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Former Eon Works
Eyre Lane
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and
Watching Brief

Report No. Y352/18

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SUMMARY

CFA Archaeology undertook a strip, map and record excavation at the Lightbox Development in the Cultural Industries Quarter of Sheffield City Centre. The archaeological work was carried out between January and April 2018, with a final visit in July 2019. The work was carried out on the site of the former Eon Works; a heat treatment steel works that was located between Earl Street, Eyre Lane and Hallam Lane, south-west of the city centre. The archaeological works uncovered the remains of a number of cellars from buildings built on the site from around 1822. Prior to the construction of the Eon Steel Works c.1940, the site contained a block of back-to-back or 'blindback' houses, various shops and at least one public house, centred around six courtyards. The properties on the site were occupied for around a century, from at least the 1830s until the mid-1930s, when the site was cleared as part of widespread slum clearances within inner city Sheffield. The properties included The Royal Hotel and Public House (corner of Earl Street/Eyre Lane), an Oil and Fat Warehouse (later a cutlery works), a beer-house, a boot and shoemakers, a spring knife manufacturer and a fried fish dealer and other shops. The site comprised numbers 80 to 102 Eyre Lane, 59 to 65 Earl Street, 2 to 14 Hallam Lane and various properties in Courts No. 10, 12 and 14.

The excavation uncovered the remains of a large bakers' oven at No.2 Hallam Lane. The oven was brick-built and was 2.85m in diameter. It was built into the rear of the cellar at No. 2 Hallam Lane, in a courtyard that was surrounded by the Royal Hotel; the three storey properties on Earl Street; and shop buildings on the corner of Hallam Lane and Earl Street. The large size of the oven suggested that No. 2 Hallam Lane may have originally been a commercial baker's premises that fronted on to Hallam Lane, with the property at No.59 Earl Street acting as the shop front.

Additional historical research identified the names of the people who lived and worked on the site on the site from 1828 onwards.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and record survey that was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Noble Design and Build (the Developer). The strip, map and record excavation, or ‘strip and map’, was carried out between 15 January and 12 April 2018. Three subsequent visits were made for a watching brief on the groundworks of the development, when work was carried out in the locale of two brick-built wells in the central courtyards of the site: on the 22nd March, 2nd April and the 15th July 2019.

The CFA project code for the strip and map is EARL and the project number is 2324 (EARL/2324). The strip, map and record excavation was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CFA Archaeology (2018), which was approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

The OASIS ID for the excavation is cfaarcha1-382484.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located to the south of Sheffield City Centre (Fig.1). The site forms a rectangular block of land that is bounded by Eyre Lane to the south-east, Earl Street to the south-west, Hallam Lane to the north-west and a car-park to the north-east. The site was previously occupied by the premises of the former Eon Works and two smaller industrial premises.

The proposed development consisted of the demolition of the former Eon Works Building and the two adjacent industrial buildings, to erect a seven-storey apartment block of 129 apartments, known as the ‘Lightbox Development’ (Planning Application ref. 14/02979/FUL).

1.2 Conditions

Weather conditions were mixed across the project; the site was subject to an unusual cold spell at the start of March 2018, which prevented work on site for several days due to snow and ice; although for the earlier part of the year, January and February, the weather was generally wet and mild.

1.3 Soils and Geology

The underlying geology beneath the site is the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone and Siltstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018).

1.4 Historical Background

An archaeological appraisal and a desk-based assessment (DBA) have been produced for the site (Stenton 2014a and 2014b).

The archaeological appraisal states the following:

‘The site lay outside the known boundary of medieval Sheffield and remained in agricultural use until the early 19th century. Field boundaries, a lane and a

gate survived in 1804. Development had occurred in the vicinity of the site by 1808, while buildings occupied the plot by 1822. These are likely to have been the public house, shops and the back-to-back and terraced houses that stood within the Site in 1853... The Site's 19th century buildings remained largely extant to 1935 but had been demolished by 1953... The archaeological potential within the site relates primarily to these 19th century deposits and is considered to be good. Any archaeological deposits, however, are likely to comprise cellars and the remains of walls of local archaeological significance.'

The appraisal emphasised that 'the standing buildings [of the Former Eon Works] are not considered to be of key archaeological, architectural or historic significance.' (Stenton 2014a, 7).

The subsequent desk-based assessment provided further detail of the history of the site, the results of which are summarised below. This contained a gazetteer of the known heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of the site that had been collated from local and national databases, includes the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

The DBA did not identify any prehistoric or Roman findspots within the buffer zone although it did record that a Roman coin hoard had been found to the west of Sheffield City Centre. During the medieval period the status of the site is unknown; there are no medieval heritage assets within the Site or the 500m search area. Similarly, for the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries the site does not contain any heritage assets although a number of assets are recorded in the buffer zone. These consist of St. Paul's Church and Church Yard, post- medieval drainage features (stone cistern and wooden water pipes), a public house (Globe Tavern) and industrial premises including two grinding wheels. Thirty-seven 19th century heritage assets are recorded within the 500m search area. The 19th century assets are dominated by 'works' in the surrounding area, including the Trafalgar Works, the Kangaroo Works, the Canada Works, the Washington Works, Trinity Works, Wallace Works, Lion Works the Butcher Wheel, the Sellers Wheel to name a few. The 20th century heritage assets also include a number of public houses and taverns, and five listings for back-to-back housing at Furnival Street, Hodgson Street, Matilda Street, Shoreham Street and Sheldon Street. No 20th or 21st century heritage assets are recorded on the site. The buffer zone contains four heritage assets from this period: the Yorkshire Grey public house, the Sydney Works, the Chantry Works and the Murray Works.

Historic Map Evidence

The earliest surviving plan of the site is John Gelly's 1729 map. Gelly's map shows the site as within 'Alsop Fields', and occupying parts of 'Longe Field' and 'Upper Little Field'. A field boundary between the two is shown crossing the site on an east-to-west orientation. The field boundary was not identified during the strip, map and record. The 1771 William Fairbank does not show the site, but does show that surrounding streets to the immediate north had been proposed as part of a new layout and 'it is possible that the site had been earmarked for development at that date (ibid. 3)'. Construction had not commenced in 1771, and the site was again depicted as fields in a 1788 sketch of the area, as the unnamed Plot no.152 in part of a field named 'Middle Close'.

The 1804 Fairbank Map shows the site on the corner of Earl Street and an as yet unnamed road (later Eyre Lane), although the site is not shown as being developed at this time. Again, on the 1808 Fairbank Map, Eyre Lane is shown as unnamed dotted line suggesting the route was still proposed at this time. By 1822 Edward Baines map the site is shown to have been developed although the map does not show any degree of detail on the site: individual buildings are not differentiated. Similarly, the 1832 map, John Tayler's map of Sheffield, shows only general development on the site, although Hallam Lane is depicted for the first time. No changes are shown on George Sanderson's 1835 map or on the 1840 Ordnance Survey first series map. The 1853 Ordnance Survey map shows the site occupied by back-to-back houses, terraced houses, shops, a series of yards ('courts') and the Royal Hotel public house.

Several changes are shown by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The Royal Hotel had expanded to incorporate an adjoining shop on the Earl Street frontage (No.65). Several of the mid-19th century buildings had been converted into larger properties through the removal of interior walls. Smaller buildings within the courtyards, now marked 'Court no.10', 'Court no.12' and 'Court no.14' had been extended or altered, as well as several outbuildings having been removed along Court no.10's Hallam Lane frontage.

No substantive changes were shown within the Site on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map; No.90 Eyre Lane (the Oil and Fat Warehouse) had been extended to the rear with a single storey extension on the site of former houses (shown on the 1891 map). Little further change was visible within the Site on the 1907 Goad Insurance Plan, the 1923 OS Map or the 1935 OS Map.

The 1937 Goad Plan identified significant changes to the site, relating to the slum clearances in the mid-1930s. Only the Royal Hotel, a cutlery and the tool factory at No.90 Eyre Lane, and adjacent property (No.92) are shown as extant on the map. The rest of the buildings had been demolished by that date.

By the 1953 OS Map the Eon Works building is depicted, along with the eastern part of the extant tool factory at No. 90 Eyre Lane (possibly incorporated in to the Eon Premises by this time), and a separate factory/ unit at No.80 to 88 Eyre lane, that housed Warrington's Transport Ltd, Haulage Contractors.

The 1959 Goad Fire Insurance Plan marks the Eon Works as 'Steel Heat Treatment' premises with 'Gas Furnaces' in the centre of the site and office, sky lights and steel truss asbestos roofs at the front of the site (Earl Street frontage).

No changes are shown within the site on Ordnance Survey map produced after the 1950s (Stenton 2014b).

CFA Archaeology undertook further historical research on documents held at the Sheffield Local Studies Library and the Sheffield Archives; The results of which are presented in Section 4, Historical Records. This further research helped supplement the initial trade directory research that was carried out as part of the desk-based assessment.

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

No invasive archaeological work is known to have taken place on the site. The archaeological appraisal and DBA form the non-invasive archaeological investigations that were carried out immediately prior to the demolition of the former Eon Works (Stenton 2014a and 2014b).

1.6 Project Aims

The objectives of the strip, map and record excavation were to:

- Determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the form and function of any structural remains encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features and/or structural remains encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
- Establish the sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site;
- Undertake a programme of investigation which will contribute to the relevant regional research priorities;
- Prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological investigations to be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record and the Historic England Archive, and;
- Publish as fully as appropriate the results of fieldwork.

2. METHODS

2.1 Machine Excavation

Following the removal of the upstanding building remains, CFA Archaeology monitored the removal of hardcore material and demolition debris from the site, as well as the removal of concrete floor surfaces at the south and west of the site around the former Eon Works. Following the removal of the concrete floor surface and the underlying hardcore material, the site was archaeologically investigated, in line with the requirements of the strip, map and record.

All modern overburden (existing concrete surface and made-ground deposits: soft strip material) were removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. All further excavation was undertaken by hand.

To ensure a clean archaeological horizon the excavations were carried out in such a way to allow the machine plant to ‘work its way out of the site’: for the initial hard-standing overburden strip the mechanical excavator worked north-east to south-west; and for the subsequent cellar excavations the excavator started at the north-east corner to follow the length of the Eyre Street frontage from north-east to south-west, then excavated the Earl Street cellars (south-east to north-west) before finally excavating the cellars on Hallam Lane.

2.2 Strip, Map, Recording and Watching Brief

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The archaeological work was carried with regard to the Institute’s Standards documents (CIfA 2014a and 2014b), Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012), and the WSI (CFA 2017). Recording of archaeological elements was carried out in line with established CFA procedures.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2014a) and CFA’s quality manuals. Photographs included appropriate scales. A 35mm SLR was used for black and white prints. All supplementary digital photography was undertaken by a high specification Nikon DSLR Camera. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale. Site plans were located on the development plans supplied by the client. The entire site was planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 when additional detail was required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the nature of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles were related to the Ordnance Datum in metres: height above Ordnance Datum (OD).

A photogrammetry survey was carried out to record the excavation profiles of the site and the layout of many of the cellars. These are presented in Figure 3.

All archaeological features were surveyed by a Trimble GeoXR GPS and Trimble Autolock-Robotic Total Station.

Following agreement with the client, illustrated notices were displayed on the site fencing, explaining the nature and aims of the archaeological works in progress (Fig.7.1).

2.3 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance (2014a).

2.4 Monitoring

The project was monitored by Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). Dinah Saich visited the site during the fieldwork on 26 January, 13 February, 26 February, 13 March, and 20 March. Jim McNeil also of SYAS, also made a visit on 11 April 2018.

2.5 Dissemination and Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (Brown 2011) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project includes an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data (Table 1). The site archive will be deposited with Sheffield Museums. A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (Ref: cfaarcha1-382484).

-	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
EARL/2324 Y352/18	File no.1	Context sheets *	207
		Context register sheets	7
		Digital photographic register sheets	13
		BandW film/ colour slide photographic register sheets	6
		Film ID	4
		Finds Register	2
		Sample Register	1
		Field drawing register	1
		Daily site recording forms	7
		A3 Permatrace Drawing Sheets	15
*including standing building forms.			

Table 1 – Catalogue of Primary Archive

3. RESULTS

Numbers in parentheses refer to archaeological contexts, a full list of which is presented in Appendix 1. All levels expressed relate to heights above the Ordnance Datum (OD). The results should be read in conjunction with figures 1 to 7.

The site was a rectangular plot of land that was defined by Hallam Lane, Eyre Street and Earl Street. It was 72m long by 23m wide (0.16ha). The site sloped very gradually from north to south: from 100.29m OD at the Hallam Lane carriageway, to 98.06m OD at the corner of Earl Street and Eyre Lane.

Following the removal of the concrete slabs and overlying deposits, the excavation revealed the sub-surface surviving elements of the former structures on site, namely the cellars and foundation walling (figs 7.2 and 7.3).

The cellars were located across the perimeter of site, adjacent to the surrounding pavements, on the Eyre Lane, Earl Street and Hallam Lane frontages. The north corner of site, at the location Court No.10 and the rear of the Oil and Fat Warehouse, the site did not reveal any sub-surface remains; the natural clay geological strata (000) was exposed in this area.

Each of the cellars had been filled in with the demolition rubble of the upstanding remains of each building, which primarily consisted of brick fragments and demolition rubble from the superstructures of the buildings (Fig. 7.4). The details of each of the cellars are presented in Table 2, and discussed in the following section.

3.1 19th Century Remains – Numbering of cellars

In total, the strip, map and record uncovered the cellars of nineteen properties across the site. The cellars are located on figures 1, 2 and 3 and catalogued below in Table 2. The buildings that contained cellars 1 to 8, 18 and 19 were back-to-back terraced houses, whereby the property that fronted the main street was built over a cellar room, that was divided in to two, to serve both the property itself and the property behind: i.e. Cellar 1 would have been split in half with the eastern half of Cellar 1 serving the overlying property, No. 80 Eyre Lane, and with the western half serving Property No. 1 in Court No.10, to the rear.

All the surviving cellars on site were exposed and recorded. There were only two instances where properties could not be fully exposed: The eastern half of Cellar 18 (at No. 12 Hallam Lane) and the properties at Nos. 100 and 102 Eyre Lane. This was due to the nature of the excavation and the presence of later features relating to the Eon Works. The specific instances will be detailed below.

Cellar No.	Properties Served (From Goad 1907)	Dimensions	Floor Level (OD)	Backfilled by	Backfill Date
Cellar 1	80 Eyre Lane and 1 Court No. 10	3.00m Long x 2.1m Wide x c.1.60m Deep*	97.75m	Deposit 003	c.1936
Cellar 2	82 Eyre Lane and 2 Court No.10	4.70m L x 3.8m W x 1.60m	97.72m	Deposit 003	c.1936
Cellar 3	84 Eyre Lane and 3 Court No.10	4.70 L x 3.8m W x 1.60m D	97.67m	Deposit 003	c.1936
Cellar 4	86 Eyre Lane and 4 Court No.10	4.70m L x 4.00m W x 1.40m D	97.26m	Deposit 004	c.1936

Cellar No.	Properties Served (From Goad 1907)	Dimensions	Floor Level (OD)	Backfilled by	Backfill Date
Cellar 5	88 Eyre Lane and 5 Court No.10	4.70m Long x 4.00m Wide x 1.40m Deep	97.20m	Deposit 004	c.1936
‘Works’ Cellar	90 Eyre Lane (Shop, later Oil Warehouse, later Electroplate Works)	7.70m L x 3.20 – 4.20m W x 1.95m D	97.07 (NE) – 96.95m (SW)	Deposit 007	c.1951
Cellar 6	94 Eyre Lane and 4 Court No.12	3.50m L x 2.00m W x 1.20m D	97.32m	Deposit 001 (already grubbed out)	c.1936
Cellar 7	96 Eyre Lane (Through terrace)	3.70m L x 3.20m W x 1.20m D	97.22m	Deposit 001 (already grubbed out)	c.1936
Cellar 8	98 Eyre Lane and 1 Court No.12	4.50m L x 4.40m W x 1.40m D	97.17m	Deposit 066	c.1936
Cellar 9	Front Cellar of Royal Hotel and PH; later used as part of the Eon Works	13.00m L x 4.00m W x 2.25m D	96.40m	Deposit 100	2017
Cellar 10	Rear Cellar of Royal Hotel and PH, later Eon Works	6.00m L x 5.00m x 1.60m D	96.55m	Deposit 100	2017
Cellar 11	65 Earl Street, later absorbed by Royal Hotel PH, later Eon Works	4.20m L x 3.50m W x 1.70m D	96.43m	Deposit 100	2017
Cellar 12	63 Earl Street	4.20m L x 3.40m W x 1.70m D	96.55m	Deposit 143	c.1936
Cellar 13	61 Earl Street	4.20m L x 3.40m W x 1.70m D	96.73m	Deposit 143	c.1936
Cellar 14	59 Earl Street	4.40 L x 3.50m W x 1.70m D	96.65m	Deposit 143	c.1936
Cellar 15	2 Hallam Lane, later Eon Works	4.00m L x 3.70m W x 1.40m D	97.36m	Deposit 100	2017
Cellar 16	6 Hallam Lane	5.50m L x 2.30m W x 0.5m D	97.36m	Deposit 144	c.1936
Cellar 17	8 Hallam Lane	3.50m L x 3.20m W x 1.00m D	97.41m	Deposit 201	c.1936
Cellar 18	12 Hallam Lane and 2 Court No.12	5.60m L x 3.70m W x 1.30m D	97.37m	Deposit 201	c.1936
Cellar 19	14 Hallam Lane and 3 Court No.12	4.50m L x 3.70m W x 1.30m D	97.43m	Deposit 201	c.1936

* Depth refers to surviving height below existing ground level at the time of excavation.

Table 2 – Concordance of Cellars and Properties

3.2 Cellars to Nos. 80 to 84 Eyre Lane

Cellars 1, 2 and 3 were exposed at the east corner of the site. The three cellars were in a row on the Eyre Lane frontage, on a north-east to south-west aspect lengthways. The cellars were defined by two lengthways walls that ran north-east to south west: a front wall (009) and a rear wall (008). The north-east end of the cellar was not fully investigated due to the proximity of the boundary wall of the adjacent property, and a modern brick wall foundation that had been sunk into corner of the site (Fig. 7.5). The cellars were filled with demolition debris and rubble from the collapse and demotion of the former buildings (003).

The rear wall of the cellars was a single skin brick wall that sat within the vertical ‘box’ cut for the cellars (005), as they were built into the natural clay geology (000). The construction cut for the cellars was exposed to a depth of 2.00m below ground level (BGL), and was filled with a deposit of mid greyish-brown clayey-silt (006) that was deposited against the exterior face of the rear wall (008) during its construction (Fig.4a). The front wall of the cellars, with its north-west facing interior face comprised the limit

of excavation and the site profile (Fig.3a). The block of cellars was defined widthways by a double skin brick wall (010) with a north-west to south-east orientation that provided the interior face of Cellar 3. The north-east widthways wall at the end of the block was not exposed as it was obscured by the later concrete foundation.

The individual cellars were then defined by a series of widthways internal walls, which were also double skinned, that produced the six 1.60m wide cellars that served the six above back-to-back properties: Cellar 1 serving 80 Eyre Lane and 1 Court No. 10 (walls 012 and 013); Cellar 2 serving 82 Eyre Lane and 2 Court No.10 (walls 014 and 015); and Cellar 3 serving 84 Eyre Lane and 3 Court No.10 (Wall 016). These internal walls that defined the individual cellars were exposed solely at the base of the excavation, as they had been dismantled during the demolition and infill of the buildings.

The cellars each contained flagstone floors; four of the flagstone surfaces were exposed: Floor 017 at the west of Cellar 1; Floor 018 at the east of Cellar 2; and floors 020 and 021, at the east and west of Cellar 3 (Fig. 4a), respectively. The eastern half of Cellar 1 could not be exposed due to the limit of excavation. The floor at the west of Cellar 2 had been removed prior to the strip-and-map, possibly during the insertion of the later brick foundation wall for the garage. The flag stone surfaces were each bedded on a 0.05m thick deposit of granular cinder material, Deposit 025 was laid directly on to natural clay. Where flagstones had become dislodged or had been removed the cinder bedding was visible.

Two coal chutes were recorded, both within Cellar 3 (022 and 023). The chutes would have each served one of the two back-to-back properties above, 88 Eyre Lane and No. 5 Court 10. Each of the individual cellar rooms would have contained a coal chute within the front wall (009), although due to later truncation from the mid-twentieth development on the site, only the two coal chutes at the east of the three cellars were visible.

The cellar for No. 80 Eyre Lane, at the north-east limit edge of site was not fully exposed due to the presence of the later brick footing associated with the office for the garages that were built in the sometime after 1940, as also depicted on the 1950s Goad Plan.

An internal wall ran lengthways down the rear of the cellars (011). The wall was parallel to the rear wall and was likewise single skin brick. The rear wall (009) and the internal wall (011) were offset by 0.70m, the interior of which exposed natural clay geology (000) (Fig.4a). The internal structural wall would have housed the stairwells to access the cellars from the ground floor. The internal wall (011) was keyed into each of the cellar walls of the property (010, 012, 013, 014, 015 and 016) but survived solely at its basal courses. Each of the staircases had been removed prior to the infilling of the cellars except at the north-east limit of site where one of the staircases was broadly intact in the footprint of Cellar 1 (024). The staircase was defined as six stone treads, bedded on brick risers with the bricks on edge that provide a steep access from ground level to the cellar. The kite winder design would have maximised the limited space on the plot. The staircase was only partially exposed at the north-east limit of excavation; due to the constraints of the adjacent property the ground could not be further exposed in this location. The staircase may have remained intact during the demolition due to

its location at the very edge of the site boundary, meaning it could not be dismantled when the other five staircases were.

The three cellars were at the front of the densest block of housing on the site. Six properties were served by the three cellars beneath 80 – 84 Eyre Lane. As each cellar contained two 4.00m by 1.70m wide rooms, this meant that six smaller cellar rooms could be utilised to serve both the front and rear of the back-to-backs. These six cellars would have provided some storage for the properties but primarily they would have acted as coal stores for the properties, that were supplied via Eyre Lane.

3.3 Cellars to Nos. 86 and 88 Eyre Lane

Cellars 4 and 5 were the next block of housing along Eyre Lane. They were not connected to the cellars 1-3, as they were separated by a strip of natural clay (000). This 0.70m wide strip of natural clay was the location of the entry between Eyre Lane and Court No. 10.

Cellars 4 and 5 were beneath Nos 86 and 88 Eyre Lane, and likewise served both the front and rears of the back-to-back properties as they were divided by an internal wall to create two cellar rooms beneath each property. This meant the cellars also served Nos. 4 and 5 of Court No. 10 to the rear.

The cellars were filled with Deposit 004, the demolition debris following the removal and demolition of the upstanding building elements. Cellars 4 and 5 were defined by a rear wall (027), a front wall (026), a north-east exterior wall (028) and a south-west wall (029). The cellars were divided by three further internal widthways walls to create the four cellar rooms: Wall 030, Wall 031 and Wall 032. The main dividing wall that defined cellars 4 and 5, Wall 031, was a thicker double skin brick-built wall. The cellar rooms were the same dimensions as the rooms in cellars 1-3: 4.00m by 1.70m. In the centre of the block of cellars the internal walls survived solely at ground level; it was only at the exterior of the building footprint, where the walls were keyed in to the front and rear walls where the brick coursing survived beyond the very lower courses (Fig. 7.6). Each of the cellars contained a coal chute that was built into the front wall for each cellar (033 to 036). From north-east to south-west the coal chutes were recorded as, Coal Chutes. The floors of the cellars comprised brick surfaces that had been laid in a general stretcher bond. The brick-built floors for each of the cellars, floors 070 to 073, were bonded by a similar mortar to the upstanding walls: a friable grey-sandy mortar. The brick floors were bedded directly on to natural clay (000).

Similarly, to cellars 1, 2 and 3, only one staircase survived in the block of back-to-back, Staircase 038. It was a typical kite-winder construction that survived at the eastern half of Cellar 5. The staircase survived as four stone 'kite' treads that were built on to brick risers, comprising a course of frogged bricks laid on edge and mortared to the stone treads. The staircase was constructed within a double skin interior structural wall (037) parallel to the rear wall (027), off-set by 0.60m. The internal wall would have provided the structure for the flights of cellar stairs for the whole block of back-to-backs. The survival of solely one staircase suggest that all the other staircases were removed prior to the demolition and infilling of the buildings, with one staircase left intact as access till the very end of the demolition process.

The exterior walls that defined the north-east and south-east sides of the block of back-to-backs extended to the length of both the front and the rear properties. Wall 028 was 8.10m long and Wall 031, the party wall between Nos. 86 and 88 Eyre Lane, was 8.40m long. The construction cut for the block of back-to-backs was visible in plan in line with the extent of walls 028 and 031. The south-west wall of the housing block was truncated by a later footing for the Eon Works, but would have extended the full length of the rear property.

The construction cut (045) for cellars 4 and 5 was exposed in plan during the strip and map. The cut was 7.70m long along the rear of Nos. 4 and 6 Court No. 10. It had a gradual stepped slope with a sudden drop for the Wall 027, at the rear of the properties (Fig. 4b). The cut was filled with distinctive bands of made-ground and construction material derived deposits: an initial construction 'trample' deposit (044) was overlain by re-deposited natural clay (043), a mortar rich spread (042), a band of made-ground (041), a distinct layer of red blaes (040) and then a final deposit of friable mottled yellowish-grey clayey-silt that was packed against the exterior face of Rear Wall 027, following construction. The cut identified that unlike the vertical sided box-cut for cellars 1 -3 (Fig.4a), cellars 4 and 5 were excavated with more of a sloped access down to the flat base of cellars 4 and 5, as well as to allow to build walls 028 and 031 to the full extent of both the front and rear properties, Presumably so the block three-storey back-to-backs had a more substantial foundation

The arrangement within cellars 4 and 5 was very similar to the block of six cellar rooms at cellars 1-3. The two cellars beneath Nos. 86 and 88 together contained four smaller cellar rooms that served the four overlying back-to-back properties with stairs accessed from the rear of the buildings. The walling for cellars 4 and 5 was more robust than the adjacent properties, with a tightly laid brick surface forming the cellar floor and a double skin internal walls that formed the supporting wall for the stairwells (Wall 037) and the party wall (Wall 031). The buttress elements for walls 028 and 031 also extended out to the rear of the properties to provide a suitable foundation for the overlying buildings. This is attributed to the block of four back to-backs being three storeys instead of the usual two storey back-to-backs.

3.4 'Cutlery Works'/ Beer House Cellar - Nos. 90 and 92 Eyre Lane

To the south-west of cellars 4 and 5 a single cellar was identified beneath No.90 Eyre Lane. The 'Works' cellar, as it was referred to during the strip and map, had been heavily truncated by structures relating to the 'Garage and Warehouse' that formed part of the Eon Works: a brick lined electricity substation, and a substantial new brick frontage with a concrete footing along Eyre Street and the wall between Nos. 88 and 90. The cellar was infilled by Deposit 007.

Due to the Eon Work constructions in this location only the rear wall (048), floor surfaces, a stub of an interior dividing wall (051) and part of a relict staircase (078) remained for the strip and map to record. The rear wall of the cellar, Wall 048, was 7.70m long and survived to a maximum height of 1.75m high or 20 courses, where the fragile structure was protected by a later ground level concrete slab. Wall 048 was constructed of a double skin of plain hand moulded bricks that exhibit remnants of white washing on their interior face (Fig.7.7). The cellar had an interior partition wall (Wall 051), that was built into natural clay to create two separate rooms that were accessed

via an opening that was 1.20m wide from the rear wall. The rear wall (048) was also stepped in such a way to create a north-east room that was c.3.20m wide (by c.3.20m long) and a south-west room that was 4.20m wide (by 3.60m long). The portion of the rear wall in the south-west room was only a single skin thick. A residual portion of the north-east-facing interior wall was present at the very south-west corner of the building, Wall 054. The wall (054) survived to twelve courses high, was one skin thick and was keyed into Rear Wall 048. The presence of the modern Eon Works brick wall meant that the original room dimensions are approximate. The floor surface comprised sizeable roughly dressed sandstone flags (Surface 053) that sat directly on natural clay. The opening between the rooms exhibited a slope from the north-east room to the south-west room of around 0.10m. This meant the flooring of the slightly larger south-west room acted as sump, which drained the localised ground water to this location; the floor and could not be fully exposed in the larger room due to silt and ground water.

A relict staircase was present in the rear wall. Staircase 078 was built at the west corner of the north-east room, immediately before the sloped opening between the two rooms. The staircase comprised the lowest four steps of a flight of stone steps that were sat on brick risers of one-to-two courses of bricks, laid in stretchers and bonded with a coarse sandy-grey mortar (Fig. 7.8). The staircase was built into a small stub of a stairwell wall (049) that survived to a height of 1.30m, roughly fifteen courses. At some point the stairwell had been bricked up very loosely by unbonded bricks, presumably to prohibit access to the cellar. By removing the bricked-up stairwell, the full surviving extent of Staircase 078 could be recorded.

The construction cut for the property, Cut 052, was exposed following the removal of part of the rear wall (048). The construction cut was a vertically sided boxcut and it appeared as though the rear wall was set right against the natural clay (000) as the building was constructed.

A cellar was not present at No. 92 Eyre Lane, The adjacent two-storey 'through terrace' dwelling.

3.5 Cellars to Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Eyre Lane

Cellar 6 was located at the site of No. 94 Eyre Lane, a front back-to-back dwelling, with No 4. Court 12 to the rear. Much of the cellar walling had been removed or damaged during the construction of the Eon Works. The cellar survived almost solely in plan. The remains comprised a relict floor surface (055), comprising mostly handmade bricks laid in stretcher bond, with an occasional flagstone built in, and the remains of an internal brick wall (056) that was visible in plan, built within the floor structure. The floor surface was sat directly on to natural clay (000). The internal wall, which ran down the middle of the cellar, would have defined two rooms: one to serve the front property (94 Eyre Lane) and one to serve the rear (No 4 Court 12). Part of the former front wall was visible at the limit of excavation, as part of the north-west-facing profile of the site. The front wall could not be properly exposed as this would have undermined part of the Eyre Lane footpath; a photogrammetric record of the north-west-facing element of the site was made to depict this (Fig. 3a).

The next property along Eyre Lane was No. 96. Nos.94 and 96 were separated by an entryway that lead to Court No 12; a block of natural clay was present in this location.

The dwelling was a through terrace property, meaning a single dwelling occupied the space of both the front and rear properties in the adjacent back-to-back buildings.

Cellar 7 was located beneath No. 96, at the front of the property that faced on to Eyre Lane. Along with Cellar 6, the cellar had been heavily truncated during the demolition of the site in the 1930s and subsequent insertions of parts of the Eon works in the 20th century. The cellar remains comprised the stone flooring (059) and the vestigial remains of walling at the north-east-face (057), the rear wall (058), an internal dividing wall (060) and the basal step of a flight of stairs to the rear (074). The cellar was defined by a north-east interior face wall (057) that was constructed of large sub-angular sandstone blocks, of which only the bottom course remained. The rear wall (058) survived as a small stub of brick walling that was three bricks long and three courses high. The rear wall was set back from the cellar flooring, to the rear of the property by 0.60m. The staircase (074) to the cellar was observed at the very rear of the cellar, built into the natural clay. It comprised the bottom step of a kite winder cellar of a stone tread with some relict brick walling.

The floor surface of the cellar comprised sub-rectangular sandstone flags that were built around the remains of the interior wall (060). This wall survived solely at ground level and comprised a course of bricks laid in a header bond to facilitate a double skin brick wall. A 0.80m wide opening was visible within the wall to allow access between both rooms of the cellar.

The south-west wall of the property comprised a double skin brick wall (061) that abutted the wall of the adjacent property, No. 98 Eyre Lane. The relationship between the rear wall, and the three walls of the cellar (walls 057, 060 and 061) had been lost entirely due to later truncation

Similarly to Cellar 6 at the immediate north-east, the intact portion of the front wall of the cellar, fronting on to Eyre Lane, could not be exposed properly due to the risk of undermining the existing footpath; a photogrammetric record of the north-west-facing element of the site was made to depict this (Fig. 3a).

As the property containing Cellar 7 (No. 96) is depicted as a through terrace, both cellar rooms would have served the same residence. The property is a 'through terrace', a longer property that spans the same length as a normal pair of back-to-back houses.

The adjacent cellar to the south-west was Cellar 8, which was located beneath No. 98 Eyre Lane and served both the overlying property and the rear property: No. 1 Court 12. More of masonry remains of Cellar 8 were intact, compared to the adjacent Cellar 7. Cellar 8 had been filled with Deposit 066. The cellar had walls that survived to a height of 1.00m, 11 brick courses. The exterior walls of the cellar were Wall 064 to the north-east (the party wall with Cellar 7), the rear wall, 063, and the south-west wall, 062. The cellar was divided down the middle by Wall 065, a double skin brick wall that defined the two cellar rooms to serve the front and rear property, respectively (Fig. 7.9).

The north-east and rear walls (064 and 063) of the cellar comprised single skin brick walls, whereas the interior dividing wall was a double skin wall (065). The south west wall of the property was a sandstone block wall that survived up to ten courses high (0.70m). A brick buttress structure (076) was identified abutting Wall 062 at the north-

east facing interior face of the cellar. The buttress survived to a height of 0.80m, comprising a double skin width of bricks that survived to eight courses. The base of the cellar stairs (077) were present in the western room of the cellar. The stairs were a typical kite winder structure. They survived to a height of 0.80m, with three intact steps. The staircase for the eastern half of the cellar was not present. It had presumably been dismantled prior to the demolition and infilling of the overlying properties.

