



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT WINCOBANK HALL, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Final Report





**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT WINCOBANK HALL,
SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

Final Report

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT WINCOBANK HALL, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned in 2011 by Keep Moat Homes Ltd (hereafter the 'Client') to prepare a final report for archaeological excavation of the remains of the former Wincobank Hall, Sheffield (hereafter the 'Site'). The excavation works were carried out by ARCUS in 2008 to satisfy a condition of planning permission (06/04861/FUL) granted for residential development at the Site. The excavation followed on from desk based assessment and field evaluation at the Site, also carried out by ARCUS. Following the closure of ARCUS in 2009, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to complete outstanding reporting work. '

Wincobank Hall occupied the Site from the 18th century until the early 20th century, when it was demolished as part of a new housing development, the 'Flower Estate'. Five main phases of activity (18th – 20th century) were identified within the surviving structural remains of Wincobank Hall, outbuildings and ancillary structures. The earliest phase dated to the original construction of the Hall in the early 18th century. Incorporated into surviving cellar structures remains a stone mullioned window, lead comes and window glass. In the mid-late 18th century the Hall was expanded to the southeast; structures from this phase were represented by the handmade red brick walls and vaulting.

During the early-mid 19th century, a number of outbuildings were constructed including a stable which appears on an 1837 sale plan. By 1854, a walled yard area to the southwest of the stable had also been built. A small extension was also made to the northwest of the Hall itself, on the same line as the original cellar. This period of structural development corresponds with the socio-political heyday of Wincobank Hall, then under the ownership of Mary-Ann Rawson, when it developed into a notable hub of anti-slavery campaigning and evangelical activity.

There were few structural additions to the Hall in the later 19th century, perhaps reflecting Rawson's age and death in 1887, and there was little evidence for further expansion or development of the Hall in the early 20th century. A housing development, the Flower Estate, had begun construction in the area by 1924, while the Hall was still extant, but by 1934 the Hall and outbuildings had been demolished.

The excavations produced significant assemblages of window glass and lead comes, bottle glass and pottery. Of particular interest are the maker's marks on the lead comes, from 1720 and 1736, which could have belonged to vice-makers or glaziers. The bottle and phial glass appears to be largely of 18th or early 19th century date, with at least one piece belonging to the late 17th century. The pottery is predominantly 18th-19th century in date, but also includes 16th-18th century and 19th-20th century material. The pottery consists, at least in part, of tablewares and utilitarian wares seemingly discarded in a limited number of contexts/ events.

Further reporting will follow with publication of an article in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*. The archive will be retained by Wessex Archaeology pending future arrangements for deposition with Sheffield Museums, under Accession Number SHEFM:2004.1.

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This project was commissioned by Keep Moat Homes Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Jamie Moran in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Dinah Saich and Jim McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services for their contribution to the project.

The evaluation fieldwork was directed for ARCUS by S. Bell and was undertaken in 2004. Excavation was undertaken for ARCUS in 2008 and directed by M. McCoy. The project was managed for ARCUS by Steve Baker and Richard O'Neill.

This report follows an assessment report prepared by ARCUS in 2008. The Department of Archaeology at the University of Sheffield provided a copy of ARCUS's digital project archive and Wessex Archaeology is grateful for access to this information.

This report was compiled by Grace Corbett and Richard O'Neill, with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram, Oliver Jessop and Chris Cumberpatch, and illustrations by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT WINCOBANK HALL, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Final Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 A planning application for the redevelopment of land formerly constituting the 'five roads' area of the 'Flower Estate', Wincobank (hereafter 'the Site') was submitted to Sheffield City Council in 2006 (planning ref. 06/04861/FUL) by Haslam Homes. The development was subsequently progressed by Keep Moat Homes

1.1.2 Following an archaeological desk-based assessment (ARCUS 2003) and archaeological evaluation (ARCUS 2004), a programme of archaeological mitigation works was undertaken by ARCUS as a condition of the planning consent. The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken in 2004 and the excavation fieldwork in 2008.

1.1.3 A post-excavation assessment of the results (ARCUS 2008) included recommendations for further research, analysis and the preparation of a final report and publication. The requirement for this additional work was confirmed by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) on behalf of the local planning authority.

1.1.4 Following the closure of ARCUS in 2009, Wessex Archaeology were commissioned in 2011 by Keep Moat Homes to carry out additional analysis and reporting for the Site. This final report combines the stratigraphic record (ARCUS 2008) with additional documentary and cartographic research, and analysis of the pottery, glass and lead recovered from the Site.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site, centred on National Grid Reference SK 377 912, is located off Wincobank Avenue and Bluebell Road, in the suburb of High Wincobank. The Site was formerly part of the Flower Estate housing development, which was located immediately northwest of the Iron Age hillfort on Wincobank Hill, 4.5km northeast of Sheffield city centre (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 At the time of the excavations, the Site was partially under redevelopment, with the remainder of the Site occupied by a vacant lot and overgrown areas following demolition of the Flower Estate in the 1990s. The Site occupied level ground at a height of approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures Group and Penistone Flags overlain by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Sheet 100 - Sheffield).

2 FINAL REPORT: AIMS, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

2.1 Scope of analysis and reporting

2.1.1 The excavation assessment report (ARCUS 2008) identified the potential for further analysis and reporting to inform the history of the site and allow the development of Wincobank Hall to be placed within the socio-political landscape of 19th-century Sheffield. The following additional analysis was proposed:

- the detailed analysis and reporting of the ceramic finds;
- the detailed analysis and reporting of the glass finds; and
- further cartographic, structural and historic research in order to refine the preliminary phasing of structural developments of Wincobank Hall.

2.2 Limitations

2.2.1 This final report has necessarily been prepared using available information, predominantly the excavation assessment report (ARCUS 2008), along with specialist analysis of the ceramic, glass and lead, documentary and cartographic research, which provided the basis for the discussion of the Site presented in this report.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 A brief summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is included here. More detailed information on the later history of Wincobank Hall is included in the **Discussion (Section 8)** below.

3.2 Prehistoric – Roman

3.2.1 Prehistoric remains from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age have been found on Wincobank Hill. The hillfort itself is the most prominent prehistoric site in the Sheffield area, overlooking the Don Valley. Another earthwork within the vicinity, the Roman Ridge, is probably Iron Age in date and may have been a defensive structure, or a territorial division or boundary.

3.2.2 On the opposite side of the Don Valley to Wincobank is the site of a Roman fort at Templeborough, which dates to 54 AD. By 69 AD the Romans had advanced north, defeating the local Brigantes tribe, after which the hillfort at Wincobank appears to have fallen into disuse. The Templeborough fort was rebuilt twice, surviving into the 4th century.

3.3 Early medieval and medieval

3.3.1 The name 'Winckley' was first recorded in 1345, and appears to derive from an Old English personal name, Wineca, meaning 'Wineca's forest clearing'. Wincobank Wood is recorded from the 16th century, but was probably established much earlier.

3.4 Post-medieval - Modern

- 3.4.1 By the 18th century the Site formed part of the Wincobank Hall estate. The Hall, as it appeared on a Fairbanks map of 1790, was constructed in the early to mid 18th century, possibly on the site of an earlier house. The Hall frontage faced the road from Shire Green, later Wincobank Avenue. A building located to the southeast of the Hall in 1790 is listed as 'homestead' on the associated inventory.
- 3.4.2 According to a newspaper article, by Leader (1921), the Hall was originally a narrow, two-storey stone building, later extended with a three-storey structure with sash windows surrounded by wooden architraves. He described the construction as rubble masonry with larger quoin stones flush with the wall face. Leader (1921) attributed the construction of the existing Hall to John Sparrow in the late 18th century (c.1770-80) and thought a series of outbuildings to the east of the Hall were an earlier part of the complex.
- 3.4.3 Leader (1921) lists a number of families (Brown, Sparrow, Roberts and Walker) occupying the Hall) between the 18th century and early 19th century. Subsequently the Hall was bought by Joseph Read from Jonathan Walker in 1815, after which Read bought several fields to the south of the Hall from the Duke of Norfolk, in which he established gardens, orchards and pleasure grounds. Read's family business was in the smelting of precious metals. However, the business declined and Read was forced to move out of the house and died in 1837 at the age of 72.
- 3.4.4 Read's eldest daughter, Mary Ann Rawson, led the campaign for anti-slavery in the Sheffield area from the mid 1820s to the 1850s. Her early widowhood, after her Nottingham banker husband died, allowed her to return and pay off her father's debts. Mary, with her sister Emily, and mother retook residence at Wincobank Hall in the 1830s, and consolidated the Hall and grounds. The Hall became a centre for anti-slavery campaigning and the temperance movement.
- 3.4.5 In 1841, Mary and Emily established a day school in a chapel in the grounds of the Hall to serve the needs of the local children. In 1880 the Wincobank School Trust was created to ensure the educational work would continue. When, in 1905, the school was no longer required, one room was extended to create the present Grade II listed Udenominational Chapel. This building is now used as a community space.
- 3.4.6 The spread of suburban housing developments reached the area in the early 20th century. The High Wincobank Estate to the southwest of the Site was begun in 1904 and the Flower Estate was shown as under construction in 1923. By 1934 the Hall had been completely demolished, with the housing estate extending over the Site. The majority of the Flower Estate to the south of Jenkin Road was demolished in the late 1990s.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by ARCUS (2007), produced in line with a brief (SYAS 2007) and approved by SYAS on behalf of Sheffield City Council.

4.1.2 The mitigation works involved stripping and excavating an area, approximately 650m² an archaeological watching brief was also maintained on seven areas, as defined by SYAS.

4.2 Mitigation methodology

4.2.1 All Site work was carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the brief prepared by SYAS, with guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2008) and with current industry best practice.

4.2.2 The mitigation area was located to investigate the remains of Wincobank Hall and its associated outbuildings, some of which were identified during field evaluation (ARCUS 2004). The mitigation area was opened using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, monitored at all times by an experienced archaeologist. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon or at undisturbed natural where no archaeology was present. All excavation, by machine and hand, was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to archaeological deposits or features which appeared worthy of preservation *in situ* or more detailed investigation. All features exposed were investigated and sample excavated, to establish their date, nature and extent, and recorded.

4.2.3 Archaeological features were cleaned by hand and a full written and photographic record was made of all features revealed during the course of the works. All archaeological features encountered were recorded using the ARCUS standard recording system, with individual context numbers assigned to discrete contexts. A plan of the Site was produced using electronic survey equipment.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavations uncovered structures associated with Wincobank Hall and associated outbuildings (**Figure 2**). Extensive truncation across the Site, resulting from the early 20th-construction of the Flower Estate, left few interfaces between the dispersed surviving structural elements revealed.

5.1.2 The excavated features relate to five main phases of activity within the Hall and its associated outbuildings, correlated with approximate date ranges by reference to stratigraphic, artefactual, documentary and cartographic evidence.

5.2 Phase 1 – Wincobank Hall, early to mid 18th century

- 5.2.1 The extent of Phase 1 of activity was represented by structural remains of Wincobank Hall, concentrated in the northwest of the excavation area (**Plate 1**) and forming the original cellared southwest and southeast corners of the Hall building.
- 5.2.2 The northwest to southeast extent of the original Hall can be reasonably inferred from the surviving extent of cellar walls **1060**, **1047** and **1049**. This can be assumed to have been a square, partially-cellared structure, correlating with later historic images of the Hall (**Figure 8**). The cellar walls **1060**, **1047**, **1048** and **1032/1033** were of substantial sandstone construction and the cellar contained a floor of large sandstone flags **1025**. Stone springers capping internal wall **1048** established the presence of a vaulted ceiling in the room of the cellar. The foundation walls sat on the natural geology.
- 5.2.3 Removal of later brickwork revealed a large stone window **1134** flanked by alcoves **1139** and **1140** (**Plate 2; Figure 4**). The window survived to a height of 0.65m and comprised three lights **1151**, **1152** and **1153**, each separated by vertical stone mullions with a simple chamfered moulding **1129** and **1130** set within a stone frame **1128**, **1131** and **1146** and carved from pale yellow sandstone. Lead comes were recovered from the original window of the cellar and places the date of construction in the second quarter of the 18th century. Externally the window was protected by a stone walled light-well **1119**. Also assigned to this phase was a small section of indeterminate wall **1040** to the northwest of the light-well.
- 5.2.4 A doorway in the southeast wall was evidenced by the jamb sockets cut into the sandstone floor between wall returns **1132** and **1133**. The sandstone floor **1125** within the room, and the southwest cellar wall **1060** continued beyond the door, indicating that the original cellar extended further southeast; the original extent of the cellar was obscured by later brick renovations, but most likely covered the southeast corner of the building.
- 5.2.5 The line of the northwest wall **1047** was continued northeast by wall **1049** which served as a wall foundation along the northwest end of the partially un-cellared northeast frontage of the Hall.
- 5.2.6 With the exception of the window glass and lead, few finds were derived from contexts assigned to this phase. Pottery and glass of 17th and early 18th century date was present on the Site, but was found to be mostly residual in later phase contexts.

