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Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp, Redmires Plantation Redmires Road, Sheffield South Yorkshire

Community-Led Archaeological Excavation
Report No. Y612/22

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**Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp
Redmires Plantation
Redmires Road, Sheffield
South Yorkshire**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of community-led archaeological fieldwork undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in August and September 2022 at Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp, Sheffield (Grid Ref. SK 28000 85986; Fig. 1) as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded award for the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership (SLLP) via the Wildlife Trust for Rotherham and Sheffield.

A project design was produced by CFA on behalf of the SLLP via the Wildlife Trust.

The SLLP is a large-scale Heritage Lottery Funded programme. The flagship project of the Hidden History strand of the programme was a community led archaeological investigation and survey of Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp within the Redmires Plantation. The overall aim of the project was to engage the wider community in local history through archaeological fieldwork and feed into future woodland management plans. CFA organised a volunteer training programme in the form of a community excavation. This allowed volunteers to gain and develop archaeological skills through practical techniques which informed on the layout, form, function, and dimensions of the existing structures and archaeological remains of the POW Camp.

The community excavation was co-ordinated by CFA in consultation with Alex Sotheran, the Community Archaeologist for the Wildlife Trust and the County Archaeologist, James Thomson, of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.2 Project Objectives

The aims of the project comprised two elements: community engagement and the sense of place and history; and understanding the form, function and size of the existing Prisoner of War Camp huts through archaeological excavation recording and survey.

Following excavation, the camp hut bases were subject to a programme of archaeological recording and historic building recording, commensurate to a Historic England Level 1 standard as defined by the guidance given in *Understanding Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016). Additionally, the scope takes notice of the *Historic England Research Agenda and Strategy* (HE; Research Frameworks 2022) and *Prisoner of War Camps (1939 – 1948) Project Report* (English Heritage 2003).

The underlying principle objectives of the community excavation project were:

- To engage and train the local community in archaeological field work
- To give a sense of place and history to the participants
- To understand the layout, form, function, and dimensions of the existing hut bases that remain as features in the woodland
- To understand the level of survival of the camp
- To feed into future management plans for the woodland by examining the potential damage done to the existing archaeological remains by tree roots etc.

CFA liaised closely with the client and their partners to understand and advise on the use

of resources beyond this project which will benefit the community archaeology at the SLLP, and volunteers' experience. This also included setting the project within its local community and wider regional context. This included:

- Liaison with the client and their partners to understand and utilise links already established within the project to the benefit of the archaeological project and the volunteers, especially those that complement this project and fulfil the objectives set out above
- The use of social and other media outlets to promote deliver and disseminate the results of the project, liaise with the client and their partners to assist in creating a project legacy
- The community excavation was largely undertaken by the volunteers with supervision from a professional archaeologist. This enabled them to develop a greater understanding of the archaeological and excavation process, including excavation, recording and processing data.

1.3 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Alex Sotheran (Community Archaeologist of the Wildlife Trust) with funding provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund, through the SLLP, without whom this project would not be possible. Rebecca Hunt oversaw the project for CFA and directed the community excavation, post-excavation and oral history collection. Assistance was provided by Jamie Walker (Post-excavation Officer), Mark Bell (Senior Project Officer), Daniel Waterfall (Project Officer), Saskia Winslow, Gina Daly (Archaeological Supervisors), Grace Sullivan, Robin Campbell and Josh Toulson (Field Archaeologists). The finds were analysed by Gail Drinkall (Archaeological Finds Consultant) and Quita Mould (Leather and Metalwork Specialist).

Particular thanks belong to the volunteers who conducted the excavation, and assisted with recording and artefact recovery: Jonathan Bowering, Matthew Love, Toby Love, Steve Hollings, William Cobb, Joanne Dawson, Rachel Turner, Emelia Spencer, Anne Gregory, Lucy Jones, Clare Rushen, Sue Shaw, Cheri Southam, Wenhao Wang, Heather Worden, Jeremy Youle, Nigel Arding, Dylan Bate, Tracey Bradley, Andrew Callaghan, Christine, Chresta, Catherin Cotterill, Iain Grayson, David Guile, Derek Hastings, Timothy Jeffery, Kathleen Keron, Annette Lee, Jane Lister, Peter Long, Jacqueline Mann, Louise Martin, Chris Massey, Jamie Mather, Alison Milne, Ruth Morgan, Mick Nott, Mary O'Connell, Annette Parker, Rachel Rose, Micah Shaw, Alan Smith, Gillian Stride, Eleanor Zadok, Enpu Zhang, Andrew Almond, Roy Barnes, Amy Barrett, Oliver Barrett, Tommy Barrett, Jane Bartholomew, Chloe Barton, Howard Bayley, Chris Bell, Mike Bennett, Hannah Bloomfield, Joyce Branagh, David Buckley, Karyn Buckley, Wendy Burroughes, Lesley Clarke, Alexander Clayton, Hilary Clayton, Dani Cole, David Crowther, Chris Dawson, Christopher Donlon, Daisy Draper, Sarah, Draper, Ann Ellis, Caroline Evans, Joseph Fereday, Harry Fox, Joshua Fox, Kathryn Fox, Jane French, Jason Gallagher, Kate Gallagher, Mark Geraghty, Clare Ginnie, Ruby Ginnis, Daisy Gregory, Paul Gregory, Andrew Hall, Isobel Hall, Nicola Harpin, Tom Holden, Alice Howlett, Maja Hudej, John Ievers, Jim Jackson, Adam Kingston, Maureen Lawless, Vivienne Maddison, Rosa Mann, Leon Mark-Lawson, Louie Mark-Lawson, Poppy Mark-Lawson, Rebecca Mark-Lawson, Claire Marr, Oliver Marr, Andrew Middleton, Jane Middleton, John Middleton, Fayzeh Mohamed, Janine Morrall, Daniel Moss, Tom Moss, Harry Naylor-Wilson, Rachel Neeson, Gill Newton, Nicky Nield, John Offord, Ruby Peachter,

Steve Parker, Adam Partridge, John Peacock, Valerie Peacock, George Pethers, Rachel Reeson, Chris Right, Hannah Right, Hollie Right, Olivia Right, Penelope Right, Judith Roberts, Nathan Roberts, Alexander Robinson, Anne Robinson, John Robinson, Caroline Roddick, Samantha Rodgers, Camilla Rootes, Lara Rushen, Sean Russell, Alan Rutherford, Alexander Schmidt, Andrew Shemwell, Adrian Smith, Gary Smith, Jessica Smith, Caelan Speed, Melissa Speed, Kirsty Stride, Maurice Stubbs, David Tallant, Madeleine Thomas, Charlotte Thompson, Heidi-May Thompson, Juliette Thompson, Andy Wallace, Lynne Wallace, Leo Walton, Gary Ward, Pat Wareham, Nick Waterfield, Harry Watson, Rob Watson, Clare Webb, Agnieszka Wheadon, Ann Wilkinson, Clare Wilson, Kathleen Wilson, Tony Woodward, Jane Wragg, Patrick Yeardley, Adam Simm, Anna Bienkowska, John Wadsley, Alexander, Anne, Cameron, Nina, Rosanna and Steven (figs. 6.1-6.18): project would not have had the successful outcomes it did without their magnificent effort.

This project would like to thank all the volunteers and members of the community that came forward and contributed oral histories which provide small insights into the lives of those that interacted and lived at the camp (Appendix 4).

Additional thanks are also due to Sheffield City Council and Friends of Redmires for their support throughout the excavation, and to the Three Merry Lads for providing celebratory refreshments at the end of the project to our volunteers (Fig. 6.19).

2 METHODOLOGY

Summary

The methods employed during the Lodge Moor Community Excavation project have allowed volunteers to gain valuable experience in different archaeological techniques commonly employed in archaeological investigations. From the outset, volunteers were encouraged to take an active role in all aspects of the archaeological fieldwork: an on-site safety and site background briefing was provided at the beginning of the session (Fig. 6.20), and the volunteers were active participants from there. Instruction was given in excavation techniques such as use of trowels and other hand tools, safe manual handling, and context excavation and recognition. All volunteers were encouraged to vocalise observations in order that the context sheets could be filled in to record the significant details of a given archaeological deposit, record architectural features and interpret phases of construction. They were given the opportunity to take photographs and were also shown how to draw sections and plans using standard drawing conventions. All finds generated during the fieldwork were subject to sorting, discard and retention on site by the volunteers under archaeological supervision and transferred to CFA's post-excavation team for processing and distribution to specialists. A survey was also undertaken of the investigated hut bases, providing training in the use of electronic survey equipment. CFA in partnership with the Wildlife Trust offered social media coverage and a dedicated webpage providing recruitment and site information, updates on the work and the dissemination of exciting archaeological finds. CFA staff and the Community Archaeologist for the Wildlife Trust were on hand to answer questions to passing members of the public. Throughout the excavation CFA undertook the formal collection of oral histories.

2.1 Archaeological Standards

CFA is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work was conducted with regard to the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2020a-c), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Campbell et al. 2011; Historic England 2015), the *Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process: Yorkshire, the Humber and the North-East* (2019), and a project design. Recording of all elements was done following established CFA procedures.

2.2 Project Administration

Administration of the project was largely conducted by CFA on behalf of the SLLP and Wildlife Trust, taking responsibility for the advertisement, registration process, preparation and logistical considerations of the community excavation.

CFA produced a risk assessment for the project, which was disseminated to volunteers in the form of an on-site safety briefing immediately following registration and included logistical information regarding welfare and fire protocols etc. as well as historical information.

During the community excavation, the process was photographed as part of the project archive. This aspect of the project was designed to provide documentation on the various stages of archaeological activity throughout the excavation to complement this report, the rest of the primary archive and for further community outreach. All volunteers signed photographic permission slips. This was supplemented by a feedback form at the end of the project in order to measure the relative success of the project.

CFA also provided the opportunity for volunteers and members of the community to preserve their stories and testimonies relating to the Prisoner of War Camp. This part of the project, with the permission of the participants, formed an archive of stories and testimonies to be made publicly accessible. All volunteers willing to participate in the oral histories were provided with a full understanding of the project. All personal information collected, stored, archived, summarised and reviewed was done so in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018. All volunteers were provided with participation and recording agreements as evidence of their voluntary participation and no oral history was collected without prior consent.

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-508670

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets and reports will be prepared to current guidelines (CIfA 2014c), ensuring the proper transfer of ownership to Sheffield City Museums for the physical archive, and to Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in line with guidance from ADS (2022).

2.3 Site Excavation Strategy

Archaeological Excavation

All excavation work was carried out by the volunteers, under the constant supervision of professional archaeologists. Due to the time constraints and evaluative nature of the excavation, investigations were not dug down to the natural geological substrate, though this may have been identified in one investigative section. The locations of the intrusive excavation areas were surveyed using industry-standard electronic surveying equipment and made safe through backfilling on completion of the project.

Site Recording

During the investigation, leaf litter and overburden was removed down to the in situ structural remains and drawings, at scales of 1:10 and 1:20, were produced by volunteers under archaeological supervision. On-site recording, the recording of stratification, the recording of oral histories and testimonies, and survey were undertaken by CFA staff using CFA pro forma recording sheets and the use of DiggIt digital recording app. Volunteers were provided with training in all the above processes.

All areas archaeologically examined were photographed using digital photography, with two hut bases being subject to photogrammetry. Where possible the volunteers learned how to create and maintain the photographic record and were offered the opportunity to carry out their own photography.

Finds Processing

Finds collection and sorting was undertaken by the volunteers under constant archaeological supervision. All artefact types were processed under relevant Cifa Standards and Guidance (Cifa 2014d) and CFA's standard methodology, and a selection were transferred to specialists for assessment, and will be transferred to the relevant museum.

2.4 Oral Histories and Volunteer Testimonies

Oral histories can provide a vital dimension of the historical narrative relating to aspects of community life which are otherwise neglected, invisible or inaccessible within the archaeological record. They can provide a wealth of data on living conditions, education, spatial and temporal personal experiences embedded within a sense of place at structural or landscape level, employment, skillsets, crafts and trades, and many more activities. As the 21st century is well underway, the stories and testimonies regarding the heritage of the Prisoner of War Camp, which still lie within living memory, are at risk of being forgotten. Therefore, this would form a core part of the community-based research into the site.

Throughout the project, volunteers and members of the wider community were invited to preserve their stories and testimonies of the Prisoner of War Camp through a variety of mediums, whichever best suited the volunteer. A single member of CFA staff was appointed to collect and collate the testimonies, ensuring the protection of the confidentiality of the volunteers.

2.5 Desk-based Historical Research

Current understanding of the history and archaeological potential of the Site and its surrounding landscape has been established through previous recording interventions and research including surveys carried out between 1999-2006 by the University of Sheffield (Ullathorne 2006); a desk-based archaeological assessment and Level 2 survey (ASE Ltd 2007), and ongoing archaeological surveys, including geophysics, walkover surveys and a photographic record of the upstanding remains starting in 2020 and continuing into 2022 by the University of Sheffield in conjunction with the SLLP. These works have provided useful historical information for the project and references can be found within the bibliography. Sheffield's Local Studies Library, Central Library and the Archive Office hold some archives including letters, copies of artistic records of the prison camp, and a report on the use of the City Libraries, all by the German Prisoners of War of Lodge Moor Camp including works by Heinz Georg Lutz. These have been looked at in conjunction with additional desk-based research material to inform the historical research.

2.6 Social Media and Outreach

In early 2022 CFA set up a dedicated event through Eventbrite for volunteers to register to any of the 18 sessions offered over the 10 day fieldwork period. The link to the Eventbrite page was circulated via the social media accounts of both SLLP and CFA, and on CFA's dedicated webpage (<https://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk/education-outreach/lodge-moor-pow-camp-at-redmires-plantation/>). Live progress of the project was disseminated primarily via CFA's social media outlets and webpage, alongside those of the SLLP.

Members of the Wadsley and Loxley Commoners, Hunter Archaeological Society, Bolsterstone History and Archaeology group, The Wildlife Trust's volunteers, the Manor Men's and the Young Archaeologists' Club were also invited to join the excavation. The Wildlife Trust contacted several news outlets, of which BBC Sheffield and Look North Yorkshire, Sheffield Tribune and the Yorkshire Post covered the excavation.

3. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Summary

In depth historical research was not part of the objectives for this project. However, all excavations need to be interpreted within their wider context and therefore a brief historical background has been provided here.

3.1 General

The earliest evidence of archaeological activity in the locality of Redmires Camp Plantation comes from a lithic working site of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date located approximately 550m north-west of the Site. Several lithic scatters and stray finds comprising worked chert and flint have also been identified within the vicinity of the Site, including a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found on a footpath approximately

700m east north-east of the Site. A late Neolithic or early Bronze Age embanked stone circle was identified approximately 550m west-north-west of the site, on Ash Cabin Flat in 1981. Five round barrows of likely Middle Bronze Age date have also been recorded approximately 950m east-north-east of the site. An Iron Age enclosure, tentatively interpreted as a promontory fort, was identified 500m north-east of the Site.

The purported Roman Road, Long Causeway, now Redmires Road, ran along the edge of Redmires Camp Plantation. A fragment of a Roman oil lamp was discovered in a field just south of Redmires Road in 1945.

Historic mapping of the area shows extensive evidence of post-medieval activity both in Redmires Camp Plantation itself and the surrounding area. A series of field boundaries, a track, and a well were all identified within the area of the Site. Quarrying in the post-medieval period is evidenced by historic mapping with several sandstone quarries identified within the vicinity of the Site. Several post-medieval sites were also recorded in the surrounding area of the Site: Bennet Grange, built in 1580; Lodge Moor hospital, originally a temporary smallpox hospital built between 1877 and 1878; and Redmires racecourse which opened in 1875 and continued in use as such for two years. The brick wall running along the northern boundary of Redmires Camp Plantation is purported to be the remains of the grandstand of the racecourse.

Between 1912 and 1914 the plantation area was used as landing strip for demonstration flights before the construction of the permanent Army Camp. Following the outbreak of World War I (WWI) in 1915, Redmires Camp was built on Lodge Moor and was used as a training camp for the Sheffield City Battalion; the associated trench systems, 2km due west, were recorded in 2006 by the University of Sheffield. Towards the end of WWI, the use of Redmires Camp changed to a Prisoner of War Camp to house German Prisoners of War. Karl Dönitz, who would later become Admiral in Chief of the German Navy and German Head of State after the death of Adolf Hitler, was held at Redmires Camp between October 1918 and July 1919.

Following the aftermath of the war the camp fell into disrepair, was auctioned, and bought by the Education Department for a short-stay residential school for disabled children in 1923, however these plans fell through. Instead, Redmires camp was used as a smallpox hospital from 1925, until 1930 when an epidemic broke out in Sheffield and Lodge Moor hospital reached capacity and required a segregated ward.

In 1939 a purpose-built Prisoner of War Camp (Lodge Moor Camp) was built immediately to the east of the former Redmires Camp and denoted as Camp Number 17. The stone boundary wall along Redmires Road, was raised from 1.85m to 3.7m, with a wire fence on the surrounding three sides. The Camp was accessed by a recessed brick gate with substantial gate posts, and the camp included guard posts, concreted huts, water towers, chimneys, and was constantly monitored by guards (Pooler 2018).