The construction cut (068) for the cellar was exposed behind the stairwell. It was vertically sided, with a flat base. It was cut into the natural clay geology, and comprised the boxcut for Cellar 8. The cut was infilled with construction material that had been deposit beneath Stairwell 077 during the construction of the cellars: a gritty friable mid greyish-brown clayey-silt deposit (067) that was 0.65m thick and overlay a 0.12m thick deposit of firm dark-brown silty clay (145) at the base of the cut.

3.6 Cellars to the Royal Hotel and the Eon Works Basement

Cellars 9, 10 and 11, on the corner of Eyre Lane and Earl Street, comprised the cellars of the 'Royal Hotel and Public House'. Cellar 11 (65 Earl Street) was previously a separate property, presumably a dwelling on the three-storey frontage on Earl Street, but by 1907 it had been absorbed as part of the public house. Cellars 9, 10 and 11 were reused in the Eon Works; several notable alterations to the early 19th century fabric were made at this time (post 1940).

Cellar 9 was the main cellar of the Royal Hotel. It was rectangular and fronted Eyre Lane and the corner of Earl Street. It was on a north-east to south-west aspect at the end of Eyre Lane. The cellar was defined by a rear wall (087), a front wall (084) and a north-east wall (083). The original Earl Street frontage wall was obscured by later brick work associated with the Eon Works. The floor surface comprised sub-angular sandstone flags sat on natural clay (088). The front wall of the cellar (084) contained a coal chute (085) and a barrel run (086) (fig.7.10 and 7.11). The rear wall contained the opening to Cellar 10.

Cellar 10 was the smaller rear cellar of the Royal Hotel. It was entered via a gap in Wall 087, the rear wall of the Cellar 9. The cellar was defined by side wall (093), rear wall (097), and Wall 112, the main wall that spanned the back of the properties on Earl Street.

Cellar 10 contained the extant remains of a brick-built flight of stairs (095), a relict brick internal dividing wall (096) and the vestigial remains of a flagstone floor (094) that was visible beneath dislodged and absent parts of a later concrete surface (099), dating from activities with the Eon Works.

Cellar 11 was the cellar for No. 65 Earl Street. From later historic maps the property is known to have been absorbed by the 'Royal Hotel' public house. Originally it formed one of the cellars of the four three-storey properties on Earl Street (recorded as cellars 11, 12, 13 and 14). The built remains of Cellar 11 were partially obscured by the later rendering of the Eon Works (Fig.3b), however part of the original brick vaulting was identified (105) on the brick capping (090) of the sandstone block wall between cellars 9 and 11, the rear wall of Cellar 9: Wall 087. Any evidence of a coal chute was obscured by the rendering of the front wall during the Eon Work alterations. The floor had been

cast over by the same concrete surface as Cellar 10: Surface 099. Any evidence of an earlier flagstone surface was not identified, due to standing water in this area.

Later additions when Cellars 9, 10 and 11 were reused as part of the Eon Works include the addition of three brick pillars built against Wall 084 and brick cappings (089) placed over the truncated remains of the front and rear walls (084 and 087). The stone floor (088) was reused as the floor surface, as there was no apparent evidence of a later floor being built or cast over the sandstone flags. The exterior corner of the plot, on the Earl Street/ Eyre Lane corner, was 'rounded' off at this point to create the bevelled corner of the plot. The wall between cellars 10 and 11 was partly removed, and truncated to ground level, to allow access to Cellar 11 from Cellar 10. The 'rear' cellars, 10 and 11, were levelled off with a concrete layer (099). This concrete layer was cast immediately on to the former sand-stone floor surface (094). A new rear wall at the back of Cellar 10 was built in brick, which reduced the length of the cellar by 1m. All the walls, apart from the front wall of Cellar 9 (084), were rendered to create a smooth interior wall surface and to obscure the sandstone block faces (Fig. 7.11). A concrete ledge or plinth was cast against the north-west facing wall of Cellar 12 (104). It was 0.38m high and presumably acted as a surface or seating area within the cellar for the Eon Works.

On historic maps the Royal Hotel is depicted as a three-storey building. On the Goad Map (Fig. 5b), the rear of the pub is shown to contain windows that face out into the rear yard: the only instance where windows are depicted specifically on the entire site, presumably as it is of note.

3.7 Cellars to 59 – 63 Earl Street and No. 3 Hallam Lane

Cellars 12 and 13 were located Earl Street frontage, which along with the Royal Hotel comprised a three-storey row of properties. The cellars comprise the extant remains of the larger properties on the site, that fronted on to Earl Street. Cellars 12, 13 and 14 served properties numbered 63, 61, and 59 Earl Street. The corner property at 59 Earl Street, which contains Cellar 14, is depicted on mapping as a three-storey shop that is joined to a two storey property at No.2 Hallam Lane, which itself contained Cellar 15 and the relict oven structure that was encountered during the strip and map.

Cellar 12 consisted of extant remains of walling: Wall 106, the party wall with Cellar 11; Wall 113, the front wall that faced on to Earl Street; Wall 112, the rear wall that faced on to the rear courtyard; and Wall 110, the party wall for Cellar 13. The cellar had a flagstone floor surface (108) that was broadly extant. A relict brick buttress that survived to a height of 0.24m, abutted the interior face of Wall 110 (109). A coal chute (114) was constructed within the front wall (113).

The interior face of the rear of the cellar had been rebuilt with a machine-pressed brick wall on a concrete footing, at some time during the life of the Eon Works premises. The wall comprised machine made bricks in a stretcher bond. The wall was inserted on the same alignment as the rear wall when this part of the site was used offices within the Eon Works, most likely to provide a stronger foundation for the newly inserted office rooms.

Cellar 13 consisted of Wall 110, the party wall with Cellar 12; Front Wall 113; Rear Wall 112; and Wall 119, the wall between cellars 13 and 14. The floor surface

comprised a flagstone floor (117). A coal chute, 115, was present in the front wall (113). A relict brick buttress that survived as a single course of bricks, abutted the interior face of Wall 110 (116).

The vestigial remains of a flagstone staircase, built on brick walling, were present at the rear of the cellar. Staircase 118 survived as a single skin of brick walling that supported the bottom two steps of stone kite winder steps, with up to five courses of brick work. The full extent of the former staircase was visible in a mortar scar that was etched on to the interior face of Rear Wall 112. Deposit 204, a discrete accumulation of demolition debris and rubbish, was recovered from beneath the stone treads of the extant staircase.

Cellar 14 comprised the remains of the No.59 Earl Street: the corner property on Hallam Lane/ Earl Street (Fig. 7.12). The cellar was defined by the front wall of the row of cellars (113); Wall 119, the party wall between cellars 13 and 14; a north-west wall, Wall 125; and a rear wall that adjoined Cellar 15, 124. A double coal chute was present within the front face of the cellar, in Wall 113. The coal chute (120) was constructed of courses of brick and sandstone blocks, with a single skin brick wall down the middle of the structure to create two separate coal chutes. A drain was present, close to the north-west wall of the cellar (Wall 125), created by a row of two adjoining brick courses, with a sloped abutment to create a drainage channel, which flowed into the northern corner of the cellar. A brick buttress (123) that survived to a height of 0.96m (twelve courses) abutted Wall 119 that adjoined Cellar 13. Relict brick vaulting, that would have originally formed the ceiling of the cellar, was identified against the north-west external wall (125).

The rear wall of the cellar survived to a height of 1.30m, and comprised a seventeen course high brick wall (124). The wall had an entryway to the adjoining cellar to the rear, Cellar No. 15 that was at some point blocked off by a portion of walling, comprising of roughly laid sandstone blocks and bricks (167).

The entryway is presumed to have been blocked up at the time of the construction of the Eon Works, to add structural stability by blocking off the break in the walling to add structural strength to the brick wall (Fig.7.13).

Historic mapping shows Cellars 14 and 15 as the same dwelling: On the 1891 OS map both properties are shown as one larger rectangular plot (Fig.6a), whereas the 1897 Goad Map shows the two addresses as two connected, through buildings dwellings, with No.59 Earl Street as a three-storey shop and No.2 Hallam lane as a connected two-storey building to the rear. The wall between the Cellars (124) appears to have been roughly filled in by sandstone blocks and bricks (167), before the new brick wall for the Eon Works was constructed up against it (Fig7.13). Cellar 15 was reused as part of the Eon Works steel treatment works: The cellar interior was rendered, and the appears to have been in use, possibly to house a tank or machinery element, up until the closure of the Eon Works in recent years.

The properties served by cellars 12 to 14 were of a contemporary construction as they were defined by a single 20m front wall (113) and 12.30m rear wall (112). Before Cellar 11 was incorporated into the Royal Hotel (c.1907), by the alteration of Wall 098, cellars

11 to 14 would have comprised a row of four discreet cellars to serve the four properties that fronted Earl Street.

Cellar 15 was located to the rear of Cellar 14. The Cellar had been reused as part of the Eon Works. All four of the original walls, comprising sandstone fabric, had been refaced with modern brickwork which itself had been rendered and tanked with a grey render to create an entirely newly built underground unit. The cellar had a smooth, evenly rendered interior face. The cellar was probably refaced so that the room would house machinery or equipment associated with the steel manufacturing works of the Eon Works in the second half of the 20th century. The south-east wall of the cellar, built as part of the Eon Works alterations, was found to have truncated the relict remains of a brick-built oven that was located to the rear of No. 2 Hallam Lane, set within the courtyard at the back of the Earl Street properties and Royal Hotel that was accessed via Hallam Lane. The south-east wall of the cellar had truncated the front face of the oven, which provided a useful profile of the feature to investigate the structural remains.

3.8 Cellars to Nos. 6, 8, 12 and 14 Hallam Lane

Cellar 16 (No. 6 Hallam Lane)

Cellars 16 and 17 were located on the fronts of two through terraces on Hallam Lane. Both properties are two storey dwellings that front on to Hallam Lane from Court No.14.

Cellar 16 was defined by a series of walls that comprised sandstone block foundations with upper courses of brick work. The cellar comprised a single rectangular room that extended from the Hallam Lane frontage, on a north-west to south-east orientation lengthways (Fig. 7.14). The cellar comprised a front wall (136), an east wall (138) a west wall (139) and a rear wall (142) that had three relict stone steps built into it. The rear of the cellar was truncated by activity associated with the construction of the Eon Works. A coal chute was recorded in the front wall (Chute 147). It was constructed of sandstone slabs. The upper portion, near to ground level had been truncated by the later building work in the mid-twentieth century.

The cellar had been filled with demolition material that primarily consisted of brick, stone and slate fragments (Deposit 144). An intact portion of the former brick vaulting was recorded on the west wall, Wall 139. The brick vaulting (140) comprised two courses of bricks bonded to create an archway that would have comprised the former barrel-vaulted ceiling of the cellar. A later concrete footing for the Eon Works, along the line of the Hallam Lane frontage, had preserved the two residual courses of the relict brick arch ceiling. The floor comprised a sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone surface (141), with an occasional brick spacer that sat directly on natural clay (000).

Cellar 17 (No. 8 Hallam Lane)

Cellar 17 was constructed entirely of sandstone blocks (Fig. 7.15). The cellar consisted of a front wall (146), an east wall (149), a rear wall (151) and a west wall (148). The floor surface was constructed of sub-angular irregularly coursed yorkstone slabs (150), to create a floor surface that was sat directly on to natural clay. The cellar had been backfilled by a demolition deposit (201). A later concrete pad, or pier, had been sunk

into the centre of the rear wall of the cellar. This later concrete insertion is attributed to a cast foundation for the Eon works. The concrete pier appeared to have truncated the location where a stairwell would have sat.

A 0.36m diameter stone drain was exposed in the western corner of the room (152). The drain was comprised a dressed flagstone with a dressed circular central drain within it. The drain sat directly on to a ceramic drain that exhibited a flow to the north-west, towards Hallam Lane. The drain indicated the presence a larger 'main drain' built under the Hallam Lane ground surface. The drain was initially blocked by a coal rich deposit (202).

Cellars 18 and 19 (12 and 14 Hallam Lane)

Cellars 18 and 19 are located at the front of two back-to-back dwellings, that front on to Hallam Lane and are built around Court No. 12. The houses were two-storey dwellings that were separated by an entry way between Hallam Lane and the rear courtyard.

Cellar 18 contained two cellar rooms. One serving No.12 Hallam Lane and one serving No. 2 Court No.12. The cellar was brick-built. The cellar was defined by a front wall that survived to fourteen courses (153), a west wall (154), an east wall (153) and a central interior wall (155) that defined the two cellars. The remaining wall structures were truncated by the later Eon Works; no evidence of a rear wall or staircase leading to the rear courtyard (No.12) survived. Both rooms were partly full of groundwater at the time of recording, that limited the recording of the base of the cellars. The eastern room was backfilled with a deposit of particularly oily slick brick rubble and demolition material. The rubble was left in-situ due to concerns of disturbing contaminated material. The front wall of the cellars (153) was truncated by a later concrete foundation. There was no evidence of coal chutes, as these would have been removed during the construction of the later concrete footing (Fig.3c).

The east wall of the cellar (156) had been reused as a foundation for later courses of brick work: a portion of blue bricks on a similar alignment to the east-wall of Cellar 18. This later brickwork was inserted at some time as part of the Eon Works. The later brickwork is presumed to have been constructed to house machine or a tank associated with the steel working on the site in the mid-20th century and later (Fig. 7.16).

Further along Hallam Lane, to the east, behind the entry to Courtyard No.12, the remains of Cellar 19 were encountered. Cellar 19 was the same dimensions as Cellar 18, and comprised the two cellar rooms beneath No.14 Hallam Lane, that would have served both No. 14 Hallam Lane, and Property No. 3 in Courtyard 12.

Cellar 19 was defined by: a front wall (157), surviving to fourteen courses, which again was heavily truncated by a later concrete footing of the Eon Works; a west wall (158); an east wall (159); and an interior wall (160), that tapered from a double skin thick wall, to a single-skin wall, where it was keyed in to the vestigial remains of the rear wall of the property, Wall 161.

The rear wall was heavily truncated by the construction of the Eon Works. It survived to a maximum of nine courses. The staircases that served each of the overlying

properties, each survived to a height of 0.60m: each staircase comprised a portion of single skin brick walling that housed three relict stone kite winder treads that were sat on frogged bricks (162 and 163).

Both rooms exhibited a flagstone floor surface that comprised sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone flags, which sat directly on natural clay: floors 164 and 165.

3.9 The Wells in the Courtyards (080) and (207)

Two brick-built wells were uncovered on the site: one well was uncovered in the centre of Court No. 10 (207); and a second well at the rear of the Royal Hotel Public House (080). At the time of the strip, map, and record, both wells were covered by substantial concrete pads. The concrete coverings were most likely installed at the time of the Eon Works construction as a safety precaution.

Both wells were recorded in plan during the strip and map, with a view to investigate further during the proposed later ground reduction.

The well at the rear of the Public House was recorded during the initial strip and map as a brick-built construction that consisted of courses unbonded handmade bricks (080). The internal diameter of the well was 0.90m and the external diameter was 1.10m. The water table was recorded at 3.20m below site ground level and a base was noted at 5.20m below site ground level. Based on the map evidence the well looks to be located within the Royal Hotel premises, presumably in a rear room beyond the main pub premises that did not contain a cellar. It is assumed that well was at ground level and was accessed via the rear yard.

The well in Court No. 10, 207, was recorded with an internal diameter of 1.10m and an external diameter of 1.30m: slightly larger dimensions than the well at the rear of the public house (080). Well 207 was exposed at ground level during the strip, map and recorded at c.98.90m OD. Following the main archaeological works a watching brief was undertake on localised ground reduction around Well 207. The well had been reduced to a height of c.95m OD. A plumb bob depth gauge identified the bottom of the well at 90.35m OD with a cover of 0.80m of ground water obscuring the base of the well. Forty courses of brick were recorded when measuring the well, during the watching brief, allowing an approximation when considering the brickwork obscured by the standing water. The top of the well was exposed at 98.90m and the bottom of the well shaft was recorded at 90.35m. This gives a total extant depth of 8.55m for the well, sunk into Court No.10.

3.10 The Pub Courtyard

The courtyard depicted at the rear of the public house is also the rear courtyard behind the three-storey dwellings on Earl Street: Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Earl Street and No.2 Hallam Lane (cellars 12, 13, 14 and 15). The strip and map exposed extensive deposits of made-ground in this location; the natural clay substrate was only exposed in limited hand dug sondages (figs. 4c, 4e and 4g) and in one larger machine excavated slot to gain a true profile of the make-up of ground deposits within the pub courtyard (Fig. 4d).

A hand-dug sondage was excavated against several residual flagstones that formed a composite surface (Floor 169) at 97.94m AOD. The sondage identified the natural clay substrate (000) at 1.10m below the floor surface, at 96.84m AOD (Fig. 4c). The flagstone surface (169) was bedded on a 0.19m thick ash-rich silty-clay (168) that sat upon a 0.95m thick deposit of homogenous cinder-rich silty-clay made-ground (081). The cut for the pub courtyard was exposed as a near vertical sided 'box-cut' (082). The cut had a sudden break of slope to a flat base that was cut horizontally into the natural clay substrate (000).

A machine-dug sondage was excavated against the north-east-facing exterior wall (127) of Cellar 15. The sondage was excavated to characterise the true depth of the made ground deposits of the courtyard area. Natural clay substrate at 96.79m OD, at the base of the horizontal cut for the pub yard, recorded as Cut 132 (Figure 4d). Various bands of made-ground were deposited against the face of Wall 127 to build up the excavated area. The layers of made-ground comprised: re-deposited clay-rich material with frequent brick inclusions (205), overlying an almost pure re-deposited clay with some stone and brick inclusions (128), which overlay a deposit of friable dark 'blackish'-grey clayey-silt (129) that overlay a mortar-rich re-deposited clay (130). The base of the construction cut (132) exhibited a basal fill of 0.32m thick friable silty-clay that was recorded as 'trample' (206), deposited at the base of the cut during the excavation for the courtyard area.

The cluster of properties around the Earl Street frontage and Royal House premises appeared to have been constructed contemporarily in a rectangular excavation, that had been cut in to the natural substrate as a near vertical 'box cut' (132 and 082). Following the construction of the building and oven foundations, the rectangular excavation was then later filled in with made-ground on which the courtyard surface would have sat. Apart from the residual flagstones (169), no surface, or flooring associated with the courtyard was identified, presumably as it was removed prior to the construction of the Eon Works.

A discrete brick-built rectangular structure was recorded to the rear of the pub (134). The structure was identified as a brick tank or trough associated with the pub building. The structure was close to Well 080. It comprised a double-skinned rectangular brick structure, 2.30m long, 1.50m wide and 1.20m deep, with a rendered interior face.

The strip and map of the pub courtyard also exposed the interior brick surface of the relict baker's oven that was built on to the rear of No. 2 Hallam Lane (Cellar 15). The oven was built contemporarily with the block of housing that fronted Earl Street, as it was sealed by the same made-ground levelling deposits that comprised the make-up material for the pub courtyard surface. The oven itself overlay a stone-built culvert that drained from the rear of No.61 Earl Street towards the Hallam Lane carriageway. The oven and culvert are discussed below.

3.11 Oven Structure at Rear of No. 2 Hallam Lane

The oven was built into the rear of the cellar of No. 2 Hallam Lane (Cellar 15). At the time of the Eon Works construction, the extant remains of Cellar 15, at No. 2 Hallam Lane, were remodelled with a new interior brick face, possibly to house a tank or element of machinery. The original 19th century fabric of the cellar was obscured and

the relationship of the oven to the cellar was not present, and therefore remains speculative. The 1940s construction had constructed a brick wall across the face of the oven; during the strip and map, this was removed to expose the oven. The removal of the 1940s brick wall exposed a convenient front facing profile of the construction of the oven (figs 4e and 7.17).

The oven structure extended out below ground level, beyond Cellar 15, into the yard by 4m in length and 3m in width (Fig.5). It is not known what proportion of the oven, if any, would have been visible at ground level, when the oven was intact; during the alteration of the site, at the time of construction of the Eon Works the site was reduced and the pub courtyard was removed. The oven was brick built, with a slightly domed 'beehive' shape. A brick-built structure (179) beneath the centre of the oven was also truncated by the insertion of later brick wall. The brick structure was interpreted as a storage alcove, beneath the main oven.

Much of the upper part of the oven had been truncated; the highest part of the oven to survive was the circular oven wall (171), composed of common bricks, and an interior face of bricks on head, in a 'sailor' bond that create the interior face of the oven (172). The oven wall, the outer build of the oven, was recorded at 0.42m thick at its widest part. It was itself covered with a 0.25m thick deposit of brick fragments and brick bits in a thick mortar deposit, as an exterior flaunching (170). The oven wall, 171, survived to three courses high. The thick brick walling, with its exterior flaunching (170), was built to retain heat within the interior oven cavity. The oven wall (171) was faced with the interior brick course (172). In two discrete areas a relict chamfered brick capping was present (173). This course of chamfered capping bricks facilitated the first course of the 'dome' bricks. The chamfered face of the bricks facilitated the arch of the internal dome of the oven.

The oven wall (131), was bonded directly on to the interior brick oven surface (174). The oven surface comprised a level brick surface, of common bricks laid in regular stretcher bond courses. The surface was recorded at 97.56m AOD. With the course of bricks on head (172) providing the internal face of the oven, an interior diameter of 2.85m was recorded. This diameter gives a projection of an internal area of 6.4m².

A series of investigative slots were hand dug through the oven structure. The brick oven surface comprised a single course of bricks sat on a thick sandy lime mortar (174) that were bedded on to a composite stone surface, Deposit 175 (Fig. 7.18). The stone surface comprised loosely compacted well sorted sub-angular sandstones and cobbles (Fig.5). The stones were bedded within a loose sandy mortar-rich deposit. The exterior of the circular stone surface was defined by a ring of larger stones forming an external circular foundation ring (176) that the weight of the main walling of the overlying brick oven would have sat on. The ring of large stones would have provided a foundation for the weight of the overlying brick structure (171) that rested on the brick surface (174).

The eastern half of the oven's profile showed that the stone surface (175) was bedded on greyish-brown silty-clay (177) that overlay a 0.32m thick made-ground layer (178) which contained cinder and fired material and directly overlay natural clay (000) (Fig.4e). The cinder-rich deposit appeared to comprise the residue of industrial activity that was purposefully deposited at the base of the construction cut for the cellars as a

levelling. This layer of made ground (178) was notable as it contained many waste artefacts relating to the cutlery trade, sealed beneath the oven.

The brick-built structure (179), at the base of the oven was recorded as a storage alcove. The structure comprised a single skin rectangular brick structure with a segmental arch (figs. 4e, 4g and 7.19). The arched structure was sat directly on a single course surface of bricks forming the floor of the structure (180), which was bedded directly on to natural clay (000). The rear of the brick structure is presented in Figure 4g. When the profile of the oven's construction was first exposed, following the removal of the later Eon works wall (figs 4e and 6.15), a concrete deposit had been poured into the open cavity of the structure at the base of the oven (179). The modern concrete deposit had sealed a sequence of 19th century deposits. When the concrete was broken up and removed a 0.16m thick deposit of loose-to-friable silty-clay with cinders and mortar-fleck inclusions was exposed (184). The deposit overlay an unbonded surface of loosely lain bricks (185), that themselves sealed a basal deposit of loose-to-friable gritty cinder-rich clayey-silt (186) which sat directly on the brick floor of the structure (180).

The upper deposit (184) sealed within the oven structure (179) contained a ceramic torpedo jar with the stamp J. Bourne which dated to between 1833 and 1861. The earliest deposit (186), contained a diagnostic clay pipe bowl with a masonic design that is dated to 1830 – 1850 (DR 8).

The brick structure at the base of the oven (179), was interpreted as storage, perhaps for fuel or tools for the oven. It did not contain a flue, or vent to any other part of the structure as had initially been speculated. Two stubs of single skin brick wall (181 and 182), abutted the brick storage structure. Upon investigation, following the dismantlement of the oven foundations, the two walls were identified as vestigial remains of the brick front of the oven, that had been lost following the insertion of the modern brick wall in the 20th century and the removal of the early 19th century walling associated with Cellar 15 and the oven frontage (Fig. 7.19).

A stone drainage culvert was identified beneath Deposit 187; a made-ground deposit, placed around the oven during its construction. The culvert (189) at the rear of No. 61 Earl Street sat on a stone base, with a flagstone cap (Fig. 4f, 188). The culvert internally measured 0.35m in width and was 0.35m high. It contained a residual deposit of grey coarse silty-sand (203) that had been deposited within the culvert when the pub-yard was still in use (pre-1939). The culvert appeared to take groundwater from the pub yard, and drained away towards Hallam Lane, possibly under Cellar 15, into a main drain on Hallam Lane, although the relationship and any evidence of the culvert had been removed when Cellar 15 was remodelled during the Eon Works alterations.

3.12 Later 20th Century Use of Site - Remains of the Eon Works

G. H. White and Company (of the Eon Works) were incorporated on 16 May 1941 (Company House 2020). They are listed as 'Treatment and coating of metals'. They are listed as being dissolved as of 5 December 2017.

The 1940 Kelly's Directory lists the Royal Hotel on Eyre Lane as being owned by Fred. E. Hutton. It appears that the Eon Works were built sometime around 1940 or 1941.

Immediately prior to the strip and map the standing remains of the Eon Works were demolished, including the shop floors and all standing structures on the site (late 2017).

During the initial stripping it became apparent that the Eon Works had reused many of the cellar walls as foundations for the 1940s build on the site. The walls of the Eon Works were generally located straight on top of, or directly through the walls of the former buildings. A new perimeter wall was built across the front of the entire site sitting on a concrete footing; excluding the more substantial Earl Street frontage, the front elevations of most of the cellar properties on the site were obscured or entirely truncated at this time.

As can be seen on the 1937 Goad Map, most of the cellars had been filled in during the 1930s site clearances. Only the Royal Hotel, a cutlery and tool factory (No.90 Eyre Lane) and an adjacent property (No.92 Eyre Lane) are shown as extant on the map. The rest of the buildings had been demolished by that date (Stenton 2014b). From the map data we know that all the cellars on the site had been filled in and sealed with rubble apart from cellars 9, 10 and 11, for the Royal Hotel and Public House. The excavation confirmed that the former cellars of the Royal Hotel were reused as part of the Eon Works; the 19th century stone walls were used as footings for the 1940s build, and were capped with new brick walling.

Later additions when the cellars were reused as part of the Eon Works include the addition of three brick pillars built against Wall 084 and brick cappings (089) placed over the truncated remains of the front and rear walls (084 and 087). The stone floor (088) was reused as the floor surface, as there was no apparent evidence of a later floor being built or cast over the sandstone flags. The exterior corner of the plot, on the Earl Street/ Eyre Lane corner, was 'rounded' off at this point to create the bevelled corner of the plot. The wall between cellars 10 and 11 was partly removed, and truncated to ground level, to allow access between them. The floor surfaces of cellars 10 and 11, were levelled off with a new concrete layer (099) cast immediately onto the former sandstone floor (094). A new rear wall at the back of Cellar 10 was built in brick, which reduced the length of the cellar by 1m. All the walls, apart from the front wall of Cellar 9 (084), were rendered to create a smooth interior surface and to obscure the sandstone blockwork (figs. 7.10 and 7.11). A concrete ledge or plinth was cast against the north-west facing wall of Cellar 12 (104). It was 0.38m high and presumably acted as a surface or seating area within the cellar for the Eon Works.

The front row of cellars along Earl Street (cellars 12, 13 and 14) were not used within the Eon Works, although their location formed the foundation for the front offices of the new steel works. Wall 119, the Wall between cellars 13 and 14, had been truncated to a height of 0.80m had been capped over by a rolled steel joist which supported later brickwork related to the Eon Works building. The Goad Insurance plans confirm this later wall support was for the 'Offices' on the Earl Street frontage of the building.

Other localised additions to the site that were recorded during the strip and map include: the eastern half of Cellar 18 being altered with additional brickwork (blue works), presumably to house a machine or tank of some kind (156); Cellar 15 being rebuilt with an interior brick wall that was later rendered (which truncated the extant oven structure); and a brick pillar from the Eon Works constructions was sank through part

of the rear of the oven (198). The cut truncated a 1.2m long by 0.70m wide area to a depth of 1.10m until natural clay was encountered (000).

3.13 Later 20th Century Use of Site - The Vehicle Shed

The 1940 Kelly's Directory lists William Warrington and Sons, Haulage Contractors, at Nos. 80 to 88. On the 1953 Goad Map a separate factory or unit is depicted at Nos.80 to 88 Eyre Lane, housing Warrington's Transport Ltd, Haulage Contractors 'Gar[age] and Repairs'. The strip Court No. 10 at the north-east of the site exposed a crudely laid brick surface (002) that comprised roughly-laid bricks on edge (Figs 7.20). The bricks were generally handmade with a mixture of brick types, including some white-washed and some exhibiting mortar and or bitumen nodules. This crude surface is in keeping with a vehicle yard or set down area for a haulage contractor.

4. HISTORICAL RECORDS

4.1 Evidence from the Goad Fire Insurance Plans

Goad Insurance Plans 1907

The 1907 Goad Plan (Fig. 6b) depicts the buildings on the site in relation to the fire insurance data for each property. The properties on site are shown to comprise a mixture of two and three-storey brick buildings, with several smaller single-storey outbuildings, all of which had slate roofs.

The Eyre Lane frontage shows that cellars 1, 2 and 3 were built at the front of a block of two-storey back-to-back dwellings. Cellars 4 and 5 were built in an adjacent set of three-storey back-to-backs, separated by an entry way that led to the rear courtyard (No. 10). The 'Works' cellar at No.90 was built as part of a three-storey property, which also had a much wider frontage than the back-to-back buildings; as well as an overhanging wooden cornice on its front. Number 90 Eyre Lane is notably not depicted as a dwelling. Cellar 6 is shown at the front of a pair of two-storey back-to-backs, Cellar 7 is at the front of a larger two storey through terrace, and Cellar 8 is at the front of a pair of back-to-backs also two-storey high.

Cellars 9, 10 and 11, on the corner of Eyre Lane and Earl Street, comprised the cellars of the 'Royal Hotel and Public House'. Cellar 11 (65 Earl Street) was previously a separate property, presumably a dwelling on the three-storey frontage on Earl Street, but by 1907 it had been absorbed as part of the public house. The Royal Hotel is depicted as a three-storey building. The rear of the pub is shown to contain windows that face out into the rear yard; the only instance where windows are depicted specifically on the entire site. Cellars 12 and 13 are shown as part of the Earl Street frontage, which along with the Royal Hotel, comprise a three-storey row of properties. The corner property at 59 Earl Street, which contains Cellar 14, is shown as a three-storey shop joined to a two-storey property at No.2 Hallam Lane containing Cellar 15.

Cellars 16 and 17 are shown on the fronts of two through terraces on Hallam Lane. Both properties are two storey dwellings that front on to Hallam Lane from Court No.14.

Cellars 18 and 19 are at the front of two back-to-back dwellings, that front on to Hallam Lane and are built around Court No. 12. The houses were two-storey dwellings separated by an entry way between Hallam Lane and the rear courtyard.

Goad Fire Insurance Plan 1937

The 1937 Goad Plan shows the site as containing solely the Royal Hotel and the two adjoining properties (Nos. 90 and 92 Eyre Lane). The three-storey property at No.90 is now referred to as a 'Cutlery and Tool Factory' rather than an 'Oil and Fat Warehouse'. The adjoining dwelling at No.92 appears unchanged.

By 1937 the only functioning cellars on site would have been those related to the Cutlery and Tool Factory and the Royal Hotel, The 'Works' Cellar, and cellars 9, 10 and 11, associated with the Royal Hotel. The remaining cellars would have been backfilled and levelled off. The 1937 plan shows the site as open land apart from the

rear wall of the three-storey Earl Street properties, which is still present at this point, presumably to maintain the yard at the back of the Royal Hotel.

Goad Fire Insurance Plan 1959

The 1959 Goad Plan shows the site as it existed almost to just before the site was cleared for the Lightbox Development. The site is shown to be occupied by the Eon Works, with 'Gar[age] and Repairs' garages at the northern end of the site. A 'Garage and W[are]house' building at No. 90 Eyre Lane, with an electric substation at the location of No.92 Eyre Lane are also shown. The Eon Works occupies the south-western half of the site and the offices for the works are shown to be the Earl Street frontage, broadly across the location of cellars 11, 12 and 13.

4.2 Rate Books

The full transcripts of the rate books are presented as Appendix 4.

Accurate rate books exist for the site from 1851 to 1891. These are useful as they list the owners of the properties on site across time, providing details of the economic and social history of the site.

4.3 Census Returns

Four census returns for the site were investigated. The two earliest with accurate house numbers were the 1851 and 1861 returns. The 1881 census and the latest available, for 1911 were also investigated. The full transcripts of all the returns are form Appendix 5.

4.3 Trade Directories

The first reference to the site is in the 1828 White's Directory which lists the Royal Hotel, on Eyre Lane, occupied by E. Unwin. No property number is given. There is also no reference to Earl Street or Hallam Lane, the listing simply refers to Eyre Lane. The historic mapping shows that it is likely that the Earl Street properties had been built and would have been occupied by this time.

Robson's 1839 guide lists J. Pearson, Boot and Shoemaker at No, 96 Eyre Lane and a Charles Clarke, Shopkeeper, at 100 Eyre Lane.

The 1841 Sheffield and Rotherham Directory (Henry and Thomas Rodgers) list a John Blackburn at a Beer House on 90 Eyre Lane. A George Starkey is recorded at No.59 Earl Street, listed as a 'Provision Warehouse'.

The 1856 Sheffield Directory lists a T. Mount as Shopkeeper at No. 59 Earl Street.

The 1859 Melville and Co.'s Directory lists Ann Ogle at the Royal Hotel, Earl Street.

The 1864 White's Directory lists John Slater, 'Beerhouse', at No. 92 and J. S. Morris, Victualler, at No. 106 Earl Street is recorded as William Henry at 59 and James Morris, Victualler, at 65.