5.3 Phase 2 - Hall extension (southeast), mid to late 18th century

- 5.3.1 A second phase of activity saw the original footprint of the Hall extended to the southeast (**Figure 3**). The line of the original cellar wall **1060** was extended by a redbrick wall **1058** built against the inner northeast face of wall **1060**. This wall was punctuated with regular internal buttresses, and supported a vaulted ceiling **1059**.
- 5.3.2 Modifications to the northeast cellar wall **1132** were more difficult fully to reconstruct, due to damage caused during the demolition of the Hall in the 20th century. However, Phase 2 structures extending from the wall included

three walls **1053**, **1054** and **1055** and a section of vaulting **1073**. This vaulting mirrored the vaulting **1059** along the southwest and formed the ceiling of a passage, defined by walls **1054** and **1055**, from the southwest (original) cellar, presumably to extend cellaring under the northeast of the Hall.

5.3.3 Few finds were derived from contexts assigned to this phase. Pottery and glass of 18th century date was present on the Site, but was again found to be mostly residual in later phase contexts.

5.4 Phase 3 - Hall extension (northwest) and the addition of outbuildings, early to mid 19th century

5.4.1 The cartographic evidence indicates that the general arrangement of outbuildings associated with Wincobank Hall appears to have been established during this third phase of activity, by the mid-19th century, with little change through to the demolition of the Hall in the early 20th century.

5.4.2 In the interim period between the 1837 sale plan and the 1854 OS map (**Figure 6**), a ground level extension was added to the northwest end of Wincobank Hall (**Figure 3**; **Figure 8 – 1887** sketch and Postcard 3). Notes for the 1887 Sale plan (**Figure 6**) indicate this was a ‘drawing room’ (‘b’). This extension was added to the northwest end of the Hall, extending **1037** and **1041**, the line of the original cellar walls **1060** and **1048**, and closed by a northwest end wall **1038**. The extension walls were constructed in the same manner and with the same materials as the original cellar walls. During the construction of the extension, the Phase 1 light-well **1119** was backfilled; finds from which included a bone knife handle dated to the early 18th century and slates, likely from the roof covering the light-well.

5.4.3 The cellar in the southwest corner of the building was also modified with a series of single skin brick walls added to the floor **1025**. Mortar lines (**1126**) surviving on the cellar walls and floor provide some indication of further the modifications within the cellar, presumably associated with the brickwork blocking of window **1134**. The surviving mortar lines form a pattern of small rectangular divisions – six along the northeast face of wall **1060**, four extending from the southeast face of wall **1047**, and possibly two larger divisions along the southwest face of wall **1048**. These are likely the remnants of brick storage bins, a common feature in 18th to 19th century cellars. Notes for the 1887 Sale plan (**Figure 6**) indicate the ground floor rooms as the ‘Butler’s pantry’ (‘c¹’) and ‘larder’ (‘d’).

Stable

5.4.4 At the southwest of the excavation area were the heavily truncated remains of a rectangular building, the location of which corresponds to a stable, the structure of which is shown on the 1837 sale plan (**Figure 6**), and which is labelled as a stable (‘p’) on the 1887 sale plan (**Figure 7**). The foundations comprised walls **1006** and **1077**, which contained a small area of flagstone floor **1005** and a flagstone and cobble surface **1004**. Mid to late 19th century pottery was also recovered from the floor **1004** along with later wall tile fragments. Three stones in the flags of floor **1004** had between five and nine small holes drilled through the centre; the removal of the flags revealed a network of stone-based, brick-sided drains, including **1015** and **1110**. Drain **1015** contained mid to late 19th-century pottery in its filling **1078**.

Stable ancillary structure

- 5.4.5 Built against the northwest face of the northwest wall (**1006**) of the stable building were the remnants of a small, single-room ancillary structure, comprising three walls enclosing a flagstone floor (**Plate 3**). Two phases were evident within the structure. Of the original building, walls **1007** and **1012** and the floor **1106** survived, with an original entrance between the southeast terminus of wall **1012** and the northwest face of stable wall **1006**. The sandstone floor incorporated one complete and another partial gravestone blank.

Well

- 5.4.6 Within the courtyard area, adjacent to the stables, was the remains of a stone-lined well (**1008**) surrounded by a circular drip gully (**1024**) (**Plate 6**). Cut in to the underlying clay the well measured 1.95m in diameter with a c. 1.10m diameter internal aperture. The well (**1021**) was a drystone structure with two distinct tiers – a lower extent comprised of unworked sandstone and an upper extent comprised of partially worked sandstone. A capping structure (**1022**) closed the internal aperture to a c. 0.9 x 0.9m square opening. The well is difficult to date with any certainty. It was filled by a silty deposit (**1033**) which contained 18th- and 18th to 19th-century pottery, but this was likely residual in the later filling of the feature. The well is not shown on any historic mapping for the site, however a pump ('P') is marked in this exact location on the 1893 and 1906 OS maps (**Figures 6** and **7**).

Drainage system

- 5.4.7 The truncated remains of an early drainage system were assigned to this phase. Two sections **1063/1064** and **1065** (**Plate 4**) lay parallel to the southwest wall **1060** of the Hall cellars. Drains **1063/1064** were an example of a two-tiered drain with the upper tier possibly representing a later addition to an established drain. Flow from the upper tier merged with the lower tier via a gap in the sandstone base/capping separating the two tiers. Parallel to drain **1063/1064** was a single tiered drain **1065** which merged with the upper tier of drain **1064**.
- 5.4.8 Drains within the courtyard area to the northwest **1034** and **1035** and southeast **1010/ 1101** of the well **1021** were thought to form part of the same contemporary drainage system. Drains **1034** and **1035** were further examples, albeit heavily truncated, of the two-tiered drainage system **1063/1064** observed south of the hall and assigned to Phase 2.
- 5.4.9 Definitive dating of the drains was problematic. No finds were recovered from the three drain sections **1063-1065**. Pottery and glass of primarily 18th and 18th to 19th century date were recovered from the structure and filling of the drains **1034** and **1035**. Glass from drain **1010** was primarily of 18th to early 19th century date but also included probably earlier residual 17th-century glass and later intrusive 20th-century material.

Outbuilding

- 5.4.10 Approximately 3.75m southwest of the stable building were the heavily truncated remains of another structure which can be seen on historic maps

from 1844 (**Plate 5, Figure 5-6**). Remnants of a northeast wall (**1091**), a curved south-southwest wall (**1092**) and an area of sandstone surface (**1093**) were identified in this area. Both walls comprised rough worked and unworked sandstone bonded with lime based mortar. The surface comprised unworked sandstone, with no apparent mortar, set directly on the natural geology. The function of the building is unclear. Predominantly mid to late 19th-century pottery was found in association with the floor **1093**.

5.5 Phase 4 - Alterations to Hall and outbuildings, mid to late 19th century

5.5.1 Subsequent brickwork within the cellar of the Hall (**1043, 1044, 1046** and **1083**) filled in the original alcoves set in to wall **1047** and the alcoves formed by the earlier blocking of window **1134**. In this phase of blockage the brickwork comprised heavily worn, reused handmade bricks bonded with black ash mortar. This phase of blockage sealed the original glass comes.

5.5.2 Modifications to the ancillary stable structure were undertaken during this phase to accommodate the installation of a drain **1011**, built overlying the original stone floor **1106**, that flowed west through the northwest wall and intersected drain **1010**. The surviving elements of the southwest wall **1014** differed in construction from the original northeast and northwest walls, comprising small worked sandstone blocks with no apparent mortar. The lower level of the original entrance was filled with rough worked sandstones **1013** while the floor of the building was filled with two silty deposits (**1009** and **1105**) which appeared to be associated with intentional infilling around the new drain **1011**. Deposit **1009** appears to have been derived, in part, from household waste and included a large homogenous pottery assemblage of Creamwares and Pearlwares dating to the later 18th to early 19th century, particularly concentrated in the centre of the building.

5.6 Phase 5 - Hall demolition and construction of the Flower Estate, 20th century

5.6.1 Structures, features and deposits representing 20th-century activity within the excavation area primarily related to the demolition of Wincobank Hall, the construction of the Flower Estate, and the subsequent demolition of the estate. The absence of any significant ceramic component to the Hall cellar fills, suggested to have derived from demolition deposits **1072** dating to the 1920s, points to the building having been stripped prior to demolition. Late 19th or 20th century material was recovered from a number of contexts including the Hall cellar demolition deposit **1072**, the stable floor **1004**, drain **1010**, outbuilding floor **1093** and the well filling **1033**.

6 ARTEFACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The artefact assemblage from the evaluation and mitigation phases of work was combined for reporting purposes. The materials collected comprised pottery, ceramic pipe, clay tobacco pipe and metalwork. Further analysis was recommended in respect of the glass, window lead and pottery. Specialist reports on the additional analysis are presented here, with tables in **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Vessel glass

- 6.2.1 The complete vessel glass assemblage consists of 107 fragments (3,329g). Of these, 22 fragments are of 19th or 20th century date and are not considered further here. These fragments came from contexts **1004**, **1010**, **1033**, **1072** and **1096**.
- 6.2.2 The remaining 85 fragments (2852g), deriving from nine contexts (wall **1006**, drain **1010**, feature fill **1030**, drain **1034**, drain **1035**, drain **1052**, drain fill **1086** [from drain **1034**], drain fill **1090** [from drain **1011**], deposit **1105**) are earlier; these have been recorded in detail and are briefly described and discussed here.

Bottles

- 6.2.3 With the exception of a single phial rim from deposit **1105**, all of the vessel glass comes from green wine bottles, all belonging to the period prior to the introduction of the three-piece cylindrical mould in the early 19th century. The condition of this material varies, but most fragments show at least some surface patina, and some are heavily weathered with surface pitting and flaking.
- 6.2.4 Fragments of rim, neck, body and base were recovered, but no overall profiles are reconstructable. The five rims include two of wider than usual diameter (c. 50mm); one has a rounded string-rim (drain **1035**), while the other has an irregularly down-turned lip with no string-rim (drain **1034**). A bottle with a rim of similar dimensions from Poole, Dorset, is dated 1720-70 (Charleston 1992, fig. 83, no. 84), while another example from Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, is described as a 'preserves jar', and is dated to the 17th or early 18th century (Gooder 1984, fig. 45, no. 75).
- 6.2.5 Two other rims are of standard diameter, both with string-rims; in the example from drain **1010**, the string-rim is set 6-7mm below the top of the bottle, while the second, from drain **1035**, which has a long, slightly tapering neck, has a cracked-off top with little sign of fire-rounding, and a string-rim set 4mm below the top. The fifth rim, from drain **1010**, is of 'double string-rim' form. These three vessels show the chronological development of the string-rim, which gradually moved up the neck towards the top of the bottle, and then developed into the double string-rim. The single string-rim from drain **1010** can be dated to the later 17th century on these grounds, while that from **1035** is more typical of the early 18th century; the double string-rim from **1010** is later still, dating c. 1800-15 (Dumbrell 1983, 57, 80, 92-3).
- 6.2.6 Thirteen bases were recovered, nine of them from drain **1010**. None of these show the rounded body profile of the 17th century shaft-and-globe or onion bottles but, without reconstructable profiles, and hence the base/body height ratio (*ibid.*, 91, 102), it is difficult to place the bases within the overall sequence of mallet, squat cylindrical and cylindrical bottles of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The base diameters suggest that most fall within the latter part of this sequence; they range from 85mm to c.120mm, with one example measuring c. 140mm (wall **1006**). Apart from this wide base, which could belong to a mallet or squat cylindrical form, all of the base diameters appear more typical of the squat cylindrical or cylindrical forms from c. 1770 into the early 19th century (*ibid.*, 37; Hume 1969, 67-8).

6.2.7 Body fragments are largely undiagnostic, but again there are no signs of the earlier, rounded bottle forms, and one or two shoulder fragments certainly fit within the mallet/cylindrical sequence.

6.2.8 Three body fragments are from prismatic forms (drain **1010**, drain **1035**, drain fill **1086**); these can be identified as octagonal bottles belonging to the period c.1730-90 (Dumbrell 1983, 87-90); this was a form blown into a one-piece mould, and is relatively uncommon.

Phial

6.2.9 The single phial top comes from a cylindrical form with well-defined shoulders; the form can be broadly dated to the second half of the 17th century or later (Willmott 2002, type 26.2).

Discussion of vessel glass

6.2.10 The bottle and phial glass appears to be largely of 18th or early 19th century date, with at least one piece belonging to the late 17th century. Bottle bases within the largest context group, from drain **1010**, suggest a focus in the later 18th or early 19th century (c. 1770-1815), but the smaller context groups, although less certainly dated, may contain slightly earlier material. However, pottery dates from some of these contexts indicate that the glass must be residual – whiteware and stoneware of 19th to 20th century date were recorded from cut **1029** (fill **1030**) and drain **1034**. Transfer-printed pearlware from drain **1035**, drain fill **1086** and deposit **1105** is dated 1780-1840, but does not rule out a late 18th or early 19th century date for the bottle glass. Two 20th century bottle glass fragments (probably from the same vessel) were also recovered from drain **1010**, although these could be intrusive here.

6.3 Window glass and lead

6.3.1 A quantity of broken window glass and lead came was recovered, deriving from four contexts (**1072**, **1120**, **1136**, **1137**); quantities by context are summarised in **Tables 2** and **3**. Three of these contexts (**1120**, **1136**, **1137**) were associated with the truncated remains of a stone mullioned window (**1134**) at the north-west end of the cellar underlying the former hall, while **1072** represented the lower demolition fill of the cellar. The assemblage provides evidence of at least three glazing episodes.