Lodge Moor Camp was used to hold Prisoners of War from both Italy and Germany and later Poland and Ukraine; the first inmates in 1939 being German supporters living in Britain, followed by Italians supporters in 1940, though many of those initially captured were released. Subsequently a greater number of Italian and some German prisoners from the continent and beyond were held at the camp, with some high ranking, ardent German officers included. German prisoners of war were classified according to political

allegiances with the Nazi Nationalist Socialist Party; graded as ‘white’ – those who opposed the Nazi regime, ‘grey – those whose allegiance could not be certain’, and ‘black – Nazi sympathisers’.

The main compound of Lodge Moor would have had capacity for approximately 5300 prisoners of war in its 80 buildings, which was subsequently supplemented by the addition of tented accommodation providing temporary space for a further 2700 prisoners of war at its peak.

By 1944, at the peak of the war, it became Britain’s largest Prisoner of War Camp. It is purported to have held over 11000 prisoners. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) declared the camp as “insufficient and uninhabitable” in 1944, a dramatic change from its report the year previous claiming it to be in overall good condition, holding in excess of 3000 prisoners. Many of the prisoners held in the overcapacity camps were Italians whose promise of repatriation had been revoked due to Italy’s continued campaign in North Africa. It is unclear what the proportion of Italian and German prisoners of war were, though it is likely that several ‘black’ graded German prisoners were held, possibly segregated. It was likely a number from this group participated in an escape attempt coordinated with Le Marchant Camp (Camp 23 - near Devizes). Prisoners intended to escape simultaneously and march onto London in support of the German Ardennes offensive in December, and to free a further 250,000 German prisoners enroute to attack Britain from within. Whilst the escape ultimately failed, seven prisoners involved were recaptured, including two “special class German air force prisoners”. A second attempt to escape by tunnelling was tried in 1945, but the tunnel was discovered by guards. Prisoner Gerhardt Rettig was accused of informing the guards of the tunnel. Though he claimed innocence, he was fatally beaten by his fellow prisoners, two of whom were found guilty of instigating the attack and sentenced to death at Pentonville Prison.

Despite this horrid story, improvements within the camp were made in 1945 with many prisoners being redistributed into other camps, and the ICRC review declared an acceptable level of accommodation, and the overcrowding much reduced. At the end of the war prisoners were not immediately repatriated, though their restrictions, both Italians and Germans, appear much reduced and partial integration into the local community was encouraged (Baker 2019).

Throughout the war integration with the local community was already being undertaken by Italian prisoners who had been afforded certain freedoms; many were allowed work in the quarries, factories and farmland alongside the women and in lieu of the men who had joined up to fight for the Allies. They were viewed favourably, especially by the local children who would receive toys and shoes over the fence, hand made by the prisoners.

By 1947 many of the Italian and German prisoners had been repatriated or integrated into the wider community but not before the harsh winter of 1946-1947, when prisoners were recruited to shovel the snow drifts. However, war-displaced Ukrainians were housed at Lodge Moor before being rehomed. When rehousing was proving difficult and Ukrainians were looking to be returned home, the inhabitants protested with hunger strikes, preferring to stay at the camp until alternatives were arranged.

Eventually all peoples left the camp and it came under the ownership of the Estates Committee for Sheffield City Council. Several plans, including housing estates and return

to an airstrip or landing station fell through, until in 1958 the decision was made to plant a commercial woodland on the site. The layout of the camp comprising the footings of the buildings and associated structures was retained.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK RESULTS

Summary

This project focussed on the northernmost linear sub-division of the camp and concentrated on four of the Prisoner of War accommodation hut bases (Huts 38, 39, 61 and 62) and an ablution building (Hut 54). Volunteers had the opportunity to develop and refine their excavation skills and were introduced to fieldwork techniques such as sectioning, trowelling, and recording. A relative chronology was identified with some of the structures of the camp and the surrounding deposits. A number of artefacts including a German POW dog tag, a watercolour paint pot and a plastic facsimiled money token were recovered from the deposits surrounding the concrete bases of the huts.

4.1 Introduction

A summary of all contexts forms Appendix 1 and the following results should be read in conjunction with figures 1-6. All huts were numbered and recorded with the prefix taken from the annotations allocated in the Desk-Based Assessment and Level 2 Archaeological Survey (ASE Ltd 2007). All the archaeological remains within Redmires Wood were covered by an organic layer of woodland debris, comprised loose, brown-grey silty clay matter with small stones and rubble inclusions (annotated as (xx.001) for each hut).

4.2 Accommodation Huts

The accommodation huts were ordered into rows and blocks. The four uncovered by the volunteers were located within the north-east corner of the camp (Fig. 5), with each hut being rectangular in plan, orientated broadly north to south and measuring 35.05m by 5.49m. They were all constructed with brick wall foundations forming the outline of the building and capped with concrete to form a base. All bricks identified within the construction of the camp were red, machine-made, frogged and stamped with 'GREGORY'. Each brick measured 9" × 4" × 2.75" (22.86cm x 10.16cm x 6.99cm) (Fig. 6.21). Along the west and east edges of each of the concrete slabs, a drainage channel was sunk into the concrete measuring 0.08m wide and roughly 33.90m long. A series of downpipes were located along these channels, in different places for each hut, leading to a network of drains below and around the hut bases (Fig. 6.22). Internal to these channels were the remains, in various states of preservation, of iron bolt fittings, located along the edge in a pattern of two bolts spaced 0.45m apart with a single bolt 1.60m away on either side which repeated along the extent of the hut bases. These were used to secure the sheeting that formed the main body of the hut, no longer surviving.

Each hut had a stepped access at its north and south end, formed of 'GREGORY' brick side walls and concrete steps. Straddling each of the stepped accesses, squaring off the area between the huts and the steps, were bordered areas, colloquially termed 'gardens' by the volunteers. There was no repetition of form or materials across each.

Hut 38

Hut 38 was located at the north-eastern corner of the camp, within Row 1, Block D, and ran parallel to Hut 39, 3m to its east. The hut was rectangular in plan on a north-south alignment and had external measurements of 35m by 5.58m. Its brick foundation (38.002) comprised four courses of brick in an English bond formation. At the southern end of the concrete foundation, perpendicular to the eastern edge, was a mortar stain extending half the width providing evidence of an internal partition.

At the northern end of Hut 38 was a doorstep (38.004), providing access into it. The doorstep was 0.93m long, 1.61m width and 0.48m high. It was constructed of a concrete pad bordered by a brick wall on both the eastern and western sides. These brick sidewalls comprised five courses of brick in an English bond, though only two courses survived in situ, with the other two having been identified broken off nearby (Fig. 6.23). This whole construction was built up from another underlying concrete base. It was not fully exposed to the north due to the establishment of tree growth.

An area of rubbly clay (38.003) was located outside of Hut 38, either side of Doorstep 38.004; Hut 38 northern 'garden' areas. The areas measured 1.9m in length, 0.90m in width and was excavated to 0.14m deep either side of the steps. It comprised a brown-grey friable silty clay with small stones and bricks. It was bordered to the north by a single layer of complete and broken bricks, laid on edge, in broadly stretcher formation.

At the southern end of Hut 38 was Doorstep 38.005, providing access down into Hut 38 from the pathway. It measured 1.17m long, 1.52m wide and 0.33m high. The doorstep was constructed with a concrete pad, an elevated concrete step along its southern edge, both bordered by two small brick walls on the eastern and western sides. The concrete showed considerable wear, exposing some of the aggregate material and signs of water damage on the pad edge. The brick sidewalls comprised three courses of machine-made red brick in a stretcher bond with the top course in a header bond, surviving to completed height. A small drain hole was apparent at the bottom course for water to flow through between the ceramic drains on either side of the wall.

On the eastern side of Doorstep 38.005 was a silty clay deposit (38.006) measuring 2.16m long, 1.00m wide and 0.30m thick. It comprised a brownish-grey friable silty clay with rubble and stone inclusions, heavily disturbed by rooting. Leading away from doorstep 38.005 were the remains of two conjoined concrete pads which formed the foundation for a brick-bordered pathway leading through the camp. One foundation was angled 45° south-east from the south-east corner of Doorstep 38.005, with the other continuing due south from the same doorstep (Fig. 6.24). Brick remains were identified on the foundation orientated due south, entangled with tree stump roots (Fig. 6.25). This brick pattern was mirrored on the west side from the south-west corner of the doorstep, continue due south before turning south-west to meet the central path.

On the western side of Doorstep 38.005 was a silty clay deposit (38.007) measuring 2.08m long, 2.50m wide, and 0.25m deep. The deposit comprised a brown-grey friable silty clay with rubble and stone inclusions. This area was bordered to the south by an east to west orientated brick border laid in a saw-tooth pattern from the south-west corner of Doorstep 38.005. Within this area, and forming part of the rubble matrix, was evidence of a disturbed brick surface overlying the ceramic pipe.

Hut 39

Hut 39 was located at the north-eastern corner of the camp, within Row 1, Block D, and ran parallel to Hut 39, 3m to its west. The hut was rectangular in plan on a north-south alignment and had external measurements of 35.05m by 5.49m. Its brick foundation (39.004) comprised seven courses of brick in an English bond formation. Mortar stains at the northern and southern extents of the concrete hut base provided evidence of internal partitions and possible doorways. The stain to the south is the same as that of the north and extends to a central plinth made of brick encased concrete forming half a decagon shape, with the long edge facing the south towards the doorstep. To north, immediately internal from Doorstep (39.005) in an L-shaped mortar stain, of similar dimensions to the doorstep, indicating a porch-style division, corralling entrants to enter the hut from the north-west corner, passing another possible partition. This is indicated through another mortar stain orientated north to south, with two indentations set within the concrete, presumably to hold something (Fig. 2a).

The drainage channels (39.004) along each of the sides of Hut 39 led to downpipes at the northern end and along the central length (39.008). Each channel measured 34.30m. The downpipes were constructed with a ceramic pipe and was cemented into a purpose made gap in the brickwork of the foundations. The downpipes (39.008) flowed into the underground drainage network (39.009). The drainage network was identified 0.41m below ground level and comprised a series of interconnected ceramic pipes (Fig 6.22). Above the drain system was rubble deposit 39.011 within a matrix of grey-brown loose sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. This layer was likely used to aid drainage.

At the northern end of Hut 39 was Doorstep 39.005, providing access into Hut 39 (Fig 6.26). It was constructed of a concrete pad that measured 1.20m east to west and 0.90m north to south which was bordered by a brick wall on both the eastern and western sides. These brick sidewalls survived to their full height with the western wall comprising four courses of brick: the bottom three courses in a stretcher bond and the top course in a rowlock bond. The eastern wall comprised six courses of brick with the bottom five courses in a stretcher bond and the top course in a rowlock bond. The bottom course of each sidewall was only partially visible with bricks continuing below ground level.

At the northern end of the hut base leading to Doorstep 39.005 was a cobbled Entranceway 39.006. The cobbled surface was 1.33m north to south and 1.48m east to west and comprised stone cobbles of varying sizes. The surface had been disturbed by tree rooting.

An area of sandy silt with rubble inclusions was located outside of Hut 39, either side of Doorstep 39.005; the Hut 39 northern 'garden' areas. Deposit 39.002 was located on the eastern side of Doorstep 39.005 measuring 2.00m east to west and 1.20m north to south. It comprised grey-brown loose sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions, the remains of a cobbled surface were present at the eastern edge of the deposit. Bordering the silty clay deposit to the north was the remains of a border laid in a sawtooth pattern (39.007). The sawtooth border ran roughly east west and measured 1.20m long.

At the southern end of Hut 39 was Doorstep 39.014 providing access down into the Hut from the pathway. (Fig 6.27). The doorstep was constructed with a concrete pad

measuring 1.30m east to west and 0.90m north to south which provided the foundation for two elevated concrete steps along its southern edge each measuring 0.18m north to south, 1.18m east to west and 0.14m in height. The steps were bordered by two small brick walls on the eastern and western sides. These side walls comprised three courses of brick built up from the concrete foundation: the bottom two courses in a stretcher bond with the top course in a rowlock bond. The brick sidewalls became one course higher along each of the two elevated concrete steps. The western sidewall survived almost to its full height with only two courses missing from its northern extent where it met the hut base. The northern section of the eastern side wall was no longer in situ though the shadow of where it stood was still visible on the concrete foundation.

On the eastern side of Doorstep 39.014 was a brick laid surface which measured 2.00m east to west and 1.60m north to south (39.012). The brick surface comprised both intact and broken bricks laid in a rough stretcher pattern. Bordering the brick surface to the west was a brick wall laid in a sawtooth pattern (39.013). The wall was orientated roughly north south and measured 1.80m long and 0.10m wide. The cobbled area (39.012) and the sawtooth border (39.013) have been tentatively interpreted to comprise a 'garden area' outside of Hut 39.

Leading away from Doorstep 39.014 was the Central Pathway 39.010. The pathway was constructed using a brick border set on a concrete foundation to define a brick laid surface. The concrete surface was orientated due south from Doorstep 39.014 for 0.7m before changing orientation to towards the south-west for 1.45m, then orientated due west, continuing beyond the limit of excavation (Fig. 6.28). It is likely that a mirrored construction was used on the eastern side of the doorstep though this was not excavated. The brickwork was mostly intact, forming a rough Flemish bond with some clinker type material where the bricks were absent. On the western side of Doorstep 39.014 was a sandy silt deposit (39.003). It measured 1.60m east to west and 1.40m north to south and comprised a loose grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Deposit 39.003 contained several bricks which were not in-situ at the time of recording but could have been the remains of a brick laid surface as seen on the eastern side of Doorstep 39.014.

Hut 61

Hut 61 was located at the north-eastern corner of the camp within Row 2, Block D, and ran parallel to Hut 62, 3m to its east. Its brick foundation comprised four courses of brick in an English bond formation (61.002). The western drainage channel of Hut 61 differed to the other three huts investigated, with the channel starting 0.06m from the southern end rather than 0.30m away as seen in the other huts (Fig. 6.29). Evidence of internal partitions and doorways was present as mortar stains at the southern and northern extent of the hut base, in a mirrored image of Hut 39, without the plinth. Hut 61 showed better preservation of features, with wooden door threshold still surviving, and a metal fitting for a possible door (Fig. 6.30)

At the northern end of Hut 61 was Doorstep 61.004, providing access into the hut. It was constructed of a concrete pad measuring 1.04m east to west, 0.88m north to south and 0.16m high from a concrete step along its southern edge, both bordered by two small brick walls on the eastern and western sides. These brick sidewalls comprised six courses of brick: the first five courses were in a stretcher bond and the top course was in a rowlock bond formation. These brick walls survived almost to their full extent, though a few bricks

were missing from the northern end of the eastern wall. No garden areas were exposed either side of Doorstep 61.004, but a layer of silty clay, likely the same as deposit 61.001, was observed which was not fully excavated due to time constraints (Fig. 6.31).

At the northern extent of Hut 61 at the bottom of Doorstep 61.004 were the remains of a brick laid pathway (61.003). The pathway survived for approximately 1m². Most of the brickwork was heavily disturbed by tree growth, though the remains of the upturned brick border were still intact.

At the southern end of Hut 61 was Doorstep 61.006, providing access. It consisted of a concrete pad measuring 1.10m east to west and 0.90m north to south which was bordered by brick walls on the eastern and western sides. The doorstep was not fully uncovered but the remains of a second concrete step were visible in the cross section of the overburden above (Fig. 6.32). Remnants of tar paper or other insulation material were visible on the uncovered concrete step. The brick sidewalls either side comprised three courses of bricks: the first two courses were in a stretcher bond and the top course of bricks was in a rowlock bond. Both sidewalls were missing most of the top course of bricks with only a few bricks remaining on the southern ends.

On the western side of Doorstep 61.006 was a brick laid floor surface (61.005). It measured 0.85m north to south and 1.97m east to west. The floor surface was constructed with bricks laid in a stretcher bond formation with occasional broken bricks being used to infill areas. Remnants of tar paper were present in the north-eastern corner. On the eastern side of Doorstep 61.006 was an area of crazy paving. The exposed area measured 1.10m east to west and 0.62m north to south. The crazy paving area was constructed with stone paving slabs of irregular sizes and shapes to form an irregular pattern. Both areas have tentatively been interpreted as the 'garden areas' of Hut 61 (Fig. 6.33).

Hut 62

Hut 62 was located at the north-eastern corner of the camp, within Row 2, Block D, and ran parallel to Hut 61, 3m to its west. Its brick foundation comprised four courses of brick with the first and last courses in a header bond and the two courses in between in a stretcher bond formation. A plastic facsimiled money token (Fig.6.34), a German dog tag (Fig. 6.35 and 6.36) and a uniform button were recovered from the hut base 62.002. Part of the integrated drainage system of the hut base was exposed at the north-eastern end of the hut, this consisted of a downpipe which drained to an underground drainage network. (Fig. 6.37). Filling this drain was 62.005 comprising a dark blackish-brown friable silty clay.