Number 92 Eyre Lane is recorded as either the 'The Blademakers Arms' or possibly 'The Bricklayer's Arms'. The pub, or more plausibly a beer-house, appear short lived, but are both recorded for No.92 Eyre Lane on occasions in the mid-19th Century (Lamb 1996).

The 1879 White's Directory lists for Earl Street: Mary Ann Glover, Greengrocer, at 59 Earl Street; John Dean, Scale Presser, at 61; John Norton (junior), Combmaker, at 63 and Mrs. Elizabeth Price, Victualler, at No.65. Eyre Lane is listed as Johnathon Priestley, Shopkeeper, at No. 90; Mrs Fanny Battersby, Shopkeeper, at 96; William Williamson, Lamp Oil Dealer, at 98; George Linley, Hosier, at 100; and Mrs. Elizabeth Price, Victualler, at No. 106.

The 1884 White's Directory contains listings for Eyre Lane and Earl Street. Eyre Street lists: Wilfred Jowitt, Paraffin Oil Dealer, at No. 88 Eyre Lane; George Green, Shopkeeper, at No. 90 Eyre Lane; Charles Ridgeway, Shopkeeper, at No. 100; and Mrs Elizabeth Price, Victualler, at No. 106. Earl Street lists George Alsop, Hosier at No. 59; James Norton (junior), Combmaker, at No. 63; and Mrs. Elizabeth Price, Victualler, at No. 65.

The 1896 White's Directory lists John Poole, Beer Retailer, at No. 90 Eyre Lane, Clement Witham, Fried Fish Dealer, at No. 100 Eyre Lane and Henry Parker, Shopkeeper, on Earl Street (with no house number).

The 1910 White's Directory lists Earl Street as No. 59 – George F Newbould, Fruiterer and No. 65 – Herbert Thompson, Beerhouse. Eyre Lane is listed as No. 90 – Thomas. J. and Co. Oil and C. Mers and No. 94 – John Wheeldon and Co.

The 1922 Kelly's Directory lists John Wheeldon and Co. Ltd, Leather Manufacturers on Eyre Lane and two trade listings on Earl Lane: No. 59, Mrs Ada Newbold, Shopkeeper and No. 65, Mrs Anne Ormrod, Beerhouse.

The 1929 Kelly's Directory lists Thomas Woodcock and Sons Electroplate Manufacturers at No. 90 Eyre Lane.

The 1932 Kelly's Directory lists the Royal Hotel as ran by John Rose and two listings on Eyre Lane: Thomas Woodcock and Sons, Electric Plate Manufacturers at No.90 and Bertram Thwaites, Chimney Sweep, at No. 94.

The 1940 Kelly's Directory lists the Royal Hotel on Eyre Lane, as owned by Fred. E. Hutton and William Warrington and Sons, Haulage Contractors, at Nos. 80 to 88.

The 1951 Kelly's Directory lists the Sheffield Metal Spinning Co., Metal Spinners, at Hallam Lane, British Road Services (South Yorkshire District) at 80 – 88 Eyre Lane and the Eon Works at Earl Street.

5. SPECIALIST REPORTS

5.1 Pottery

Christopher Cumberpatch BA PhD

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 441 sherds weighing 15,281 grams representing a maximum of 346 vessels. One context (195) produced 13 sherds representing a maximum of 12 vessels but their weight could not be determined with any accuracy as some of the sherds were heavily concreted with mortar. The data are summarised in Appendix 2 with that pertaining to context 195 shown separately.

A small quantity of glass and ceramic building material were included with the pottery. These items have been listed in Appendix 2.

The Pottery

The earliest sherd of pottery in the assemblage was the handle of a mug or jug in Blackware, dating to the 17th century. Such finds of residual post- medieval (and earlier) pottery amongst assemblages of later date are not uncommon in Sheffield although intact sites pre-dating the industrialisation of the city are rare (Cumberpatch unpublished; Appendix 2).

The earliest pottery present in any quantity, dates to the 18th century and includes examples of mid to late 18th century formal tableware (Creamware, Black Basalt ware, Pearlware and Edged ware), vernacular tableware (Late Blackware) and probably some of the utilitarian Brown Glazed Coarseware although this type is difficult to date with any degree of accuracy.

Creamware was the first of the refined earthenwares and appears from around 1740, initially overlapping with the earlier White Salt Glazed Stoneware which continued in production until around 1780. Although, in the absence of maker's marks and distinctive vessel forms, individual sherds of Creamware are difficult to date, the absence of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and the generally light cream colour of the sherds would seem to suggest a later 18th or very early 19th century date rather than one in the mid-18th century. Vessel forms included plates, dishes and bowls as well as a chamber pot, a pie dish and probably a carver or serving plate.

While Creamware production continued until c.1820, fashions in ceramic tablewares began to change around 1780 with the introduction of Pearlware distinguished by its pale blue-white colour. The introduction of transfer printing as a practical method of decorating mass-produced wares dates to around the same time and transfer printed Pearlware forms a significant part of most later 18th and early/mid-19th century assemblages. In the present case both plain and transfer printed Pearlwares were present with examples of the popular Willow, Two Temples and Wild Rose patterns all identified. Other designs were unidentifiable, due largely to the small size of the individual sherds. Vessel forms included plates, cups, bowls, dishes and a jug. Edged ware, a variant of Pearlware popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, was

represented by a small group of sherds (081) and the profile of a plate (178). One sherd (081) was a late example of the type.

The pottery from Context 081 included a single sherd of Black Basalt ware, a type which dates to the mid/late 18th century and is distinguished by the absence of glaze and the common use of engine-turned decoration.

Vernacular tablewares (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) were represented by a group of Late Blackwares from context 178. The absence of other common types of vernacular tableware (Mottled ware, Slipware, Slip-coated ware) would tend to support the impression of a later rather than an earlier date for the components of the assemblage. Vessel forms included two jugs, a dish and various unidentified hollow wares. Several sherds (Late Blackware type), possibly from the same vessel bore lines of white slip on the unglazed surface, something that is never normally found on Late Blackware vessels.

The majority of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares appeared to be of 19th century date although this type is difficult to date with any accuracy and some examples might be slightly earlier, as detailed in Appendix 2. Typically pancheons were the commonest form although hollow wares (jars and possibly jugs) were also represented.

Stonewares, both salt and lead glazed, were well represented in the assemblage. 18th century wares were limited to a relatively small number of thin-walled vessels, including porringers (081 and 178) and the majority seemed to be of 19th century date. These included domestic wares such as jars, jugs - including a decorated example (144), pie dishes and bowls alongside retail wares (bottles, flagons and jam jars). Notable individual items included a round-bottomed Hamilton bottle from Context 184 (Askey 1998, 114) and a bottle bearing the stamp of J. Bourne (Denby and Codnor potteries, Derbyshire) dating to between 1833 and 1861 also from Context 184 (Askey 1998, 154-6). None of the jam jar sherds bore a maker's mark but all were of the typical grey stoneware type with fluted external surfaces.

The 19th century domestic pottery included a range of the typical cheaper wares which are found widely on sites in Sheffield. These included Banded wares (featuring blue, black and white lines and bands on a white body), plain and slip-banded Cane Coloured (CC) wares, Mocha ware and Sponged ware. A pie dish in Cane Coloured ware bore a stamped mark on the underside identifying the manufacturer as Twigg. The Twigg family were involved with the Kilnhurst Old Pottery and the Newhill Pottery (Griffin 2012, 73-84) although distinguishing the products on the basis of the generic stamp on this vessel is not possible and the date range, between 1822 and 1866, is a broad one.

Whiteware and Bone China were both present in both plain and transfer printed forms. Vessel forms included plates, cups, mugs, bowls, carvers/servers and lids, as detailed in Appendix 2. The commonest design was Willow although the small size of many of the sherds precluded a positive identification of many of the designs. One sherd of Whiteware (144) bore part of a printed maker's mark identifying it as a product of Charles Allerton and Sons of the Park Works in Longton, Staffordshire dating to the period between c.1890 and 1942.

Porcelain vessels included a substantially complete teapot (201) and a small toy plate (144).

Contexts 081, 178 and 195 produced a small number of sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware, all from horticultural vessels. The early development and popularity of allotments in Sheffield (Flavell 2005) means that such sherds are common on sites across the city.

Discussion

In general terms, two groups of contexts can be distinguished on the basis of the pottery assemblages. The first consists of contexts in which the pottery assemblage includes a significant quantity of later early modern (late 18th to early 19th century) wares (Creamware, Pearlware, Edged ware, Late Blackware; contexts 067, 081 and 178) while the second includes those contexts in which the pottery was largely of later 19th and early 20th century date (143, 144, 174, 175, 177, 183, 184, 195, 199, 200, 201, 203 and 204).

There did not seem to be any direct connection between the three contexts which contained the earlier pottery; Context 067 was identified as the backfill of the construction cut for Cellar 8, Context 081 lay beneath the courtyard of the public house, while Context 178 was a deposit beneath the bread oven. No cross-context joins were established but several sherds of 18th century Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (081 and 178) were very similar and certainly came from the same types of vessel (porringers or small handled bowls) if not from the same vessels. Given the evidence from other sites for the reuse of domestic refuse as 'hard core' or levelling material by builders in late 18th and 19th century Sheffield (Cumberpatch 2005), it is possible that in all three cases material was brought to the site as part of the construction process and was derived from one of the refuse 'depots' which appear to have been the intermediate sources for much of the pottery found on sites in Sheffield. Contexts 081 and 178 both included sherds of mid to late 19th century wares (with 178 also including the sherd of 17th century Blackware), further indicating their mixed and probably redeposited character.

The date range of the pottery from the remaining contexts is broadly consistent with the relatively late date of the structures and related activities on the site. Contexts 144 and 195 contained small numbers of earlier sherds amongst larger groups of mid / late 19th and early 20th century wares but such sherds were absent from the remainder of the contexts.

The relationship between the pottery and the activities on the site as indicated by the documentary and cartographic evidence is limited. Bottles and flagons might be considered as associated with the public house (as noted on other sites in Sheffield; Cumberpatch unpublished) although the contexts from which they were recovered (143, 178 and 184) did not seem to be directly associated with it and, as such vessels are common on all types of sites within the city, they seem to have been in general circulation and may have been reused in contexts other than commercial/retail ones. In other respects the assemblage was a typically domestic one which shows traits similar to those seen in assemblages from other parts of the city. These include the popularity of colourful kitchen wares (Banded wares, Cane Coloured wares, Mocha ware etc.),

transfer printed Whitewares, the ubiquitous Brown Glazed Coarsewares and stoneware jam and marmalade jars.

Archiving and curation

The assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or secure archive repository where it will be available for further work in the future. It should not be discarded, downsized, sampled or used as a teaching collection.

5.2 Clay Pipe Assessment

Jamie Walker BSc. PCIfA

Introduction

There were 98 clay tobacco pipes submitted; 14 bowls, 82 stems and two mouth pieces recovered from seven contexts. Clay tobacco pipes are a good indication of date for the post- medieval period; forms rapidly change, and regional variation allows determination of provenance (White 2015).

Methodology

The clay tobacco pipe fragments were individually examined and details for each fragment were logged on to a finds table (Table 3). This table is based on a draft clay tobacco pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey 1994). Stem fragments were noted but dates for these should be used with caution since they are much less reliable than dates determined from bowl fragments.

Results

The assemblage consisted of 14 bowls, 82 stems and two mouth pieces, from 7 contexts. The date range was between 1750 and 1860. The majority of the bowls date to the 19th century with one bowl dating to the second half of the 18th century. The majority of the bowls were plain, with only three decorated bowls recorded. There were no maker stamped or marked stems or bowls.

Decorated Bowls

Four decorated bowls were recorded. These consisted of mould relief patterns such as dots and leaves; mostly present along the mould seam of the pipe that typically date to the 19th century. There was a slightly earlier decorated pipe that consisted of a series of narrow flutes that start at the bowl/stem junction and continued up the bowl (DR11). This bowl was broken, however the profile and square-shape of the bowl indicates a date range of between 1790 and 1820 (White 2015, Fig.13 no 23).

The final decorated bowl dates to the second half of the 19th century by form (DR8), was poorly made and slightly damaged on one side and appears slightly black in colour. The bowl was decorated with the masonic symbol of the square and compass, flanked by the sun and moon on a field of stars, while the opposing face, although damages and worn, had a leaf and dot (berries?) motif. Each of the central motifs were encompassed by a square relief that had vertical lines all around the rim. The spur was pointed that had a star in a circle mark on the mason decorated side.

Marked Bowls

One clay pipe has a possible mark on the spur of a bowl. It dated between 1820 and 1860 (DR6) and was of a similar form to Number 20 in the Riverside Excavations,

Sheffield (White 2015). The stamp looks like a T[?]V[?] flattened on of the spur, slightly distorting the shape.

Undecorated bowls

The remaining 10 bowls had no decoration or maker's mark, but all had apparent moulded seams. The seams were obvious on the spur but were wiped smooth on the bowl. Three of the pan bowls had ill-matching mould seams, suggesting the mould used to produce these was faulty. Two of the bowls were from the Context 178 (DR2 and 3) and could be from the same pipe maker whilst the third was from Context 204 and dates from 1810 (DR10).

Conclusion

The clay pipe bowls found on site are typical of those found within urban contexts as their popularity during the 18th and 19th century increased. The assemblage here mostly coincides with the main activity on the site; high-density housing with a baker's oven and a public house. The slightly earlier bowls are probably residual; the result of material being brought in from other areas of Sheffield to level and raise the ground.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the pipe bowls are retained with the archive as the assemblage has the potential to contribute further to the study of pipe making in Sheffield. Should a publication result from this project, selected pipe-bowls should be illustrated by photo or by drawing.

DR	Context	Comments	Date
1	175	Broken bowl with most of the back surviving, very concreted and worn, slight worn decoration, with a pointed oval spur, very upright bowl.	C19th
2	178	Plain bowl with ill matching mould seam on bowl and pointed spur. Post depositional staining and burnishing. Slight indent on left side of the bowl.	1820-60
3	178	Plain bowl with short stumpy pointed spur, poorly made uneven thickness and slightly oval bowl, slightly mismatched mould	1810-1850
4	178	plain bowl with long rounded pointed spur, bulbous bowl with internal bowl cross (+) and visible moulded seam	19th
5	178	Plain Bowl with pointed round spur, form 18 variant with slightly fatter spur.	1750-1800
6	178	Plain bowl with moulded seams and round pointed spurs	1820-1860
7	183	Pointed and rounded spur, with internal bowl cross (++). Spur appears flattened on side facing away from smoker, Possible TV, Stamp may have cause flattening, also distorted mark on spur facing the smoker. Has a lot of post depositional staining?	1820-1860
8	186	Masonic decorated bowl, with pointed spur that has a circle with a star in the middle on the same side as the mason symbol.	1830-1850
9	200	Broken stem with attached bowl, rounded pointed spur with slight dotted decoration on back of bowl with mould seam visible on spur.	C19th
10	204	Ill fitted mould seam, causing a thicker pointed stem and what looks like a 'T' relief, plain bowl with partial blank stamped on the stem.	1810-50
11	081	Broken bowl with Square shaped spur,	1790-1820

Table 3: Clay Pipe Assessment

5.3 Glass Artefacts

Matt Amy BA

Intact glass bottles found in the fills of cellars 4, 5, 15, 17, 90, 92 and a deposit beneath stairwell 118; deposits related to the removal of housing and the demolition of the Eon Works.

Identifiable bottles found here are domestic containers for condiments, milk and alcohol, most likely dating from the early 20th Century. One bottle stopper contains the text 'Truswells Old Brewery 1915'; a local brewery which was independent until 1955. A summary of all glass recovered from the site is presented below in the table below.

Context	Type	Notes	Text
004	Bottle	Intact blueish glass bottle. Oval shaped. Height 200mm. Diameter 62mm.	Fletchers Tomato Sauce
007	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round with extended neck. Height 183mm. Diameter 43mm.	-
007	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round with extended neck. Height 188mm. Diameter 43mm.	-
007	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round. Height 140mm. Diameter 57mm.	SandE Model Dairy
007	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round. Height 55mm. Diameter 44mm.	-
007	Bottle	Clear glass bottle with broken neck. Height 73mm. Diameter 38mm.	Henderson's Relish Sheffield
007	Bottle	Brown glass bottle with broken neck. Height 223mm. Diameter 76mm.	Gilmour 936C (on base)
007	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round. Height 300mm. Diameter 89mm.	J. Shipstone and Sons Ltd. New Basford
200	Bottle	Intact brown glass bottle. Round with extended neck. Height 257mm. Diameter 86mm. Probable whiskey bottle.	-
200	Bottle	Intact green glass bottle with Bakelite screw in stopper. Round. Height 250mm. Diameter 72mm.	Charles Newton Woodhouse (on side) Truswells Old Brewery 1915 Sheffield (on stopper)
201	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round. Height 140mm. Diameter 57mm.	S and E Model Dairy
201	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Round. Height 140mm. Diameter 57mm.	Co op Society
204	Jar	Intact clear glass jar. Round. Height 150mm. Diameter 76mm.	-
204	Fragment	Clear glass fragment.	-
204	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle with Bakelite screw in stopper. Round with extended neck. Height 213mm. Diameter 62mm.	G. W. Waugh Ltd. Parkwood Springs Sheffield (on side) W M Marple Hillsbor... (on stopper)
204	Bottle	Intact green glass bottle. Hexagonal with extended neck. Vertical grooves on sides. Height 155mm. Diameter 51mm.	Not to be taken
204	Bottle	Intact clear glass bottle. Rectangular with extended neck and plastic screw on stopper. Remains on paper label on neck. Height 155mm. Diameter 57mm.	LY... (on label)

Table 4: Summary of Glass Artefacts

5.4 Animal Bone

Dr Hannah Russ

Introduction

An assemblage of animal remains (44 fragments weighing 380.6g) was recovered via hand collection during archaeological excavation at Earl Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire by CFA Archaeology. The assemblage included the remains of mammals and marine mollusc. The deposits and features at the site are post-medieval/industrial period in origin. This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The vertebrate remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003 and 2005). Quantification used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), pathology, and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis* sp.) and goat (*Capra* sp.) distinction was also not considered.

Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Mollusc remains were identified using the author's reference collection and published identification guides (Hayward and Ryland 1995). Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

This assessment has been undertaken in line with current standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014; Baker and Worley 2019).

Results

In total 42 fragments of mammal bone were recovered from nine contexts across the site (Appendix 4). For its size the assemblage included a diverse range of species including equid (*Equus* sp. Horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), leporid - with elements comparing with European hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), and rat (*Rattus* sp.). Just less than half of the bones and bone fragments (47.6%, n=20) could only be attributed to broad sized-based class or order groups. Nine specimens, one (from Context 200) and eight (from Context 178), represented waste from bone working associated with the cutlery industry.

Bone surface preservation varied from 'excellent' to 'poor' and fragmentation was low. Evidence for butchery, working, carnivore and rodent interaction were recorded and are discussed in more detail by context below. No specimens suitable for measurement or

establishing sex were present. No pathologies were recorded. Fusion data for age at death analysis was recorded for one or both epiphyses for 11 specimens while one cattle mandible would be ageable based on tooth eruption and wear.

Context 081 contained a metapodial 2 or 4 from an equid, a fragment of small ungulate atlas vertebra and three rib fragments, a skull fragment and a vertebra fragment all consistent with large-sized mammal. The large mammal vertebra fragment had both chop and cut-marks.

Context 143 (Cellar 12) contained five bone fragments including a cattle second phalanx, a section of right pelvis and three rib fragments from medium to large-sized mammals. The pelvis section was sawn at both ends, while one of the rib fragments had cut marks visible on the surface and the other two had sawn ends.

Context 144 also contained five bone fragments; four cattle rib sections, all sawn at the ends, and a section of intercostal cartilage consistent with cattle – also sawn at the end.

Context 178 contained the largest number of animal remains recovered from the site, including the remains of at least six species and waste material from bone working. The assemblage included a small fragment of an equid radius, a cattle rib section with sawn ends, a left sheep/goat humerus, and a small ungulate pelvis fragment with saw and cut-marks. Two *Leporid* metatarsals (both the same element; left-side metatarsals 3 or 4), of which one was consistent with European hare and one with European rabbit, and a humerus and tibia from a rat were also recovered from this context. Eight fragments of bone could not be identified any further than medium/large mammal but represented small off-cuts and shavings or peelings from bone working activities. A single bone fragment from context 186 was a partial right pelvis from a young pig. The fragment displayed evidence for butchery in the form of sawing and cut marks.

Context 195 contained two bone fragments that included a proximal radius fragment from a young pig (proximal epiphysis was unfused) and a longbone shaft fragment from a medium-sized mammal. Both specimens were burnt, with the longbone shaft fragment having some areas of calcination demonstrating exposure to higher temperatures and/or exposure to heat for a prolonged period. Two bivalve shells were identified as the remains of the edible oyster (*Ostrea edulis*); the remains and represented two individuals (minimum number of individuals (MNI) = 2).

Context 199 contained a left cattle mandible from an animal that died around 2 months of age (Jones and Sadler 2012) and a sheep/goat horncore.

An unfinished cutlery handle single was present in Context 200. The specimen could not be identified to element or species and appeared to have been discarded due to breakage at one end before completion as the surfaces were unfinished/polished.

Three cattle rib sections were recovered from Context 203; all displayed evidence for sawn ends and one had surface modification consistent with rodent gnawing and had fine cut-marks.

Discussion

The animal remains from Earl Street represent a diverse range of mammal species. The material includes remains resulting from meat (and shellfish) consumption, bone working activities and naturally occurring animals.

Equid(s) are represented by a fragment of radius and a metapodial 2/4. During this period equids (horse/donkey/mule) were kept as traction and transportation animals with their carcasses exploited for bone and glue once they could no longer serve as useful working animals. It is not possible to comment on the role of equids at the site based on the remains recovered.

The cattle, pig and sheep/goat remains, many of which had saw, chop and/or cut-marks, attest to the consumption of beef, pork and lamb/mutton. The beef rib sections are consistent with a butcher's cut known as Jacob's ladder or short rib, while the sheep/goat pelvis section is typical of the bone present in a 'chump chop', neither of which are considered particularly high-quality cuts of meat. Similarly, the pig remains include a radius, which may have been a pork/ham hock (boney lower limb cut) which is considered a low-quality cut. Oysters were a known dietary resource during the post-medieval period.

Leporids, in this case hare and rabbit, occurred as wild animals living in the British countryside. In some cases, rabbits were managed, kept for their fur that could be used to make small items of clothing, such as gloves, and for their meat. Both animals were also hunted for meat and fur. It is unusual that the only bones of these animals present were single left metatarsal 3 or 4s, however, this is likely coincidental, and as was the case for the cattle, pig, sheep/goat and oyster remains, these represent food waste.

The rat remains (178) could represent recent intrusive remains within the archaeological record as they are amongst the best-preserved bones in the assemblage. However, if this context represents a sealed deposit or feature, then the remains attest to local conditions where rats were present, suggesting the availability of food (waste) and shelter and low levels of pest management. This is supported by the presence of rodent gnawing observed on a cattle rib from context 203.

A bone handle (200) appeared to have broken prior to its completion, leading to its discard. Eight fragments represented bone working waste (178); each had one or more worked surfaces (flat and/or polished), with some representing curled 'peelings' from carving bone with a sharp blade. However, it was not possible to identify the element of species that the bone had originated.

Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

The animal remains from Earl Street contribute to the understanding of human diet, bone working activities and the nature of the local environment during the post-medieval/industrial period. No further work is recommended. This report and associated data should be retained with the site archive. The findings presented in this report should be integrated into any future publication. All the material should be retained within the site archive for deposition at the appropriate repository.

5.5 Finds assessment

Gail Drinkall

Introduction

This report presents the results of the assessment of a finds assemblage recovered during archaeological strip, map and record undertaken in 2018 and 2019. The finds were submitted for reporting in December 2019. The material was examined and quantified, and the details recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet catalogue for the site archive; the results of which are presented in Appendix 6. This includes recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the finds assemblage. The following report has been prepared in line with CIfA standards and guidance (2014) and is arranged by context in order to provide an overview and date range of the finds in each feature.

Discussion

Sixty items were submitted for assessment as follows:

Material	Quantity	Weight gms
Bone	29	286
Ivory	1	5
Shell	1	35
Glass	5	83
Copper alloy	3	
Coins	5	
Non ferrous	1	
Lead	1	42
Iron	4	
Steel	1	
Slag	7	177

Context 4

The backfill material within Cellars 4 and 5 contained three coins: a George V penny dating to 1911; an illegible half penny with Britannia on the reverse (19th-20th century) and an 1853 farthing. A spoon of non-ferrous metal in the Art Nouveau style was also recovered.

Context 81

Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface. An illegible coin, possibly a half penny, was retrieved from this context along with two corroded buttons with shanks for attachment. Button-working waste was represented by a substantial piece of mother of pearl (35g), button blanks had been cut from one edge. A circular lead weight

requires cleaning for identification. Seven pieces of vitrified material and slag recovered from this context should be examined by an industrial residue specialist.

Context 144

Demolition infill within Cellar 16 yielded an incomplete knife handle, comprised of bone scales with rounded ends and the corroded remains of the iron blade; fragments of an aqua glass mineral water bottle, green glass drinks bottle and the handle from a colourless beaker or tankard. The finds are all consistent with a 19th-early 20th century date of manufacture.

Context 175

Stone fragments beneath oven floor. An unfinished bone handle blank, decorated with cross-hatched incised decoration and a border of angled parallel lines along one side was the only find from this context.

Context 177

An illegible coin or token was recovered from the re-deposited made-ground within the pub yard.

Context 178

This cinder rich deposit beneath the oven in the pub yard yielded 22 items (161g) relating to cutlery handle manufacture. The assemblage is made up of preparation cores, trimmed waste, part-finished and complete handles: all for scale tanged implements. A rectangular, sawn block measuring 25 x 16mm, with straight sides and base, may be ivory and is definitely not bone (pers. comm. Ingrid Mainland). A curved structure is visible in the long edge, suggestive of a large tooth or tusk. The material identification needs to be confirmed.

Context 195

Burnt animal bone fragments, a lump of melted copper alloy and an unfinished handle for a large implement were retrieved from a spread of mortar in the pub yard. The animal bone needs to be included in the faunal remains report.

Context 199

Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198, pub yard. Cutlery handle manufacturing waste was also present in this context and consists of five fragments of bone, with a total weight of 48g. The assemblage is made up of a unfinished scale and wedge-shaped strips.

Context 200

Demolition derived fill of Cellar 15. The ghost form of single nail is preserved in corrosion products and mineralised wood.

Contexts 201

Demolition material from Cellars 17, 18 and 19. Two corroded and heat affected iron blade fragments, possibly from the same item, were identified, along with a complete, steel blade blank. A handle with bolster and *in situ* whittle tanged knife blade may also represent debris from cutlery manufacturing. A tobacco pipe stem was present and it should be added to the assemblage of clay pipes.

Statement of potential and recommendations

All the dateable finds fall within a 19th-early 20th century timespan. There is a quantity of material that represents the handle making industry of the 19th century and the processes involved in producing everyday items. Urban regeneration and development in the city of Sheffield has led to a rise in commercial archaeological fieldwork, resulting in an increased amount of data regarding the cutlery trade (cf. Symonds 2002).

The deposits excavated also contain domestic waste: further analysis of these deposits and the nature of the material within them will help to understand the site formation processes that have previously been noted in the city (ASWYAS 2007; Cumberpatch 2005).

Requirements for investigative conservation and illustration are listed in Appendix 6.

Acknowledgements

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6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The Artefactual Evidence

The excavations at Earl Street uncovered artefacts relating to the construction and use of the properties on the site. Most of the finds and in particular the pottery and clay pipe evidence, fit in to two broad phases of activity: those relating to the construction of the properties on site, usually in the form of material brought to the site; and secondly finds that were deposited within the demolition rubble from within the cellars. In the case of the second phase, it is likely that the demolition rubble infilling the cellars comprised material from the demolished buildings themselves prior to the ‘slum clearances’ c.1936. The properties were most likely emptied of personal possessions by the final tenants or owners when they were vacated. Items left behind were presumably considered rubbish, or had been mislaid or forgotten about, in such places as behind stairwells or in the corner of cellars.

The earliest pottery on site was a single sherd of blackware (178), a strap handle from a mug or jug, dating to the 17th century. However, this does not represent early activity on the site, rather it was part of intrusive material from the construction of the Earl Street properties around the first two decades of the 1800s.

The results of the assessment of the glass are in keeping with the domestic nature of the pottery on the site. As expected, most of the glass artefacts that were intact enough to be legible, were local and date to the early 20th century. Their discovery fits in comfortably with the vacation and clearance of the site in the mid-1930s.

6.2 The Historical Setting

Based on the historical mapping evidence, the buildings on site were constructed between 1804 and 1822. By the 1822 Edward Baines map, the site is depicted as being completely developed, although individual properties are not depicted. Documents dealing with buildings and property developments from the time are limited. Building proposals are not officially documented until 1864: Under the 1864 local building by-laws, it was necessary for developers to submit a plan to a planning committee for approval. The plans were submitted to the Plans Sub-committee of the Highways Committee from October 1864 onwards (SCC 2018).

The earliest property on the site was the Royal Hotel shown on Edward Baines Map (1822) and recorded in a trade directories from 1828

The buildings that contained cellars 1 to 6, 8, 18 and 19 were back-to-back terraced houses, whereby the property that fronted the main street was built over a cellar room, divided in to two, to serve both the property itself and the one behind: i.e. Cellar 1 would have been split in half with the eastern half of Cellar 1 serving the overlying property, No. 80 Eyre Lane, and with the western half serving Property No. 1 in Court No.10, the courtyard to the rear. Cellar 7 was at the front of a ‘through’ terrace on Eyre Lane, as were cellars 16 and 17, which fronted on to Hallam Lane.

Cellars on the site were constructed of sandstone blocks or bricks. There does not seem to be a correlation between a change in building material and date on the site. It seems

that different building materials were used as and when they were were available. Some of the two or three-storeys properties were constructed of a mixture of both stone walls and brick walls (ie. Cellars 7 and 8). The larger three-storey properties fronting on to Earl Street had robust foundations, built of stone. This mixture of building materials reflects the development occurring in a piecemeal fashion, from the early 19th century onwards. Some of the smaller two storey dwellings built of stone (No. 96 Eyre Lane and Nos. 6 and 8 Hallam Lane), may have been considered to be housing of a better quality; these ‘through terrace’ properties also had the luxury of not backing on to other properties at the rear.

The desk-based assessment for the site (Turner 2019) includes photographs taken during the slum clearances (around 1936) showing straight joints between many of the buildings on site, including between the rear elevations of Nos. 100 and 102 Eyre Lane, and Nos. 6 and 8 Hallam Lane, which suggests that many of the 19th century buildings on the site had been built in separate phases. Photographs of the extant 19th century buildings also identify variances in gable height, differences in styles of the various windows, lintels and sills, which again confirms the differing construction dates and the piecemeal development of the site from around 1820 onwards (Picture Sheffield 2020).

6.3 Courtyard Properties and Urban Housing

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there was a phenomenal growth in population in towns and villages in manufacturing districts. As land beyond initial town boundaries had already been fully developed, there was a continuing demand for building land on the outskirts. A grid pattern of new streets was constructed across Allsop Field; Eyre Lane and Earl Street formed a part of this phase. The new blocks of urban housing in Sheffield, usually back-to-back courtyard properties were often built as speculative ventures to house the increasing populations. As there was already a sufficient pool of labour in the town, the blocks of new housing in the early 19th century were built speculatively, and not as the dedicated workers housing, as was more common around mills and other fixed industries (Caffyn 1986). As can be seen with the range of professions from rate books and trade directories, the residents of the site were employed in a variety of artisan and professional trades (including a silver smith and musician), some of whom may have been relatively affluent and artisan in nature (Census Data 1861).

The popularity of back-to-backs over the period, relates to the best possible return on initial capital outlay; a greater density of housing and an economic use of building materials could be achieved with shared back walls and roofs (Caffyn 1986, 42). Most of the houses on the site were typical of 19th century working-class accommodation, consisting of single rooms on the ground and first floor, a cellar, and an attic room. In back-to-back houses, the ground floor served as a kitchen, dining room and living room, and was often also used for bathing and drying clothes. The parents and young children often slept upstairs, with older children or a lodger in the attic room. Normally one bedroom fronted the street or faced onto the rear yard or court, which often contained a communal water pump and the privies.

Back-to-back houses were common in Sheffield and other industrial towns and cities during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Living in such housing was often described as

intolerably cramped, especially in the case of larger families; ‘overcrowding and unsanitary conditions were commonplace as the city grew at too rapid a pace to be able to accommodate the sudden influx of people’ (Pollard 1993). In trying economic times, such as the 1840s and 1850s, it was common for working class families to take in lodgers or other families, in already cramped conditions (*ibid.*). Back-to-back houses have long been considered the worst type of housing in England, associated with overcrowding slum conditions, poor sanitary provision and disease (Harrison, 2019, 122). This partly spans from the access to sanitation and the sheer density of households built together, not necessarily the quality of the housing, which in themselves were not in such a lower standard than those found outside of towns or in other areas of the country. The properties on the former Eon Works site did not exhibit any evidence of configuration as cellar dwellings, which was a common arrangement in other industrial towns, such as Manchester and Leeds (Pollard 1993). The way in which land was developed in a piecemeal fashion, by different builders constructed on small parcels of land rather than a planned whole, was what lead to overcrowding around limited sized courtyards. In dense areas of housing, courtyards would be poorly lit and poorly ventilated. Sanitation in the form of wells and privies was limited in the courtyards, and often oversubscribed (Caffyn 1986, 44).