Window glass

6.3.2 The assemblage of window glass amounts to 257 fragments. The majority of the fragments are in a pale greenish glass with a slight surface patina but lacking any signs of heavy weathering; this glass is cylinder blown, and is of a relatively constant thickness of around 1.2mm. The consistent thickness, and the fact that the glass shows few bubbles, indicates good quality. These fragments belong to diamond-shaped and triangular quarries. Outside edges of the diamond quarries have been relatively neatly grozed (snipped with pliers), while the basal edges of the triangular quarries shows some irregularity. Only two diamond quarries retain measurable dimensions (c. 125 x 100mm). Of the six measurable triangular quarries, four are half-diamonds split lengthways (in the range 100-10 x 40-3mm), while two have been split crossways (c. 90 x 60mm). One surviving corner from a window light, preserving two triangular quarries in their lead came, contains one of

each type, indicating that the quarries split lengthways were used up the sides, while the crossways-splits were used at top and bottom of the light.

- 6.3.3 Most of the corner fragments have angles of c. 80mm (from the top/bottom of diamond quarries, or from the top of crossways-split triangular quarries); a few measure c. 103° (sides of diamond or top of lengthways-split triangular quarries), or c. 40° (basal corners of lengthways-split triangular quarries) are scarce, but only one c. 50° (basal corners of cross-ways-split triangular quarries).
- 6.3.4 A smaller proportion of the window glass (63 fragments), mostly from **1120** (57 fragments), but with fragments also from **1137** and **1072**, is in almost colourless glass. Although one complete triangular quarry in colourless glass came from **1137**, as well as one diamond/triangular corner fragment, all of the colourless glass from **1120** appears to represent square or rectangular quarries (only one dimension of 120mm measurable).

Window lead

- 6.3.5 Six complete or partial glass quarries were preserved within lead comes (**Plates 7-13**); two of these formed contiguous triangular quarries from the corner of a window (see above). In addition, there were 114 further lead fragments, mostly from comes but also including eight narrow twisted strips; the latter would have been used to attach the individual glazed lights to the vertical glazing bars.
- 6.3.6 The comes are all of a similar profile, H-sectioned with wide flanges, and milled in a toothed mill; this type was dated as 18th to 19th century at Battle Abbey, East Sussex (Knight 1985, type G). The teeth of the mill were spaced 3.5mm apart and left raised ridges, or reeding, on the heart of the came, which provided a key for the putty used to secure the quarries in place. Of greater interest, however, is the identification of embossed makers' marks, also found on the heart. Two marks were identified, the first reading 'FM · 1720 · ' (6 examples; **Plate 7**) and the second 'IB 1736' or 'LB 1736' (25 examples; **Plate 8-9**). One of the 1736 marks was on a section of came enclosing a complete triangular quarry (from **1136**), and a second from a came enclosing a partial triangular quarry (from **1072**). One further mark (also on a section of came enclosing a surviving triangular quarry, from **1137**) was illegible, but was almost certainly one of these two. The longest section of came (360mm in length) contained two internal marks c. 105mm (4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches) apart, confirming the actual size of the milling wheel used – 33mm (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in diameter.

Discussion of window glass and lead

- 6.3.7 The excavation of the cellar beneath the former Hall has exposed the truncated remains of a former stone window (**1134**), which has provided valuable evidence for dating the original construction of the building. The remains of the stone mullioned window are 18th century in style and remains of the leaded windows with comes dated to 1720 and 1736 suggest a construction date in the second quarter of the 18th century. The recovery of a broken but relatively intact iron glazing bar from **1120** has confirmed that the individual lights would have been rectangular in form, measuring c. 0.7 x 0.3 m in size.

- 6.3.8 Diamond leaded lights were used from the later 16th century and throughout the 17th century; despite the growing popularity of square or rectangular panes from around 1660, diamond panes were still commonly used into the 18th century (Hall 2005, 86). Their earliest use undoubtedly reflected the economical way in which they could utilise even small scraps of glass around the edge of a window. A central glazing bar or stanchion, either of wood or metal, held the leaded lights securely, by means of fine wire; otherwise, the soft lead comes could still flex under pressure.
- 6.3.9 The identification of makers' marks on the lead comes seen here is of great interest. Such marks have been found on milled comes dating from the 17th to early 19th centuries, some giving dates, some initials and some whole names and place of manufacture (Egan *et al.* 1986). First noted on 17th century leads from colonial sites in North America, similar marks were subsequently recorded widely in England, but never forming more than a small proportion of the total (although it is more than possible that many have been missed, given the time and labour taken to unwrap and clean comes in order to see them). The inscriptions would have been cut in reverse on to one or both wheels of the vice used for hand-milling. Preliminary work indicates that the English examples come mainly from upper-class homes or other high status buildings, and may have been used as a means of quality control, since the thinner leads produced by milling were correspondingly more likely to buckle or collapse under pressure, through negligence, or through the deliberately sparing use of lead (*ibid*, 306-7). The marks on the leads could have belonged to vice-makers or glaziers.
- 6.3.10 The two marks seen here, from 1720 and 1736, suggests two relatively closely-spaced episodes of glazing, but it could be that the 1720 comes had been re-used from an earlier window rather than representing a window replaced wholesale in 1736. The square or rectangular panes, meanwhile, seem to have belonged to a light (**1151**) from window **1134**, which contained evidence for secondary replacement and alteration incorporating these panes, probably in the 19th century and perhaps when the interior of the cellar was reorganised.

Curation and archiving of glass and lead

- 6.3.11 The assemblage is currently stable and requires no conservation treatment. It should be deposited with an appropriate local museum or depository.

6.4 Pottery

The pottery

- 6.4.1 The earliest sherds of pottery identified in the assemblage are probably the Redware from contexts **1035** and **1072** and Slipware type 1 (Redware with white trailed slip decoration) from context **1080**. This type of pottery originated in the 17th century but seems to have continued in production into the early 18th century. Given the overall date range of the assemblage as a whole and the absence of other distinctive 17th-century wares, it seems probable that this example is of a late date and is contemporary with the early 18th-century wares. The same probably applies to the sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware from contexts **1034**, **1035**, **1086** and **1105 (Plate 15)**. Although manufactured in Britain from the mid-16th century (and imported from the Netherlands), it is unlikely that the sherds in the present

assemblage predate the assemblage as a whole and an early to mid-18th century date is probable. Only one of the sherds bears a painted design (context **1035**), the remaining sherds being either plain or lacking their original surfaces. The small Tin Glazed Earthenware cup, jar or beaker from context **1105 (Plate 14)** is, to date, the only complete example of this type of pottery from an excavated site in Sheffield (although individual and small groups of sherds are a regular find on sites with an early modern component across the city).

- 6.4.2 A small number of White Salt Glazed Stoneware sherds were recovered from contexts **1035** and **1086**. Manufactured between c.1720 and c.1780, White Salt Glazed Stoneware was the first indigenous pottery to offer competition to imported Chinese porcelain (Edwards and Hampson 2005) and is a common minor component of mixed assemblages from across Sheffield. From the mid-18th century its position in the market was challenged by the development of refined earthenware bodies which were used to produce first Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) and, later, Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840). Both types are present in significant quantities in the assemblage and were particularly well represented in context **1009**. The majority of Creamwares are undecorated, the exceptions being two tureens and a plate from context **1009 (Plate 16)**. One of the tureens and the plate bears a painted design resembling (but not identical to) a design from the Leeds Pottery pattern book (Griffin 2005:434; Plate 621) and part of the plate rim. The second tureen has twisted handles with applied leaf designs.
- 6.4.3 Both plain and transfer printed Pearlwares are present with one sherd of Edged ware from context **1009**. The transfer printed vessels bare a typical range of designs with Chinese and English rural themes although the sherds are, in most cases, too small for the pattern to be identified. The co-occurrence of Creamwares and Pearlwares in the same contexts (notably **1009**) would seem to suggest a later 18th or even early 19th century date for the creation of the deposit.
- 6.4.4 Sherds of porcelain are present in the assemblages from contexts **1009**, **1034** and **1105**. The sherds from context **1009 (Plate 17)** are of particular interest as they seemed to have been repaired and this may indicate that the plate in question had, for a short time at least, a value considerably above its essential utility. The origin of the vessels is unclear but they may well be of Chinese origin and could be of 17th century date although there is little doubt that they were discarded at the same time as the pottery with which they were associated.
- 6.4.5 The relationship between 18th- and early 19th-century formal tablewares (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware) and the 18th-century vernacular tablewares is one that has been discussed briefly elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2010) and, to some extent, remains unresolved. It is clear that Slip Coated ware (context **1105**), Mottled ware (contexts **1030**, **1034**, **1035** and **1072**), Late Blackware (context **1033**) and Slipware (context **1034**) were all in production throughout the 18th century (Cumberpatch 2010: Table 24) but the precise relationship in terms of social practice between the two very different classes of pottery remains obscure. Evidence such as that from the present Site strongly implies that both groups were in use within the same households but the details of the social contexts and locales within which the vernacular tableware was deployed remains obscure while the

social role of formal tea and coffee wares has been the subject of considerable discussion in the context of 18th century social history. At the level of the organisation of production, the two classes of pottery attest to the co-existence of two distinct modes of production which were presumably reflected in distinct patterns of circulation.

- 6.4.6 Nineteenth and early 20th-century tablewares in the assemblage include Whiteware (plain and transfer printed), Colour Glazed ware, Cane Coloured ware and Bone China (plain and transfer printed). With the exception of the Whitewares, these types could have overlapped with the later Pearlwares although in the absence of maker's marks it is difficult to be precise as to the date ranges of individual sherds or vessels. Other sherds are of a considerably later date and some are contemporary with the late stonewares discussed below.
- 6.4.7 Utilitarian wares are represented by the ubiquitous Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Brown Glazed Finewares and one sherd of Yellow Glazed Coarseware. Pancheons and bowls were the commonest vessel types in Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware but the Brown Glazed Finewares appear to be predominantly hollow wares. This type is also, generally speaking, of a somewhat earlier date than the Coarsewares which span the period between the later 17th and early 20th century although none of the examples in the assemblage appears to predate the 18th century. One example of particular note is the profile of a steep sided pancheon or jar from context **1033** which may have been deposited in a complete or semi-complete state.
- 6.4.8 Sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware from contexts **1030** and **1082** were probably from horticultural vessels.
- 6.4.9 Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware is present in only small quantities but includes the spout of a large teapot and body sherds from unidentified hollow wares. Other types of Stoneware include jam jars, bottles and other hollow wares generally of later 19th and early 20th century date.

Discussion of pottery

- 6.4.10 The pottery assemblage considered here differs from most of those recovered from Sheffield in that it consists of a relatively small number of vessels, of which a number are complete or substantially complete (albeit mostly broken, some probably *in situ*). The vessels include a large Creamware tureen or server and parts of a plate and hollow ware vessel with matching painted designs, both from context **1009**, the small Tin Glazed earthenware jar from context **1105** and the Brown Glazed Coarseware vessel from context **1033**. This evidence, together with the character of the assemblage more generally sets it apart from assemblages typical of Sheffield in which material of widely differing dates occurs together apparently because it was reused after collection and curation as material for raising or preparing ground prior to building work. In contrast the present assemblage appears to represent a more conventional set of formation processes. Specifically it would appear that the assemblage consists, at least in part, of tablewares and utilitarian wares discarded in a limited number of events. If this was the case then the relative scarcity of vernacular tablewares might indicate that they were used in social and spatial contexts apart from those in which the formal tablewares and utilitarian kitchen and

storage wares were deployed. Possible parallels for the deposits include Temple Balsall (Goeder 1984) and Orgreave Hall (Cumberpatch 1996) although the Wincobank Hall assemblage was somewhat later than those from both of these sites and the similarities between the sites should not be overemphasised.

6.4.11 Four groups of contexts produced pottery:

1790 – 1810 southwest extension to the Hall (Phase 5)

6.4.12 Only one context associated with the cellar structures produced a pottery assemblage; **1072**, the lower demolition fill of a cellar. The assemblage is a small, mixed one and consists largely of later 19th- to 20th-century pottery with a small quantity of ceramic building material. Two sherds are of an earlier date, a sherd of 18th-century Mottled ware and a piece of Redware which show signs of having been burnt.

6.4.13 The absence of any significant ceramic component to the cellar fills, suggested to have been derived from demolition deposits dating to the 1920s, is somewhat surprising but probably points to the building having been stripped before demolition.

Sandstone and handmade red brick drain systems (Phases 3-4)

6.4.14 Three of the drain structures produced pottery assemblages; structure **1034**, structure **1035**, structure **1011** (fill **1090**) and drain **1015** (fill **1078**). Associated with these structures was a group from the cobbled surface **1004**.

6.4.15 Drains **1034** and **1035** produced assemblages dating primarily to the later 18th century (contexts **1086** and **1035**) and to the later 18th and 19th centuries (context **1035**) although in both cases small numbers of sherds of a later date are also present, as detailed in **Appendix 1, Table 4**.

6.4.16 The group from context **1090**, the fill of drain **1011** resembled that from **1034** in as much as it produced a mixed assemblage but as the group as a whole consists of only two small sherds some caution must be exercised when interpreting its significance.

6.4.17 Context **1078**, the fill of drain **1015** produced a single sherd of Pearlware implying that it should be considered alongside contexts **1035** and **1086** but again, basing decisions as to dating on single sherds of pottery, particularly from a drain, is hazardous given the nature of the context.