At the northern end of Hut 62 was Doorstep 62.004. The doorstep was constructed of concrete slabbed steps bordered by brick walls on the eastern and western sides, sat on a concrete foundation which measured 1.4m east to west and 0.9m north to south. Neither of the brick sidewalls were fully intact, with six courses remaining of the eastern wall and four remaining of the western wall with neither wall having a remaining top course. The remaining courses comprised bricks in a stretcher bond. A small drainage hole was apparent at the bottom course to aid water outflow. The southern doorstep of Hut 62 was not exposed due to constraints on the ground.

An area of rubbly clay was located outside of Hut 62, either side of the Doorstep 62.004 (62.006); the Hut 62 ‘garden areas’ (62.003). It measured 1.34m in length and comprised brown-grey friable silty clay with small stones and bricks. The eastern deposit was bordered by a stone wall 62.008 which sat on top of one of the underground drains of the base. Below the western deposit was a concrete foundation (62.007), which possibly formed the base of the central path. The concrete layer was exposed for a length of 1.15m in width 0.85m. A small leather shoe was recovered from Deposit 62.006 and a small ceramic Windsor & Newton watercolour paint pot stamped with ‘W&N England’ was recovered from within Wall 62.008.

4.3 Ablutions Hut

Ablutions Hut 54

Ablutions Hut 54 was located within the north-east corner of Row 2, Block C, 25.5m west of Hut 61, immediately adjacent to Block D. Hut 54 was rectangular in plan on an east to west orientation. Only the eastern end of Hut 54 was exposed, due to constraints on the ground, though one full room was cleared which measured 5.10m by 4.10m. This investigation uncovered four cubicles along the southern edge of the building (54.003), appearing to continue west along the building’s edge, and a possible cubicle location in the centre (54.009).

The base of Hut 54 (54.002) was constructed similarly to the other huts investigated with a brick foundation capped by two concrete slabs. The hut was accessed at the eastern side of the building by Doorstep 54.007 (Fig. 6.38). The stairway was constructed with three concrete slabs on a brick foundation. The top step contained a concrete pad measuring 1.25m north to south and 0.8m east to west, 0.92m with brick wall, abutting the eastern brick wall. The middle step, to the north of the top step, was made of a concrete pad measuring 0.92m east to west and 0.4m north to south. The lower step was made of another concrete pad measuring 0.96m north to south and 0.92m east to west. The brick foundation was four courses high in a stretcher bond with the top course in header bond. On the bottom concrete step was the imprint of a cat’s paw (Fig. 6.39).

The southern concrete slab had noticeably larger inclusions of aggregate. The brick foundations comprised six courses of brick in an English bond with a whitish-grey mortar. A single aperture for drainage outlet was present in the south-western corner, on the east-facing elevation, which fed into a drainage grate (54.006). The building measured 4.9m wide and was exposed for 3.47m east to west.

The drainage system of Hut 54 consisted of several gullies and ceramic drains, internal and external to the building. The water from the cubicles (54.003) would have flowed down the drain hole located within the north-east corner of each cubicle, and then flowed into the main drainage channel sunk into the concrete running parallel to the north edge of the cubicles (Fig. 6.40). This channel flowed to the drainage aperture in the brick wall (54.002) and into the external drain grate (54.006). Drain 54.006 was located outside the eastern wall of the building towards the southern end. The drain grate measured 0.57m long, 0.47m wide and 0.25m high. It was constructed of a raised concrete bowl-shaped structure with an iron grate set in the centre.

Further drainage was found along the eastern wall, directly north of the stairs and comprised a brick gutter (54.013). The exposed length of the gutter measured 0.41m long, 0.30m wide and 0.12m in height and was formed with two separate rows of bricks. It was exposed to 0.41m long, 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep. A further ceramic drainpipe was recorded along the northern exterior of Hut 54 running away from the Hut continuing north-west beyond the limits of the investigation (54.012; Fig. 6.41).

Inside Hut 54 the cubicles were roughly square in shape measuring 0.82m by 0.90m and were separated by a single row of bricks, with a cement plaster fillet at the base for weatherproofing and water guidance. The external wall making up the southern edge of the cubicles was made up of pre-cast concrete, bolted together and set on the concrete base with a bituminous lead strip, some of which survived around the edge (Figs. 6.42 and 6.43). The central cubicle was a possible sink feature, displaying no obvious access point (54.009). It was rectangular in shape comprising four brick walls surviving at its maximum to three courses high with a sloped concrete base. It measured 1.11m long, 0.80m wide and 0.40m high (Fig. 6.44). A drainage hole was present in the south-eastern corner, at the eastern end of a drainage channel sunk into the concrete, extending west beyond the western brick wall, and the limit of investigation. Although small, these cubicles were interpreted by the volunteers as showers.

Within the north-east corner of Hut 54 was a rectangular feature which comprised a U-shaped concrete exterior with a graded concrete wedge interior forming a slope (54.004). The feature measured 1.17 in length east to west, 0.81 in width and 0.10m in height (Fig. 6.45). This feature was in alignment with the chimney situated externally to the main building against its northern wall (54.017). It contained soot-like material and was interpreted to be part of the fuel storage for the chimney. It may have acted as an ash pan with the slope forming access for a shovel.

In the north-western corner of the area exposed within Hut 54 was a concrete plinth (54.008). The plinth measured 1.13m long, 1.04m wide and 0.35m high and was almost square in shape with slightly rounded top edges. The plinth had a brick facing on the western side (54.018). It was interpreted as a plinth to hold a water tank and given its proximity to the chimney and other structure; this group of features was interpreted as a water heating system for the showers.

One internal wall was recorded and was 1.9m long, 0.03m wide and 0.45m high (54.018). It survived to two courses, laid on edge in stretcher formation. The wall was only one brick thick indicating it was likely an interior partition.

In the centre of the exposed area of Hut 54, along its northern elevation, was a chimney structure measuring 1.2m long and 0.71m wide (54.017). It had partially collapsed and still stood in excess of 1.5m (Fig. 6.46). The chimney bricks were laid on bed in a variation of the English Garden formation with liberal use of mortar to infill gaps. A metal grate was visible on one part of the chimney. At ground level, the chimney structure was not physically attached to the main base. However, to the immediate north was appended an extension with a concrete slabbed floor which measured 1.20m long, 1.15m wide and 0.65m high (54.015). The eastern wall (54.011) of this extension measured 1.22m long, 0.08m-0.24m wide and 0.33m high and was formed with two courses of bricks in a stretcher bond with a grey-white mortar in between the bricks. This was tied into the northern wall of the extension (54.014), both of which were laid on a corner block of

concrete. The northern wall (54.014) measured 1.03m long, 0.16m wide and 0.29m high, surviving to three courses of brick in a stretcher bond with a whitish lime mortar. The north-west corner did not survive, though the western wall measured 1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.71m high (54.016). The western brick wall was constructed in the same form as the other walls comprising five courses of brick in stretcher bond with a whitish grey mortar in between the bricks.

5. FINDS

5.1 General

5.1.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of 22 items was submitted for analysis following sorting, discard and retention on site by volunteers under archaeological supervision and transferral CFA's post-excavation team. This section of the report has been prepared in line with CIFA standards and guidance (2020) and is compliant with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) guidelines for project management.

5.1.2 Methodology

The assemblage was examined and quantified, and the details recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet catalogue for the site archive (Appendix 2). Finds were measured using a 0-150mm Mitutoyo Vernier calliper and weighed using a Salter digital scale accurate to 0.1g. The catalogue includes an assessment of the condition of the assemblage; dating (where possible); recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the finds assemblage. Conservation treatment was not required prior to examination but the finds were received with some soiling. Minimal cleaning was required to reveal details for dating: dry brushing of metalwork and washing ceramic, glass and Bakelite.

The finds were allocated numbers denoting the Hut and deposit from which they were recovered and are discussed according to these contexts.

5.1.3 Discussion

Hut 38

On the eastern side of doorstep (38.005) was a silty clay deposit (38.006) that yielded a non-ferrous cutlery handle, from either a spoon or fork. Cleaning revealed a British Army Broad Arrow (Wilkinson FS Collection 2022), partially legible maker's mark SSP & G (or C?) Co. Ltd. and a 1939 date stamp. Items of cutlery with an early war-time date are rare. Two utility buttons were retained from the same deposit as the cutlery handle: one made from Bakelite, the other in aluminium. Both date to the early 20th century and in use during the same period as the POW camp.

A plain, curved fragment from a non-ferrous identification tag with dimensions that correspond to those of the tag from Hut 62 was retained from the topsoil. An unworked lump of quartz was also a topsoil find.

Hut 39

Deposit 39.003 contained several bricks which were not in situ at the time of recording but could have been the remains of a brick laid surface, as seen on the eastern side of Doorstep 39.014. This deposit yielded an aluminium button with a missing back plate. The face has a pebble effect motif; a design that could be misinterpreted as simply a fashion button but was in fact used on a Wehrmacht uniform (1930s-1940s). The size of the button identifies this as having fastened a shoulder board. A complete example was found in Hut 61.

A small lead cylinder from Deposit 39.003 is either a blanking plug or a crank shaft balance weight for a small engine.

A clay tobacco pipe bowl was retained from Deposit 39.002 (garden soil). The shape of the bowl along with the moulded leaf design on the front and back seams places this within a date range of 1830-1900. A complete spoon encased in corrosion was also recovered from the same context. The handle is of the same form as the cutlery associated with Huts 38 and 62.

Within topsoil deposit 39.001 was a fragile pair of miniature metal teacups. Although we know from oral history accounts that the prisoners did make toys, these small teacups in French Blue enamel are comparable to toy tea sets manufactured in the early to mid-20th century (Fig.6.47), frequently described as “vintage”.

Hut 61

Only one item was retained from Hut 61. A complete aluminium German army uniform button came from 61.004 (steps). This is a larger example than that recovered from Hut 39 and was worn on a Wehrmacht tunic. Cleaning made it possible to identify the back stamp: J. C. Maedicke 37 (date mark). This Berlin-based metalwork company was famous for its production of German uniform fittings.

Hut 62

Investigation of this hut produced the most significant items in the assemblage selected for keeping for post-excavation analysis.

A German soldier's identity tag was found in topsoil context 62.001 (FeldGrau 2022). This was the standard-issue German military identification tag or *Erkennungsmarke*, introduced and issued in August 1939 to all members of the German Wehrmacht (Figs 6.35 and 6.36). These tags were oval discs made from thin aluminium, zinc, steel, or tin. They were worn around the neck on a chain or lace, although another common practice was to wear the tag in a leather pouch, which had two holes in the back to accept the cord, and two snaps on the front to allow access to the tag. The tags had a row of central perforations and were stamped with identical information above and below the perforation line. The tag was designed to be broken in two when the soldier was killed. The lower half would be collected, if possible, and given to the unit HQ for grave registration and notification. The upper half would remain with the body. The example from Hut 62 is broken across the perforation but whether this was deliberate is difficult to ascertain. No accounts have so far been found to suggest that the lower portion of an

ID tag was removed once a soldier became a POW. However, in the early years of the war, German units of Kompanie size were required to maintain complete lists of every soldier and their Erkennungsmarke: this official listing was registered with the German Armed Forces Information Office for Casualties and War Prisoners.

The information on the tag varied throughout the war. In this instance it records the designation of the individual's initial replacement unit **5./Schw.Flak.Ers.Abt.60** (Schwere Flak Ersatz Abteilung 60; translation: Heavy Anti-Aircraft Replacement Battalion 60). This was the unit all soldiers were inducted to before being sent to a regular field unit. The dog tag also has stamped the soldier's unique number **112**, and his blood type, **B**.

Other uniform fittings were recovered from the hut base (62.002): a steel stud for helmet chin strap or lining and non-ferrous four-hole utility button. Cleaning revealed a maker's stamp on the button: H & H Ltd B'ham, a British firm manufacturing regulation army buttons (Fig. 6.48).

A non-ferrous handle (62.002) from a spoon or large fork is comparable to that found in Hut 38 but with a 1940 date stamp accompanying the Broad Arrow, and maker's mark G. A. AXE & Co. Ltd.

A circular plastic money token, also from the hut base, is a rare survival (Fig. 6.33). With a ½ ^D denomination, it was issued in place of currency and was earned for undertaking labour within the camp. Other examples are known from British POW camps in Northern Ireland (Franklin 2017). Another unusual find, and one that tells a story of recreation within the camp, is an intact ceramic paint pan from a Winsor and Newton watercolour set. Indeed, a painting made by one camp inmate, Heinz Lutz, is now in the care of Sheffield City Archives.

Ablutions Hut 54

Four items were retained, all from topsoil. A complete glass ink bottle was cleaned to reveal a base mark: SWAN INK – MABIE TODD & Co. TRADEMARK, and Swan motif. The screw closure, two-piece mould and style of manufacturer's mark date this to the 1930s. An aluminium button back with hole to accommodate a looped shank could be derived from a German army uniforms, as that found in Hut 39. Two heavily corroded four hole utility buttons are of early 20th century manufacture.

5.1.4 Significance of the assemblage, statement of potential and recommendations

The opportunity to study the structural, artefactual and oral history evidence from a POW camp helps us to understand what life would have been like for those imprisoned there, for those running the camp and the impact it had on the local community. The potential is significant in being able to identify who was confined where within the camp, further indicating movement and divisions within the camp, as well as the rarity of some of the items found.

Some of the artefacts that were kept: an identity tag, uniform buttons, a money token, an ink bottle and watercolour paint pan, give an insight into the people who lived here. The identity tag has the potential to unlock a very personal story. All the items discussed in

this report should be retained and deposited with the recipient museum to be used as a resource beyond the current project.

5.2 Leather

5.2.1 Methodology

The following assessment was based on examination of the leather recovered. A basic record of the material has been made, noting all the diagnostic features present, measurement of relevant dimensions and species identification where possible, and is included in Appendix 3. The material is summarised in Sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 incorporating the contextual information, potential for analysis is considered in Section 5.2.4 and recommendations for conservation are given in Section 5.2.5 as is the necessity for additional work.

All measurements are in millimetres (mm) + indicates a measurement of an incomplete item. Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern using a low-powered magnification.

5.2.2 Condition of the material

The leather was damp with some soil adhering. A limited amount of cleaning was necessary to allow examination. The leather is in generally good and robust condition.

5.2.3 Summary and dating

The right quarter (Appendix 3.1) from the back of a large front-lacing derby boot, a rubber top piece (Appendix 3.2) from the heel of a boot or shoe, and a small heel lift were found in 'garden' soil south of Hut 39 (39.003; Fig. 6.49). The quarter appears to have been removed from a large working boot, presumably to salvage reusable leather for use elsewhere. This complete shoe part is not moulded, it is flat and appears to have been deliberately flattened in preparation for reuse. The machine stitching has left an impression in the leather, made by thread, indicating that it had once been part of a complete shoe. Though the leather shows only light wear it is slightly worn in places. It was found with a rubber top piece of a large D-shaped heel, it is held by a series of metal nails and is likely to be a repair. A layer from a small, stacked leather heel found with them in Deposit 39.003 matches to the seat area of the child's shoe (Appendix 3.4) from Deposit 62.006 and appears to belong to it. As Deposit 39.003 and Deposit 62.006 were found in proximity this is entirely possible.

An open tab, front-lacing boot of black calfskin (Appendix 3.4) was found in Deposit 62.006, an area of rubbly clay outside Hut 62. The little front-lacing boot is of a size to fit a small child (Fig. 50). Estimation of shoe size is taken from measurement of the insole which has not survived; however, the size of the sole suggests that it can be no larger than a child size 5(22). The remains of the two shoes (Appendix 3.1 and 3.4) recovered are both of iron riveted construction (Garley 2014, 65). Riveted construction was used on inexpensive footwear from the middle of the 19th century through to the middle years of the 20th century (Salaman 1986, 157).

5.2.4 Potential for analysis

The potential for analysis is limited. They cannot be very closely dated independently from what remains, small children's shoes being essentially practical and generally not subject to fast fashion trends. The shoe remains recovered cannot provide any indication of region of manufacture which might suggest the potential owners/wearers of the shoe.

5.2.5 Recommendations for conservation

The leather cannot be stored damp indefinitely. Without conservation the leather will deteriorate and is potentially hazardous to health being liable to fungal and bacterial infection. The eventual repository of the leather should be consulted regarding their discard and retention policy for organic material. It is usual for this to follow that recommended in the SMA Guidelines and unlikely that they will accept wet leather. English Heritage Guidelines (2012) provides advice on the conservation options available. The leather could be allowed to air dry under controlled conditions (English Heritage 2012, 22; Historic England 2018) enabling it to be safely stored and retained as part of the archive. It is of no intrinsic value, however, and if it is considered by the owners to be of no significance to the interpretation of the site or for dating purposes, it may be discarded providing good quality photographs of this material accompany the site archive.

5.2.6 Further work required

The leather should be photographed to provide a permanent record. No further work is necessary.

6 DISCUSSION

Summary

This section explores the significance of the archaeological evidence recorded at Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp in conjunction with the historic background in a way that is accessible to the volunteers and a wider audience. Central to the archaeological investigation was to understand the layout, form, function, and dimensions of the existing hut bases that remain as features in the woodland. The results have local, regional and national significance, important for the historic narrative of Britain's largest Prisoner of War Camp, its engagement with the wider community and forms part of the national military war strategy, which is largely under researched, especially regarding prisoners of war.