The census returns help document the fluctuation in population levels. For the whole site, the census returns for 1851 identify 65 people as living, boarding, or lodging on the site. By 1861, 106 people are recorded on the site. The 1881 census records 104 residents. While the 1911 census records 85 people in total (discounting the 22 people who are recorded as living at Hallam Lane; the first time the data for Hallam Lane was present). As we know the properties that front on to Hallam Lane are present on site and occupied, we know that the actual totals for 1851, 1861 and 1881 could be considerably higher.

Court 10 was the largest courtyard on site, it served ten properties, and was slightly larger than the layout of buildings it served (the court being larger in surface area, than the footprint of the buildings it served). Courts 12 and 14 were much smaller in comparison. Court 12 served nine properties, and was approximately a quarter the size of the layout of properties it served. Similarly Court No 14 served six properties and was approximately a quarter the size of the layout of the properties it served.

Comparative research, a study on worker’s housing in West Yorkshire in the period identifies that inner-city Leeds developed as ‘jumble of yards and courts..’ that were ‘over crowded, poorly ventilated and badly lit’ (Caffyn 1986, 44). Even when plots of land on the edge of towns were utilised for blocks of housing, as at Earl Street in Sheffield, as the aim was to maximise the return of the investment to the developer, the result was often dense plots of housing packed around courtyards (*ibid.*).

No. 90 Eyre Lane is recorded as housing at least 18 individuals in the 1881 census; George Green and five members of his family, three boarders and nine lodgers. It is depicted as a large property, three stories high and at least twice the width of other houses on the site. However, it was probably only the upper floor of the building that was the dwelling with the lower floors comprising a warehouse or work area. The records variously refer to both Nos. 90 and 92 Eyre Lane as a Beer House at various times. It is unclear if the use of each building changed at some point or if there is a mistake with the house numbering.

6.4 The Earl Street Population

Although people's birthplaces were not investigated as part of this historical research, noteworthy birthplaces were recorded while the census data was being transcribed as part of the research for this report. Most persons recorded on the census were born in Sheffield. Outside of the town centre, many birthplaces were close to the town: Examples included Darnall, Eccallsall Brierlow, Rawmarsh (Rotherham) and several places in Derbyshire, including Renishaw, Calow, Stony Middleton, and Chesterfield.

Other birthplaces from further afield were identified, such as Robert Cunningham, a master boot and shoe-maker, who was from Kent (1851) and John Grady, a comb-maker, born in Ireland (1861). Several entries identified whole families who had moved to Sheffield from elsewhere, such as The Carringtons, who recorded Birmingham (1861) as their birthplace, the McGibbon family, who recorded 'Scotland' (1861), the Reichhardt and White families, 'Germany' (1861).

Unsurprisingly for the time, most of the professions recorded relate to the cutlery and metal working trades, for example, grinders, file cutters, pressers and polishers. Many others related to the construction industry such as joiners, tile cutters and labourers. More unusual professions included 'Stay Busk Maker' (Hannah Jewitt) and 'Chandelier Bronzer' (Harriott Jewitt) from the 1881 returns; George Robinson, from Worksop, a boarder at 59 Earl Street is listed simply as a 'traveller'; Selina White, and her four daughters, Elisabeth, Kathriana, Christina and Emma, all born in Germany, are all listed as musicians (1861).

6.5 The Oven at No. 2 Hallam Lane

The oven was identified at the back of Cellar 15 and was built into the rear of No. 2 Hallam Lane. It was contemporary with the houses and was built alongside the earliest developments on the site (on Earl Street), constructed sometime between 1808 and 1822. Part of the superstructure, the oven 'dome' and the front of the oven were truncated during the site clearances and construction of the Eon Works, but generally the main part of the oven structure survived well. The rear wall of No.2 Hallam Lane had been removed and rebuilt during construction of the Eon Works. Originally a door would have accessed the oven through the rear wall of the property, but as the new wall had been inserted, the oven's relationship to the original building has been lost. When the 20th century wall was removed the profile of the oven's construction was exposed (Fig.4e).

An encyclopaedia of ovens from the mid-19th century identifies 'The ordinary size of bakers' ovens is from eight to twelve feet square; those of confectioners are smaller, and frequently higher, with portable shelves of iron' (Loudon 1842, 719). The No. 2 Hallam Lane measured 2.85m in diameter, or over nine feet, which gives a surface area of c.64 square feet. The surface area of the oven at No. 2 Hallam Lane would place the oven well beyond the size of an 'ordinary' oven from the period (Acton 1857).

Neither the rate books nor census data refers to an oven or a baker's on or close to the site. 'Bakery' or 'Oven' were recorded on several of the rate book records for other districts of the town of Sheffield. The absence of the record of bakery is most likely due to the elusive records for the properties on Hallam Lane, or 'Lane' as it is recorded in the 1871 Rate Book. We can be certain that properties existed on the 'Lane' from at least the 1830, although records of the properties were not identified during the historical research. The name 'Hallam Lane' does not appear to have been formalised until the 1881 Rate Book. Also confusingly, Broad Lane, one mile to the west of the site, seems to be referred to as Hallam Lane in the 18th century; with Gosling's 1736 map referring to Hallam Lane at the west of the Sheffield Township towards Nether Hallam. It is possible that any businesses or occupants on the lane prior to this time are recorded elsewhere, in other census returns or rate books, possibly along with the records for the nearby Alsop Lane, or even Eyre Street, the main thoroughfare that Hallam Lane is parallel to.

In later maps No. 2 Hallam Lane is shown as being amalgamated with 59 Earl Street, an adjacent property on the corner of the site, presumably through the removal of interior walls. Listings for 59 Earl Street confirm it as a shop and it is referred to as a shop or grocers throughout the life of the site. There are no references to a baker's or oven in the later records when the houses are knocked through and joined together, which suggests that the oven was out of use, before the houses were amalgamated, at some point between 1855 and 1891. This is in keeping with two artefacts found deposited within the oven storage structure: a ceramic 'torpedo jar' dated to 1833 - 1861 and a clay pipe bowl dated to 1830 - 1850.

The large size of the oven suggests it was part of a commercial baker's premises based at No. 2 Hallam Lane, with the adjacent shop at No. 59 Earl Street probably acting as the baker's shop. The oven appears to have gone out of use at some point in the mid-19th century, although the shop at 59 Earl Street was still in recorded use until at least the 1920s, although not evidently as a baker's. The shop at 59 Earl Street is recorded as a Greengrocer's shop in 1879 (Mary Ann Glover); as a Hosiery shop in 1884 (George Alsop); in 1910 as a fruit shop (George F. Newbould – Fruiterer), and; in 1922 simply as a shop (Mrs Ada Newbould – Shopkeeper).

6.6 Royal Hotel and Public House

The name of the pub appears to have been interchangeable between the 'Royal Hotel', 'The Royal' and 'The Royal Oak'. The 1907 Goad Insurance Plan, labels it 'Royal Hotel and Public House'. The location of the establishment is variously referred to as 106 Eyre Lane or 65 Earl Street, and the 1876 trade directory lists the property as 'Mrs Elizabeth Price, Royal Hotel - 106 Eyre Lane and 65 Earl Street'.

An article from the Sheffield Independent, dated 28 January 1861 describes the Royal Hotel being offered to let:

'To be let, with early possession, the Royal Hotel, Eyre-lane, Sheffield. This old-established Inn has been in occupation of the present Tenant and her late Husband for the last 22 years. The house possesses ample accommodation for carrying on a good Business, including a large-Club Room and a first-class Billiard Room. –

Satisfactory reasons for Mrs. Ogle's retiring can be learned on application to her; or to Mr. Geo Eadon, Auctioneer and Valuer, Haymarket Sheffield.'

An article from the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, dated 29 June 1861 details 'Transfer of Public-House Licenses' refers to the 'Royal Oak, Earl-street' along with several other public houses:

'Transfer of Public-House Licences – The following licenses were transferred by the bench yesterday: ... Royal Oak, Earl-street, from Hannah Ogle to James Scholes Morris.'

An article from the Sheffield Independent, dated 20th September 1933 also refers to a transfer of licence at the Royal Hotel:

'The following transfers of the licences of public-houses were granted by the Sheffield Licensing Magistrates, at Sheffield, yesterday: - Publicans: - Royal Hotel, Eyre lane, from John Rose to Cecil Hemingway Clarke.'

Year	Occupiers		Year	Occupiers
1830	Edwin Unwin		1879	Mrs Elizabeth Price
1833 - 1834	William Golland		1881	Mrs Elizabeth Price
1837	Timothy Ogle		1883	Mrs Elizabeth Price
1839	Timothy Ogle		1887 - 89	Mrs Emma Young
1841	Timothy Ogle		1895 - 6	John Fotherby
1845 - 46	Timothy Ogle		1898	Samuel Chapman
1849	Timothy Ogle		1900	Samuel Chapman
1852	H Ogle		1901	John Henwood
1856	Hannah Ogle		1901 - 2	Albert Taylor
1859	Ann Ogle		1903	Loughlin McHugh
1862	Hannah Ogle		1905	Herbert Thompson
1863	James Morris		1907	Herbert Thompson
1864 - 65	J. S. Morris		1932	John Rose
1868	Charles J Fox		1936 - 38	Cecil H Clarke
1871	Charles J Fox		1939	Fred Ernest Hutton
1876	Mrs Elizabeth Price			

Table 5: List of Publicans at the Royal Hotel (Sheffield History 2018)

6.7 20th Century Alterations on Site: The Eon Works and the Road Haulage Executive

The Eon Works are known to have been built at some time around 1940/41. The Eon Works had reused many of the 19th century cellar walls as foundations for the 1940s build on the site; The walls of the Eon Works were generally located straight on top of, or directly through the walls of the former buildings, including the cellars of the former Royal Hotel which were capped with new brick walling; and the former pub cellar was re-cast with a new floor, and the walls were white-washed.

Following the clearing of the 'back-to-backs' in the 1930s, the Road Haulage works were built at the north-east of the site on Court No. 10. The works comprised a series of garage repair units within a main rectangular brick-built garage unit. The main garage had a steel truss roof, a series of galleries and an office block in the proximity of No.

80 Eyre Lane with ‘Conc[rete] floors’. The brick floor surface, comprised re-used brick on edge, as a compacted hard-standing surface, typical in such a garage unit.

7. FURTHER WORK

Further post-excavation work is proposed on the artefacts that were recovered from the site. The recommendations for further work from the specialist reports are as follows:

- For the clay pipe assessment, it is recommended that the pipe bowls are retained with the archive as the assemblage has the potential to contribute further to the study of pipe making and historical smoking habits in Sheffield. Should a publication result from this project, selected pipe-bowls should be illustrated by photo or by drawing.
- The animal bone report recommends that, the findings presented in this report should be integrated into any future publication.

Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service has recommended that:

- Group photographs of finds should be included in the report for illustrative purposes, and to help expand the discussion of the activities on the site. Namely relating to the sealed 1830-50s deposits associated with the bakery, and the earlier material that was brought in and used as the made-ground and infill beneath the oven structure.

It is proposed that a summary of the excavation will form an article for inclusions in the Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society, in their Volume 31 publication, which is proposed for publication in 2021. The publication of the archaeological results will include the recommended photographs and illustrative work as recommended.

8. CONCLUSION

The archaeological strip, map and record investigation recorded cellars and foundations of buildings dating from c.1822. The remains were well preserved due to the fact that they were used as foundations for the Eon Works, constructed in the 1940s and which otherwise may have obliterated such remains.

A broad range of artefacts add colour to 19th and early 20th century domestic life in Sheffield, most commonly glass bottles and pottery; much of these being intrusive, having been brought to site with demolition material from elsewhere in Sheffield, to make up the ground. Cutlery workings including handles from fragments of worked animal bones and dated to around 1820 were also recorded and were also brought to site from with demolition or refuse from elsewhere.

The extensive historical data relating to the site helps depict the social and economic history of the properties between the 19th and 20th centuries. The map data have been useful and closely correlates with the archaeological remains recorded. The census and rate-book records added social and economic identity to the buildings and helped to

more accurately depict the lives of the people who actually lived and worked on the site.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
000	Deposit	-	-	-	-	Natural Substrate: Pale greyish-yellow firm mottled clay with occasional cobble and sub-angular stones. Exposed at 99.05m above Ordnance Datum at highest point.
001	Deposit	-	-	0.10 to 0.70	-	Undifferentiated made-ground; rubble and debris following demolition of mid-20th century buildings (Eon Works and Vehicle Sheds). Comprises loose to firmly-compacted reddish-grey rubble, containing glass, slate, concrete fragments, brick rubble, cinders, ash and associated demolition rubble.
002	Floor	10.84	7.80	0.11	-	Former brick floor of Vehicle Works at north-east of site. Crudely laid brick surface comprising roughly laid bricks on edge. Bricks are generally handmade and present a mixed assemblage of brick types including some white washed, some with bitumen, some mortared. Occasional frogged and machine pressed brick present, as well as stone setts.
003	Deposit	10.50	4.50	1.80	cellars 1 to 3	Backfilled material within cellars 1, 2 and 3. Comprised the demolition debris following the demolition of the upstanding parts of the housing. The deposits consisted of brick rubble, stone tile fragments, slate fragments, mortar nodules, ash, sand lenses etc.
004	Deposit	7.70	4.40	1.80	cellars 4 and 5	Backfilled material within Cellar 4 and 5. Comprised the demolition debris following the demolition of the upstanding parts of the housing. The deposits consisted of brick rubble, stone tile fragments, slate fragments, mortar nodules, ash, sand lenses etc.
005	Cut	>10.75	>5.00	>2.00	cellars 1 to 3	Construction Cut for cellars 1, 2 and 2. Filled by Deposit 006. Rectangular cut in plan. Vertical sided. North-east to south-west lengthways.
006	Deposit	>10.75	0.32 – 0.40	>1.80	cellars 1 to 3	Backfill within Construction Cut 005, against rear wall of cellars (008). A mid greyish-brown friable, clayey-silt with occasional inclusions of mortar flecks, brick flecks and nodules of redeposited clay.
007	Deposit	7.70	3.60	1.95	‘Work Cellar’	Backfilled material within the Cellar of 90 and 92 Eyre Lane, the ‘Works Cellar’. Comprised of demolition debris from the clearance of the site. Contained mainly bricks and brick rubble as well as mortar nodules, stone fragments and slate within a loose sandy-silt matrix.
008	Wall	>10.75	0.12	1.40	cellars 1 to 3	Rear Wall of cellars 1, 2 and 3. Survived to a maximum height of fourteen courses. North-east to south-west orientation with a south-east internal face. Constructed of handmade bricks, in a simple garden wall type bond, bonded with a coarse sandy mortar. Keyed in to north-east facing wall (010) and interior cellar wall (012).
009	Wall	>5.00	-	1.60	cellars 1 to 3	Front Wall of cellars 1, 2 and 3. Survived to a maximum height of thirteen courses. Exposed in north-west-facing edge of excavation. Keyed in to Internal walls 015 and 016, and External Wall 010.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						North-east part of wall is truncated by modern wall that obscures most of Cellar 1. Contains Coal Chutes 022 and 023. Constructed of handmade bricks, in a simple garden wall type bond, bonded with a coarse sandy mortar.
010	Wall	>3.40	0.25	1.48	cellars 1 to 3	South-west wall of Cellar 3. Survived to a height of 17 courses. Constructed of handmade bricks that are bonded with a coarse sandy mortar, in a simple garden wall type bond. Keyed in to Stairwell Wall 011, Front Wall 009 and Rear Wall 008.
011	Wall	>9.50	0.12	0.07	cellars 1 to 3	North-east to south-west orientated wall, parallel to Rear Wall 008 that defined the stairwells in the middle of the block of back-to-back houses. Keyed in to south-west Wall 010. Survives solely as basal course of handmade brick, sat directly on to natural clay (000).
012	Wall	>2.10	0.25	1.44	Cellar 1	Interior wall dividing Cellar 1. Obscured by modern brick insertion in north-west facing limit of site. Double skin wall of handmade brick bonded with a sandy mortar in a simple garden-wall style bond. Keyed in to Rear Wall 008, Stairwell Wall 011 and Staircase 034.
013	Wall	>1.40	0.25	0.25	Cellar 1 and 2	Interior dividing wall between cellars 1 and 2. Keyed in to Stairwell Wall 011. Survived to a height of two courses.
014	Wall	>1.40	0.25	0.12	Cellar 2	Interior wall dividing Cellar 2. Obscured by modern brick insertion in north-west facing limit of site. Double skin wall of handmade brick, bonded with a sandy mortar in a simple garden-wall style bond. Keyed in to Rear Wall 008 and Stairwell Wall 011.
015	Wall	3.60	0.25	1.44	Cellar 2 and 3	Interior dividing wall between cellars 2 and 3. Survived to a height of seventeen courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 009 and Stairwell Wall 011.
016	Wall	3.60	0.25	1.47	Cellar 3	Interior wall dividing Cellar 3. Survived to a height of eighteen courses. Double skin wall of handmade brick, bonded with a sandy mortar in a simple garden-wall style bond. Keyed in to Rear Wall 008 and Stairwell Wall 011.
017	Floor	>1.50	1.60	-	Cellar 1	Flagstone Floor at West of Cellar 1. Comprises sub-angular Yorkstone flags bedded on a cinder deposit.
018	Floor	>1.50	1.60	-	Cellar 2	Flagstone Floor at East of Cellar 2. Comprises sub-angular Yorkstone flags bedded on a cinder deposit. Occasional bricks were used in place of flagstones.
019	Floor	>1.50	1.60	-	Cellar 2	Flagstone Floor at West of Cellar 2. Only partially intact. Heavily truncated by later insertions associated with 20th century construction.
020	Floor	3.50	1.60	-	Cellar 2	Flagstone Floor at East of Cellar 3. Consisted of eight sub-angular Yorkstone flags bedded on a cinder deposit.
021	Floor	3.50	1.60	-	Cellar 2	Flagstone Floor at West of Cellar 3. Consisted of Yorkstone flags bedded on a cinder deposit.
022	Structure	-	0.46 – 0.56	0.80	Cellar 3	Coal Cute in Eastern half of Cellar 3. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 1, 2 and 3 (009). Rough brick coursing; stepped sides and sub-rectangular profile.
023	Structure	-	0.46 – 0.62	1.10	Cellar 3	Coal Cute in Western half of Cellar 3. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 1, 2 and 3 (009).

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						Rough brick coursing; stepped sides and sub-rectangular profile.
024	Staircase	>1.30	0.80	1.80	Cellar 1	Relict staircase at north-west corner of Cellar 1. Brick-built, single skin construction with six surviving stone treads, bedded on brick risers. Keyed in to Rear Wall 008, Stairwell Wall 011 and Interior Wall 012.
025	Deposit	4.90	1.10	Up to 0.05	cellars 1, 2 and 3	Cinder bedding deposit for Floor Surfaces 020 and 021. Exposed for 4.90m by 1.10m but extends underneath floor surface. Up to 0.05m deep. Overlies natural clay (000). Primary fill of Construction Cut 005: the cut for cellars 1, 2 and 3.
026	Wall	7.45	-	1.30	cellars 4 and 5	Front Wall of cellars 4 and 5. Brick wall constructed of hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. Survives to 16 courses. Contains Coal Chutes 033, 034, 035 and 036. Keyed in to External walls 028 and 029 and Internal walls 030, 031 and 032.
027	Wall	7.50	0.12	1.30	cellars 4 and 5	Rear Wall of cellars 4 and 5. Brick wall constructed of hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. One skin thick. Survives to a height of 14 courses. Keyed in to External walls 028 and 029, Staircase Wall 038, and Internal walls 030, 031 and 032.
028	Wall	8.10	0.12	1.20	cellars 4 and 5	South-west facing interior wall of cellars 4 and 5. Brick wall constructed of hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. One skin thick. Survives to a height of 13 courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 026, Rear Wall 027, and Stairwell Wall 037.
029	Wall	4.70	0.12	1.40	cellars 4 and 5	North-east facing interior wall of cellars 4 and 5. Brick wall constructed of hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. One skin thick. Survives to a height of 15 courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 026 and Rear Wall 027.
030	Wall	4.70	0.25	1.10	Cellar 4	Interior wall of Cellar 4. Comprises hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. Survives mainly in plan at floor level; a relict stub of the wall, that is keyed in to Front Wall 026, survives to a height of 12 courses. The basal courses comprise bricks in a header bond interspersed with bricks on edge to act as a foundation for the upper stretcher courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 026 and Rear Wall 027.
031	Wall	8.40	0.25	1.10	cellars 4 and 5	Interior wall of cellars 4 and 5. Comprises hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. Survives mainly in plan at floor level; a relict stub of the wall, that is keyed in to Front Wall 026, survives to a height of 12 courses. The basal courses comprise bricks in a header bond interspersed with bricks on edge to act as a foundation for the upper stretcher courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 026 and Staircase 038.
032	Wall	4.70	0.25	1.10	Cellar 5	Interior wall of Cellar 5. Comprises hand moulded bricks in a simple stretcher bond. Survives mainly in plan at floor level; a relict stub of the wall, that is keyed in to Front Wall 026, survives to a height of 12 courses. The basal courses comprise bricks in a header bond interspersed with bricks on edge to act as a foundation for the upper stretcher courses. Keyed in to Front Wall 026 and Rear Wall 027.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
033	Structure	-	0.46	1.00	Cellar 4	Coal Cute in Eastern half of Cellar 4. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 4 and 5 (026). Truncated by later ground level disturbance. Obscured by later rubble: not fully exposed.
034	Structure	-	0.59	1.05	Cellar 4	Coal Cute in Western half of Cellar 4. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 4 and 5 (026). Obscured by compacted rubble and later ground disturbance: not fully exposed.
035	Structure	-	0.40	1.15	Cellar 5	Coal Cute in Eastern half of Cellar 5. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 4 and 5 (026). Obscured by compacted rubble in chute and later ground disturbance.
036	Structure	-	0.59	1.05	Cellar 5	Coal Cute in Western half of Cellar 5. Brick built coal chute in Front Wall of cellars 4 and 5 (026). Obscured by compacted rubble and later ground disturbance: not fully exposed.
037	Wall	7.80	0.25	1.05	cellars 4 and 5	Interior stairwell wall at rear of cellars 4 and 5. A double skin wall that survives to a maximum height of eleven courses. Largely truncated, survives mainly in plan and in stubs where it is keyed in to Exterior walls 028 and 029 and surviving stairwell (Stairwell 038). Also keyed in to Interior walls 030, 031 and 032 that define the individual cellars.
038	Staircase	1.70	0.75	1.10	Cellar 5	Relict Cellar Steps in Eastern half of Cellar 5. Comprised four stone steps constructed on brick risers, within a south-east-facing double skin wall. Keyed in to Stairwell Wall 037, Rear Wall 027, and Interior walls 031 and 032.
039	Deposit	3.65	1.30	0.65	-	Made-ground backfill against interior of Wall 027. Friable Mottled yellowish-grey mixed clayey-silt with frequent brick flecks and sub-angular stones. Overlies Red Blaes (040).
040	Deposit	3.65	1.90	0.10 – 0.25	-	Red Blaes: backfill deposit associated with construction of Cellar 4 and 86 Eyre Street. Comprised mixed black/red loosely compacted red blaes with occasional brick flecks. Underlies Made-ground Deposit 039 and overlies Made-ground Deposit 041.
041	Deposit	3.65	2.52	Up to 0.37	-	Made-ground deposit associated with construction of Cellar 4 and 86 Eyre Street. Comprised friable mid-grey clayey-silt with occasional brick fragments and small stones. Underlies 040 and overlies Mortar Deposit (042).
042	Deposit	3.65	2.52	0.05 – 0.20	-	Mortar rich deposit comprising loose white/ grey lime and ash based material, with occasional brick flecks. Underlies Made-ground 041. Overlies Re-deposited Natural 043
043	Deposit	3.65	2.70	0.15-0.42	-	Re-deposited natural clay deposit. Comprised compacted mottled greyish-yellow clayey-silt with occasional brick fragments and small stone flecks. Underlies Mortar rich deposit (042). Overlies Construction Trample 044.
044	Deposit	3.65	>2.70	0.28	-	Band of trampled construction material at base of Construction Cut (045): primary fill of Cut 045. Comprised friable mid brownish-grey clayey-silt with brick fleck, coal fleck and charcoal fleck inclusions.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
045	Cut	7.70	3.68	1.25	cellars 4 and 5	Cut for construction of cellars 4 and 5 as recorded in north-east-facing section against Wall 027. Rectangular 'box cut' for cellars 4 and 5 with a flat base. Same as Cut 047.
046	Deposit	7.70	3.68	1.25	cellars 4 and 5	Made-ground backfill within Construction Cut 047: Comprises, loose-to-friable mottled yellowish-grey mixed clayey-silt with cinder flecks and brick rubble throughout. Exposed solely in plan.
047	Cut	7.70	3.68	1.25	cellars 4 and 5	Construction Cut for cellars 4 and 5. Same as Cut 045. Exposed solely in plan.
048	Wall	7.72	4.10	1.75	Cutlery Works	Rear wall of Cutlery Works (No. 90. Eyre Lane). South-east facing interior wall at rear of cellar. Keyed in to Wall 054 (north-east-facing interior) and Stairwell Wall 049.
049	Wall	1.70	0.12	1.30	Cutlery Works	Stairwell Wall of Cellar Entrance in Cutlery Works. Comprises a single skin brick wall that forms a retaining wall for Stairwell 078.
050	Wall	0.70	0.23	0.90	Cutlery Works	Brick Wall in Stairwell 078: Later bricking up of Cutlery Works Cellar Wall 058 and Stairwell 078. Comprises a roughly laid double skin of brick that is bedded on the lowest step of Staircase 078. Survives to six courses of loosely coursed brick, comprising a rough stretcher bond with some bricks laid on edge, bonded with loose blackish sandy mortar.
051	Wall	2.75	1.25	1.25	Cutlery Works	Interior wall in centre of Cutlery Works Cellar. Irregular angled shape in plan. Comprises two faces of double skin brick, connected by a spur of single skin brick. Bedded directly on to natural clay (000).
052	Cut	7.70	4.10	>1.75	Cutlery Works	Construction cut for Cutlery Works Cellar (No. 90 Eyre Lane). Vertical sided, flat based 'box cut'.
053	Surface	7.70	4.20	0.08	Cutlery Works	Flagstone floor. Comprises large sandstone flags, up to one metre by one metre square. Bedded directly on natural clay.
054	Wall	0.80	0.12	1.20	Cutlery Works	North-east wall of Cutlery Works. Heavily truncated by insertion of modern substation. Survives as a residual portion of single skin brick work, twelve courses high that is keyed in to Rear Wall 048.
055	Surface	2.10	1.80	Up to 0.10	Cellar 6	Floor surface of Cellar 6: mainly bricks laid in a stretcher bond with occasional rectangular flagstones.
056	Wall	1.70	0.25	0.08	Cellar 6	Remains of Internal Wall of Cellar 6: Comprises fragmentary remains of a relict internal wall. Survives in plan as a partially intact double skin brick wall. Truncated by modern disturbance at street level and frontage of cellar. Keyed in to/ built within Surface 055.
057	Wall	2.55	0.32 – 0.48	Up to 0.40	Cellar 7	North-east wall of Cellar 7: Constructing of large sub-angular sandstone blocks that survive as one course. Abutted by Brick Stairwell 074. South-west facing interior elevation.
058	Wall	1.10	0.12	0.30	Cellar 7	Rear Wall of Cellar 7. Survives as a fragmentary brick wall, composed of a single skin of roughly bonded brickwork that survives to four courses. Heavily truncated.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
059	Surface	>3.20	3.35	-	Cellar 7	Flagstone floor of Cellar 7: Comprises sub-rectangular sandstone flags, irregularly coursed. Built within Interior Wall 060. Not fully exposed due to modern truncation and overburden on Eyre Street frontage.
060	Wall	>3.20	0.25	0.08	Cellar 7	Interior Wall of Cellar 7: Survives only in plan as a foundation course. A double skin brick wall identified as row of bricks laid in a row of headers to act as a foundation for the former interior wall
061	Wall	>3.20	0.25	0.80	Cellar 7	South-west wall of Cellar 7: double skin wall surviving to eight courses. Abutted by Floor Surface 059 and Wall 064 of adjacent property (Cellar 8). This wall comprises the north-east-facing interior profile of Cellar 7.
062	Wall	3.60	0.30	0.70	Cellar 8	South-west wall of Cellar 8: Sandstone block wall comprising roughly coursed blocks up to 0.30m wide, between 0.05 and 0.12m deep.
063	Wall	3.80	0.12	0.80	Cellar 8	Rear wall of Cellar 8: Single skin wall surviving to ten courses. Keys in with Staircase 077, Bricked Up Wall 069 and External Wall 064.
064	Wall	4.20	0.12	0.80	Cellar 8	North-east wall of Cellar 8: single skin brick wall surviving to eight courses. Keys in to Rear Wall 063 and Front Wall 075. Abuts Wall 061, the south-west wall of Cellar 7.
065	Wall	3.20	0.25	1.00	Cellar 8	Internal Wall of Cellar 8: Double skin brick wall that survives up to ten courses. Keys in to Front Wall 075. Abutted by Bricked Up Wall 069.
066	Deposit	4.00	3.70	1.40	Cellar 8	Backfilled rubble material within Cellar 8. Removed to expose the structural remains of the cellar. Consists mainly of brick building material, demolition rubble, slate fragments and stone fragments within a loose sandy-silt matrix. Dated to the 1930s during the demolition and levelling on the site.
067	Deposit	0.90	0.70	0.65	Cellar 8	Backfill of Construction Cut for Cellar 8 (067): Comprises gritty, friable, mid greyish-brown with coarse sandy lenses, and brick and mortar flecks. Identified sealed beneath Stairwell 077. Overlies Deposit 145.
068	Cut	3.70	>0.70	0.65	Cellar 8	Construction Cut for Cellar 8: vertical sided 'box' cut with a flat base, excavated for the construction of Cellar 8. Contained Deposit 067 – as identified beneath Stairwell 077.
069	Wall	0.95	0.12	0.70	Cellar 8	Bricked-up portion of Internal Wall 065: Single skin brick wall, survives to seven courses. Abutts Internal Wall 065 and Read Wall 063. This bricking up is very roughly built in to the original entry between the two rooms within Cellar 8.
070	Surface	4.50	1.70	-	Cellar 4	Brick floor surface of eastern half of Cellar 4. Composed of plain bricks in a loose stretcher bond style. Bonded with a friable grey mortar.
071	Surface	4.50	1.70	-	Cellar 4	Brick floor surface of western half of Cellar 4. Composed of plain bricks in a loose stretcher bond style. Bonded with a friable grey mortar.
072	Surface	4.50	1.70	-	Cellar 5	Brick floor surface of eastern half of Cellar 5. Composed of plain bricks in a loose stretcher bond style. Bonded with a friable grey mortar.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
073	Surface	4.50	1.70	-	Cellar 5	Brick floor surface of western half of Cellar 5. Composed of plain bricks in a loose stretcher bond style. Bonded with a friable grey mortar.
074	Staircase	0.80	0.60	0.08	Cellar 7	Relict staircase structure: Survives as a single stone kite winder type tread with adjacent brickwork. Sat directly on natural clay (000).
075	Wall	1.60	-	1.40	Cellar 8	Front Wall of Cellar 8: Exposed in the limit of excavation, north-west-facing profile of the site. Comprises a brick wall that survives to 14 courses. Keyed in to North-east Wall 064 and Interior Wall 065.
076	Wall	0.25	0.25	0.80	Cellar 8	Brick-built buttress: comprises a double skin brick buttress that survives to eight brick courses. Abutted Stone Wall 062, at the north-east-facing profile of the room.
077	Staircase	1.40	0.60	0.80	Cellar 8	Stone staircase in western half of Cellar 8: Comprises three surviving stone treads within brick walling. Keys in with Rear Wall 063. Excavations beneath revealed Deposit 067 and the Construction Cut for Cellar 8, Cut 068.
078	Staircase	0.90 – 1.10	0.86	1.30	Cutlery Works	Stone staircase to Cutlery Works Cellar: Comprises four stone treads and five brick risers
079	Wall	-	-	-	Cellar 1	North-east-wall of Cellar 1. Comprised part of the north-east limit of excavation of the site. Only partially exposed due to proximity of modern intrusions. Recorded photographically.
080	Well	-	1.10 Diam.	-	Royal Hotel	Brick-built well within Royal Hotel Public House; comprises a brick-built, well-constructed of unbonded handmade bricks. 0.90m internal diameter and 1.10m external diameter. The water table was recorded at 3.20m below site ground level and a base was noted at 5.20m below site ground level.
081	Deposit	1.00 Exc	1.10 Exc	0.95	Pub Courtyard	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface. Recorded in Construction Cut 082, the cut for the pub courtyard and premises. Comprises homogenous industrial derived backfill of cinder rich dark greyish-brown loose-to-friable silty-clay containing inclusions of brick, slate, stone and tile.
082	Cut	1.00 Exc	1.10 Exc	1.10	Pub Courtyard	Construction cut for the pub courtyard area. A linear north-west to south-east orientated cut, vertical sided 'box-cut' with a flat base. Filled by Deposit 081 and capped by Deposit 168 and Flagstone Surface 169.
083	Wall	4.55	0.45	1.30	Cellar 9	North-east wall of Cellar 9; Sandstone block wall constructed of roughly hewn stone blocks. Survives to seven courses. Later rendered as part of the Eon Works. Keyed in to Front Wall 084 and Rear Wall 087.
084	Wall	12.00	-	1.30	Cellar 9	Front Wall of Cellar 9: Roughly hewn sandstone block wall. Survives to a height of ten courses of irregularly coursed stone. Later used as a footing for Brick Wall 089, as part of the construction of the Eon Works. Comprises the south-east limit of excavation
085	Structure	0.70 Deep	0.60	0.90	Cellar 9	Brick-built coal chute in Front Wall of Cellar 9 (084). Built in to Front Wall 084. Maintained as a structure in Brick Wall 089.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
086	Structure	1.90 Deep	1.20	2.25	Cellar 9	Barrel run in Front Wall of Cellar 9 (084). Comprises six brick steps leading to Eyre Lane carriageway, straddled by a concrete sleeper on either side. Maintained as a structure in brick Wall 089.
087	Wall	7.90	0.50	1.30	Cellar 9	Rear Wall of Cellar 9: a roughly coursed sandstone block wall that survives to a height of 1.30m. Later rendered and used as a footing for Wall 090. Keyed in to Wall 083.
088	Floor	6.10	4.05	0.10	Cellar 9	Flagstone floor surface of Cellar 9. Truncated and absent for most of its extent. Survives in two discreet areas. Comprises roughly hewn Yorkstone flags sat directly on natural clay, over an area 6.10m long by 4.05m wide. Flags are up to 0.10m thick.
089	Wall	14.50	0.30	0.80	Cellar 9	Brick Wall at Front of Cellar 9: Comprises a seven courses double skin brick wall, using original Front Wall 084 as a footing. Associated with Eon Works construction in 1930s.
090	Wall	7.30	0.60	0.30	cellars 9 and 10	Relict Brick Wall between cellars 9 and 10: Comprises a denuded brick wall, surviving to a single course on a concrete footing. Built directly on top of Wall 087 as a later alteration associated with the Eon Works construction.
091	Wall	5.20	0.80	1.55	cellars 9 and 11	Wall between cellars 9 and 11: Original stone wall comprising roughly hewn sandstone blocks, only partially visible beyond later rendering. Later capped with Concrete Walling 092. Later buttresses 102, 103, 104 are built against internal face in Cellar 11.
092	Wall	5.20	0.80	0.35	cellars 9 and 11	Brick Wall between cellars 9 and 11: Comprises a relict course of brickwork on a concrete footing that is cast over Wall 090. Represents a later alteration to the cellars during the construction of the Eon Works.
093	Wall	5.00	0.75	1.50	Cellar 10	North-east wall of Cellar 10: Comprises a roughly coursed sandstone block wall that survives to a height of 1.50m. Heavily truncated and dislodged from later activity on site, associated with the construction of Eon Works. Keyed in to Wall 087.
094	Floor	6.20	5.50 – 6.00	0.10	Cellar 10	Flagstone floor of Cellar 10: Comprises angular, loosely coursed rectangular Yorkstone flags bedded directly on clay. Covered by a concrete slab when the Eon Works is constructed.
095	Staircase	1.60	0.93	0.90	Cellar 10	Relict Stairwell in Cellar 10; remains of a composite stairwell constructed of sandstone blocks and brickwork. Abuts Wall 087.
096	Wall	1.70	0.25	1.20	Cellar 10	Interior north-west to south-east wall within Cellar 10: comprises a double skin brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Bedded directly on Floor 094. Keyed in to Wall 097. Relict wall, only partially extant in Cellar 10.
097	Wall	4.70	0.44	1.20	Cellar 10	North-west rear wall of Cellar 10: comprises a sandstone block wall at the rear of the Royal Hotel, approximately eight courses high. White washed. Keyed in to Wall 112. Truncated at northern end.
098	Wall	3.60	0.80	-	cellars 10 and 11	Wall between cellars 10 and 11: North-west to south-east orientated wall. Visible solely in plan. Removed during demolition of Eon Works. Same