6.4.18 The cobbled surface, **1004**, produced only one sherd of pottery, the base of a transfer printed Whiteware cup or bowl. This was associated with a number of sherds of ceramic building material, the majority apparently of later 19th or 20th century date (specifically wall tile fragments). This group is thus of a significantly later date than those from the drains.

Sandstone well (Phase 3)

6.4.19 The fill of the well, **1033**, produced a group dominated by a single Brown Glazed Coarseware pancheon, a type of vessel that is poorly dated. Of the other three sherds, two date to the 18th century (Creamware and Late

Blackware) but how far these sherds can be said to date the filling of the well is unclear as the fill could have included residual material.

Stable / outbuildings (Phase 3)

- 6.4.20 A number of features in the stables produced pottery, two of which were walls (**1006** and **1014**) and two the fills of two rooms (contexts **1009** and **1105**), the latter two being the most significant. Context **1009** filled room **1007** and produced a large and homogenous deposit consisting of Creamwares and Pearlwares with smaller quantities of Porcelain and Brown Glazed Coarseware. The pottery dates to the later 18th or early 19th century but whether this is also the date of the fill of the room is unclear as this action could have taken place somewhat later, after the tablewares went out of fashion and had been relegated to secondary uses.
- 6.4.21 Below context **1009**, context **1105** produced a similar but more diverse group which includes the complete Tin Glazed Earthenware cup or jar and part of a Slip Coated ware jar. Taken together, the contents of Room **1007** are of some importance in that the groups are much more homogenous than is normal on sites in Sheffield and the fact that **1105** includes a complete cup suggests that the fill was derived from close by and may include objects used in the Hall.
- 6.4.22 Walls **1006** and **1014** produced a small quantity of Creamware and Pearlware similar in type to that from the fills of the room. A cross-context join linking sherds of Creamware from contexts **1006** and **1105** provides a close connection between these two contexts.

Other contexts

- 6.4.23 Other contexts produced small and sometimes mixed groups of sherds. Context **1082** (ash deposit) includes sherds of Brown Glazed Fineware and Unglazed Red Earthenware suggesting a date in the later 18th or early 19th century.
- 6.4.24 A larger group of material came from context **1030**, the fill of a later cut feature, **1029**. This is of mixed character and included a sherd of Mottled ware alongside a later, generally 19th century, assemblage perhaps indicating that it was residual in a later context.
- 6.4.25 Context **1096** also produced a mixed assemblage or one which incorporates a small residual element, in this case a small piece of Creamware. Given that all the other sherds were of 19th or 19th to early 20th century date (although ambiguity surrounds the Brown Glazed Coarseware), it seems highly probable that the Creamware was residual in a later context. A similar late date is indicated for the material from the flagged surface, context **1093**. With the exception of the profile of a stoneware jar, the assemblage consists entirely of Whitewares, most of them transfer printed. A mid to late 19th century date is indicated for this group.
- 6.4.26 Context **1080** also contained a small mixed group of sherds which includes a single fragment of Type 1 Slipware alongside later utilitarian wares.

6.5 Curation and archiving of pottery

- 6.5.1 The assemblage is currently dry and stable. Although relatively small it is one of a handful of unusual assemblages from Sheffield which do not seem to have been redeposited and as such is of particular significance. It should be deposited with an appropriate local museum or depository.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Five main phases of activity (18th – 20th) were identified in the excavations at the Site, which focused on surviving structural elements of Wincobank Hall and outbuildings.

7.2 Phase 1 – Early 18th century

- 7.2.1 Structural and artefactual evidence indicates that the first phase of activity excavated dates to the original construction of the Wincobank Hall building and includes cellars within the southwest and southeast corners of the building.
- 7.2.2 No cartographic depictions of the original 18th-century Hall were available; however, the footprint of the original Hall appears from the excavated evidence appears to have been a square partially-celled structure. The northwest to southeast extent of the original Hall can be reasonably inferred from the surviving extent of wall foundations and the change in architecture visible in later historic images of the Hall (**Figure 8**).
- 7.2.3 The remains of the stone mullioned window in the cellar are 18th century in style and remains of the leaded windows with comes dated to 1720 and 1736 suggest a construction date in the second quarter of the 18th century. Marks on the leads could have belonged to vice-makers or glaziers. The marks suggests two relatively closely-spaced episodes of glazing, but it could be that the 1720 comes had been re-used from an earlier window rather than representing a window replaced wholesale in 1736.

7.3 Phase 2 – Mid-late 18th century

- 7.3.1 Between the initial early 18th-century construction and the survey for the 1790 Fairbank map (**Figure 5**), the original Hall was substantially extended to the southeast. Leader's early 20th century description of the Hall as originally a narrow two storey structure probably refers to the long narrow hall that would have been established by the late 18th century.
- 7.3.2 Structures from this phase were represented by the handmade red brick walls and vaulting which served to extend the original cellar. Most of these structures were encountered near or along the limits of excavation with further remains extending beyond the excavation area to the northeast.

7.4 Phase 3 – Early to mid-19th century

- 7.4.1 During the 19th century, the Hall was further extended to the northwest and a number of outbuildings were constructed, providing the layout of buildings which remained through to the early 20th century.
- 7.4.2 The structural development of Wincobank Hall included the addition of a small extension at the northwest, on the same line as the original cellar. The lines of the original cellar walls were extended and closed by a northwest end wall. These extension walls were constructed in the same manner and with the same materials as the original Hall and cellar walls (**Figure 8** – postcard 3). This extension does not appear on the 1837 sale plan, nor does it appear on a plan dated to 1844. The extension is first shown on the 1854 OS map and is described as a ‘drawing room’ in notes for the 1887 Sale plan.
- 7.4.3 The stable was the first post-Fairbank 1790 addition and appears on the 1837 sale plan (**Figure 6**). By 1854, the walled yard area to the southwest of the stable has been constructed. On the 1844 map and the 1854 OS map (**Figure 6**) this appears to be a building in its own right, however, later cartographic evidence, the 1887 sale plan and 1892 OS map (**Figure 7**), show the area excavated as a walled yard to the east of an intermediate outbuilding. A plan from 1917 (**Figure 7**) again shows it as a building; however, unlike the other buildings on the plan, this one has not been labelled.
- 7.4.4 This period of structural development corresponds with the socio-political heyday of Wincobank Hall. The Hall was purchased by Joseph Read from Mr. Jonathan Walker in 1815. Additional fields around the Hall were acquired by Read, formal gardens were laid out, a day school for local children was built on adjacent land, and Wincobank Hall developed into a notable hub of anti-slavery campaigning and evangelical activity (Twells 2009). During the early years of Read’s occupation of the house a number of changes were undertaken, including the conversion of the laundry room in to a Chapel. An inventory and valuation of fixtures at the Hall dated to March 23rd 1816 lists an ale cellar, 48 feet in length, with a stone table. A beer cellar is also noted.
- 7.4.5 Read’s father had established a business refining the dust and fragments left by workers in the precious metals industries in 1765. Following the failure of the business in the 1830s Read was forced to sell the Hall, however, it was brought back in to the family by Read’s eldest daughter Mary-Ann Rawson (1801-1887). Mary-Ann had married Mr William Wilson of Sherwood Hall, Nottinghamshire, however, within a year of their marriage Mr Wilson died leaving Mary-Ann to raise their infant daughter. Moving back to Sheffield Mary-Ann purchased Wincobank Hall and settled her mother, sisters and daughter there until it was sold upon her death in the 1880s.
- 7.4.6 Mary-Ann was a prominent campaigner for the anti-slavery movement and for what has become termed ‘missionary domesticity’ (Twells 2009). Having been raised within the evangelical revival, Mary-Ann and her family had, from an early age, partaken in various philanthropic activities. From helping with the running of the local Sunday school, being involved in the Sheffield Bible Society, the Missionary Society and the Sunday School Union the Reads established themselves within a religious and philanthropic sphere

which was to dominate much of their social lives. It was undoubtedly the religious instruction and philanthropic activities which Mary-Ann received and partook in during her formative years which influenced her later anti-slavery activities and which consequently allowed Wincobank Hall to become a centre for the anti-slavery movement in Sheffield. During the 1820s Wincobank Hall housed passing missionaries who were touring the north of England. Twells notes that many prominent evangelicals, such as Ann and Joseph Gilbert, Josiah Condor, John Angell James and William Ellis all stayed at the Hall during this period (Twells 2009, 99).

- 7.4.7 Following Mary-Ann's return to Sheffield she became pre-occupied with the ladies anti-slavery movement, having been involved, along with her mother Elizabeth, in the establishment of the movement in Sheffield in 1825. The campaign involved fund-raising, pamphlet distribution and house-to-house canvassing in support of the campaign for abstention from slave-grown produce (Twells 2009, 99). In 1837 Rawson became a founding member of the Sheffield Ladies' Association for the Universal Abolition of Slavery.
- 7.4.8 Wincobank Hall also hosted regular festivals and meetings of the Wincobank Total Abstinence Society, as well as evening classes for local men in an attempt to encourage a teetotal lifestyle. Ale and beer cellars are listed in an 1815 inventory and it is possible that the conversion of the family to teetotalism in the 1840s may have resulted in the structural changes observed in the Hall cellars during this phase.
- 7.4.9 That Wincobank Hall became a centre for the women's anti-slavery movement reflects the view held by Rawson, and other women at the time, that their civilising and missionary work should centre on the home but have far-reaching effects and influence, and should not encroach upon the male 'public' sphere (Twells 2009, 104). She believed the missionary domesticity to be fundamental to global reform (*ibid.* 106). Some of the goals of the missionary domesticity were to educate children in political and global concerns, aid in the 'uplifting' of 'heathen' women through fundraising for missionary projects and to ensure that Christian principles ran through all spheres of society. Through these activities evangelical women acquired knowledge about the world outside of their homes (*ibid.* 113).

7.5 Phase 4 – Late 19th century

- 7.5.1 The later 19th century witnessed a decline in structural additions to Wincobank Hall, possibly a result of the ageing of Rawson, who died in 1887. Based on cartographic evidence, the 1887 sale plan, 1892 OS map (**Figure 6**) and 1905 OS map (**Figure 7**), no additions were made to the Hall and no new outbuildings or ancillary structures were built after she died. Structural developments attributed to this phase include the last phase of window/alcove blocking within the cellar, alterations to the stable ancillary structure, and the possible redesign of the indeterminate outbuilding to the curved form documented on the 1887 sale plan.
- 7.5.2 Notable was the deposition of material in the ancillary stable structure, seemingly associated with the rebuilding of the southwest corner of the building and the insertion of a drain. Deposits within the structure appear to have been derived, in part, from household waste and included a large homogenous pottery assemblage of Creamwares and Pearlwares dating to

the later 18th to early 19th century, particularly concentrated in the centre of the building.

7.6 Phase 5 – 20th century

7.6.1 There was limited archaeological evidence for further expansion or development of Wincobank Hall within the 20th century. This corresponds with written records which describe the Hall in a state of disrepair and decline by the early 20th century (Leader 1921). The spread of suburban housing was encroaching on the area by the early 20th century and construction of The Flower Estate had begun by 1924, while the house was still extant, but by 1934 the house had been demolished (**Figure 6**). Activity represented during this phase appears to be primarily related to the demolition of Wincobank Hall, the construction of the Flower Estate, and the later demolition of the Flower Estate in the late 1990s. The absence of any significant pottery component to the Hall cellar fills, suggested to have derived from demolition deposits dating to the 1920s, possibly points to the building having been stripped prior to demolition.

7.7 Conclusions

7.7.1 The excavations at Wincobank Hall have revealed five phases of activity, dating from the original construction of the Hall in the early to mid-18th century to its demolition in the early 20th. The excavations produced significant assemblages of bottle and window glass, lead comes and pottery. The pottery consists, at least in part, of tablewares and utilitarian wares seemingly discarded in a limited number of events.

7.7.2 The Hall played an important role in the life of Mary-Ann Rawson, the prominent anti-slavery campaigner of the mid-19th century. The Hall acted as a refuge for travelling missionaries, as a centre of the anti-slavery movement and of the ideals of missionary domesticity. Within Evangelical Sheffield, Wincobank Hall and its 19th-century residents played a significant role in the social and spiritual lives of many of the town's population. From the establishment of a Sunday School to hosting of tee-total meetings for the men of the area, Wincobank was at the centre of an increasingly religious and socially responsible society. Ale and beer cellars are listed in an 1815 inventory and it is possible that the conversion of the family to teetotalism in the 1840s may have resulted in the structural changes observed in the Hall cellars during the mid 19th-century when the cellars were partitioned.

8 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

8.1 Publication

8.1.1 A publication article summarising the results outlined in this report will be prepared for submission to the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* for publication in 2013.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The finds and archive are currently stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex archaeology. It is proposed that the bulk of the archive will be deposited with Sheffield Museum under Accession Number **SHEFM: 2004.1**. The

deposition of the archive will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements for such depositions as are currently in use by Sheffield Museum. The project archive will be prepared by the project staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), and in accordance with the Guideline for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation 1990).

