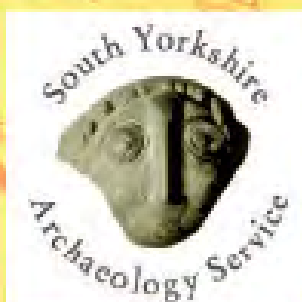


**ARCHAEOLOGY IN
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
NUMBER 14**





ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE NUMBER 14

A review of archaeology in South Yorkshire 2007/2009

Edited by
Dinah Saich

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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Cover illustration features a photograph of the earthwork survey of the Roman Ridge Roman Road, by Archaeological Services WYAS, superimposed on drawings of Roman pottery and Neolithic or early Bronze Age flints from the York Road Park & Ride site, excavated by NAA.

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Review covers the financial years 2007/8 and 2008/9. For the last few years, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service has been struggling to deal with an ever-increasing workload, as development pressure seemed on a permanent increase. As the period of this review came to a close, it was clear that development pressure had decreased. There are 180 individual development sites detailed in this review, taking us back to the level reported on in *'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'*, which covered the period 2003/5.

A number of significant sites are reported here, including two long-awaited post-excavation projects in Doncaster, dating back to the original North Bridge relief road scheme of the 1990s. The resuscitation of that road scheme by Doncaster MBC allowed both archives to be re-examined – presenting results from the Church Walk site for the first time and allowing more detailed analysis of the results from the Low Fisher Gate site. Both sites demonstrate the significance of the archaeological deposits underlying the modern town of Doncaster – and the importance of careful curation of a site archive (in both these cases by Doncaster Museum), so that they can be readily accessed for future review.

In addition to dealing with development-led archaeology, the Archaeology Service offers advice and expertise to those involved with research

and outreach projects across South Yorkshire. In the period of this review, we worked with Doncaster Museum on their successful Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) grant-aided project, *'Discovering the Ancient Don Gorge'*, encouraging local communities to find out about the archaeological evidence known from the area around Conisbrough and Sprotbrough (see research section). We also worked with Archaeological Services WYAS on their ALSF-funded project, recording the cropmark landscapes visible on aerial photographs of the area underlain by magnesian limestone in West and South Yorkshire; this project will result in a significant increase in our knowledge of this remarkable source of archaeological evidence.

Alongside these projects, we continued to work on, and to complete, our own English Heritage funded project, to characterise the landscapes (and townscapes) of South Yorkshire (see *'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'* for an introduction to the project). Our two project officers, Dan Ratcliffe and Jennifer Marchant pulled out all the stops to ensure that the final characterisation was completed, that the results were analysed, and then presented – in a formal report for English Heritage and on a dedicated website: www.sytimescapes.org.uk. We hope that the results will inform and inspire future research into the development of South Yorkshire's diverse landscapes.

Ensuring that the results of archaeological investigation and research in South Yorkshire are presented to a wide audience is a key consideration for the Archaeology Service. The aim of this review is to present results in such a way. So, we are always pleased to receive contributions for the research section but it's an unexpected bonus that this edition should see not one, not two, but three research reports on work in Bolsterstone!

Our annual Archaeology Day is also designed to present results of recent work to a wide audience. At South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, held in November 2007, the following papers were presented: Dave Sainty on the ALSF-funded outreach project 'Discovering the Ancient Don Gorge' (see research section); Mike McCoy on excavations of the Roman fort at Templeborough Rolling Mills; Mary Lakin on excavation and building recording at Capitol Park, Dodworth (see general section); Christine Ball on the publication of an updated edition of 'Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers'; Ian Roberts on the EH-funded research project 'Archaeological cropmark landscapes on the Magnesian Limestone of South Yorkshire'; Dan Ratcliffe and Jennifer Marchant on ongoing work with our EH-funded South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project; Jane McComish on ongoing post-excavation analysis of evidence from Low Fisher Gate, with particular reference to medieval boat timbers recovered from the wharf (see general section); and Adrian Chadwick on the multi-period urban excavation at Sheffield bus station - the D-Campus site (see general section).

At South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, held in November 2008, the following papers were presented: Chris Scurfield on building recording at Penistone Grammar School Annexe - the former Union Workhouse (see general section); David Hunter on recent excavations at the former Guest and Chrimes foundry, Rotherham; Richard O'Neill and Diana Swales on recent excavations of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Adwick Le Street and post-medieval cemeteries in Sheffield; Dinah Saich on the launch of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation website; Graham Hague on electricity generation in Sheffield and the fall of the Tinsley Towers; Richard Jackson on excavations at Titanic Works and Hoyle Street, Sheffield (see general section); Jane Richardson on re-assessing the Roman and Medieval material from excavations at Church Way, Doncaster (see general section); and Anne Finney on revealing a Romano-British landscape at Farningley Quarry (see general section). We are very grateful to all our speakers.

The Archaeology Service works closely with other organisations and individuals interested in South Yorkshire's historic environment, particularly through the South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory & Liaison Panel. In 2007/8, the following people were members of the Liaison Panel: Derek Bayliss of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society (Chair); Andy Hammon, English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser; Amy Cooper of the Portable Antiquities Scheme; Colin Merrony of Sheffield University's Archaeology Department; Archie Sinclair of Barnsley MBC's Conservation team; Peter Robinson of Doncaster Museum; Alison Duce of Rotherham Museum; and Gill Woolrich of Sheffield Museum.

In 2008/9, Derek Bayliss continued to Chair the Liaison Panel and there were just a few changes from the previous year: Natalie Murray joined as a representative for Barnsley MBC; Karl Noble joined as representative for Rotherham Museum.

The Archaeology Service also reports to a Joint Committee, made up of representatives from our four constituent local authorities. In 2007/8, the following people were members of this Committee: Councillor Michael Stokes of Barnsley MBC chaired the Committee; Councillor Bill Newman also represented Barnsley MBC. Councillors Tony Sockett and Pat Haith represented Doncaster MBC; Councillors Georgina Boyes and Sheila Walker represented Rotherham MBC; Councillors Trevor Bagshaw and Mike Pye represented Sheffield CC.

In 2008/9, the following people were members of this Committee: Councillor Georgina Boyes of Rotherham MBC chaired the Committee; Councillor Sheila Walker also represented Rotherham MBC. Councillors Michael Stokes and Bill Newman represented Barnsley MBC; Councillors Tony Sockett and Martin Williams represented Doncaster MBC; Councillors Trevor Bagshaw and Mike Pye represented Sheffield CC.

John Turner, from Sheffield City Council's Committee Secretariat, acted as Secretary to both the Panel and the Joint Committee.

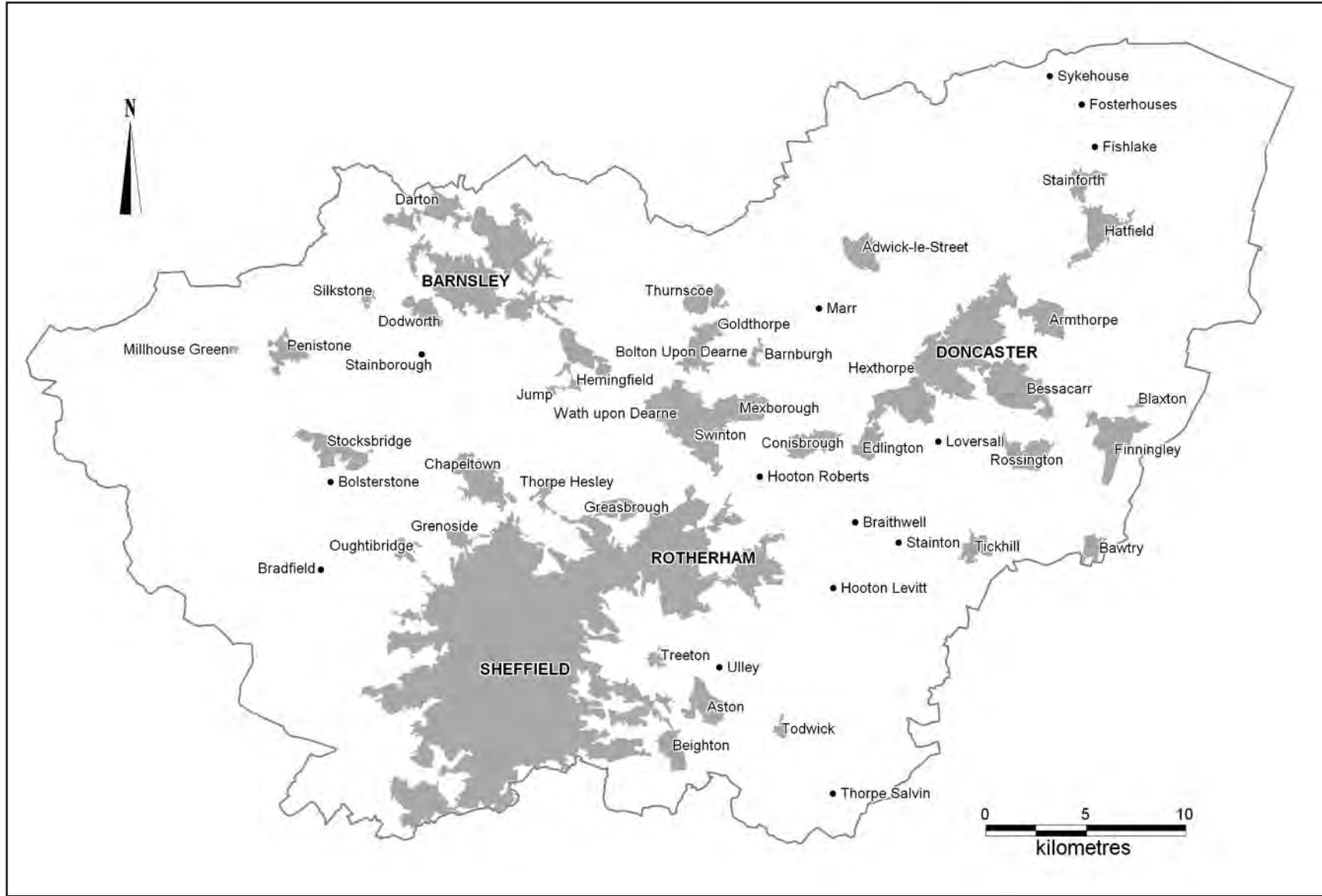
The period covered by this review saw a number of staff changes within the Archaeology Service. Sadly, the end of our Characterisation project meant that

we had to say goodbye to Dan Ratcliffe and Jennifer Marchant (or, perhaps, 'au revoir?'). Our Archaeological Records Officer, Louisa Matthews, took a year's absence to enrol on the MSc in Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy at the University of Sheffield; we recruited Sarah Howard, then on an IfA Workplace Learning Bursary placement with the Lake District National Park Authority, to fill the post in Louisa's absence. Finally, at the beginning of 2009, I went on maternity leave. My colleague Jim McNeil stepped up to manage the Archaeology Service in my absence; my colleague Andy Lines promised to assist in keeping the Archaeology Service on course; my line managers agreed to an appointment for additional maternity cover, to help manage our still heavy case load. I left the building knowing that the Archaeology Service was in good hands.

Finally, I just want to offer many thanks to Dave Sainty of *inHeritage* for helping with the compilation of this Annual Review.

Dinah Saich

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service



Map showing the areas referred to in the text

RESEARCH PROJECTS

ARCHAEOLOGY AND AGGREGATES IN DONCASTER

Doncaster is a district with a rich archaeological heritage, much of which lies buried below the soil as archaeological features and artefacts. Extensive quarrying for aggregates over many years has led to a number of large-scale archaeological projects in this area. Many of these have investigated the late prehistoric and Romano-British cropmark landscapes first recorded by Derek Riley (see Riley 1980).

Between 2005 and 2008, *in*Heritage worked with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and Doncaster Museum on two Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund projects, thanks to grants from English Heritage. The aims of both projects were to communicate to a wide audience the contents of technical reports and museum collections, to promote the results of archaeological work carried out in advance of aggregates quarrying in Doncaster district.

'Romans on the Don' took the contents of numerous archaeological reports stored in the South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record, about a number of important Iron Age and Romano-British cropmark sites, and turned them into an illustrated booklet (Bevan 2006) (see illustration on page 147 of the colour section), travelling exhibition, talks and webpages, along with school visits, a teachers' pack and a comic for 7-11 year olds – available to download from Doncaster MBC's website www.doncaster.gov.uk. We also held a

living history event at Doncaster Museum with the Romano-British re-enactors *Vicus*.

'Ancestors of the Don Gorge' looked at a number of finds assemblages deposited in Doncaster Museum, which have been properly stored and catalogued but not analysed as a whole. The project analysed and photographed the finds, produced an archaeological report on them (Sainty 2007), held a series of talks, created a travelling exhibition and interactive website - www.yourfind.org.uk, made replica finds, produced a series of MyFind postcards based on the public's votes for their favourite finds, held school sessions at the museum, created a comic for 7-11 year olds and a manga style graphic novel for 12-14 year olds, as well as holding cartoon workshops in local libraries. An Early Medieval living history event was also held at Conisbrough Castle.

Both projects gained local press and radio coverage, including a number of appearances on Radio Sheffield.

The feedback on both projects from those who participated in events or received comics and booklets was overwhelmingly positive. The booklet and comics were incredibly popular, especially amongst those with little or no previous exposure to archaeology. They and the exhibitions' tours of libraries enabled the projects to reach new audiences beyond the archaeologically knowledgeable community. Thousands of copies were distributed through public libraries and schools as well as Doncaster Museum, South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and district Heritage Days. The comics were

very innovative, embedding educational content in an exciting comic style; we believe it was the first time comics have been produced on the results of archaeological fieldwork in this region.

So, what did the projects tell us about South Yorkshire's archaeological heritage?

Romans on the Don

Eight excavated sites were included in the project – Austerfield, Barnsdale Bar, Brodsworth (Pickburn Leys), Dunsville, Finningley, Hampole (Hazel Lane), the Lings and Stainton (Holme Hall).

Iron Age and Romano-British ditched boundaries were found at all of these sites, dividing the land into large fields, sometimes accessed along driveways. The deep and wide ditches were much larger than was needed simply to stop livestock wandering or to provide drainage, and were regularly cleaned out. This suggests that the ditches were important social boundaries as well as agricultural ones. At Barnsdale Bar evidence showed that more land was enclosed into fields during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, probably in response to an increased demand for food as a result of the Roman occupation.

Romano-British pottery was found at all sites. This was mostly storage jars and table wares made in kilns near Doncaster between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, alongside some imports from southern Britain and Samian ware. Pottery at Hazel Lane dates from the 1st and 2nd centuries indicating a settlement that may have Iron Age origins. The amount of pottery found at Holme Hall was impressive, totalling

over 5000 sherds from at least 161 vessels dating from the late 2nd century to the middle of the 4th century AD. Thousands of animal bones and burnt cobbles also suggest that meat was cooked here by heating water with hot stones from a fire.

Iron Age and Romano-British settlements have been difficult to identify in cropmarks and excavations in South Yorkshire. Two timber roundhouses were excavated close together in the corner of a field at Pickburn Leys. The finds evidence from Holme Hall shows there must have been a settlement here, though no evidence for buildings was found. Later excavations outside of the early compound at Hazel Lane identified the location of one of only three Roman bath-houses discovered in Doncaster. Pieces of wall plaster were found, which were painted with a red, green, blue and yellow design on a white background, although not enough survived to be able to piece the decoration together.

Ancestors of the Don Gorge

The Don Gorge is a rich archaeological landscape, with evidence for over 150,000 years of human activity. The artefacts stored in Doncaster Museum from the area comprise fieldwalking finds made by Alan Peace in the early 1980s and metal detecting discoveries by D. Holdsworth and others.

The earliest evidence for human occupation in the Don Gorge, both in archaeological period and date of discovery, are from 1878 when workmen digging tunnels for Cadeby Viaduct found bones of woolly mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and horse dating from the Ice Age.



Romano-British finds from the Don Gorge, deposited as a hoard in the later part of the 3rd century © Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery

From the Mesolithic, 8,300 – 4,500 BC, flint tools indicate the location of a seasonal camp close to the River Don, where hunter-gatherers could have fished, hunted boar, deer and horse in the nearby forests and grasslands, and foraged for plant foods.

In the Neolithic, 4,500 – 2,150 BC, a polished stone axe, leaf-shaped arrowheads and other flint tools found on the high ground overlooking the gorge show a continued human presence. They may indicate a settlement or a religious site.

Finds dating to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, 2,500 – 800 BC, comprised scrapers, tanged & barbed arrowheads and a plano-convex knife. Most of these

came from Cadeby Cliffs with some material from near the river. They indicate settlement and hunting.

There is little Iron Age evidence, 700 BC - 43 AD. The only artefact is a decorative sword scabbard mouth guard and chape, c100 BC to c50 AD, which were carefully placed together and buried.

Much more evidence dates to the Roman period, mostly from between c150 and c375 AD when it appears the area was continually occupied, and at times enjoyed great prosperity. Artefacts, including lead weights, a whetstone, quernstones, pottery and tile fragments, indicate the presence of settlements between Cadeby Cliffs and Pot Ridings Wood. Families were also

able to acquire high status Roman pottery and personal items such as jewellery, some of which was imported into the area from considerable distances. Several coin hoards were found close to these settlements, suggesting evidence for votive offerings to the gods or for periods of insecurity when it was felt necessary to hide valuable possessions.

Anglo-Saxon finds indicate occupation in the Don Gorge area between 800 and 950 AD, close to the important Saxon fortified town of Conisbrough. Artefacts include Anglo-Saxon pottery, three Northumbrian coins, three strap ends, a hooked tag, a buckle and plate, and remnants of a stone cross.

Summary

The success of 'Romans on the Don' and 'Ancestors of the Don Gorge' shows the importance of communicating the results of archaeological fieldwork to a wide audience. In both cases, the results of fieldwork were publically accessible in the South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record and Doncaster Museum collections. However, you would need a degree of archaeological knowledge to know they were there, and to be able to read the technical reports or interpret the artefacts.

The two Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund projects brought important collections of archaeological knowledge out of the shadows for enthusiasts and non-enthusiasts to discover and enjoy. This required imaginative and innovative approaches to heritage interpretation backed up by professional archaeological skills. Hopefully, the resulting wider knowledge of South

Yorkshire's archaeological heritage means a better understanding of our past and greater support for archaeology in the region.

Report by Bill Bevan, *inHeritage*

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**TO THE CASTLE GATE?
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION OF
THE VILLAGE FIELD,
BOLSTERSTONE**

The village of Bolsterstone lies about 12 kilometres northwest of Sheffield, close to the eastern edge of the Millstone Grit. It occupies an impressive location on high ground between the Stocksbridge and Ewden valleys, commanding excellent views towards Sheffield (to the southeast) and Barnsley (to the northeast).

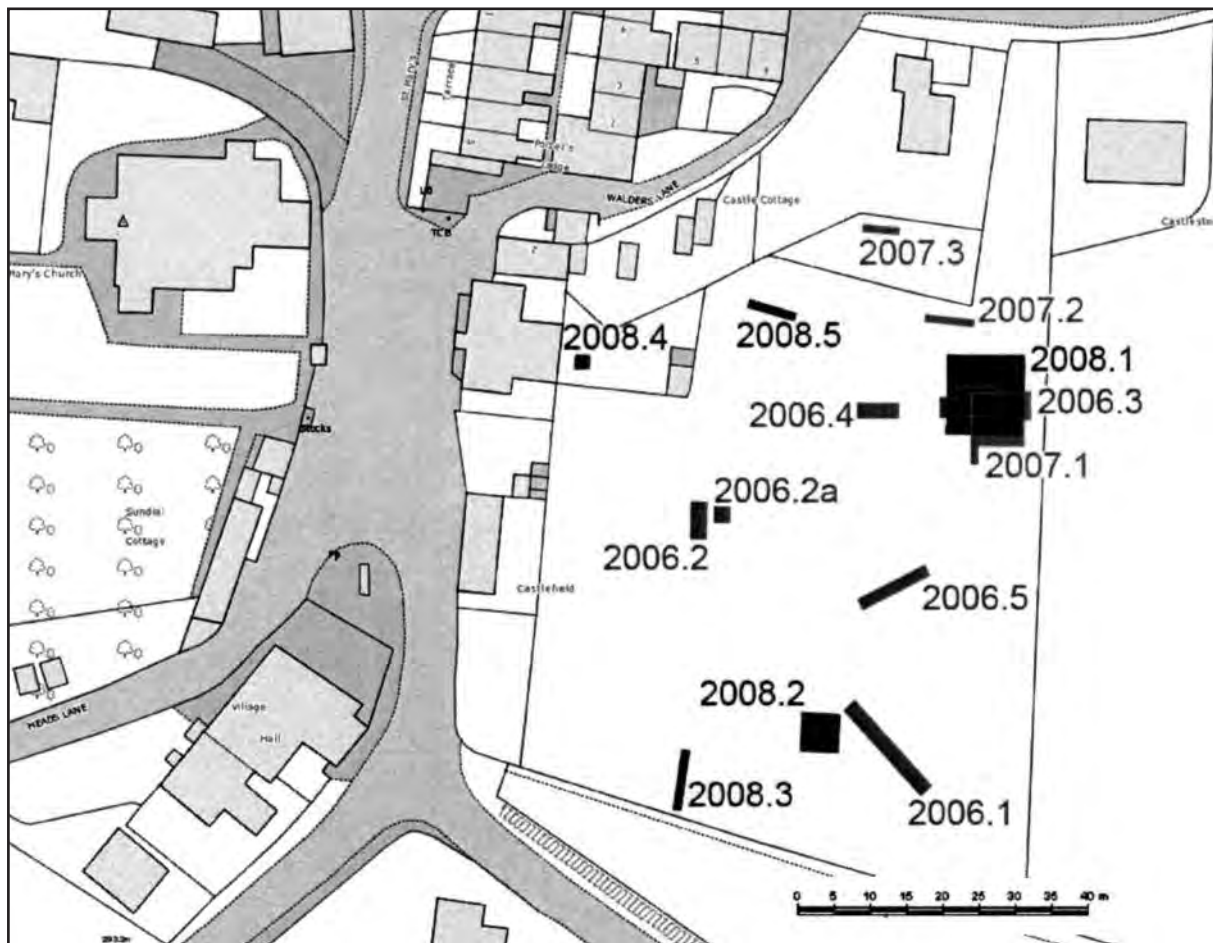
In the Medieval period Bolsterstone lay within the Manor of Waldershelf, in the Parish of Ecclesfield. While there is a mention of Waldershelf in the Domesday Book and in deeds of 1258 and 1273 (Williams & Martin 2002: 794), there is no mention of Bolsterstone itself until 1412 when Robert de Rockley gave £5 for the establishment of a Chantry at Bolsterstone (Hunter 1819: 476-7). There is a good deal of evidence to point to the fact that there was probably a Manor House in Bolsterstone, with records of a Manor Court being held. However, local tradition says that Bolsterstone had a castle – the local pub is called ‘The Castle Inn’ and several houses have castle house names (Castle Cottage, Castle Farm, Castle Green House) – but we have no record of a castle. It is possible that the idea of a castle in the village is a 19th century creation. In order to try and prove whether Bolsterstone ever had a castle or not the Bolsterstone Local History Group joined with the University of Sheffield, in 2005, to undertake a series of investigations in the field (known as the Village Field) that lies adjacent to

Castle Cottage - reputed to be the site of the castle.

The Rockley family did not hold the Manor of Waldershelf for long, and it passed in about 1440 to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. There are records of the Manor Courts held in Bolsterstone in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries for the tenants of the Earls of Shrewsbury (Hall 1920: 105-6). Kenworthy (1915: 40) quotes from a letter written in 1587, by George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, to his brother-in-law John Manners – in which the Earl says that he is in Bolsterstone ‘to see if the change of air will ease his gout’. This suggests that there was a suitable residence for such an important nobleman at that time. In the 17th century, after the civil war, Adam Eyre of Hazelhead records that he often came to Bolsterstone to play bowls, gamble and lose (Eyre 1646: 40, 46-7, 50-1).

Bolsterstone village contains several fragments of medieval architecture incorporated into modern buildings. These include a wall with 15th century windows, now the southern end wall of a house known as Castle Cottage, and part of an arch and other architectural fragments in a building (known as the Porter’s Lodge) currently used as the changing rooms of Stocksbridge rugby club on Walders Lane. In addition to these features, although many of the buildings and field walls within the village area are from the 19th century, several contain substantial stones in their structure that clearly come from earlier buildings.

Excavations have taken place in Bolsterstone in the past. In 1878 Cannon Wilson excavated an area



Locations of all the trenches in the Village Field area excavated during 2006, 2007 and 2008

© University of Sheffield

adjoining the building known as Castle Cottages (Kenworthy 1915: 40), which revealed a Medieval building he interpreted as a chapel. However, whether this chapel was associated with a high status residence such as a Manor House remained uncertain.

In November 2005 resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken in the Village Field and in the adjacent field to the east. The resistivity survey showed two areas of possible archaeological features. In the northeast corner of the field was an area of high resistance features that were interpreted as possibly one or more buildings. A faint

triangular low resistance feature at the southern end of the same field was interpreted as possibly the remains of a ditch. This low resistance feature enclosed a high resistance feature at its eastern end.

In order to investigate the features on the geophysical survey a programme of excavation began in June 2006. In this year 5 small trenches were excavated. The southern trenches revealed a shallow ditch that was consistent with the low resistance feature in the southern part of the field. This enclosed an area where a layer of packed stone was found, which was most likely an area of hard standing such as a yard.

Next to this area of hard standing were several post holes or shallow pits. Many sherds of Coal Measures Wares (13th/14th century, probably made in the Firsby/Rawmarsh area of Rotherham) and some sherds of badly worn Shell Tempered Ware (certainly Medieval and probably from Lincolnshire) were found associated with the ditch and the area of hard standing. The ditch revealed in these excavations was quite small and shallow. It seems unlikely to have been a defensive structure. This, and the presence within this area of a yard or similar working area, suggests that the ditch is enclosing a working area, such as a farmyard, rather than being a defensive structure for a castle.

Trench 2006.3 was in the area of the high resistance feature that had been interpreted as possible buildings. Removal of the turf immediately revealed substantial stonework. It appeared that the north ends of two narrow buildings had been revealed. There were two steps presumably leading to a doorway that no longer survived, as the threshold would have been at a higher level. These steps went up to this suggested doorway by running against a further wall than ran out of the trench to the north; this wall was built up against the corner of the stone building. Much of the stone in these walls had clearly been reused and while a substantial building, its construction was quite rough suggesting that at best this was a service building associated with a high status building. Associated with this building were many sherds of Coal Measures Whiteware (late 13th to 14th century) and Coal Measure Purple Ware (15th to 16th century).

In September 2007 a further 3 trenches were excavated in the northern part of the field in order to investigate further the high resistance feature from the 2005 geophysical survey and the stone walls revealed in the 2006 excavation. As Trench 2007.1 was excavated it quickly became clear that the structures from 2006 were, in fact, both part of a single structure and the 'gap' between them was a doorway opening on to a short passageway. This passageway led to a roughly circular stone-built feature approximately 8 metres (east-west) by 5.5 metres (north-south). The trench also showed clearly that in the previous year we had excavated the northwest corner of this stone building and the wall that ran northwards out of the trench was mirrored by a parallel wall that also ran northwards from the northeast corner of this building. This wall was very clearly added to the stone building as it was not keyed in to the corner of the building.

The central structure had an inner curved face made up of large, carefully shaped blocks. These blocks had curving inner faces that had been pecked to produce a rough surface and which sloped 'outwards' from the base. These large stone blocks sat on a base of smaller stones. However the fill inside this central structure revealed little. Whatever had formed the 'floor' of this circular structure had been completely removed. No significant datable evidence was recovered.

Underlying the short passageway and the walls of the passageway and the north wall of this building was a dark black deposit containing a lot of charcoal. This overlay a lighter deposit that also contained a large amount of charcoal. These deposits filled a shallow



View of the central feature in the stone building in 2007 © University of Sheffield

hollow that underlay the central structure. However, careful consideration of the evidence showed that the two were separate features. There was no evidence of burning on the stonework of the central structure and the burnt deposits ran under the walls of the passageway and the building. It is clear that this hollow filled with burnt material represents an activity that was earlier than the stone building. Burnt seeds recovered from these deposits included a mixture of cereal grains and weeds and it is possible that the shallow hollow and the burnt deposits are the last remnant of a structure such as a grain-drying oven. When this structure fell out of use, it was dismantled and the substantial rectangular building with the roughly

circular central feature was built over it. This may represent a change from a farmyard to a more high status domestic area.

Two further trenches were excavated to the northeast of this stone building, which showed that the wall that ran beyond the northern section of trench 2006.3 continued into the garden of Castle Cottage. There was also a laid surface to the west of this wall and two sherds of 13th/14th century pottery were recovered from within this surface. These trenches also revealed a deep, homogenous cultivated soil, overlaying natural subsoil, in the current garden of Castle Cottage. This deep soil layer contained significant amounts of pottery



View of the oven feature excavated in 2008 © University of Sheffield

ranging from late 19th century in date, back to late 13th or 14th century Coal Measure Wares. This is consistent with a cultivated area, perhaps a garden, close to occupied buildings.

With many questions still remaining 5 further trenches were excavated in May and June 2008. The largest excavation was on the site of the stone building where the excavated area was extended to the north and west to reveal the full footprint of the stone building and a part of the enclosed area in front of its central door. It is clear from this excavation that the structure that we had been referring to as the stone building was a building or room at the end of a long enclosed area, which itself may have been roofed over. This area

may have been an enclosed yard or service area, or it may have been both: with a service area later becoming part of a building. The possibility of change in the function and character of this area is suggested by an oven constructed immediately 'outside' of the door to the stone building. This was clearly an added feature, placed to the east of the doorway, opposite the steps that had been discovered in 2006.

During this excavation a number of features associated with the stone building were revealed. The southwest corner of the stone building was found to have been robbed of stone, as had two walls that ran westwards from the building. There was no evidence of a floor layer between these walls and

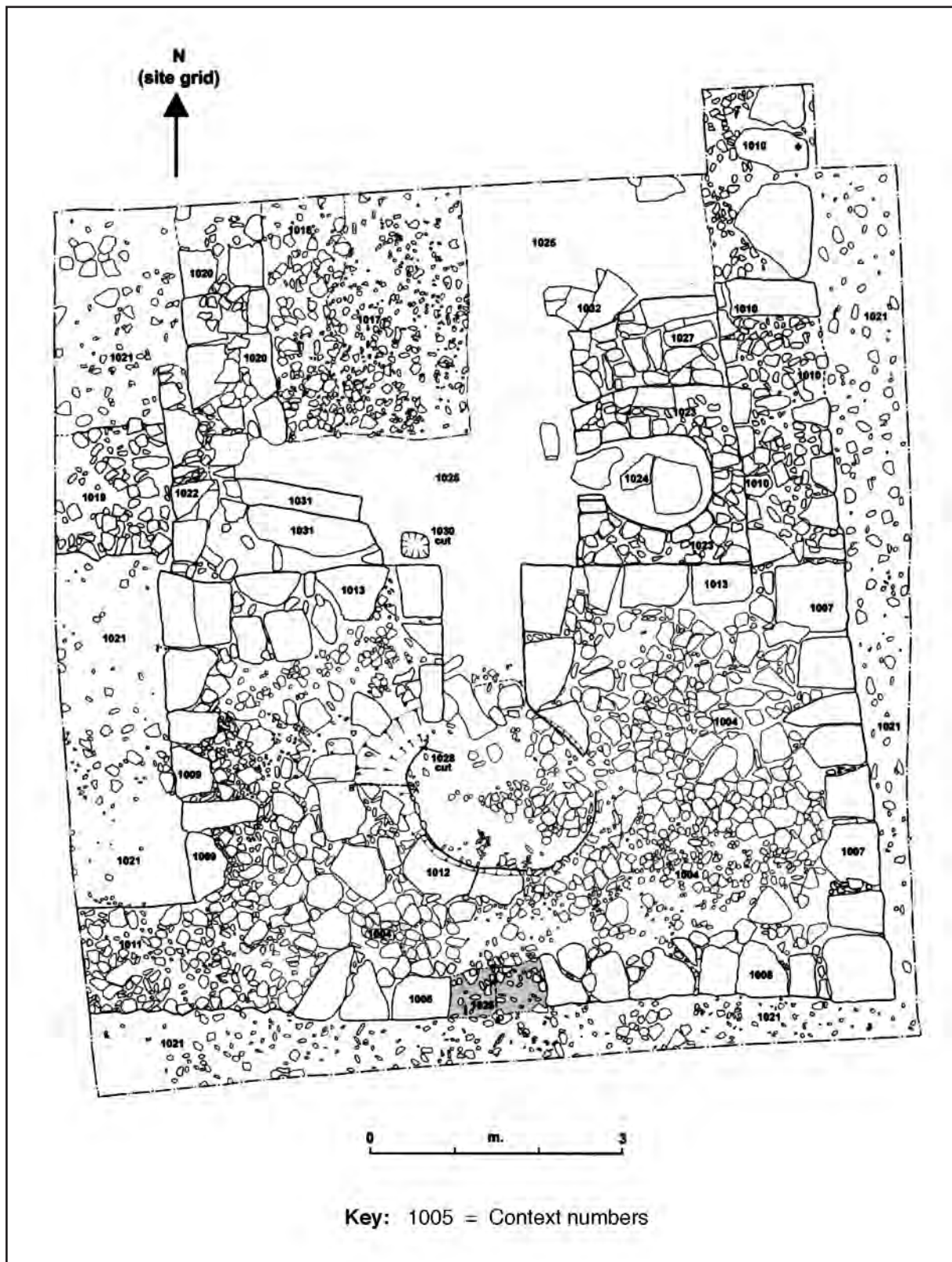
there is a strong suggestion that the southern most of these walls (the one that joins the stone building at its southwestern corner) was a boundary wall that once ran westwards towards the area where the back garden of Castle Green House now lies. The northern most of these walls may be the southern wall of a building, which may explain the laid surface to the west of the wall found in 2007.