6.1 The Accommodation Huts

Four accommodation blocks were cleared of woodland vegetation, with investigative sections excavated at the access and egress points of the blocks. In addition, partial clearance of an ablutions block was also undertaken. These were carried out to investigate the layout, form, function, and dimensions of the existing base, the level of survivability and examine potential damage by the woodland.

The investigation revealed the concrete bases survived largely unscathed under the

woodland leaf litter as well as other surviving structures, including step access, external pathways and surfaces, borders etc; the root systems of the trees were fully intertwined with these exterior structural features, though the investigations revealed that little overall damage was visible where they survived.

The accommodation hut bases, with carriage bolts located at regular intervals to indicate sheet walling, were Nissen huts, corroborated by contemporary photographs. The construction of these accommodation huts was typical for its type, with a brick wall around the edge to form the outline of the building and poured concrete flooring. Timber supplies were vastly depleted from military construction in the summer of 1939 with the outset of war, resulting in concrete, and other materials becoming more common (Draper 2017). The concrete used in the huts at Lodge Moor was of a very high grade and showed little evidence of significant damage. As such, within the scope of this investigation there was no way of understanding the construction of the bases through cross-sections, but it is likely that a combination of the ingredients within the concrete mix, and some sort of damp-proofing, typically bitumen as a layer within the concrete, has prevented any deterioration from damp percolation. Further exploration of the woodland may turn up damaged bases that could provide cross-section information. The concrete surfaces exposed in this investigation also shows signs of localised wear, internal divisions evidenced as mortar scars, scarring within the concrete, linoleum glue residue, the locations of doors, and pin/bolt holes.

For each hut a repeated pattern of 2no. bolts spaced 0.45m apart followed by a bolt 1.6m apart on either side were identified along the long east and west edges, which would have been used to hold curved corrugated sheeting in place. It is unclear as to whether the sheeting was made from corrugated iron or asbestos cement as no evidence was found on site, though the former is more likely. Similar bolts were visible at the north and south ends which would have supported a timber frame and central door, evidence for which was found with remnants of wood still surviving under some of the leaf litter, especially at the north end of Hut 61. Where these wall bases met with the floor, residual evidence of bitumen was identified, in both the accommodation huts and the ablutions block. Further evidence of weatherproofing was the identification of mortared fillets, some surviving in situ. In the accommodation blocks these were visible externally to the bolts, likely for guiding rainfall from the sheeting into the drainage channels along the long edges of each hut. Each drainage channel had at least two pairs of downpipes, leading to a network of drains below ground.

The pattern of construction identified indicated a single phase, with the drain network being accounted for in places like the stepped access to each of the hut bases. It was initially thought, given the less regimented nature of the 'garden areas', that there were multiple phases of alterations; however, everything seems to have been part of a single considered design at the start of the war in 1939. In plan, form and dimensions each of the accommodation huts were the same. However, the evidence of scarring in the concrete bases suggests that perhaps there was a level of individuality within each hut.

Whilst the internal floors of the accommodation blocks were located directly onto the concrete, it is possible that the huts along the northern blocks where the ground level was lower may have had raised access points made from timber or other material. Hut 61 revealed the remains of a layered covering, possibly tar paper, over the step and a boot scraper was also found, indicating attempts to make access into the huts as clean as

possible, keeping the inside mud free.

The exterior structures were less regimented in their construction, using a selection of broken bricks and stone, most likely as part of the economy construction principle and the lesser need for them be structurally sound, as opposed to later personalisation by the prisoners themselves. This economic method recycled bricks that would otherwise have been discarded elsewhere or transported away from site. Brick surfaces would also have provided better underfoot conditions than earthen surfaces, particularly during the more inclement British weather.

The material culture retrieved from these blocks demonstrated the internal infrastructure, with examples of electrical wiring and lighting switches in various states of preservation, and army issue utilitarian artefacts in the form of cutlery. A bed spanner was also presented by one of the volunteers, demonstrating the type of spring beds that would have filled the huts. They also provided insights into clothing and personnel housed in the north-east corner of this camp. Of non-British artefacts, all were of German military persuasion, with a couple identifiable to the Wehrmacht army. It can be concluded therefore with confidence that this area of the camp housed German prisoners, though which grade of German prisoners was not identifiable. Given the relatively large proportion of leisure artefacts: paint pots and toys, for example, it could be inferred that these were 'grey' or 'white' German prisoners. It also implies that these prisoners may have been allowed to retain some or all of their uniform whilst living in the camp. The leather remains allude to both leisure and utilitarian material culture, including part of a labourers' boot, with possible evidence of re-use, either for repair or transformation into smaller children's or toy shoes also recorded through archaeological investigation and oral history collection.

6.2 The Ablutions Block

In contrast to the accommodation blocks, the ablutions block, as with most domestic structures found within prisoner of war camps, was structurally different. Photographic evidence released by Historic England (RAF_58_B_41_VP1_5254; Fig 5) shows that this and other buildings had a pitched roof and tall chimney; roofing material was likely to have been asbestos cement sheeting with bituminous felt weatherproofing. Based on the evidence found during the investigation it is likely that these huts were made from a pre-cast cement slab, with fibre board or plaster lining. The unique features of the ablutions block caused much debate amongst volunteers as to why the cubicles were so small if they were shower cubicles, were they perhaps urinals instead, and why there was no access point to the central cubicle yet it clearly had a drain.

6.3 Gregory Brickworks

It was noted in the investigation that the bricks used in the construction of the camp were almost exclusively 'Gregory' bricks, a Sheffield based brickworks on Eccleshall Road. It is likely that the Ministry of War contracted the brickworks for the camp, and this was likely their last big commission as the brickworks was no longer in existence by 1942.

6.4 Lived Experience of Prisoners of War

Radford (1945) writes that the "social institutions, ideas and habits of groups in the

outside world are to be found reflected in a Prisoner of War Camp”. As POW camps were set up on such a large scale there would have been the development of economies from simple bartering to more complex exchanges, especially in the removal of actual currency as part of their imprisonment. One thing that was always a clear form of currency was the cigarette: “Although cigarettes as currency exhibited certain peculiarities, they performed all the functions of a metallic currency as a unit of account, as a measure of value and as a store of value and shared most of its characteristics. They were homogeneous, reasonably durable, and of convenient size for the smallest or, in packets, for the largest transactions.” (*Ibid*). The testimonies collected here show that Lodge Moor was no different and demonstrated the types of materials that were used as currency and to be traded for: food, cigarettes, shoes, seeds, soap (appendices 4.2.3 and 4.2.10; Fig. 6.51). As a rare artefact, a money token was also found which demonstrates an economic exchange and control set by the military, but also confirms the prisoners were taking part in camp approved labour.

As well as currency and exchange, there were personal items retrieved, such as an ink bottle, and paint pot, which demonstrates recreational activities internal within the camp. Demonstrated through the oral histories, and some of the finds material, prisoners also made items for the local children, including shoes and the teacups may be part of this craft exchange and community engagement. The leather demonstrates the circular economy culture of the war. Though it is unlikely the teacups were handcrafted by the prisoners, as these are comparable to other ‘vintage’ tea sets and therefore not unique. These may also be reflective of the use of the site after demolition.

6.5 Woodland Damage

The archaeological investigation revealed that despite the woodland plantation the Prisoner of War Camp survives relatively intact. Concrete materials have received very little damage, roots being unable to penetrate through. Where surfaces did not survive, or were of a cruder construction, the roots have weaved in and out of structures, which in and of itself has not caused any damage. However, the extraction of such root networks or tree stumps could potentially heavily disturb the archaeological remains under the leaf litter. It is also possible that the continued growth of roots and trees could create avenues for water ingress, through which freeze-thaw action and/or result in the jacking of the economy constructed structures which could cause eventual damage. This investigation did not focus on areas of damage reported because of recent woodland management and is therefore unable to comment on that incident.

6.6 Oral Histories

The generation that saw World War II watched and drove the technological, medical, and scientific changes of the mid-20th century. There is nothing more important than the living history of those that experienced and survived it; and that is no less important when it comes to those who experienced WWII. Whilst place names, battles, the leaders and dates are remembered commonly, the living history of World War II is being lost and with it the individual perspectives of this momentous conflict. However, there are many projects that aim to archive interviews with people that demonstrate these lived experiences, for example the Forgotten Voices project (Arthur 2004).

This community project wanted to preserve any oral histories from the volunteers and

wider members of the community regarding the heritage of the Prisoner of War Camp. A total of 15 testimonials were received, varying in length and provide some unique insights, and these will be archived and available for the future.

Perhaps one of the most poignant comments came with an image (Figure 4.52) originating from World War I when the camp was a training location for the Sheffield City Pals Battalion (Appendix 4.1.1). The image provided is a picture of a few of the Pals in which Colin Bird believes the young boy on the right is his grandfather joining up underage; a tale seen across many battalions at this time and mirrored during World War II (History Extra 2019).

As the second world war dragged on, those prisoners that were not classed as a threat to the state gradually saw their freedoms increase and they could leave the camps at certain periods. They were also utilised to work the land and construction after Winston Churchill changed his mind, and the first Italian prisoners approved to work the land arrived on 26th July 1941. They clearly became part of the communities they were placed within, often marrying and starting their own families. The famous Italian Chapel constructed by Italian prisoners on Orkney was a clear example of how they were allowed to live with a degree of flexibility, so much so that the interior decorator of the chapel, Domenico Chiochetti, chose to remain after the war to complete it and stay with his Orcadian family. Across the country similar societal structures and extra-curricular recreation can be seen taking place. Testimonials from Lodge Moor and other camps, such as Patterton Camp, echo these stories of common ground developing between prisoners and locals (Kelly et al 2020).

The locals would regularly interact with the prisoners through the fences. One testimony provided tells of one Karl Suck who remained in the Sheffield area after the war until he passed away (Appendix 4.2.1). He ended up working for a German family-owned butcher's shop on the corner of Willey Street and the Wicker and clearly made an impact on the locals; local Sheffield forums demonstrate that the butcher's shop remains in living memory and praise the meat produced there. Another testimony details Paul Caldwell's father's remarkable chance meeting with two of the German prisoners, one of whom became a long-lasting friend of the family (Appendix 4.2.13). Two testimonials show us that the Germans always tried to communicate and help the locals, even with their homework (Appendices 4.2.2 and 4.2.14).

A testimony provided by John Offord told that one such local found a German Prisoner of War whom they later married, spending their lives together in Sheffield before moving to Germany (Appendix 4.2.7), whilst another testimony told how prisoners would frequent the local pubs before curfew (Appendix 4.2.12). Football too, which has become eponymous with world wars as a sign of commonality between the two opposing sides, features in Jonathan Bowring's story of his grandfather's particular encounter of this kind, as does the Patterton Camp (Appendix 4.2.9; Kelly et al. 2020).

However, Emma Womersley, Jane Toulson and Mandy Moore remind us of the realities that those in roles of responsibility still had to be on guard and that, even though there are plenty of personable accounts of the prisoners, they were still regarded with caution and unease by the locals (Appendices 4.2.4, 4.2.6 and 4.2.11; respectively).

The Lodge Moor POW camp saw large influxes of German prisoners towards the end of

the war, and this included those that fought for the Wehrmacht. At the end of the Invasion of Yugoslavia (Operation 25), which began on 6th April 1941, the 2nd New Zealand Division of the British 8th Army forced the surrender of the 2000 German soldiers holding out in Trieste (on the previous Yugoslav border with Italy) on the 2nd May 1945. Iain Grayson's testimonial is a reminder that being captured by the Americans and transferred to the USSR would not have been fortunate for a Ukrainian national through the story of Steve: a Ukrainian national who ended up fighting for the Germans during the Invasion of Yugoslavia, which ended just 11 days after with the Yugoslavian surrender; though not necessarily part of the surrender itself (Appendix 4.2.5).

The testimonial from John Robinson shows the power of what could possibly be termed modern myth. Folklore and legends usually relate to stories we consider as being long lasting like the Arthurian legends, however, they nearly all originate from some truth and Lodge Moor possibly has its own modern version. The Rivelin Valley is situated on the Hallam moors near Sheffield and the river that gives its name to the valley joins the River Loxley. John Robinson refers to a sword carving which appears to have no known date but is near other carvings of lions and a skull attributed to the Italian prisoners of Lodge Moor, which potentially made from local quarry stone. Little can be found online about these intriguing carvings but one that sticks out is from James, a 9-year-old boy writing in The Rivelin Valley Conservation Groups 67th Newsletter in 2008 (RVCG_2008). James simply asks, "Guess how many people know about the secret rock carvings on Den Bank Edge? There are lions, a skull and a sword. You can't see them from the path. You have to scramble down the edge." The boy saw the same stones John Robinson did and builds a mystical link with the prisoners (Appendix 4.2.8).

7. CONCLUSIONS

This assesses the overall success, future perspectives borne out of the work and concludes the results of the investigation.

7.1 Archaeological Investigation

There can be little doubt that the results of this investigation have clarified knowledge of the historical narrative of the Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp. It particularly resulted in providing an insight into the lived experience of the prisoners as well as understanding the survivability of these historical remains within a woodland environment. The objectives of this investigation were to engage the community in providing a sense of place and history; and understanding the form, function and size of the existing Prisoner of War Camp huts through archaeological excavation, recording and survey.

The results of this investigation, along with the oral histories and background research, provide a multidisciplinary understanding of the Prisoner of War Camp, grounding it within a sense of place and historical significance for the project participants, within the wider community and on one of the biggest scales seen nationally during the second world war. This project evaluated a fraction of the camp's known remains and proved conclusively that below the razed level, once the camp had been decommissioned, there is still significant survivability. This survivability is not just of structural remains, but the project was fortunate enough to recover a prisoner dog tag and other social props, such

as a paint pot and money token from the time of the war. The project also recovered evidence of the lighting and power infrastructure in the form electrical wiring, insulators and switches. It could be argued that the woodland plantation has resulted in some of these finds being disturbed, but they have not moved very far from their original setting and still well within the bounds of the camp. The material culture collected through this investigation has also provided insights into who might have been held within this corner of the camp, likely German prisoners; further investigation across the whole of the camp may show changing trends and segregation across each block and row. Some finds had to be separated and removed from this collection as they demonstrated evidence of the modern recreational use of the area, namely modern litter and numerous dog leads and tags of the canine variety from the most its recent phase.

Whilst the camp is very regimented in its layout and design, there were no set blueprints of how to build prisoner of war camps by the military, though there are a variety of documents that could be regarded as instruction manuals for individual hut types. Each camp appears to have been built to its own specifications and needs. This project has now provided evidence of construction techniques and inferred trading contracts established between the Ministry of War and local Gregory's brickworks to rapidly build a very large camp in a short space of time, complete with infrastructure. The evidence shows a camp of single-phase construction and decommissioning, with minor changes and repairs to areas under 'economy' construction.

The project also identified that whilst the woodland covering is dense in places, it has only penetrated through the parts of the camp that were of economy construction, failing to penetrate the larger, more regimented structures. It also identified that whilst the woodland has interacted with the archaeological remains, it has done relatively little damage to the underlying structures. Any attempt to remove vegetation with significant rooting, especially tree stumps, would have a negative impact on the underlying remains.

One of the limiting factors of the project was time, given the extent of the site and the nature of the material uncovered. The project did not scope for the removal of structural remains, therefore limited investigation was undertaken, and it is uncertain if any pre-war archaeological remains survive below the Prisoner of War Camp.

7.2 Oral Histories

All oral histories, regardless of medium collected, were transcribed. These provided perspectives of the camp from not only its prisoners, but by the local community and the guards who worked there. The collection of oral histories as part of this project demonstrates that the prisoners at Lodge Moor clearly left a lasting impression on the communities that they were placed and worked within. The prisoners were introduced to Sheffield as strangers but were quickly embedded into society to subsidise the loss of labour from those fighting and assisting in the war effort by working in factories and farms. The stories collected here add to the overall knowledge of the impact of Prisoner of War camps on local communities and the prisoners, but also provides personal stories specifically from those associated with Lodge Moor, and that cannot be retrieved from anywhere else. They provide a fascinating insight into the personal lived experience, memories and events, which may have otherwise been lost with the passage of time. At Lodge Moor they provided a real sense of community in World War II, that was mirrored in the sense of community generated by the volunteers uncovering the stories and the

setting in which these stories took place.

7.3 Community Engagement

All volunteers were able to participate in hands-on archaeological techniques and were largely given the freedom to work on their preferred activities. Choice had to be somewhat curtailed towards the end of the project when recording had to be a priority to fulfil the aims and objectives to professional standard. With a little encouragement, however, the enthusiasm they put into the practical excavation was soon channelled towards creating an archive and making the site safe at the end of the excavation.