9 REFERENCES

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9.2 Archive and cartographic Sources

- Fairbanks map, 1790
- Particulars of sale with plan, 1837

Particulars of sale with plan, 1887

Miscellaneous notes on Wincobank, SA:MD6041 containing:

- An inventory and valuation of particulars at Wincobank House, March 23rd 1816
- An agreement for sinking a shaft in order to set coal at Wincobank, 1844
- Sale details plan, 1887
- Plan of Wincobank Hall, possibly 1917
- Historic postcards of Wincobank Hall

APPENDIX 1: FINDS TABLES
Table 1: Vessel glass by context

Context	Glass type	No.	Wt.	Description
1006	green wine bottle	2	71	base, diameter c.140mm (could be mallet or squat cylindrical)
1006	green wine bottle	1	67	base, diameter c.100mm
1006	green wine bottle	1	10	non-distinct body, heavily weathered
1010	green wine bottle	1	323	base, diameter 90mm; high kick
1010	green wine bottle	1	340	base, diameter 85mm, medium kick
1010	green wine bottle	1	142	base, diameter c. 115mm, low kick
1010	green wine bottle	1	75	base, diameter c. 90mm, high kick
1010	green wine bottle	1	54	base, diameter 100mm
1010	green wine bottle	1	150	base, diameter 90mm, high kick
1010	green wine bottle	1	37	base, diameter c.120mm
1010	green wine bottle	1	34	base, probably squat cylindrical
1010	green wine bottle	1	62	base, diameter 80mm
1010	green wine bottle	3	119	kicks
1010	green wine bottle	1	21	prismatic
1010	green wine bottle	1	94	rim/neck, diameter 100mm, string-rim 6-7mm below top (late 17th C?)
1010	green wine bottle	2	37	joining; rim/neck; double string-rim (c.1800-15)
1010	green wine bottle	1	15	base of tapering neck
1010	green wine bottle	18	94	non-distinctive body, some bubbly, some weathered
1030	green wine bottle	1	38	concave body fragment
1030	green wine bottle	1	37	kick
1030	green wine bottle	3	46	non-distinctive body, heavily weathered
1034	green wine bottle	3	63	kick
1034	green wine bottle	2	24	tapering neck
1034	green wine bottle	1	13	wide rim (diameter c. 50mm); top folded over
1034	green wine bottle	7	45	non-distinctive body
1035	green wine bottle	1	469	base, diameter c. 110mm
1035	green wine bottle	1	86	long tapering neck (c. 110mm); string-rim 4mm from top; rim cracked off
1035	green wine bottle	1	52	tapering neck & wide rim (diameter c. 50mm), rounded string-rim
1035	green wine bottle	1	9	prismatic
1035	green wine bottle	1	25	base, diameter c. 120mm
1035	green wine bottle	9	76	non-distinctive body
1052	green wine bottle	1	17	tapering neck
1086	green wine bottle	1	10	prismatic
1086	green wine bottle	2	16	shoulder/base of tapering neck
1086	green wine bottle	1	22	shoulder of ?mallet (diameter at shoulder c. 140mm)

1086	green wine bottle	6	24	non-distinctive body
1090	green wine bottle	2	18	non-distinctive body, bubbly glass
1105	phial	1	17	aqua, cylindrical phial rim/neck/shoulder (Willmott type 26.2, c. 1650+)

Table 2: Window glass by context

Context	Colour	Type	No.	Comments
1072	colourless	edge	1	
1072	colourless	undiagnostic	1	
1072	greenish	corner	4	prob diamond quarries
1072	greenish	edge	3	
1072	greenish	triangular quarry	1	complete triangular quarry in cames
1072	greenish	triangular quarry	1	partial triangular quarry in cames
1120	colourless	corner	1	diamond quarry
1120	colourless	edge	30	
1120	colourless	square/rectangular quarries	9	6 with 2 corners, 3 with 1 corner
1120	colourless	undiagnostic	17	
1120	greenish	corner	8	prob mostly diamond quarries
1120	greenish	diamond quarry	1	diamond quarry (c. 124x100mm)
1120	greenish	edge	26	
1120	greenish	undiagnostic	7	
1136	greenish	corner	1	2 corners, diamond quarry (126x100mm)
1136	greenish	corner	25	prob mostly diamond quarries
1136	greenish	corner	4	triangular quarries
1136	greenish	edge	37	
1136	greenish	triangular quarry	1	almost complete (97x41mm), irregular bottom edge
1136	greenish	triangular quarry	1	almost complete (110x43mm)
1136	greenish	triangular quarry	2	1 complete (c. 120x50mm) & 1 fragmentary triangular quarry in cames
1136	greenish	triangular quarry	1	complete triangular quarry in came (c. 90x60mm)
1136	greenish	undiagnostic	26	
1137	colourless	corner	2	diamond/triangular
1137	colourless	triangular quarry	1	complete (105x42mm)
1137	colourless	undiagnostic	1	
1137	greenish	corner	19	diamond/triangular
1137	greenish	corner	1	diamond/triangular
1137	greenish	corner	2	triangular quarry
1137	greenish	edge	11	
1137	greenish	triangular quarry	1	complete (98x40mm)
1137	greenish	triangular quarry	1	about half
1137	greenish	triangular quarry	1	enclosed in lead cames
1137	greenish	undiagnostic	9	

Table 3: Window lead by context

Context	No.	Comments
1072	1	unmarked came
1072	3	marked came fragments (1736)
1072	1	came surrounding partial triangular quarry
1072	1	came from 2 sides of (partial) triangular quarry
1072	2	twisted strips
1120	26	unmarked came fragments (1 junction)
1120	1	marked came fragment (1720)
1120	1	marked came fragment (1736)
1120	1	twisted strip
1136	20	unmarked came fragments (6 junctions)
1136	11	marked came fragments (1736)
1136	2	twisted strips
1136	1	comes surrounding triangular glass quarry (1736 mark)
1136	1	comes surrounding 2 triangular quarries (1 fragmentary)
1137	29	unmarked came fragments (4 junctions)
1137	5	marked came fragments (1720)
1137	9	marked came fragments (1736)
1137	3	twisted strips
1137	1	comes surrounding triangular glass quarry (illegible mark)

Table 4: Ceramic

Feature	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
Ash deposit	1082	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - EC19th		
Ash deposit	1082	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th		
Cellar fill	1072	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th		
Cellar fill	1072	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - EC19th		
Cellar fill	1072	Mottled ware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Small clubbed rim	
Cellar fill	1072	Redware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Clear glaze int	C17th - EC18th	Burnt; fine buff fabric w/ sparse round red incs	
Cellar fill	1072	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
Cellar fill	1072	TP Whiteware	1	38	1	BS	Bowl	Floral design int	MC19th - EC20th	Part of a jug and bowl set	
Cobbled surface	1004	TP Whiteware	1	20	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	TP 'Island' pattern int	M - LC19th	Rounded ring foot base	
Cut 1029	1030	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded decoration ext	C19th	Could be part of a teapot or lidded jar	
Cut 1029	1030	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
Cut 1029	1030	Mottled ware	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & partially ext	C18th	A dark brown glaze but the pattern of glazing resembles Late Blackware	
Cut 1029	1030	Stoneware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, grey int	C19th		
Cut 1029	1030	Stoneware	1	10	1	Rim	Jam jar	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th		
Cut 1029	1030	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	TP floral design int & moulded rim edge	M - LC19th		
Cut 1029	1030	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	34	1	Rim	Bowl/dish	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Clubbed rim	
Cut 1029	1030	Whiteware	1	41	1	Profile	Small jar	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th		

Cut 1029	1030	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	29	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int with unglazed red band on top of rim	C18th - C19th	
Deposit	1096	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
Deposit	1096	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	BS	?Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
Deposit	1096	Colour Glazed ware	1	12	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext on a fine dark red fabric; rilled band above base	C19th	
Deposit	1096	Colour Glazed ware	2	24	2	Recessed base & BS	Vase	Relief moulded ext with all-over green glaze ext	C19th	
Deposit	1096	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue glaze int only, relief moulded design ext	M - LC19th	
Deposit	1096	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Crazed & discoloured
Deposit	1096	Stoneware	1	16	1	BS	Jam jar	Widely spaced fluting ext	MC19th - EC20th	
Deposit	1096	TP Whiteware	2	8	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
Deposit	1096	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate/server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
Deposit	1096	Whiteware	1	9	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
Deposit	1096	Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
Drain 1015	1078	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
Drain 1034	1034	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	183	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	Hard, dense red grit w/ sparse fine red incs
Drain 1034	1034	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	5	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Dark brown glaze int	C18th	
Drain 1034	1034	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	151	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
Drain 1034	1034	Cane Coloured ware	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded rim	C19th	
Drain 1034	1034	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Flaked ext
Drain 1034	1034	Creamware	2	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
Drain 1034	1034	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	?Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
Drain 1034	1034	Mottled ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
Drain 1034	1034	Mottled ware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish/plate	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	

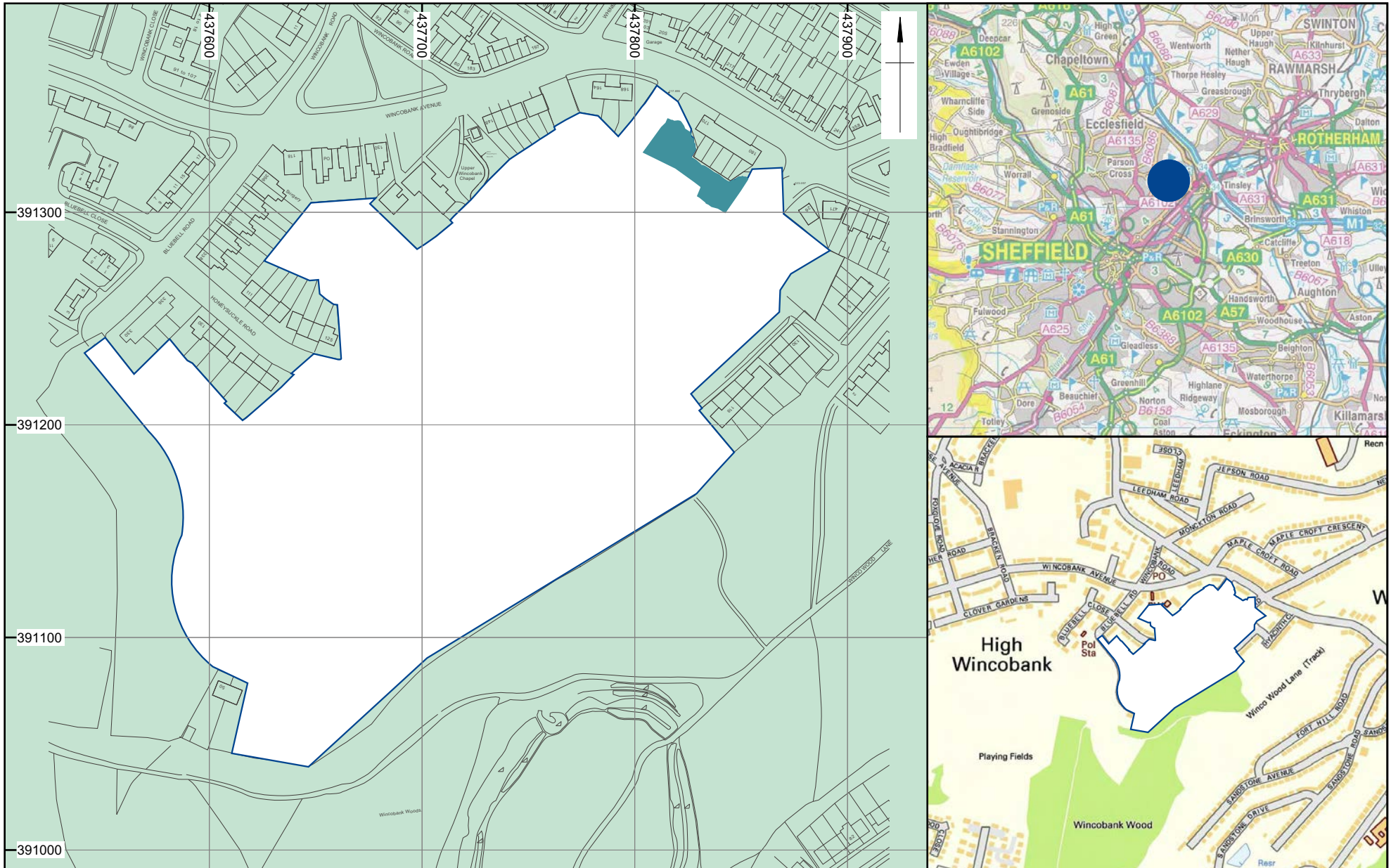
Drain 1034	1034	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue hand painted design ext	LC18th - C19th	Fine, very thin walled vessel	
Drain 1034	1034	Slipware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Red-brown on white slip int	C18th		
Drain 1034	1034	Stoneware	1	17	1	Rim	Jam jar	Fluted body	MC19th - EC20th		
Drain 1034	1034	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	9	2	BS	Flatware	Blue-white glaze int & ext	MC16th - MC18th	Flaked & abraded	
Drain 1034	1034	TP Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue Chinese landscape ext; U/ID TP design int	M - LC19th		
Drain 1034	1034	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Flat base	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th		
Drain 1034	1034	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Low relief moulding ext	M - LC19th		
Drain 1034	1086	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Folded rim	
Drain 1034	1086	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Drain 1034	1086	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Drain 1034	1086	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID	MC16th - MC18th	Heavily abraded with most of the glaze removed	
Drain 1034	1086	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	Crazed & discoloured	
Drain 1034	1086	WSGSW	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780		
Drain 1035	1035	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	298	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	Heavily flaked & shattered with most of the glaze removed	
Drain 1035	1035	Brown Glazed Fineware	3	30	3	BS	Hollow ware	Brown mottled glaze int & ext	C18th		
Drain 1035	1035	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th		
Drain 1035	1035	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted band ext	LC18th - C19th		
Drain 1035	1035	Mottled ware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int only	C18th		
Drain 1035	1035	Redware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze on a red body	C18th		
Drain 1035	1035	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Hand painted blue floral design on rim	MC16th - MC18th		Scan
Drain 1035	1035	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
Drain 1035	1035	WSGSW	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 -		