Two more trenches were excavated in the southern part of the Village Field to investigate both the area bounded by the low resistance feature in the geophysical survey and the southern part of that low resistance feature. Trench 2008.2 revealed a spread of dumped stone with no associated datable material. Trench 2008.3 revealed further evidence that the triangular low resistance feature is caused by a shallow ditch, in this area running just inside the modern boundary wall. The results from these trenches supported the interpretation that this enclosed southern part of the field was a farmyard or similar working area.

Trench 2008.4 was in the back garden of Castle Green House, a rare opportunity to excavate in one of the small back gardens in this area. The excavation revealed deep garden soils overlaying hard layers containing sand and mortar, which may represent a working area related to the extension of the house in the early 20th century. These layers lay on top of further garden soils and on a small pit that contained a cat burial. The cat appeared to have been buried in a bundle tied with barbed wire. No dating evidence was recovered from these lower layers; on balance the evidence favours a chronological range from the

19th century through to the later 20th century and all the deposits encountered are likely to be related to the occupation and extension of the house. The final trench, near the northern boundary of the Village Field, was in an area where parchmarks were said to have been noticed in the past. However, this trench revealed no significant archaeological deposits or features.

The archaeological work undertaken in the Village Field area between 2005 and 2008 has considerably added to our understanding of the archaeological remains that survive. However, they have not provided full answers to the many questions that this complex and ambiguous site creates. The excavations on the stone structure in the northeast corner of the field have demonstrated that this is not a free standing structure but the southern end of a larger building complex. The full extent of this structure, as it continues to the north under the access way into the field and the adjacent garden and garage of Castle Cottage, has not been defined. What is clear is that this building underwent a series of changes; an initial phase, represented by the burnt hollow, was followed by at least two phases within the stone structure constructed over this hollow. It is not yet clear what the complete sequence of changes were. However, it is clear that the floor level in the northern 'room' was the same as that in the circular stone feature, reached by the short passageway. It is likely that this central feature was surrounded by a floor level at least 60 centimetres higher and that this level was approached via 3 or 4 stone steps (two of which survive) and a doorway at the higher level (which does not). However, it remains uncertain



Final plan of trench 1 in 2008, showing the whole of the 'stone building' plus the working area to the north (outside the doorway), including the oven constructed to the east of the doorway and the steps to the west of the doorway © University of Sheffield

what the central circular feature was and why access was needed to a surrounding higher floor level. It may be the base of a spiral staircase, but why in a small building such as this in the corner of a high status residential complex and why the surrounding higher floor level with a separate access? Although the interpretation as a spiral staircase is far from satisfactory, it is probably the strongest candidate so far suggested. Perhaps this was a taller building in the corner of a larger enclosed complex of buildings and, as such, acted as a 'corner tower' providing good visibility over the land to the south and east of the enclosed area.

In the southeast corner of the northern 'room' was an oven with access at floor level and a platform of stones adjacent to it on its north side. Opposite this was the arrangement of steps and rebuilt wall. It is possible that the original access to the higher level flooring in the southern 'room' was through a doorway that lay between the doorway to the passage and the southeast corner of the room (a space of approximately 2 metres). If this is where the access to the higher floor level was, then the access would have been moved when the decision was made to build the oven. The only other possible position for the access to the higher level floor to the south was on the west side of the doorway to the central circular feature. However, as this was a much narrower space (1.25 metres), the junction of the western wall and southern room had to be partially dismantled to fit in the steps and doorway.

Overall, the evidence indicates a building that was in use from perhaps as early as the late 13th century until

perhaps as late as the mid 16th century. This building seems to have formed the southeast corner of a high status residential complex (fortified manor house?), the main focus of which lay closer to the current location of Castle Cottage and Walders Lane. The wall running west from this stone building, towards the back of Castle Green House, is likely to be the southern enclosing wall of this residential complex.

Bolsterstone is an unusual village and while this archaeological project has added a great deal of new information about the Medieval and Post-Medieval development of the village it has also highlighted how much is not known and how many questions remain to be answered. The core of the village, around Walder's Lane, has little in the way of open space in it today. However, any opportunity to examine standing buildings or buried deposits in this area should be taken; this offers the only way of gradually piecing together a more complete picture of any high status residence that may have occupied this site in the Medieval period.

**Report by Colin Merrony, Wendy Goodhind,
Angela Walker and Chris Cumberpatch**

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**BOLSTERSTONE
ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY
GROUP: INVESTIGATIONS
AT CASTLEFIELD**

The existence of a former blacksmith's workshop and forge at Bolsterstone is known through documentary sources (Hey 1991), local newspaper reports (The Star, June 26th 1958) and the testimonies of local people, who knew the building prior to its demolition in 1958 (Rawlin 1999). The state of preservation of the remains of the workshop and forge, its character and precise usage over time, and its date, were however unknown. It was to answer these questions that the Group conducted investigations between October and December 2008, directed by the author.

A single trench of 2 metres by 4 metres was excavated at Castlefield, the property of Wendy Goodhind, which was known to cover a substantial part of the former building. As expected, a section of the external west wall was located, along with part of the internal structure. Both the excavated section of the external west wall and the internal arrangements proved to be surprisingly complex in nature. The west wall in fact comprised three sections, in at least two phases of build. Excavation of a sondage to the west edge of this wall revealed that the northern and central section (itself the west end of a section of wall sited at right angles to the west wall) were probably built at the same time but that the southern section was not contemporary.

The central section, running east-west, terminated almost at the eastern edge

of the trench, truncated by a cut that had been dug to accommodate waste material from metal-working. This waste included artefacts, slag, corroded unidentifiable lumps and hammerscale. This is close to the site where an anvil is believed to have been positioned. Directly above the central section were the remains of a floor surface, laid down after the demolition of this section of wall. Above this surface was a thick crust of concreted metal debris, which presumably accumulated over a considerable period of time during the final phase of the building's use.

In the southeast corner of the trench, adjacent to and abutted by the waste cut mentioned above, was another short section of wall. This was presumably constructed later than the central section but was otherwise of unclear date. Between this and the southern end of the west wall was a cut, early in date, accommodating a lead water pipe.

Below the extreme northeast corner of the central section of wall was yet another phase of construction, in the form of two surviving slabs of masonry. They were clearly not contemporary with the wall, as their configuration and position were slightly different. Furthermore, they lay at the edge of a cut running north-south that was probably constructed for their foundation. The rest of the central section and the northern section lay on a shallower bed.

Significant quantities of hammerscale were recovered from the internal space and significant quantities of pottery, mostly 18th century vernacular and fine wares. These seem most likely to be associated with the metalworking activities conducted after the



Group members excavating at Castlefield © Tim Cockrell

construction of the northern and central wall sections rather than with the earliest phase of construction noted above.

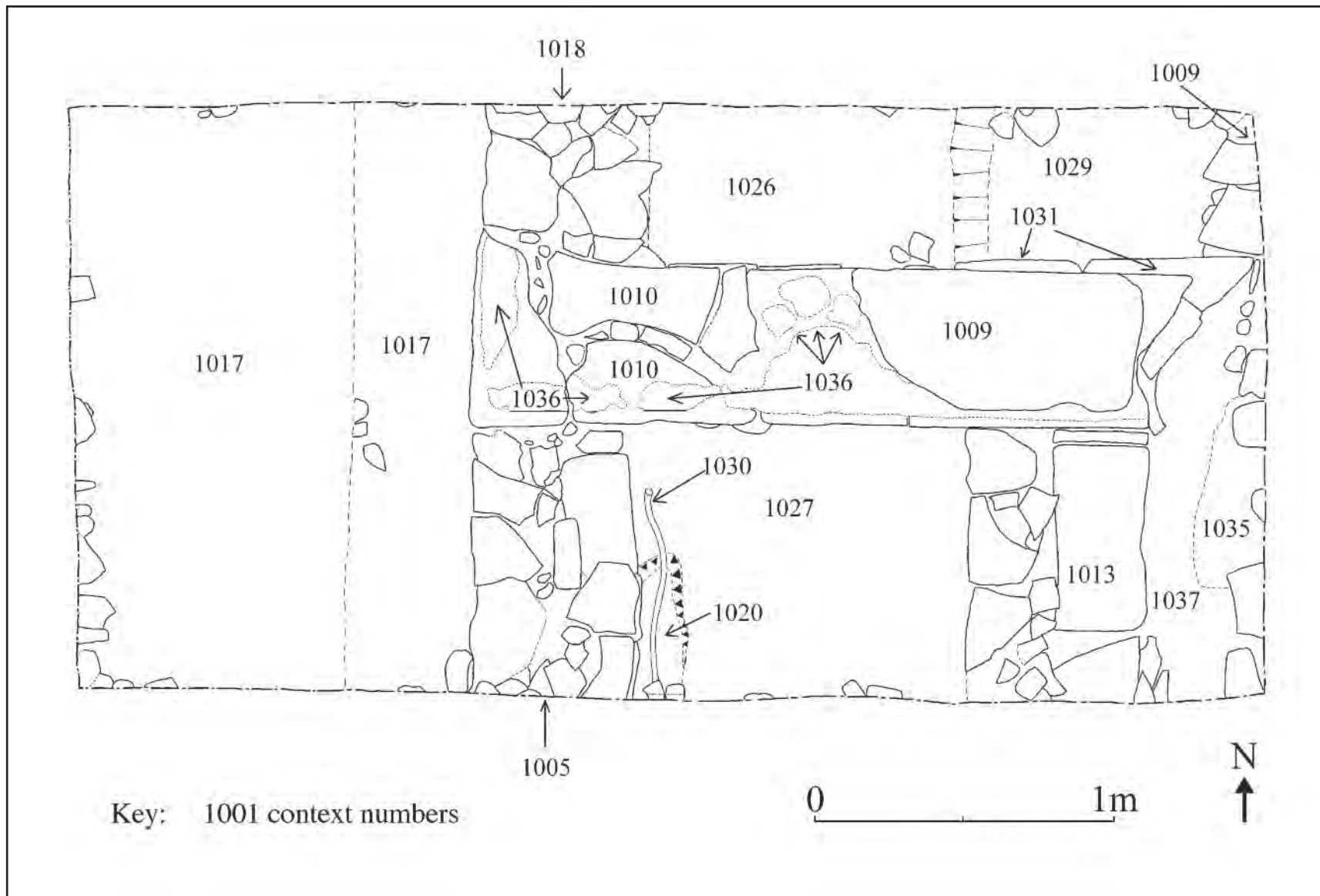
It is known that a hearth existed to the south of the building, near the southeast corner of the trench (S Clegg & P Dawson, pers. comm.), and clear that another existed to the north, as testified by the outline of a chimney stack preserved on an adjacent property. The presence of slag in the building, significant quantities of which were recovered from the waste cut, and the likelihood of there being two hearths, is suggestive of secondary ore processing of the kind still being conducted in "Walloon" style bloomeries during the 18th and early 19th centuries (Tylecote 1987: 338), but this is not provable on the current evidence. Broadly speaking, three phases were identified by the

excavation: an early construction phase of indeterminate date; later building and metalworking that can be placed with considerable confidence, due to the ceramic evidence, in the 18th century; and, finally, a later phase of rebuilding and continued metalworking.

Report by Tim Cockrell

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Final plan of excavated trench at Castlefield © Tim Cockrell

BOLSTERSTONE GLASSHOUSE, STOCKSBRIDGE

The former glasshouse near Bolsterstone, known to have been in use by the mid 17th century, is protected as a Scheduled Monument and can be considered to be of national importance. The furnace was in operation at a time when glass manufacture was changing from wood-fired to coal-fired furnaces, with associated changes in furnace design – reflected in the structures preserved at Bolsterstone.

The remains form part of Pot House Farm, so called because the site was adapted for pottery production after glass manufacture stopped in the earlier 18th century – although it has been suggested that the pottery kiln itself lay outside the former glasshouse complex (Ashurst 1987:206). After the pottery closed in the later 18th century, the site became used as a farm.

Essential repairs to the standing building in 2005-7, grant aided by English Heritage, allowed a suite of archaeological investigations to be carried out at the site, allowing a better understanding of the site's development and use to be gained. Fieldwork was carried out by ARCUS, the University of Sheffield's fieldteam, and was reported by Wessex Archaeology (Jessop 2011).

Seven trenches were excavated within the paddock to the west of the glasshouse building, to re-examine excavation trenches dug in 1985-6 (Ashurst 1987) and establish the location and depth of surviving deposits, to aid

decisions on landscaping of this area. Four further trenches were opened within the former glasshouse itself, again to re-examine former excavation trenches, to establish the condition of structures relating to the former furnace and inform future management of the site. Finds recovered included lump glass and heat distorted vessel fragments and window glass. Almost all were undiagnostic fragments and it is not certain they were made at the site; deliberately collected glass, known as 'cullet', would have been imported for remelting. Numerous fragments of bucket-shaped crucibles, used for melting glass, were also recovered – all were found well away from the main building and represent waste cleared from the furnace /workshop. The pottery recovered included only a small quantity of material that can be dated to the period when the pottery here was in production; the rest relates to later occupation of the site.

Before alterations to the standing building took place, the structure was photographically recorded and a watching brief was then maintained to allow further recording to take place as repairs were carried out. In addition, a variety of analyses were carried out including: archaeomagnetic dating, luminescence dating and mortar assessment of different parts of the structure. The roof timbers were assessed for dendrochronological dating, after removal of the stone tiles, but none were found to be suitable for dating. This was either because the timbers were in an advanced state of decay or because they contained too few growth rings.

The mortar assessment indicated that both of the earliest phases of building,

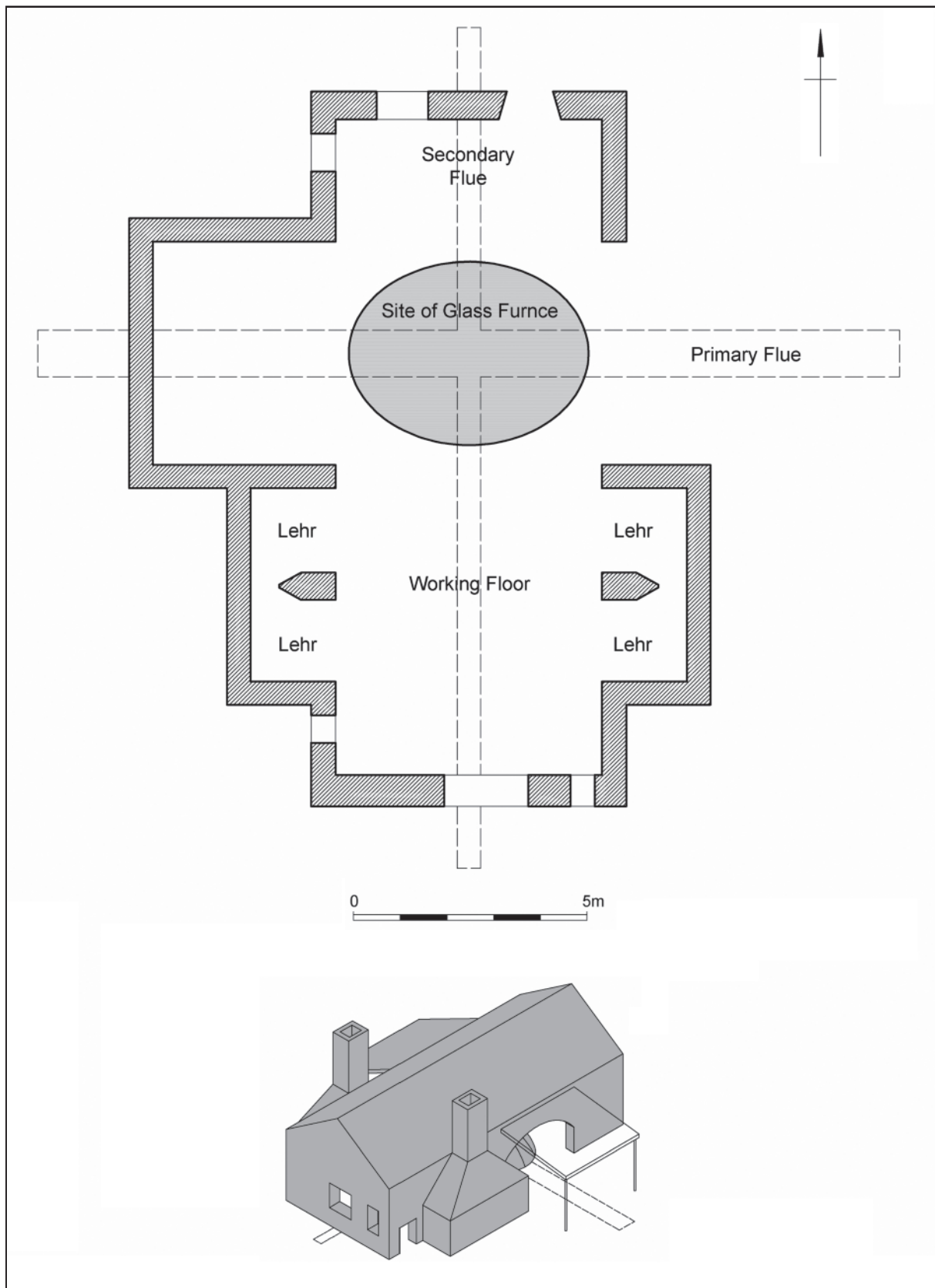


Exposed flue of annealing oven (lehr) chimney in west elevation of Bolsterstone glasshouse

© University of Sheffield / Wessex Archaeology

initial construction and the insertion of a dividing wall, used the same mortar type – a sandy mix with a low lime content. The rebuilding of the southwest corner of the glasshouse and of the south gable used a sandy mortar with a high lime content. The removal of the external chimney stack, blocking of the former fireplace and partial rebuilding of the east wall could be demonstrated to have taken place in two phases, as two different mortar types were identified: a silty/sandy mortar and a sandy lime mortar. The last phase of rebuilding, the partial blocking of a window, used an ash/lime mortar.

Archaeomagnetic dating was carried out by Lancaster University's Centre for Environmental Magnetism and Palaeomagnetism and focused on a glass furnace siege that was exposed by one of the excavation trenches and on a flue from one of the annealing ovens or 'lehrs', at the rear of the standing building (Karloukovski & Hounslow 2007). The siege was the bench on which the crucibles were placed within the furnace, for melting glass; the annealing oven would have been used to gradually cool finished vessels, reducing the risk of cracking. An estimated date of AD1710 for last



Reconstruction of earliest layout of Bolsterstone glasshouse © University of Sheffield / Wessex Archaeology

heating was obtained from the glass furnace siege (AD1690-1720 at a 95% confidence level). An estimated date of AD1840 for last heating was obtained from the annealing oven flue (AD1800-1870 at a 95% confidence level).

Luminescence dating was carried out by the Department of Archaeology at Durham University, reusing samples taken for the archaeomagnetic dating. Only two of the six samples taken were found to have measurable luminescence signals, but this allowed both structures to be dated (Bailiff 2010). The estimated date for last heating of the glass furnace siege was AD1697 (AD1653-1741, at a 95% confidence level). The estimated date for last heating of the annealing oven flue was AD1745 (AD1701-1789, at a 95% confidence level).

The two dates for last firing of the glass furnace itself accord well with each other and with documentary and archaeological evidence for the cessation of glass production at Bolsterstone. The discrepancy in the dates for the last heating of the annealing oven may reflect the later use of the site for pottery production. It is plausible that the relatively low temperatures needed for pottery production (c700-800°C), as opposed to the high temperatures needed to melt glass (c1200°C), were insufficient to reset the luminescence chronometer but were sufficient to allow magnetic realignment within the heated stonework (Bailiff 2010:15). The only problem with this interpretation is that documentary evidence suggests that pottery production had ceased here by the end of the 18th century.

From a report by Oliver Jessop, Wessex Archaeology and a report by Ian Bailiff, Durham University

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SOUTH YORKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY SOCIETY

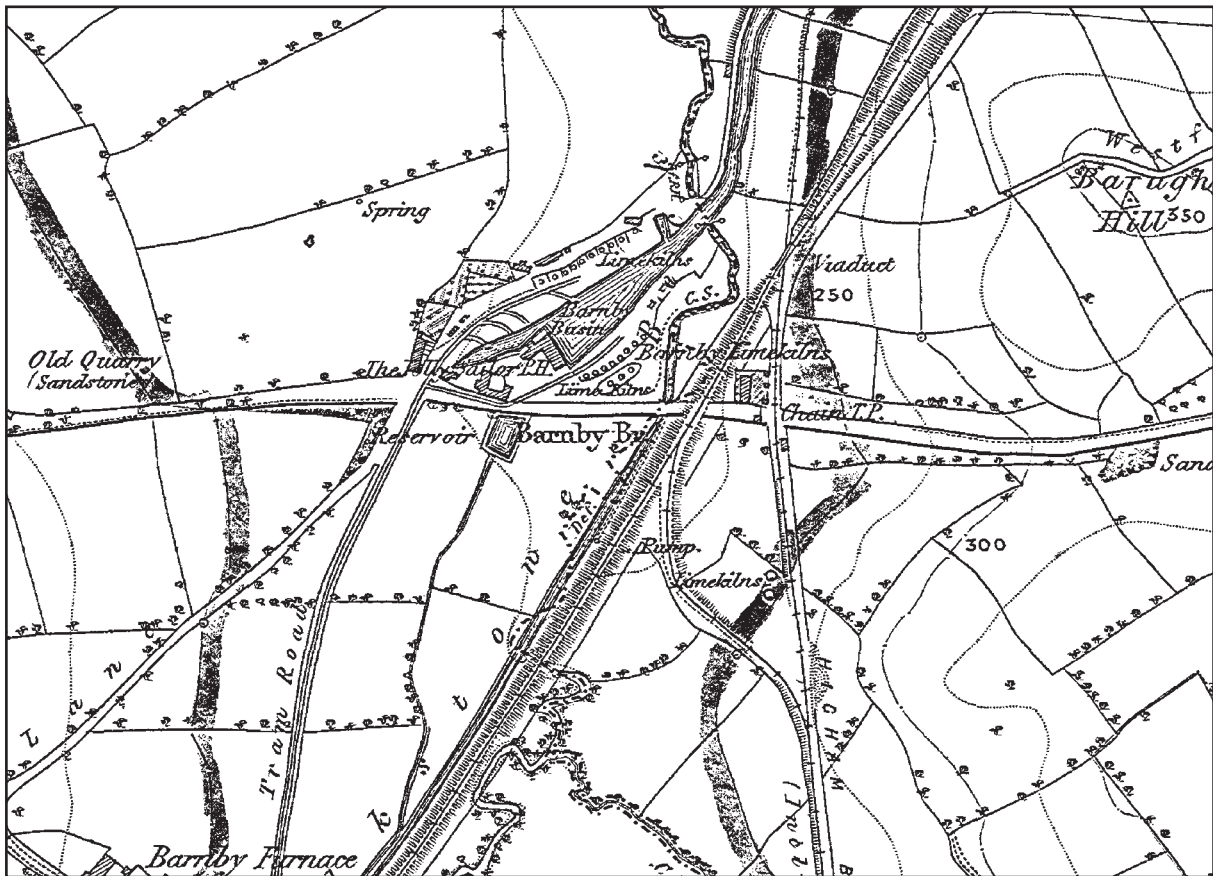
The Society encourages interest in all aspects of the industrial history and industrial archaeology of South Yorkshire. It has a programme of talks each winter in Sheffield and Barnsley, and an annual joint meeting with Rotherham Local History Council. In summer it has a programme of visits and walks. It also produces publications, including a Journal.

The Society has a Field Recording Group for members who are interested in fieldwork and research. This meets informally several times a year to exchange news, compare notes, and arrange research or recording visits. Jon Whiting, a member of the Group for many years, who was knowledgeable about the Penistone and Thurlstone area, died in January 2009.

The revised second edition of *Water Power on the Sheffield Rivers*, by Christine Ball, David Crossley and Neville Flavell, was launched at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day on 3rd November 2007, when Christine gave a talk about it. Harold Taylor wrote a paper on Barnby Basin at the head of the Barnsley Canal, its lime trade, and the remains of its limekilns, which was awarded a Yorkshire History Essay Prize and was published in the 2009 *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. He continued his research into the history of the Barnsley linen industry, looking into the introduction of the Jacquard loom to Barnsley by John Bolton of Ulverston around 1816 and the transition from

weavers' cottages with loom cellars, through small weaving workshops to larger mills. He was consulted about industrial history displays for Experience Barnsley, the new museum in Barnsley Town Hall due to open in 2012. Douglas Oldham continued his research into the history of forging at River Don Works, and gave about 100 slides of the Works from 1900 to 1960 to Sheffield Local Studies Library. Graham Hague looked into the story of Blackburn Meadows power station, Tinsley, and its cooling towers, the famous Tinsley Towers, which were a landmark of the Lower Don Valley and the M1. The cooling towers were demolished to widespread regret on 24th August 2008. He also studied Old Grafton Bridge, over the Don between Rotherham and Rawmarsh, an iron bridge that was built around 1880 and removed after replacement by a modern bridge in 2009.

In May 2007 the Group was invited to visit the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) excavations on the Union Forge site in Savile Street, Sheffield, to see the remains of cementation and crucible steel furnaces and to advise on a reverberatory furnace that had been uncovered (see report in the General Section). It was first thought to be an open hearth furnace but we suggested that it might have been a reheating furnace. An account of the excavation by Ben Reeves of YAT has now been published in *Industrial Archaeology Review*, vol.33 no.1, May 2011. We were also invited to visit the ARCUS excavation on the Cotton Mill site on Alma Street, Sheffield (see report in the General Section), to comment on the remains of the watercourses that once provided it with power.



The Silkstone waggonway (marked as 'tram road') and Barnby Basin on the 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855

The Group responded to an enquiry from English Heritage about the use of puddled steel in building construction. This steelmaking process was used by some of the larger Sheffield firms in the 1850s and 60s, and a good deal is known about it, but less is known about the uses that the product was put to. We also replied to enquiries about how cast iron church memorials were made; the history of Copperas House, Ringinglow; and on a small building that may have been a nail forge.

The Group monitored planning applications for historic industrial sites, and advised Albert Kirton, who represented the Society on Sheffield's Conservation Advisory Group. Sites and

buildings in Sheffield that we were concerned about included Firth's Tinsley Works, later Staybrite Works, in Weedon Street, which was one of the last Sheffield works built to make crucible steel and was later identified with Firth's brand of stainless steel; Kangaroo Works in Wellington Street and Trafalgar Works in Trafalgar Street, demolished to make way for the proposed new retail quarter; the cutlers' workshop at 92 Arundel Street, following fire damage; Cornish Works, Cornish Street, an early edge tool works; Stokes paints, Little London Road, Heeley, with its remarkable 1920s terracotta plaque of the firm's trademark Mazeppa; the Tinsley Towers (see previous page); Heeley horse tram

depot, which was converted to apartments; and the original boilers and heating system at Park Hill Flats. In Rotherham we continued to monitor plans for the Guest & Chrimes site and the pithead baths building at Kiveton Park Colliery. We advised on plans to conserve the remains of a water powered pump at Sprotbrough, Doncaster, and recommended recording work for a threatened late 18th century cotton spinning workshop, much reused and altered, in Wood Street, Doncaster.

The 2008-9 Bramah Lecture, supported by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, was given by Jim Ritchie and marked the 200th anniversary of the Silkstone Waggonway, which carried coal from pits around the village to the head of the Barnsley Canal at Barnby Basin. The Society had stalls at local history fairs at Barnsley, Cannon Hall, and Rotherham; at the Upper Don Walks Trust's 'Down by the Riverside' event; and at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day. Society members visited the Hillsborough works of Swann Morton, the world's biggest producer of surgical blades. The Field Recording Group led a steel history walk round Attercliffe and the Lower Don Valley for Sheffield Environment Weeks 2007. For Rotherham Walking Festival Graham Hague led walks round Harthill and the Chesterfield Canal reservoirs in 2007, and round Swinton and Mexborough in 2008. For Environment Weeks 2008 he led a walk round transport history sites near Sheffield station, and Christine Ball led a walk down the Rivelin valley, which ended with a visit to Mousehole Forge.

In 2007 conservation work was carried out on the cementation furnace remains

at Bower Spring, Sheffield, which are owned by the Society. This was funded by English Heritage, the Town Trustees and the J G Graves Trust, to whom we are grateful. Remains of the adjoining crucible shop were excavated in preparation for the construction of the Inner Relief Road and part of them was enclosed within a new fence round the Society site, but remain in the ownership of Sheffield City Council. At the Society's main property, Wortley Top Forge (in Barnsley), which is Britain's only surviving water powered heavy iron forge, a consultation meeting was held in July 2007 on a draft Conservation Statement and Plan, and work has continued to finalise and implement it. A grant from 'Awards for All' paid for a professional ecological survey of the site and a leaflet for a new Nature Trail.

The Society and the South Yorkshire Trades Historical Trust, which manages its sites, are charities, and their work is carried out by volunteers. They welcome new members, particularly anyone who can actively help in their work. If that might be you, please have a word with me on 0114 230 7693.

Report by Derek Bayliss

GENERAL PROJECTS

**ROMAN RIDGE,
ADWICK-LE-STREET,
DONCASTER**

A proposal to construct a cycle path along the Roman Ridge Roman road led to a topographic survey being carried out between February and March 2009 on behalf of Doncaster MBC, to establish the condition of the monument (see plan on page 148 of colour section). The survey area comprises 5.6km of the Roman road, which was constructed on an earthwork or *agger* that varies in width between 10m and 15m, giving a road surface width of between 4m and 9m throughout the survey area. Some sections were found to have been damaged or obscured by recent erosion from agriculture, mining, residential construction and leisure activity but many sections are still well preserved. A substantial length of curved bank that deviates to the east of the main alignment appears to be part of the *agger*, but there is no natural topography to indicate the reason for it being curved rather than straight. It may be that this curved section of *agger* represents a different phase of construction or part of a separate road.

Grid Reference SE 523 094 to SE 553 048

From a report by Mitchell Pollington,
Archaeological Services WYAS

**FORMER BRODSWORTH
COLLIERY, ADWICK LE
STREET, DONCASTER**

A series of archaeological works were conducted between December 2007

and June 2008 for Renaissance South Yorkshire, Yorkshire Forward and English Partnerships, ahead of a proposed development of the area as a “carbon zero” residential/employment scheme. Desk-based assessments demonstrated that many archaeological features are known in the immediate area, notably Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and field systems, and the Roman Ridge Roman road. Unscheduled sections of the latter survive along the eastern boundary of the site and the formation of vehicular access and a cycleway might impact on them. However, there has already been some ground disturbance in this area. It was also noted that areas within the northeast and northwest of the site remain relatively undisturbed by later development and hence have potential for sub-surface archaeology to survive. However, a watching brief carried out during subsequent geotechnical investigations found no archaeological features or deposits.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 526 079

From reports by Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence, Enviros Consulting Limited (assessment), and Cornelius Barton, Wessex Archaeology (watching brief)

**ADWICK SCHOOL,
WOODLANDS,
ADWICK LE STREET,
DONCASTER**

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see ‘Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13’), and following determination of the exact location of the proposed works on the site, a series of

nine trial trenches was excavated in December 2007. The work was carried out for Doncaster MBC. Two of the trial trenches revealed sufficient archaeology to warrant further investigation, leading to an excavation early in 2008. One trench had revealed two parallel ditches thought to be associated with a possible Romano-British trackway; the other trench had revealed three inhumation burials. Excavation of an area around this trench revealed a further thirty four burials and three empty grave cuts. The grave cuts were orientated northeast to southwest and arranged in two roughly parallel lines, orientated northwest to southeast. The bone was generally poorly preserved, but sufficient survived to make it clear that an unusually high proportion of the group were young adults, i.e. aged between approximately 18 and 25 years. Radiocarbon dates from one of the inhumations gave a date of between AD660 and AD780 for the burial.

Five grave goods were recovered, comprising two whittle-tanged iron knives, a copper alloy penannular ring, an iron buckle and a whetstone. The knives were Evison's Type 1 and Type 4 respectively, both of which can be placed within the 7th century AD. The buckle ring is possibly Marzinzik's Type 110bi, which can be placed between AD450 and AD700. The whetstone was made of fine-grained micaceous siltstone and had a perforation for suspension from an iron ring. The latter is important, as similar whetstones from the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Cleatham in North Lincolnshire are unperforated, implying that the use of perforations was a later adaptation. Overall, the relative lack of grave goods, the style of the grave goods, the fact that the graves are placed in rows and



Iron knife found with skeleton 1, and whetstone found with skeleton 31, Adwick School © ARCUS

the radiocarbon date, all support the interpretation of this site as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in use from the 7th century. As such it stands as the only known example of such a cemetery in South Yorkshire.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 535 083

From a report by Iwona Kozieradzka
and Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

LAND OFF MILL STREET, ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER

Proposals for development of a residential care home led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in January 2008, for JRA Architects. The development site lies in the historic core of Armthorpe, which has medieval origins. Although the street frontage will have been disturbed by later buildings,

the back of the plot has potential to contain buried features from the medieval period onwards, such as rubbish pits.

Grid Reference SE 629 047

From a report by E R Rowe,
Pre-Construct Archaeology

**68 RANDES LANE,
ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER**

As part of a planning application for erection of houses on this site, three evaluation trenches were excavated in November 2006, for Danum Developments Ltd. Although the site lies close to West Moor Park, where recent archaeological work has identified significant Iron Age/Romano-British activity, no archaeological features or finds were encountered during the evaluation.