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						Wall as Wall 112, at rear of cellars 12, 13 and 14. A gap within the wall demarcates a doorway between cellars 10 and 11. Partially obscured by later Concrete Flooring 099.
099	Floor	11.00	3.60	0.04	cellars 10 and 11	Concrete Flooring in cellars 10 and 11: Later concrete slab cast over Flagstone Floor 094 (in Cellar 10), associated with the Eon Works.
100	Deposit	14.00	9.50	1.60	cellars 9, 10 and 11	Modern demolition material within cellars 9, 10 and 11 –The Eon Works Cellar. Comprises mainly bricks, concrete fragments, and demolition material from the removal and levelling of the Eon Works. Same as fill of Cellar 15: Deposit 200. Within Cellar 10, several piles of in-situ furnace furniture and refractory bricks were still present from the closure of the Eon Works.
101	Wall	3.60	0.50	1.20	cellars 10 and 11	Brick wall on Interior south-west-facing face of Cellar 11: Comprises a double skin brick wall that survived to 1.20m. Later re-facing of interior of Wall 098, associated with the construction of Eon Works.
102	Wall	0.36	0.26	1.20	Cellar 11	Brick buttress on north-west-facing interior of Cellar 11.
103	Wall	0.36	0.25	1.30	Cellar 11	Brick buttress on north-west-facing interior of Cellar 11.
104	Structure	2.80	0.32	0.36	Cellar 11	Concrete block cast around Buttresses 102 and 103 to create a ledge. Associated with the construction of the Eon Works.
105	Structure	0.80	0.76	0.28	Cellar 11	Surviving portion of brick vaulting; comprises a relict brick arch that would have formed the ceiling for Cellar 11. Keyed in to Wall 090 and Brick Capping 107.
106	Wall	3.60	0.42	1.20	cellars 11 and 12	Wall between cellars 11 and 12: Comprises courses of large sandstone blocks. Cellar 11 interior face is later rendered as part of the Eon Works adaptations. Capped by Brick Capping 107.
107	Structure	2.20	0.24	0.08	cellars 11 and 12	Brick capping on Wall 106: Comprises a length of single skin bricks to provide a brick surface for the vaulted ceilings to rest on, as evident in Brick Vaulting 105.
108	Floor	3.40	3.40	-	Cellar 12	Flagstone Floor of Cellar 12: comprises a largely intact flagstone surface of rectangular Yorkstone flags. The north-east edge is obscured by modern concrete, associated with the Eon Works.
109	Structure	0.24	0.24	0.24	Cellar 12	Brick buttress abutting Wall 110 in Cellar 12: Comprises six courses of brick. Keyed in to Floor 108.
110	Wall	4.20	0.38	1.20	cellars 12 and 13	Wall between Cellar 12 and 13: Comprises twelve courses of roughly dressed sandstone blocks. Keyed in to walls 112 and 113. Capped by Brick Capping 111
111	Wall	1.80	0.24	0.08	cellars 12 and 13	Brick Capping overlying Wall 110: a single course of bricks that would have served as a foundation for brick vaulting in cellars 12 and 13. Only present at north-east half of Wall 110 due to truncation.
112	Wall	12.70	0.48	1.60	cellars 12, 13 and 14	Rear Wall of cellars 12, 13 and 14: Comprises a sandstone block wall that survives to a height of

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						1.60m. Forms the same wall as 098, which is a truncated part of the wall. Keyed in to Wall 125.
113	Wall	17.00	-	1.60	cellars 11, 12, 13 and 14	Front Wall of cellars 11, 12, 3 and 14: Comprises a stone wall comprising roughly hewn sandstone blocks, roughly 18 courses high that forms the foundation wall for the Earl Street frontage of site. Contains Coal Chutes 114 and 115. Prior to the later Eon Works insertions the wall would have been 20.30m long.
114	Structure	0.32	0.60	0.72	Cellar 12	Coal Chute in Cellar 12: Rectangular brick-built coal chute in Wall 113. Constructed of bricks with undressed stone lintels. Blocked up with brick rubble
115	Structure	0.42	0.56	0.72	Cellar 13	Coal Chute in Cellar 13: Rectangular brick-built coal chute in Wall 113. Constructed of bricks supporting with undressed stone lintels. Blocked up with brick rubble
116	Structure	0.24	0.24	0.08	Cellar 13	Brick Buttress in Cellar 13: Remains of a brick buttress in Cellar 13, survives as two bricks with a mortar indicated a missing buttress. Keyes in to Floor 117. Abutting Wall 110.
117	Floor	4.15	3.56	0.10	Cellar 13	Flagstone Floor in Cellar 13: Flagstone floor comprising irregularly coursed rectangular Yorkstone flags.
118	Staircase	0.80	0.70	0.50	Cellar 13	Relict Stairwell in Cellar 13: Comprises single skin brick walling with Yorkstone kite winder treads. Survives as solely two steps with five courses of extant brickwork. Full extent is revealed as a mortar scar and shadow, abutting against walls 112 and 119. Deposit 204 was recovered from beneath the stone treads.
119	Wall	4.15	0.40	0.82	cellars 13 and 14	Wall Between cellars 13 and 14: Stone wall comprising undressed sandstone blocks. Truncated and used as a footing for later Eon Works wall (sat on a rolled steel joist).
120	Structure	0.40	1.20	1.70	Cellar 14	Coal Chute in Cellar 14: Brick-built coal chute constructed of courses of brick and sandstone blocks. Survives as twelve courses of brick with a central single skin brick partition to create a double chute. Heavily truncated. Obscured by brick rubble towards ground level. Built within Wall 113.
121	Floor	4.20	3.46	0.10	Cellar 14	Flagstone Floor in Cellar 14: Flagstone floor comprising irregularly coursed rectangular Yorkstone flags.
122	Structure	4.20	0.24	0.05	Cellar 14	Brick Drain in Cellar 14: Comprises a row of two bricks with a sloped abutment to create a drainage channel, which flows to northern corner of Cellar 14.
123	Wall	0.24	0.24	0.96	Cellar 14	Brick Buttress in Cellar 14: Comprises twelve courses of brick abutting Wall 119. Keyed in to Floor 121. Presumed to have acted as a support for a vaulted ceiling.
124	Wall	4.20	0.30 – 0.50	1.30	cellars 14 and 15	Brick Wall in Cellar 14: Seventeen courses high single skin brick wall between cellars 14 and 15. Later blocked off by sandstone blocks to create two separate cellars: Wall 167.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
125	Wall	4.20	-	1.32	Cellar 14	North-west Wall of Cellar 14: Sandstone block wall between Cellar 14 and Cellar 15, sat on a brick footing course. Appears to identify a blocking off of the opening between the two cellars. North-west-face obscured by later Eon Works Wall.
126	Structure	4.20	-	0.18	Cellar 14	Relict Brick Vaulting in Cellar 14: Comprises a remnant of brick vaulting which is sat on Wall 125.
127	Wall	1.10+	0.25	0.84+	Cellar 15	External Wall in Cellar 15: Exposed in a machine slot. Comprises undressed sub-angular sandstone blocks exposed to eleven courses. Full depth not encountered
128	Deposit	1.90	1.00 Exc.	0.84	Pub Yard	Re-deposited Clay: Firm dark yellowish-grey clay with moderate stone and brick fragment inclusions. A levelling deposit following the construction of Cellar 15 and adjacent properties. Overlies Deposit 129
129	Deposit	2.20	1.00 Exc.	0.45	Pub Yard	Made-ground: Friable dark 'blackish'-grey clayey-silt with moderate brick fragments, charcoal flecks and medium sized stones. A mixed silty levelling deposit. Overlies Deposit 130. Same as Made-ground Deposit 081
130	Deposit	1.70	1.00 Exc.	0.10	Pub Yard	Mortar-rich re-deposited clay: Friable light whitish-grey mortar rich clay. A levelling deposit associated with the made-ground in the Pub Yard area. Overlies Deposit 131/206.
131	Deposit	1.10+	1.00 Exc.	0.26	Pub Yard	Basal deposit of Construction Cut 132: Firm mid yellowish-brown silty-clay with occasional small stones and brick flecks throughout. Trampled material at the base of Construction Cut 132. Same deposit as Deposit 206.
132	Cut	1.00 Exc.	0.90 Exc.	1.20	Pub Yard	Construction cut for Royal Hotel 'Pub Yard': North-west to south-east orientated, vertical sided with a flat base. The construction cut for the Pub Yard area and its associated buildings. Filled by various levelling deposits including Deposit 129. Capped by Flagstone Surface 133.
133	Surface	1.40	0.86	0.15	Pub Yard	Relict flagstone surface: Comprises four flagstones that were part of a larger surface at the rear of the Royal Hotel, 'Pub Yard' area.
134	Structure	2.30	1.50	1.20	Royal Hotel	Brick-built tank: Double skinned rectangular brick structure with a rendered interior face. Located within the rear of the Royal Hotel near to Well 080.
135	Wall	2.50	-	0.78	Cellar 16	Interior face of Hallam Lane frontage: Six courses of irregular sub-angular sandstone blocks with a half brick buttress of nine and a half red bricks. Truncated by insertion of Eon Works. Located at No. 4 Hallam Lane. Forms part of the south-east-facing profile of the site.
136	Wall	1.80	-	0.78	Cellar 16	Front wall of Cellar 16: Comprises an upper portion of eight courses of bricks and five courses of sandstone blocks. Contain a Coal Chute (137). Forms part of the south-east-facing profile of the site.
137	Structure	0.46 Deep	0.82	0.64	Cellar 16	Coal Chute in Wall 136: Nine course high brick-built coal chute feature, comprising a sloped brick surface abutted defined by brick walling in Wall 136. Truncated by Eon Works concrete footings.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
138	Wall	4.60	0.42	1.18	Cellar 16	East wall of Cellar 16: Consists of six courses of sandstone blocks overlain by five courses of bricks. Keyed in to Wall 136 and Wall 142 and abutted by Floor Surface 141.
139	Wall	4.20	0.38	1.16	Cellar 16	West wall of Cellar 16: Consists of seven courses of sandstone blocks overlain by four courses of red bricks. Keyed in to Wall 142 and Wall 136. Overlain by Brick Vaulting 140.
140	Structure	0.70	0.32	0.28	Cellar 16	Relict brick vaulting in Cellar 16: Overlying Wall 139 and abutting Wall 136. Comprises two relict courses of brick vaulting. Obscured by concrete footings of Eon Works insertion.
141	Floor	4.70	1.85	0.08	Cellar 16	Flagstone floor of Cellar 16: Sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone floor within Cellar 16. Abutting walls 136, 138, 139 and 142. Sat directly on natural clay.
142	Wall	1.85	0.50	1.16	Cellar 16	Rear wall of Cellar 16: Comprises a sub-angular sandstone block wall with three relict stone steps built within it, to access the cellar. Keys in to Wall 139. Heavily truncated by site clearance and later Eon Works construction.
143	Deposit	16.00	4.00	1.70	Cellars 12, 13 and 14.	Backfill Deposit within cellars 12, 13 and 14: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s: Brick, slate, mortar and render fragments in a gritty sandy-clay matrix.
144	Deposit	5.50	2.30	0.50	Cellar 16	Demolition infill within Cellar 16: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s: Brick, slate, mortar and render fragments in a gritty sandy-clay matrix.
145	Deposit	0.90	0.70	0.12	Cellar 8	Basal fill of red-deposited clay in Construction Cut 068: Firm dark-brown silty-clay with very occasional brick flecks. Underlies Deposit 067
146	Wall	2.25	-	1.50	Cellar 17	Front wall of Cellar 17: South-east-facing stone wall consisting of roughly faced sandstone blocks. Keyed in to walls 148 and 149. Contains Coal Chute 147. Forms part of south-east-facing profile of site.
147	Structure	0.50 Deep	0.46	1.00	Cellar 16	Coal Chute in Wall 146: Built in to Wall 146. Constructed of stone slabs. Upper portion truncated by modern footing.
148	Wall	2.20	0.35	1.20	Cellar 17	West Wall of Cellar 17: Comprises irregularly coursed sandstone blocks surviving to a height of 1.20m. Keyed in to Wall 146.
149	Wall	3.40	0.25	1.30	Cellar 17	East Wall of Cellar 17: Comprises seven courses of roughly dressed sandstone blocks. A small residual brick element is present at the south-east-end of the wall but is heavily truncated. Keyed in to Front Wall 146 and Rear Wall 151
150	Floor	3.00	2.30	0.08	Cellar 17	Flagstone floor of Cellar 17: Sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone floor within Cellar 17. Abutting walls 146, 148, 149 and 151. Sat directly on natural clay.
151	Wall	2.30	0.50	1.00	Cellar 17	Rear wall of Cellar 17: Comprises five courses of roughly dressed sandstone blocks surviving to a height of one metre. Keyed in to walls 148 and 149.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						A stairwell is obscured by a later cast concrete block associated with the Eon Works.
152	Structure	0.36	0.36	0.05	Cellar 17	Stone drain in north corner of Cellar 17: Comprises a dressed flagstone with a circular central drain at the west corner of the cellar. Overlies a ceramic drain that flows to Hallam Lane. Clogged with coal particles during the excavation: Deposit 202.
153	Wall	3.35	-	1.20	Cellar 18	Front Wall of Cellar 18: Brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Truncated by a later concrete footing for the Eon Works. Forms part of the south-east-facing profile of the site. Keyed in to walls 154, 155 and 156
154	Wall	4.60	0.24	1.20	Cellar 18	West Wall of Cellar 18: Double skin brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Keyed in to Wall 153.
155	Wall	6.60	0.24	1.20	Cellar 18	Interior wall of Cellar 18: Double skin brick wall. Keyed in to Front Wall 153.
156	Wall	4.90	0.24	0.50	Cellar 18	East-wall of Cellar 19: Double skin brick wall. Survives to fourteen courses. Truncated by later activity, including insertion of a blue brick wall on a similar orientation associated with activity in the Eon Works.
157	Wall	3.35	-	0.85	Cellar 19	Front wall of Cellar 19: Brick wall that survives to ten courses. Truncated by a later concrete footing for the Eon Works. Forms part of the south-east-facing profile of the site. Keyed in to Wall 158 and Wall 159.
158	Wall	4.80	0.24	1.20	Cellar 19	West wall of Cellar 19: Double skin brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Keyed in to Wall 157, Rear Wall 161 and Staircase 162.
159	Wall	4.60	0.24	1.20	Cellar 19	East wall of Cellar 19: Double skin brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Keyed in to Wall 157, Rear Wall 161 and Staircase 163.
160	Wall	4.60	0.24	1.30	Cellar 19	Interior Wall of Cellar 19: Double skin brick wall that survives to fourteen courses. Tapers to a single skin wall for 0.60m at the rear of the cellars, adjacent to Staircases 162 and 163. Keyed in to Front Wall 157 and Rear Wall 161.
161	Wall	3.40	0.24	0.85	Cellar 19	Rear Wall of Cellar 19: Double skin brick wall at rear of Cellar 19. Heavily truncated by later insertion of the Eon Works. Survives to a maximum of nine courses.
162	Staircase	1.60	0.80	0.60	Cellar 19	Relict Staircase western half of Cellar 19: Comprises single skin brick walling with three relict stone kite winder treads sat on frogged bricks. Heavily truncated by later insertion of Eon Works footings. Keyed in to walls 158, 160 and 161.
163	Staircase	1.60	0.80	0.60	Cellar 19	Relict Staircase eastern half of Cellar 19: Comprises single skin brick walling with three relict stone kite winder treads sat on frogged bricks. Heavily truncated by later insertion of Eon Works footings. Keyed in to walls 159, 160 and 161.
164	Floor	2.40	1.60	0.08	Cellar 19	Flagstone floor of western half of Cellar 19: Sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone floor within Cellar 19. Abutting walls 158, 161, 165 and Staircase 162. Sat on natural clay.
165	Floor	3.60	1.60	0.08	Cellar 19	Flagstone floor of eastern half of Cellar 19: Sub-angular irregularly coursed Yorkstone floor within

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						Cellar 19. Abutting walls 158, 161, 165 and Staircase 162. Sat on natural clay.
166	Wall	0.78	0.12	0.48	Cellar 16	Relict Wall at east of Cellar 16, abutting Wall 138: Comprises six courses of brick sat directly on clay, abutted by Flagstone Floor 141. Presumed vestigial remains of a pantry wall or cold store.
167	Wall	3.10	0.30	1.30	Cellar 14	Blocked up walling portion of Wall 124: A blocked up section of Wall 124, between cellars 14 and 15. Formed of several phases of rough built sandstone blocks and bricks. Presumed to relate to alterations of building layouts in the 19th Century between the properties.
168	Deposit	1.00 Exc.	1.10	0.19	Pub Yard	Levelling material for Flagstone Floor 169: Loose-to-friable mid greyish-brown ash-rich silty-clay.
169	Floor	1.35	1.00	0.15	Pub Yard	Relict flagstone floor in Pub Yard: Consists of four large sub-angular flagstones interspersed with many smaller sub-rectangular flagstone fragments.
170	Structure	-	-	0.25	Oven Structure	Exterior brick flaunching of Oven Structure: 0.25m thick mortar and brick fragment deposit around Brick Ring 171. Deposited during the construction and building of the oven.
171	Structure	3.8m Diam.	0.42	0.32	Oven Structure	Oven Wall: the relict brick-built ring of the oven. Defines the external wall of the oven. Overlies the oven base, Brick Surface 174. Recorded at 0.42m thick at its widest extent. Survives to three courses in height. Faced internally by Internal Brick Face 172: the vaulted element of the oven.
172	Structure	2.58 – 3.05m Diam.	0.11	0.21	Oven Structure	Interior brick face of Oven Structure: Residual surviving part of oven wall which forms a sub-circular brick ring. Composed of bricks on head abutting widthways in a 'sailor bond'. Built against interior brick ring 171. 2.58m Internal Diameter. – 3.05m External Diameter
173	Structure	2.00	0.50	0.08	Oven Structure	Chamfered brick capping: Partially intact across the surviving extent of the Oven Wall 171. Survives in two discrete areas: the eastern part and western part of the circular oven. Comprises a circle of bricks that are laid as a ring of two bricks laid lengthways to form a 0.50 wide circle. Fully intact would have been 3.40m in diameter. The interior brick has a 45 degree chamfered edge to it to create the angle of the oven vaulting.
174	Structure	2.90 - 3.40	2.20 – 2.50	0.11	Oven Structure	Oven base: A level brick surface that comprised the base of the oven. Laid in regular stretcher bond courses. Overlain by Oven Wall 171. Bedded on Stone Deposit 175 with a consistent thick lime rich mortar (up to 5mm thick). Internal diameter was 2.90m, as defined by the Oven Wall 171.
175	Deposit	2.60	2.40	0.15	Oven Structure	Stone fragments beneath oven floor: Deposit of loosely compacted well sorted sub-angular sandstones and cobbles. Formed foundation layer for Oven Base 174. The stones are bedded within a loose sandy mortar-rich deposit. 2.60m diameter surface. Same as Deposit 183.
176	Deposit	3.40	2.55	0.15	Oven Structure	Stone foundation pad for Oven Structure: Circular stone 'ring' foundation to support the upper oven structure. Comprises a well-defined ring of roughly hewn sub-angular sandstone blocks.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
177	Deposit	4.45	2.80	0.20 – 0.95	Pub Yard	Re-deposited clay rich made-ground: Firm pale greyish-brown silty-clay containing coarse sandy lenses, mortar flecks and brick construction rubble. Made-ground deposit that the Oven Structure is built over. Overlies Deposit 178
178	Deposit	1.62	0.93	0.32	Pub Yard	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven: Cinder-rich friable mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with high proportion of charcoal and fired material. A distinctive deposit within the layers of made-ground material that fills the construction cut for the Pub Yard, Cut 132.
179	Structure	1.08	0.80	0.62	Oven Structure	Storage structure beneath oven: Brick-built storage area comprising brick walling and a segmental arch. Built in to Oven Structure. Forms a small central alcove. Five courses high. Internal measurements – 0.75m Deep, 0.70m Wide and 0.52m High. Built on Brick Floor 180.
180	Floor	1.20	0.90	0.09	Oven Structure	Brick floor of Oven Structure: Flooring of storage structure beneath the oven. Bricks laid out in a plain irregular stretcher bond. One brick thick. Sat directly on natural clay. Foundation layer for walling of Storage Structure 179.
181	Structure	0.76	0.22	0.68	Oven Structure	Wall at south-west of Oven Structure: a vestigial wall, survives as an eight course high single skin wall, with an off shot brick pillar (182) keyed in to Storage Structure 179. Truncated during the insertion of the Eon Works footings in to Cellar 15. Referred to as Structure 181/182.
182	Structure	0.76	0.22	0.68	Oven Structure	Brick Pillar beneath Oven Structure: A single skin thick, eight course high brick pillar. Identified as the same vestigial walling as Wall 182. Referred to as Structure 181/182.
183	Deposit	-	-	-	Oven Structure	Rubble deposit: Same deposit as Deposit 175. Deposit of loosely compacted well sorted sub-angular sandstones and cobbles. Formed foundation layer for Oven Base 174
184	Deposit	0.70	0.70	0.16	Oven Structure	Deposit in Oven Storage Structure: Loose-to-friable cinders and grey mortar nodules within a silty-clay. Was sealed by a concrete slab during the construction of the Eon Works.
185	Deposit	0.70	0.70	0.09	Oven Structure	Brick layer in Oven Store: Partially intact, unbonded surface of loosely lain bricks at base of Oven Storage Structure 179. Underlies Deposit 184 and overlies Deposit 186.
186	Deposit	0.70	0.70	0.10	Oven Structure	Deposit in Oven Store: Loose-to-friable mid-grey gritty cinder-rich clayey-silt. Earliest deposit in Oven Storage Structure 170.
187	Deposit	3.20	0.86	0.50	Pub Yard	Re-deposited Clay Made-Ground: Firm-to-friable light-greyish-brown sandy-clay with frequent brick flecks and small stones. Overlies culvert in Pub Yard (188/189).
188	Structure	1.00m Exc.	0.60	0.09	Pub Yard	Capping of Stone Culvert 189: Roughly hewn sandstone slab that forms cover for Culvert walls 189. Truncated by insertion of Eon Works walls in Cellar 15 to south-west.
189	Wall	1.00m Exc	0.65	0.50	Pub Yard	Brick Walling of Culvert: Comprises two parallel single skin brick walls sat on a roughly dressed stone slab to form the culvert base. Filled by

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
						Deposit 203. Internal measurements 0.35m wide and 0.35m high. Truncated by insertion of Eon Works walls in Cellar 15 to south-west.
190	Deposit	1.70 Exc	0.35 Exc.	0.48	Oven Structure	Made-ground layer beneath Oven Structure: Friable dark greyish-brown silty clay containing significant cinder material, nodules of redeposited clay, and brick construction debitage. Underlies Deposit 178. Overlies basal construction fill, Deposit 194.
191	Deposit	1.55	1.00 Exc	0.18	Pub Yard	Re-deposited Clay: Friable mid-orange-brown silty-clay containing frequent fragments of brick building material. Overlies Deposit 192 and Deposit 195. Exposed in section between Oven Foundation 176 and Rear Wall of Cellar 10 (Wall 097).
192	Deposit	1.55	1.00 Exc	0.25	Pub Yard	Cinder rich backfill: Firm mid brownish-grey clayey-silt containing frequent cinder nodules and some fragments of brick building material. Overlies Deposit 193. Exposed in section between Oven Foundation 176 and Rear Wall of Cellar 10 (Wall 097).
193	Deposit	1.55	1.00 Exc	0.39	Pub Yard	Mixed made-ground: Firm-to-strongly compacted mixed orange-brown clayey-silt containing brick construction debris. Overlies Deposit 194 Exposed in section between Oven Foundation 176 and Rear Wall of Cellar 10 (Wall 097).
194	Deposit	1.55	1.00 Exc	0.16	Pub Yard	Construction layer: Friable dark yellowish-grey silty-clay with occasional brick fleck inclusions. The basal construction layer, or 'trample' at the base of the construction cut in to natural clay for the Pub Yard (Cut 132).
195	Deposit	1.55	0.55	0.15	Pub Yard	Mortar Spread: A discreet layer of white, lime based, brittle sandy mortar beneath Deposit 191 at rear of Oven Structure.
196	Deposit	1.55	0.55	0.20	Pub Yard	Sandy-screed deposit: Firm pale brownish-grey sandy-clay. A discreet layer of sandy-clay exposed in section to rear of Oven Structure in the pub courtyard. Overlies Construction layer 194.
197	Cut	1.65 Exc	1.55 Exc	-	Pub Yard	Construction Cut for Pub Yard: As identified at rear of Oven Structure in Pub Courtyard. Same as 082 and 132.
198	Cut	1.20	0.70	1.10	Pub Yard	Cut for Eon Works Foundation: Modern truncation in the form of the insertion of a brick pillar during construction of Eon Works.
199	Deposit	1.20	0.70	1.10	Pub Yard	Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198: Modern brick pillar within a coarse sandy-clay.
200	Deposit	4.00	3.70	1.40	Cellar 15	Demolition derived fill of Cellar 15: Similar to Deposit 100, the fill of the recently demolished Eon Works cellars – contained modern bricks and items from the recent use of the Eon Works.
201	Deposit	15.00	5.50	1.00	cellars 17, 18 and 19	Demolition derived fill of cellars 17, 18 and 19: Brick rubble and stone fragments in a friable mixed greyish-brown clayey-silt, including fragments of slate, mortar nodules and frequent brick pieces. Spread of material overlying cellars 17, 18 and 19.
202	Deposit	0.36 Diam		>0.10	Cellar 17	Fill of Drain 152: Friable dark brown clayey-silt containing c.75% poorly sorted coal fragments and coal flecks.

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Unit	Description
203	Deposit	1.00 Exc	0.36	0.11	Pub Yard	Fill of Drainage Culvert 189: Friable mid-grey coarse silty-sand. Partially exposed in a one metre wide investigative slot beneath Culvert Capping 188.
204	Deposit	0.80	0.70	0.50	Cellar 13	Deposit beneath Stairwell 118: A discreet deposit of the demolition rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s: namely brick, slate, mortar and render fragments in a gritty sandy-clay matrix.
205	Deposit	2.05	1.00 Exc	0.25	Pub Yard	Layer of made-ground in Pub Yard: Firm dark yellowish-grey clay with frequent brick fragment inclusions. A levelling deposit following the construction of Cellar 15 and adjacent properties
206	Deposit	1.00 Exc	3.00 Exc	0.32	Pub Yard	Construction layer at base of Construction Cut 132: 'Trample' deposit at the base of Construction Cut 132 comprising friable silty-clay dark yellowish-grey, containing occasional brick flecks and small stones.
207	Structure	-	1.30m Diam (Ext.) 1.10m Diam (Int.)	>8.55m	Well in Court No.10	Brick built well exposed in Court No. 10 at the rear of the Eyre Lane properties (80 – 88 Eyre Lane). Recording in a later watching brief, during ground reduction on site, due to the depth of feature. A maximum of 41 courses of brick were recorded to the water table at time of watching brief. The bottom of the well is estimated to be at 90.35m OD, from a plumb bob that was lowered down the well. This identifies as many as 95 courses of brick from EGL at time of strip, map and record.
Key	Exc.= Excavated length of a larger whole.					