7.4 Social Media and Outreach

Volunteers were given the option to complete Feedback forms; 76 out of the 285 volunteers completed the form which clearly showed it was an enjoyable experience for all those involved (Fig. 6.53). Volunteers were asked three main questions: ‘did you have enough information about the project before you started; did the project meet your expectations; and were you able to participate as much as you wanted?’. Of the latter two questions a resounding ‘yes’ was the response by all and can probably be projected onto the experience of all the other volunteers. Only 3% of volunteers felt the experience partly matched with their expectations and desire to participate as much as they wanted, in part due to the need to share around tools of different types, though it was noted that one of these forms had been completed by a small child who may not have fully understood the question. For the first question, whilst most felt they were provided with enough information 16% of the volunteers felt they were only partially provided with enough information, with 3% indicating they were not provided with enough information. It is possible that this is largely the result of volunteers being uncertain as to what to expect from an archaeological excavation in the first place. Many volunteers had used social media to access the Eventbrite page, which contained a link to CFA’s dedicated webpage with some background information. Those that booked a ticket were sent a confirmation detailing what to bring and provided logistical information. Background knowledge was not necessary for the volunteers though CFA recognises that wider distribution of this ahead of the project may have widened the overall interest. All volunteers were given detailed historical background and site information on arrival. Advertisement of the community excavation was continually published on CFA and SLLP social media outlets in the run up to and during the excavation.

Overall, the feedback provided showed volunteers had a great experience, which they had not otherwise had or been able to access. The project offered the volunteers an introduction to a variety of archaeological tasks with a professional team and were appreciative to have such an active part in the physical tasks and participated in active, interpretative discussion. Apart from the improvements that could be made, as mentioned above, the project overall was well presented and engaging, with many volunteers wanting to have a continued involvement or more access to similar experiences.

7.5 Legacy

This project reached over 250 people (far beyond the initial target of 75), all of whom participated and left with a greater knowledge of archaeological practice and of Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp itself. These people, through their own social networks, have

the capabilities to disseminate their own personal knowledge, experience of this site and its history to thousands more people. This report will remain publicly accessible, with the materials collected archived and ready to use as the museum sees fit. As a result, the project remains open to the development of interpretations of the site, which can be aided by future public engagements, such as conferences, information boards, local walks etc. The results can address the site locally, as well as feeding into national projects and knowledge about wartime Britain, and more specifically the prisoners of war and their interaction and contribution to food production and wartime economy.

The project only assessed a small proportion of the structural remains and the results of the project have provided a useful insight into the condition of the remains and the wealth of information surviving, which can be loosely projected in understanding the potential of the site as a whole. Therefore, it can inform future management of the heritage asset and projects associated with it, the woodland that covers it, further exploring other areas of possible damage or survival, and feed into Historic England's framework for further researching Prisoner of War Camps. The site has significant potential for further investigation: for example, verifying the divisions and use of the camp itself, who was held where, the internal layouts and use of each building within the camp, finds retrieval across a vast area (24 hectares), and investigation of the main entrance to the camp, supporting structures such as the fence line, guard towers, and the decommissioning burning pit.

Along with the current results, further assessment could compare these results with others, not least to identify the treatment and trace the stories of prisoners through assessment of their material culture, and oral histories. A possible starting point might be the Bundesarchiv with the information extracted from the dog tag (Federal Archives 2022), but many avenues of further assessment could be explored from any number of the finds and stories collected as part of this project.

CFA hopes that the results from this project alone can inform future recommendations, research and management of Lodge Moor Camp to continue the development of the tapestry of the story of Britain's largest Prisoner of Camp and its wider impact.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
38.001	38	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.2	Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey loose silty clay with small stones and fragments of brick.
38.002	38	Structure	-	-	35	5.58	0.48	Hut base: Concrete slabbed base of Hut 38 constructed with a brick foundation. Brick foundation consists of 4 courses of machine-made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in English Bond formation, capped with a concrete slab forming the base of the hut. Drains running either side of the base draining at the north and south extents.
38.003	38	Deposit	-	-	1.05	0.9	0.14	Rubble area: Mid-brownish grey loose silty clay with small stones and bricks northeast of stairway 38.004.
38.004	38	Structure	-	-	0.93	1.61	0.31	Stairway: Concrete and brick-built stairway at north end of hut 38, consisting of a concrete slab, brick sidewall consisting of five courses of machine bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in alternate stretcher footer formation, built on a foundation of a concrete pad.
38.005	38	Structure	-	-	1.17	1.52	0.33	Doorstep: Small doorstep leading into the south of Hut 38. Concrete pad flagged by two small walls of brick three courses high in stretcher formation with the top course as a header. Small drain hole apparent at bottom course for water outflow. Concrete pad is recessed, top of which shows considerable water damage. Concrete pad is made of poor-quality concrete with high level of aggregate. Step shows signs of wear on edge.
38.006	38	Deposit	-	-	2.16	1	0.3	Rubble deposit: Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay garden soil with bricks, stones and rooting. Remains of a concrete pad for central path.
38.007	38	Deposit	-	-	2.08	2.5	0.25	Rubble deposit: Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay garden soil with bricks, stones and building rubble. South end of hut 38.
39.001	39	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown loose organic material with common stones.
39.002	39	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	North 'Garden' Soil: Mid-greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional stones situated to the north of Hut 39.
39.003	39	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	South 'Garden' Soil: Mid-greyish brown loose sandy silty with

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								occasional stones situated to the south of Hut 39.
39.004	39	Structure	-	-	35	5.58	-	Hut base: Concrete slabbed base of Hut 39 constructed with a brick foundation. Brick foundation consists of up to 7 courses of machine-made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in an English bond. Rectangular in shape with integrated gutters on the eastern and western sides leading to drains and the northern and southern extents. Remains of iron pins on the eastern and western edge for panel attachment, some mortar remains from sealing the roof. Evidence of internal fittings.
39.005	39	Structure	-	-	0.96	1.17	-	Stairway: Northern steps of Hut 39, comprising a concrete pad with two brick walls either side. The walls consist of 6 courses of machine-made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in stretcher formation with a header edge top course.
39.006	39	Structure	-	-	1.33	1.48	-	Entrance way: Cobbled entrance pad to the north of Hut 39. Comprising a combination of brick and stone cobbles, disturbed by tree rooting displacing some of the cobbles.
39.007	39	Structure	-	-	1.8	1.43	-	Garden wall: Located north-east of Hut 39 bricks a sawtooth pattern. Contained the garden soil deposit (39.002)
39.008	39	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	Drain system: Drain system located in the north-west of Hut 39 contains a ceramic pipe which has been cemented into the brickwork of structure.
39.009	39	Structure	-	-	0.79	0.82		Drain system: Drain system located in the north-eastern corner of Hut 39. Ceramic pipe integrated into brickwork of the hut. The drainpipe turns out at the base of the brickwork, it appears to have been blocked by a brick. A cracked glazed ceramic pipe extends west where it meets a north-south terracotta pipe.
39.010	39	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	Pathway: Pathway running diagonally from the pathway between Hut 39 and 62. The brickwork is mostly intact apart from some clinker type material where bricks are absent. Bricks are in a Flemish bond formation with brick raised 'walkway' 'fence' beside path. Rest of path runs between huts and includes rubble.

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
39.011	39	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Rubble area: Mid-greyish brown loose sandy silt occasional small stone inclusions. Rubble layer around drain 39.009, likely used to aid drainage.
39.012	39	Structure	-	-	1.94	1.03	-	Garden area: Cobbled garden area situated at the south-eastern extent of Hut 39 and adjacent to garden wall (39-013), comprising 8 inch bricks as well as some broken bricks. Not laid in any particular pattern, appears to have been made of re-used bricks.
39.013	39	Structure	-	-	1.63	1.94	-	Garden Wall: Located south-east of Hut 39 and comprising machine made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in a sawtooth pattern. Situated between Hut 39 and Hut 62.
39.014	39	Structure	-	-	1.33	1.58	0.41	Stairway: Southern stairway leading out of Hut 39. Similar to the northern stairway, similar form to the northern stairway (39.005). Comprised a concrete base and two courses of machine-made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' and occasionally frogged.
54.001	54	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown loose silty clay with vegetation, rooting and sub-angular stones.
54.002	54	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	Floor of ablutions: Mid grey concrete floor of ablutions block 54, comprises two concrete slabs on a brick foundation, the southern concrete slab has noticeably larger inclusions. The bricks are laid in an English bond. A single hole for drainage is present in the south-west corner.
54.003	54	Structure	-	-	3.77	0.77	0.4	Shower cubicles: A row of four shower cubicles at the south end of ablutions block 54. The cubicles are separated by a single row of bricks. A layer of bitumen remains and remnants of metal taping. Water from each cubicle drained into a central drain running towards a drainage gully.
54.004	54	Structure	-	-	1.17	0.81	0.1	Possible ash pan: A coarse concrete rectangle of concrete with a hollow interior sloping down. Appears to consist of two concrete slabs, one rectangular with three sides and one wedge shape forming the slope. Next to the chimney, possibly used as an ash pan with the slope acting as access as a shovel.
54.005	54	Structure	-	-	4.9	0.22	0.43	Brick wall: Brick wall comprised 5 courses of machine-made brick

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								stamped with 'Gregory' in alternating stretcher and header formation. The bricks are bonded with a greyish white mortar. Situated at the north-eastern corner of ablutions block 54.
54.006	54	Structure	-	-	0.57	0.47	0.25	Drain hole: Drainage hole for ablutions block at ground level, a raised concrete bowl shaped structure. Large drain with a ceramic covered hole and iron grate. Drains to ceramic drainpipe from the ablutions coming through the red brick based base.
54.007	54	Structure	-	-	2.45	0.85	0.4	Stairway: Stairway leading into ablutions block 54, comprising three concrete slabs with a brick foundation of at least four courses high in an irregular bond with the top course in header formation. An imprint of a cat's pawprint is visible on the lowest step.
54.008	54	Structure	-	-	1.13	1.04	0.35	Concrete plinth: Concrete box plinth, almost square in shape with slightly rounded top edges. Brick facing on the northern side, possibly also facing an adjacent block. Could have been a plinth to hold a hot water tank.
54.009	54	Structure	-	-	1.11	0.8	0.4	Drainage: A rectangular red brick structure with a concrete base sloped towards a drainage hole at the north-eastern corner. The bricks are three courses high.
54.010	54	Structure	-	-	3.47	0.23	0.6	Brick wall: North wall of ablutions block 54. Comprising red machine-made bricks stamped with 'Gregory', four courses in English bond with a grey white mortar. Some damage caused by tree roots.
54.011	54	Structure	-	-	1.22	0.08-0.24	0.33	Brick wall: A brick wall, part of the northern extension to the ablutions block. Comprising 2 courses of machine-made brick stamped with 'Gregory' in a stretcher bond with grey/white mortar.
54.012	54	Structure	-	-	0.31	0.11	0.11	Drain pipe: Terracotta drain pipe running north-west away from the ablutions block, three segments exposed with an orange mortar sealing the segments.
54.013	54	Structure	-	-	0.41	0.3	0.12	Gutter: Brick drainage gully of the ablutions block comprised of two separate rows of on-side bricks. The bricks are machine made, frogged and stamped with 'Gregory'.
54.014	54	Structure	-	-	1.03	0.16	0.29	Brick wall: Northern wall of extension comprising three courses of red machine made bricks frogged

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								and stamped with 'Gregory' in stretcher bond with a whitish lime mortar.
54.015	54	Structure	-	-	1.2	1.15	0.65	Floor: Concrete slabbed floor adjacent to main room floor 54.002, abutted by walls 54.014 and 54.016. Possibly a storage area to fuel heated water in the shower block.
54.016	54	Structure	-	-	1.2	0.3	0.71	Brick wall: Western wall of building extension of ablutions block. Comprising five courses of machine-made bricks, frogged and stamped with 'Gregory' in stretched bond with a whitish greyish lime mortar.
54.017	54	Structure	-	-	1.2	0.9	1.69	Chimney: Complete brick structure at the northern end of the ablutions block. Machine made red bricks in a stretcher and header rough construction with liberal use of mortar to infill gaps. 4 bricks in depth. A metal grate is visible on one part of the wall. The chimney has fallen down towards the ablutions block.
54.018	54	Structure	-	-	1.9	0.03	0.45	Brick wall: Western wall of main room in ablutions block, comprising two course of machine made, frogged and stamped with 'Gregory' bricks laid on-side and bonded with white mortar. Likely an interior partitioning wall as only one brick thick.
61.001	61	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown loose silty clay with stones, vegetation, rooting and brick inclusions.
61.002	61	Structure	-	-	35	5.58	0.48 (AGL)	Hut Base: Concrete slabbed base of Hut 61 constructed with a brick foundation. Brick foundation consists of at least four courses stamped with 'Gregory' in English Bond formation. The concrete slab was 0.12m in depth with aggregate inclusions. Rectangular in shape with integrated gutters leading to drains on the eastern and western sides.
61.003	61	Deposit	-	-	4	2.8	0.1	Rubble deposit: Mid-brownish grey friable silty clay with abundant brick, small stone inclusions and rooting. Possibly a path leading to Hut 61.
61.004	61	Structure	-	-	0.92	1.57	0.41	Stairway: Northern steps of Hut 61, comprising two concrete steps with walls of brick either side. The walls comprise 5 (visible) courses of machine-made frogged bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in a stretcher

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								formation with a header edge top course.
61.005	61	Structure	-	-	0.85	1.97	-	Floor: Brick laid floor surface at the southwestern extent of Hut 61, comprising machine made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in a regular pattern with broken bricks also being used to infill areas. Remnant of tar paper or similar are present in the north-eastern corner.
61.006	61	Structure	-	-	3.5	0.5	-	Stairway: Steps at the southern extent of Hut 61, comprising two concrete steps, with brick walls either side. The walls consist of at least two courses of machine-made bricks in a stretcher bond formation. Remnants of tar paper or other insulation remain on the concrete step. An area of 'crazy paving' is also visible directly east of the stairway, possibly laid by POWs.
61.007	61	Structure			0.62m (exc.)	1.10		Floor area: Area of 'crazy paving' east of Doorstep (61.007). The area is constructed of paving stones of irregular sizes and shapes forming an area of 'crazy paving'
62.001	62	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil: Dark reddish brown loose silty clay vegetation layer with abundant rooting, organic material and stones. Contained German dog tag.
62.002	62	Structure	-	62.005	3.5	5.58	-	Hut Base: Concrete slabbed base of Hut 62 constructed with a brick foundation. The brick foundations consists of at least 4 courses of machine made bricks stamped with 'Gregory' in English Bond formation. Rectangular in shape with integrated gutters on the eastern and western sides leading to drains at the northern and southern extents. Iron fittings remain along the eastern and western sides, possibly used to secure wall panels or furniture.
62.003	62	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Soil layer: Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. Area of soil surrounding Hut 62.
62.004	62	Structure	-	-	0.93	1.54	-	Stairway: Steps at the at the northern end of Hut 62, comprising two concrete steps with a brick wall lining the eastern side and the rubble remains of a brick wall on the western side. The remaining eastern wall comprises machine made 'Gregory' stamped bricks in stretcher formation with a header edge top course. A brick pathway leads away

Context No.	Hut number	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								to the north of Hut 62 and towards Hut 39.
62.005	62	Structure	62	-	-	-	-	Drain fill: Dark blackish brown friable silty clay fill of drain.
62.006	62	Structure	-	-	1.34	2	-	Rubble floor area: Area of rubble north-east of stairway 62.004 between Hut 62 and Hut 39. Comprising frogged brick rubble and layers of bitumen. Poorly preserved.
62.007	62	Structure	-	-	1.2	2	-	Rubble floor area: Area of rubble north-west of stairway 62.004 between Hut 62 and Hut 39. Most of the brickwork no longer present, but a concrete layer and evidence of drainage remains. Possibly a brick pathway.
62.008	62	Structure	-	-	2.17	0.12	-	Stone wall: A concrete and stone wall running parallel to the stairway on the north-eastern side. The structure could have been part of a garden wall or pathway as there are some brick remains visible at the north side.
62.009	62	Structure	-	-	-	1.51	0.33-0.41 AGL	Foundations: Foundations of Hut 62. The foundation bricks are sealed with mortar and are 6 courses high with a Flemish bond, a drainage system is present.