Grid Reference SE 634 051

From a report by Steve Baker, ARCUS

**MOTOR TRAINING CENTRE,
RANDES LANE, ARMTHORPE,
DONCASTER**

Following an earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), this site was stripped under archaeological supervision in April 2007, in advance of construction works. The site lies close to West Moor Park, where extensive Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and

industrial activity has been identified. However, much of this site had been extensively disturbed by recent activity and archaeological remains were limited to a single sherd of Roman Greyware pottery and five discrete features: four sub-circular postholes or pits and a single oval pit.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 636 053

From a report by David Williams,
Archaeological Services WYAS

**HOLME WOOD LANE,
ARMTHORPE, DONCASTER**

A proposal to build a storage and distribution facility led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and a subsequent geophysical survey between March and August 2008; the work was carried out for Gazeley (UK) Ltd. The desk-based assessment identified potential for prehistoric/Romano-British features on the site, based on evidence for field systems and trackways of that date in the immediate area. The geophysical survey (magnetometer) identified some anomalies that could represent a continuation of the earlier fields found to the north of the site, with a possible scatter of associated features. However, there was also evidence for recent agricultural activity, which is likely to have damaged any earlier features.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 639 043

From reports by K D Francis, CgMs
Consulting (assessment), and M J Roseveare,
ArchaeoPhysica Ltd (geophysics)



Section of the foundations for the earlier Aston Hall demolished c1770 © ARCUS

ASTON HALL HOTEL, ASTON, ROTHERHAM

A planning application for an extension to the hotel led to evaluation and then excavation during October and November 2007, on behalf of Tomahawk Holdings Ltd. The investigations revealed the construction trench for a substantial building, as well as bricks and pottery sherds dating from between the 15th and 17th centuries. This suggests that the identified trench is part of the footings for the earlier Aston Hall, which was demolished c1770 following a fire and replaced by the present building c1772. A number of shallow pits and postholes that were also revealed were found to contain pottery sherds from as early as the 11th or 12th centuries, suggesting a period of occupation that predates the known earlier hall.

Grid Reference SK 468 852

From a report by Steve Baker, ARCUS

IVY HOUSE FARM, BARNBURGH, DONCASTER

Following an earlier assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), further archaeological works were carried out on this site. These works were carried out in August 2007, on behalf of Wortley Construction. The farm buildings were photographically recorded and four evaluation trenches were excavated.

The recorded buildings were confirmed to be 19th/20th century structures; the earliest surviving buildings being the farmhouse and part of a former barn that are shown on the Tithe map of 1839.

The evaluation trenches revealed some features of medieval and post-medieval date that pre-date these farm buildings. Probably the earliest feature identified was a truncated V-shaped ditch, which is potentially the boundary of a medieval burgage plot. Elsewhere, two pits, a gully and a posthole produced late



Mid 19th century threshing barn at Ivy House Farm © Chris Scurfield

medieval and post-medieval pottery, including locally produced Coal Measures Whiteware of 14th to 16th century date.

Grid Reference SE 484 033

From a report by Chris Scurfield,
CS Archaeology

LAND REAR OF PLANE TREE FARM, BARNBURGH, DONCASTER

A proposal to build houses on a former agricultural yard led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in November 2008, for Mr S Sics. Three buildings on the site date from the 19th and 20th centuries and these were built on former medieval/post-medieval strip fields. However, the site is only situated about 45 metres from the church of St Peter, which has Anglo-Saxon origins and is likely to have been the focus for early settlement. As such, this site has some archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SE 484 033

From a report by Chris Scurfield,
CS Archaeology

LAND OFF THE PADDOCK, BARNBY DUN, DONCASTER

A proposal for residential development led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in June 2008, for N Fairclough Builders Ltd. The assessment established that the site lies on the edge of the medieval and early post-medieval core of Barnby Dun, which is thought to have Anglo-Saxon origins. It is possible that earlier settlement evidence survives within the site, which has seen little modern development. As such, the assessment recommended that archaeological monitoring of groundworks should take place during the development of the site.

Grid Reference SE 612 097

From a report by Neville Hall,
Pre-Construct Archaeology

LAND OFF HOYLE MILL ROAD, BARNSELY

A desk-based assessment was prepared in February 2008, for Barratt Homes Ltd, ahead of proposed residential development. The assessment confirmed that the site was undeveloped until late in the 19th century, when a brickworks was built; three kilns are shown within the development site on the 1892 OS map. These had been demolished by 1906 and no upstanding features now

remain. Geotechnical investigations have demonstrated that there is a considerable depth of made-ground across much of the site, suggesting that any surviving features from earlier industrial activity will be buried at some depth.

Grid Reference SE 368 058

From a report by Elisa Alonso Lopez,
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

MONK BRETTON PRIORY, BARNSELY

English Heritage commissioned a watching brief, to be carried out during the erection of eight interpretation boards in February 2009. The site is scheduled as an ancient monument and contains the remains of the Cluniac priory of St Mary Magdalene, founded in c1154 and dissolved 1538, after which the buildings were adapted as a dwelling. However, the works were very small scale and no archaeological features or finds were noted.

Grid Reference SK 373 065

From a report by Marina Rose,
Archaeological Services WYAS

BURTON GRANGE NURSERY SCHOOL, MONK BRETTON, BARNSELY

The Nursery School lies just to the north of Monk Bretton priory. As part of plans to redevelop the school site, Barnsley MBC commissioned an assessment,

which was prepared in May 2007. The site's proximity to the priory's gatehouse may suggest it would not have been occupied during the medieval period; it is shown as fields on the 1st edition OS map of 1855. However, concrete capping at the east end of the site appears to be sealing a sandstone structure – likely to be a medieval or post-medieval well.

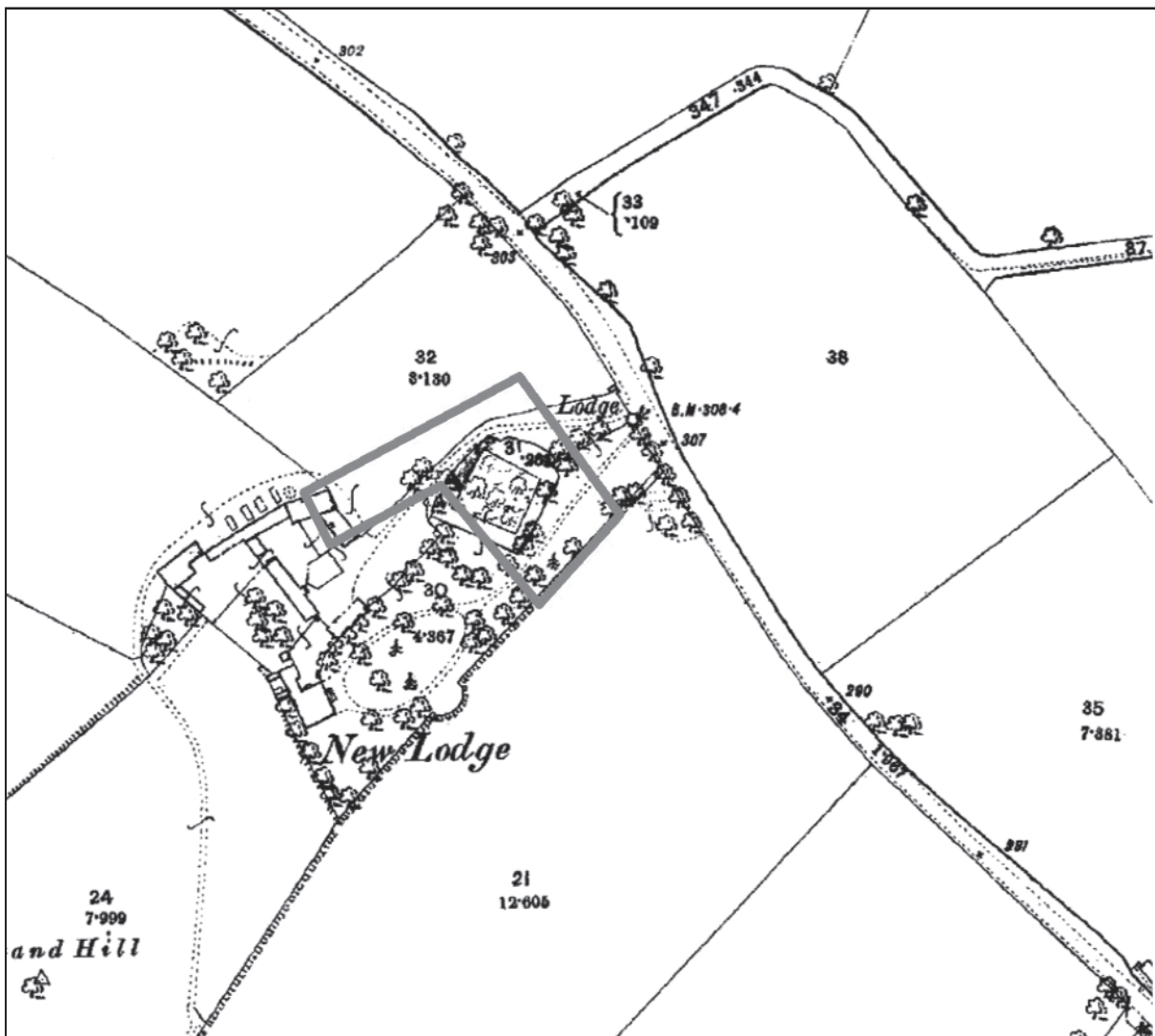
Grid Reference SK 372 066

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

NEW LODGE, ATHERSLEY, BARNSELY

A proposal for site redevelopment led to a series of archaeological works in February and March 2009, on behalf of Morgan Ashurst PLC. The desk-based assessment that was prepared identified the site as part of the former estate of Monk Bretton Priory. A community archaeology trial trenching project nearby identified the remains of a wall that was interpreted as potentially medieval, due to its method of construction and the presence of apparently associated green-glaze pottery. After the dissolution of the priory, in 1538, William Blythman obtained this site and it is likely that a house was subsequently constructed for him, though no remains of this are visible. In 1769 the land became the property of John Carr and the existing house was built for him between 1769 and 1802.

Analysis of historic maps revealed a square feature in the northeast part of



1891 OS map of New Lodge with development site outlined © ARCUS

the site in the 19th century - potentially the remains of a medieval moat. However, excavation of evaluation trenches across the site found 18th/19th century pottery in association with this feature, suggesting that it is more likely to be a post-medieval garden feature than a medieval moat.

Grid Reference SE 344 092

From reports by Helen Holderness,
Rowan May and Richard Jackson, ARCUS

BURTON ROAD BUS CORRIDOR, BARNSELY

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') a watching brief was carried out during remediation works at the Old Mill Gas Works site, between October 2007 and February 2008. Many features associated with the former Gas Works were observed and recorded, including remains of the late



Section through former gasholder, Old Mill Gas Works © ARCUS

19th century gasholders, retort house and coal store, and of the early 20th century purifiers, boiler house and oxide shed.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 352 074

From a report by Tobin Rayner, ARCUS

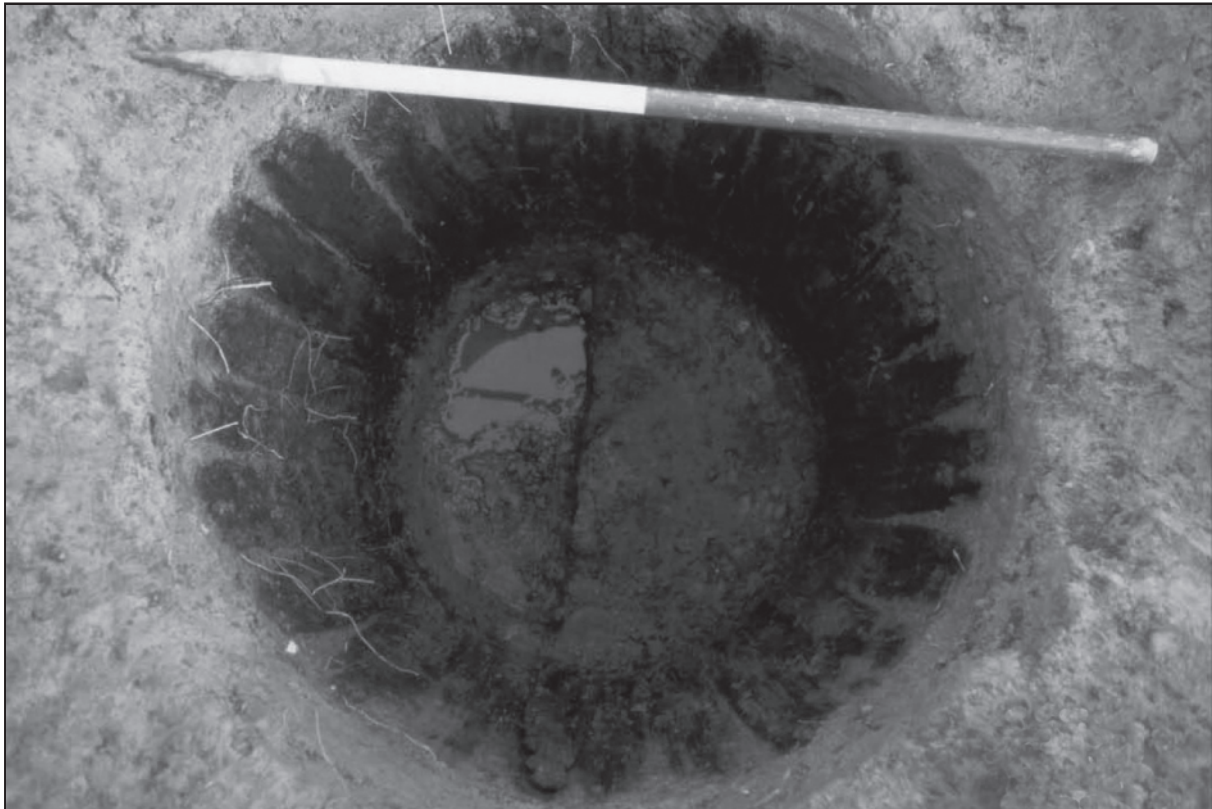
31 MARKET PLACE, HIGH STREET, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

A proposal to redevelop this site led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in July 2008, for MEJ

Developments Ltd. After Bawtry's development as a planned town in the early 13th century, this site is likely to have been a burgage plot within the town, with a developed street frontage. However, any archaeological remains from this period were probably destroyed during later development. The cellar may represent the oldest part of the extant building; it has a barrel-vaulted ceiling with steps leading to a bricked in cellar-drop - similar to those found in public houses.

Grid Reference SK 651 930

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS



Excavated barrel pit at Bridge Lane House © ARCUS / Wessex Archaeology

BRIDGE LANE HOUSE, BAWTRY, DONCASTER

Following earlier evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), this site was part excavated in February 2007; a watching brief was then maintained during subsequent foundation works. The fieldwork was carried out by ARCUS, for Lewis Holdings Ltd, with post-excavation work being completed by Wessex Archaeology, for Rural Estates Ltd.

At least four phases of activity were identified (see plan on page 149 of colour section), with residual prehistoric flints and Roman pottery in later contexts hinting at earlier activity in the area. The

first phase, between the 12th and 14th centuries, included construction of a ditch and a number of pits, one of which was lined with an oak barrel. A substantial pit from this phase was found to contain a wooden revetment; timber from this has been dendrochronologically dated, giving a felling date of between AD1221 and AD1257. The function of these features is unknown. The second major phase of activity was between the 14th and 16th centuries, when the revetted pit was re-cut, further pits were inserted and a fence was constructed. Late in this period a pond or large pit was created; palaeoenvironmental evidence from this suggests it held stagnant water and one possible explanation is that it was a retting pit for the production of hemp. The third phase, between the 17th and 19th centuries, was represented by a

brick wall, remnants of a demolished building, and a wooden drain. The final phase of activity was in the 20th century, when drainage for nearby properties was inserted. Finds recovered from the site include twenty flints, large quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, waterlogged wood, clay pipe fragments, and over four hundred fragments of animal bone.

Grid Reference SK 653 928

From a report by Richard O'Neill,
Iwona Kozieradzka-Ogunmakin and
Tim Cobbold, Wessex Archaeology

LAND AT 124-136 BAWTRY ROAD, BESSACARR, DONCASTER

A planning application for residential development led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in September 2006 on behalf of Charles Church Yorkshire. This area was common land prior to enclosure in 1779 and was then in agricultural use until being enclosed for the gardens of newly erected houses in the 1930s. As the site lies close to the Roman road that ran south from Doncaster, a series of trial trenches were then dug to test the site's archaeological potential. Only one feature of potential archaeological interest was observed – a small bowl-shaped pit. The fill of this feature contained charcoal flecks and its upper fill contained a small blue glass bead, but this could not be dated.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 609 011

From reports by Mark Stenton and Helen
Holderness, ARCUS

23 WHIN ROAD, BESSACARR, DONCASTER

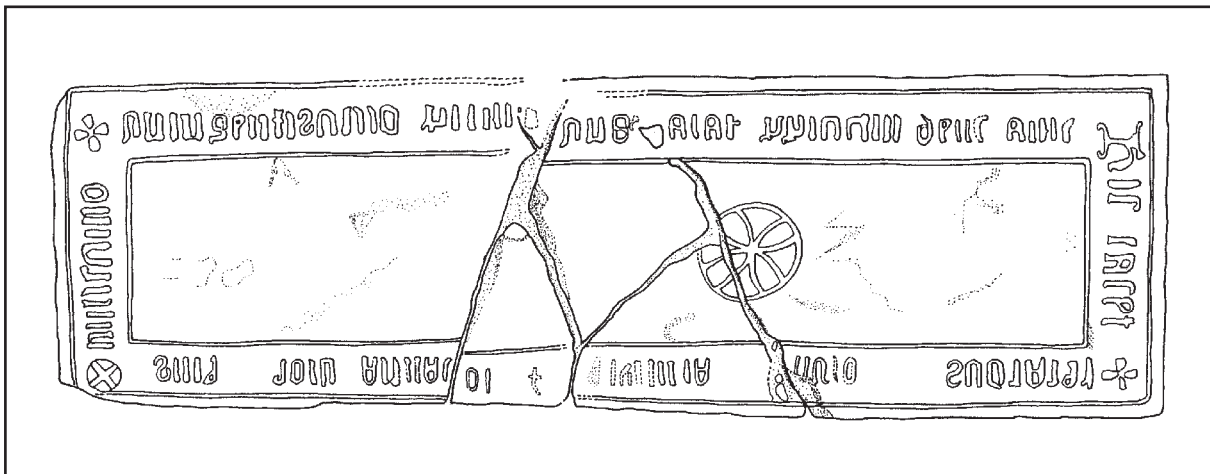
A proposal for housing development led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and subsequent evaluation in 2008, for Amberstone Developments (Doncaster) Ltd and the Bank of Scotland. Bessacarr is known to have been the site of a Romano-British pottery industry, with several kiln sites situated within 1km of the proposal area. However, no archaeological features or finds were revealed by the excavated trial trenches.

Grid Reference SE 609 019

From reports by L Ford and I McIntyre,
Archaeological Services WYAS

MANOR FARM, BESSACARR, DONCASTER

A borehole survey and geophysical survey (gradiometer) were carried out as part of a phased evaluation of this substantial development site in August 2008, for Persimmon Homes and Moorefield Developments. The borehole survey was required to map the extent of known peat deposits, to assess the peat's palaeoenvironmental potential. The peat cover was found to be shallow and largely desiccated or humified. However, it did contain plant macrofossils and pollen and so has potential to shed light on surrounding land use; infilling may have been contemporary - in part - with use of the probable late prehistoric/Romano-British field systems sited on slightly higher land to the north



Sketch of probable early 16th century floor stone, St Mary the Virgin, Beighton © Ed Dennison

and east. The geophysical survey (see plan on page 150 of colour section) identified a number of linear and discrete anomalies that could represent ditches and pits of archaeological origin. These will need to be tested by trial trenching.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 611 999

From reports by Richard Smalley, Stratascan (geophysics), and David Passmore & Clive Waddington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (borehole survey)

other than an early floor stone (grave cover). This had been recorded in 1816 and presumably reburied during restoration works in 1867-8. It commemorates Richard Bosville and his wife Johanna and bears similarities to other such stones dating from the late 15th/early 16th centuries. A chamfered edge along the underside of one side of the stone suggests it was once raised off the floor, perhaps as part of a table tomb or set into a niche in an aisle wall.

Grid Reference SK 442 833

From a report by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

ST MARY THE VIRGIN, BEIGHTON, SHEFFIELD

Internal refurbishment and the replacement of an external drainage system led to a watching brief being carried out between January and March 2008 on behalf of St Mary the Virgin PCC. The church has medieval origins, with 14th - 15th century work surviving in the tower and nave arcades. Little evidence for the medieval church was observed during the watching brief,

MANOR FARM, BLAXTON, DONCASTER

A proposal for house construction led to excavation of four evaluation trenches in January 2008 on behalf of Red Squirrel Developments. The proposal site lies within the village of Blaxton, between Main Street and Back Street – an area



View of original staircase from the hall, following internal stripping, Grange Farm © Chris Scurfield

where occupation evidence from the medieval period onwards could be anticipated.

The evaluation showed that much of the site had been disturbed by later activity but a substantial pit was identified in the northeast of the site. This pit contained medieval/early post-medieval pottery sherds; the earliest pottery recovered was 13th or 14th century in date, the latest was Coal Measures Purple ware of the 15th or 16th century.

Grid Reference SE 671 004

From a report by Jessika Shakarian,
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

MORE HALL FARM, BOLSTERSTONE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier assessment and building appraisal (see '*Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13*'), a watching brief was maintained during building works and the excavation of service trenches; the work was carried out between March and August 2007, for N & V Horton and T & R Willis.

The building recording confirmed the results of the earlier appraisal; the earliest structure on site was the barn in the west range, which is 18th century, the remainder of the buildings dating

from the 19th century. The identification of construction marks 3 to 5 on the cruck timbers within the barn, which shows no evidence for having originally been a larger structure, confirms that the crucks were re-used from an earlier building. The majority of the service trenches followed earlier drain routes and little of significance was observed.

Grid Reference SK 292 958

From a report by Lucy Dawson, ARCUS

GRANGE FARM, BOLTON UPON DEARNE, BARNSELY

A building appraisal was prepared in December 2007 in relation to a proposal to redevelop this Grade II listed building into residential units; the work was done for BMB Building Contractors. The building's structure (5-bays with a rear service wing and service rooms) implies a late 17th/early 18th century date of construction.

The inclusion of the kitchen in the main structure marks a move away from having detached kitchens, as would have been seen in earlier properties. Few original features survive but a notable exception is the staircase, which has a moulded hand rail and "barley sugar" balusters (see photograph on opposite page).

Grid Reference SE 452 025

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

BROOMHEAD ESTATE, BRADFIELD, SHEFFIELD

An archaeological survey was carried out in 2004 and 2005 as part of the Peak District Environmental Quality Mark Scheme, for Michael Wynne. Identified features included numerous braided and terraced trackways, hollow ways, lynchets, quarries, boundary stones, and WWII defences, as well as known archaeological sites such as Ewden Bank stone circle. In addition, the survey found flint tools and knapping debris in an erosion scar on Broomhead Moor; the evidence suggests flint working here at some time in the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 219 961

From reports by Alice Ullathorne, Peak
District National Park Authority

ST JAMES' CHURCH, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of tree pits and works for a path within the churchyard in October 2008, commissioned by the church's Parochial Church Council. St James church, formerly called All Hallows, has medieval origins and the present structure includes an early Norman south doorway, though most of the fabric is 13th and 14th century in date. However, only limited human remains were exposed during this work.

Grid Reference SK 529 947

From a report by Richard Jackson, ARCUS

PSI NURSERIES, BRAITHWELL, DONCASTER

Plans for residential redevelopment of a former nursery site led to a desk-based assessment in April 2008 for Moorfield Homes Ltd. The site is within an area where extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement is known and was part of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking lordship of Conisbrough. In addition, Braithwell itself is recorded in Domesday Book and the development site is likely to have been within the village's medieval burgage plots. However, the removal of topsoil during the site's use as a nursery may have reduced its archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SK 529 944

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

ST JOHN'S CHURCH, CHAPELTOWN, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief during excavation of a pipe trench was carried out in December 2008 on behalf of Neways Building and Maintenance Contractors. No archaeological remains were observed; the lack of disarticulated bone is typical of later churchyards, such as the one serving St John's, which was built 1859-60.

Grid Reference SK 351 966

From a report by Richard Jackson, ARCUS

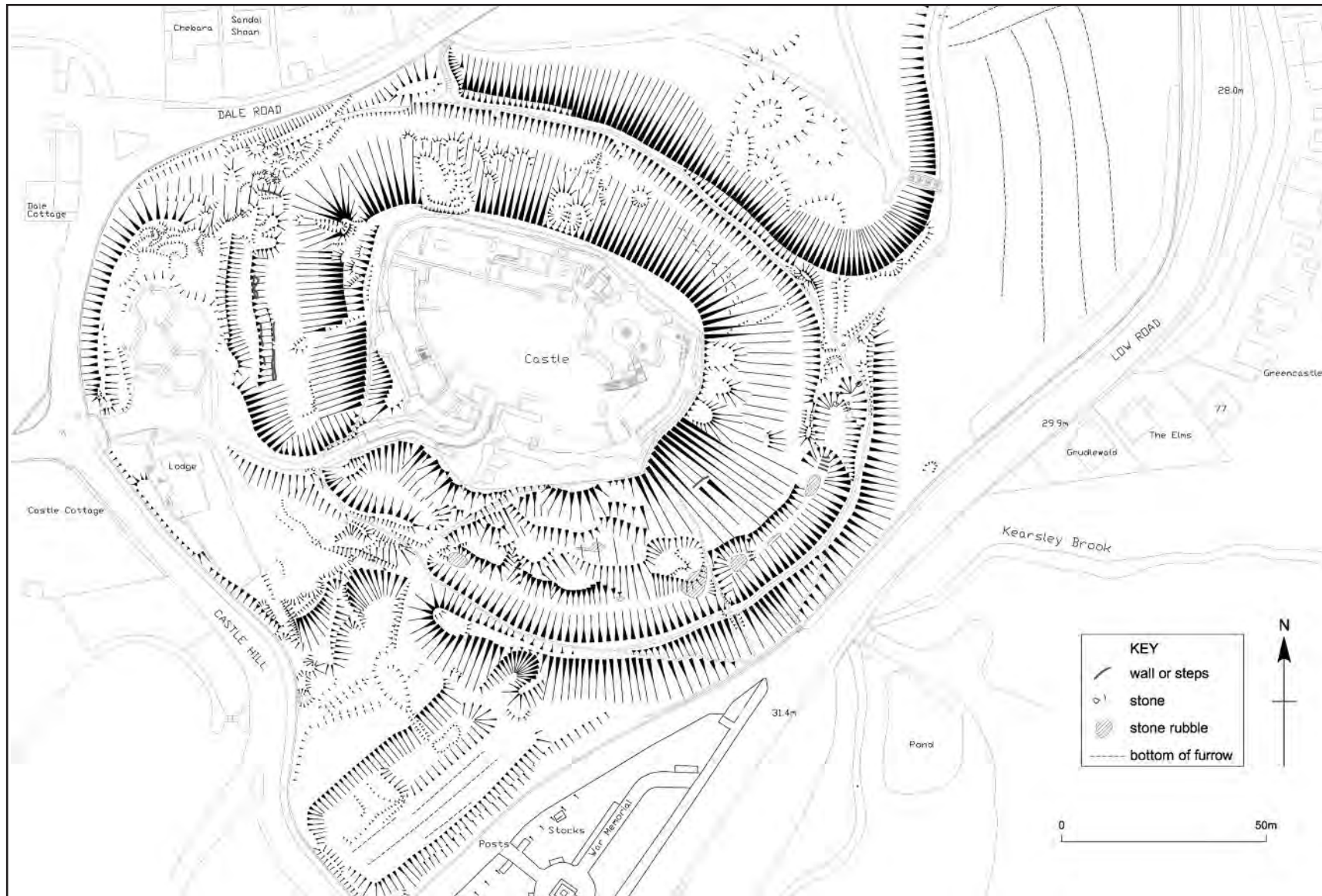
CONISBROUGH CASTLE, CONISBROUGH, DONCASTER

Conisbrough castle is scheduled as an ancient monument and has a tower keep that probably dates to AD1180-90. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during excavation of postholes for new fencing around the perimeter of the castle between April and May 2005. Some evidence for the construction cut of the curtain wall and a demolished tower was found.

In January and February 2009, survey work was undertaken for English Heritage, in order to produce an updated site plan and digital terrain model of the site (see illustration on page 151 of colour section). The work included earthwork and geophysical survey (gradiometer and resistance). Evidence for a pre-conquest burgh is inconclusive and is restricted to a bank below the curtain wall and a low ridge on a terrace to the west of the castle.

The 12th/13th century castle itself occupies a natural knoll that appears to have been enhanced to increase the severity of its slope. No evidence for a motte was identified and the earthen bank formerly identified as a bailey may alternatively be interpreted as a ringwork. Other medieval activity is probably represented by ridge and furrow cultivation to the east of the castle knoll; some of the geophysical anomalies identified on the terraces to the west of the castle may relate to extramural medieval settlement or activity.

The majority of earthwork features are likely to have post-medieval origins and



Earthwork survey of Conisbrough Castle © NAA / English Heritage

relate to industrial and leisure development.

Grid Reference SE 515 989

From reports by Bryan Antoni, York Archaeological Trust (watching brief), and Paul G Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates (survey)

CHURCHFIELD LANE, DARTON, BARNSELY

A planning application for redevelopment led to the production of a desk-based assessment in February 2009, for Morgan Ashurst PLC. The village has early medieval origins and the site lies close to the church, which was founded in the 12th century, but extensive development in the 20th century has made survival of archaeological features here unlikely.

Grid Reference SE 309 098

From a report by Helen Holderness, ARCUS

GREEN ROAD, DODWORTH, BARNSELY

A desk-based assessment was prepared in November to December 2008 on behalf of John R Paley Associates, to support a planning application for residential development. The site lies on the edge of the historic core of Dodworth, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The site was in agricultural use throughout the 19th century, although an old coal pit is

recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Subsequent development on part of the site is likely to have affected any earlier buried remains and the archaeological potential is considered low.

Grid Reference SE 314 050

From a report by Charlotte Burrill, Archaeological Research Services Ltd

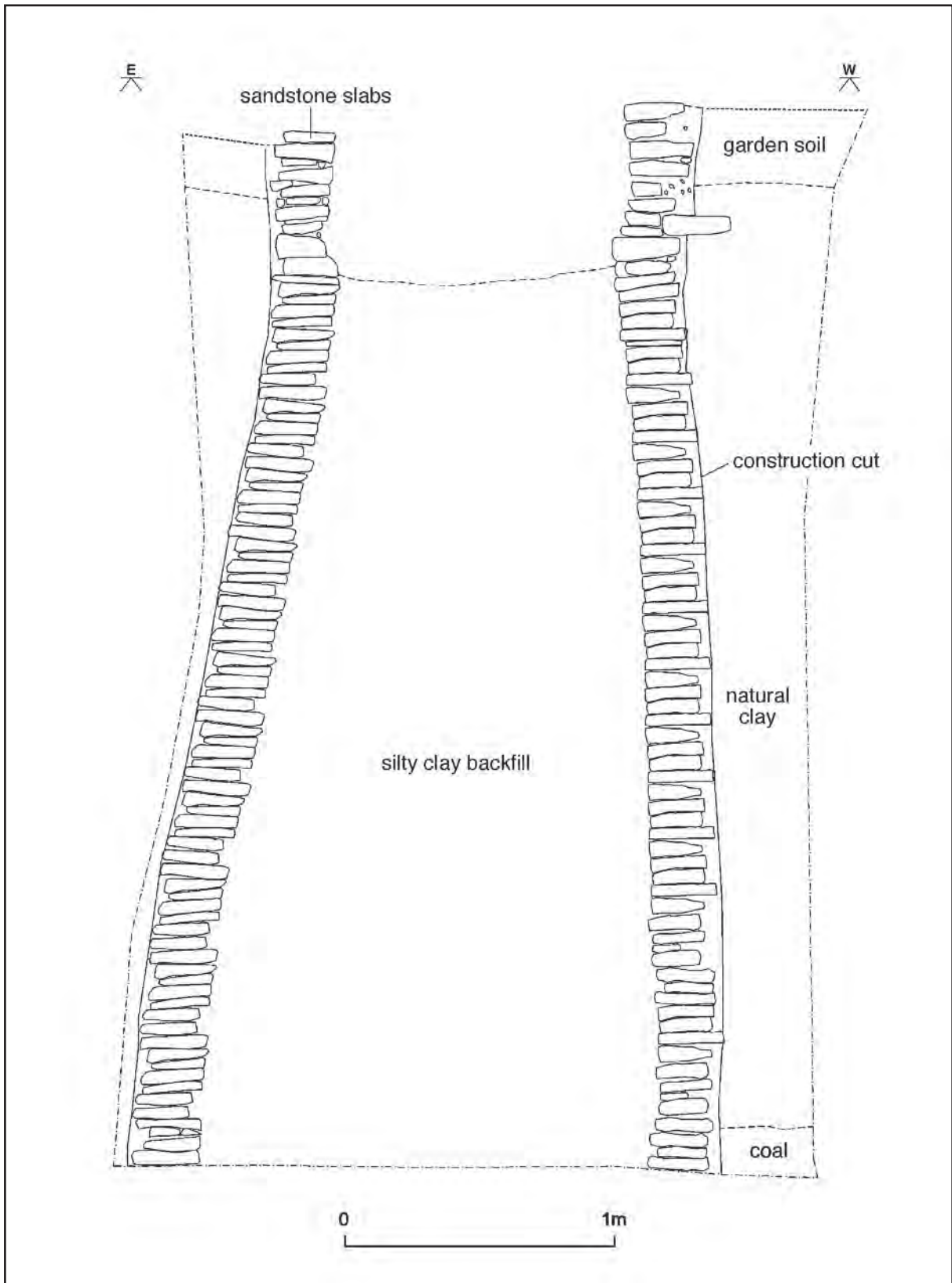
CAPITOL PARK, DODWORTH, BARNSELY

Following an earlier building survey of Lane Head Farm North and a watching brief during its demolition (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') the farm site was archaeologically excavated in March-April 2006. The work was carried out for Sterling Capitol Estates Ltd, as part of the ongoing redevelopment of Capitol Park as a commercial estate.