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY SUMMARY

APPENDIX 2: Pottery Summary

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
067	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	7	209	2	Profile	Bowl	Wide band of stamped star/wheel motifs ext	C19th	Wide flat everted rim	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	27	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped/rouletted band ext	C19th	Round clubbed rim	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plain rim	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	Raised bosses on rim	c.1740 – c.1820		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware	1	19	1	Flat base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light Creamware	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware?	1	11	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light Creamware	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware?	1	28	1	Profile	Carver/server	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flat base; very light Creamware	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Creamware?	1	16	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light Creamware	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Brown lines int and ext of rim; curvilinear pattern ext	c.1780 – c.1840		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Pearlware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Slip Banded CC ware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	Three thin white slip lines w/ a brown line between the upper two	C19th	Plain rim	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two white slip lines ext	C19th		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Narrow white band between brown lines	C19th		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	Slip Banded CC ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip line w/ brown lines above and below	C19th		Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	TP Pearlware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/ID design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
067	TP Pearlware?	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Willow ext, border int	c.1780 – c.1840	Could be Whiteware	Backfill of cons cut cellar 8; below stair 77
081	Banded ware	2	7	1	Rim and handle	Mug/jug	Dark brown slip body w/ thin white lines below rim	C19th	Handle stump	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown slip body w/ thin white lines	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Banded ware	1	2	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Thin brown slip lines ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Raised rilled band w/ green paint	LC18 th – EC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Black Basalt ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted/engine turned decoration ext	M – LC18 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulded pattern around wavy rim	MC19th – EC20th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	129	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int; patches of glaze on rim	C19th	Hard, dense red fabric; contact scar on top of rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
081	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	84	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int and over top of rim	C19th	Wide flat everted rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int and ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	77	1	Flat base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int and ext	C19th	Thick flat base; blistered glaze int	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	31	1	Flat base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int and ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	27	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	Thin brown slip int only	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	16	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	Prominent groove around ext of base	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	Footed base	Bowl	Dark brown salt glaze int and ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	34	1	Rim	Jar	Shiny brown glaze ext; greenish streaky glaze int	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	51	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped and rouletted bands ext	C19th	Narrow, sharply everted rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Thin incised line on top of rim	C19th	Wide flat rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	Shallow lines ext	C18 th	Plain rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Handle	Mug	Narrow ridged strap handle	C18 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	Rim	Bowl/porringer	Small everted rim w/ a double thin incised line below rim	C18 th	See also ext 178 for similar but non-joining sherds	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl/porringer	Dark brown salt glaze int and ext	C18 th	Small everted rim; see also ext 178 for similar, non-joining sherds	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed herringbone pattern on body	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	55	4	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and impressed lines ext; various motifs	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Five impressed lines ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	13	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed lines ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Rim	Pie dish	Black line on ext edge of sharply everted rim	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	38	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	18	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Rounded ring foot	'Made ground' within pub courtyard

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
081	Creamware	3	37	3	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Slight use-wear on underside	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Deep plate/soup bowl w/ wide everted rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	9	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	17	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Thick, wide everted rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	2	5	2	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	2	14	2	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware	1	1	1	Flat base?	Flatware?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Creamware?	1	7	1	Rim	Dish/bowl?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Very heavily burnt	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Edged ware	2	4	2	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ moulded 'Grass' pattern and green feather-edged paint	LC18 th – EC19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Edged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ low relief moulding and green feather-edged paint	LC18 th – EC19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Edged ware	10	48	10	Rim	Plate	Wavy edged plates w/ relief-moulded edges and feather-edged blue paint	LC18 th – EC19 th	Various plates	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Edged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Pie dish	Wavy edge w/ dark-blue feather-edge paint	LC18 th – EC19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Late Edged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	Curved rim w/ raised bosses and blue feather-edged paint	M – LC19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Mocha ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue Mocha tree on a white slip band	C19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Pearlware	2	9	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate/saucer	Hand-painted; blue lines on rim; blue spots and green leaf design int	c.1780 – c.1840	See also ext 178 – does not join but similar design and form	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup[/bowl	Hand-painted green, blue and brown stylised floral design ext	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Porcelain	1	12	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Red-bodied ware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	White slip int only	C19 th	A fine red body	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	BS/Spout	Jug	Thin white slip lines ext	C19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Slip Banded CC ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines w/ part of a brown band ext	C19 th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
081	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse white band flanked by thin brown slip lines	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown band below rim above two white slip lines	C19th	Plain rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Diffuse brown line w/ thin white slip lines above and below	C19th	Plain rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue leaf and flower design ext	C19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Chinese landscape int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Two Temples int	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	3	8	1	BS and handle scar	Hollow ware	U/ID floral design ext	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Saucer	U/ID border int only	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID geometric border	c.1780 – c.1840	Wide flat rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate/saucer	Stylised border	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M - LC19th	Splay-footed, recessed base	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Mug	U/ID Floral design ext; floral border int	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	2	8	2	Footring base	Plate	U/ID floral designs int	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/ID landscape design int	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Mug/jug	U/ID border int only	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Neck/BS	Hollow ware	Geometric design ext	M - LC19th	Lid-seated rim	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Willow ext	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP designs ext	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID TP designs int and ext	M - LC19th		'Made ground' within pub courtyard
081	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	8	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Small thick everted rim; rounded top	'Made ground' within pub courtyard
143	Blue Banded ware	4	61	3	Rim and BS	Mug/jug	Painted blue band and line ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Bone China	1	5	1	Rim and handle	Cup	Small, everted, wavy rim	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Bone China	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Everted, wavy rim	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Bone China	1	59	1	Rim and spout	Jug	A large jug with an angular profile	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Bone China	1	6	1	Rim	Jug?	Thin blue line on irregular (spouted?) lip	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec	LC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
143	Stoneware	3	83	2	BS	Jar/flagon	Grey-green glaze int and ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
143	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Jug?	U/ID angular border int and ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellars 12, 13 and 14
144	Banded ware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	Unusual banded design involving straight and curved black slip lines	LC18 th – C19th	Plain rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Banded ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red painted band and line ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Blue Banded ware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	Dark blue lines above and below a blue band	C19th	Plain rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Blue Banded ware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Pale blue band ext below rim	C19th	Plain rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Three thin blue lines below rim	C19th	Plain rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Blue Banded ware	1	7	1	BS	Bowl	Pale blue band and line ext	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Plan rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	132	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	C19th	Rilled ext	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	101	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped and rouletted lines and bands ext	C19th	Sharply everted flat rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	30	1	Rim	Jug	Sprigged decoration w/ two horses; saddled but no riders; brown iron-wash band around rim	LC18 th – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext w/ stamped and rouletted bands ext, grey-green lead glaze int	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, dull grey-green salt glaze int	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted bands ext	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Cane Coloured ware	3	147	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	1822 – 1866	Stamped 'FIREPROOF' / TWIGGS; on underside	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Cane Coloured ware	1	14	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot base	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Colour Glazed ware	1	16	1	Handle	Jug/teapot	Shiny brown glaze int and ext; vertical ridges on ext lobes of handle	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark red-brown glaze int and ext	C19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Green glaze int and ext	MC19th – EC20th	Round clubbed rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Creamware	1	32	1	Rim and BS	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18 th – EC19th	Crazed and discoloured; probably late Creamware	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Creamware	4	50	2	Rim and body	Carinated bowl	U/Dec	LC18 th – EC19th	Probably late Creamware; carinated bowl w/ a plain rim	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Pearlware	1	10	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Pearlware	1	16	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1780 – c.1840		Backfill within cellar 16

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
144	Porcelain	1	4	1	Profile	Toy plate	U/Dec	C19th	Small toy plate 39.2mm in diameter	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Slip Banded CC ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Band of thin white slip lines ext	C19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Sponged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue sponging ext and int below rim	c.1830+		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Sponged ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext only	c.1830+		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Stoneware	1	7	1	Rim	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext; groove below rim	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Stoneware	1	6	1	Recessed base	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext, groove below rim	MC19th – EC20th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Dark 'Flow Blue' design int and ext	c.1840+		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	25	1	Footring base	Plate	Stylised dendritic pattern int on a dotted background	M – LC19th	Deep plate; not a particularly fine print	Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Two Temples ext; stylised border int	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised floral/dendritic pattern int on a dotted background; geometric border	M – LC19th	Could be pale Pearlware	Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	Stylised landscape with figures	M – LC19th	Could be pale Pearlware	Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral sprays ext	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stylised dendritic design ext	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Floral pattern int	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Lid	Willow	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow border	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	20	1	Flat base	Carver/server	Willow border	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	16	1	Rim	Large plate	Willow border; fine print	M – LC19th	Wavy edged pate	Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	Could be Pearlware	Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	2	7	2	BS	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	TP Whiteware	2	6	2	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16
144	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1890 – 1942	Printed maker's mark; C. ALLERT... / ENGL ...; see Godden 1991:30	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Whiteware	1	30	1	Handle	Jug	Central lobe, flanked by narrower lobes	C19th	Could be late Pearlware	Backfill within cellar 16
144	Whiteware	1	9	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Oval handle	M – LC19th		Backfill within cellar 16

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
174	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	2	24	2	BS	Bowl?	Brown glaze int only	C19th	Concretion on surfaces and breaks	Oven base
174	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	9	444	2	Base and body/rim	Bowl	Moulded and rouletted band ext	C19th	Flat everted rim; probably one vessel	Oven base
174	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue and white slip lines ext	C19th		Oven base
174	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Thin black and white slip lines ext	C19th	Plain rim; concretion ext	Oven base
174	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	Stylised floral pattern on a dotted background	MC19th – EC20th		Oven base
174	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue grid pattern w/ dot pattern between lines	MC19th – EC20th		Oven base
174	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th		Oven base
175	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	105	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th	White mortar-like deposit int and ext and on edges	Deposit below oven floor =183
175	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		Deposit below oven floor =183
175	Cane Coloured ware	1	37	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Wide, flat everted rim	Deposit below oven floor =183
175	Cane Coloured ware	1	3	1	Rim	Small jar	Shallow groove below rim	C19th		Deposit below oven floor =183
175	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID pale blue stylised geometric pattern int	M – LC19th		Deposit below oven floor =183
175	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Pale blue stylised floral design int	M – LC19th		Deposit below oven floor =183
175	TP Whiteware	3	3	3	Rim and BS	Hollow ware	U/ID pale blue design int and ext	M – LC19th	Small everted rim	Deposit below oven floor =183
177	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	203	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C19th	Footed base	Redeposited layer below oven structure
177	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	190	1	BS and handle	Jug/jar	Dark brown shiny glaze int and ext	C19th	Sharply angled strap handle	Redeposited layer below oven structure
177	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	37	1	Handle	Jug/jar	Dark brown shiny glaze int and ext	C19th		Redeposited layer below oven structure
177	Cane Coloured ware	1	45	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed and discoloured	Redeposited layer below oven structure
177	Slip Banded CC ware	1	33	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Thin white slip lines above angular carination	MC19th – EC20th		Redeposited layer below oven structure
178	Banded ware	3	25	1	Rim	Jug?	three brown bands on rim and three on body; slightly irregular	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Blackware	1	17	1	Strap handle	Mug/jug	Thin, hard black glaze	C17 th	Hard, dense dark red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	440	1	Base	Jar	Black glaze int	C18 th – EC19th	Straight-sided jar w/ a slightly splayed base	Cinder deposit beneath oven

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	685	1	Base	Pancheon	Black glaze int only; rilled ext	LC18 th – C19 th	Slight use-wear on underside; deep pancheon	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	941	1	Base	Jar?	Black glaze int and partially ext	LC18 th – C19 th	Thick black glaze int; partial glaze above base ext	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	315	3	Base	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Use-wear on underside	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	289	2	Rim	Pancheon	Heavy sub-square everted rim; dark brown glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	824	4	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only; rilled ext	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS/Flake	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	26	1	BS and handle	Jug?	Black glaze int and ext	C18 th – EC19 th	Stump of a strap handle	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	125	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Narrow diameter vessel; odd form	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	1435	1	Rim and BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only; sharply everted square-sectioned rim w/ external groove	LC18 th – C19 th	Fired inverted	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl/porringer	Double incised line below everted rim	C18 th	Thin-walled vessel; cf ext 81 for a similar, non-joining sherd	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	37	1	Rim and BS	Bowl/porringer	Double incised line below everted rim	C18 th	Thin-walled vessel; cf ext 81 for a similar, non-joining sherd	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	25	1	BS	Bowl/porringer	Double incised lines ext	C18 th	Thin-walled vessel	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	Double incised line below rim	LC18 th – C19 th	Small round, everted rim	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	6	169	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18 th – EC19 th	Thin-walled vessels	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	98	1	BS and handle	Jug/flagon	Folded and finger impressed handle stump	C18 th – EC19 th	Strap handle w/ ridges	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	51	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted bands ext	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Double incised lines w/ wheel/star stamps	LC18 th – C19 th	Cylindrical vessel	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted design ext	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18 th – C19 th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	76	1	Base and BS	Bottle/flagon	Band of rouletted wavy lines ext above double	LC18 th – C19 th	Thin-walled, round-bodied	Cinder deposit beneath oven

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
							incised lines; green to brown ext surface		bottle or flagon	
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	388	1	Base	Flagon/jar	U/Dec	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	581	1	Base	Flagon/jar	Stamped and rouletted bands ext immediately above base	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	18	1	Footed base	Bowl?	U/Dec	C19th	Small footed base	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	60	2	Base	Flagon/jar	U/Dec	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown salt glaze ext	C18 th ?	An unusual buff, quartz- rich stoneware; German?	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Cane Coloured ware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Cane Coloured ware	1	16	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Strap handle; jug?	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Cane Coloured ware	1	5	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow handle; cup/small jug?	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	39	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light- coloured Creamware; angular ring foot	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	37	1	Rim	Chamberpot	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Sharply everted rim; light coloured Creamware	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	30	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light- coloured Creamware	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	14	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Creamware?	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light- coloured Creamware	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Edged ware	12	325	1	Profile	Plate	Wavy edge w/ deeply moulded Grass pattern rim; blue paint	LC18 th – EC19th	Small section of maker's mark on underside; most missing	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware	2	104	2	Rim and shoulder	Jug	Black glaze int and ext	C18 th	Vertical rim on a large globular body; hard fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware	1	16	1	Rim	Dish	Black glaze int and ext	C18 th	Small everted rim on a straight-sided dish or bowl	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware	6	130	6	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware	2	31	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partially ext	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
178	Late Blackware	1	67	1	BS and strap handle	Jug	Black glaze int and ext	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware type	3	81	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partially ext w/ trailed white slip ext (?accidental)	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Late Blackware type	1	46	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partially ext w/ trailed white slip ext (?accidental)	C18 th	Hard, fine red fabric	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Mocha ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue Mocha tree on a white slip band; cane coloured body	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Pearlware	1	30	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Carinated profile w/ hand-painted blue linear design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Round ring foot	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Pearlware	1	14	1	Profile	Bowl	Thin blue lines w/ blue dots and green leaf motifs int	c.1780 – c.1840	Recessed base; see also ext 81 for a similar, non-joining sherd	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Pearlware	1	5	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Pearlware?	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Slightly discoloured; round ring foot	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Pearlware?	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Porcelain	1	30	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Blue-printed floral design int w/ red detailing	MC19th – EC20th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Slip Banded CC ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Four dark brown slip lines ext	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Slip Banded CC ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Alternating brown and white slip lines ext	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Stoneware	1	87	1	BS	Flagon	Green glaze int and ext	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Stoneware	1	148	1	Base	Flagon	Green glaze int and ext w/ an irregular brown line on the base	C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	TP Pearlware	1	21	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose?	c.1780 – c.1840	Floral border	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	TP Pearlware	1	19	1	Rim and body	Cup/bowl	Blue floral design ext w/ parrots	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed and discoloured; carinated profile	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	TP Pearlware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rural scene w/ a barn ext	c.1780 – c.1840		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	TP Pearlware	1	13	1	Rim and spout	Jug	Tall vertical rim w/ floral border on a globular body	c.1780 – c.1840		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID blue TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	48	1	Profile	Tray	U/Dec	LC18 th – C19th	Shallow horticultural dish or tray w/ a small beaded rim	Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	13	1	Rim	Horticultural vessel	U/Dec	C19th	Square-sectioned rim	Cinder deposit beneath oven

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
178	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18 th – C19th		Cinder deposit beneath oven
178	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	216	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Large horticultural vessel	Cinder deposit beneath oven
183	Slip Banded CC ware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	Three thin white slip lines below plain rim	C19th	Round bowl	Deposit =175
183	Whiteware	1	15	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Heavily crazed and discoloured; angular ring foot	Deposit =175
184	Bone China	1	10	1	Ring foot base	Cup	U/Dec	LC19th – EC20th		Deposit in oven storage structure
184	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	18	474	1	Profile	Bottle	Stamped J Bourne Denby and Codnor Potteries	1833 – 1861	See Askey 1998: 154-156	Deposit in oven storage structure
184	Stoneware	4	102	1	Rim and BS	Jar	Brown salt glaze ext, grey-green lead glaze int; stamped and rouletted design ext	M – LC19th	Tall, parallel-sided jar with a lid-seated rim	Deposit in oven storage structure
184	Stoneware	3	395	1	Profile	Bottle	Green lead glaze ext	MC19th – EC20th		Deposit in oven storage structure
184	Stoneware	1	429	1	Complete	Hamilton bottle	Brown glaze ext	E – MC19th	Distinctive round-bottomed bottle; See Askey 1998: 114; 18cm long	Deposit in oven storage structure
199	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale brown salt glaze int and ext	LC18 th – C19th		Fill of Eon Works foundation cut 198
199	Slip Banded CC ware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Four white slip lines ext	C19th	Plain rim; rounded bowl	Fill of Eon Works foundation cut 198
199	Slip Banded CC ware	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines ext; one brown line misapplied	C19th	Possibly a jug body; poor quality decoration	Fill of Eon Works foundation cut 198
199	Stoneware	1	96	1	Base	Jug/flagon	Green int; patchy green and brown ext	MC19th – EC20th		Fill of Eon Works foundation cut 198
200	Blue Banded ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue bands and lines ext	C19th		Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	Bone China	9	295	1	Profile	Mug/jug	Over glaze silver line ext	LC19th – EC20th	Cylindrical mug or jug w/ a recessed base	Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	Colour Glazed ware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded body w/ red to blue glaze ext	LC19th – EC20th	Includes part of a handle-stump; teapot?	Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Orange colour glaze ext	LC19th – EC20th		Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	Stoneware	2	415	1	Profile	Pie dish	Brown salt glaze ext; grey glaze int	MC19th – EC20th	A small, oval pie dish; stamped '24' on underside	Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	TP Whiteware	2	29	2	Rim	Carver/server	Sepia-printed geometric/scroll pattern w/ dark blue and pale green detailing; gold line on rim	LC19th – EC20th	A large, thick plate or server; rather a crude print	Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	TP Whiteware	1	54	1	Rim	Teapot lid	Low relief moulding; blue-printed stylised floral/curvilinear	LC19th – EC20th	Domed lid	Demolition fill of cellar 5

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Other context information
							pattern around edge of lid			
200	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate/saucer	Pale blue-grey curvilinear geometric border	LC19th – EC20th		Demolition fill of cellar 5
200	TP Whiteware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design; landscape?	M – LC19th	Slight bluing of the white areas	Demolition fill of cellar 5
201	Porcelain	18	287	1	Profile	Teapot	Moulded fluting	LC19th – C20th	Fine white porcelain; largely complete, lid missing	Demolition fill of cellars 17, 18 and 19
203	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow strap handle	Fill of culvert 189
204	Blue Banded ware	16	194	15	Base, BS and handle	Jug	Painted blue band and thin lines ext	MC19th – EC20th	Moulded handle; recessed base; rim and spout missing	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Bone China	2	17	1	Base and handle	Cup	U/Dec	M – LC19th		Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Bone China	3	23	3	Rim	Mug/bowl	Slightly everted, slightly wavy rim	MC19th – EC20th	Probably one vessel	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Slip Banded CC ware	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown and white slip lines below plain rim	C19th		Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Stoneware	1	75	1	Recessed base	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	Grey stoneware jam jar; probably same vessel as rim	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Stoneware	1	43	1	Rim	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	Grey stoneware jam jar; probably same vessel as recessed base	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Stoneware	1	11	1	BS	Jam jar	Wide fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	Not part of the same vessel as the rim and base	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
204	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Probably a plate, could be a small dish	Deposit beneath stairwell 118
	Total	441	15281	346						

Note: context 195 – sherds heavily concreted with mortar; weights unreliable

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context
195	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	1657	4	Rim and BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th	Clubbed diamond profile rim; very heavily concreted with mortar	195
195	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Plain rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	EC19th		195
195	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines and a white band on a cane-coloured body	C19th	White mortar concretion all over	195
195	Unglazed Red Earthenware	6	559	6	BS	Horticultural vessel?	U/Dec	C19th	Black sooty deposits all over	195
	Total	13	2227	12						

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Animal Remains

Appendix 3: Summary of Animal Remains

Context	<i>Equus</i>	<i>Bos</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Ovis/</i> <i>Capra</i>	<i>cf. Lepus</i> <i>europaeus</i>	<i>cf.</i> <i>Oryctolagu</i> <i>s cuniculus</i>	<i>Rattus</i>	Small ungulate	Mammal				
									Large	Medium/ large	Medium	Unsize	Total
081	1							1	5				7
143		1		1					1	1	1		5
144		5											5
178	1	1		1	1	1	2	1		8			16
186			1										1
195			1								1		2
199		1		1									2
200												1	1
203		3											3
Total	2	11	2	3	1	1	2	2	6	9	2	1	42

APPENDIX 4: RATE BOOK RECORDS FOR THE SITE

APPENDIX 4: Rate Book Records for the Site (Sheffield Archives)

1821	Rate Book - 179		
Only Eyre Lane is presented in the 1821 returns but stops at No. 35 Eyre Lane; c.350m to the north-east of the site. There is no reference to Hallam Lane or Earl Street.			
1831	Rate Book - 208		
Eyre Lane stops at No. 60: c.150m north-east of the site. Rate Book returns for Earl Street are listed but are presented without house numbers.			
1841	Rate Book - 239		
Eyre Lane and Earl Street are both listed but without specific reference to house numbers.			
1851	Rate Book - 281		
Eyre Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
102	Cadman's Execs.	Samuel Froggart	House
100	Cadman's Execs.	Samuel Wright	House
98	Cadman's Execs.	Robert Cawthorn	House
(Court No 14 - not yet named)	Cadman's Execs.	John Robinson	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	Thomas Gouldon	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	James Thompson	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	(blank)	House
96	Cadman's Execs.	James Salt	House
94	J. Wilson	Patric Newton	House
92 and 90'	J. Hurst	Septimus Parkes	House
88	J. Shilito	John Smith	House
86	J. Shilito	Joseph Sadler	House
(Court No 10 - not yet named)	J. Shilito	Arthur Croft	House
-	J. Shilito	William Rose	House
-	J. Shilito	Septimus Parkes	House
-	J. Shilito	C. Massion	House
-	J. Shilito	George Jubb	House
84	J. Shilito	Henry Woodhouse	House
82	J. Shilito	William Daley	House
80	J. Shilito	James Martin	House
Earl Street			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
59	Robert Bentley	Thomas Mount	House and Shop
61	Robert Bentley	Francis Wilkinson	House
63	Robert Bentley	Robert Cunningham	House
65	Robert Bentley	Sarah Denison	House
Comments: No reference to Hallam Lane properties and no apparent reference to Court No.12.			

1861	Rate Book - 309		
Eyre Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
106	R. J. Bentley	Samuel Doherty Morris	Public House and Hotel
102	William Osborne	Samuel Weldon	House
Court (not numbered) -	William Osborne	John Hendson	House
-	William Osborne	Joseph Wild	House
-	William Osborne	Henry Wright	House
100	William Osborne	John White	House
98	Cadman's Execs.	Charles Holly	House
96 1/0 (?)	Cadman's Execs.	George Latine	House
(Court No 14 - not yet named)	Cadman's Execs.	Langard Sanderson	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	John Grade	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	William Bradshaw	House
-	Cadman's Execs.	Francis Grant	House
96	Cadman's Execs.	John Sayles	House
94	J. Wilson	Patric Newton	House and Shop
92 and 90'	William Greaves	John Slater	Beerhouse
88	James Allen	Joseph Riley	House
86	James Allen	Henry Creed	House
(Court No 10 - not yet named)	James Allen	(name struck out, or obscured)	House
-	James Allen	Alf. Leech	House
-	James Allen	Henry Reed	House
-	James Allen	Hy. Blair (?)	House
-	James Allen	Alfred Leech	House
84	James Allen	James Schofield	House
82	James Allen	(unintelligible) (Hahleton Faire?)	House
80	James Allen	James Henry	House
Earl Street			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
59	R. J. Bentley	Henry Wilson	House and Shop
61	R. J. Bentley	William Dickens	House
63	R. J. Bentley	John Ladman	House
65	R. J. Bentley	Empty	House
Comments: No reference to Hallam Lane properties and no reference to specific court numbers.			

1871	Rate Book - 334		
Eyre Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
106	R. J. Bentley	Samuel Doherty Morris	Public House and Hotel
102	William Osborne	Samuel Weldon	House
Court (not numbered) -	William Osborne	John Hendson	House
-	William Osborne	Joseph Wild	House
-	William Osborne	Henry Wright	House
106	Robert J. Bentley	Charles James Fox	House
102	William Osborne	James Palmer	House
Court (Not numbered) - No. 1	William Osborne	Robert Littlewood	House
2	William Osborne	Elizabeth Howard	House
3	William Osborne	Henry Jackson Bent	House
100	William Osborne	John Hill	House
98	Cadman's Execs.	William Twigg	House and Salesshop
96	Cadman's Execs.	William Twigg	House
Court No. 12 -No. 1	Cadman's Execs.	Mary Selby	House
2	Cadman's Execs.	William Cowley	House
3	Cadman's Execs.	Sarah Roberts	House
4	Cadman's Execs.	Selina Fisher	House
94	Watson's Execs.	William Cowley	House
92	Watson's Execs.	Thomas Boland	-
90	William Greaves	William Swigg/ Joseph Baker (13 Feb 1872)	-
88	Charles Clarke	Elizabeth Gables	House
86	Charles Clarke	Henry Creed	House
Court 10 - No. 1	Charles Clarke	Edward Burleigh	House
2	Charles Clarke	Charles Bingmam	House
3	Charles Clarke	James Bell	House
4	Charles Clarke	Charles Brownhill	House
5	Charles Clarke	Henry Smith	House
84	Charles Clarke	Henry Millward	House
82	Charles Clarke	Elizabeth Wragg	House
80	Charles Clarke	Thomas Clarke	House
'Lane'			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
Stable'	James Allen	-	-
-	William Greaves	-	House
-	William Greaves	Mary Ann Measbeck	Shops
14	Cadman's Execs.	William Cowler	House
12	Cadman's Execs.	William Cowler	House
10	Cadman's Execs.	William Cowler	House
8	William Osborne	Joseph Wallis	House
Earl Street			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
59	R. J. Bentley	Sarah Thompson	House and Shop
61	R. J. Bentley	John Dean	House
63	R. J. Bentley	John Dalesham	House
65	R. J. Bentley	-	Chamber
Comments: 'Hallam Lane' is referenced alongside the Earl Street listing, simply as 'Lane'. Court Nos appear formalised, and the properties within are numbered			

1881	Rate Book - 361		
Eyre Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
102	William Osborne	Benjamin Knapp	House
(Court) No. 14 - No.1	William Osborne	Peter Wildgoose	House
2	William Osborne	Mary Ann Casey	House
3	William Osborne	Joseph Brookes	House
100	William Osborne	Francis William	House
98	Cadman's Execs.	William Towers	House
96	William Osborne	Charles Ridgeway	House
Court No. 12 -No. 1	William Osborne	Elizabeth Howard	House
2	Cadman's Execs.	Patrick Fitzpatrick	House
3	Cadman's Execs.	Joseph Twigg	House
4	Cadman's Execs.	Selina Fisher	House
94	Cadman's Execs.	John Thompson	House
92	Watson's Execs.	Thomas Boland	House and Saleshop
90	William Greaves	George Gibson	Beerhouse
88	Charles Clarke	Wilfred Jowett	House
86	Charles Clarke	Henry Creed	House
Court No. 10 - 1	Charles Clarke	James Wrigley	House
2	Cadman's Execs.	Goerge Albert	House
3	Watson's Execs.	Godfrey Kay	House
4	Watson's Execs.	Albert Fenton	House
5	William Greaves	John Briggs	House
84	Charles Clarke	Richard Tysall	House
82	Charles Clarke	Henry Hale Ledges	House
80	Charles Clarke	John Staniforth	House
Hallam Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
20	William Greaves	Albert Harrison	House
14	Cadman Lease	John Lindall	House
12	Cadman Lease	William Gordon	Shops
10	Cadman Lease	J. Allen	House
8	R. J. Bentley	Charles Brown	House
Earl Street			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
59	R. J. Bentley	George Alsop	House and Shop
61	R. J. Bentley	John Dean	House
63	R. J. Bentley	James Howton	House
Comments: 'Hallam Lane' referred to fully for first time. No rate or reference for the 'Royal Hotel'.			

1891	Rate Book - 375		
Eyre Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
102	William Osborne	Benjamin Knapp	House
(Court) No. 14 - No.1	William Osborne	Peter Wildgoose	House
2	William Osborne	Henry Goodwin	House
3	William Osborne	William Henry Shaw	House
100	William Osborne	Edward Ford	House and Saleshop
98	George Burrel	Thomas Barnes	House
96	George Burrel	Edwin Reany	House
Court No. 12 -No. 1	George Burrel	William Biggins	House
2	George Burrel	Benjamin Staley	House
3	George Burrel	John Holland	House
4	George Burrel	Left	House
94	George Burrel	John Gent	House
92	Watson's Execs.	William Hague	House and Saleshop
90	William Greaves	Sarah Green	House and Saleshop
88	Charles Clarke	Wilfred Jowett	House
86	Charles Clarke	Mary Creed	House
Court No. 10 - 1	Charles Clarke	James Wrigley	House
2	Charles Clarke	George Hodgkinson	House
3	Charles Clarke	Godfrey Kay	House
4	Charles Clarke	Agnes Shaw	House
5	Charles Clarke	William Dalton	House
84	Charles Clarke	Charles Greaves	House
82	Charles Clarke	William H Radford	House
80	Charles Clarke	Thomas Law	House
Hallam Lane			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
-	John Smith	-	Shops
-	William Greaves	-	Shops
14	Cadman's Execs.	J. Sykes	House
12	Cadman's Execs.	William Gordon	Shops
10	William Osborne	None	House
8	William Osborne	Thomas Emsley	House
Earl Street			
Property No.	Owner	Occupier	Listing
59	Robert Bentley	Thomas Bailey	House
61	R. J. Bentley	Edwin White	House
63	R. J. Bentley	Elizabeth Rawson	Saleshop
Comments: No rate or reference for the 'Royal Hotel'.			

APPENDIX 5: Census Returns

1851 Census

Street	Number	Head of Household	Trade	Further Detail
Eyre Lane	80	James MacHin	Cutler	Also his wife Maria
	82	George Darley	Bricklayer	Also his wife Catherine
	84	Henry Siddal	Silver Plater	Also his wife Ann, and two sons, Joseph and William and daughter Ann
	86	Henry Creed	Pen Knife Grinder	Also his wife Mary, son Thomas, Uncle Thomas Sadler and lodger Elizabeth Boughton
	88	John Smith	Edge Tool Maker	Also his wife Margaret and four sons, Walter, John, Leonard and Clement
	94	Patrick Newton	Cutlery Manufacturer	Widower with two sons John and Frederick
	96	George Salt	Cutler	Also wife Mary and two sons Walter and George
	100	Sarah Liney	Shop Keeper	Also with three sons, George, John and Henry, two daughters Jane and Rebecca
		George Goodlad	Edge Tool Forger	Widower (presumably Court 14 occupants)
		Ann Tompkin	Servant	Unmarried servant
	102	George Healy	Journeyman Powder Flask Maker	Also his wife Ann, four sons, Samuel, Joseph, George, James and daughter Eliza
	106	Hannah Ogle	Publican	Widow with two nieces, Hannah and Mary Johnson and servant Mary Askin
Earl Street	59	Thomas Mount	Grocer	Also his wife Eliza and servant Mary Dewsnap
	61	Francis Wilkinson	Spring Knife Cutler	also his wife Elizabeth, his son William and two lodgers William and Henry McPhail
	63	Robert Cunningham	Master Boot and Shoe Maker (employing one man)	With his wife Elizabeth and three sons, Walter, William and James (cutlers)
	65	Sarah Dunbar	Shopkeeper	Widow with three daughters, Sarah, Eliza and Caroline, one son, John and two lodgers, George Calverley, slater, and George Calverley, rule maker.
Comments	No record of Hallam Lane. Numbers 90, 92 and 98 Eyre Lane not recorded			

1861 Census

Street	No.	Head of Household	Trade	Further Detail
Eyre Lane	Court No 12 – 1	Eliza Sammour		Widow with two sons, Thomas and Edward, and a daughter Eliza
	2	George Carrington	Close Plater	With his wife, Catherine, four daughters, Dianah, Mary, Hannah and Adilade, and son Joseph
	3	Sarah Crosswell	Laundress	Unmarried, with four boarders: John Turton (widower, file maker with two sons, James and John) and John Laycock (unmarried wire drawer)
	4	Charles Greaves	File Cutter	Also his wife Mary
	80	Richard Tysall	Silver Smith	Also his wife Sarah, son Richard, daughter Emily and niece Sarah Ann Porton.
	82	Mary M Farr	Metal Blister	Unmarried, with two boarders, Martha and Elizabeth Beighton (both metal blisters)
	84	David McGibbon	Comb Piecer	Also wife Mary, two sons, Hugh and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary
	86	Henry Creed	Pen Blade Grinder	Also wife Marr, son John and father-in-law Thomas Sadler
	88	Joseph Kiley	Comb Maker	Also wife Maria, daughters, Sarah and Eliza, and sons, James and George
	92	John Slater	Beerhouse Keeper	Also Wife Martha, Joseph Slater, and brother-in-law, Wallace Colley
	94	Walter Gordon	..Maker	With Wife Ann, four daughters, Mary Ann, Betsy, Clara and Eliza and a son, Albert
	96	John Sayles	File Forger	Also his wife Mary Ann Sayles
	98	Charles Atley	Tile Cutter	With his wife Mary, sister Eliza Kirke and niece Clara Kirke
	98 'Yard'	John Grady	Comb Maker	and his wife, Margaret
	98 'Yard'	Ann Wildgoose		With her two sons Peter and Frederick (table knife cutlers)
	102	Samuel Wheeldon	Fitter	his wife Hannah, three sons, Alfred, George and Samuel, three grandsons, George, Thomas and James, and daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Ibbotson
	102 'Yard'	Jonathan Hudson	Spring Knife Cutler	wife Hannah, his five sons, Henry, John, Johnathon, William and James, his daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth and granddaughter Eliza
	102 'Yard'	Heinrich Reichhardt	Stone Mason	Also his wife Elizabetha, two sons, Heinrich and Philip and two daughters, Elizabetha and Katharina.
	102 'Yard'	Selina White	Musician	Unmarried, with her four daughters, Elisabeth, Katharina, Christina and Emma and one son (unnamed)
	106	Hannah Ogle	Publican	Widow with her niece Margaret Johnson and a servant Harriet Renshaw
Earl Street	59	Andrew Smith	Joiner and Grocer	Also his wife Clara and son Arthur William
	61	William Duckenfield	Saw Smith	Also his wife Elizabeth and three sons, William, Verdun and Horace
Comments	Courts are recorded as an adjacent 'yard' on Eyre Lane. Hallam Lane is recorded but only even numbers are present, which are beyond the site boundary. No. 90 Eyre Lane not listed, presumably it is the same property as 92 at the time of the census. Nos. 100 and 104 Eyre Lane and Nos. 63 and 65 Earl Street also not listed.			