APPENDIX 2: General Finds

Table 2.1 Finds Analysis Catalogue

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
38.001	38	Topsoil	Nonferrous	ID tag	Incomplete curved fragment. Matches the dimensions of the ID tag from Hut 62. No lettering present. L 54mm, W 11mm, Th 0.8mm.	1	1	Good	1939-45	No		N	N	
38.001	38	Topsoil	Stone	Quartz fragment	Sub rectangular fragment of quartz. Not worked. 32 x 24 x 6mm.	1	17	Good		No		N	Y	
38.006	38	Deposit	Nonferrous	Cutlery	Cutlery handle, spoon or fork. Broad Arrow, date stamped 1939 and SSP & G (or C?) Co.Ltd.	1	22	Good	1939	No		Y	N	

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
					British army. Rare early war date. L 120mm.									
38.006	38	Deposit	Bakelite	Button	Four-hole utility button, brown. D 17mm.	1	1	Good	Early 20th C	No		Y	N	
38.006	38	Deposit	Aluminium	Button	Four-hole button; possible back plate missing. D 17mm.	1	<1	Fair	Early 20th C	No		N	N	
39.001	39	Topsoil	Metal	Teacups	Pair of French Blue enamel toy teacups. One with base missing, the other more complete with part of the rim missing. H 24mm, D 42mm.	2	28	Poor	Early 20th C	No		Y	N	Could be cleaned

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
39.002	39	Deposit: "garden soil"	Clay	Tobacco pipe	Bowl, heel and stem missing. Front and back seam with moulded leaf design. Oval bowl 20 x 24mm max.	1	7	Good	1830-1900	No		Y	N	
39.002	39	Deposit: "garden soil"	Fe	Spoon	Complete. Encrusted with corrosion products. Handle is comparable to those associated with Huts 38 and 62. L 175mm. W of bowl 47mm.	1	62	Poor	Early 20th C	No		N	Y	
39.003	39	Deposit	Aluminium	Button	Incomplete. <i>Wehrmacht</i> shoulder board button, pebble effect. Shank	1	<1	Poor	1930s to 1940s	No		N	N	

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
					present, back plate missing. D 17mm.									
39.003	39	Deposit	Lead	Plug or balance weight	Complete. Plain cylindrical blanking plug or crank shaft balance weight for a small engine. L 12mm, D 13mm.	1	18	Good	Not determined but not recent	No		N	N	
54.001	54	Topsoil	Glass	Bottle	Complete ink bottle, clear glass. Screw closure, two-piece mould. Base embossed: SWAN INK – MABIE TODD & Co. TRADEMARK, and Swan motif.	1	97	Good	1930s	No		Y	N	

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
					H 75mm, base D 48mm.									
54.001	54	Topsoil	Aluminium	Button	Button back with hole for looped shank. Same as Hut 39? D 17mm.	1	<1	Fair	1930s to 1940s	No		N	N	
54.001	54	Topsoil	Fe?	Buttons	Heavily corroded four-hole utility buttons. D 16 and 17mm.	2	3	Poor	Early 20th C	No		N	N	
61.004	61	Structure: steps	Aluminium	Button	Complete. <i>Wehrmacht</i> tunic button, pebble effect. Back stamp J. C. Maedicke 37. D 21mm.	1	2	Good	Manufactured 1937 (from date stamp)	No		Y	N	
62.001	62	Topsoil	Non-ferrous	ID tag	One half of an <i>Erkennungs marke</i> . Perforated for suspension.	1	8	Good	Detachment est. 1939, continued	No	Y	Y	N	

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conservation/ X-ray	Further work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
					Stamped: 112, B, 5./Schw.Flak .Ers.Abt.60. L 70mm, W 24mm, Th 1mm.				to 1945					
62.002	62	Structure: hut base	Steel	Stud	Stud for helmet chin strap or lining. D 16mm.	1	3	Good	Early 20th C	No		Y	N	
62.002	62	Structure: hut base	Non-ferrous	Button	Four-hole utility button. Stamped H & H Ltd B'ham. D 17mm.	1	<1	Good	Early 20th C	No		Y	N	
62.002	62	Structure: hut base	Plastic	Money token	Circular label, ½ D denominatio n. D 22m.	1	<1	Good	WW II	No		Y	N	
62.008	62	Structure: hut base	Non-ferrous	Cutlery	Cutlery handle, spoon or large fork. Broad Arrow, date stamped 1940 and G.	1	27	Good	1940	No		Y	N	

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Condition	Date	Conser vation/ X-ray	Furt her work	Illustrate	Discard	Comments
					A. AXE & Co. Ltd. British army. L 120mm.									
62.008	62	Structure: hut base	Ceramic	Paint pan	Complete. Winsor and Newton, England, half paint pan. Embossed inside 033A. L 19mm, W 16mm, H 10mm.	1	3	Good	Early 20th C	No		Y	N	

Table 2.2 Additional Finds

Context No.	Hut no.	Context description	Material	ID	Qty
38.001	38	Topsoil	Ferrous	Handle	1
38.001	38	Topsoil	Ferrous	Tin	1
38.001	38	Topsoil	Unknown	Handle/Knob	1
39.001	39	Topsoil	Metal	Unknown	1
39.001	39	Topsoil	Lead	Unknown	1
39.003	39	Deposit	Metal	Unknown	1
54.001	54	Topsoil	Metal	Unknown	1

APPENDIX 3: Leather

3.1 Leather quarter from afront-lacing derby boot, riveted construction, adult size: Context 39.003

Right quarter from a front-lacing open tab derby boot. The quarter is flat and unmoulded. The bottom edge has a row of small nail holes of square section each with the circular impression made by a small round head, c 2.5mm in diameter. The edge closest to the back seam is skived (bevelled) to a height of 12mm on the grain side. The back seam, 163mm tall, has a row of grain/flesh stitching, stitch length 3mm, that is also skived. The straight top edge has a row of machine stitching, stitch length 3mm. The front seam is concave with a curving triple stitched (3 rows) seam with thread impression visible on the grain side, the two outer rows stitch length 2mm, the inner row stitch length 3mm. The front opening has 7 lace holes each with a circular impression around it, either to denote an eyelet or, less likely, made by metal eyelet that has been removed. The lace holes have stitching again to denote a lace hole lining, though no lining is present. The lowest lace hole has a short row of stay stitching below. The back seam has a double row of machine stitching to denote the presence of a large counter extending into a back strap, not present. Leather black bovine 2.48mm thick, presumed to be cattle hide, hardly worn. Complete. Max height 181mm, length from back seam to front opening 215mm.

3.2 Rubber/synthetic material heel top piece, adult size: Context 39.003

Large D-shaped top piece from the heel of a man's shoe or boot. The top piece has a straight breast, the back edge is worn and now broken away. A series of iron nails with flat round heads c 10mm in diameter run around the edge. Almost complete. Surviving length 74+mm, width 79mm, 5.25mm thick.

3.3 Leather heel lift, see 3.4 below

3.4 Leather front lacing, closed tab boot, riveted construction, left foot, small child size: Context 62.006

Complete sole with wide, blunt, round toe, natural tread, medium/wide waist and seat. The right edge of the seat is broken off. Iron riveted construction. Sole length 145mm, toe width c 53mm, tread width 63mm, waist width 39mm, seat width 44mm, c 4mm thick. The waist area broken from the midsole with relatively large round headed rivets along each side and two across the waist, rivet head diameter c 8mm, Surviving length 57+mm, waist width 32mm, max surviving width 44mm, c 3mm thick. Single heel lift from a stacked leather D-shaped heel with a gently concave bread. Rivet holes along each side, spaced 4-5mm apart, match those of the sole, although the lift was found in context 39.003. Forepart of insole present attached to the forepart of the upper, broken away across the tread. Complete vamp with broad round toe and riveted lasting margin with two rows of iron rivets, the outer row more closely spaced than the inner, inner row rivet head diameter c 4mm. Vamp has a square throat with gently curving sides ending is

sloping side seams, all with a row of machine stitching, stitch length 2mm. Two quarters joining the vamp with at the curving front edge with a lapped seam with a single row of machine stitching 6-9mm inward from the edge. The front openings have 3 pairs of lace holes with black painted metal eyelets. The lace holes have lace hole linings. The right quarter is broken, the left is nearly complete and extends with a straight top edge to the back seam, now crushed but estimated to be c 30mm high. A row of machine stitching runs along the top edge. Left quarter c 115mm long. Leather black calfskin c 1mm thick.

APPENDIX 4: Oral Histories

4.1 WWI-Sheffield City Battalion

4.1.1 Colin Bird



Plate 1: Photograph of Sheffield City Battalion Colin thinks perhaps the young boy on the right is his grandfather.

My grandfather came to the WWI camp for training, but he was actually underage, so what he did was he used his second name which was William so that he could join up. He was known as Fred, but his proper name is Frederick. Frederick William Bradbury.

4.2 WWII-Lodge Moor POW Camp

4.2.1 Alexander Scott (Grandson) and Anne Robinson

Karl Suck was in the U-boats Kriegsmarine born in 1925, at 18 or 19 he went on his first mission in the Atlantic but didn't find anything so went back to Germany to refuel. He then went back out on his second mission and by the time they got to the north of Scotland they were surrounded by the Royal Navy and found that the war was over, the captain of the U-boat offered a vote on whether they would surrender or fight, and they decided to surrender. Karl was first taken to a camp in Scotland, and eventually moved to Lodge Moor POW camp. Betty and her friends used to come up to Lodge Moor and would talk to him through the fence, trading cigarettes for eggs, Betty and Karl eventually got married in April 1948 and went on to have four children. After the war he went to work after he was released, he got a job at Friedicks pork butchers in Sheffield, a German family firm where he worked for 30 years until his death in 1981. He worked hard for them and in return they gave him a house to live in and were very good to him. He was an easy going and sociable man.

4.2.2 *Anonymous*

Just after the war when hostilities were over around 1945, I was talking to a POW at the gate in German as I learned a bit in school, He was called Heinz Berandtmann, I met him when we brought scouts out in Blackbrook, and he came down and I spoke to him in broken German, and eventually we invited him down to our house for a meal in Crookes.

4.2.3 *Anonymous*



Plate 2: Small handmade shoes made by an Italian POW from Lodge Moor Materials: Leather, wood and metal.

An Italian POW from Lodge Moor made these small leather shoes (Plate 2) and traded them with a local for seeds.

4.2.4 *Emma Womersley*

My Grandfather Charles Womersley was a Staff Sergeant in the South Yorkshire Constabulary and I have a photograph with him and two members of his team up on Stanage Pole searching for Prisoners of War who had actually escaped the camp.

4.2.5 *Iain Grayson*

As a youngster in the late 70s and in to the 80s I had my hair cut at Johnny Fanthams Barbers on Division Street, Sheffield.

I can recall two chairs in operation, one was run by Steve. In fact, I think it was Steve who leased/rented the shop. Steve always cut my hair, and on many occasions we had a long wait he was that popular. He cut my hair since the age of 12 and into my late twenties. He even opened up early to cut my hair and shave me on my wedding day.

Steve was great fun, and he was almost a double of Pope John Paul II. He even used to have a picture of the Pope on the mirror to make fun of himself.

Many people thought Steve was Polish because of his accent but in fact he was Ukrainian by birth. As I got to know Steve the more of his story I began to understand. Steve was his adopted English name, and unfortunately I don't remember his Ukrainian name.

Steve enlisted and fought for the German Wehrmacht in WW2, and ended up being captured by the British Army on the Yugoslav Border with Italy. He used to say they held off an American attack for weeks to avoid being captured. Ukrainian prisoners of war Steve said would be repatriated to the Soviet Union by the Americans, and that would have almost certainly not been a happy outcome. They knew the war was over for them so when the British took on the attack they surrendered as they knew that as British Prisoners of War they would be imprisoned in Britain.

That is how Steve ended up in the Lodge Moor PoW camp, was eventually released and remained in Sheffield thereafter, marrying and having a daughter. On a final note Steve still had family back in the Ukraine, and in order to visit them he applied for British citizenship. I remember him proudly showing me his British passport.

So, for one ex prisoner of war at Lodge Moor he made a life and family in Sheffield; and a large contribution to his adopted country.

4.2.6 Jane Toulson

During the war my Auntie Mary worked for the local authority. She visited POW camps; I think it was in relation to ration books. This was her first interaction with soldiers who were considered to be the enemy. The soldiers she saw were Italian and were friendly and smiled at her. When she told me her experiences, she said she did her job and was civil and polite but found it difficult to be friendly.

4.2.7 John Offord

My name is John Offord, I'm from Crookes in Sheffield, it's the 30th of August 2022. I've come down to volunteer this morning at the former POW Lodge Moor camp, Redmires I think it was called. I was really excited when I found out about this happening, this archaeological dig this week, because my grandad was a German POW here in the camp in the 2nd world war, so naturally I wanted to come down and see the camp up front for the first time, or what's left of it. It's really quite a special moment for me, so my grandad was a Prisoner of War here and my grandma who is still alive, she's 93 and lives in Sheffield, she has got dementia now. She met my grandad, she used to walk round here with her sister and she used to feel sorry for the German Prisoners of War and she used to give them sandwiches through the fence, and I know in my story telling training I was always told it's all about the detail but I don't know what flavour the sandwiches were, so I'll make it up and say they were ham sandwiches. She used to give them sandwiches through the fence and then my grandma tells me that they used to let them out for one hour a day as long as they had their POW uniforms on and they used to go the Three Merry Lads pub for lunch, I go there still with my family. Towards the end of the war they started to be more lenient with them and as long as they had their uniforms on they could go out as long as their back for curfew. My grandma and grandad got married and

stayed in Sheffield until the 70s but it was on the condition that they then moved back to my granddads homeland in Germany in the 70s, and that is where he remained until he passed away in the 90s. I'll be seeing my grandma tonight so I'll tell her that I've been up here today, pretty special day.

4.2.8 John Robinson

Many years ago, about ten fifteen years ago, while on an organised walk in the Rivelin Valley, our attention was drawn to a stone with a carving of a sword on it, a very impressive carving of a sword. It was in an area at Den Bank overlooking the Rivelin Valley and we were told at the time that it had been carved by Italian POWs that were at this camp at Redmires.

4.2.9 Jonathan Bowring

My grandfather, who worked as a railway fireman at the LMS Locomotive at Millhouses told me stories of playing football at the camp against the Italian POWs. He said they didn't play the Germans as they were locked up during the matches and were not allowed to play or leave the camp.

4.2.10 Kathleen Wilson

My uncle used work in the camp, and I know because he used to talk about it and his name was James Herbert Evans, He learned a little bit of German, probably from the prisoners and he used to have a little German/English dictionary and I think he used to use it to communicate with them. They probably used to trade for soap and cigarettes and that sort of thing. Whenever we used to drive past when I was little he used to say 'oh that's the POW camp where I used to work.'

4.2.11 Mandy Moore

My father was Arthur Bradley who was not quite 15 years old when the WW11 broke out but was already working in Gierschicks bakery on the corner of Summerfield St and Ecclesall Road not far from where he lived. He was sort of a 'Hovis' boy doing deliveries on his big heavy bike but eventually rose to be master baker. During the Sheffield Blitz, Dad recalled cycling round to deliver bread only to return with some of the items as a few houses were simply not there anymore, just big holes where they should have been.

When he reached 16 years old he joined what we call Dads Army and being young and fit he was posted to do regular shifts at the Redmires POW camp . I'm not sure how many times a week this would be but I do know that after an early start in the bakery, he would nip home for his tea and then cycle all the way to Redmires to do the night shift guarding the prisoners. From Ecclesall Road this is all up hill and most of the way would not have street lighting as we know it so it must have been a long and dark journey. Once Dad reached 18 years old he was conscripted into the Royal Navy where he served until the end of the war, finally being discharged in May 1946 (yes, those serving in the far east had a long wait to get home).

I wish I knew more about Dad's activities during this awful time but like most he did not want to talk about his ordeal.

4.2.12 Nathan Roberts

My Nan worked in the Towers down the road near Crosspool as a child during WWII. She told a lot of stories about the POWs. She used to see them in town, going to the pub before camp curfew. She was also once on a bus which got stuck in the snow, and a group of Italian POWs came and dug it out. She said they were all well treated and would make friends with locals when out in town.

4.2.13 Paul Caldwell

Immediately after the war my parents lived with my Grandparents on Underwood Road, Woodseats, Sheffield. My father had been a navigator on Beaufighters in the RAF. At the end of Underwood was a patch of waste ground (now built on) which backed on to Woodside Brick Quarry and Works. The works fronted on to the A61 Chesterfield Road at approximately 347838NGR. The site is nowadays occupied by a Homebase and a Dunelm Mill. However, the quarry face can still be seen behind the stores. Clay for the bricks was transported in tubs on a primitive rail system, from the face to the works. At the end of the waste ground was a Gennel connecting Chesterfield Road with Scarsdale Road. At this point in the works the rail track took an almost 90° turn to enable the tubs to go into the works. To avoid the trucks coming off the tracks two men were stationed to steady them on their way. German POW's were employed in the works and it was two of them at the steadying point that my parents got to know as my father had learnt German at school. The two Germans both named Karl were certainly (presumably post war) allowed out of the camp as they were invited for tea at Underwood Road. The story was that one of the Karl's at least, thought that he might be poisoned and he only came once. The other one (KW) came regularly and became a family friend. By trade he was a blacksmith and he made various things for me and my brother, in particular I remember a wooden model of a dachshund complete with a movable head fashioned by inserting a leather neck.

The other story, told by my father, was that KW was invited to go to see a film at the Woodseats Picture Palace (now a Wetherspoons). However, he refused as all POWs wore a uniform with a yellow diamond (I think) on the back. Incongruously this problem was solved by my parents taking KW wearing my father's RAF greatcoat. Therefore, certainly at the end of the war, regulations must have eased a lot. What I do not know was how KW got back to Lodge Moor after one of these episodes. He possibly could not have stayed at Underwood Road as there were already six people living there (four adults plus two children. Perhaps he did sleep downstairs if someone could vouch for him) This is something I never thought to ask my father.

KW told my father that the reason that Hitler gained power was that originally he had offered some sort of escape from the poor state that Germany was in. KW had fought in the German army and had been captured in Italy. If he had been single he would almost certainly have stayed in England but he also had a wife and two children at home unfortunately for him his home town was less than ten miles inside East Germany and he knew what he was going back to face.