The building recording had identified part of the timber frame of a 17th century building, thought to be a former barn, within the later farmhouse. No definite evidence for this structure was identified by the excavation, but a section of limestone wall may represent the eastern gable end of this former barn. If this was the base for a former timber frame, this was removed when the building was encased in sandstone and converted to residential use in the later 18th century.

Grid Reference SE 316 061

From a report by C Jenkins, P Middleton and D Evans, Northern Archaeological Associates



Section through 19th century well excavated at Capitol Park © NAA

**PHEASANT INN,
88-90 HIGH STREET,
DODWORTH, BARNSELY**

A proposed residential development led to a programme of archaeological works between April and September 2007, on behalf of DWP Partnership in response to a planning application for residential development of the site. An initial desk-based assessment noted that the site was situated within the historic core of Dodworth, immediately adjacent to the post-medieval salt road from Cheshire to Barnsley. By 1806, the site contained cottages, shops, workshops and the original Pheasant Inn, which was demolished early in the 20th century.

An initial trial trench evaluation then led to more detailed excavation. This uncovered the remains of two pairs of cottages, each having two rooms on the ground floor. In one of the pairs, a firepit was found in each of the street frontage rooms. Finds from these features date their construction, and by association the construction of the cottages, to the late 17th or early 18th century.

A ditch found during the evaluation was examined further. Two sherds of Romano-British Greyware pottery were recovered from the ditch fill, but they were heavily abraded, which suggests that the pottery is residual.

Grid Reference SE 318 050

From reports by Mark Stenton, Lucy Dawson, Neil Dransfield and Helen Holderness, ARCUS

**LAND OFF YORK ROAD,
SCAWSTHORPE, DONCASTER**

A desk-based assessment was prepared in March 2007 ahead of potential conversion of an industrial site for residential use; the work was carried out for Gray and Adams Ltd. The site lies close to the route of a Roman road but the assessment found no evidence for archaeological remains within its boundaries.

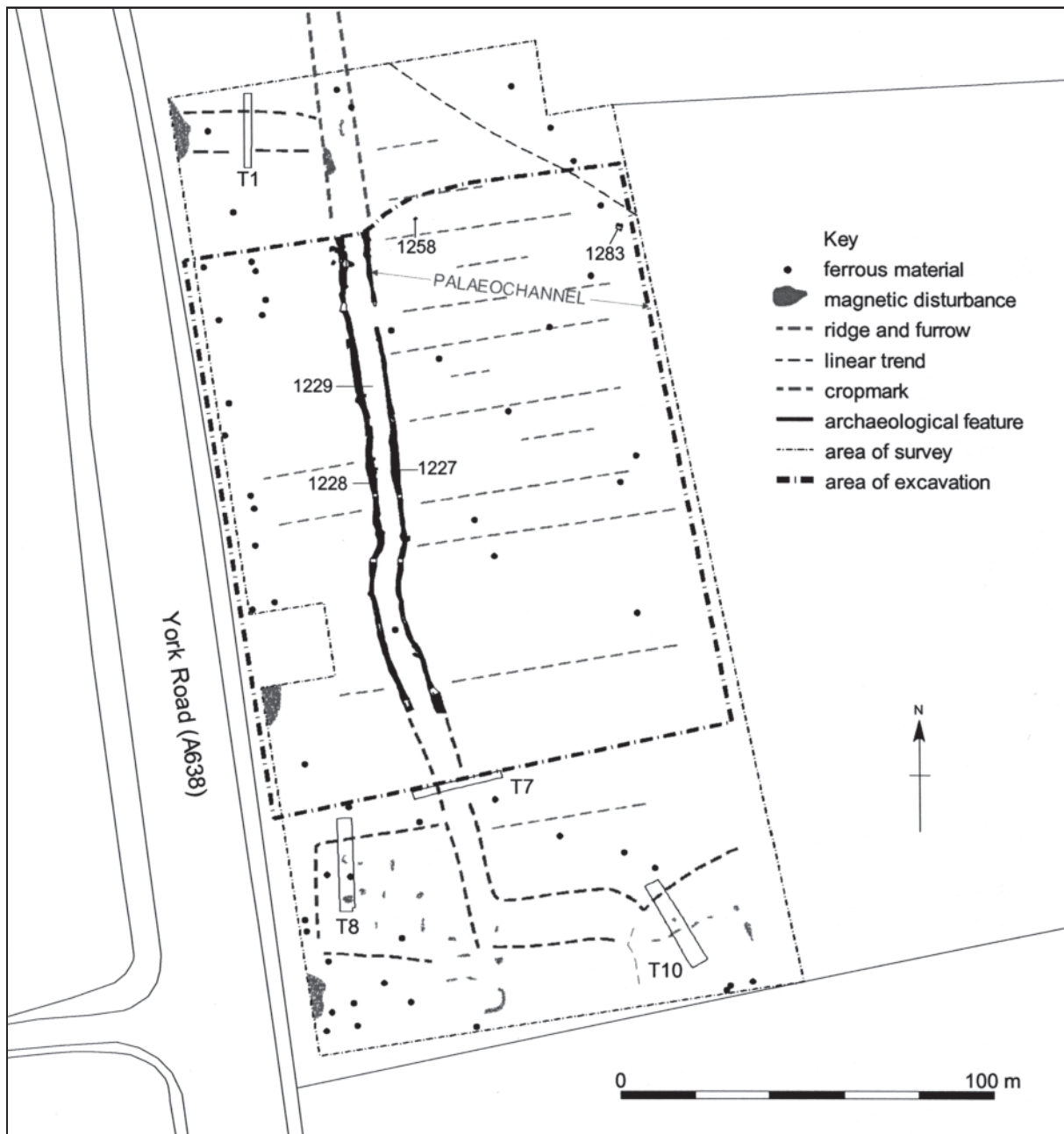
Grid Reference SE 552 053

From a report by R D Gardner, Pre-Construct Archaeology

**YORK ROAD PARK & RIDE,
SCAWSTHORPE, DONCASTER**

Following an earlier evaluation of this proposed park & ride car park (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), detailed excavation of the area to be affected took place in 2007; the work was carried out for the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive. As the area for the car park had been selected to avoid damaging the settlement site and area of industrial activity previously identified, the excavation focussed on the area of the trackway. This feature, formed of two ditches and associated metalling (of small rounded pebbles), was found to have been damaged by ploughing and in some areas had been lost.

The trackway ran approximately north to south alongside a former palaeochannel, which lay to the east. Palaeoenvironmental evidence from the



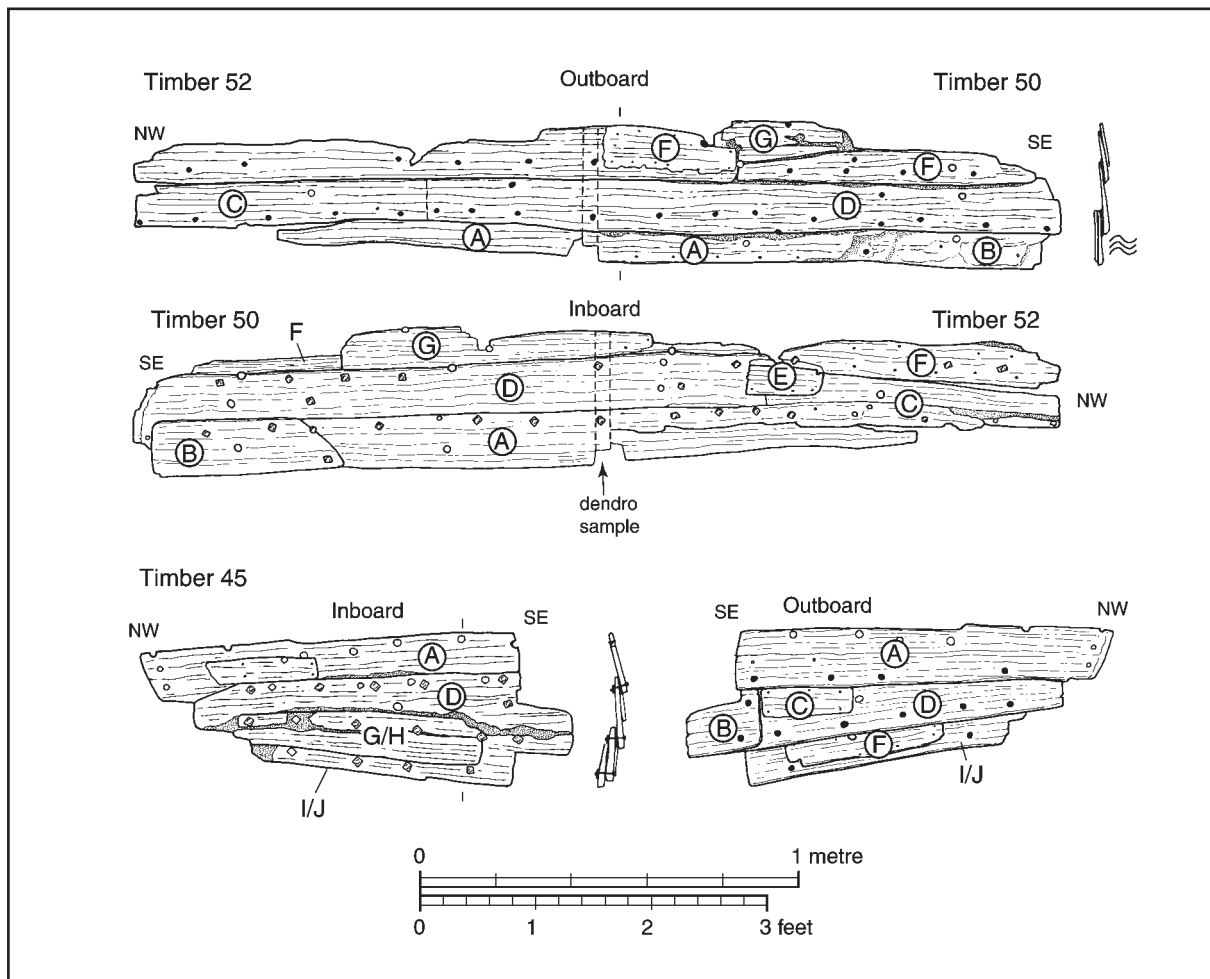
Plan of excavated features at York Road Park & Ride © NAA

western trackway ditch indicated an adjoining hedgerow or woodland. The residual nature of the few finds suggests that settlement was confined to the enclosures on higher ground to the south. Pottery recovered from these during the evaluation indicates they were occupied from the mid 2nd to late

3rd or early 4th centuries AD, securely dating the settlement and associated trackway to the Roman period.

Grid Reference SE 547 063

From a report by M C Bishop, Northern Archaeological Associates



Re-used planking from a medieval clinker-built boat, Low Fisher Gate © YAT

DONCASTER TOWN SURVEY, DONCASTER

A desk-based assessment for the town's historic core was prepared in April 2007; Doncaster MBC commissioned the work, in order to inform future decision-making in relation to possible redevelopment schemes. Doncaster has been an important centre since the Roman period and archaeological excavation since the 1960s has provided extensive evidence for the development of the town from the Roman fort and settlement of *Danum*

onwards. Redevelopment of much of the town centre in the second half of the 20th century proved a double-edged sword, destroying some significant features but simultaneously providing an opportunity for archaeological investigation. Of particular interest for future research may be the results from excavations in the 1990s on High Street, Hall Gate, to the east of St' George's Church and North Bridge, all of which demonstrated the potential for surviving archaeology, sometimes at great depth, in the town centre. Any future development around the area of

St George's church and to the immediate south of Doncaster New Cut, in particular, is likely to impact on significant archaeological remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 575 033

From a report by Mitchell Pollington,
Archaeological Services WYAS

LAND OFF LOW FISHER GATE, DONCASTER

In 1993-4 the South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit evaluated and excavated an area in advance of the then proposed North Bridge relief road scheme. Excavation took place within a circular cofferdam, 37m in diameter, making this one of the largest excavations to have taken place within Doncaster. In the event, the road scheme did not go ahead at that time and although the post-excavation assessment report was completed, detailed analysis of the recovered materials did not take place. The field unit then closed and the archive was transferred to Doncaster Museum. When the North Bridge relief road scheme went live again (see *'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11'*), Doncaster MBC ensured that the costs for completion of the post-excavation work were included. Analysis of the waterlogged timbers recovered from a waterfront revetment was completed in 2004; the stratigraphic and pottery analysis was completed in 2009.

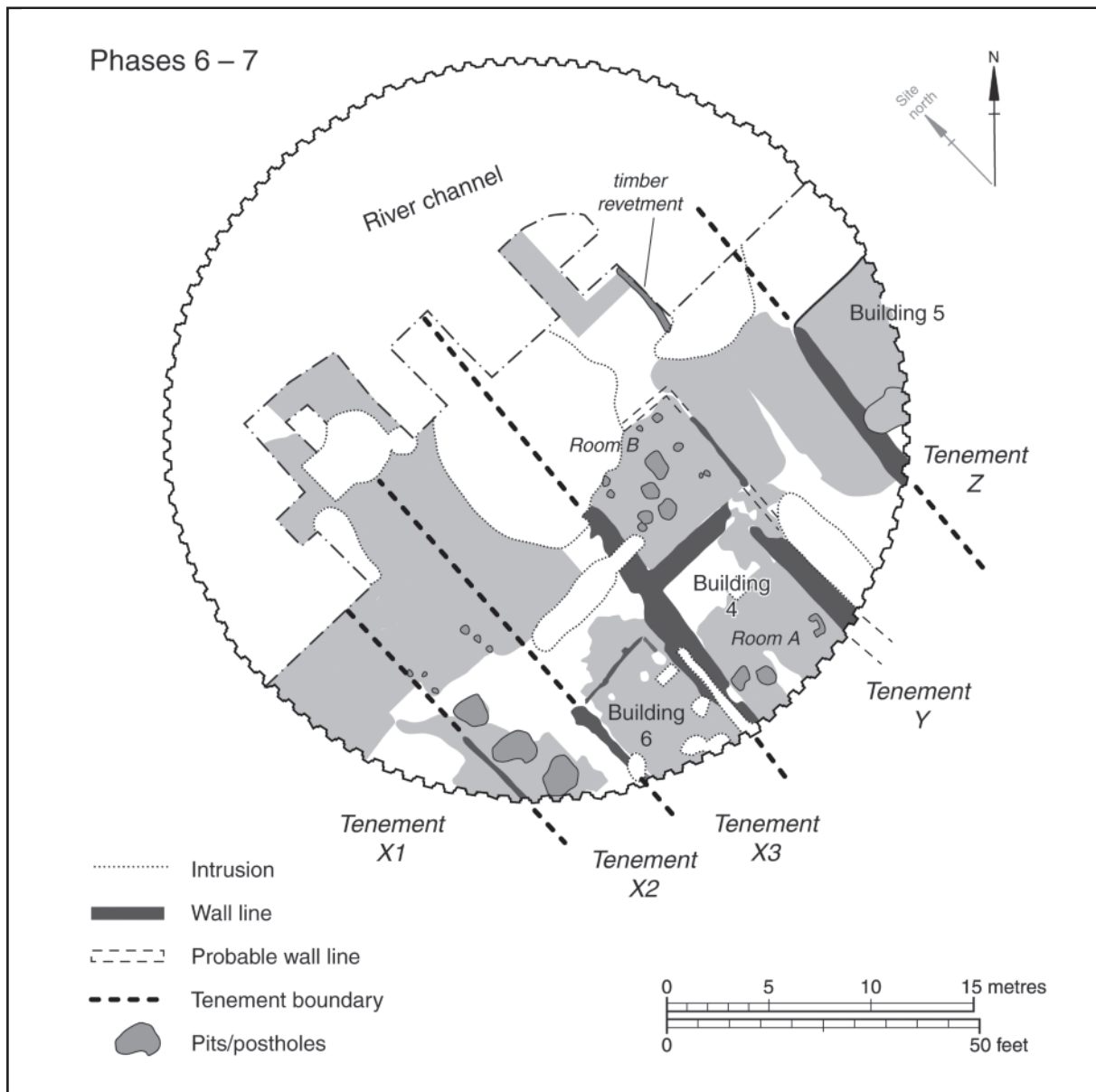
No deposits earlier than the 11th century AD were uncovered but the presence of Roman activity on the site was hinted at

from material recovered during boreholing near the site in 1988. The excavations revealed a sequence of deposits dating principally from the 13th to 16th centuries, relating to a series of tenements that fronted onto Low Fisher Gate and stretched back to the River Cheswold. Among the most significant finds were portions of two medieval clinker-built boats that had been re-used in riverside revetments (see diagram opposite), and a collection of pottery that forms a type-series for the town of Doncaster and demonstrates the domination of the Hallgate pottery industries throughout the 13th century and well into the 14th century.

The site was probably industrial or commercial, rather than domestic, throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The nature of this activity changed over time and varied from tenement to tenement. Evidence was found for the loading and unloading of boats, boat building or repair, and use of part of the site as a stockyard. Evidence of large-scale butchery of animals, tawing (white-leather production), corn drying, iron smithing and lead-alloy working were all uncovered. The mid 15th to 16th century phases revealed abundant evidence for leather working, in particular associated with footwear, including: cordwainers (who manufactured new shoes), cobblers (who repaired shoes) and translators (who cannibalised old shoes to produce new ones).

Grid Reference SE 575 037

From reports by J M McComish, A J
Mainman, A Jenner and N Rogers,
York Archaeological Trust



Plan of phases 6-7 (late 13th - early 14th century), Low Fisher Gate © YAT

LAND OFF CHURCH WALK, DONCASTER

In 1994 the South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit also excavated on the land formerly occupied by Askew's Print Shop in advance of the then proposed North Bridge relief road scheme. As the road scheme did not go

ahead at that time, only limited post-excavation work was carried out and, when the field unit closed, the archive was transferred to Doncaster Museum. When the North Bridge relief road scheme went live again (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11'), Doncaster MBC ensured that the costs for completion of the post-excavation work were included. A post-excavation



Recording ditch 492 (Roman or post-Roman) at Church Walk (note deep cut of later well or pit 450)

© AS - WYAS

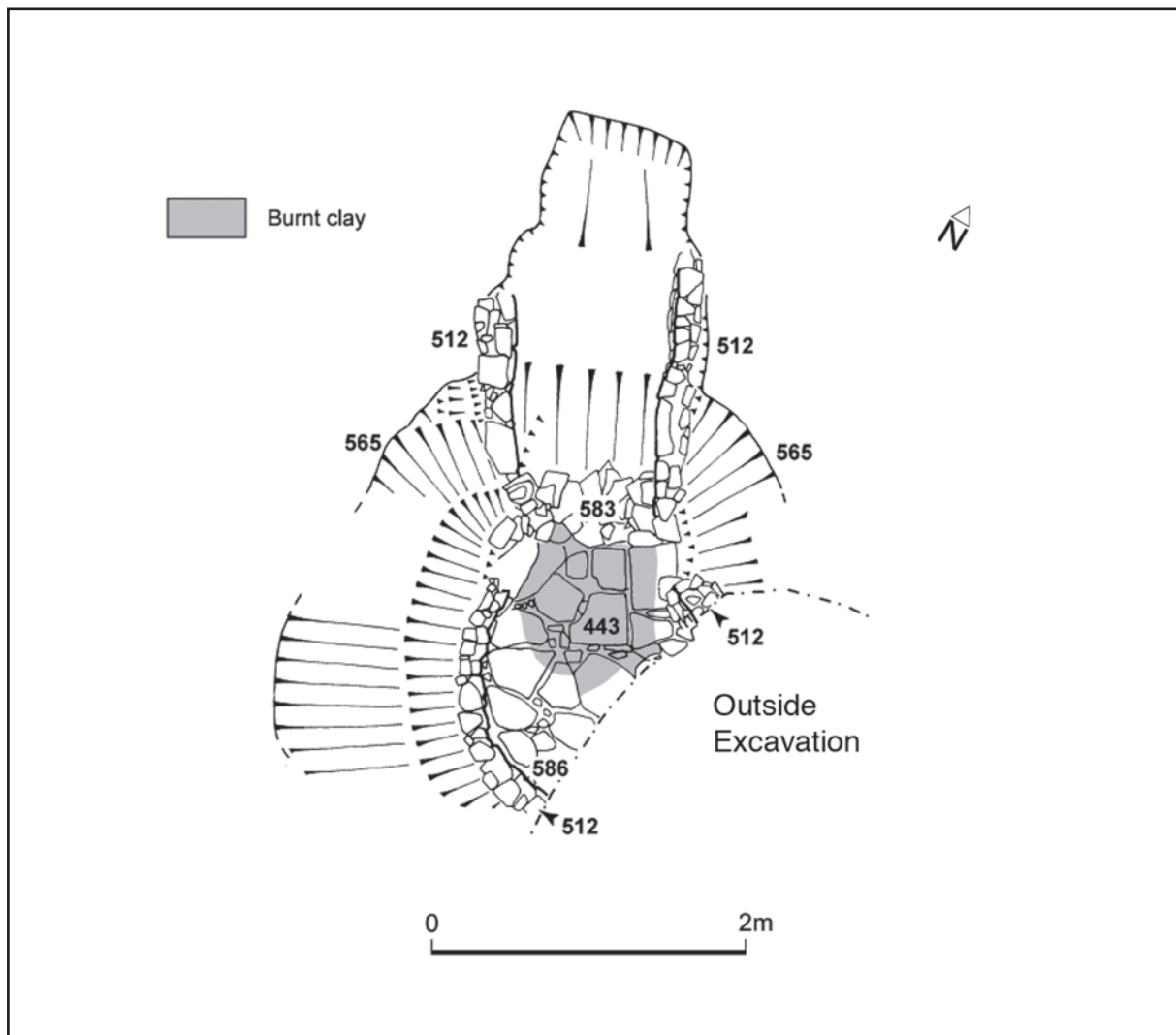
assessment of the archaeological archive was commissioned, leading to the production of a report on the excavated features and on analysis of the finds and of the palaeoenvironmental samples taken. The work was carried out between October 2003 and November 2007 (see plan on page 152 of colour section).

The assessment report identified several phases of Roman occupation. In addition to Roman pottery, the presence of Roman building tiles suggests that there was at least one higher-status heated building in the vicinity. Two large parallel ditches identified may be of Roman or post-Roman date and were probably part

of a defensive structure. One of these (context 492) probably corresponds to a large ditch seen more recently at High Fisher Gate (see overleaf).

Many of the finds were typical of a 1st to 2nd century fort but explicitly military material was absent, with the exception of one military fitting of unusual form (see page 151 of colour section).

Early Anglo-Saxon artefacts from the excavation are few and it is not until the 9th century onwards that the ceramic evidence suggests significant activity on or near the site; there were no structures associated with these artefacts. By



Plan of mid/late 12th to 13th century oven from Church Walk © AS - WYAS

contrast, there was much evidence for medieval activity. A section of the bailey ditch for the Norman castle was recorded and tanning pits and ovens used for cereal parching or malting were also identified. The three stone-lined wells recorded were probably associated with these industrial activities.

Grid Reference SE 574 035

From a report by Adrian Chadwick, Louise Martin and Jane Richardson, Archaeological Services WYAS

HIGH FISHER GATE, DONCASTER

Following identification of potentially significant features during a trial trench evaluation (see *'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'*), detailed excavation was carried out here between May and July 2007, for Urban i Ltd. The excavation revealed a number of Romano-British and medieval features, including ditches, pits and wells.

The largest feature exposed was a ditch (context 1185) measuring over 6 metres in width and nearly 2.5 metres in depth. Its alignment corresponds with that of the purported Saxon burgh but artefacts recovered favour its re-interpretation as having Roman origins; it is likely to represent a continuation of a large defensive ditch recorded in 1994 at the Church Walk site (see above).

Artefacts recovered from the ditch comprised pottery dating from the 3rd to 4th century AD and two coins dating to AD330-35 and AD330-48. Two other smaller ditches were also exposed during excavation and these may represent elements of the Flavian fort, although an absence of artefactual evidence makes it impossible to state this conclusively. Evidence for medieval activity included three wells from which pottery dating to the 12th or 13th centuries AD was recovered. Similar artefacts were also recovered from the fills of a pit and possible posthole. A final report on this excavation is now awaited.

Grid Reference SE 575 035

From a report by Marina Rose,
Archaeological Services WYAS

8-9 HALL GATE, DONCASTER

Proposals to build a new office building led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and building appraisal between March 2007 and June 2008, on behalf of Building Link Design Ltd. The site lies within an area of intense Roman and medieval activity, with a Roman cemetery to the south and a

medieval pottery kiln to the northeast, indicating that there could be significant potential for buried remains here. The buildings to be affected by the development are two 19th century buildings and a 20th century extension; a fourth building is listed and is to be retained, so will not be affected by the proposed demolition and construction programme.

Grid Reference SE 576 032

From reports by Martin Griffiths & Mark Chambers, M & M Archaeological Services, and Chris Scurfield, CS Archaeology

POTTERIC CARR NATURE RESERVE, DONCASTER

Following earlier archaeological works (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') field walking, test pitting, an auger survey, trial trenching and a watching brief during geotechnical test-pitting and topsoil stripping were carried out between September 2004 and October 2005. The work was carried out for the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust as part of their programme of works to create a wetland habitat. The augering revealed areas of potentially higher ground, which could have been attractive to ancient settlement, that were then targeted by trial trenching. Although Romano-British finds have been recorded nearby, this work revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Previous research had identified a number of palaeochannels within the site; three sections were excavated through these palaeochannels and

samples taken for analysis. These indicate that the channels ran through marshy or boggy ground with at least sparse tree cover – a typical ‘carr’ environment. Two samples of bog-oak were dendrochronologically dated and showed that the tree they came from had died in the winter of 2859/8BC, within the late Neolithic period. The results indicate that wetland carr developed in this area after the last glaciation, with a number of channels draining across the site; these gradually became stagnant and eventually infilled at sometime in the Bronze Age. The area remained wetland until it was drained in the 18th century.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 600 977

From reports by Tobin Rayner and Helen Holderness, ARCUS

LAND OFF PRINCES STREET, DONCASTER

A watching brief was carried during excavation of a foundation trench in February 2008 on behalf of Lazarus Properties Ltd. An earlier evaluation in 1992 found that the site had been affected by medieval and later quarrying, reducing its archaeological potential. The watching brief observed modern deposits of made-ground; no archaeological features or finds were encountered.

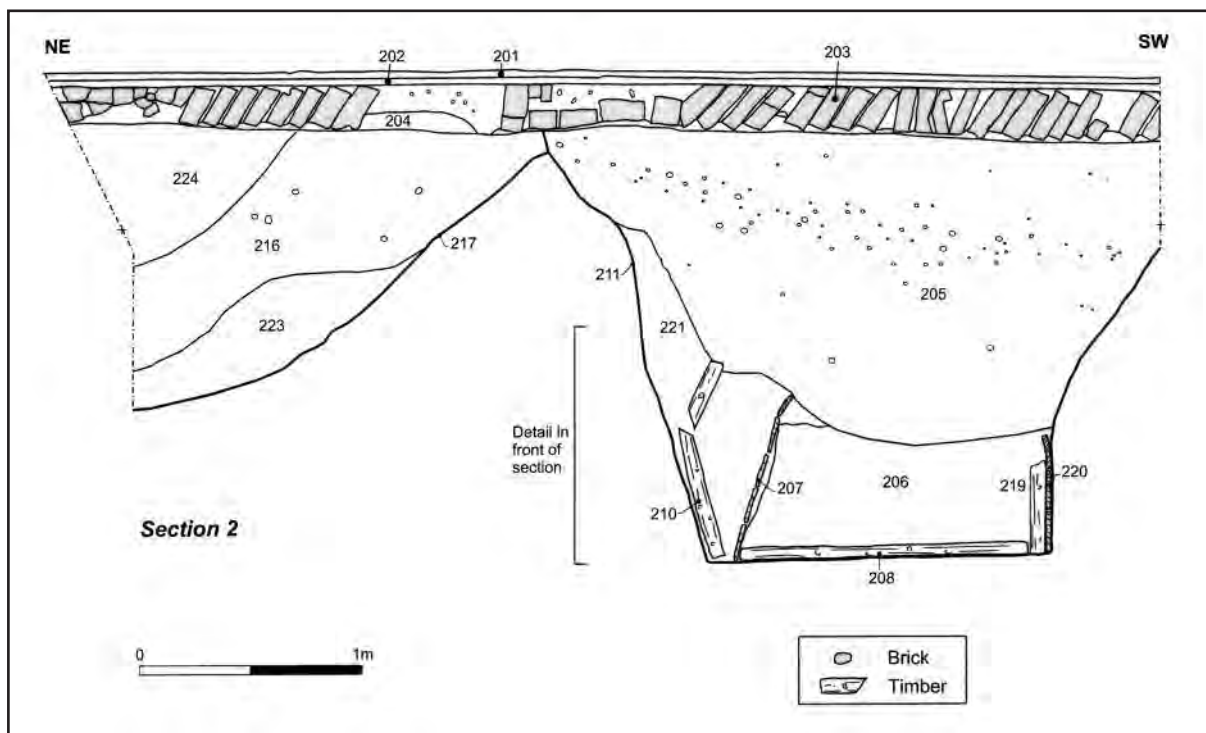
Grid Reference SE 579 033

From a report by Debora Moretti, Archaeological Services WYAS

DONCASTER COLLEGE, WATERDALE, DONCASTER

In advance of redevelopment of the college site, a series of archaeological investigations were carried out between June 2007 and December 2008 on behalf of Ove Arup and Partners. An initial desk-based assessment noted that the site lies within 50 metres of the 2nd/3rd century Roman cemetery at Hall Gate, the boundaries of which are unknown and may extend into the proposed development area. Subsequent trial trenching in the Waterdale Car Park, and borehole sampling in the Community College Quarter, found significant evidence of Roman and later activity. This evidence included two substantial ditches. One of these contained three sherds of Roman pottery and a single nail and is assumed to be Roman in date. The other ditch was a more recent feature and contained wooden shoring to brace its sides against the loose sand and gravel into which it had been cut. Its structure led to the suggestion that it may have had a military use, as a practice trench excavated by local battalions during WWI.

Building recording focused on the buildings that latterly made up Doncaster College, comprising the Chequer Road Boys Elementary School (1906), the High School for Girls (1910), the Girls and Infants School (1926) and the Technical College (1958). The first school was built to a central hall design, a style also partially adopted for the second phase, but by 1926 the design had moved to a pavilion style of construction, which was considered more hygienic due to improved lighting



Section through the Roman and modern ditches at Waterdale © Northamptonshire Archaeology

and ventilation. The final building phase, in 1958, reflected greater use of prefabricated and mass-produced products, illustrated by the use of virtually identical windows throughout the college building.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 576 029

From reports by M Bennett-Samuels, CgMs,
& Jim Brown, Tim Upson-Smith &
Yvonne Wolfram-Murray,
Northamptonshire Archaeology

BUSINESS INNOVATION CENTRE, TEN POUND WALK, DONCASTER

Proposals to develop land for office use led to preparation of a desk-based assessment in April 2007, for Priority

Sites Ltd. There is no known archaeology within the site or its near vicinity and geotechnical works found that modern made-ground makes up the majority of the development area, suggesting that the archaeological potential of this site can be considered low.

Grid Reference SK 575 022

From a report by Under Construction
Archaeology

WHITE ROSE WAY, DONCASTER

An earlier assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') of a proposed dualling scheme for this road suggested that the works could affect two Romano-British enclosures. As a

result, the areas of interest were stripped under archaeological supervision between January and March 2009; the work was carried out for Doncaster MBC. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered. The site appears to have remained as wetland until the 17th century, following which attempts at drainage were made. By the 18th century, much of this former floodplain had been converted to farm land.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 589 001

From a report by David Williams,
Archaeological Services WYAS

MCCORMICK TRACTOR FACTORY, WHEATLEY HALL ROAD, DONCASTER

A proposal for mixed-use development led to a series of archaeological investigations in 2008 and early 2009, for Commercial Estates Group. A desk-based assessment identified the site as originally belonging to International Harvester, who established a factory here in 1939. During the Second World War, part of the site was utilised for small-arms ammunition manufactory. In the post-war period, International Harvester expanded their premises substantially. Potential earlier use of the site was hinted at by an assemblage of Roman pottery held at Doncaster Museum in a box labelled "International Harvester 1962". Prior to its demolition in the early 20th century, Wheatley Hall stood on the west side of the site. Although the demolished building was post-medieval in date, it is possible that it had a medieval predecessor.

Evaluation trenches found no evidence for Roman activity on the site, nor structural evidence of Wheatley Hall, probably reflecting the extensive nature of construction activity on the site in the 20th century. Building recording focused on the former munitions factory and structures from the original industrial development, all of which had been subject to various degrees of alteration.