									c.1780		
Drain 1035	1035	WSGSW	1	8	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1720 - c.1780		
Fill of 1011	1090	?Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th	Discoloured	
Fill of 1011	1090	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Cf. rim of decorated tureen from ext 1009 but does not join	
Flagged surface	1093	Stoneware	1	191	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	Recessed base	
Flagged surface	1093	TP Whiteware	1	45	1	Rim	?Chamberpot	TP design with palm trees ext, floral border with cartouches on top of rim	M - LC19th		
Flagged surface	1093	TP Whiteware	1	28	1	Footring base	Plate	Sepia printed design int; figures of children	M - LC19th		
Flagged surface	1093	TP Whiteware	1	22	1	Flat base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
Flagged surface	1093	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	M - LC19th	Plain rim	
Flagged surface	1093	Whiteware	2	36	2	Rim	Plate	Red band around rim	M - LC19th		
Manhole 1079	1080	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	233	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int, red slip ext with collared bifid rim	C18th - C19th	White lime-like deposit around inside of rim only	
Manhole 1079	1080	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	322	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int, red slip ext with collared bifid rim	C18th - C19th	White lime deposit int	
Manhole 1079	1080	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	84	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded fluted spout & rouletted body	LC18th - C19th	See illustration in Walter 1999 (no pagination)	
Manhole 1079	1080	Slipware Type 1	1	27	1	Rim	Dish/pancheon	White slip int with trailed red slip around the rim	C17th - EC18th	Resembles YGCW with red slip decoration; flaked	
Manhole 1079	1080	Stoneware	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	Buff stoneware	C19th		
Manhole 1079	1080	Stoneware	1	46	1	BS/Shoulder	Bottle	Buff-grey stoneware	C19th		
Room 1007	1009	Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	364	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
Room 1007	1009	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	270	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	Pitted and abraded int & ext with most glaze removed	

Room 1007	1009	Brown Glazed Coarseware	14	449	14	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Probably one pancheon	
Room 1007	1009	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	702	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int; distinctive angular rim form	C18th - C19th		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	2	6	1	Rim	Tureen	Part of tureen rim/handle from this context	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	4	92	1	Rim & handle	Tureen	Curved handle with underglaze brown painted stylised floral frieze	c.1740 - c.1820	See Griffin 2005:434; plate 621	Scan
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	10	80	10	Rim	Plate	Brown linear design around rim with suspended 'tassel' motif	c.1740 - c.1820	Matches tureen; probably one soup bowl or plate	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	10	107	10	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Plain rims; cf bowl profile	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	17	703		Profile	Tureen/server	Twisted handle with applied leaf designs	c.1740 - c.1820	Tureen on a tall ring foot base; can be reconstructed & drawn	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	5	88	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	5	38	2	Flat base	?Bowl/dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Flat base; walls curves seamlessly into flat base	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	2	26	2	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Wide soup bowl or shallow dish rims	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	10	82	10	Base	Plate/dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Central sections of bases; no indication of vessel form	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	14	97	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Curved body sherds; no indication of form	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	4	149	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Pie dish w/ narrow rim	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	4	168	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Pie dish w/ narrow rim	
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	11	209	10	Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	4	52	4	Base	?Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	6	46	6	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 -		

									c.1820		
Room 1007	1009	Creamware	23	238	21	Ringfoot base & rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base & rim (profile) & rims & BS	
Room 1007	1009	Edged ware	4	33	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue painted rim, no moulding	c.1810 - c.1830		
Room 1007	1009	Pearlware	2	112	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1009	Pearlware	9	17	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	Includes small chips from damage in transit	
Room 1007	1009	Pearlware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Jar	Trace of TP design ext	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1009	Pearlware	2	19	1	BS	Jug	Dark brown band around upper surface	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1009	Porcelain	1	5	1	Handle	Cup/jug	Blue-white porcelain	C17th - C18th	?English / Chinese import?	
Room 1007	1009	Porcelain	4	12	2	Rim	Plate	Hand painted Chinese landscape style border	C17th - C18th	Appears to have been repaired; ?Chinese import	Scan
Room 1007	1009	TP Bone China	3	40	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Two Temples	C19th		
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	14	88	1	Profile	Dish/saucer	Willow; slightly blurred print	c.1780 - c.1840	Recessed base	
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	10	47	1	Profile	Dish/saucer	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	Recessed base	Scan
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	2	4	2	Rim & BS	Flatware	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	16	105	10	Rim & Base	Bowl	Rural scene with cows being milked	c.1780 - c.1840	Recessed base	Scan
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	10	34	5	Rim & base	Bowl	Rural scene	c.1780 - c.1840	Recessed base	
Room 1007	1009	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1105	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	Small beaded rim	
Room 1007	1105	Creamware	1	11	1	Handle	Jug	Central lobe	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1105	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1105	Creamware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		

Room 1007	1105	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
Room 1007	1105	Fine Redware	10	117	1	Ring foot base& rim	Bowl/dish	Clear glaze on a red body	C18th - EC19th	Angular ring foot base; thin walled vessel	
Room 1007	1105	Porcelain	1	2	1	Lid-seated rim	Rim	Blue geometric decoration ext	LC17th - C18th	?Chinese	
Room 1007	1105	Slip Coated ware	3	166	1	Rim	Jar	Red slip int & ext on an orange body with black glaze int & ext	C18th	Clubbed rim	
Room 1007	1105	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	68	1	Profile	Beaker/jar	Pale blue tin glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th	Small cup/beaker with narrow base	Draw
Room 1007	1105	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP landscape design ext	c.1780 - c.1840		
Room 1007	1006&1105	Creamware	8	187	3	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Crazed & discoloured	
U/ID	U/S	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue floral design int & ext	M - LC19th	Loose in the bottom of the box	
Void	1122	Stoneware	1	52	1	BS	Hollow ware	White glaze int, clear glaze ext	LC19th - C20th	Part of a sanitary fitting?	
Void	1122	Whiteware	3	4	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th		
Wall	1006	Creamware	2	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Very thin walled vessel	
Wall/drain	1014	TP Pearlware	2	13	2	Recessed base	Plate/bowl	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1840	Fine print	
Well 1008/1021	1033	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int	C18th - C19th		
Well 1008/1021	1033	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	47	3853	1	Profile	Jar/pancheon	Clear glaze int; grooves ext; lateral handles	C18th - C19th	Clear glaze on a red body; red rather than brown	
Well 1008/1021	1033	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim	c.1740 - c.1820		
Well 1008/1021	1033	Late Blackware	2	59	1	Base	Bowl	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Footed base	
		Total	421	11472	256						



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 Site location
  Development boundary
  Excavation area

Site location

Figure 1



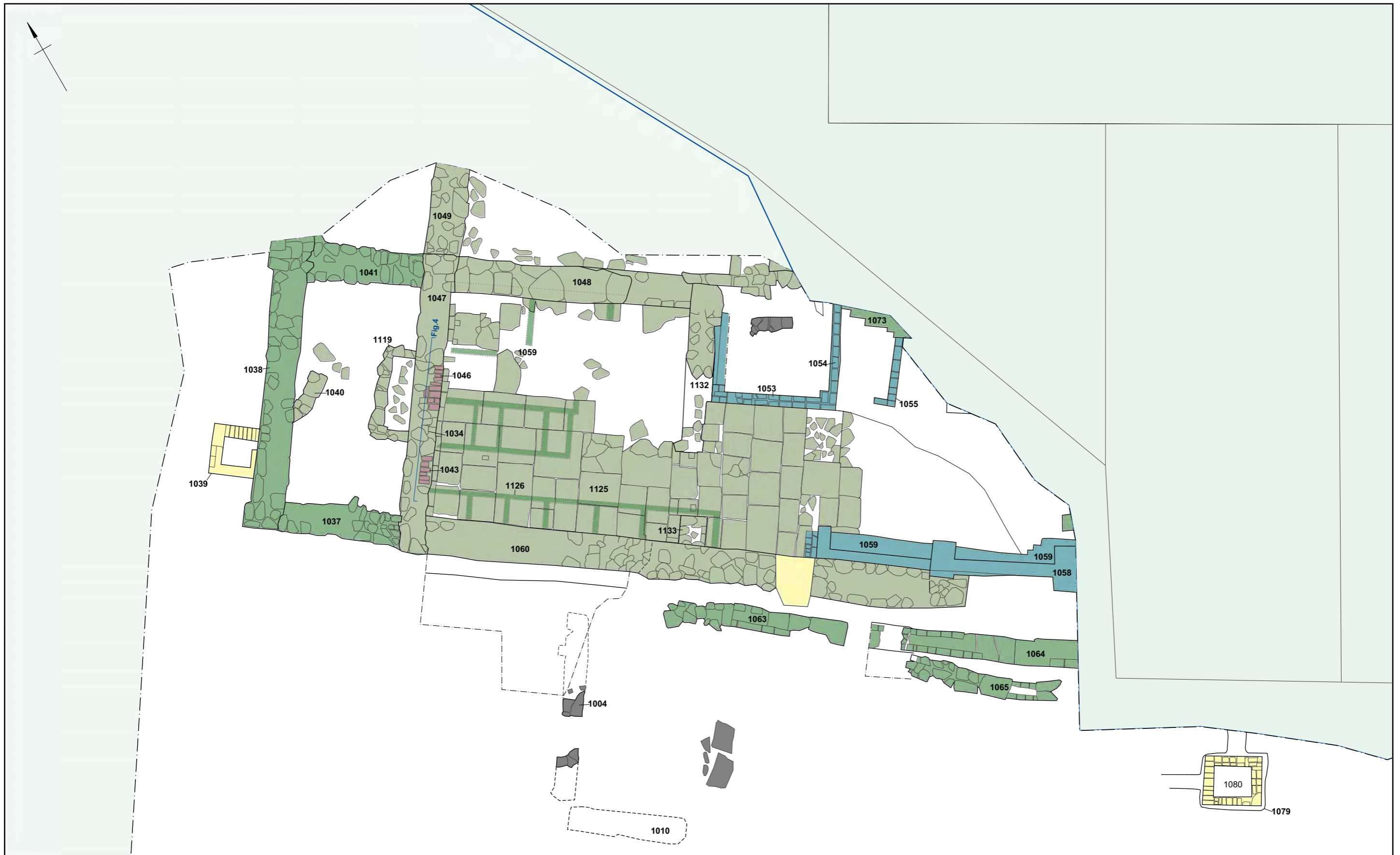
- Phase 1: Early C18th
 - Phase 2: Mid-Late C18th
- Phase 3: Early-Mid C19th
 - Phase 4: Late C19th
- Phase 5: Modern
 - Unphased

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Overall phased site plan

Figure 2



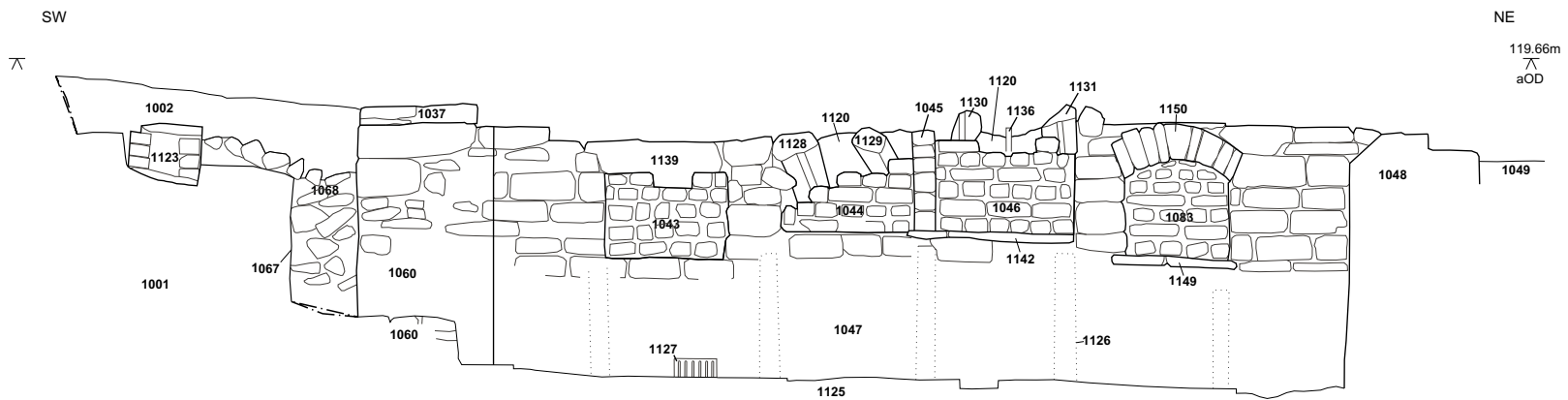
 Phase 1: Early C18th	 Phase 3: Early-Mid C19th	 Phase 5: Modern	 Wall scars
 Phase 2: Mid-Late C18th	 Phase 4: Late C19th	 Unphased	