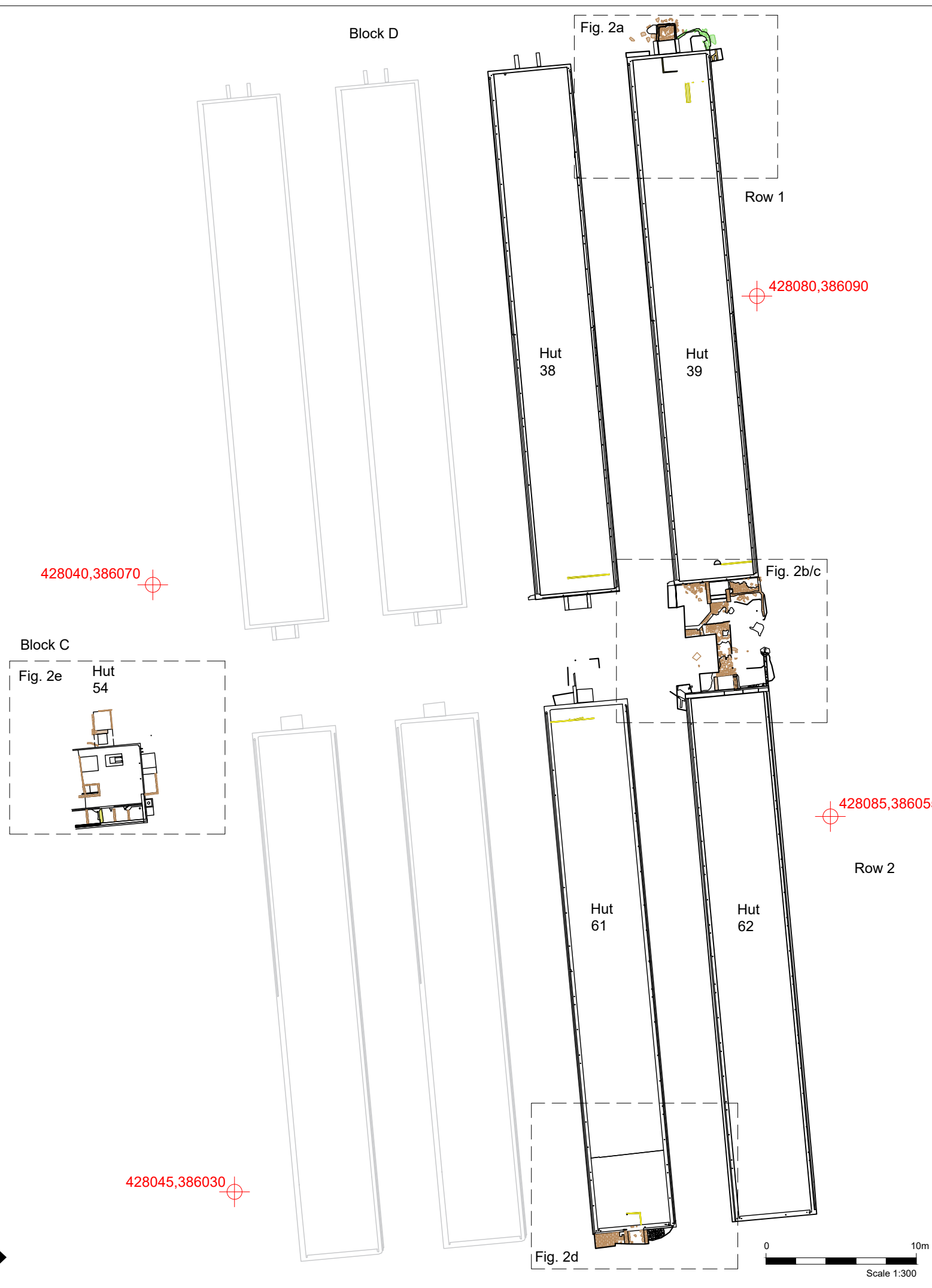
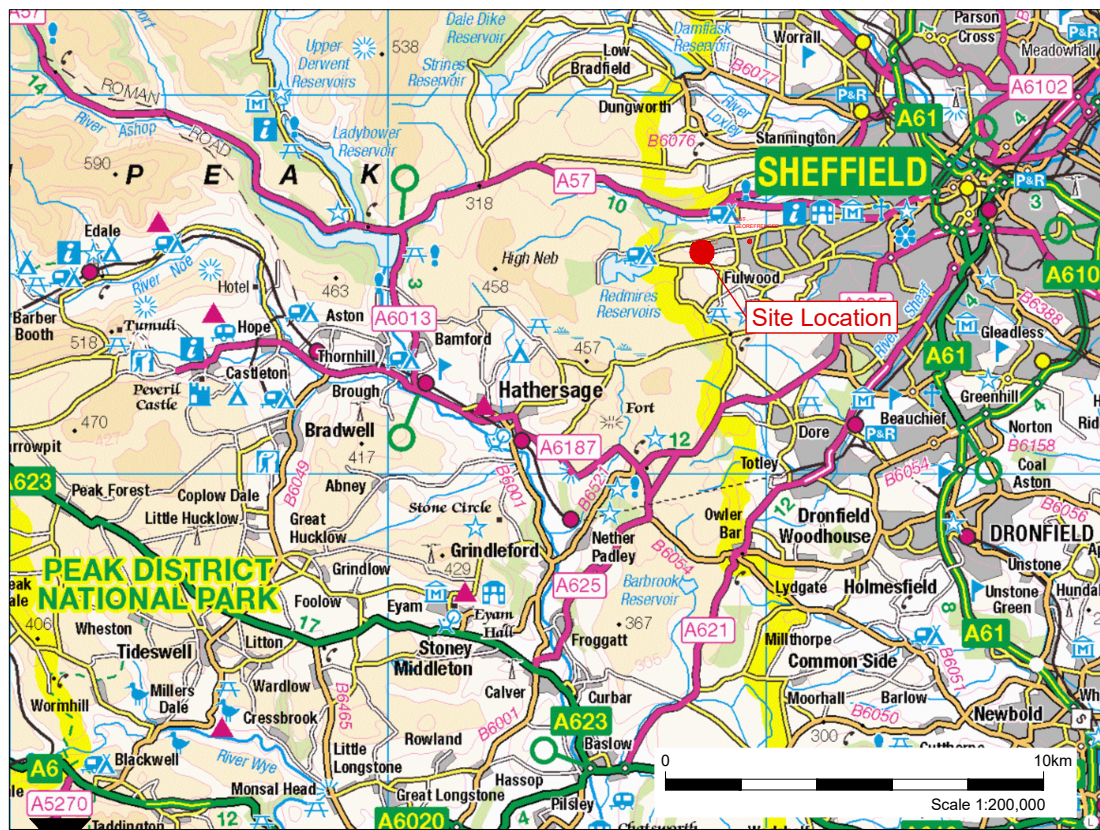
My parents kept in touch with his family and other of relatives for many years. This included phone calls (when obtained a telephone) and Christmas parcels (both ways).

After a number of years KW sent a message saying that we should stop sending presents as it was obvious that they were being plundered by the border guards. I do remember that German chocolate was almost inedible. KW and his wife both died at a fairly young age, but we kept in touch with his son. When the Berlin wall came down my father went across for a visit and KW's son has been to Sheffield. I still send a Christmas card to KW's son and also sent him the article which appeared in the Yorkshire Post regarding the excavation at Lodge Moor.

4.2.14 Rosie Loftus

My grandad grew up in Rotherham, and was in his teens during WWII, he studied German at school and used to speak to German POWs who were working in the field around his house. They used to help him with his German homework. He remembers the names Wilhelm and Klaus and to this day he is a very proficient German speaker.

FIGURES 1-6



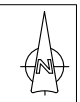
Key:

- Brick/ Rubble
- Saw Tooth Brick
- Stone
- Mortar Stain
- Ceramic Pipe

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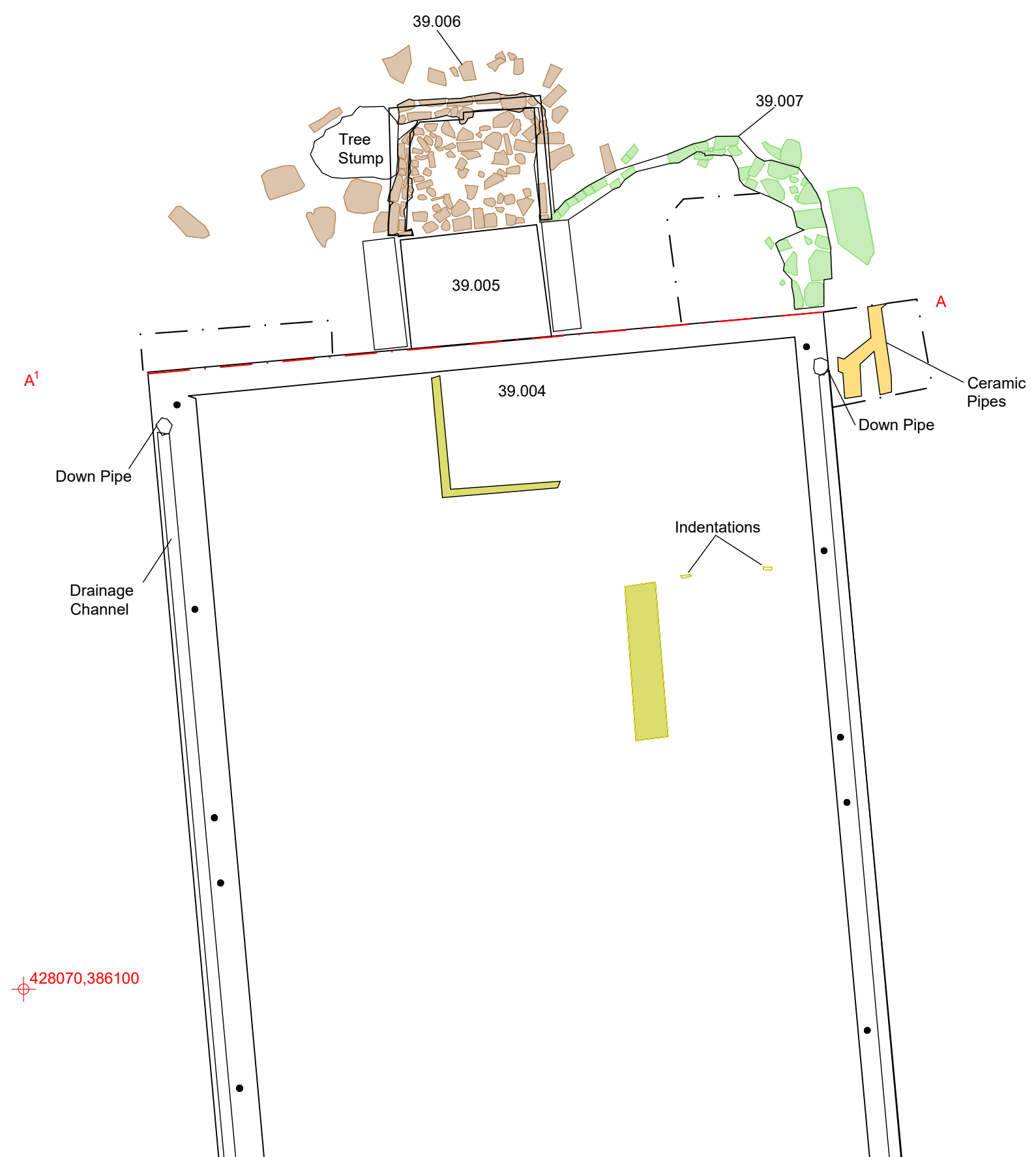
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Project: Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp Community Excavation		
Client: Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership		
Scale at A3: Varies		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 01/12/2022
Report No.: Y612/22	Fig. No.: 1	



Key:

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- Saw Tooth Brick
- Stone
- Mortar Stain
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Title:
Hut 39

Project:
**Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
 Camp Community Excavation**

Client:
**Sheffield Lakeland Landscape
 Partnership**

Scale at A3:
1:40

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 2a
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- Key:**
- Brick/ Rubble
 - Saw Tooth Brick
 - Stone
 - Mortar Stain
 - Ceramic Pipe
 - Bolt

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Title:
Hut 39 and Hut 62

Project:
**Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
 Camp Community Excavation**

Client:
**Sheffield Lakeland Landscape
 Partnership**

Scale at A3:
1:40

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report.No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 2b
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Key:

Mortar Stain



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Title:
Hut 39 and Hut 62 with photogrammetry

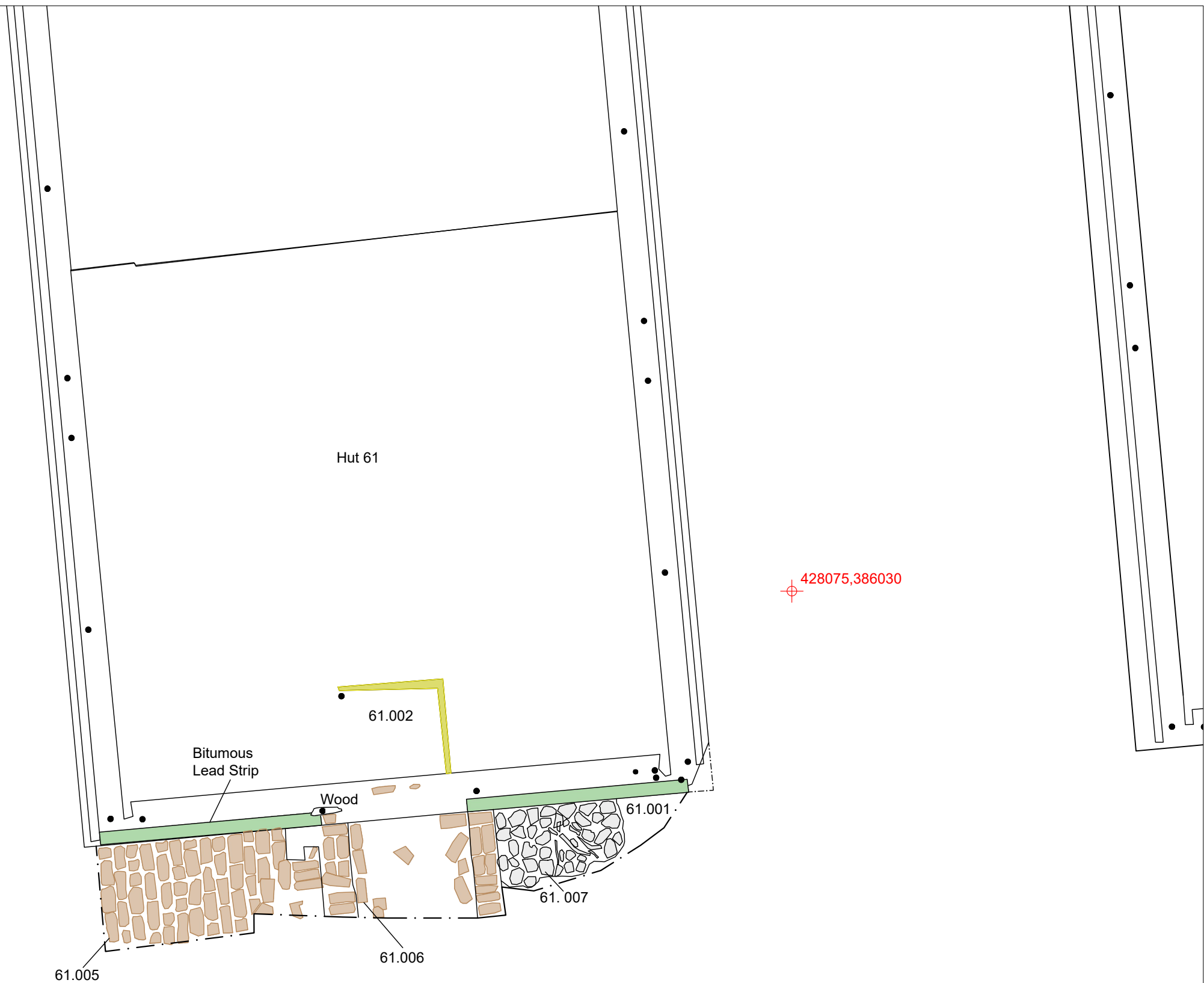
Project:
Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp Community Excavation

Client:
Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership

Scale at A3:
1:40

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 2c
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Key:

- Brick/ Rubble
- Stone
- Bitumous Lead Strip
- Mortar Stain
- Bolt



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Title:
Hut 61

Project:
**Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
 Camp Community Excavation**