Grid Reference SE 593 056

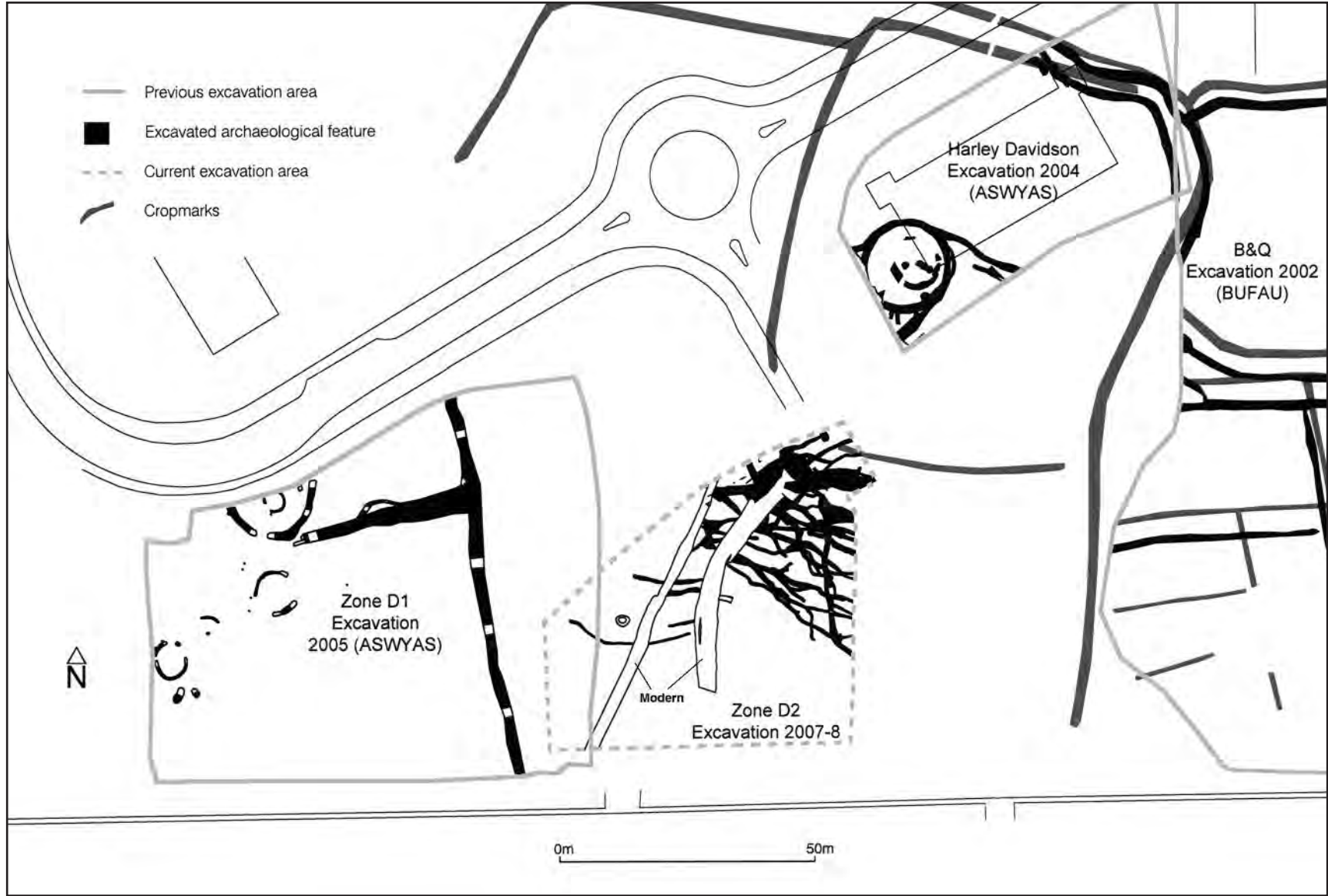
From reports by Mike Bishop, Stuart Ross &
Paul G Johnson, Northern Archaeological
Associates

BAWTRY ROAD BUS CORRIDOR, DONCASTER

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') of the impact of constructing a bus corridor along the Bawtry Road, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during soil stripping between July 2008 and February 2009; the work was carried out for Doncaster MBC. Few archaeologically significant features were found, the exceptions being a single shallow ditch that produced three sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery, and a second ditch that had a similar profile and fill and may be contemporary. The only other features on the site were modern or Victorian, one of which was a large pit that contained late 19th/early 20th century glass and ceramics.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 595 026

From a report by Adam Tinsley & Chris
Harrison, ARCUS



Plan of Zone D2 excavation at Balby Carr in relation to previous excavations © AS - WYAS

CATESBY BUSINESS PARK, BALBY CARR, DONCASTER

Further archaeological works took place on this large development site in phases between April 2007 and January 2008 (for earlier work see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11', '12' and '13'). In April 2007, an area for a proposed reed bed was stripped under archaeological supervision (at SE 584 008), on behalf of the Catesby Property Group. This revealed evidence for a square enclosure ditch, with two associated ditches and a further ditch to the northeast. Roman pottery was recovered from the enclosure ditch and two associated ditches and radiocarbon dating of charcoal from their fills gave dates of between AD230 and AD500.

Between November 2007 and January 2008 a further strip and record exercise was carried out on Zone D2 of the site (at SE 584 005 - see plan on previous page), on behalf of ROK Development. This work identified the possible south and west edges of a large enclosure, the western limit of a rectilinear field system, and a series of gullies. A limited assemblage of ceramics suggested that some of these features were of pre-Roman date. The large number of gullies on this site, allied to earlier evidence that part of the area consisted of alder carr and wet meadow, has led to the suggestion that their function was primarily to facilitate drainage and that the wet soil conditions may have meant that settlement was impermanent and possibly seasonal.

From reports by Victoria Clements, AOC Archaeology Group (reed bed) and Mo Muldowney, Archaeological Services WYAS (Zone D2)

OLD EDLINGTON NURSERIES, OLD EDLINGTON, DONCASTER

A watching brief was maintained on groundworks for the construction of a new extension, for Mrs Sheridan Pickering. The site lies within the historic core of the village, close to St Peter's church, which dates from the Norman period. The church would have acted as a focus for occupation from the medieval period onwards. However, no archaeological features or finds were observed during the groundworks.

Grid Reference SK 532 972

From a report by James Stanley,
Archaeological Services WYAS

LAND AT DIXON ROAD, NEW EDLINGTON, DONCASTER

A planning application for redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment of this site in May 2007, on behalf of Haslam Homes Ltd.

The site lies within 1km of known Iron Age/Romano-British settlements in Edlington Wood and it is possible that the proposed development area contained contemporary features. However, the land was bought by the Staveley Iron and Coal Company in 1909 and subsequent building, as part of the model village of New Edlington, will have impacted on any earlier remains. The recent demolition of these

properties will also have reduced the site's archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SK 536 986

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

BURY FARM, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

A proposal to develop land to the west of Bury Farm led to preparation of a desk-based assessment in April 2007, for Turley Associates. No evidence for archaeologically significant features or finds were noted within the development area, although the assessment acknowledged that the majority of the site has probably been fields from at least the medieval period and that the area around Finningley does have evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity, suggesting this site can be considered to have a moderate archaeological potential.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 668 989

From a report by Mitchell Pollington,
Archaeological Services WYAS

FINNINGLEY QUARRY NORTHERN EXTENSION, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

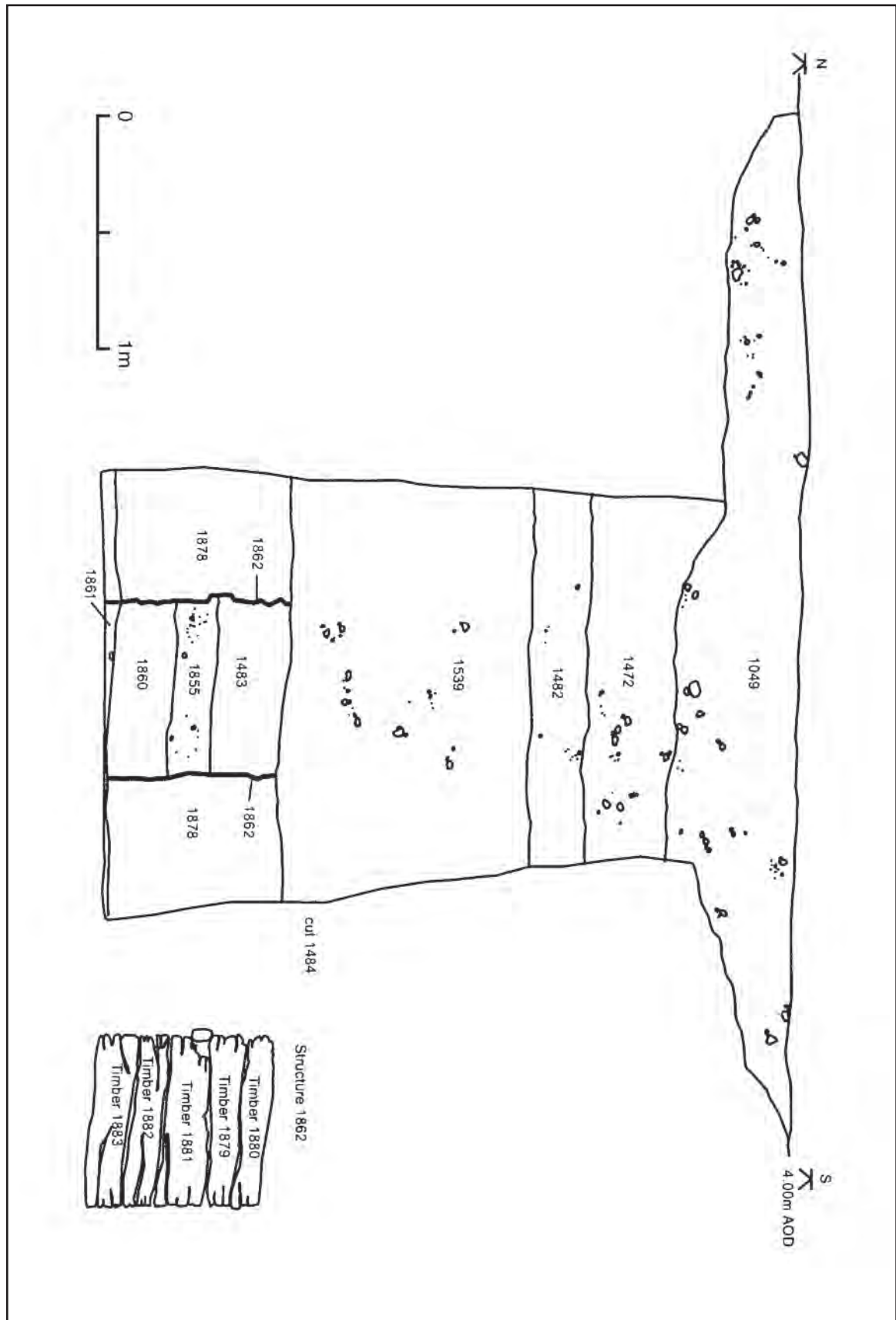
Between November 2007 and January 2009 open area excavation was undertaken in several phases at Finningley Quarry, in advance of aggregate extraction, for Lafarge. This work followed on from earlier

assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11'). The earliest activity on the site was represented by a few pits of Mesolithic date; a radiocarbon date obtained from a sample of charcoal from one of these features dated it to 8005+/-35 BP (6000BC). A further couple of pits were dated to the Neolithic period by radiocarbon dating; a date of 3790+/-35 BP (2840 BC) was obtained from one of these. A large ditch, apparently encircling an area of higher ground, was also dated to this period as later ditches respect it, indicating that it was still a significant landscape feature when they were cut. One of these ditches was tentatively dated to the late Bronze Age on the basis of sherds of prehistoric pottery recovered, but it may be that this pottery derives from earlier pits disturbed during the ditch's excavation or recutting; the feature lies parallel to a ditch dated to the Iron Age and ditches dated to the Roman period.

At least two phases of Iron Age activity were noted; OSL (optically stimulated luminescence) dating, which can determine when a mineral was last exposed to sunlight, dates the excavation of one ditch to 2510+/-190 years BP (560+/-190 BC) and other, related, features can be seen to be stratigraphically later. The majority of the features from this period produced no finds, suggesting there was no settlement on the site in this period. The ditches are thought likely to relate to drainage.

Land division continued in the Roman period. In addition to boundary and drainage ditches, a series of large features interpreted as ponds, date to this period. An exceptional find was the

Section through the Roman well at Finningley Quarry © MAP





Timber-lined shaft of well at Finningley Quarry © MAP

discovery of a timber-lined well, a first for a Roman period rural settlement in South Yorkshire and one of only a few known from northern England. Such wells are often associated with Roman military settlement. The timber lining, made from oak planks, survived at the base of the well as this had remained waterlogged. Palaeoenvironmental samples taken from the feature produced charcoal from oak, alder and conifers; non-carbonised seeds recovered included bramble and elder. Pottery recovered from the well indicates that it was in use between the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD and was infilled in the 4th century AD.

To the east of this series of prehistoric and Roman features the remains of a 17th century brickworks were recorded, which continued in use until the 19th

century. The excavation produced a rare opportunity to record a rural brickworks that had not been damaged by later industrial activity. Three large clay extraction pits were identified, along with a number of other pits that may have been used for extraction and then reused for steeping – to refine the clay. The site of a pugmill, used for mixing the clays, was also noted. An unbonded brick surface that showed no evidence for heating was identified as a preparation area, for moulding the bricks, and areas for storing the moulded bricks were also noted. Evidence for the actual firing of the bricks was elusive. Areas of possible burning were tentatively identified as the locations for clamp kilns. A fragment of kiln wall found in a demolition deposit may indicate early use of a Scotch kiln – a permanent structure

capable of efficient firing, unlike the earlier clamp kilns.

Centre at Grid Reference SK 687 985

From a report by MAP Archaeological
Consultancy Ltd

LAND EAST OF OLD BANK END FARM, FINNINGLEY, DONCASTER

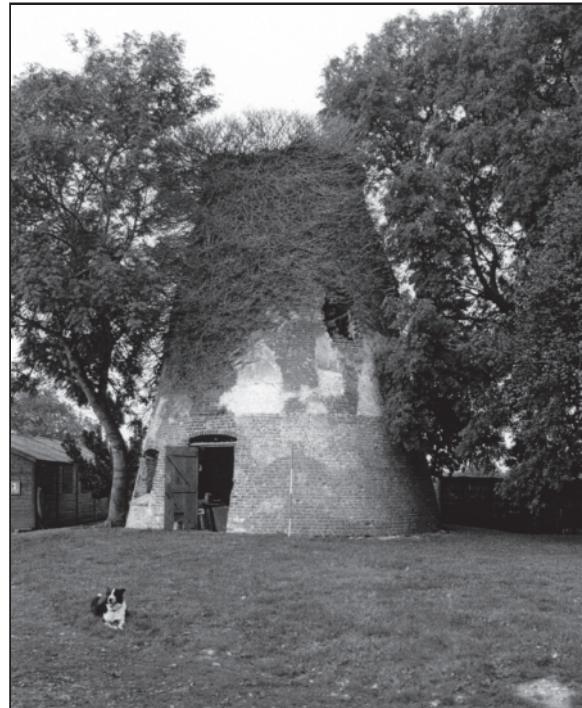
A proposal to create a pond in an area where prehistoric and Roman activity has been noted led to a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in May 2008, on behalf of D G Brownbridge Ltd. None of the anomalies identified could be positively identified as archaeological features. A subsequent trial trench, to test the results of the geophysics, revealed only former land drains and earlier drainage features.

Grid Reference SE 696 000

From reports by Sam Harrison & Emma
Watson, and Marina Rose, Archaeological
Services WYAS

THE MILL, EASTFIELD ROAD, FISHLAKE, DONCASTER

A proposal to redevelop this former mill building to form Bed and Breakfast accommodation led to building recording in September 2006, for Mr G Atha. Tower windmills were introduced in the late 14th century, with the machinery housed in a brick or stone body; the rotating cap and sails were adjusted far more easily than the earlier



View of the tower mill at Eastfield Road, Fishlake
© AS - WYAS

post-mills. This windmill is thought to have been constructed in the mid 18th century, but at the time of survey it survived only as a roofless shell.

Grid Reference SE 648 139

From a report by A C Swann, Archaeological
Services WYAS

LAND TO THE SOUTHEAST OF FISHLAKE, DONCASTER

A proposed flood alleviation and habitat creation scheme by the Environment Agency led to a geoarchaeological and dating project being undertaken in February 2009. The project involved coring along two transects, to retrieve sediment samples for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating, to determine

the pattern of sediment accumulation in the area. A lack of material suitable for OSL dating from one core sample led to the adoption of radiocarbon dating, where appropriate. The area lies within the Humberhead Levels, which developed from the glacial Lake Humber.

The results indicate sediment deposition was different in the two areas looked at. In one, the deposits indicate early/mid Holocene floodplain alluviation; in the other, they indicate early Holocene riverine deposits that were not inundated by alluviation until much later. The late date of alluviation in the second area possibly indicates that it contained higher and drier ground. As such, it could have been an area that acted as a focus for prehistoric activity, being close to important wetland resources.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 655 135

From a report by Denise Druce, Oxford
Archaeology North

LAND AT FOSTERHOUSES, DONCASTER

A proposal to construct a pond led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in November 2007, for Crestwood Environmental. Few archaeological sites were noted in the study area, although this may simply reflect the fact that little archaeological work has been carried out in the vicinity. However, this area is low-lying and little land may have been suitable locally for settlement and cultivation until the successful introduction of drainage schemes in the 17th century.

Grid Reference SE 649 155

From a report by Nicola Toop, Field
Archaeology Specialists

GOLDTHORPE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GOLDTHORPE, BARNSELY

Proposed construction of a distribution centre led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in July 2007, on behalf of ARUP. Earlier research on the surrounding area, comprising desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching, identified Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and field systems and it is feasible that this activity extends into the area now proposed for development. Site evaluation is recommended to test the site's archaeological potential.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 448 035

From a report by Northern Archaeological
Associates

MANOR FARM, GREASBROUGH, ROTHERHAM

A proposed residential development including part demolition and conversion of extant buildings led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and building appraisal in August 2008, for the Fitzwilliam (Wentworth) Estate. The site lies within the Greasbrough Conservation Area and contains a grade II listed barn with a timber-framed core of early 17th century date, and an



View of the horse-engine house and attached barn at Manor Farm, Greasbrough © MAP

attached 18th/19th century horse-engine house. The latter would have originally contained a horse driven gin used to power a threshing machine in the adjacent barn.

Grid Reference SK 420 957

From a report by Paula Ware & Kelly Hunter,
MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

**GRENOSIDE PRIMARY
SCHOOL, GRENOSIDE,
SHEFFIELD**

In December 2004 a desk-based assessment of this school site was prepared for Aedas Architects Ltd, as part of the proposal to rebuild the school under the Sheffield Building Schools for the

Future Project, Phase 3. The site lies on the edge of the historic core of Grenoside, but the only features of interest identified by the assessment were a possible sub-surface WWII air-raid shelter, and the site of a village well that is no longer visible and is presumably capped.

Grid Reference SK 332 941

From a report by Mark Stenton & Rowan
May, ARCUS

**ST LAWRENCE'S VICARAGE,
HATFIELD, DONCASTER**

A watching brief was carried out in May 2006 on behalf of HSL Developments Ltd, during soil stripping for a new access road and housing. The site lies

within the historic core of the village and is close to the parish church of St Lawrence, which dates from the Norman period. However, the few features identified by the work appear post-medieval in date and the single sherd of medieval pottery recovered was residual in a later feature.

Grid Reference SE 664 095

From a report by Chris Swales, ARCUS

WOODHOUSE LANE, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), which noted that the site lies in the vicinity of known Romano-British enclosures, two evaluation trenches were excavated in July 2008; the work was carried out for the Woodhouse Lane Development Company Ltd. No archaeological features or finds were found.

Grid Reference SE 650 079

From a report by Richard Jackson, ARCUS

LAND AT OLD MILL FIELD, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

Further geophysical survey (magnetometer) and trial trenching was carried out in May 2008, for Mr John Grayson, in advance of the construction of a fishing pond (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13' for earlier work). This geophysical survey identified a

linear anomaly; when tested by one of the evaluation trenches, this was confirmed as a ditch. This ditch and two others revealed during the trial trenching were interpreted as former field boundaries. The absence of artefactual evidence makes dating of them impossible, but they may relate to a Romano-British settlement, which is recorded nearby.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 670 087

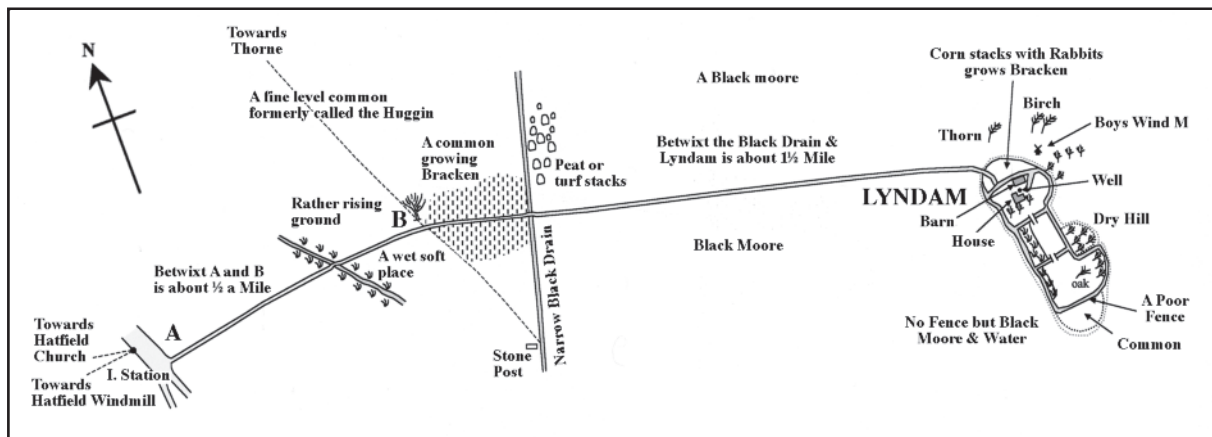
From a report by Emma Watson & Iain McIntyre, Archaeological Services WYAS

LAND AT LINDHOLME HALL, HATFIELD, DONCASTER

A desk-based assessment was prepared in August 2005 on behalf of Mr D Lyon, as part of a proposal to develop a fire reservoir/fishing lake. The site lies on an island of higher ground within the wetland of Hatfield Moors (see sketch overleaf) and would have been an attractive location for ancient settlement; the recently discovered Neolithic trackway on the moors indicates that there was prehistoric activity in this area. As part of the consent to remove a stockpile of minerals created by excavation works, a programme of archaeological sampling was agreed; the work was carried out in April 2007. The stockpile of material was sectioned and the recovered material then sieved. Two worked flints that are probably early Mesolithic in date were found, as well as two sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Grid Reference SE 709 058

From reports by R D Gardner and S A Savage, Pre-Construct Archaeology



Sketch of a 1774 plan showing Lindholme Island and the route across Hatfield Moors

© Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

LAND OFF SCHOOL STREET, HEMINGFIELD, BARNSELY

Plans for a housing development led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and an evaluation in July 2007, on behalf of Harris Construction (Yorkshire) Ltd. The place-name Hemingfield is mentioned in documents from the medieval period onwards, although it is likely the settlement was a collection of farms until the 19th century. The assessment noted that there were no known archaeological features in or close to the site, but its undeveloped nature suggested the site could have archaeological potential. Five evaluation trenches were then dug to test that potential. A number of shallow features that were sealed by the subsoil were identified, including a ditch, two gullies, and two pits. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these, they may relate to later prehistoric or Romano-British activity.

Grid Reference SE 393 014

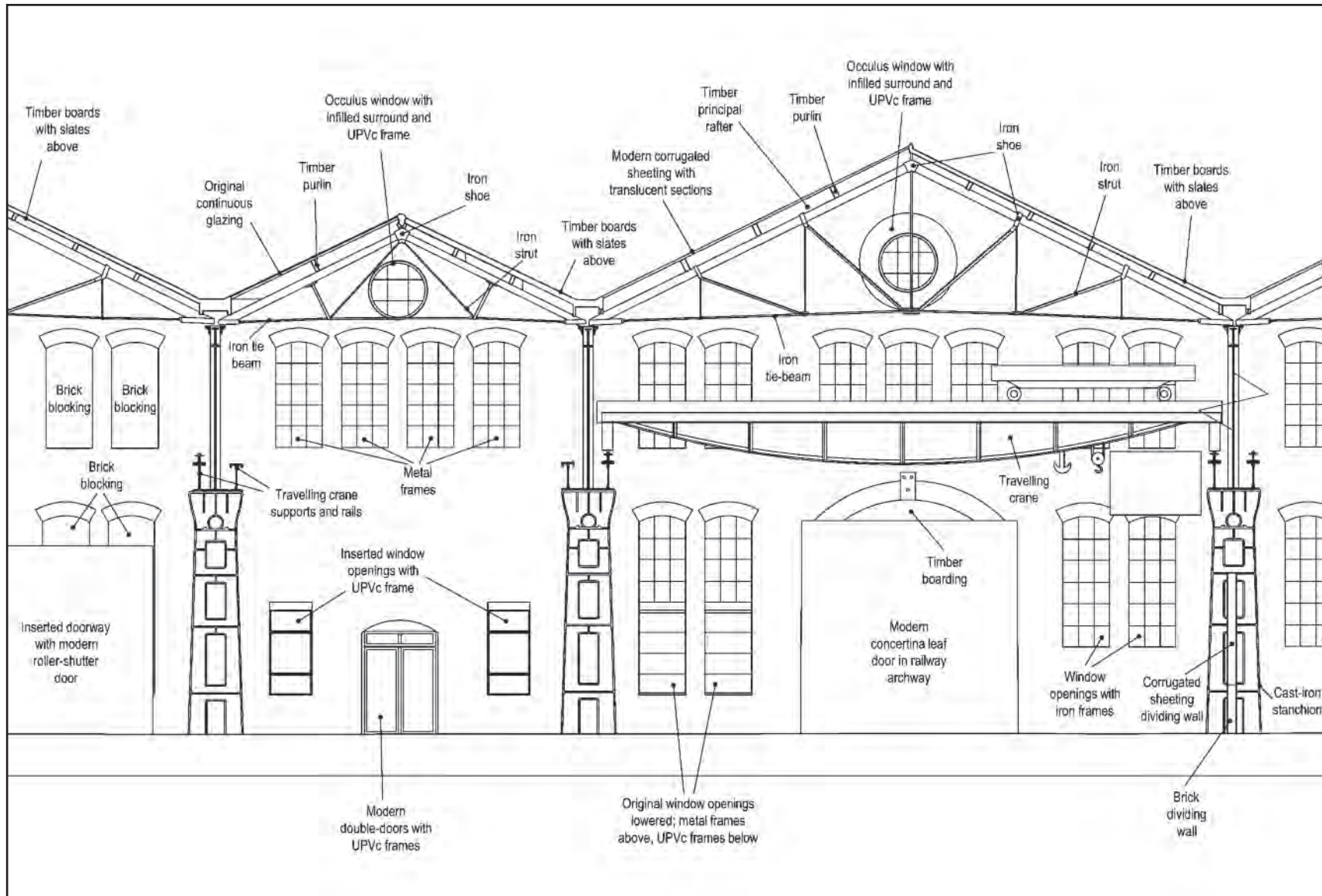
From a report by Daniel Lee, Archaeological Services WYAS

HEXTHORPE MANOR, HEXTHORPE, DONCASTER

The present Hexthorpe Manor was probably built in the 18th century, possibly on the site of the medieval manor house. Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') geophysical surveys and trial trenching was carried out in the former walled gardens in January and February 2009 for Pentrose Homes Ltd. The geophysical surveys (magnetometer and resistivity) identified several anomalies but in all cases these were thought likely to be modern or represent changes in natural. The four evaluation trenches that were then excavated to test the site found a curvilinear feature and two postholes; these could not be securely dated but a sherd of medieval shell-tempered pot recovered close to one of the postholes suggests that they could be medieval in origin.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 559 021

From a report by Marina Rose, Archaeological Services WYAS



Cross section through part of the Crimpsall Repair Works shed, Hexthorpe © Scott Wilson

FORMER RAILWAY WORKS, HEXTHORPE, DONCASTER

Proposals to demolish buildings ahead of redevelopment led to building recording in December 2007 on behalf of Woodford Land. The buildings formed part of the Crimpsall Repair Works, built c1900 as Doncaster developed as a locomotive and carriage works for the GNR. When built, the works was thought a model of engine repair shop design (see illustration on previous page). Since then the works have been altered and parts of the site cleared. The surviving buildings comprise a large railway shed built between 1901 and 1902, and an office building from the second half of the 20th century. The engine shed had two intermediate bays and four principal bays, each of the latter having three parallel lines of railway tracks with inspection pits. At maximum productivity, the repair shed could have housed over 100 engines.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 564 028

From a report by Ian Mellor, Scott Wilson

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH, HOOTON ROBERTS, ROTHERHAM

A watching brief was carried out in September 2008 for Hooton Roberts Parochial Church Council during installation of floodlighting. The church has a 12th century core with evidence for partial rebuilding in the 15th and 19th centuries. Apart from some disarticulated

human remains, the watching brief revealed a 17th/18th century iron key and a later metal coffin handle. The human remains were then re-interred.

Grid Reference SK 484 970

From a report by Helen Holderness, ARCUS

MANOR FARM, HOOTON LEVITT, ROTHERHAM

A proposal for conversion of four barns into residential dwellings led to building recording and a watching brief during conversion works, between June 2006 and September 2007; the work was carried out for Newton Wright Construction Ltd. The oldest surviving building at the farm is a rectangular two-storey structure, the form of which suggests it originated in the 12th century as a chamber-block. This may indicate the building was part of a manorial centre. Unfortunately the watching brief during subsequent groundworks found no evidence for other medieval structures to substantiate this interpretation. Other buildings on the site, including the service range added to the former chamber-block, are post-medieval in date. The style of the farmhouse, which contains elements such as panelled doors, mullioned windows and roof trusses, is broadly dateable to the mid/late 17th century. This date is also reflected in the style of parts of the south and north ranges.

Grid Reference SK 519 913

From a report by Ed Dennison & Shaun Richardson, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd



Former 12th century chamber-block within the south range at Manor Farm, Hooton Levitt

© Ed Dennison

LAND OFF CHURCH STREET, JUMP, BARNSELY

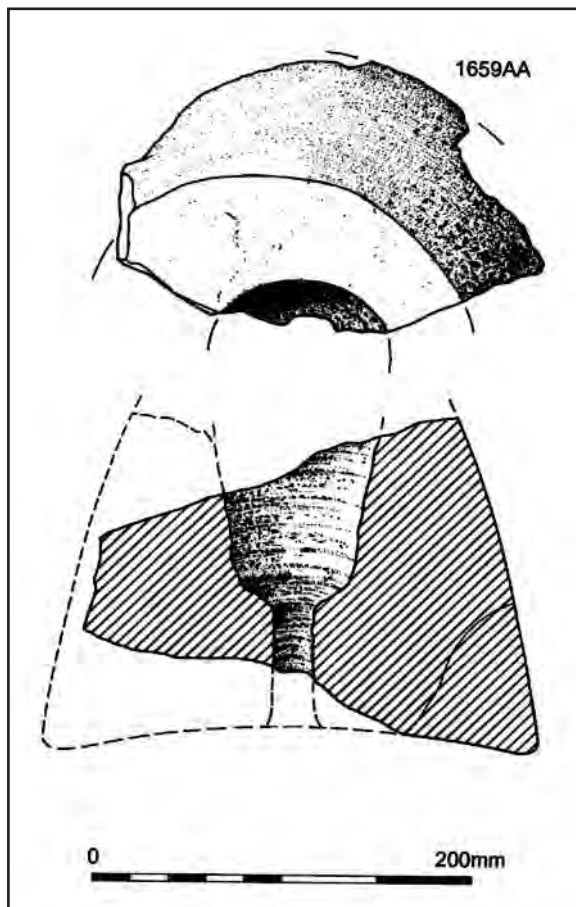
Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') that identified this site had some archaeological potential, as much of the site had not been developed previously, an evaluation was carried out in May and June 2008. No significant features or finds were identified.

Grid Reference SE 378 010

From a report by Charlotte Burrill & Elisa
Alonso Lopez, Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

ROEBUCK HILL, JUMP, BARNSELY

Following earlier archaeological evaluation and excavation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') detailed analysis of the recovered material was undertaken, for Persimmon Homes (South Yorkshire) Ltd. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained from features associated with the enclosure recorded during fieldwork. Charred cereal grain from a pit outside the enclosure produced a date of 110 cal.BC to cal. AD80; a pit within the enclosure produced a date of 100 cal.BC to cal. AD80; and a sample from one of the terminals of the



Part of the upper stone of a 'Yorkshire type' beehive quernstone recovered from a ditch terminus at Roebuck Hill, Jump © NAA

enclosure ditch produced a date of 40 cal. BC to cal. AD140. These dates are complemented by the artefactual evidence. A sherd of handmade stone-tempered pottery, a fragment of a saddle quern, and fragments of a tall beehive quern all indicate domestic activity on the site during the pre-Roman Iron Age.

It is unclear exactly when the settlement was abandoned and, therefore, whether this was due to Roman or other influences. It is clear, however, that the site was deliberately dismantled and levelled and that those actions included the destruction, and

burial of fragments, of a beehive quern.

Grid Reference SE 379 016

From a report by Gavin Robinson, Northern Archaeological Associates

4 RAKES LANE, LOVERSALL, DONCASTER

A watching brief during groundworks for a new house was carried out for Mr R Harrison in September 2007. The site lies within the historic core of Loversall, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, but no archaeological features or finds of interest were observed.