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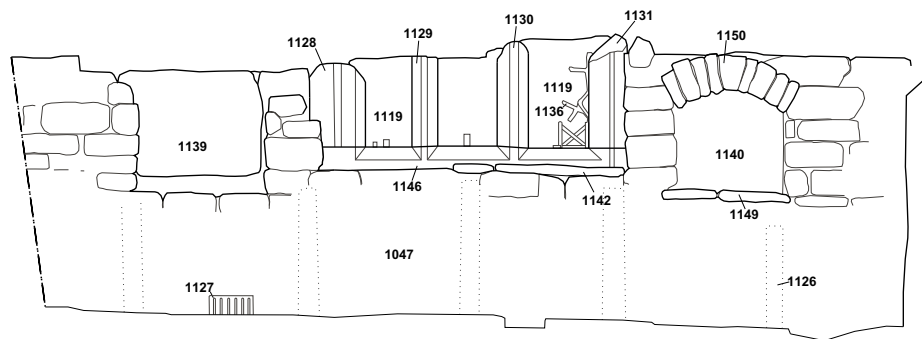
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Phased plan of Wincobank Hall, detail

Figure 3



Pre excavation elevation of window 1134



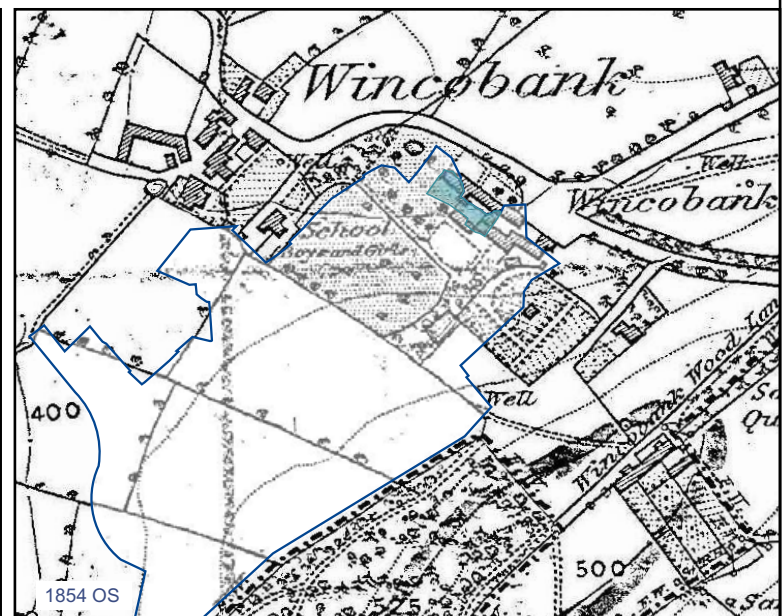
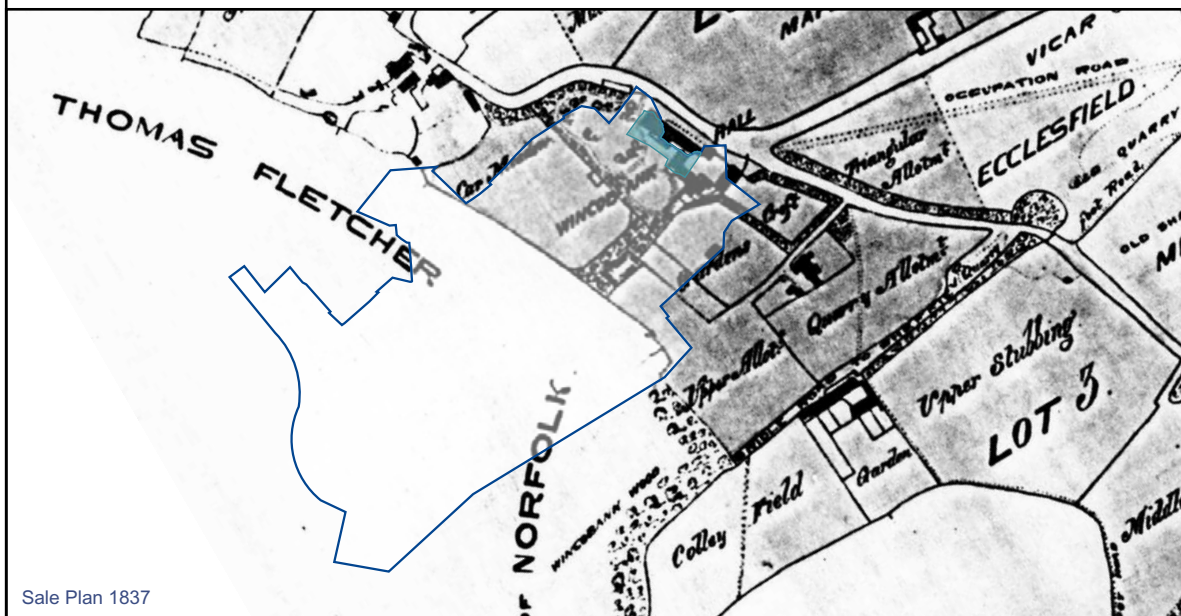
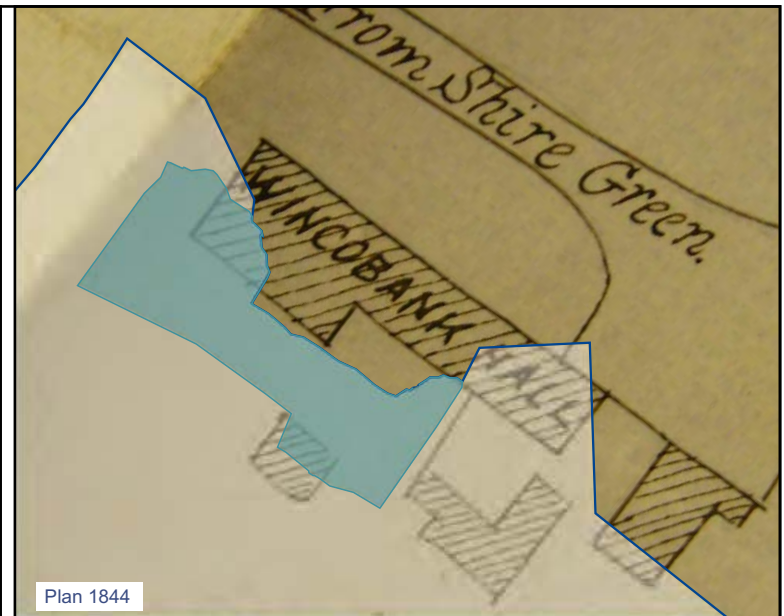
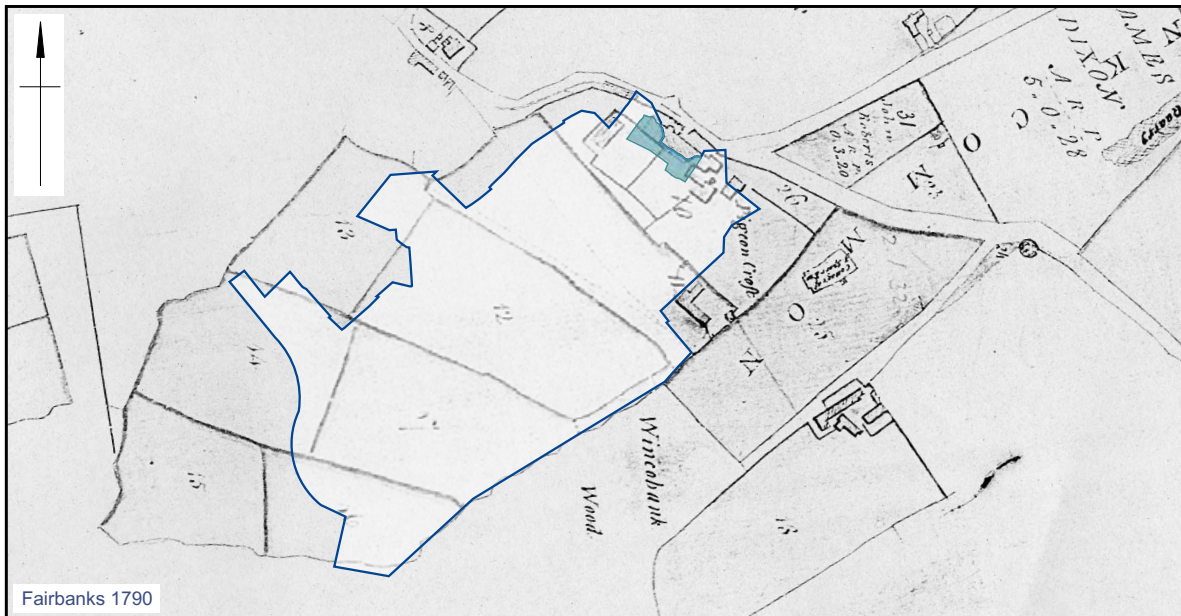
Post excavation elevation of window 1134

..... Mortar scar



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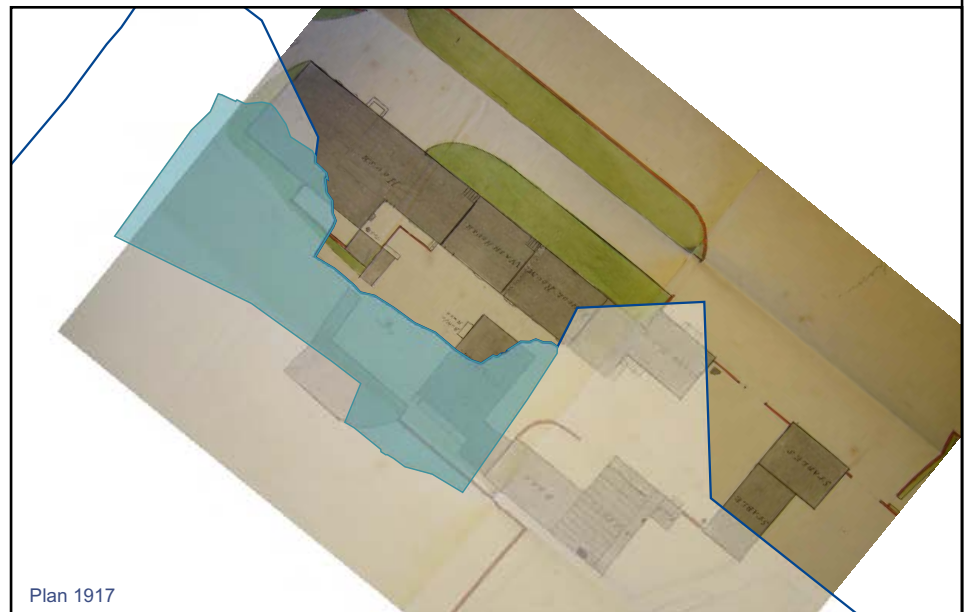
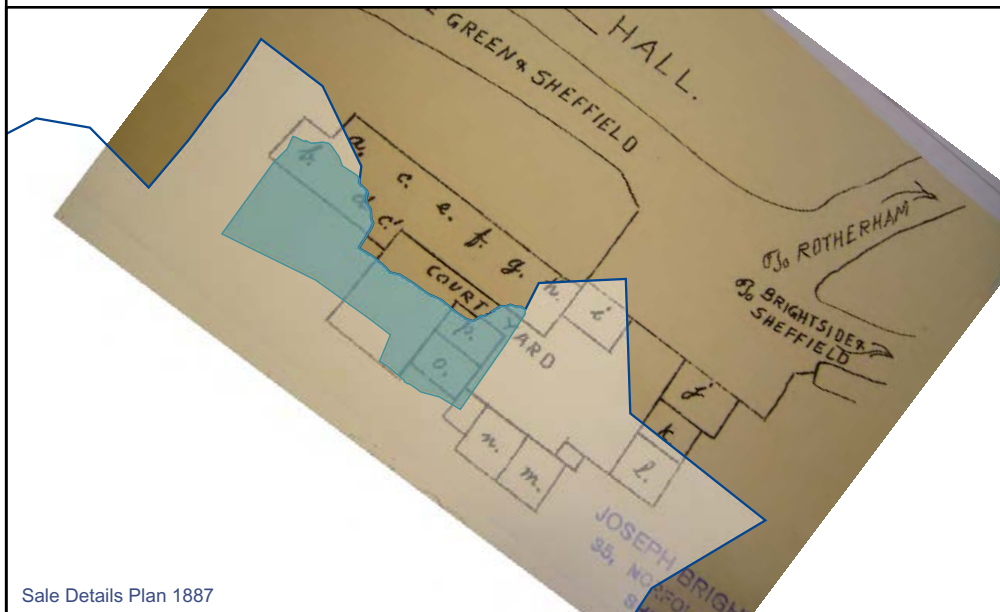
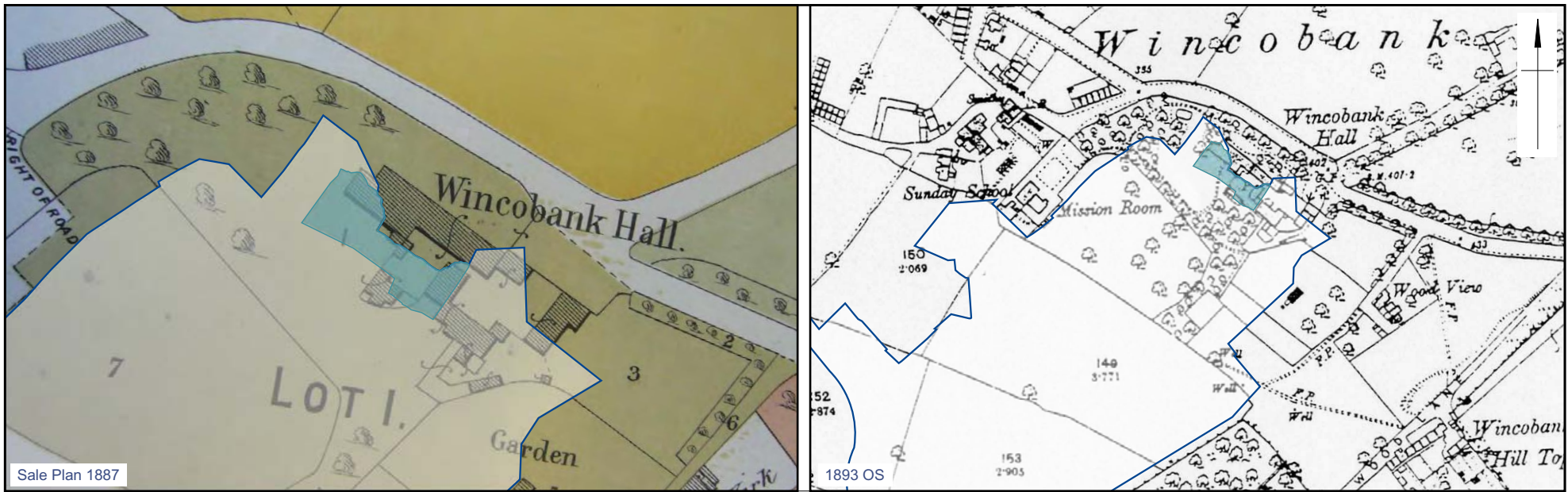
Development boundary
 Excavation area