Client:
**Sheffield Lakeland Landscape
 Partnership**

Scale at A3:
1:40

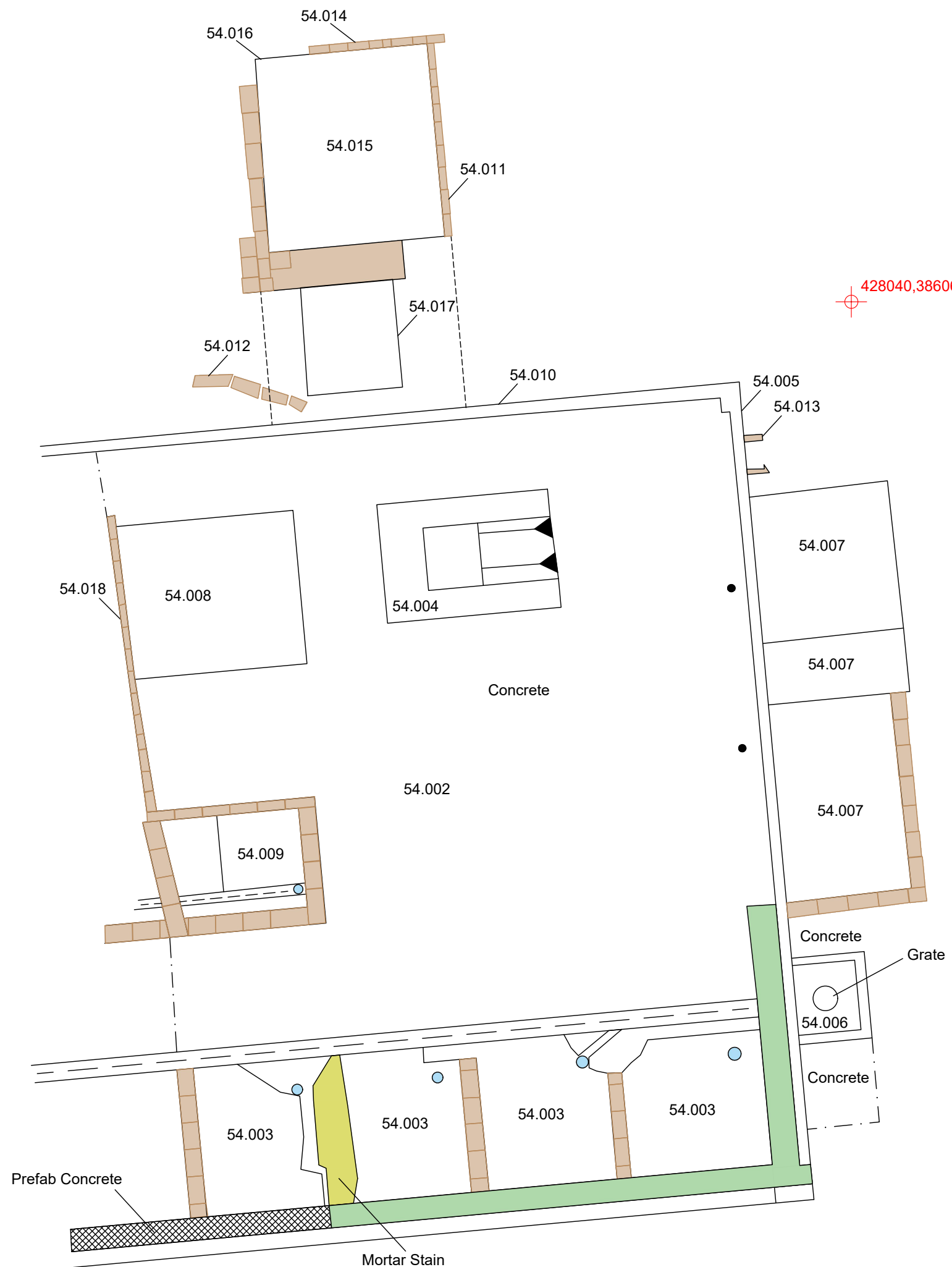
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report.No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 2d
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428070,386025

428075,386030





Key:

- Brick/ Rubble
- Stone
- Bituminous Lead Strip
- Mortar Stain
- Bolt
- Drainage Hole



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Title:
Hut 54

Project:
**Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
 Camp Community Excavation**

Client:
**Sheffield Lakeland Landscape
 Partnership**

Scale at A3:
1:30

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

Report No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 2e
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428033,386055

428040,386060



Key:

Brick/ Rubble

Stone

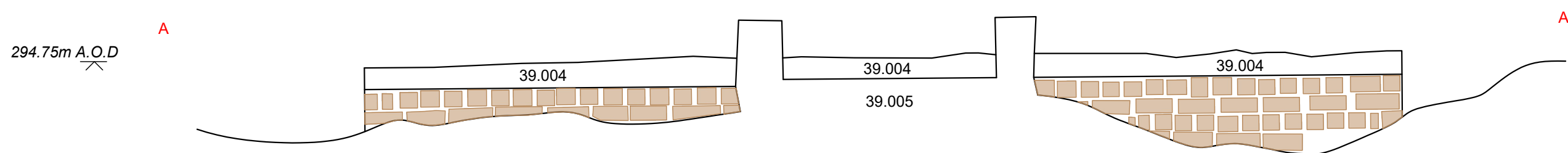


Fig. 3: North-facing elevation of Hut 39

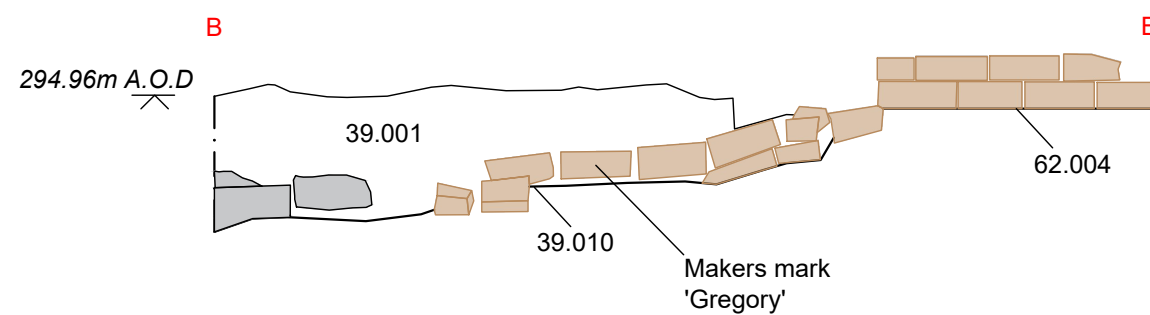


Fig. 4: West-facing elevation of the stairs and path into Hut 62

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Title:
Elevations

Project:
Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
Camp Community Excavation

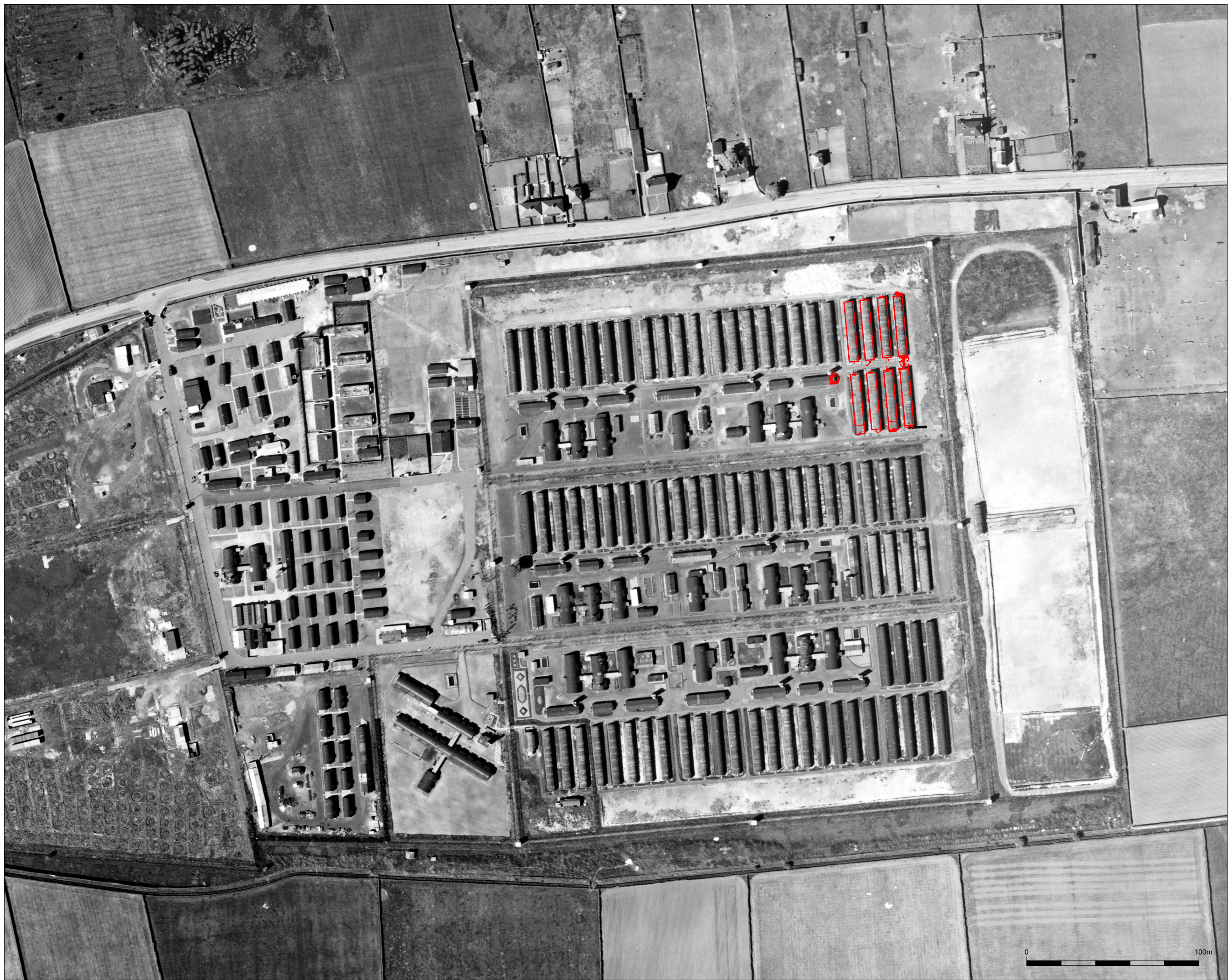
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Partnership

Scale at A3:
1:25

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 3 - 4
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Key:

POW Huts



Source: Historic England
Archive. RAF Photography

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Title:
Excavation Area overlaid onto
1948 aerial photo of the Prisoner
of War Camp

Project:
Lodge Moor Prisoner of War
Camp Community Excavation

Client:
Sheffield Lakeland Landscape
Partnership

Scale at A3:
1:2000

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 21/11/2022
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Report.No: Y612/22	Fig. No: 5
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Fig: 6.01 Digital Ref: POWR_009
 Direction: N Date: 23/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Monday 22nd afternoon



Fig: 6.02 Digital Ref: POWR_015
 Direction: S Date: 23/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Tuesday 23rd morning

Project:
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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.01 - 6.02



Fig: 6.03 Digital Ref: POWR_021
 Direction: E Date: 23/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Tuesday 23rd afternoon



Fig: 6.04 Digital Ref: POWR_023
 Direction: N Date: 24/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Wednesday 24th morning

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.03 - 6.04



Fig: 6.05 Digital Ref: POWR_036
 Direction: S Date: 24/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Wednesday 24th afternoon



Fig: 6.06 Digital Ref: POWR_043
 Direction: N Date: 25/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Thursday 25th morning

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.05 - 6.06



Fig: 6.07 Digital Ref: POWR_048
 Direction: S Date: 25/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Thursday 25th afternoon



Fig: 6.08 Digital Ref: POWR_051
 Direction: W Date: 26/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Friday 26th morning

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.07 - 6.08



Fig: 6.09 Digital Ref: POWR_059
 Direction: N Date: 26/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Friday 26th afternoon



Fig: 6.10 Digital Ref: POWR_083
 Direction: S Date: 27/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Saturday 27th morning

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.9 - 6.10



Fig: 6.11 Digital Ref: POWR_084
 Direction: W Date: 27/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Saturday 27th afternoon



Fig: 6.12 Digital Ref: POWR_096
 Direction: N Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Monday 29th morning

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.11 - 6.12



Fig. 6.13 Digital Ref: POWR_135
 Direction: N Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Monday 29th afternoon



Fig. 6.14 Digital Ref: POWR_069
 Direction: S Date: 30/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Tuesday 30th morning

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.13 - 6.14



Fig: 6.15 Digital Ref: POWR_138
 Direction: S Date 30/08/2022
 :Description: Volunteer group photo Tuesday 30th afternoon



Fig: 6.16 Digital Ref: POWR_139
 Direction: SW Date: 31/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Wednesday 31st morning

Project:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.15 - 6.16



Fig: 6.17 Digital Ref: POWR_148
 Direction: SW Date: 31/08/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Wednesday 31st afternoon



Fig: 6.18 Digital Ref: POWR_159
 Direction: S Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Volunteer group photo Thursday 1st morning

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.17 - 6.18



Fig: 6.19 Digital Ref: POWR_090
 Direction: NE Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Tea and coffee stand provided by the Three Merry Lads



Fig: 6.20 Digital Ref: POWR_087
 Direction: E Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Camp reception station in action

Project:
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Client:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.19 - 6.20



Fig: 6.21 Digital Ref: POWR_049
 Direction: NE Date: 26/08/2022
 Description: Working shot



Fig: 6.22 Digital Ref: POWR_039
 Direction: W Date: 25/08/2022
 Description: Plan of Drain 39.009

Project:
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Client:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.21 - 6.22



Fig: 6.23 Digital Ref: POWR_153
 Direction: N Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Overhead shot of Doorstep 38.003



Fig: 6.24 Digital Ref: POWR_169
 Direction: SW Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Oblique of Doorstep 38.005 and Garden Area 38.007

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.23 - 6.24



Fig: 6.25 Digital Ref: POWR_167
 Direction: W Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Interaction between tree and Doorstep 38.005



Fig: 6.26 Digital Ref: POWR_025
 Direction: S Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Hut 39

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.25 - 6.26



Fig: 6.27 Digital Ref: POWR_089
 Direction: S Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Pathway between Huts 39 and 62



Fig: 6.28 Digital Ref: POWR_052
 Direction: SW Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Pathway between Huts 62 and 39

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.27 - 6.28



Fig: 6.29 Digital Ref: POWR_045
 Direction: SW Date: 31/08/2022
 Description: Oblique of Garden Area 61.005



Fig: 6.30 Digital Ref: POWR_205
 Direction: S Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Metal fitting with wood attached in Hut 61

Project:
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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.29 - 6.30



Fig: 6.31 Digital Ref: POWR_142
 Direction: N Date: 31/08/2022
 Description: Doorstep 61.004



Fig: 6.32 Digital Ref: POWR_201
 Direction: S Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Plan of Doorstep 61.006 with tar paper remains

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.31 - 6.32



Fig: 6.33 Digital Ref: POWR_204
 Direction: SW Date: 01/09/2022

Description: Oblique of Crazy Paving 61.007, Doorstep 61.006 and Garden Area 61.005



Fig: 6.34 Digital Ref: POWR_016
 Direction: E Date: 23/08/2022

Description: Plastic facsimiled money token from 62.002

Project:
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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.33 - 6.34



Fig: 6.35 Digital Ref: POWR_002
 Direction: W Date: 22/08/2022
 Description: German Dog Tag from Hut 62



Fig: 6.36 Digital Ref: POWR_086
 Direction: NE Date: 22/08/2022
 Description: Alex Sotheran being shown German Dog Tag by volunteers

Project:
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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.35 - 6.36



Fig. 6.37 Digital Ref: POWR_075
 Direction: E Date: 27/08/2022
 Description: Drain at north-western corner of Hut 62



Fig. 6.38 Digital Ref: POWR_099
 Direction: NW Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: East facing elevation of Ablutions 54

Project:
 Lodge Moor Prisoner of War Camp Community Excavation



Client:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.37 - 6.38



Fig: 6.39 Digital Ref: POWR_145
 Direction: NE Date: 31/08/2022
 Description: Cat pawprint on Stairway 54.007



Fig: 6.40 Digital Ref: POWR_118
 Direction: SE Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Cubicles 54.003

Project:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.39 - 6.40



Fig: 6.41 Digital Ref: POWR_134
 Direction: E Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Chimney 54.017 and drain pipe 54.012

Project:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.41



Fig: 6.42 Digital Ref: POWR_116
 Direction: SW Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Cubicles 54.003



Fig: 6.43 Digital Ref: POWR_114
 Direction: SW Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Cubicles 54.003

Project:
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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.42 - 6.43



Fig: 6.44 Digital Ref: POWR_123
 Direction: W Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Plan of cubicle 54.009



Fig: 6.45 Digital Ref: POWR_128
 Direction: SW Date: 29/08/2022
 Description: Ash pan 54.004

Project:
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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.44 - 6.45



Fig: 6.46 Digital Ref: POWR_131
 Direction: S Date: 29/08/2022

Description: Detail of dislodged Chimney 54.017 and exterior building 54.015

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.46



Fig: 6.47 Digital Ref: POWR_032
 Direction: N Date: 23/08/2022

Description: Small metal cups with riveted handles from 38.007 with volunteers working in background

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.47



Fig: 6.48 Digital Ref: POWR_011
 Direction: W Date: 23/08/2022
 Description: Button from Hut 62



Fig: 6.49 Digital Ref: POWR_Leather_39.003_1
 Direction: N/A Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Right back quarter from a large front-lacing derby boot (flattened)

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Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/02/2022
Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.48 - 6.49



Fig: 6.50 Digital Ref: POWR_Leather_62.006_1
 Direction: N/A Date: 23/08/2022
 Description: Front-lacing shoe for a small child



Fig: 6.51 Digital Ref: POWR_179
 Direction: N/A Date: 01/09/2022
 Description: Miniature shoes made by Italian POW

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Report No: Y612/22		Fig. No: 6.50 - 6.51



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