Grid Reference SK 574 985

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS

MARR LODGE WINDFARM, MARR, DONCASTER

Following earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') of this proposed windfarm site, a watching brief was maintained during geotechnical test-pitting, and a number of trial trenches were excavated in August and September 2008; the work was carried out for Marr Windfarm Ltd. A series of features were exposed that correlate well with the results from the earlier geophysical research. These included some shallow ditches, two of which appear to mark the alignment of a trackway. No finds were recovered,



The former bakery, built by Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Mexborough © ARCUS

making absolute dating of these features impossible, but they are likely to be Iron Age/ Romano-British in date.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 505 043

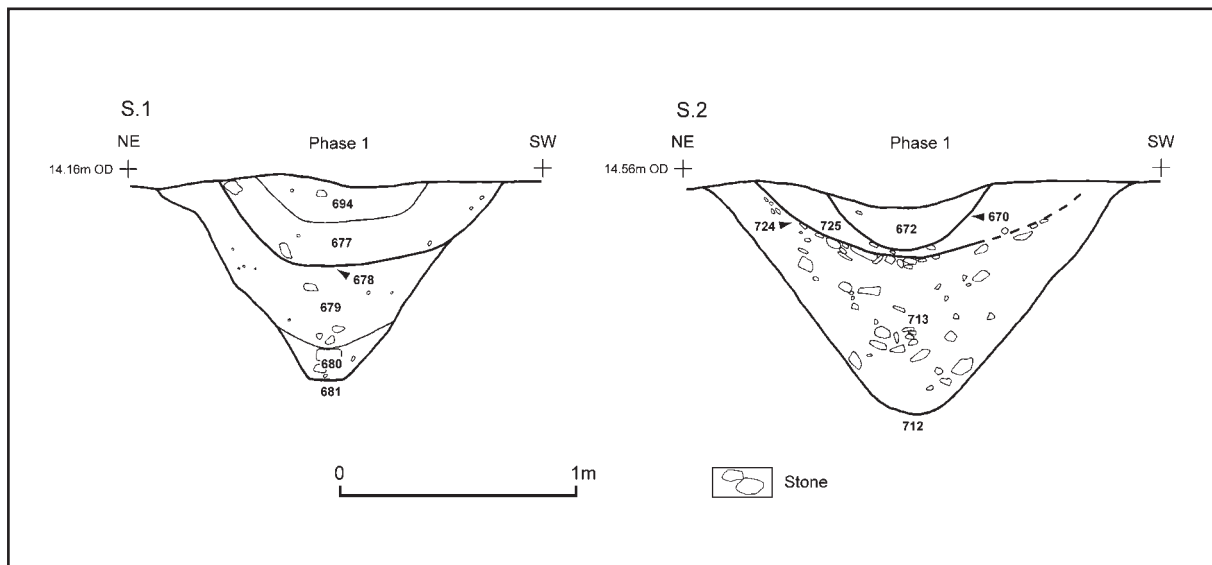
From a report by Marina Rose,
Archaeological Services WYAS

COLTRAN ENGINEERING WORKS, MEXBOROUGH, DONCASTER

A planning application for site redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in July 2007 on behalf of Coltran Products Ltd. The site

lies close to the medieval core of Mexborough, although its street frontage may not have been developed until early in the 18th century. The first half of the 19th century saw part of the site occupied by farm buildings and stables whilst the second half of the 19th century saw the construction of the Don Corn Mill on the southwest part of the site, adjoining the Mexborough New Cut of the Sheffield & South Yorkshire Navigation. Some standing remains of the mill still survive.

Much of the site is now covered by buildings lately used by Coltran Engineering, including the former Barnsley British Co-operative Society's brick-built bakery adjacent to the canal.



Sections through a Phase 1 enclosure ditch, showing later recutting, Pastures Road, Mexborough
 © AS - WYAS

This is a good example of a waterside factory circa 1910-1920.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 478 997

From a report by Rowan May & Oliver Jessop, ARCUS

**PASTURES ROAD,
 MEXBOROUGH,
 DONCASTER**

Following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), excavation of part of this proposed development site was carried out between January and March 2007, for Gladedale Homes Ltd. Two roughly square-shaped enclosures, known from cropmark evidence and the earlier geophysical survey, were identified. These were initially constructed in the late Iron Age and were later expanded, with the addition of field systems and a D-shaped

enclosure, and re-cut. The latest phase of activity found was a single probable grave cut, which dates to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Finds from the site included 53 flints ranging in date from the late Mesolithic to the middle Neolithic. These were mostly recovered from later contexts, but they indicate earlier prehistoric activity on the site; the majority of the assemblage consists of unmodified knapping debris. Other finds include 21 sherds of handmade Iron Age pottery, some from the phase 1 enclosure ditch, which may have formed part of a 'placed' deposit. Later finds included 133 sherds of Romano-British pottery, part of a beehive quern, and a small quantity of metalworking residue - implying that some smithing took place on the site.

The possible grave cut produced a copper alloy buckle of a type dated to the 6th century AD, which was found adjacent to the remains of an iron knife.

No human remains were identified, but this is likely to reflect the acidic ground conditions.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 471 997

From a report by David Williams & Phil Weston, Archaeological Services WYAS

**ECKLAND BRIDGE WORKS,
MILLHOUSE GREEN,
BARNESLEY**

Following earlier assessment and building recording (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') of this former umbrella works, which was built on the site of Thurlstone Paper Mill, the site was evaluated between May and July 2007. The evaluation work was commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd.

Five trial trenches were excavated, to test former structural features shown on a map of 1854. These found structural remains of the millrace or goit and some evidence for the former wheel-pit. Two distinctive drops in the level of the channel suggest that the waterwheel was an overshot-type. Limited foundations from the former 18th century paper-house, probably the domestic dwelling for the mill itself, were exposed. Associated finds suggest this was built early in the 18th century and that it stayed in use until well into the 19th century.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 222 031

From a report by Iain Soden & Yvonne Wolfram-Murray, Northamptonshire Archaeology

**LAND TO THE REAR OF
14-20 CHURCH STREET,
OUGHTIBRIDGE,
SHEFFIELD**

Plans for residential redevelopment of the site led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in April 2007, for Beth Barber-Atkinson, Bureau of Design Research.

The earliest activity dates from the late 18th century, with a corn mill being recorded on the site in 1794. By the late 19th century a paper mill and grinding wheel were also in existence at the site and, whilst none of these early buildings remain, associated features are still present. These features include the mill pond, dam retaining walls, and a now covered wheel-pit.

The site was then evaluated to assess the survival of the industrial features identified in the assessment. One of the trial trenches identified substantial sandstone elements that were thought likely to be part of ancillary buildings to the corn mill, as well as a number of possible pits that may pre-date this phase. One of these pits contained a large amount of animal bone, but no dateable artefacts. The second trial trench was located to test the site of the mill itself, but the only feature identified was a stone-filled land drain that possibly pre-dated it.

Grid Reference SK 305 933

From reports by Rowan May & Tim Cobbold, ARCUS

**BRADFIELD SCHOOL,
WORRAL, NEAR
OUGHTIBRIDGE, SHEFFIELD**

A desk-based assessment was prepared in December 2008, to support a planning application for the construction of a new school building; the work was carried out for Taylor Woodrow Construction as part of the Building Schools for the Future project. Bradfield Secondary School is first shown on the 1958 OS map. Before that date the site is shown as fields and some elements of these may survive within the site, including an area of possible ridge & furrow earthworks.

Grid Reference SK 302 920

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

**PENISTONE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL, PENISTONE,
BARNSELY**

A planning application for redevelopment of this school site led to the preparation of a desk-based assessments and subsequent building recording between June 2007 and August 2008, for Barnsley MBC. The first phase of construction on this site was the erection of the Penistone Union District Workhouse in 1859. Around the same time, Weirfield House was constructed on an adjoining plot (also within the development site). In 1892 this house was bought for the grammar school, which subsequently expanded across the northern part of the site. The

former workhouse was transferred to the Local Education Authority in 1974 and has since been known as the Netherfield Annexe. The former workhouse and Weirfield House were found to remain substantially intact.

Subsequent building recording of Netherfield Annexe demonstrated that it was a significant survival, as an almost complete example of a mid 19th century workhouse. The workhouse was designed by Bradford architects Lockwood & Mawson, using a cruciform or square plan, with short 'double pile' wings around a central octagonal hub. The hub housed the accommodation of the Master and Matron, and was positioned so that they could directly supervise the exercise yards and ancillary buildings. Later additions include an infirmary, built c1895, and a mortuary and isolation hospital, built in the early 20th century.

Grid Reference SE 240 038

From reports by Mark Stenton & Jennifer Barnes, ARCUS, and Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

**LAND OFF MARKET STREET /
ST MARY'S STREET,
PENISTONE, BARNSELY**

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') a photographic building record was carried out in November 2008 in advance of the construction of a supermarket; the work was done for Dransfield Properties Ltd. The buildings recorded included some mid 19th century outbuildings



View of the main workhouse block, with central octagonal hub, Penistone Grammar School

© Chris Scurfield

associated with the Rose and Crown Inn, which were adapted for market use in the early 20th century.

Perhaps the most notable extant structure was remains of the lockup, documented as such on the first edition OS map of 1850-55 and mentioned in a tourist guide as the town jail with constable's lodgings above. Recorded evidence for this included a façade and remains of an internal stone staircase.

Grid Reference SE 243 032

From a report by S A Savage, Pre-Construct
Archaeology

BANKWOOD LANE, NEW ROSSINGTON, DONCASTER

A desk-based assessment was prepared in November 2007 in support of a planning application for residential redevelopment; the work was carried out on behalf of Peacock and Smith Ltd. The site is located in an area where extensive cropmarks are recorded – probably indicating Iron Age and Romano-British activity – and it was probably pasture from the medieval period until the early 20th century. However, a clothing factory was constructed on the site in the 1970s, which is likely to have least partially

disturbed any earlier archaeological evidence.

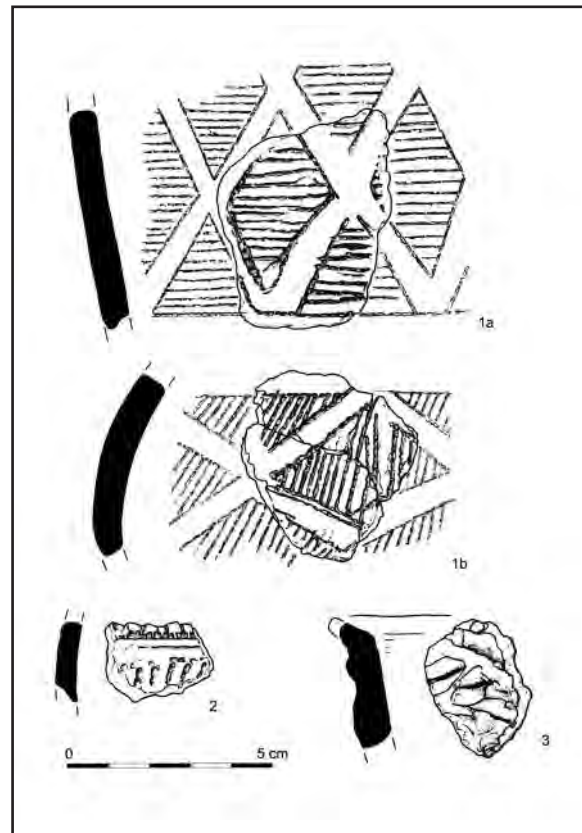
Grid Reference SK 608 986

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

PARROTS CORNER PARK & RIDE, ROSSINGTON, DONCASTER

Following an earlier evaluation of this proposed park & ride car park (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), detailed excavation of the area to be affected took place in 2007; the work was carried out for the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive. The site lies adjacent to that of the pre-Flavian vexillation fortress, which is a Scheduled Monument. The scheme was modified after the evaluation, to avoid an area where evidence for pottery production had been identified. Excavation revealed that ploughing had clearly damaged features here, and removed them completely in some areas, but, despite this, evidence for three phases of activity was identified.

The first consisted of Iron Age (or possibly Bronze Age) clearance of the area. A former tree bole was found to contain fire-cracked stones and sherds of Beaker pottery dating to 2200-2000BC. However, the feature also contained ferrous hammerstone that might indicate the Beaker pottery was residual. At least three Beaker vessels could be identified: one with impressed comb decoration of lozenges supporting triangles; one with impressed comb decoration of a horizontal line with roughly vertical lines

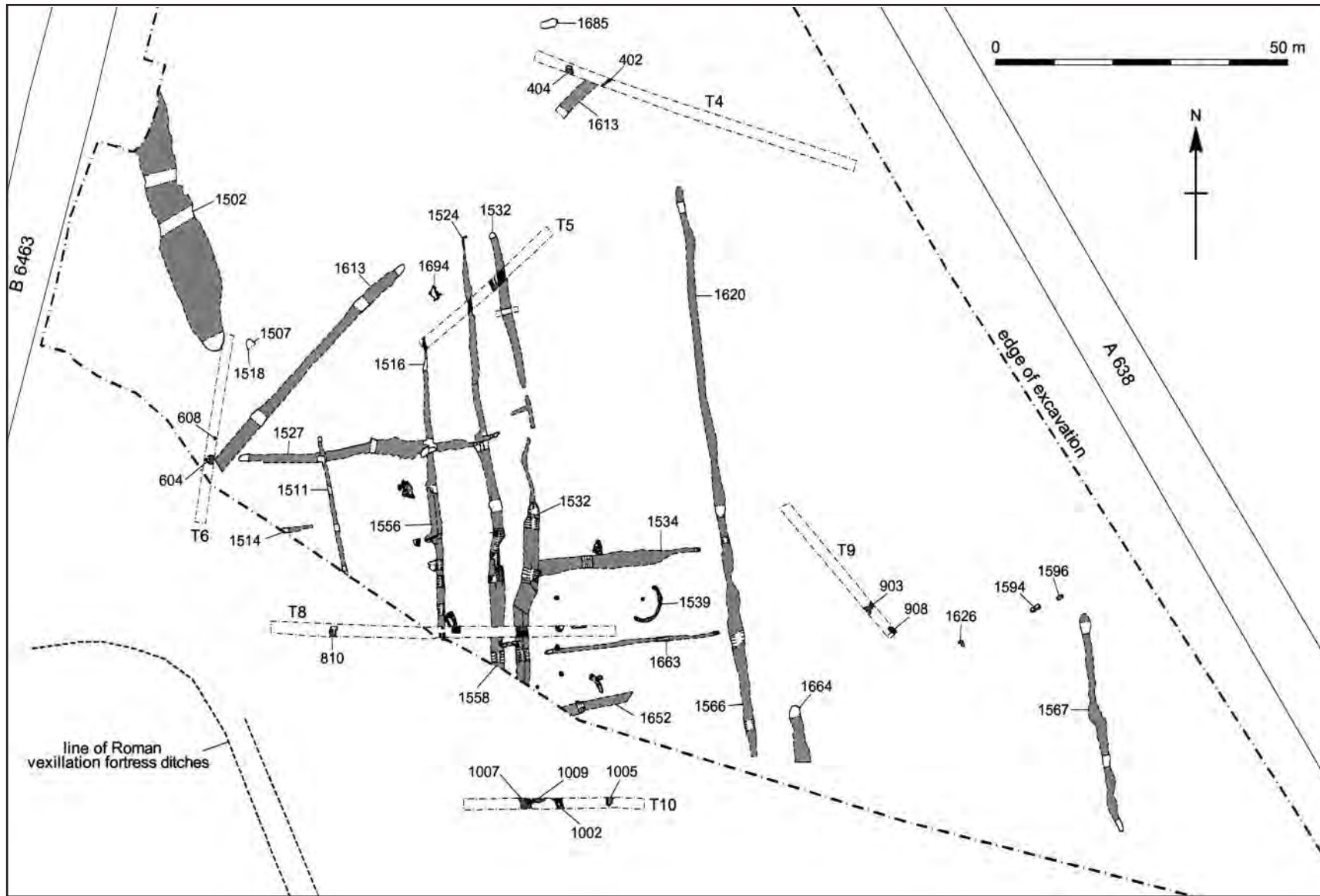


Sherds of Beaker pottery from Parrots Corner, Rossington © NAA

above and below; and one 'rusticated' with finger nail jabs.

The second phase of activity related to Iron Age settlement. A rectangular enclosure was identified that contained at least one ring gully, thought to be an eaves-drip gully associated with a small round house. Adjoining the enclosure was a double ditched feature assumed to be a trackway. The ditches had basal slots that are interpreted as fence lines. Handmade pottery suggests this phase dates to the middle Iron Age.

An assemblage of slag recovered from the site includes both smithing slags and iron smelting slags – the latter indicating that iron production in a bloomery furnace was taking place



Excavated features at Parrots Corner, Rossington © NAA

nearby. The probable round house was clearly built as, or used as, a smithy; the gully around it and the fill from an internal posthole, thought to have been the site of an anvil, produced large quantities of hammerscale. Fragments of vitrified clay found here may have come from tuyères – tubes of clay that protect a bellows nozzle from the heat of the fire. Additional evidence for metalworking included a sherd from a crucible found to contain a droplet of leaded bronze, recovered from the gully. The round house was separated by a gully from the rest of the enclosure, suggesting it was isolated from the main settlement.

The third phase of activity was Roman period re-use and development of the landscape. The trackway was re-established and a series of ditches, aligned north to south, formed part of a field system corresponding to a 'brickwork' plan. This phase repeated the alignment of its Iron Age predecessor and did not respect the alignment of the adjacent vexillation fortress. Late 1st- early 3rd pottery was recovered; the early Roman pottery includes at least one fine ware beaker suggesting some Romanised dining and cooking habits.

Grid Reference SK 630 993

From a report by M C Bishop, Northern Archaeological Associates

LAND OFF MANVERS WAY, ROTHERHAM

A desk-based assessment was prepared in December 2007 ahead of

the construction of a new fire station; the work was carried out for Turner and Townsend. The site probably stayed in agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, but later disturbance associated with the Manvers Main Colliery and its subsequent regeneration is likely to have severely impacted on any buried archaeological features once present.

Grid Reference SE 443 013

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

GUEST AND CHRIMES, DON STREET, ROTHERHAM

Proposed redevelopment of the former Guest & Chrimes iron/brass foundry and surrounding land led to further archaeological works between March 2007 and July 2008 (for earlier work see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11' and 'Number 13'). A desk-based assessment for part of the site that is currently occupied by a warehouse (centred at SK 423 923) was commissioned by Concept Development Solutions. This found evidence of little development prior to 1936 but extensive recent ground disturbance, leading to the conclusion that this part of the site has a low archaeological potential. A watching brief during demolition and groundworks within the former foundry site was carried out in January and July 2008, for Evans Rotherham (Regeneration) Ltd. The work located walls and vaulting from the 19th century Holmes Tail Goit, which had been diverted from its original course



Commemorative mug showing a train pulled by the steam engine 'Deakin' from the Westgate site, Rotherham © ARCUS

and culverted prior to construction of the foundry in c1857.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 425 925

From reports by David Aspden, Scott Wilson (assessment), and Tim Cobbold, ARCUS (watching brief)

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, ALL SAINTS SQUARE, ROTHERHAM

A watching brief was conducted in August 2004 on new foundations for a grave slab within the chancel. A further watching brief was carried out in March 2005 during groundworks associated with the construction of an external access ramp. The works were commissioned by Rotherham Parochial

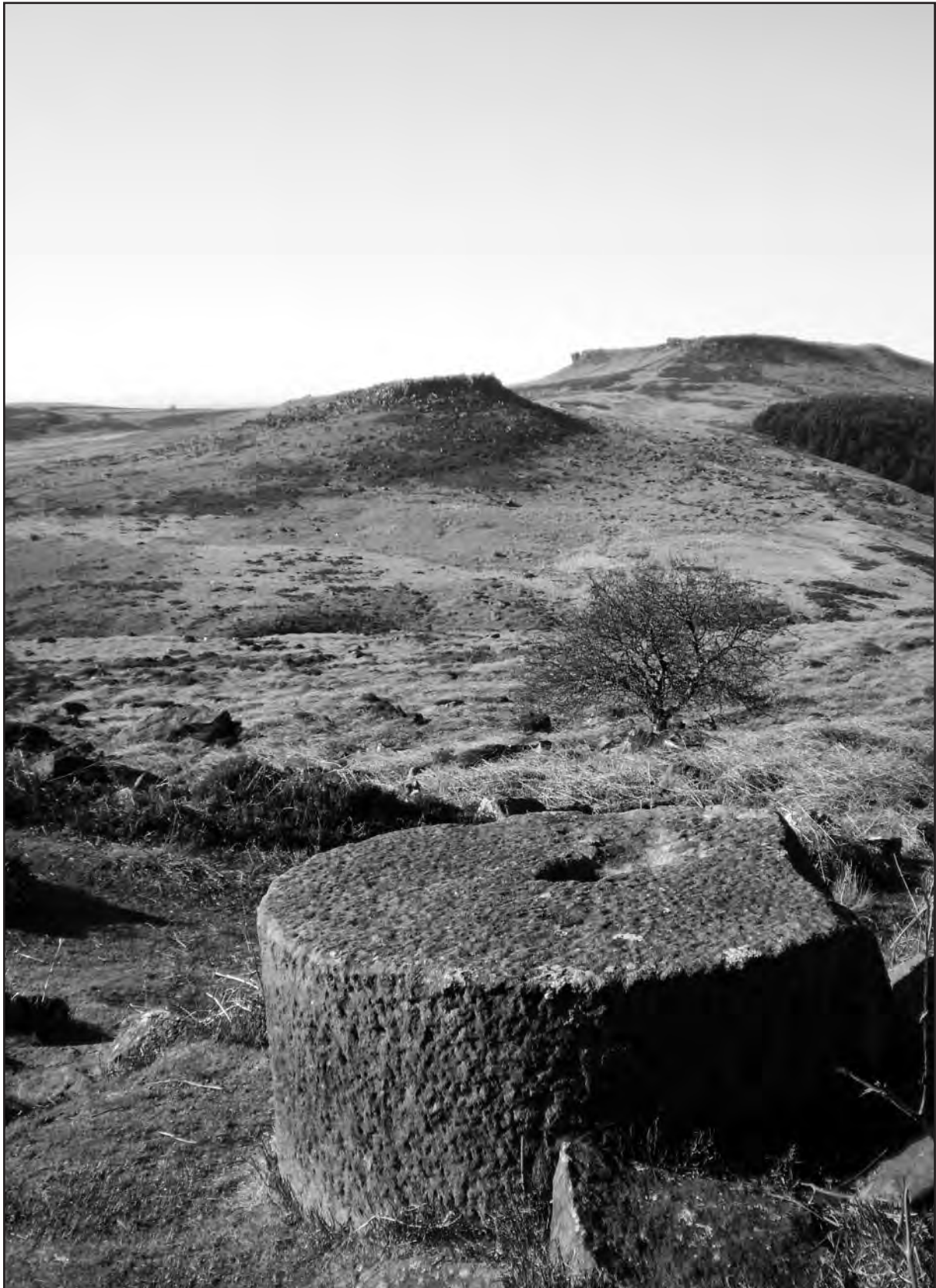
Church Council. The church of All Saints is largely medieval in date; the oldest surviving part is the chancel, which dates to the 14th century. The works in the chancel affected a single inhumation; the remnants of the coffin and coffin furniture being consistent with a mid 19th century burial. Works within the churchyard recorded parts of two burial vaults.

Grid Reference SK 428 928

From a report by Katherine Baker & Glyn Davies, ARCUS

WESTGATE, ROTHERHAM

A watching brief was carried out during remediation groundworks and piling, following the results of an earlier evaluation that identified buried



View of Carl Wark (with Higger Tor in background) from former quarry on Burbage Edge © SYAS

structures relating to the 19th century Market Hall and an earlier building on site 3 of this large redevelopment scheme (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13' for earlier work); the work was carried out for Rotherham MBC and Urban Catalyst. Further elements of structures found during the earlier evaluation were identified and recorded.

Final analysis of the pottery assemblage from this work and the earlier evaluation (of both site 3 and site 5) found a variety of wares dating from between the 18th and 19th centuries, including a high proportion of manufacturing waste thought to have been imported as aggregate during building works. Several unusual ceramics were recovered, an example being a 19th century commemorative mug depicting an early steam engine bearing the name "Deakin".

*Grid References SK 427 928 (Site 3)
and SK 426 927 (Site 5)*

From a report by Neil Dransfield & Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

MOORS FOR THE FUTURE - BURBAGE, SHEFFIELD

A survey of Burbage Moor, Burbage Valley, Hathersage Moor and Houndkirk Moor was commissioned by the Moors for the Future Partnership, to provide an audit of heritage features in the area. The results will be used to further the conservation and interpretation of the features identified. The survey was carried out between May and September 2005. A total of 157

archaeological features were identified, of which only 20 features were already recorded on the South Yorkshire or Derbyshire SMR; 19 findspots are also recorded for this area. The most prominent archaeological feature in the area is the enclosure at Carl Wark. Often described as an Iron Age hillfort, the enclosure is still undated and its purpose is not certain. The enclosure created by the wall of roughly dressed millstone grit blocks is reminiscent of the later Bronze Age enclosure at Gardom's Edge, suggesting that the enclosure at Carl Wark was also a place for communal ceremonial gatherings.

Other prehistoric monuments within the survey area include later Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial barrows and ring cairns, Bronze to Iron Age cairnfields and the site of a round house. Later features include pack-horse routes, an iron-smelting bloomery complex, millstone quarries and Ringinglow Roundhouse – an ornate 18th century toll house.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 427 381

From a report by Bill Bevan, Peak District National Park Authority

STORRS BRIDGE, LOXLEY VALLEY, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') a series of ten evaluation trenches were excavated in May 2007, to determine the degree of preservation of Loxley Old Wheel, Storrs Bridge Forge, Storrs Fire Clay Works and Storrs Bridge Fire Brick



Ongoing evaluation at Storrs Bridge, Sheffield
© SYAS

Works. The work was carried out for Bovis Homes Ltd.

The excavations revealed a suite of features associated with the former industrial use of the site. These comprised a stone surface on the site of Loxley Old Wheel and the foundations of associated workers' cottages, 6 beehive kilns from Storrs Fire Clay Works, and a stone surface and stone walls associated with Storrs Bridge Forge. The evaluation has demonstrated that significant remains associated with the former industrial use of this valley survive.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 294 898

From a report by Anne Finney, MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

MALIN BRIDGE CORN MILL, LOXLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier assessment and evaluation, in advance of conversion of the mill building (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11' and 'Number 13'), building recording was carried out between March and April 2007, for Bagley UK Ltd. Several phases of development were noted, the earliest being the eastern block of the east-west range, including the exterior waterwheel, which date from the early/mid 18th century. Later extensions and alterations took place from the late 18th century through to the 20th century.

Grid Reference SK 325 893

From a report by Gary Taylor,
Archaeological Project Services

ECCLESALL WOODS, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to upgrade a footpath led to trial trenching in July 2004, across a possible tramway or railway (at SK 320 816), for Sheffield CC. The stone-built structure was thought to have been used to support rails linking an area of coal mining to forges at Abbeydale Works. The structure has been eroded, making identification of its former use uncertain, but no evidence for rails was recovered. It seems likely that the route was formerly a packhorse route.

A proposal to remove tree stumps for use in a sculpture project for Freeman

College led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in November 2007, to assess the likely impact of the proposal. It was concluded that removal of the stumps would have no impact on archaeological features in the vicinity.

A subsequent proposal to upgrade further paths led to the preparation of an additional desk-based assessment in January 2008, for Sheffield CC. The proximity of the proposed path alignment to a Q-pit (the remains of a kiln used in the post-medieval period to dry wood for the lead industry) led to a recommendation that the route be relocated to avoid potential damage to this feature.

From a report by Sean Bell, ARCUS (evaluation), and reports by P A Ardron, AULA (assessment)

BENTS GREEN SCHOOL, RINGINGLOW ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Plans for redevelopment of the school site as part of the Building Schools for the Future, Sheffield New Projects scheme led to buildings appraisal and archaeological assessment in December 2008, for Taylor Woodrow Construction. The site includes the three buildings of Bents Green Lodge, which developed from a farmhouse/hostelry built in 1774 and was substantially remodelled in the 19th and 20th centuries, before becoming an open air school in the 1930s. The main lodge building was designed as a high status residence and retains some original features including ornate chimneystacks. A re-positioned date stone identifies 1774 as the date of construction and a carved relief stone



Former Bents Green Lodge, Ringinglow, showing 1820s / 30s extension © Chris Scurfield

bears a barely discernible motto that is thought to relate to Lord Murray of nearby Banner Cross, who commissioned the original construction. Two smaller buildings were added in the late 19th century; these are to be demolished as part of the redevelopment and further recording of these structures is recommended.

Grid Reference SK 302 921

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

SILVERDALE SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), a watching brief was maintained during ground

investigation works, in advance of the construction of the new school building – part of the Building Schools for the Future scheme. The work was carried out in August to September 2005 for Kier Build Ltd. The assessment had noted a few archaeological features in the vicinity, including two nearby cropmark features identified in the 1970s, but no archaeological features or finds were observed during the excavation of the trial pits. Most of the pits revealed extensive landscaping, associated with the school's construction in the 1950s and extension in the 1970s.

Grid Reference SK 314 839

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

**CAPITOL CINEMA SITE,
PARSON CROSS,
SHEFFIELD**

A proposal for redevelopment to create residential apartments led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in January 2008, for Coda Studios Ltd. The area was moorland until the 1784 Enclosure award for Ecclesfield parish, after which it was used for agriculture. The site saw limited building until the construction of the present cinema building in 1939. Overall, the site's archaeological potential is considered low.

Grid Reference SK 361 921

From a report by Mike Daley, Allen
Archaeological Associates

**PARSON CROSS COLLEGES,
SHEFFIELD**

A desk-based assessment was prepared in September 2007 on behalf of Abatech International Ltd, ahead of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. The area was part of the open fields associated with the medieval village of Ecclesfield and remained in agricultural use until construction of school and college buildings in the 20th century. Extensive landscaping means that the site's archaeological potential is considered to be low.

Grid Reference SK 350 931

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

**FORMER STANLEY TOOL
WORKS, RUTLAND ROAD,
SHEFFIELD**

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), which identified that the site's industrial use developed from Chapman's 1903 Industry Tool Works, two trial trenches were excavated in December 2007. The work was carried out on behalf of Concept Investment Ltd. Both trenches revealed cellars and walls from 19th century houses and outbuildings. No earlier archaeological deposits were identified.

Grid Reference SK 352 889

From a report by Jessika Shakarian,
Archaeological Research Services Ltd



Internal view of former tram shed, Albert Road, Heeley © ARCUS

**HEELEY HORSE-TRAM SHED,
20-42 ALBERT ROAD,
SHEFFIELD**

Plans for partial demolition and conversion to residential use led to building recording in May 2006, for R M Colton. The buildings comprise one of the earliest surviving tram depots in Sheffield. They fell into disuse after 1902, when the last of the city's horse-drawn tram routes was converted to electric traction. Subsequent re-use for light industry saw the removal of most original internal features but the layout of the original shed, offices, stables and workshop were still discernible at the time of survey.

Grid Reference SK 350 847

From a report by Stephen Duckworth, ARCUS

**OLD HEELEY SCHOOL
HOUSE, SHEFFIELD**

Redevelopment proposals incorporating demolition of this former school led to building recording in March 2009, for Caretech Community Services Ltd. The school was purpose built as a voluntary school in 1801 with an extension being added c1898. The 1801 building replaced an earlier structure shown on late 18th century maps; no evidence for this earlier structure was identified within the standing fabric. The building was unusual in having been converted from a voluntary to a National School sometime after 1819. The school closed in 1933.

Grid Reference SK 358 848

From a report by James Thomson, ARCUS

LAND AT JOHN STREET, SHEFFIELD

Plans to redevelop industrial buildings for residential use led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in June 2006 for Coda Studios. The site remained undeveloped until the second half of the 19th century and the first known structures are recorded in 1884 as belonging to J B When and Sons. Originally wholesale druggist and dry-salters, this company later extended to the manufacture of oil, grease, paint and varnish. The original buildings of what was known as the Sheffield Oil & Grease Works were largely demolished late in the 20th century but it is likely that parts of the late 19th century buildings survive on the site, within more recent structures.

Grid Reference SK 351 860

From a report by Karen Francis, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

DENBY STREET NURSERY, SHEFFIELD

A scheme for residential redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in May 2006 on behalf of Blisco Ltd. By the mid 19th century, the area was developing with terraced housing and retail premises but the first known structures on this site relate to the 1883 Corporation Depot No.12, a municipal stone yard. This remained in use until the early 20th century when it was replaced by the Children's Welfare Nursery School, later the Denby Street

Nursery School. The purpose-built school buildings were photographically recorded in May 2008, for Axis Architecture and Design Management, in advance of their demolition.

Grid Reference SK 351 861

From reports by Mark Stenton and Jennifer Barnes, ARCUS

SHARROW LANE INFANTS SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD

Proposals for redevelopment led to a building appraisal being carried out in July 2008 for Sheffield City Council. The building had recently ceased to be used as an infants school, following the building of a new school nearby. The survey showed that the earliest phase of the infant school was typical of late 19th century Sheffield Board School structures, being a single-storey rectangular building with a two-storey caretaker's house attached. The school has been subject to later extension and modernisation but the original layout was largely intact at the time of the appraisal and a number of original fixtures survived. The infant school building was associated with the Junior School to its immediate south and, as these buildings are sited on a ridge of high ground, they would have been prominent local landmarks in the late 19th century, as this area was developing.

Grid Reference SK 347 857

From a report by Rowan May, Oliver Jessop and James Thomson, ARCUS



Sharrow Lane Infants School, showing original buildings © ARCUS

SUMMERFIELD STREET, SHEFFIELD

A scoping study of a proposed development site was carried out in September 2004 for Rapidelevation Ltd. The site lies adjacent to the Porter Brook and is shown as fields on Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield. The first extensive development of the site was for housing and industry in the second half of the 19th century, the largest industrial premises being those of the Yorkshire Wire Rope Works of John Shaw Ltd, who were the first company to produce wire rope in Sheffield. Their works were destroyed during an air raid in 1942, after which time the company relocated. Other 19th century works on the site had been

demolished by the late 20th century, as had all original domestic and retail properties. Despite some 20th century development, which will have affected buried deposits, the site's archaeological potential is considered to be good.