1881 Census

Street	No.	Head of Household	Trade	Further Detail
Eyre Lane	80	Arthur Peat	File Grinder	With his wife Mary and son George
	82	Henry Ledger	File Cutter	With his wife Mary and three daughters, Annie, Jane and Florence
	84	William Martin	File Cutter	With his wife Mary and two daughters Ellen and Herriot
	86	Henry Creed	Grinder (Cutler)	With his wife Mary, and two boarders, Wilfrid Rowland and Edward Gambles (both Grinder Cutlers)
	88	Wilfrid Jewitt	Table Blade Grinder	With his wife Mary, and five daughters, Harriot, Hannah, Emma, Emily and Mary
	90	George Green	Shop Keeper	With his wife Sarah and four daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline, three boarders and nine lodgers. Boarders: Elijah Wells (Shovel maker), Edward Bell (baker) and Walter Ramsden (scale presser); all from Darnall. Lodgers: Martha and William Shaw; Mary and Michael Bagley; Margaret Ryan; Mary Murphy; and Richard Lawrence, his wife Mary and son Richard.
	92	Thomas Boland	Bricklayer's Labourer	With his wife Mary, son Charles, daughter Ellen, and two granddaughters, Annie and Agness.
	96	Charles Ridgway	Joiner	Also his wife Francis, daughters Florence and Ann, and sons, Henry and Edward.
	98	William Williamson	Painter's Labourer	Also his wife Sarah, two daughters, Mary and Liliy and son Samuel.
	100	Frances Williams		Widow and boarder Amy Mason
	102	Benjamin Knapp	Spingknife Cutler	Widower with his three daughters, Annie, Mary and Harriot, his sons, William and Sidney and his mother Mary Ann Knapp
Earl Street	59	George Allsop	Sawyer	With his wife Eliza, three sons, William, George and John, two daughters, Sarah and Emma, and a boarder George Robinson
	59 (Second Listing)	Sarah Thompson	Char Woman	Widow with daughter Mary and sons Samuel and James
	61	John Dean	Scale Presser	Widower, two sons, William and Sam and daughter Priscilla
	61 (Second Listing)	William Ratcliffe	Fork Grinder	With his wife Sarah, four sons, Nicholas, William, Walter and Henry, and two daughters Ann and Emma
	63	Ann Nolan	Char Woman	With her son James and daughters Ann and Margaret
	65	Elizabeth Price	Publican	Widow with her son Walter Price, her daughter Mary Clegg, her granddaughter, Ellen Clegg, her three grandsons, Joseph, John and Francis and two lodgers, William Butler and James Micklin
Comments	no reference to Hallam Lane. Nos. 94, 104 and 106 not present			

1911 Census Returns

Street	No.	Head of Household	Occupation	Further Details
Eyre Lane	80	Harry Hill	Hawker Fish	Also his wife Florrie, daughter Florrie and two sons, Harry and John
	82	James Bowker	Labourer	Also his wife Julia, son George and daughters, Harriet and Eliza
	84	James Hoyland	Fruit Hawker	Also his wife Clara and daughter Lily
	86	Maria Wilkin	-	Widow, living with four lodgers: John Bailey, Sidney Bailey, William Bailey and Mary Ellen Rutter.
	88	Sarah Ellen Walton	none	With her three sons, Harry, Willie and Walter, her two daughters, Florence and Nellie, her granddaughter Harriet and two boarders, William Platto and Edward Keld
	92	Henry Isaac Grice	Table knife buffer	With his wife Susan, son Joseph, granddaughter Emma Gertrud Grice and grandson Joseph Henry Grice
	94	Sarah Ann Charlesworth	-	Widow with her two sons, Albert and John and a visitor, Kettie Jarvis
	96	Charles Thwaites	Cutler Table Knives	Also his two daughters Ethel and Jessie
	98	Frederick Hill	Labourer	With his wife Catherine and four sons George, Frederick, Walter and Albert
	100	Tom Gray	Tailor Coat	With his wife Helen, five sons, Tom, Dick, Ernest, Albert and Harry, two daughters, Nellie and Harriet and three boarders, Harry Dillion, Patrick Dillion and Thomas Brannon
	102	- Colley	Labourer	With his wife (unnamed), three daughters, Olive, Charlotte and Ada, son Albert, sister Bertha Cattrell and uncle, John Ellis
Earl Street	59	George Frederick Newbould	Striker on Steel Drills	Also his wife Ada, sons, Frank and Tom, daughters Edith and Alice and two boarders, Arthur and Henrietta Linley
	61	Edward Wildgoose	Cutter Spring Knife	Also his wife Emma, sons Albert and Edward, daughter, Emma and visitor, Peter Thwaites
	63	Alfred Horsfield	Boiler Fireman	Widower with his daughter Eliza Ford and grandson Joseph Ford
	65	Herbert Thompson	Licensed Victualler	His wife Mary
Hallam Lane	6	George Loweth	Millers drayman	Also wife Charlotte, sons, George and William, and daughters Ellen, Margaret and Emma
	8	(no first name) Charlesworth	Cutler Table Knives	Also his Wife (unnamed), and three daughters, Clara, nelly and Florrie
	10	Harry Darcy	Bricklayer	Also wife Ada, sons, Thomas and Frederick and daughter, Maggie
	12	William Charlesworth	Hawker Fruit	Also a boarder Charles Gee (Fruit Hawker)
	14	Henry Smith	Labourer (Out of Work)	Also wife Ann and son Walter
Comments	No. 90 Eyre Lane is not referred to, presumably it is unoccupied or a business by this census. Also No. 106 Eyre Lane is not listed, as it must be part of the Royal Hotel at this point (interchangeably referred to as 65 Earl Street/ 106 Eyre Lane).			

APPENDIX 6 Finds Assessment

Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
4	Backfilled material within Cellar 4 and 5	Bronze	Coin	One penny; George V.	1	9	1911	N	N
4	Backfilled material within Cellar 4 and 5	Bronze	Coin	Half penny; head Illegible; reverse Britannia seated.	1	4	19th/20th C	Y	N
4	Backfilled material within Cellar 4 and 5	Copper	Coin	Farthing, reverse Britannia.	1	5	1853	N	N
4	Backfilled material within Cellar 4 and 5	Non ferrous	Spoon	Complete teaspoon with Art Nouveau style decoration on both sides of handle tip and at the junction of the handle and bowl. Illegible hallmarks/EPNS marks on reverse of handle. L 110, W of bowl 24mm.	1		Late 19th/early 20th century	N	N
81	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface	Copper alloy	Buttons	Corroded, trace of shank on reverse sides. No obvious decoration. D 17 and 14mm	2		19th/20th C	N	N
81	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface	Copper alloy	Coin	Possible half penny, corroded and illegible on both sides.	1	5	Not determined	Y	N
81	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface	Lead	Weight	Roughly spherical with central perforation. D 22mm, H 17mm, D of perforation 4.5mm	1	42	Not determined	N	Clean and illustrate. Analysis report.

Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
81	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface	Shell	Waste	Button working waste, mother of pearl. Four incomplete discs cut from one edge, most complete disc D 17mm. L 50mm, W 49mm, max Th 13mm, min Th 3.7mm.	1	35	19th/20th C	N	Illustrate. Analysis report.
81	Made-ground deposit within the pub courtyard surface	Slag	Slag	Some fragments vitrified, possibly ceramic; remainder appears to be slag.	7	177	Not determined	N	Send to metallurgist
144	Demolition infill within Cellar 16: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s	Bone	Handle	Incomplete handle; bone scales with rounded ends; plano-convex profile; corroded remains of iron blade; secured by two metal rivets. L 45.5mm+, W 11.6mm, Th 15mm.	1	13	19th/20th C	N	Analysis report
144	Demolition infill within Cellar 16: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s	Glass	Bottle	Aqua glass body sherd, mineral water/drinks bottle. Illegible embossed letter/design.	1	34	Late 19th-early 20th century	Y	N
144	Demolition infill within Cellar 16: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's	Glass	Bottle	Mould blown, green glass drinks bottle.	3	30	Late 19th-early 20th century	Y	N

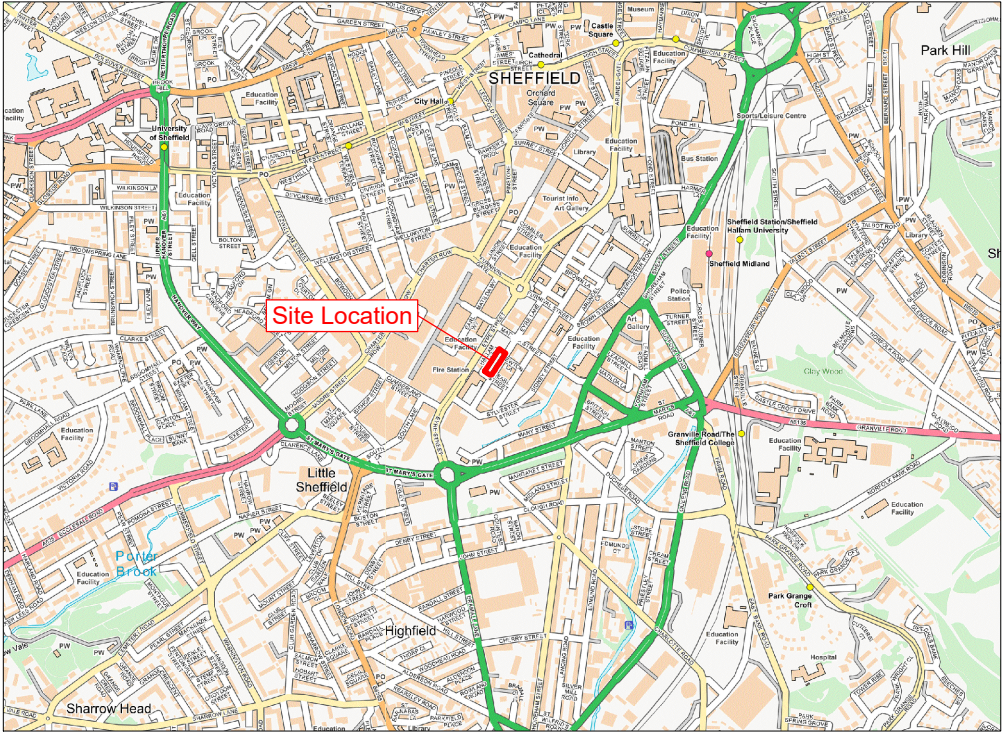
Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
	demolition and infill in the 1930s								
144	Demolition infill within Cellar 16: Comprises the rubble from the overlying building's demolition and infill in the 1930s	Glass	Handle	Colourless handle, moulded. Beaker/tankard.	1	19	Late 19th-20th century	Y	N
175	Stone fragments beneath oven floor	Bone	Handle	Incomplete; cross-hatched incised decoration; border of angled parallel lines along one side; rounded profile, roughly triangular. L 31.8mm+, W 11mm, Th 6mm.	1	2	19th century	N	Analysis report
177	Re-deposited clay rich made-ground. Pub yard.	Copper alloy	Coin/token	Illegible and corroded. D 23mm	1		Not determined	Y	
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Handles	Unfinished scale handles. Plano-convex profiles; cancellous structure of bone is visible on front; one handle has surface decorated with carved diagonal slots. L 64-79.6mm, W 16-20mm, Th 5-7mm. Decorated handle: L 76.6mm, 15.6-20mm, max Th 6mm.	6	55	19th century	N	Illustrate decorated piece. Analysis report for all 6 items.

Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Handle	Unfinished scale for a large implement. Rounded face. L 95mm, W 16-22mm, Th 11mm.	1	33	19th century	N	Illustrate. Analysis report.
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Handle	Incomplete and unfinished scale. L 58mm+, W 14mm, Th 6.7mm.	1	7	19th century	N	Analysis report
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Waste	Long bone shafts: waste cores and wedge-shaped strips. Irregular saw marks and knife trimming present on each fragment.	8	49	19th century	N	Analysis report
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Waste	Core, strips cut from around the sides and cut at both ends. L 26mm, W 17mm, Th 13mm.	1	6	19th century	N	Analysis report
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Waste	Sliver, cut strip. L 29mm+, W 10.3mm, Th 3mm.	1	1	19th century	Y	Analysis report
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Bone	Waste	One rib fragment with minimal working. L 57.7mm	1	5	19th century	Y	Analysis report
178	Cinder rich deposit beneath oven. Pub yard.	Ivory?	Waste	Sawn block, straight sides and bottom; rounded top. Structure can be seen in the long edge, slight curvature indicating that this was from a large tooth/tusk. Not bone. L 25mm, W 16mm, Th 6-10mm.	1	5	19th century	N	Confirm material ID. Analysis report

Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
195	Mortar Spread. Pub yard.	Bone	Unworked	Fragments of animal bone, burnt; within concretion.	2	39	Not determined	N	Send to faunal remains specialist to add to quantification
195	Mortar Spread. Pub yard.	Ceramic?		Burnt	1		Not determined	N	Send to pottery specialist
195	Mortar Spread. Pub yard.	Copper alloy	Object	Lump of melted copper alloy	1		Not determined	N	Send to metallurgist
195	Mortar Spread. Pub yard.	Iron	?Blade	Heavily corroded and detail masked by concretion. L 70mm+, W 17mm	1		Not determined, not recent.	Y	N
199	Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198. Pub yard.	Bone	Handle	Unfinished scale for a large handle; knife trimmed; plano-convex profile. L 97mm, W 18-23mm, Th 12mm.	1	31	19th century	N	Analysis report
199	Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198. Pub yard.	Bone	Strip	Unfinished, flat strip; cut; wedge shaped profile. L 56mm+, W 16mm, Th 1.6-3mm.	1	3	19th century	N	Analysis report
199	Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198. Pub yard.	Bone	Waste	Longbone shafts: wedge-shaped strips. Irregular saw marks and knife trimming present on each fragment. L 54mm and 67mm.	2	9	19th century	N	Analysis report
199	Fill of Eon Works Foundation Cut 198. Pub yard.	Bone	Fragment	Unworked	1	5	Not determined	N	Add to faunal remains report

Context No.	Context	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight gms	Date	Discard	Further work
200	Demolition derived fill of Cellar 15	Iron and wood	Nail	Originally an iron nail but now only exists as mineralised wood. L 28mm+, D of head 7mm.	1		Not determined	Y	N
201	Demolition derived fill of Cellars 17, 18 and 19:	Bone	Handle	Handle with rounded end and decorated with slight criss-cross incised lines. Rounded end; steel bolster present and fragment of steel knife blade. Handle: L 66mm, W 13mm, Th 7mm. Bolster: W c. 15mm. Blade: W 17mm.	1	28	19th century	N	Illustrate. Analysis report.
201	Demolition derived fill of Cellars 17, 18 and 19:	Clay pipe	Tobacco pipe	Stem. Bore diameter 3/32	1			Y	Add to tobacco pipe report
201	Demolition derived fill of Cellars 17, 18 and 19:	Iron	Blade	Two fragments possibly from the same blade; heat affected and corroded; parallel sided; rectangular cross section. L 105mm and 46mm, W 30mm. Th 5mm.	2		19th/20th century	N	Analysis report
201	Demolition derived fill of Cellars 17, 18 and 19:	Steel	Blade	Complete, blade blank; tip central on the blade. L 195mm, max W 25mm, Th 1mm.	1		19th/20th century	N	Analysis report

FIGURES 1- 7



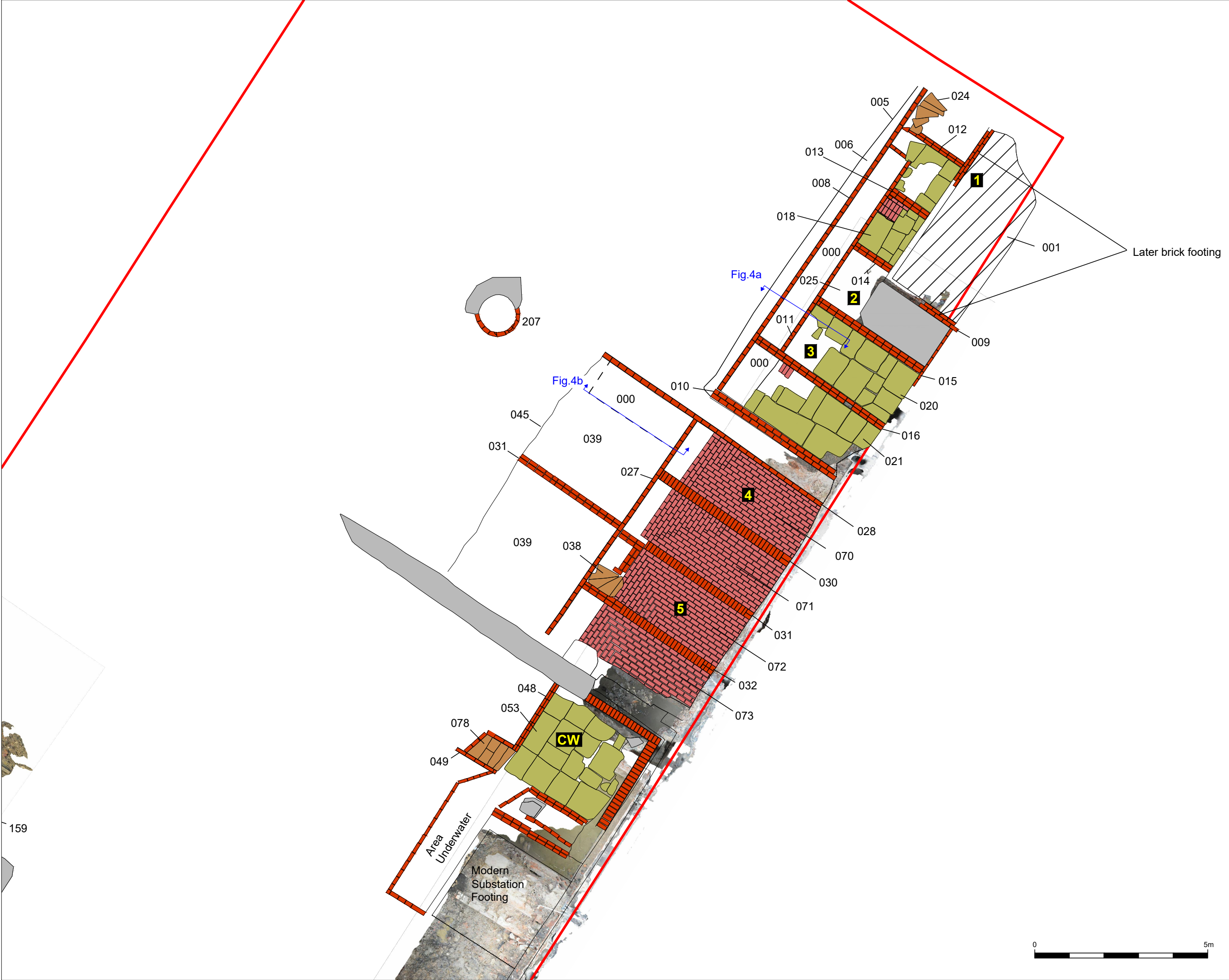
Key:

- Site boundary
- Brick wall
- Brick surface
- Stone wall
- Staircase
- Concrete
- Flagstone surface
- Rubble

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Title: Site Location		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:400		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 19/12/2019
Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 1



Key:

- Site boundary
- Brick wall
- Brick surface
- Stone wall
- Staircase
- Concrete
- Flagstone surface
- Rubble
- Cellar number

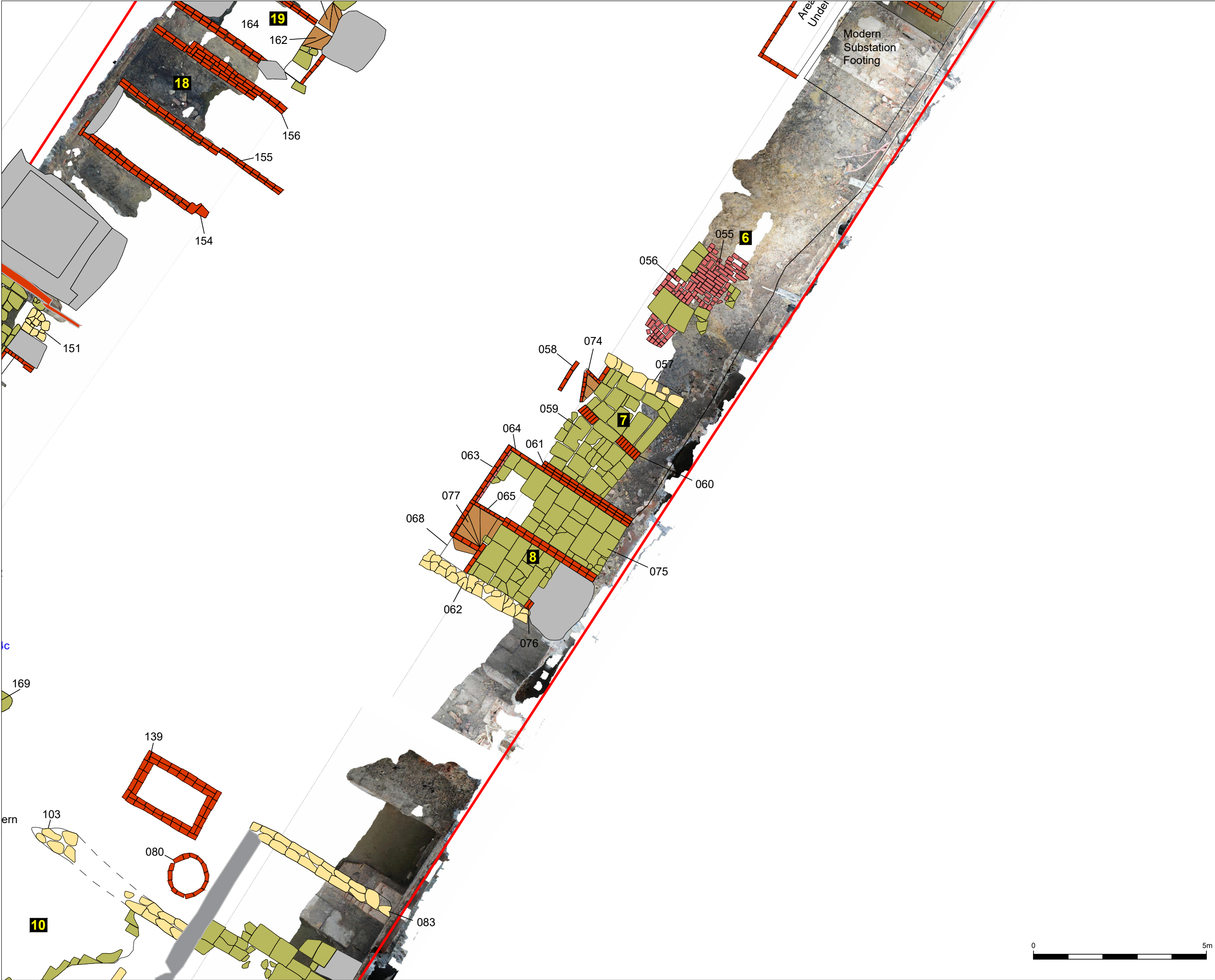
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Title: Location of Archaeological Features		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:100		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 22/04/2020
Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 2a



Key:

- Site boundary
- Brick wall
- Brick surface
- Stone wall
- Staircase
- Concrete
- Flagstone surface
- Cellar number

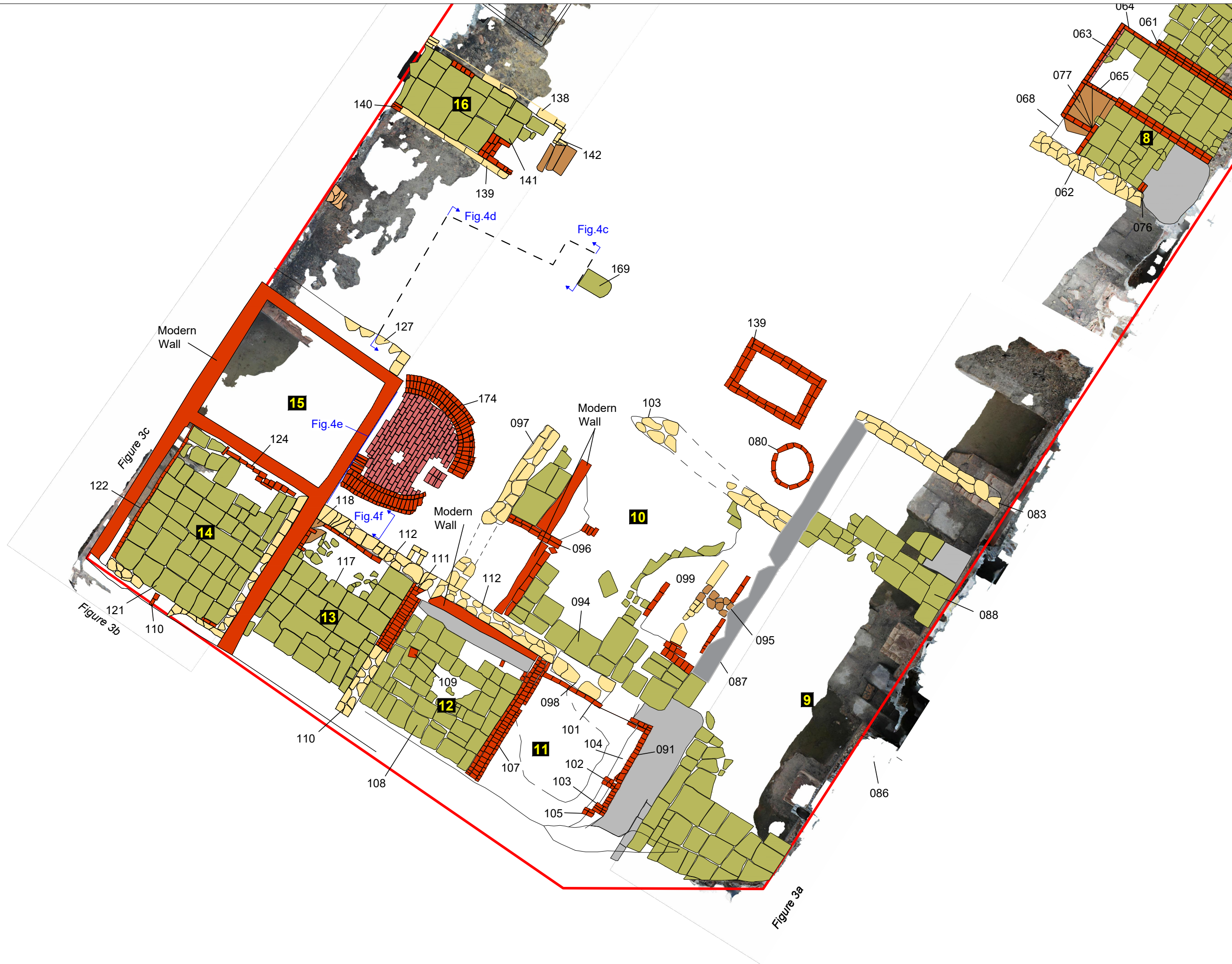
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Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 22/04/2020
Report.No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 2b



Key:

- Site boundary
- Brick wall
- Brick surface
- Stone wall
- Staircase
- Concrete
- Flagstone surface
- Cellar number

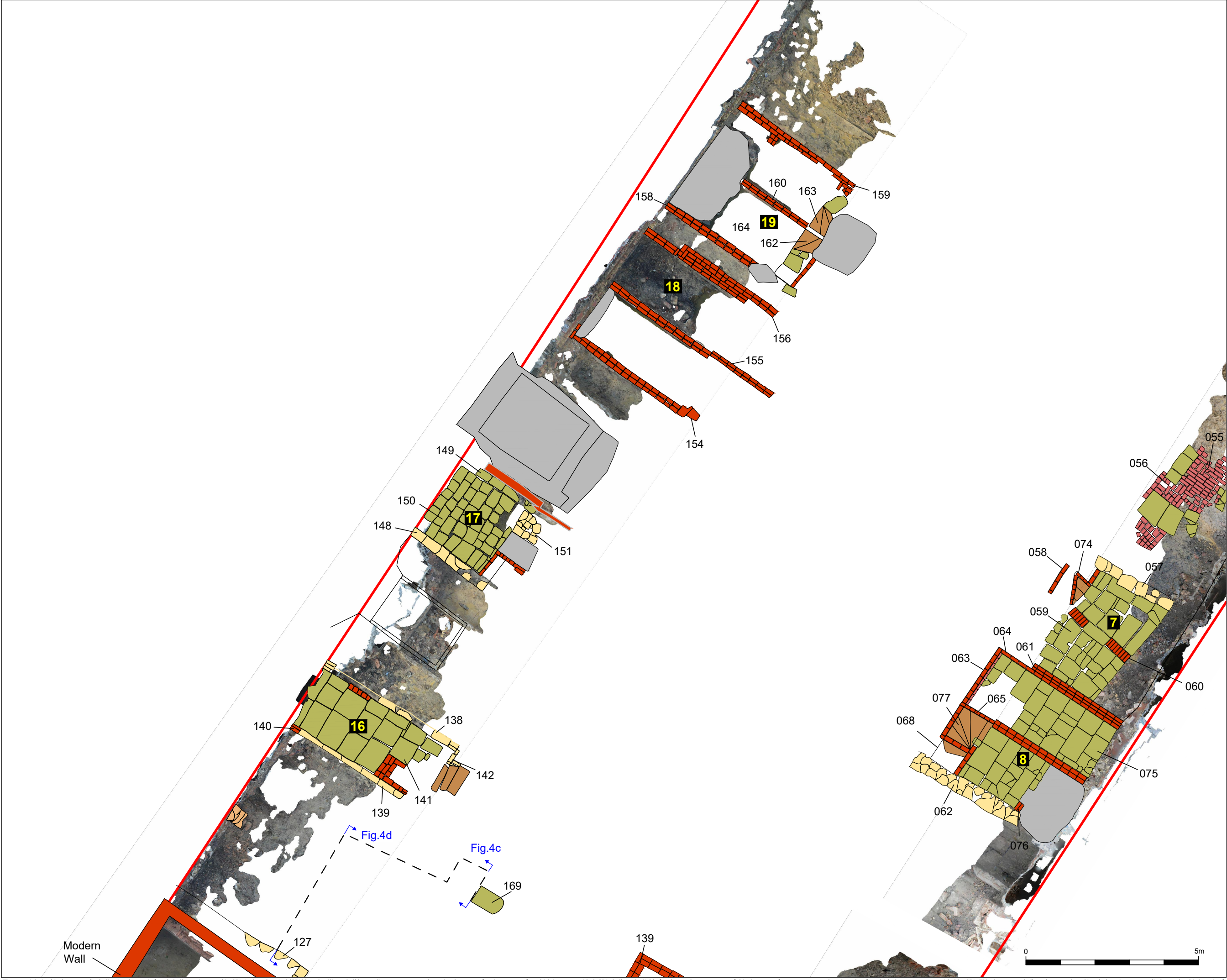
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Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:100		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 22/04/2020
Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 2c



Key:

- Site boundary
- Brick wall
- Stone wall
- Staircase
- Concrete
- Flagstone surface
- Cellar number

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Title:
Location of Archaeological Features

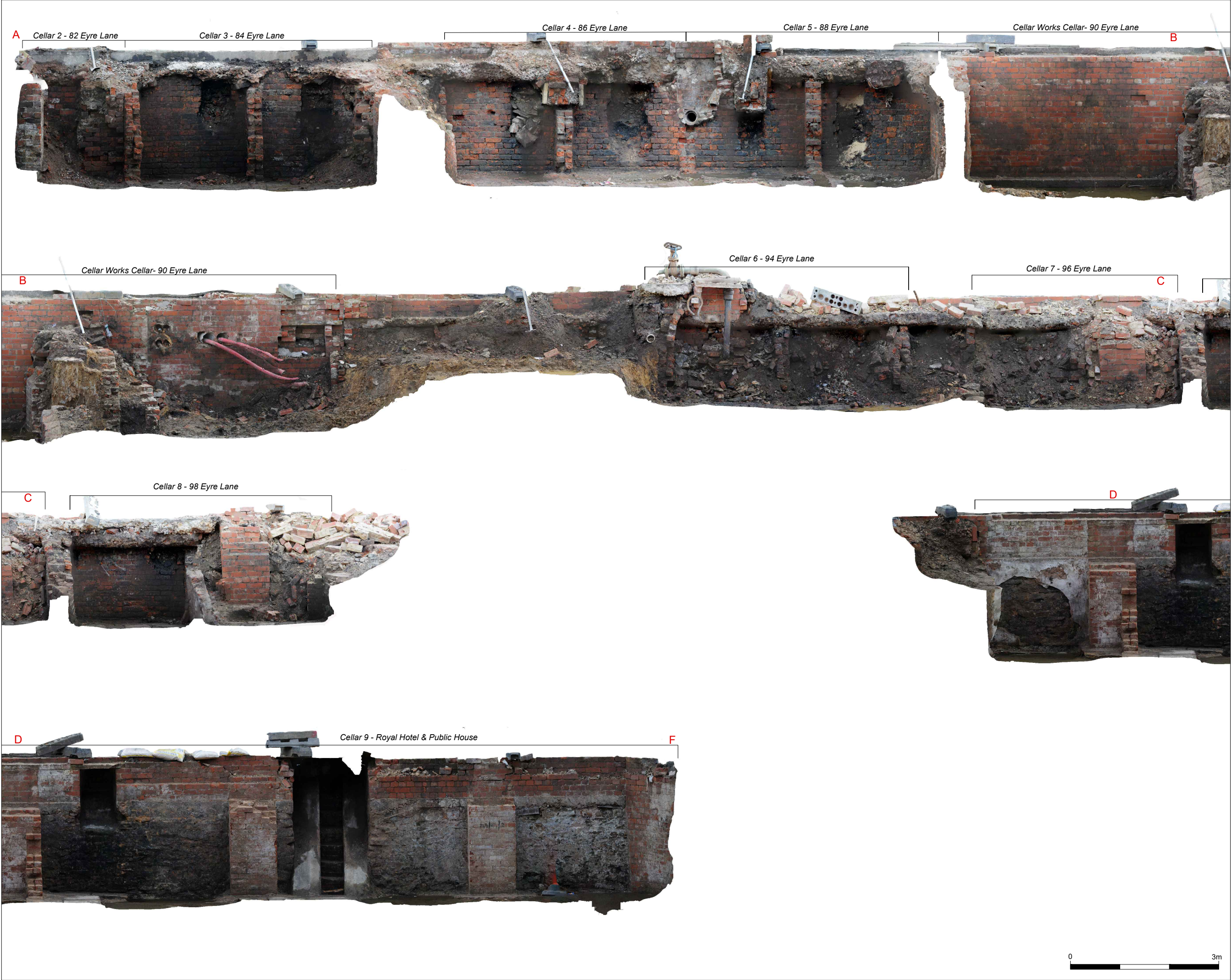
Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation

Client:
Noble Design and Build Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:100

Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 22/04/2020
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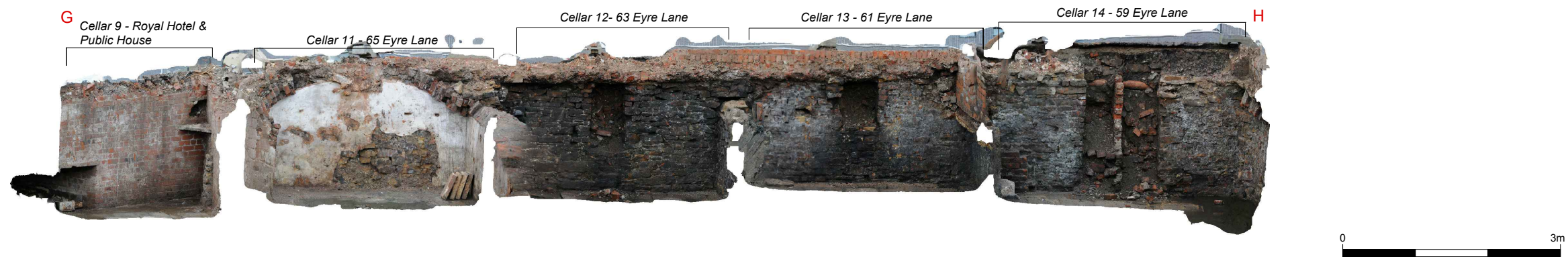
Report.No: Y352/18	Fig. No: 2d
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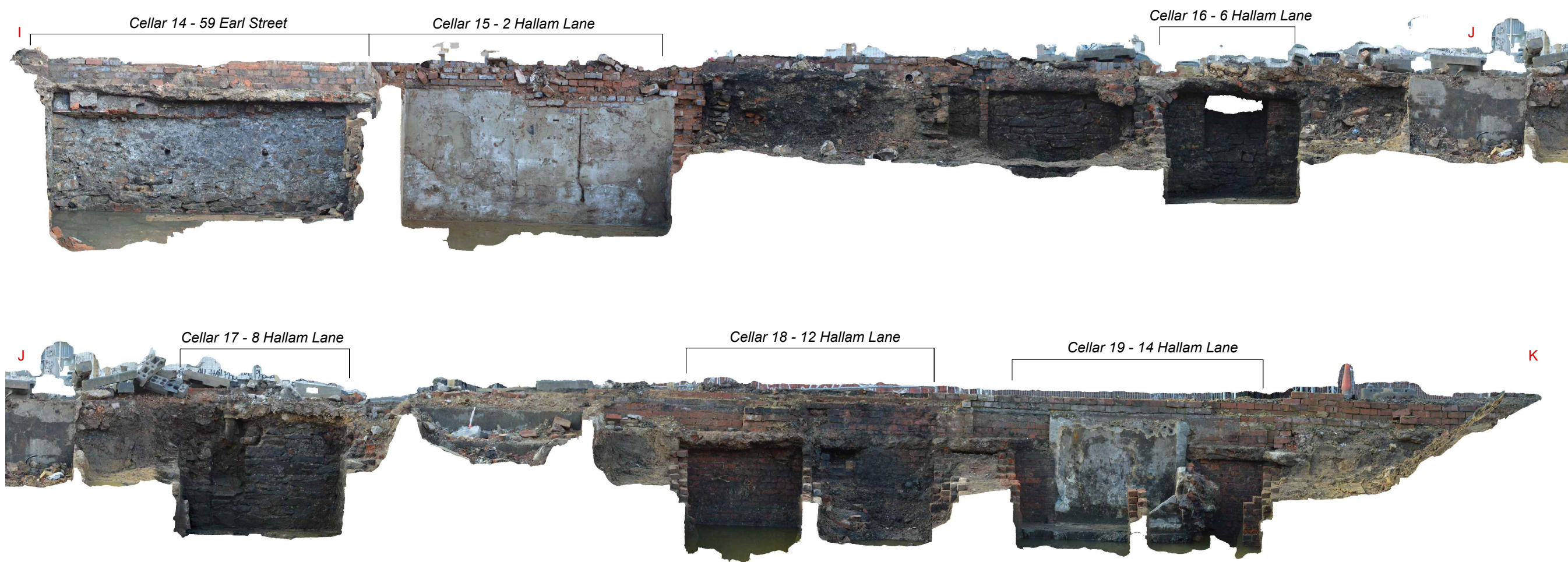
Title: Photogrammetrical Profiles of Cellars 1, 2, 3,4, 5, the Cutlery Works cellar, 6, 7, 8 and 9		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:70		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 20/08/2020
Report.No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 3a





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Title: Photogrammetrical Profiles of Cellars 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:70		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 20/08/2020
Report.No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 3b





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Title: Photogrammetrical Profiles of Cellars 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:30		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 20/08/2020
Report.No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 3c



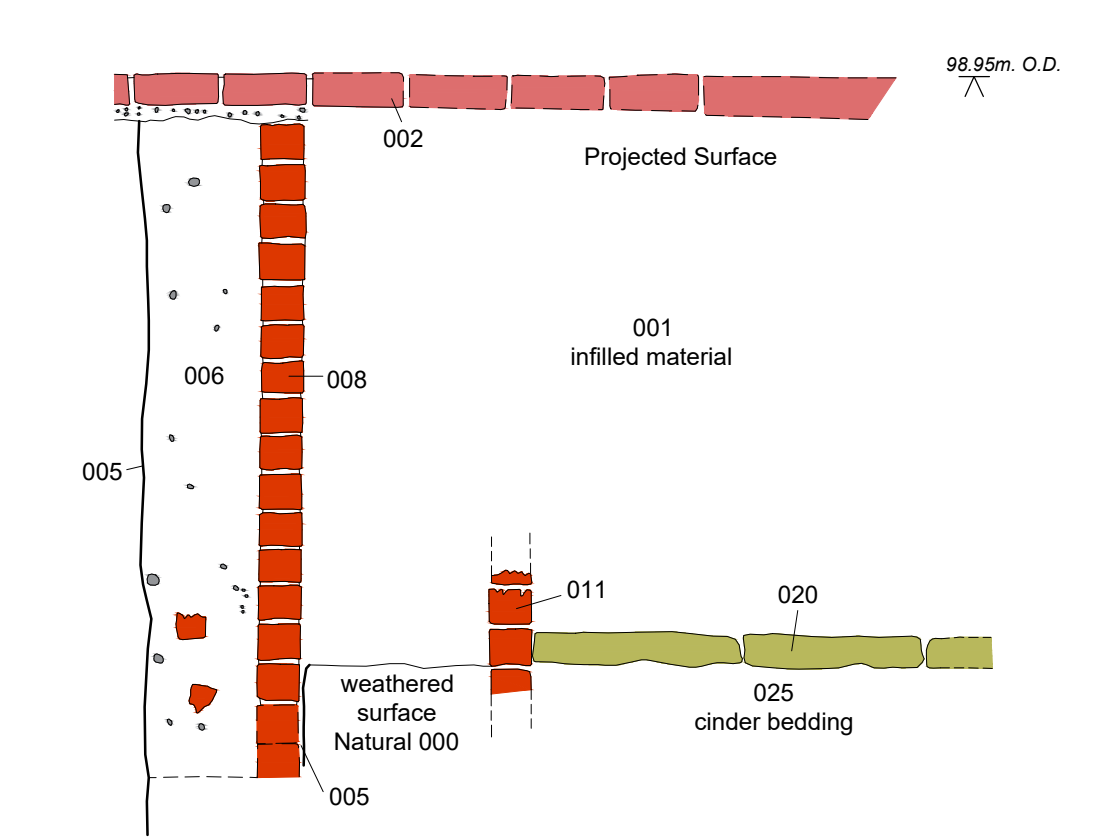


Fig.4a - South-west-section of Construction Cut 005, as recorded in Cellar 3 North (No.84 Eyre Lane)

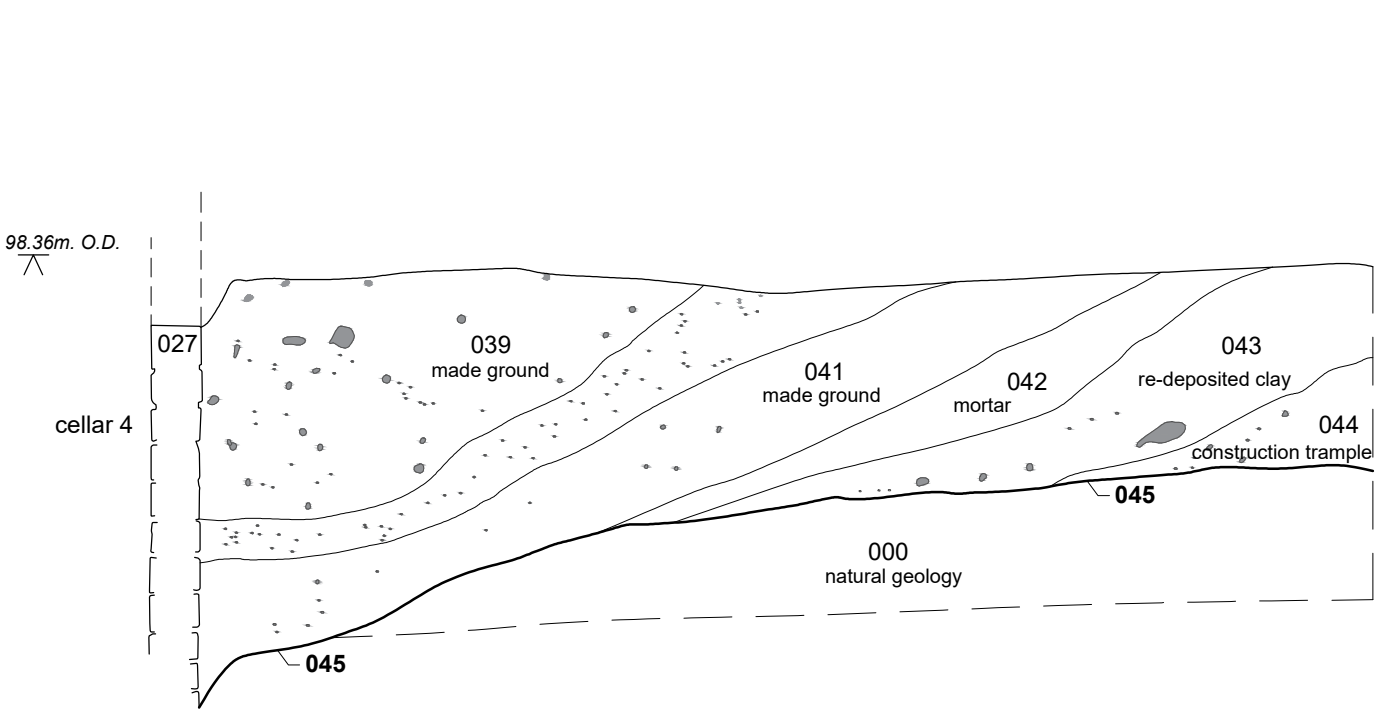


Fig.4b - North-east-facing section of Construction Cut for Cellar 4

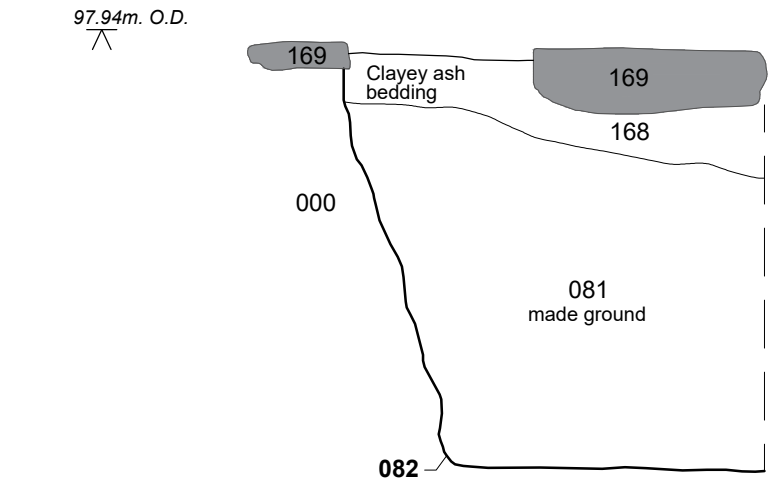


Fig.4c - North-west-facing profile of Construction Cut for Courtyard at the Rear of the Royal Hotel Public House

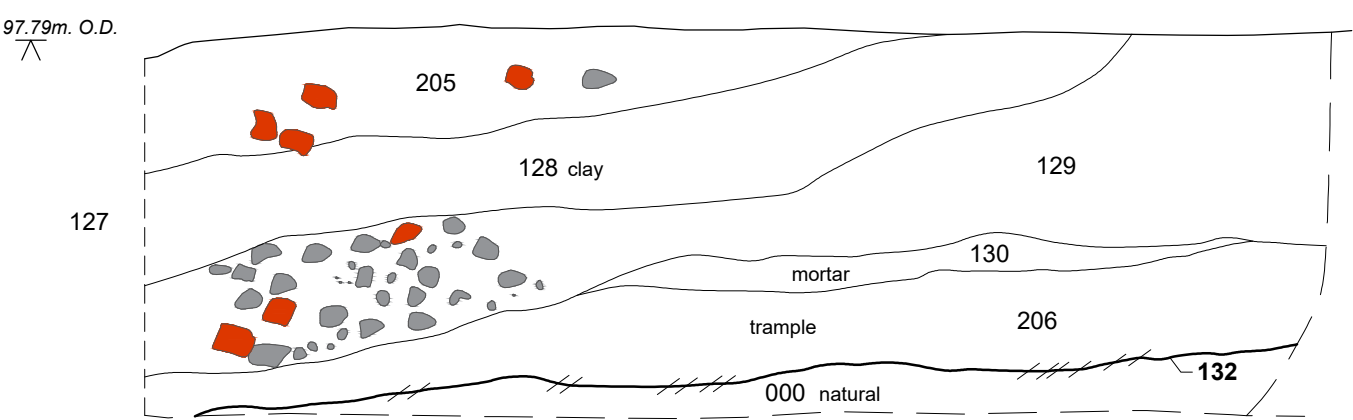


Fig.4d - South-east-facing profile of Construction Cut for Courtyard at the Rear of the Royal House Public House

Key:

- Merged horizon
- Stone
- Brick
- Brick surface
- Flagstone surface

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Title: Archaeological Sections		
Project: Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation		
Client: Noble Design and Build Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:20		
Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 20/08/2020
Report.No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 4a-d

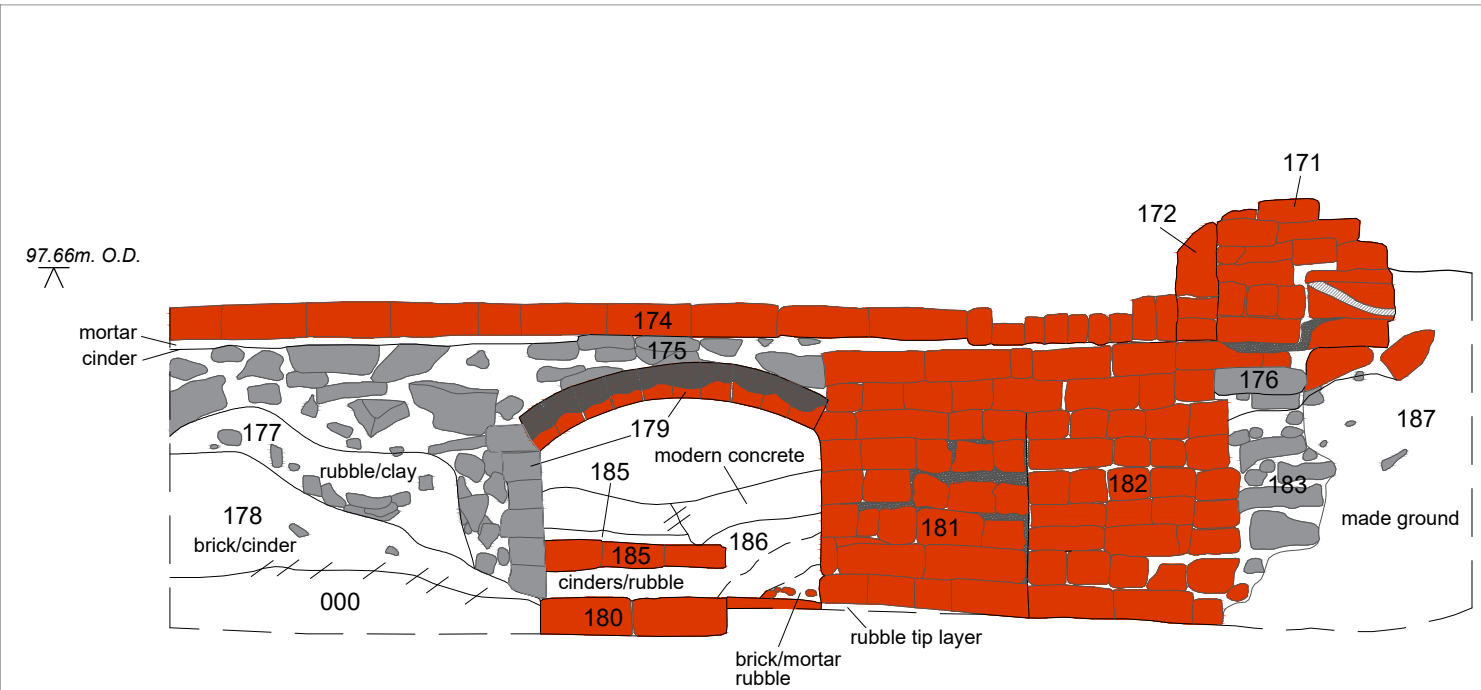


Fig.4e - North-west-facing section of Oven at the Rear of No. 2 Hallam Lane (Cellar 15)

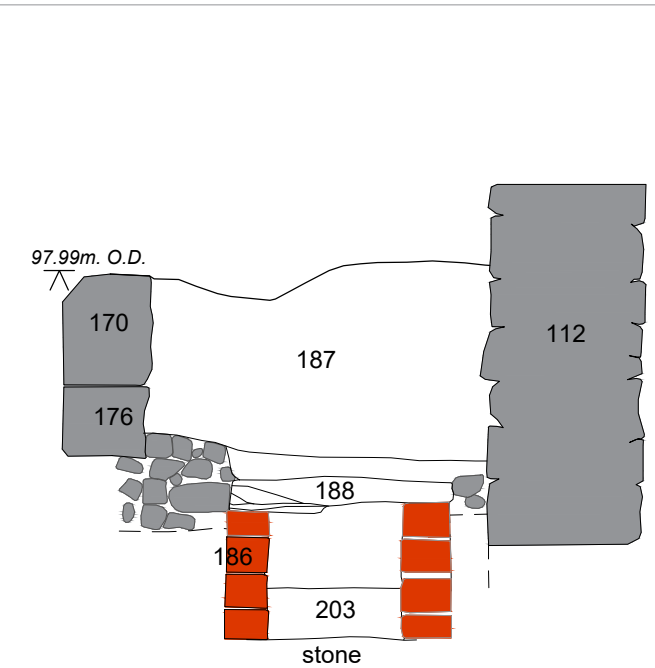


Fig.4f - North-west-facing profile of Oven, Brick Culvert (189) and Wall 112

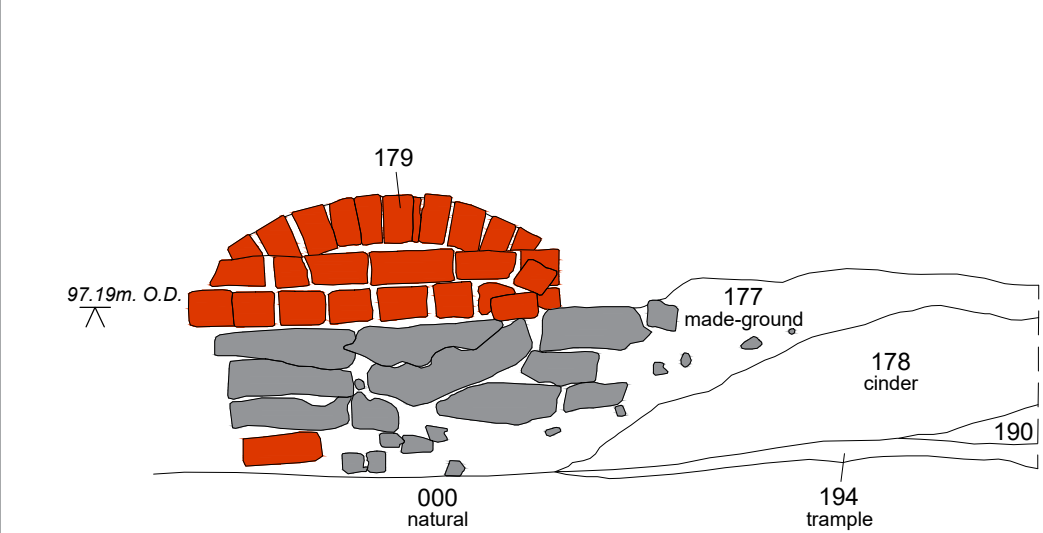


Fig.4g - South-east-facing internal profile of Oven at No.2 Hallam Lane, showing rear of Brick Structure 179

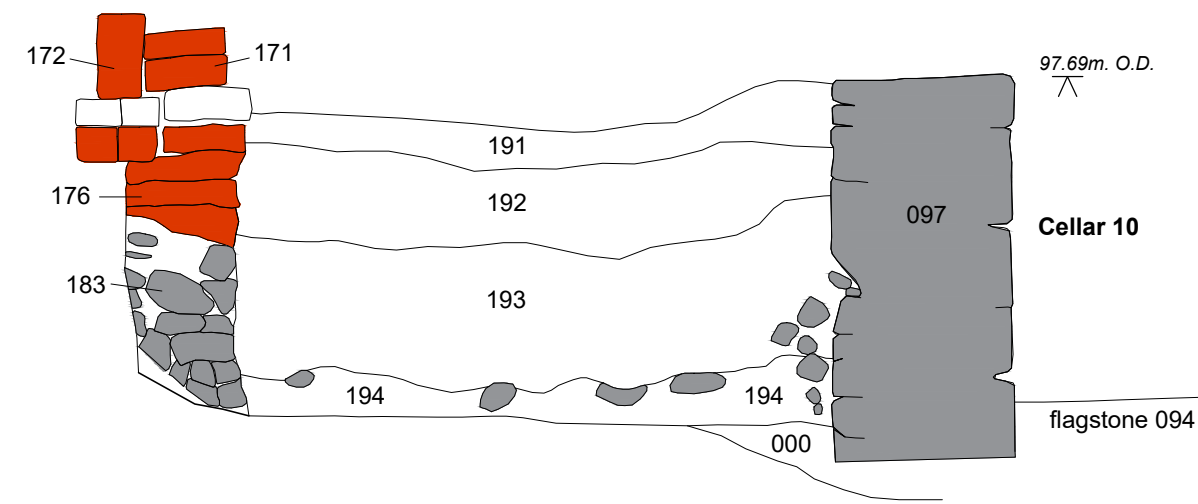


Fig.4h - South-west-facing profile at rear of Oven Structure showing make-up of the deposits in the pub yard area

Key:

- Merged horizon
- Stone
- Brick

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Title:
Archaeological Sections

Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane,
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Client:
Noble Design and Build Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:20

Drawn by: RK
Checked: SW
Date: 21/08/2020

Report.No: Y352/18
Fig. No: 4e-4h



Title:
Plan of the foundations of Oven Structure following removal of Brick Surface 174 and Brick Wall 171

Client:
Noble Design and Build Ltd



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Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, map and Record Excavation

Scale at A4:
1:40

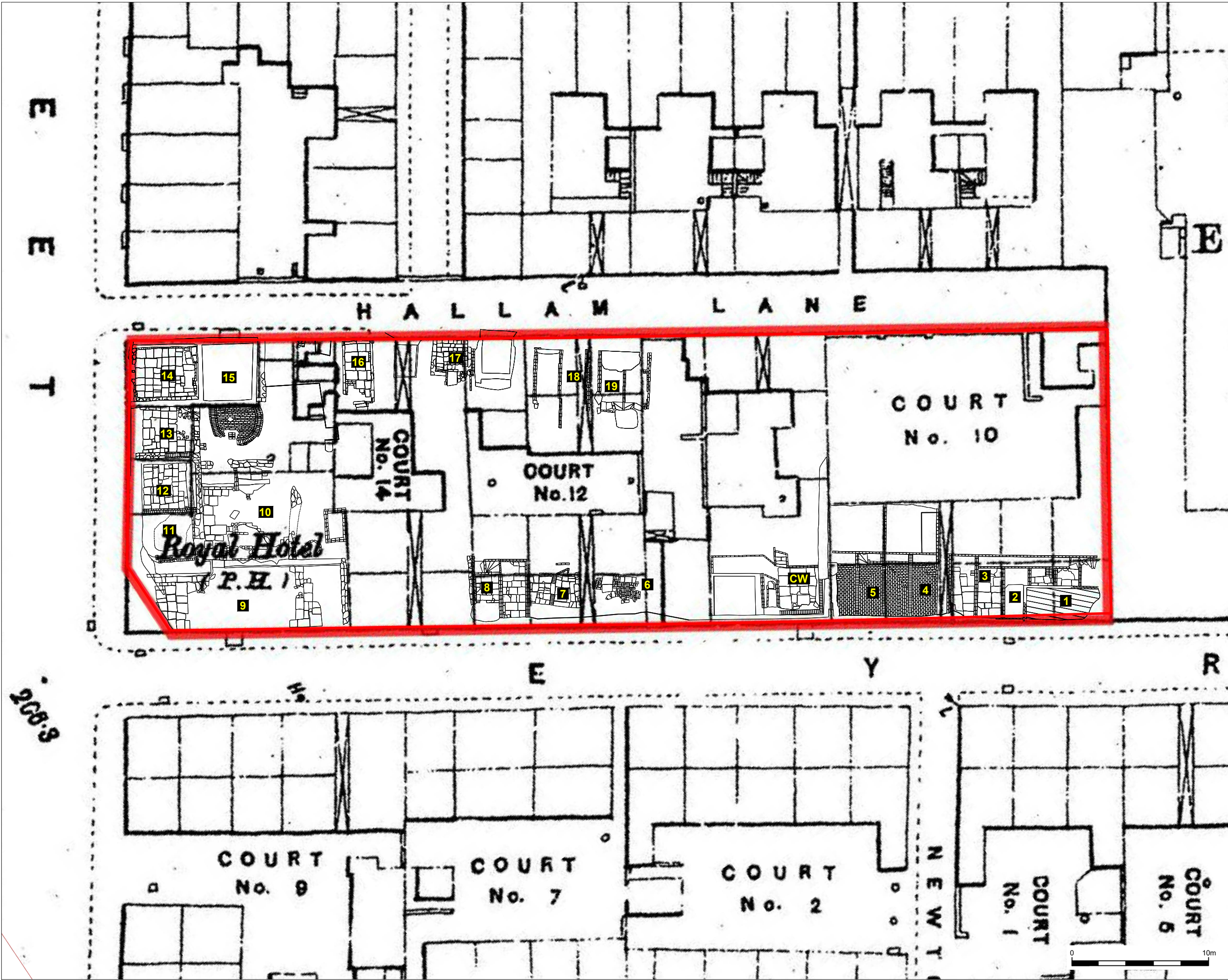
Drawn by:
RK

Checked:
SW

Date:
18/08/2020

Report No:
Y352/18

Fig. No:
5



Key:

- Site boundary
- Archaeological Feature
- Cellar number

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Title:
Excavated features overlain on
the 1891 OS map

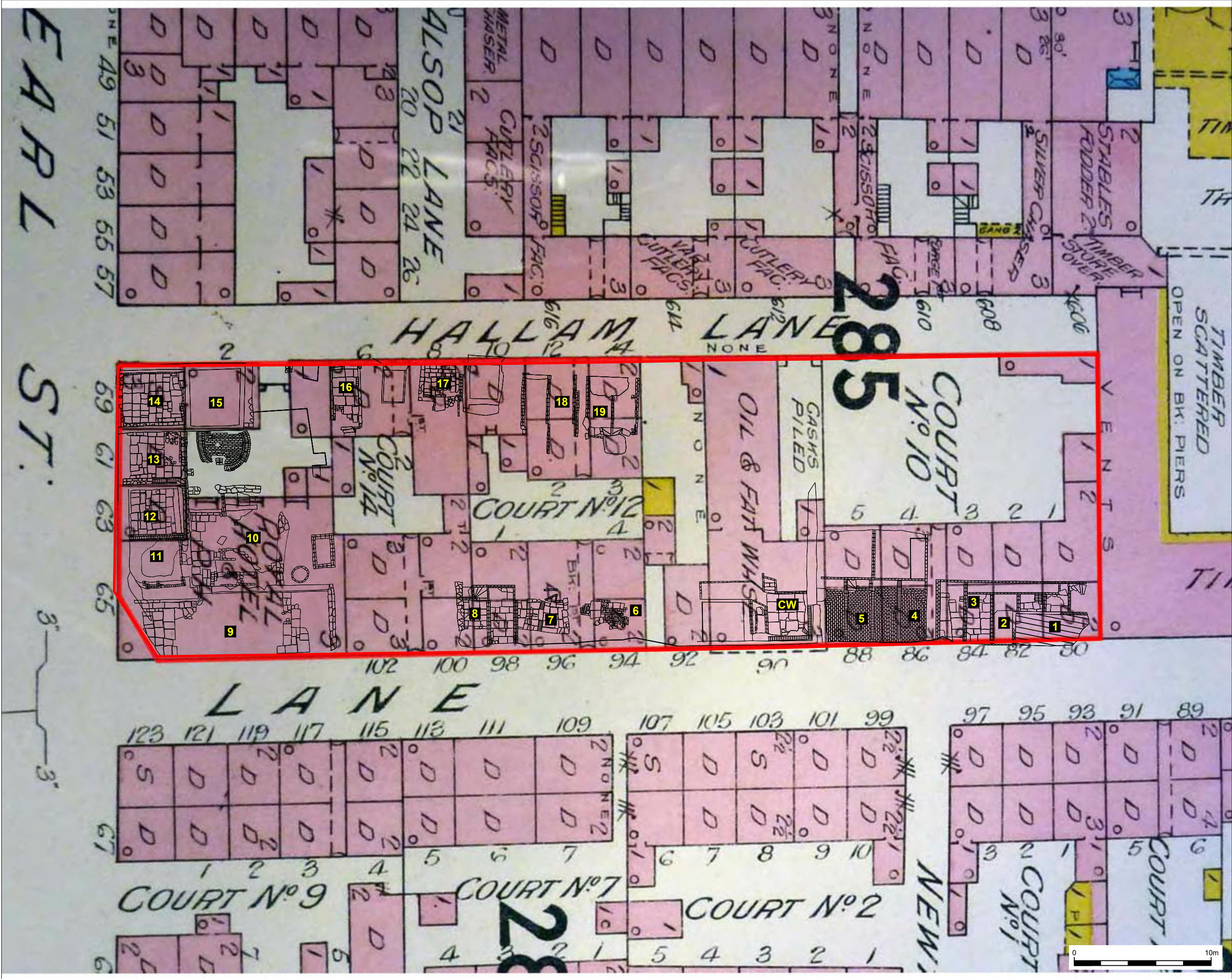
Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane,
Sheffield - Strip, map and
Record Excavation

Client:
Noble Design and Build Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:250

Drawn by: RK
Checked: SW
Date: 22/04/2020

Report No: Y352/18
Fig. No: 6a



Key:

- Site boundary
- Archaeological Feature
- 1 Cellar number



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Title:
Excavated features overlain on
the 1897 Goad Plan

Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane,
Sheffield - Strip, map and
Record Excavation

Client:
Noble Design and Build Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:250

Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 21/08/2020
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: Y352/18	Fig. No: 6b
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CFA Archaeology are undertaking investigative works on the remains of 19th Century buildings that stood on the site prior to the Eon Works, steel treatment works, that was recently demolished.

The site is shortly to be developed. Prior to this the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service has requested that the site is investigated for archaeological remains.



Fig. 7.1: Display board notice during the excavation

Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation



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Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 7.1



Fig. 7.2: General shot of site facing south, across the location of Court No.12, following the removal of the rubble from the Eon Works



Fig. 7.3: General shot of site facing east following removal of the Eon Works

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Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation



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Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 7.2-7.3



Fig. 7.4: General pre-excitation shot of site, looking along Eyre Lane (south-west facing)4



Fig. 7.5: South-west facing shot, with Cellars 1, 2 and 3 in the foreground

Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation



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Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 7.4-7.5



Fig. 7.6: General shot of Cellars 4 and 5, facing east



Fig. 7.7: North-facing shot of No.90 Hallam Lane (Cutlery Works cellar) facing north. Modern sub-station footings to right of shot

Project:
Former Eon Works, Eyre Lane, Sheffield - Strip, Map and Record Excavation



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Report No: Y352/18		Fig. No: 7.6-7.7



Fig. 7.8: Staircase 078 in Cutlery Works cellar, facing north-west



Fig. 7.9: General shot of Cellar 8 remains (upstanding in brick) and Cellars 7 and 6 in the background

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Fig. 7.10: General shot of Cellar 9 facing south-west



Fig. 7.11: General shot of Cellars 10 and 11 facing east

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Fig. 7.12: South-facing shot of Cellar 14 (59 Earl Street)



Fig. 7.13: Rear wall of Cellar 14, facing north-east

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Fig. 7.14: Cellar 16 facing north



Fig. 7.15: Cellar 17 facing south

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Fig. 7.16: Cellars 18 and 19, facing west



Fig. 7.17: North-west-facing section of the Oven at the rear of Cellar 15

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Fig. 7.18: Shot of Oven following removal of overlaying brick surface (174)



Fig. 7.19: Brick chamber beneath Oven, facing north

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Fig. 7.20: Brick surface of the vehicle shed at the north-east of site, facing south-west

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