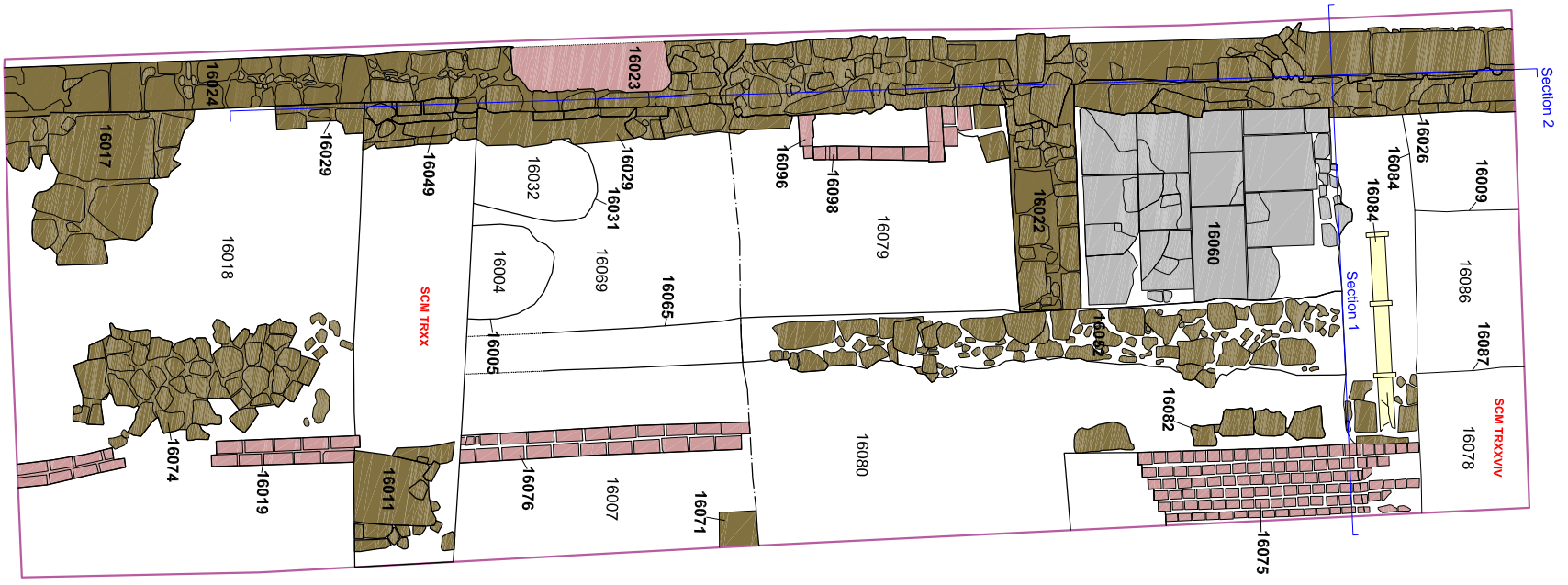


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Plan of Trench 15

Figure 11



- Brick structure
- Stone structure
- Flagstone floor
- Pipe

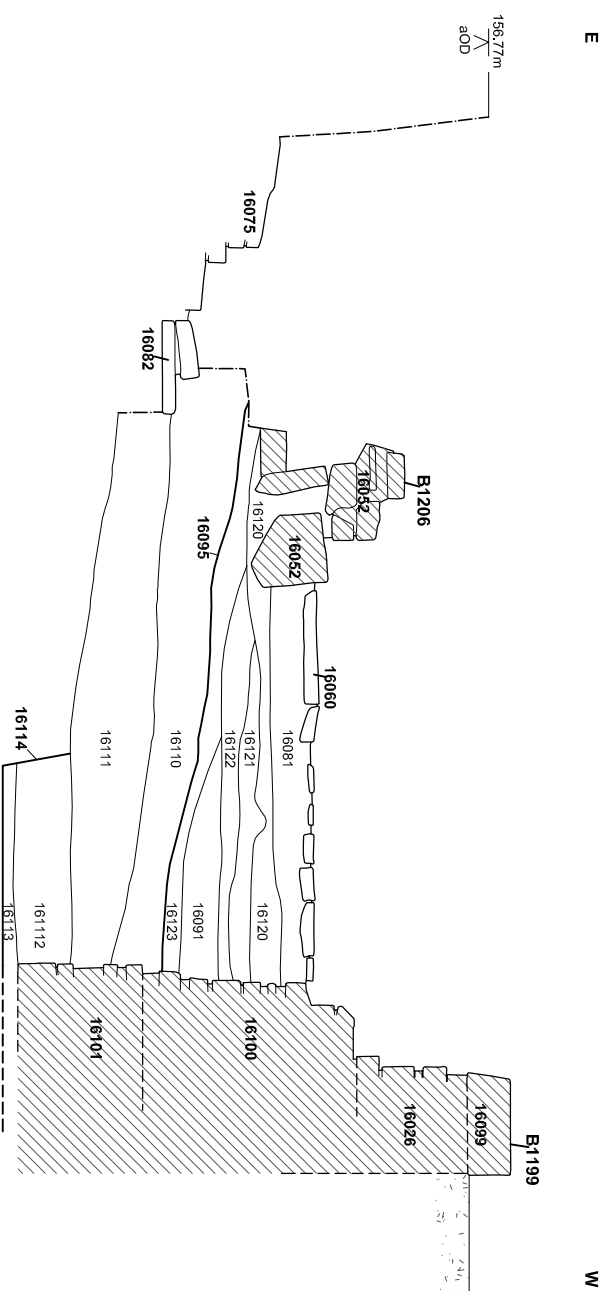


- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6

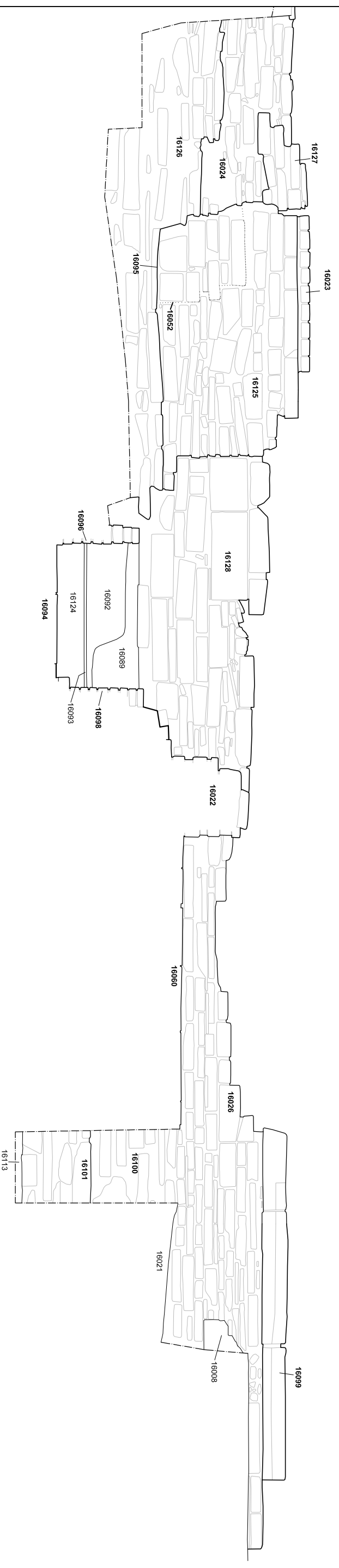
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Section 1
E



Section 2
S



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