Grid Reference SK 343 862

From a report by ECUS Ltd

ST SILAS CHURCH ROOMS, UPPER HANOVER STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in September 2007 on behalf of Coda Studios Ltd, ahead of redevelopment

to include building refurbishment. The church rooms were opened in 1903, having been built to serve the parishioners of St Silas' church, situated on the other side of Broomhall Street. The structure occupies a site that was undeveloped until the mid 19th century when three residential terraced properties were built. The interior of the building could not be inspected due to health & safety concerns, as a result of fire damage. The exterior of the building appears little altered.

Grid Reference SK 344 867

From a report by Mike Daley, Allen
Archaeological Associates

JESSOP WEST, LEAVYGRAVE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was maintained during geotechnical works on land adjoining the former Jessop hospital, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The work was carried in September 2006 for Norwest Holst.

Three of the six trial pits showed extensive modern disturbance, but three trial pits on the western edge of the site showed deposits that had not been significantly disturbed by 20th century activity. One earlier feature was identified, a sandstone built drain aligned northeast to southwest.

Grid Reference SK 344 872

From a report by Anna Badcock, ARCUS

ST PHILIP'S SOCIAL CLUB, RADFORD STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in May 2007 for Merlin Estates. The site was part of the medieval town field, which had been enclosed into smaller fields by the time of Harrison's survey of the manor of Sheffield in 1637. In the late 18th/early 19th centuries the site was developed into an area of back-to-back and terraced housing, with some retail premises and small industrial works. The Steam Fly Works was listed on Radford Street in 1871 and was occupied by a number of cutlers. Development in the 20th century saw demolition of all earlier buildings and the construction of the working men's club, which was itself derelict at the time of survey. Despite this modern development there is thought to be some potential for survival of earlier sub-surface remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 345 876

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND AT BROWNELL STREET, SHEFFIELD

A proposal for redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in May 2007 for Merlin Estates. The site was part of the medieval town field of Sheffield, which had been enclosed into smaller fields by the time of Harrison's survey of the manor of Sheffield in 1637. It was developed in the late 18th/early 19th centuries into terraced housing, retail premises and a public house.

Extensive demolition in the 20th century meant that by the time of the survey only the public house and three adjacent shops still survived, although there may be potential for sub-surface remains from the former housing.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 346 876

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND AT MORPETH STREET, SHEFFIELD

A planning application for redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in April 2007 for Brantingham Property Services. The site may have been part of the grounds of Netherthorpe Hall in the 18th century but was laid out for development in the early 19th century. That development comprised back-to-back and terraced housing, and retail premises. All the 19th century buildings were demolished in the mid 20th century, since when a plumber's works and three-storey office block have been built on the site. Despite this modern development there is thought to be some potential for survival of earlier sub-surface remains.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 347 878

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND AT KENYON STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in April 2007 for Merlin Estates in relation to a proposed

expansion of development adjacent to the Cornhill Works site (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13'). The area was undeveloped until the mid 19th century when a terrace of shops and housing was built. These had all been demolished by the mid 20th century since when the site has not been subject to further development, leaving some potential for survival of sub-surface archaeology.

Grid Reference SK 347 876

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

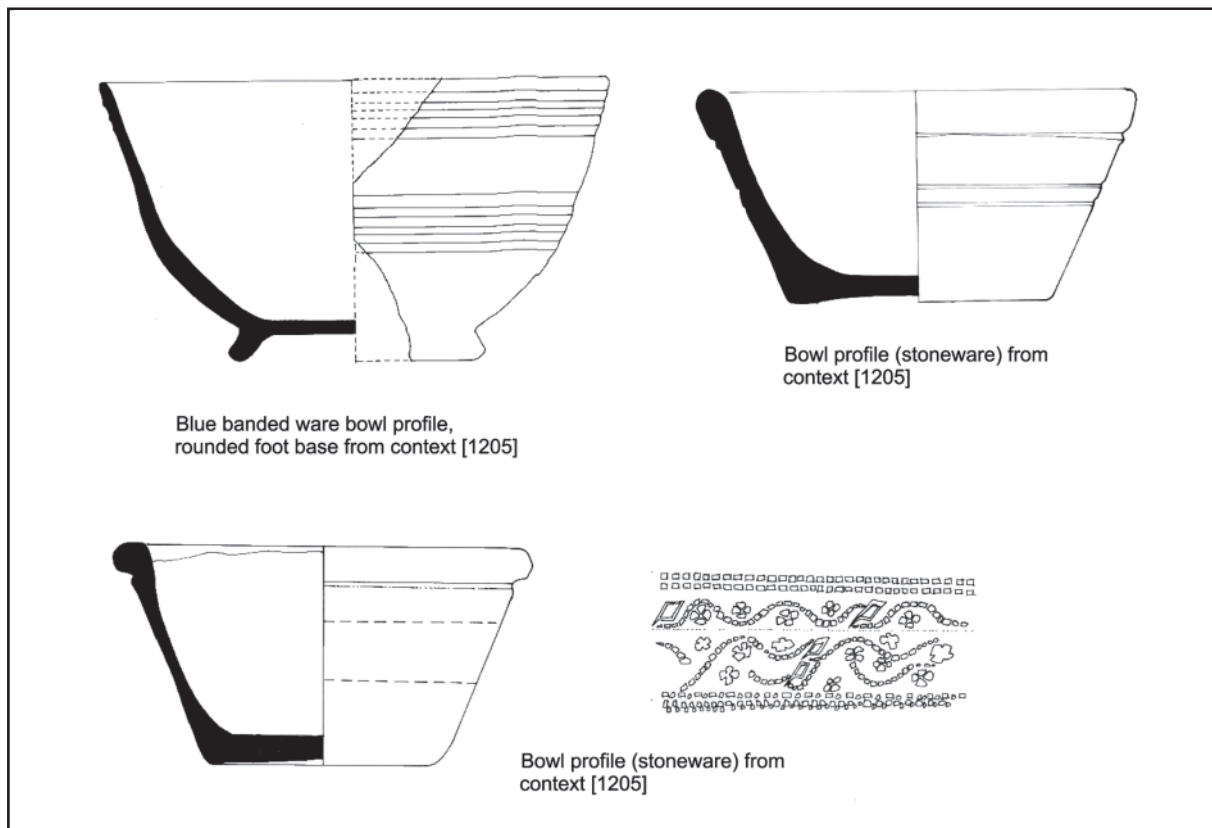
FORMER ASHTON'S SITE, UPPER ALLEN STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment of land at Upper Allen Street/Well Meadow Drive (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') further work was carried out at the 20th century Ashton's factory site. Excavation of areas proposed for new build took place between August and September 2007 for Westside Development Company Ltd.

Remains of 19th century back-to-back housing was found along with parts of a shared courtyard and later toilet block. Artefacts recovered included late 18th/early 19th century pottery, clay pipe fragments, and 48 pieces of leather from shoes or boots.

Grid Reference SK 346 877

From a report by Tim Cobbold, ARCUS



Selected pottery profiles from the dump at 161-189 Upper Allen Street © ARCUS

161-189 UPPER ALLEN STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based study (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') further archaeological works were carried out between March and April 2007. The work was carried out for PDR Construction Ltd and comprised a watching brief during clearance and site stripping and subsequent targeted excavation. The remains of two courtyards associated with early 19th century back-to-back housing were exposed. The houses appeared to have been built in phases between 1808 and 1832 and to then have remained largely unchanged until their demolition in the 1930s.

During the excavation a large dump of domestic waste was recovered from a former outbuilding. This dump was predominantly pottery (41,050 sherds, see page 153 of colour section for examples) but also contained smaller amounts of glass (41 kg from a minimum of 110 containers), shell (3800 fragments) and a few fragments of bone and clay pipe. Analysis of the glass and pottery implied a relatively short timescale for the accumulation of the material, sometime between 1877 and 1885. The great volume of material present and the short-time period that it covers makes it unlikely that the deposit represents daily discard of refuse and suggests that the material was being collected and stored in an outbuilding for a purpose unknown. The assemblage is an important

reference source for further research into late 19th century pottery and glass use within Sheffield.

Grid Reference SK 347 877

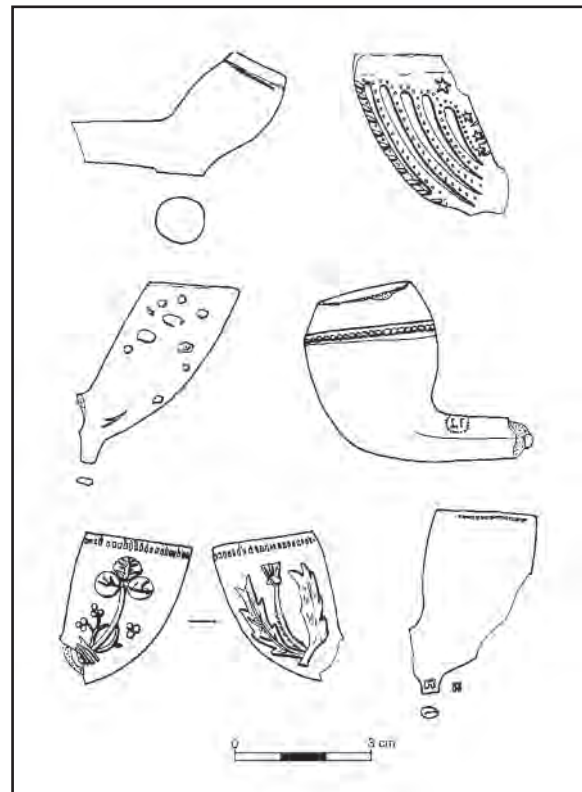
From a report by Steve Baker & Tim
Cobbold, ARCUS

29-65 GARDEN STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') excavation was carried out in July and August 2007 for Merlin Estates. The work revealed domestic and industrial structures dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. The area adjoining Broad Lane was primarily residential and contained terraced and back-to-back housing from Courts No.16 to 22, as well as shops.

By the early 20th century, the area had undergone alteration, to create larger buildings, but by 1923 to 1935 all these structures had been demolished to make way for a large works building. The area adjoining Garden Street always had a predominantly industrial character. These buildings too underwent alteration to create larger structures and one new works building was added to the complex between 1890 and 1923. However, later in the 20th century these buildings were all demolished and replaced with modern structures.

Finds from the site included nickel silver spoon blanks and steel and nickel silver scrap fragments from cutlery and



Selected clay tobacco pipes from 29-65 Garden Street © ARCUS

flatware manufacture that could relate to George Rogerson, a cutler listed as occupying 53-55 Garden Street early in the 20th century. A number of metal bell-shaped containers recovered were found to contain a resin-like material, possibly used in the manufacture of handles for cutlery and tools. Other finds of interest include a number of clay pipes with decorative schemes that have not previously been recorded in Sheffield, including: one with a fluted bowl with stars, one with a shamrock and thistle design, one with a bowl in the form of a hand holding an egg, and a pipe made by the French producer Fiolet, who operated c1880-1920.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 875

From a report by Iwona Kozieradzka, ARCUS

LAND OFF GARDEN STREET AND BROAD LANE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in July 2007 for Merlin Estates ahead of proposed redevelopment. The site was undeveloped prior to 1779, when a number of allotment gardens and associated small sheds are recorded on a Fairbank plan. By the early 19th century the site had been developed with terraced and back-to-back housing. By 1876, retail and small industrial premises were also present. These structures were all demolished in 1935 when the extant structures were built as part of John Cooper and Sons' single press tool works. Coopers ceased trading in 1976. The effect of the construction of the 1930s buildings on earlier remains is not clear, given the site an uncertain archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SK 349 875

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

79-81 HOLLIS CROFT, SHEFFIELD

A combined archaeological assessment and building appraisal was carried out in July 2008 for Axis Architecture. The site was undeveloped until the late 18th century when buildings of unknown use are shown on plans in William Fairbank's fieldbook of 1787–1789. These buildings were probably demolished during mid 19th century redevelopment, when a series of industrial premises were established,

including workshops and small tool and cutlery manufactories.

Some of these buildings had been demolished by 2004 but sub-surface remains may survive within what is now an area of car parking. The extant buildings on the site appear to date to the mid 19th century, a building name plate referring to them as Industry Place, although by 1890 this name had been replaced by that of Toledo Works. The buildings follow a pattern common to many smaller 19th century industrial works in the area, with a front office range and central cart entranceway and workshop ranges around a narrow yard.

Grid Reference SK 348 876

From a report by Mark Stenton & James Thomson, ARCUS

HANOVER WORKS, SCOTLAND STREET, SHEFFIELD

Plans for residential redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in August 2007 for Merlin Estates. The first know development of the site took place by the early 19th century and by 1853 a small works, housing and the Crab Tree Inn stood on the site. By the late 19th century the works, now Nowill's Cutlery Works, had expanded across much of the site, although one residential court and the pub (known by 1890 as the Fair Trade Hotel) were still present. In the early 20th century these buildings were cleared, but the works survived until the mid 20th century when the extant Hanover Works buildings were

constructed. The effect of the construction of these buildings on earlier remains is not clear, given the site an uncertain archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SK 348 877

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

LAND AT ROSCOE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier desk-based assessment and building appraisal (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') further archaeological works were carried out between December 2006 and December 2008 for the Opal Property Group ahead of redevelopment. Evaluation trenches were located to investigate the survival of remains from the early 19th century Roscoe Place fender works and 19th century housing. Survival was variable but some wall foundations, cellars and yard surfaces associated with the works were found, as were similar structures associated with the early 19th century back-to-back housing and later terraced housing.

A programme of building recording was carried out to supplement the data derived from the evaluation. The early 19th century public house known as the Meadow Street Hotel was photographically recorded but few original features remained. Building recording was also carried out in the Australian Works. The main structure of this complex dates from the 1940s when it operated as a steel saw and file manufactory. This structure occupied the site of works dating from the early 19th century but the only surviving 19th

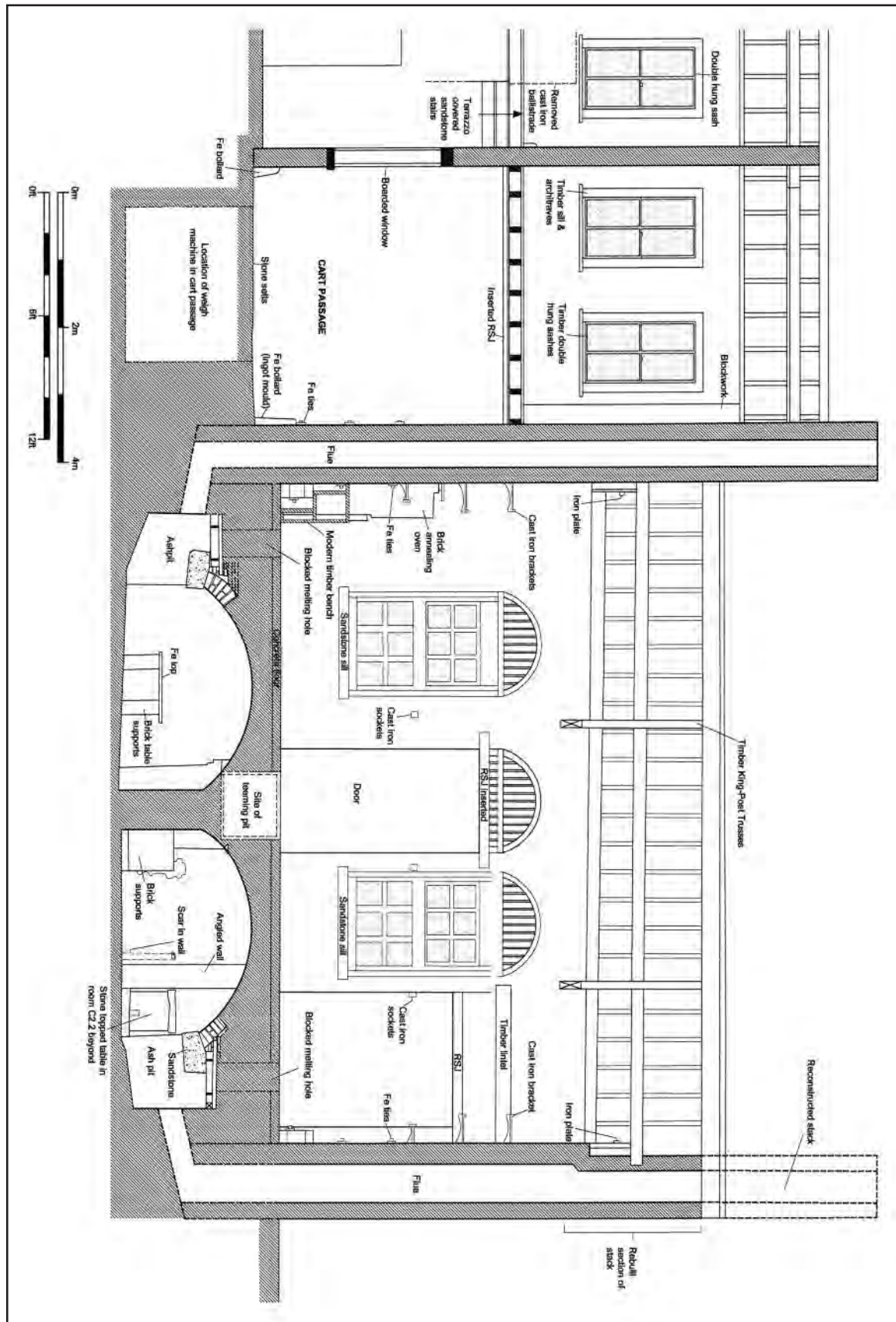


Stack of crucible stands or 'cheeses' in one of the crucible cellars recorded at the Titanic Works © SYAS

century elements visible comprised two terraced houses from the 1880s that had been converted for warehouse use.

Building recording was carried out on areas that included the Malinda Works, the Hoyle Street Works and the Progress Works. Much of the courtyard complex of the Malinda Works comprised 20th century steel-framed buildings, but there were also significant remains of an early 19th century crucible furnace, built for William Hoole by 1816. The standing buildings of the Hoyle Street Works represented approximately half of the original late 19th/early 20th century Hoyle Street factory. The standing buildings of the Progress Works were mid-20th century steel-framed structures of little archaeological interest.

Section through Grade II listed crucible furnace, Titanic Works © ARCUS



Building recording was also carried out at the Titanic Works, which is Grade II listed and includes a double stack crucible furnace constructed between 1850 and 1890. During the programme of works two further intact crucible cellars were identified within the works. One appears to have been contemporary with the known furnace, the other to be a later addition, possibly constructed in the 1920s-1930s.

Further excavation and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks revealed extensive structural remains associated with the former William Hoole's Works (built by 1816) and the Hoyle Street Works (built 1830s-1840s) These included an eight-hole crucible furnace at Hoole's Works and a probable nine-hole crucible furnace from the Hoyle Street Works, along with a possible steam engine boiler base. At the Titanic Works (built 1840s-1860s), a watching brief was kept on works to the three intact crucible cellars identified. Each furnace was found to have been constructed to a different design. One of the cellars contained artefacts associated with the production of crucible steel. Industrial artefacts recovered from across the site included crucible stands, slag, funnels, and charging pans and worked bone handles, alongside a large domestic ceramic assemblage, including a group that appears to date from domestic house clearance in the second half of the 19th century.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 881

From reports by Mike McCoy, Lucy Dawson, Oliver Jessop, James Thomson, Richard Jackson & Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

BALL INN, GREEN LANE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in December 2004 for Axis Architecture in relation to proposed redevelopment of the building. This former public house is listed Grade II and lies within the Kelham Island Conservation Area. It was probably constructed in the late 18th century, possibly associated with the construction of nearby Cornish Place. It was listed as the 'old Ball Inn' in a Fairbank field-book of 1832 and continued in use as the Ball Inn until the 1930s or 40s. By 1954 it had been converted into a printing works and by the late 20th century was standing vacant.

Grid Reference SK 349 882

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

FORMER BULL'S HEAD HOTEL, DUN STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following on from an earlier desk-based assessment, an evaluation was carried out of land adjoining the former Bull's Head Hotel in May 2008 on behalf of Ellis Willis and Beckett, in advance of proposed redevelopment. Two evaluation trenches were excavated and exposed remains from early 19th century back-to-back housing, comprising sandstone foundation walls and brick cellar vaulting. All the buildings on the site, except the Bull's Head, were demolished by 1950 after which the area was used for car parking. Artefacts recovered included

late 18th /early 19th century domestic pottery and some worked bone and crucible fragments that reflect production activity in the vicinity.

Grid Reference SK 350 881

From a report by Iwona Kozieradzka, ARCUS

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, 33-35 GREEN LANE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier building appraisal (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), a desk-based assessment was prepared in December 2006, for Hephher Dixon, to inform a planning application for redevelopment. The extant buildings on the site relate to the development of Williams Brothers nut and bolt works in the later 19th and 20th centuries, although earlier structures survive, including a crucible furnace built by 1868. The crucible furnace, which was used for brass rather than steel, will be preserved within the proposed redevelopment. Detailed building recording of the furnace structure was carried out in February 2008. The furnace has 5 melting holes, one of which was a double hole capable of holding two pots. The chimney stack has been reduced in height and capped since the furnace was last used. The original roof with a central louvered ridge was still in place at the time of survey.

Grid Reference SK 350 881

From reports by Leonora O'Brien & Isabel Mason, Scott Wilson (assessment) and Lucy Dawson & Oliver Jessop, ARCUS (building recording)

CORNWALL WORKS, GREEN LANE, SHEFFIELD

Following demolition of part of the former works, the site was archaeologically stripped and investigated on behalf of the Kelham Island Development Corporation, in advance of new build. The work revealed a series of concrete machine bases with brick surrounds. Oil contamination forced excavation to stop but it was considered unlikely that features of archaeological interest would survive on the site.

Grid Reference SK 351 881

From a report by Neil Dransfield, ARCUS

RICHARDSON'S CUTLERY WORKS, ALMA STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') building recording and trial trenching were carried out between July 2007 and January 2008 for Mandale Commercial Ltd. The building recording exercise focused on two walls and an outbuilding from the late 19th/early 20th Globe Steel Works, although the oldest brickwork identified may date back to the workhouse that stood here earlier in the 19th century. Excavation of seven trial trenches showed well preserved structural remains from the Globe Steel Works. This works is known to have reused the 19th century workhouse building, which had itself reused

buildings from an earlier cotton mill. It was not clear from the evaluation how much structural evidence from these earlier phases survived on the site. One trial trench did reveal well preserved remains of the 18th century goit for the cotton mill. Palaeoenvironmental sampling demonstrated that the waterlogged fill of the goit contained well preserved organic material. Pollen in the samples included that of *Linum catharticum* or Fairy Flax, which is frequently used for dying fabric and probably relates to activity at the nearby mill. Tentative evidence for an earlier goit, associated with the mid 18th century silk mill known to have stood here, was also identified. Detailed excavation was subsequently carried out by ARCUS and the results are awaited.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 352 880

From reports by Jim Brightman & Jessika Shakarian, and Ben Johnson, Archaeological Research Services Ltd

KELHAM RIVERSIDE 2, (KELHAM ROLLING MILLS), ALMA STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following archaeological work in relation to the redevelopment of the former rolling mills site (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number13'), a watching brief was maintained during de-silting of the adjoining Millsands Goit and of the wheel pit for the former Kelham Wheel in March and April 2008. The goit had clearly been dredged at some point in the 20th century and no earlier deposits or material survived within the goit or wheel pit. Finds recovered included



Course of later 18th century goit (in foreground) revealed by evaluation at Richardson's Cutlery site © SYAS

19th/20th century ceramics, plastic, glass bottles, footballs, and a single grindstone.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 353 881

From a report by Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

LAND AT BURTON ROAD, SHEFFIELD

A series of archaeological works were carried out between May 2006 and May 2008 for Coda Studios Ltd, and Rutledge (Neepsend Triangle) Ltd, ahead of office/commercial development. An initial desk-based assessment identified the site as open ground until the mid

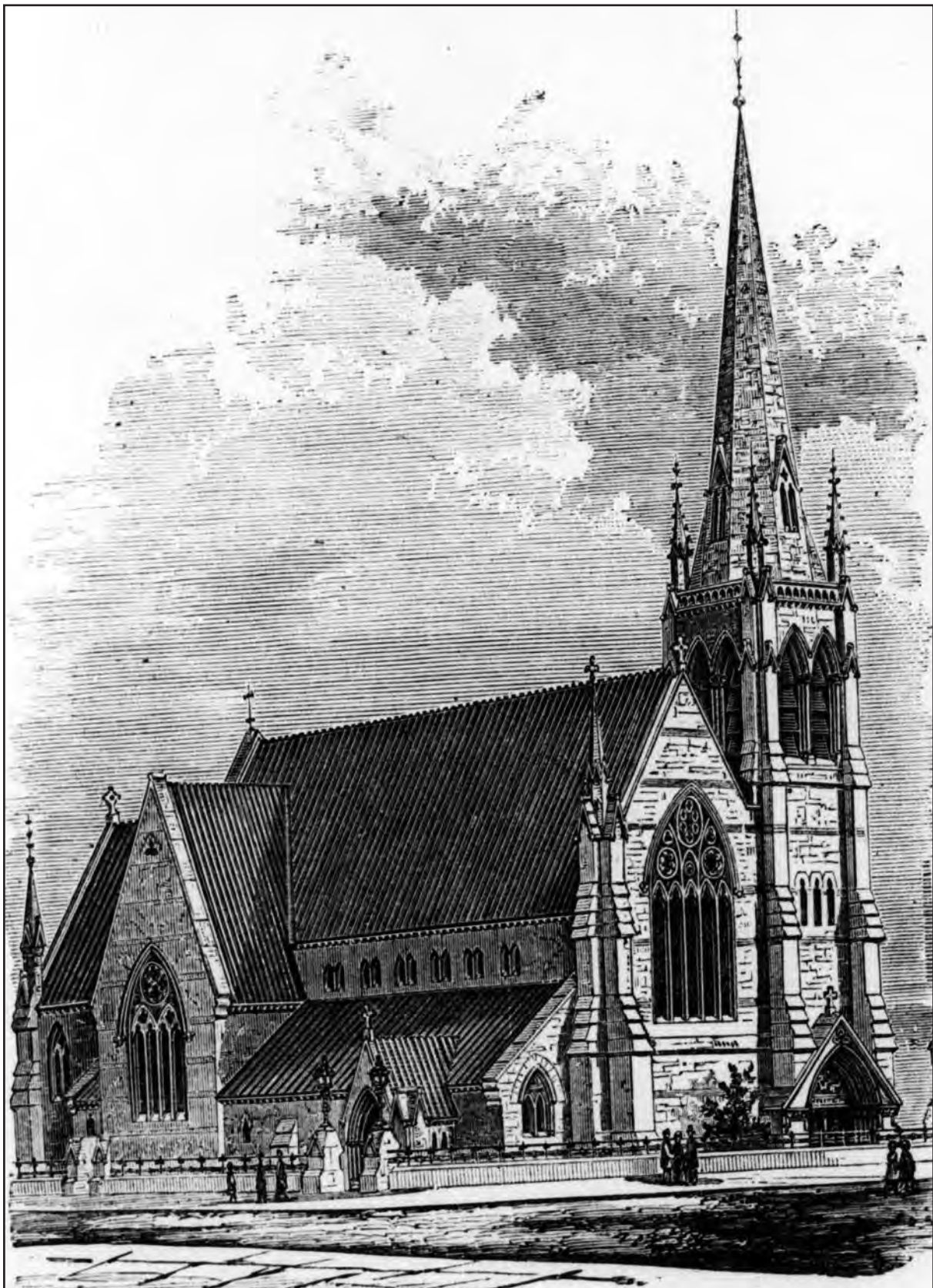


Illustration of St Michael & All Angels, Neepsend Lane, c1881 © Picture Sheffield s04782

19th century when the Anglican church of St Michael and All Angels was built. After the demolition of the church in the mid 20th century a petrol station was built on the site. After this was demolished in the 1990s, the site was left empty. Excavation of seven trial trenches and a watching brief during initial groundworks identified only limited structural elements from the church. In one trial trench short lengths of wall made with handmade bricks were identified, which are interpreted as supports for a wooden floor. In this trench a substantial stone pier made from large limestone blocks was also identified, which would have formed part of the main church structure.

Grid Reference SK 351 884

From reports by Dan Slatcher, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, and Ray Holt & Neil Parker, Archaeological Project Services

THE BRUCE WORKS, MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in April 2006 for Coda Studios, ahead of proposed redevelopment. Mowbray Street was constructed in the early 1850s and the Bruce Works, a steel and edge tool factory, had been constructed by 1856. Whilst 19th century buildings survive on the site, no above ground evidence for steel making was noted by the assessment, although sub-surface industrial remains may survive.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 352 883

From a report by Dan Slatcher, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

CALEDONIA WORKS, 41 MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') building recording was carried out in February 2008, as part of a programme of conversion of the buildings, for Riverdale Construction Ltd. The recording consisted of a photographic survey and interpretation of the phasing revealed. The earliest building in the complex probably dates to the mid 19th century and was a house later used as offices. The main construction phase appears to be late 19th century in date, when the site is known to have been occupied by the Union Foundry. Modifications and alterations took place in the mid and late 20th century, when the site was occupied by the steel manufacturers William Turner and Sons Ltd. At the time of recording, the site had been soft stripped, which had removed any original internal fixtures or fittings.

Grid Reference SK 353 882

From a report by Matthew Gadsby, CgMs

DON FLOOD DEFENCES, NURSERY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in October 2008 for Sheffield City Council to inform proposed flood defence works, including demolition of part of the riverside wall and potential dredging. The site lies upstream from



Cementation furnace scar at Nursery Street © SYAS

Lady's Bridge, which was built in 1485 on the site of a 12th century timber bridge. Excavation of land at 3-19 Nursery Street in 2002 revealed mid-18th century development, thought to be the site of a clay pipe kiln, and it is likely that that this reflects the date of development of this side of the river Don. Buildings are recorded here on a plan of 1806 and by 1833 these are known to have been occupied by a sugar refinery. By 1856 the site had been taken over by the Cocker Brothers, wire and steel manufacturers. Most of the buildings on this stretch of Nursery Street were demolished in 1978, but the scar of a steel cementation furnace is still visible on a surviving external wall. A watching brief was carried out in November 2008 during excavation of a geotechnical trench in a former car park.

The trench was located in the vicinity of the former Nursery Wire Works and uncovered a stone sett floor likely to be part of the works.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 356 879

From reports by Rowan May and Tim Cobbold, ARCUS

WEST BAR, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in June 2007 for Castlemore, ahead of proposed redevelopment that would involve demolition of all standing buildings here. This part of Sheffield developed in the 18th and early 19th centuries prior to which it had been

marshy fields. Initial development was primarily industrial, with a concentration of steam-powered grinding wheels, including the Soho Wheel, and at least two steelworks, both with cementation and crucible furnaces. Most of the buildings from this industrial phase were demolished in the 20th century, notable exceptions being the former Love Street Steel Works, which included grinding wheels and a crucible furnace. Another surviving building of interest is the former Don Picture Palace, on the south side of West Bar, which was built in 1912 and may be the earliest purpose-built cinema to survive in Sheffield. It is currently covered by modern cladding and is used for storage.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 354 879

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

33-59 WEST BAR, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier archaeological assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11' and 'Number 12') excavation and a watching brief during groundworks was carried out between October 2007 and January 2008 in advance of, and during, redevelopment. The fieldwork was carried out for the CWI Group, the post-excavation for Sheer Challenge.

Buildings appear to have been located on the site by the 17th century but, although artefacts including clay pipes, pottery and glass from this early phase were recovered, no structures were identified from this period. The fieldwork revealed the remains of

structures occupied from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Within the western part of the site, a court originally known as Egypt Yard, several pits were identified containing metal residues. Smithies are recorded here in documents of the mid 18th century. The identified pits, which date to the later 18th century and early 19th century, indicate that small scale metalworking continued on this part of the site. The recovered evidence indicates that forging and manufacture of small cutlery and flatware, and the manufacture of handles, was taking place here.