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Historic Maps: Fairbanks 1790, Sale Plan 1837, Plan of Hall 1844 and 1854 OS Map.

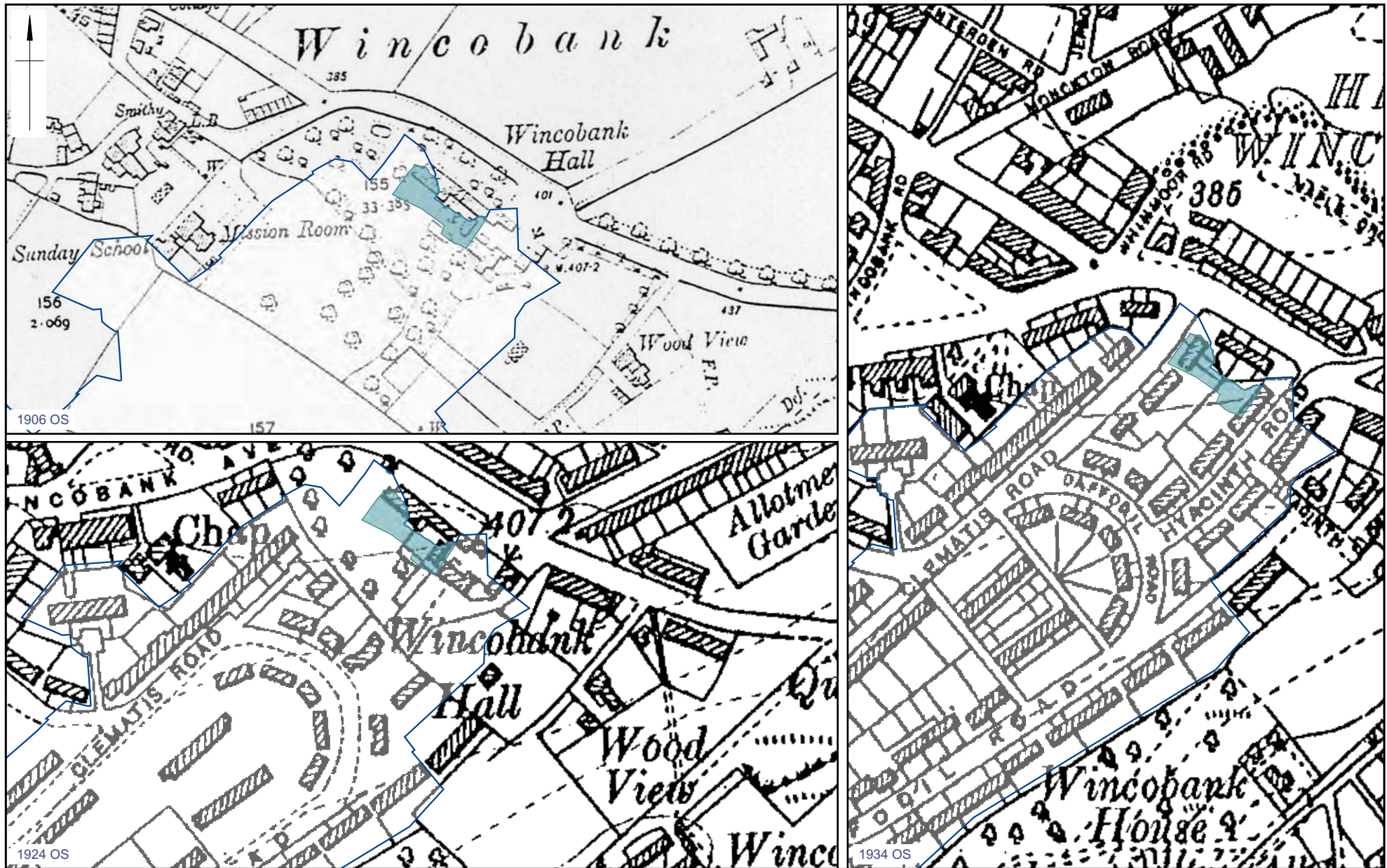
Figure 5



<p>Wessex Archaeology</p> <p>Historic mapping courtesy of Sheffield Archives and Local Studies This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	<p>□ Development boundary ■ Excavation area</p>	Date: 01/05/2012	Revision Number: 0
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		Path: Y:\Projects\79230_Wincobank\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Final reporty-m-d\79230_figs.dwg	

Historic Maps: Sale Plan 1887, Details of sale of Hall 1887, 1893 OS Map and Plan of Hall 1917

Figure 6



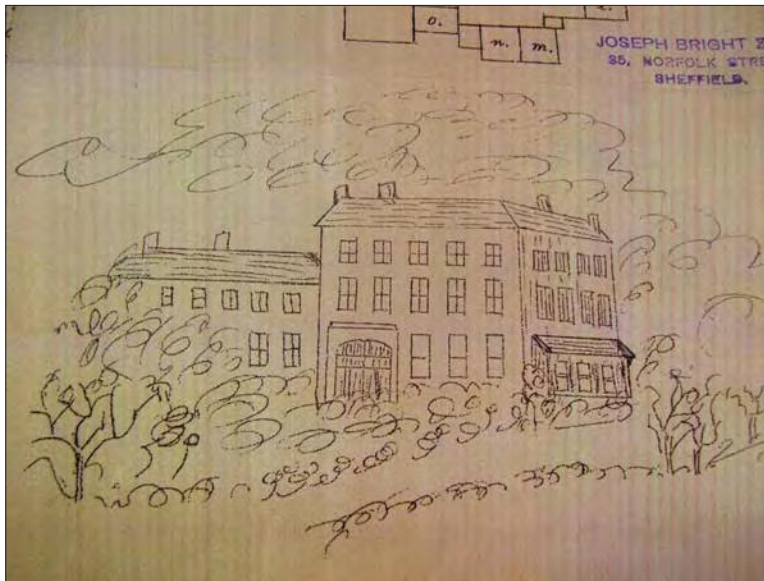
Development boundary Excavation area

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Historic Maps: 1906 OS, 1924 OS and 1934 OS Maps

Figure 7



1887 Sale plan sketch of Wincobank Hall.



Postcard 1



Postcard 2



Postcard 3



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Plate 1: Northwest end of cellar area.



Plate 2: Northwest cellar wall - window and alcove blocking partially removed.

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Plate 3: Stable ancillary room, facing northwest.



Plate 4: Drain **1063-1064** and **1065**, facing southeast.

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Plate 5: Wall **1092** and surface **1093**, facing west.



Plate 6: Well **1008** and gully **1024**, facing northeast.

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Plate 7: Window lead with 1720 stamp.



Plate 8: Window lead with 1736 stamp.

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Plate 9: Window lead with 1736 stamp.



Plate 10: Window fragments from context 1072.

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Plate 11: Window fragments from context 1136.



Plate 12: Window fragments from context 1136.

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Plate 13: Window fragments from context **1137**.



Plate 14: Tin Glazed Earthenware beaker/jar (context **1105**).

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Plate 15: Decorated Tin Glazed Earthenware sherd (context **1035**).

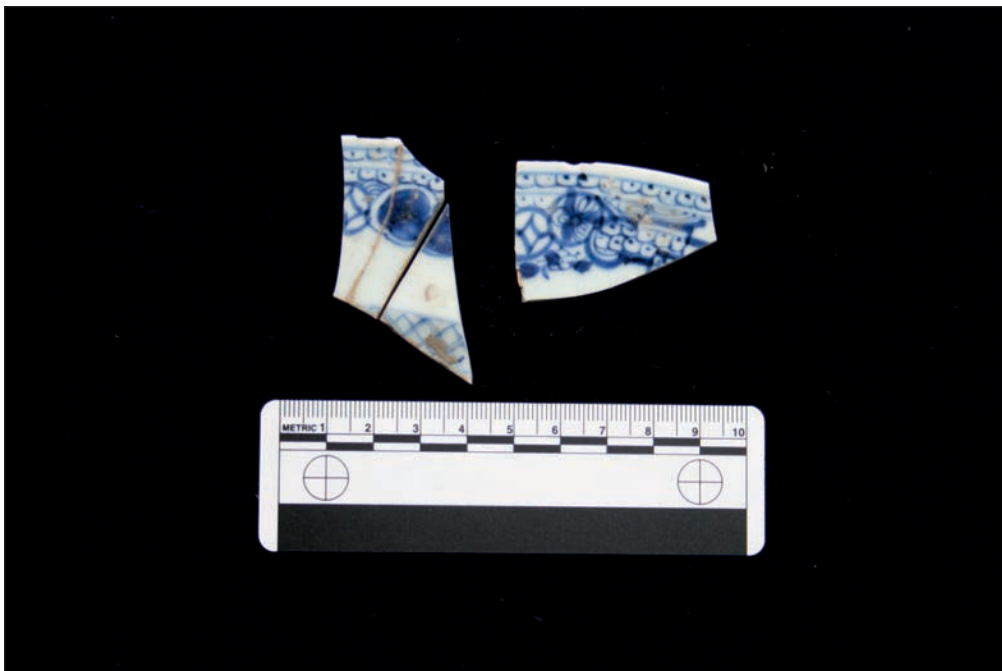


Plate 16: Decorated Creamware (context **1009**).

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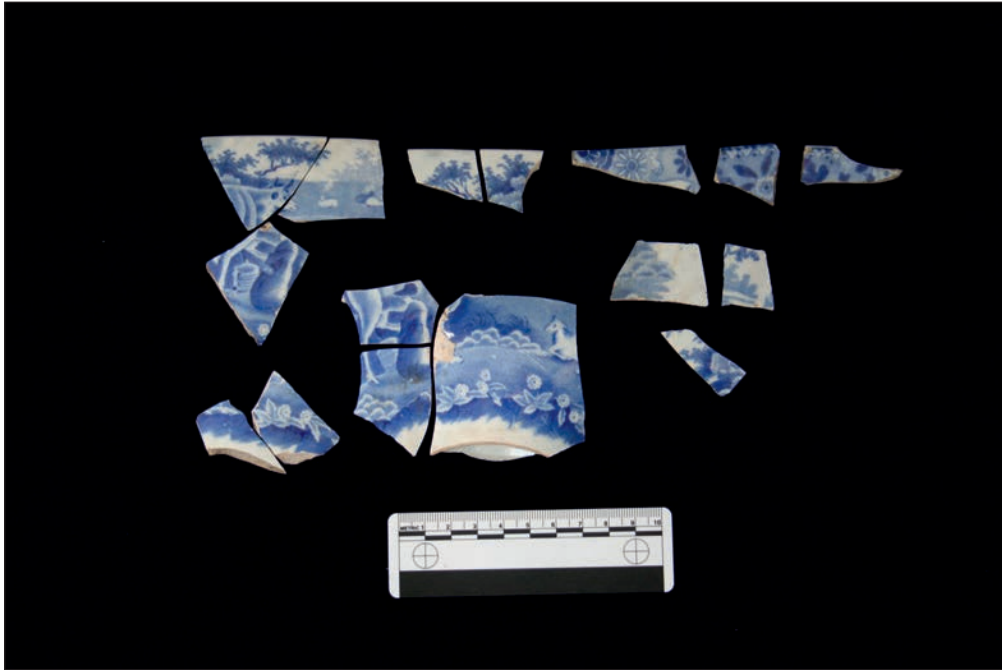


Plate 17: Hand-painted porcelain (context 1009).

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