The houses within Egypt Yard were generally small; the houses fronting New Street were larger and two of these were used as lodging houses during the second half of the 19th century. Census records indicate that the New Street side of the site was mainly occupied by Irish immigrants in the 1850s. In the later 19th century the backgrounds of the residents on New Street was more diverse and migrants included people coming from Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. In the same period, the residents of Egypt Court included a number of skilled craftsmen and women, such as silver workers, comb makers and fork manufacturers. The toilet block identified in Egypt Yard was built in the very late 19th or early 20th century, reflecting legislation on sanitation introduced in 1890. The houses on the site were demolished sometime between 1905 and 1923.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 354 876

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS, and Rowan May, ArcHeritage

SHEFFIELD ASSAY OFFICE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was carried out in December 2007 on behalf of Rose Project Services ahead of relocation of the Assay Office from Portobello Street. The earliest known development of the site was in the early 19th century when it was developed for mixed domestic and industrial use. In the mid 19th century, the Portobello Steel Works occupied the centre of the site - by the late 19th century this had become the Portobello Cutlery Works. Site redevelopment in the first half of the 20th century meant that no buildings pre-dating 1947 were in existence at the time of the assessment. The Assay Office moved to newly built premises here in 1958. Despite 20th century redevelopment, areas of the site are considered to have good potential for survival of evidence from the 19th century phase of development.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 873

From a report by Antony Walsh,
Northamptonshire Archaeology

MILTON STREET AND HANOVER WAY, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was carried out in October 2008 on behalf of SDA Architects Ltd, to support a proposal for mixed-use redevelopment of the site. The area was developed in the 19th century; the earliest structure likely to have been a house associated with the nearby brick works. By the late 1850s

further development had occurred, comprising seven courts of back-to-back housing, a row of terraced housing, shops and pubs. The site also contained a cutlery works – the Continental Works, which was built between 1856 and 1862. All the 19th century buildings had been demolished by 1983 since when the site has been in use as a car park. As there has been no modern development, the site's archaeological potential can be considered good.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 347 866

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

LAND OFF MILTON LANE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), the remaining historic building on the site was photographically recorded in September 2007, prior to its demolition. The work was carried out for Aldgate Warehouse (Wholesale) Ltd. This building, 83 Headford Street, retained domestic and industrial elements of W. Staley and Sons' timber yard, which was built in the late 19th century and enveloped by neighbouring works in the 20th century.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in November 2007, to test below ground preservation. These revealed well-preserved remains associated with 19th century back-to-back housing and excavation was then targeted on the former Court No. 2 Milton Street. A report on the results of the excavation is awaited.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 866

From reports by Oliver Jessop, James Thomson and Tim Cobbold, ARCUS

LAND AT HODGSON STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') evaluation trenches were excavated in January 2008. Little evidence for the cutlers and comb factory sited here in the 19th century was identified but evidence was uncovered for the adjoining back-to-back housing. Excavation focused on this part of the site in February to March 2008; the work was carried out for Broadfield Holdings Ltd. Two rows of reasonably well preserved cellars were recorded, one along Headford Street and one along Milton Lane - the remains of housing within what had been Court No. 4. No evidence for a toilet block was noted within the central courtyard but a stone-capped drain identified may have been associated with such a structure.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 866

From reports by Tom Cobbold, ARCUS

LAND OFF ROCKINGHAM STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following the discovery of possible prehistoric features and a buried ploughsoil dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods on the adjacent site, as well as 18th or 19th century housing (see 'Land at Broad

Lane' in 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), a watching on site preparation works was carried out here between September 2007 and January 2008. The work was conducted on behalf of Watkin Jones Construction Ltd. Remains of late 18th or early 19th century tenement blocks were found to continue onto this site. In addition, buried soils, similar to those recorded during the earlier excavation, were also exposed across the site, indicating potential for the survival of early features at deeper levels.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 348 874

From a report by Adam Tinsley & Matthew Copley, ARCUS

GRUNWERG BUILDING, ROCKINGHAM STREET, & CAMBRIDGE HAND TOOLS, NEWCASTLE STREET, SHEFFIELD

Photographic building recording was carried out in August 2007 on behalf of the Watkin Jones Group, ahead of demolition. The Grunwerg Building was constructed in 1939 and was a hand tool manufactory built for M Bernard & Company, according to a date stone; Cambridge Hand Tools was a later, three-storey building dating from the 1950s. The Rockingham Street frontage of the Grunwerg Building had distinctive stepped gables (see photograph overleaf).

Centred at Grid Reference SK 349 874

From a report by Jennifer Barnes, ARCUS



Frontage of the Grunwerg Building © ARCUS

SHEFFIELD WINDOW CENTRE, BROAD LANE, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in June 2008 for Coda Studios Ltd, to support a planning application for commercial and residential redevelopment. The site was undeveloped agricultural land until the late 18th century, after which it was developed with back-to-back and terraced housing and shops, and light industrial premises. These were demolished in 1935 and the site remained empty until the later 20th century, when commercial premises were built. Although this will have affected the site's archaeological

potential, those parts of the site that have remained as car parking can be expected to have good preservation of earlier remains.

Grid Reference SK 349 874

From a report by Mike Daley, Allen Archaeological Associates

75-77 WEST STREET, SHEFFIELD

Photographic building recording and a watching brief were carried out between April and September 2008 for Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd, ahead of, and during, demolition. The

building was a commercial structure built in the early 19th century, one of only a few buildings that remained from the westward expansion of Sheffield at that time. It displayed a typical variation in architectural style between the front and the rear elevations, the former comprising a late Georgian influenced façade and the latter being utilitarian. A shop occupied the ground floor with living space on the floors above.

Grid Reference SK 350 872

From a report by James Thomson, ARCUS

BARKERS POOL, SHEFFIELD

A watching brief was carried out between January 2005 and February 2006 on behalf of Wrekin Construction Company Ltd, during groundworks associated with street refurbishment around the City Hall.

Evidence of 19th century domestic premises was found along with the remains of a brick-built well. The latter could be directly related to documentary evidence for a well being incorporated into a domestic cellar in the 1830s, which well subsequently became the source of water for the town pump. Residual 18th century artefacts were the only evidence for pre-19th century occupation of the area. Later artefacts included most of a late 19th century stoneware flagon, made in London for a distillery in Deptford. The most likely date for the demolition of the housing identified was the 1920s, when a major scheme of renovation was implemented

to allow the construction of the current war memorial.

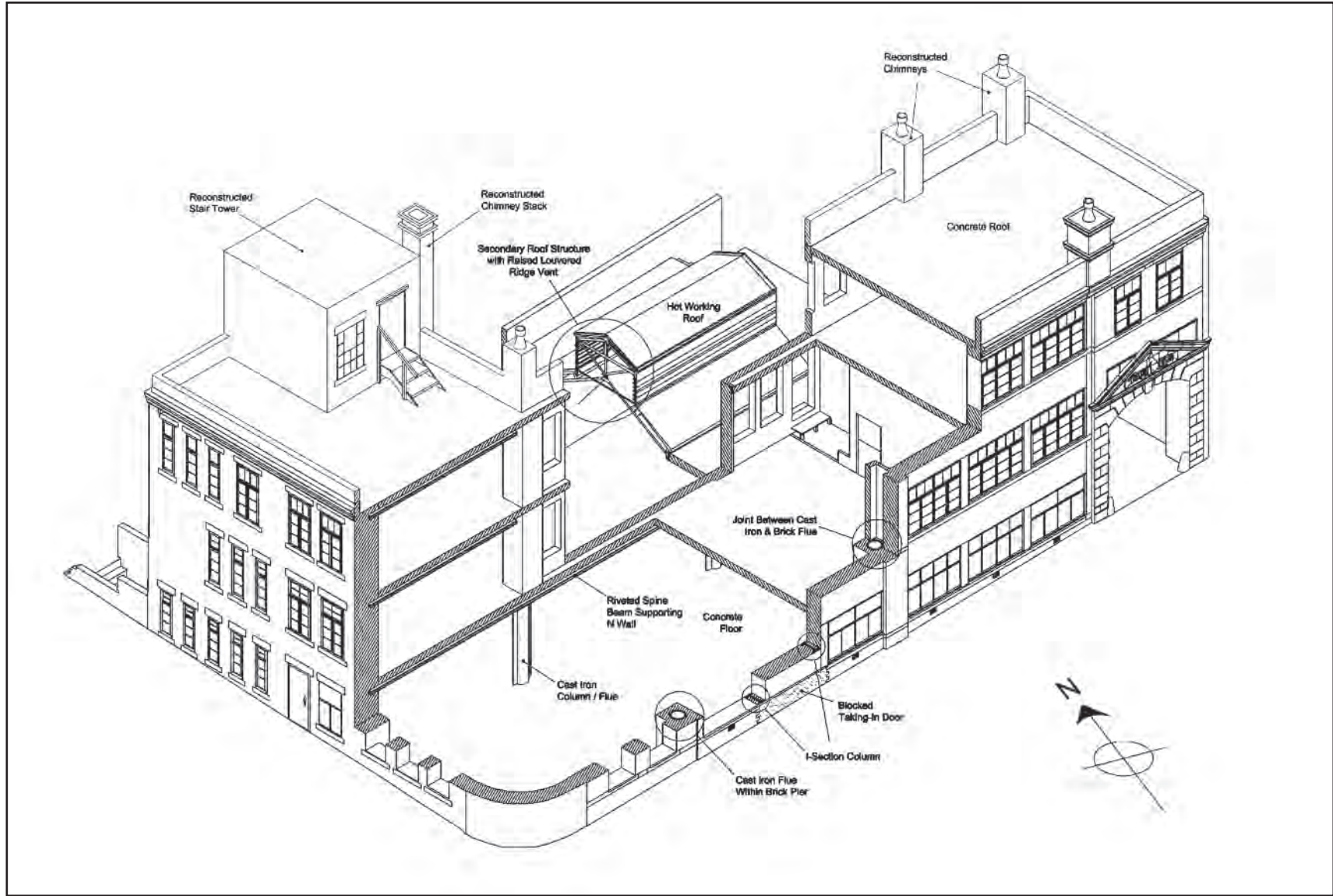
Grid Reference SK 352 872

From a report by Owen Raybould & Richard O'Neill, ARCUS

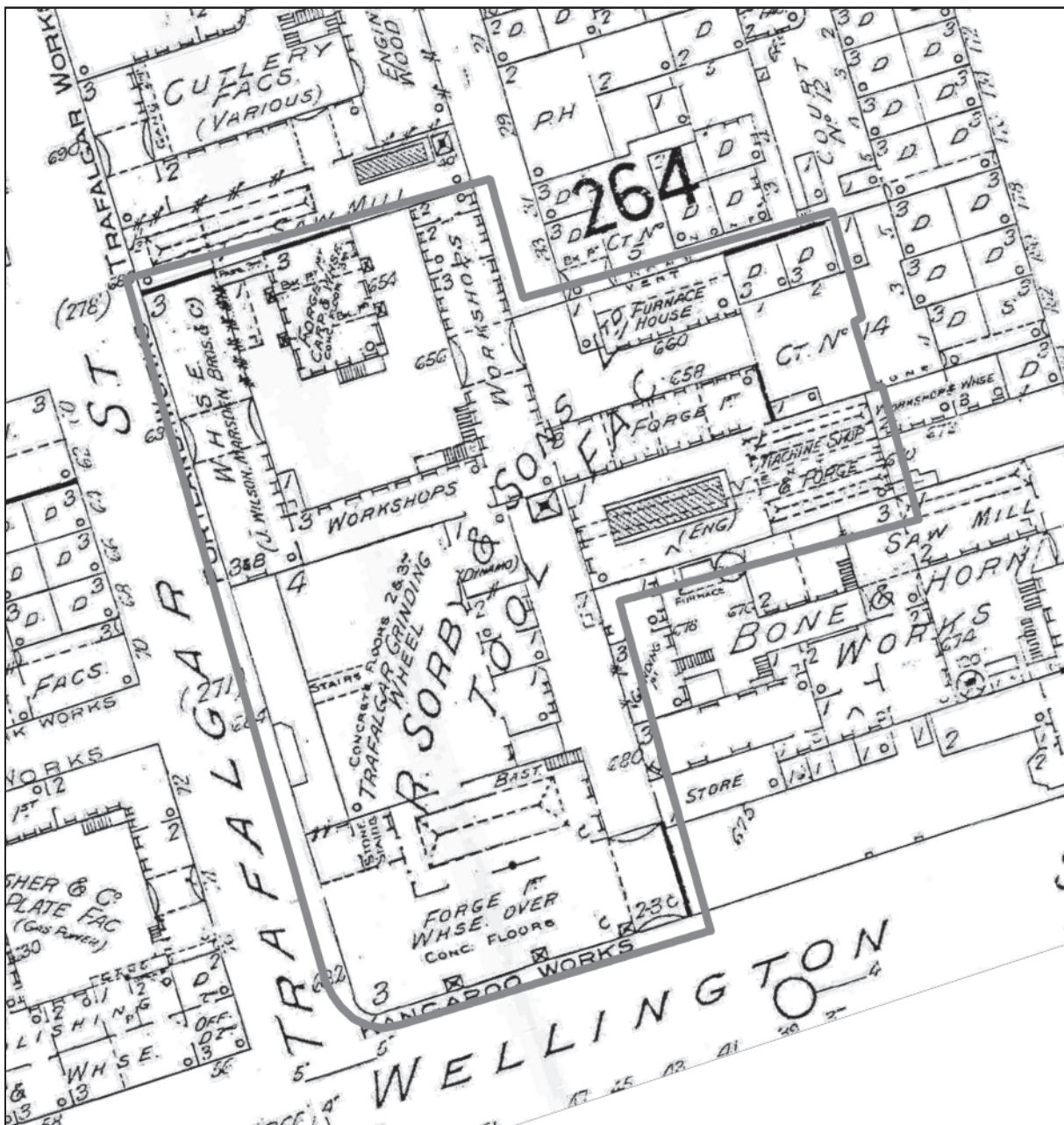
NEW RETAIL QUARTER, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), further works comprising building appraisal, evaluation and building recording were carried out between July 2007 and July 2008. The work was carried out for Hammerson UK Properties plc. Building appraisal was carried out of: the Kangaroo Works on Wellington Street; the Trafalgar Works on Trafalgar Street; the City Bar and adjoining pizza restaurant at 38-40 & 42 Cambridge Street and 2-16 Wellington Street; the John Lewis Annexe and former Albert Works at 28 & 30 Cambridge Street; and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue command HQ on Wellington Street. Subsequently detailed building recording of both the Kangaroo and Trafalgar Works was carried out prior to their demolition.

The "City Bar" and adjoining restaurant occupy four discrete ranges that all originated c1900; one of which was the former Barley Corn Hotel, built to replace the earlier Barley Corn Tavern. The John Lewis Annexe and former Albert Works comprise two buildings, the former of which was originally the Primitive Methodist Bethel Chapel, built c1836 and converted to retail use in 1938 when it had a two-storey frontage



Isometric cutaway of the Kangaroo Works, New Retail Quarter © ARCUS / Wessex Archaeology



Robert Sorby & Sons Tool Factory on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896 with area of investigation outlined © ARCUS / Wessex Archaeology

attached to it. The Albert Works was a small metal-trades courtyard workshop built in the 19th century, but it has lost its roof, much of its fourth storey, and many of the courtyard buildings. The South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue HQ buildings were entirely modern, constructed between 1983 and 1988.

The Kangaroo Works was a relatively large metal trades' workshop built in the late 19th century for the renowned Sheffield toolmaking firm of Robert Sorby and Sons. An add-on range to existing buildings, it originally contained a large forge and warehousing, though little evidence of these remained. Its

structure had been little changed since its construction in or around 1896, although the earlier buildings within the factory complex (which had formed the Trafalgar Grinding Wheel) were demolished in the 20th century.

The Trafalgar Works also originated from the second half of the 19th century and comprised a relatively large courtyard complex of metal trades workshops (see illustration on page 154 of colour section). Originally known as the Portland Works, the buildings were constructed between 1850 and 1896. By 1896 they had been integrated with the Kangaroo Works into the factory complex owned by Robert Sorby and Sons. The building had been subject to more alteration than the Kangaroo Works, with part of its original third storey having been removed.

Archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of the former Kangaroo and Trafalgar Works following demolition, and on the site of the former Trafalgar Grinding Wheel (originally Well's Wheel). These found sub-surface remains that corresponded with cartographic evidence from the 1890s including machine bases and hammer bases. Further fieldwork will be required in advance of any construction works. Archaeological evaluation trenches were also excavated in open areas within the Albert Works and on land to the rear of the former Bethel Chapel. Both trenches revealed 19th century structures – evidence for now demolished ranges of the Albert Works and of a former Sunday School attached to the chapel.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 351 870

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS, and RPS
Planning & Environment

THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13'), the area of land between Cumberland Way and Eyre Street was excavated in October to December 2007. The work was carried out for RREEF (UK) Ltd.

This development plot straddles the former boundary of Sheffield deer park, later respected by Porter Street, which was laid out as this area of Sheffield developed in the 18th century. The earliest remains identified on the site were two heavily truncated ditches, sealed by 18th century and later remains, running approximately north east-south west. These features may relate to the medieval park boundary or represent later enclosure of the land prior to its development (see plan on page 155 of colour section).

The majority of the remains excavated relate to 18th/19th century housing and a pub – the former Globe Tavern, and to 20th century redevelopment of the site as an industrial works (an electrical armature winders). Finds included evidence for shell and bone working on or nearby the site, in the form of debris from the production of bone buttons and antler blanks, clearly intended to produce handles for cutlery.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 351 866

From a report by Richard Gregory, Oxford
Archaeology North



Excavation of later works in Block 11, The Moor © SYAS

NEW BUSINESS DISTRICT (SOUTH), SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in August 2008 for GVA Grimley Ltd, in support of proposed redevelopment of land at the southern end of The Moor.

This area was part of Little Sheffield Moor until the late 18th century and the only known development within it up till that time was Bennet's Wheel – also known as Sheffield Moor Wheel and Vulcan Dam. This may have been the oldest wheel on the Porter; it is named in documents from 1587, arising from a dispute with the tenant. In the 18th century the area began to be developed

and by the mid 19th century the area was a mix of housing, commercial and industrial premises.

The largest industrial concern located here was the Vulcan Works, a forge and rolling mill. This area also contained institutions such as the Ecclesall Manor Court and debtors' jail. Aerial bombing, clearance and redevelopment mean that the area was drastically reshaped between the 1950s and 1970s and, as a result, archaeological potential will be variable. The deep foundations of large modern buildings, such as that built for the Manpower Services Commission in 1978, will have had a significant impact. In other areas, where there are low-rise buildings and car parking,

archaeological preservation is likely to be better.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 350 865

From a report by Jeff Oliver, ARCUS

LAND OFF SYLVESTER GARDENS, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') additional desk-based analysis was carried out in June 2007 for areas B and C of this site. This analysis showed that the southern half of area B, adjacent to the Porter Brook, was the former location of the Sheffield Wire Mill and the northern half was occupied by an engineering works, both dating from the late 19th century. Both structures were demolished in the mid 20th century to make way for the building that currently stands on the site.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 353 864

From a report by Mike Griffiths and Associates Ltd.

'KLAUSSNERS' SITE, SYLVESTER STREET, SHEFFIELD

A desk-based assessment was prepared in June 2007 for Octavia Properties (Sheffield), in advance of proposed redevelopment of the site. The assessment identified that several industrial premises formerly stood on the site, including the mid 19th century Chantrey Stove Works, the late 19th

century Porter Foundry and part of the 19th century development of the Sylvester Works (cutlery). The site adjoins the Porter Brook, which formerly crossed the site; two goits associated with its remodelling later crossed the site. The site also contained part of the dam for the adjacent Sylvester Wheel. As 20th century development of the site has been limited, the site can be considered to have good archaeological potential.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 352 864

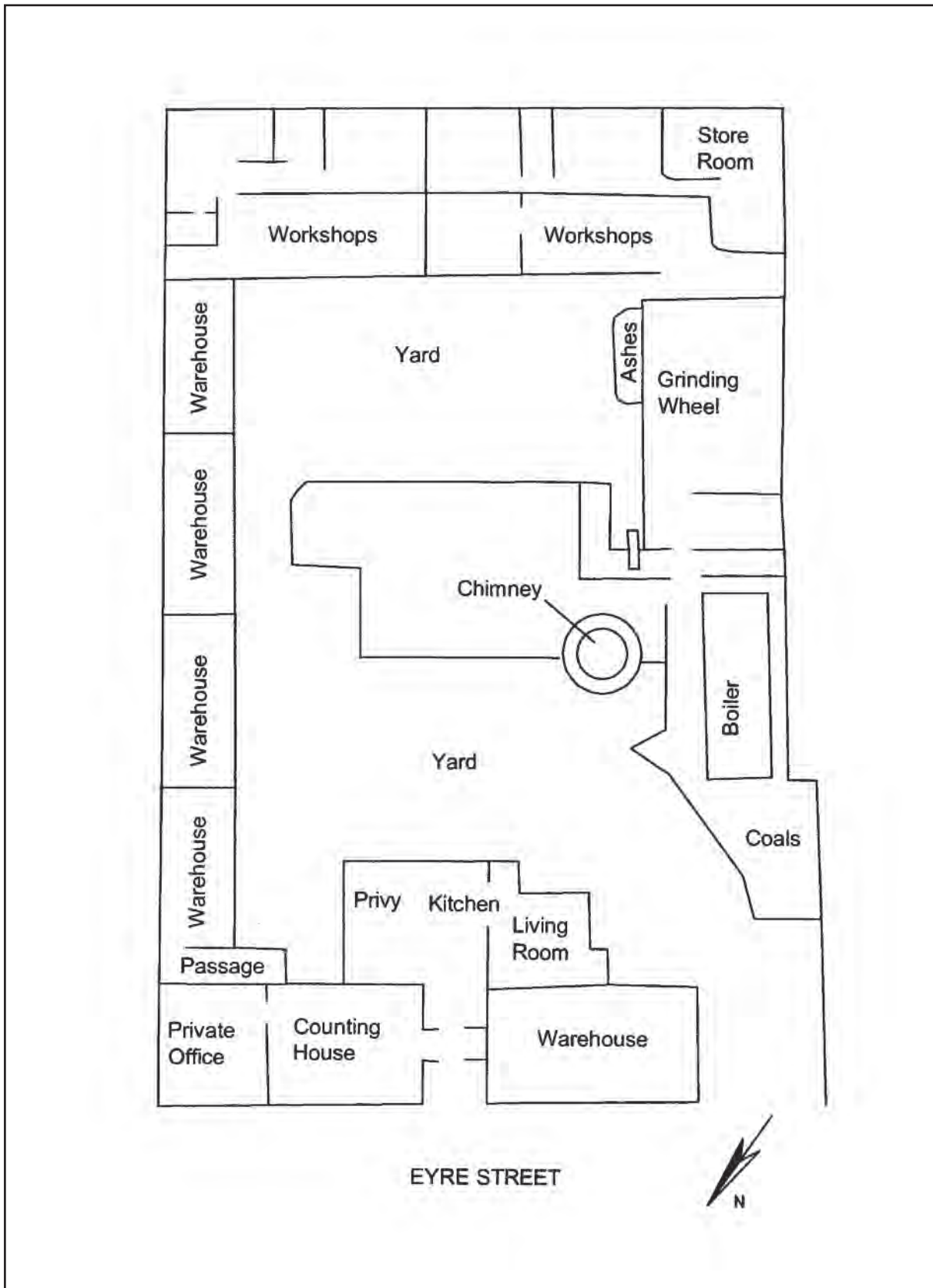
From a report by Chris Fern, Fern Archaeology, and Gigi Signorelli & Steve Timms, Mike Griffiths and Associates

16-20 SIDNEY STREET, SHEFFIELD

A building appraisal was carried out in April 2008 for MPG Properties, ahead of proposed retail and residential development. The site appears to have been vacant until the second half of the 19th century; a store and residence are recorded as being present in the 1870s. An electro-plate manufactory was on the site between 1889 and the 1920s at which time a firm of pearl cutters took over, this being replaced by a cutlery firm in the 1940s. The standing buildings comprised two former houses on the street frontage and a workshop range at the rear of a central courtyard. The workshop contains evidence for line shafting on the first floor. The buildings are considered a relatively rare survival of their type.

Grid Reference SK 354 867

From a report by Oliver Jessop & Rowan May, ARCUS



Sketch plan of Trinity Cutlery Works from an original by W.H. Lancashire of 1882 © ARS Ltd

FURNIVAL SQUARE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), an archaeological evaluation was undertaken, followed by a watching brief during the site strip and excavation. The work was carried out between April and August 2007 for McAleer and Rushe Ltd. The initial evaluation revealed a pit sealed by deposits associated with the mid 19th century Wallace Works. The pit was overlain by coal spoil and is likely to represent post-medieval mining activity; a coal seam is known to run beneath the site. Although remains of the Wallace Works, the Trinity Works, and former housing were identified, preservation across the site was variable and the subsequent excavation focused on the former Trinity Works. This works was operated by G Butler and Company for the production of cutlery, scissors and razors. The works were in use by 1865 and continued in operation until the mid 20th century, when the site was cleared for redevelopment. The excavation located the base for the boiler and remains of its associated furnace and chimney. An adjoining pit is likely to have held the flywheel for a steam engine, used for transferring power to the works. A late 19th century plan (see previous page) indicates that grinding wheels were located in a building immediately to the east.

Grid Reference SK 353 867

From reports by Richard Hewitt, James Brightman, Ben Johnson & Brian Marshall, Archaeological Research Services Ltd



Stone built tank and culvert (to rear) at Sheaf Valley © AS - WYAS

SHEAF VALLEY DEVELOPMENT, SHEFFIELD

Archaeological excavation was carried out on four areas of land adjoining the bus station between January and April 2007 (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13' for earlier assessment and evaluation). The work was carried out for the GMI Construction Group.

Additional elements of the 19th century Sheaf Island Cutlery Works and Central Hammer Works were located, along with remains from 19th century tenement buildings. The cellars of the latter had been dug through clay that was probably deliberately deposited to raise the ground level and reduce the risk of flooding. Excavation through these deposits exposed a rectangular, stone-built tank containing remnants of timber, and a metallised trackway formed of bricks and stone cobbles. Clay pipe fragments and pottery sherds suggest a late 18th century date for these features. A culvert leading from the tank was



Culvert and earlier wooden revetment at Sheaf Valley © AS - WYAS

identified and the tank was clearly designed to hold water. The waterlogged timbers it contained did not seem to relate to a former superstructure and appear to represent discarded waste material of no further use. The function of the tank is not known but it may have been associated with laundering or some industrial process that required water.

Elsewhere on the site a number of drainage features were identified, including channels and a stone-walled culvert with brick vaulting. The culvert was probably a replacement structure for an earlier channel, which was found to have been revetted with wattle panels supported by posts driven into the adjacent silts. Pottery and clay pipe fragments associated with the revetment suggest a 17th or 18th century date for the structure. The earliest deposits identified were former palaeochannels, from which no post-medieval or early modern finds were recovered. It is likely that the palaeochannels are prehistoric in date; three pieces of flint: two flakes and a small core, were recovered from the site.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 358 872

From a report by Phil Weston,
Archaeological Services WYAS

LAND OFF BLONK STREET, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier archaeological works (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13') a boundary wall was recorded prior to construction work commencing. The wall was built in the late 19th century as the back wall of a machine shop and adjoining garage and was left freestanding after these buildings were demolished in the 1980s. The restriction of evidence for former structures to the eastern two-thirds of the wall suggests concern about building on the culverted Wicker Goit; the only construction over the goit, other than the boundary wall, was a lightweight steel canopy.

Grid Reference SK 358 878

From a report by James Thomson, ARCUS

SMITHFIELD CAR PARK, SHEFFIELD

Following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'), a small trench was excavated in the summer of 2008, for Holiday Inn Royal Victoria, to record remains that would be affected during construction. This revealed further remains of the 18th century Simon Wheel and its associated goit. Large quantities of dumped wheelswarf were

identified. Wheelswarf is a mix of finely ground sand from the grinding wheel and iron from the metal objects being ground and it was a material that was widely re-used in Sheffield, for example for sealing cementation furnace chests. As the material was discarded here, it suggests that there was no ready market for the material in the vicinity at the time the wheel was working. After the wheel went out of use in the late 18th century, the site was altered into tenements, which were occupied until the mid 19th century. Finds from the excavation included evidence for bone button-making and also the production of born handles for cutlery, suggesting small-scale manufacturing continued on site after it had become housing. Other evidence recovered included the remains of the shoulder and head of cod and ling, which represent inexpensive off-cuts of fish that would have been favoured by those with little money.

Grid Reference SK 359 878

From a report by Susie Matthewson, ARCUS

BROAD STREET/PARK SQUARE CAR PARK, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12') further archaeological works including an initial evaluation, followed by excavation, were carried out between August 2006 and May 2008, for Watkin Jones & Sons Ltd. These works revealed heavily truncated remains associated with the Park Steel Works (1833-1898), 19th century workshops and housing,

evidence for earlier horticulture and a probable palaeochannel or pond. Artefacts recovered from the site included animal bone fragments, dominated by cattle metapodials and horncores that seem to have been imported to the site for industrial processing as knife handles. The pottery assemblage ranged in date from between the early 18th to the late 19th centuries.

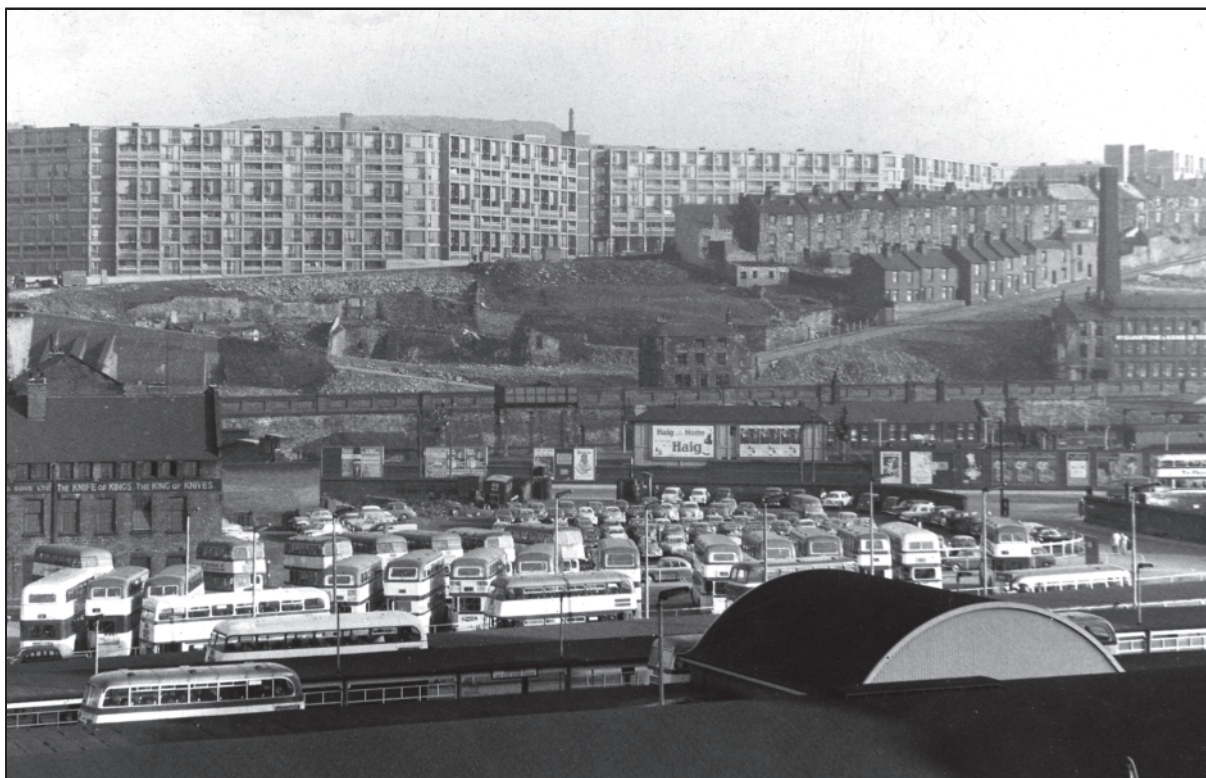
Centred at Grid Reference SK 361 875

From a report by Duncan Alexander, ARCUS

PARK HILL FLATS, SHEFFIELD

Plans for redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in September to October 2007 for Urban Splash Ltd. The site was part of the Great Park (deer park) during the medieval period. By 1637 part of the area was being leased for quarrying, though this had ceased by 1795. The late 18th century and first half of the 19th century saw extensive urban development in the area, dominated by domestic housing, but including some works. The majority of these 18th/19th century structures were demolished in the mid 20th century to make way for the construction of Park Hill Flats, which are now Grade II* listed.

The construction of the flats is likely to have impacted significantly on sub-surface archaeology except in areas that were only subject to minor works associated with car parking and landscaping. These areas can be



Park Hill in 1961, showing demolition of former streets in progress © SCC

considered to have good potential for remains associated with the 18th and 19th century phase of development.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 361 871

From a report by Mark Stenton and Rowan May, ARCUS

SAVILLE HOUSE, SAVILE STREET, SHEFFIELD

Excavation and a watching brief during groundworks were carried out between April and June 2007, following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13'). The work was carried out for Nathan Incorporated and revealed numerous features relating to

the former industrial use of the site. The earliest deposits included bone debris associated with the manufacture of handles for cutlery and is thought to date from the 18th century. Early 19th century industrial remains included a crucible furnace associated with the Saville Works, at one time occupied by Spear & Jackson, cementation furnaces associated with the Don Steel Works, and a further crucible furnace also associated with the Don Steel Works. Later industrial evidence included the remains of a probable "Siemens type" gas-powered regenerating furnace within the Don Steel Works, possibly used for reheating or heat treatment of metals.

Grid Reference SK 361 881

From a report by Ben Reeves, York Archaeological Trust



Remains of cellar from Wincobank Hall showing blocked lightwell and alcoves © SYAS

FLOWER ESTATE, HIGH WINCOBANK, SHEFFIELD

Excavation in advance of residential development and a watching brief during construction works took place in January to February 2008, following earlier assessment and evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'). The work was carried out for Haslam Homes.

Excavation targeted the area of the former Wincobank Hall and several phases of development were identified. The earliest phase was a substantial sandstone cellar with a lightwell window

– the lead window came bearing dates of between 1720 and 1736. This cellar was extended in the mid to late 18th century. In the early-mid 19th century a number of outbuildings were appended to the hall, including stables, and an extension to the hall itself led to the blocking of the former lightwell.

The only late 19th century activity identified was blocking of alcoves in the cellar and the redesign of an outbuilding. The hall was demolished early in the 20th century having fallen into disrepair.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 377 912

From a report by Michael McCoy, ARCUS

SHIREGREEN WMC, WINCOBANK, SHEFFIELD

Proposed site redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in November 2007 for Coda Studios Ltd. The site was open agricultural land from the medieval period until development of the Working Men's Club in the early 20th century, when the area was developed for housing. Construction of the club and associated landscaping is thought likely to have disturbed any earlier archaeological evidence.

Grid Reference SK 376 915

From a report by Chris Clay, Allen
Archaeological Associates

ATTERCLIFFE VICARAGE, SHEFFIELD

A geophysical survey (resistivity) was carried out in December 2008 for the Workers Education Association in the grounds of its Sheffield HQ. The work was done as part of a community archaeology project. The aim of the survey was to locate the original vicarage building and any features relating to the adjacent church, Christ Church, which was damaged in the Sheffield Blitz during WWII and was totally demolished in the 1950s. Areas of high and low resistance were found that could relate to building remains and garden features, though they were not conclusive enough for definitive interpretation.

Grid Reference SK 379 889

From a report by Christopher Sykes

DARNALL WORKS, SHEFFIELD

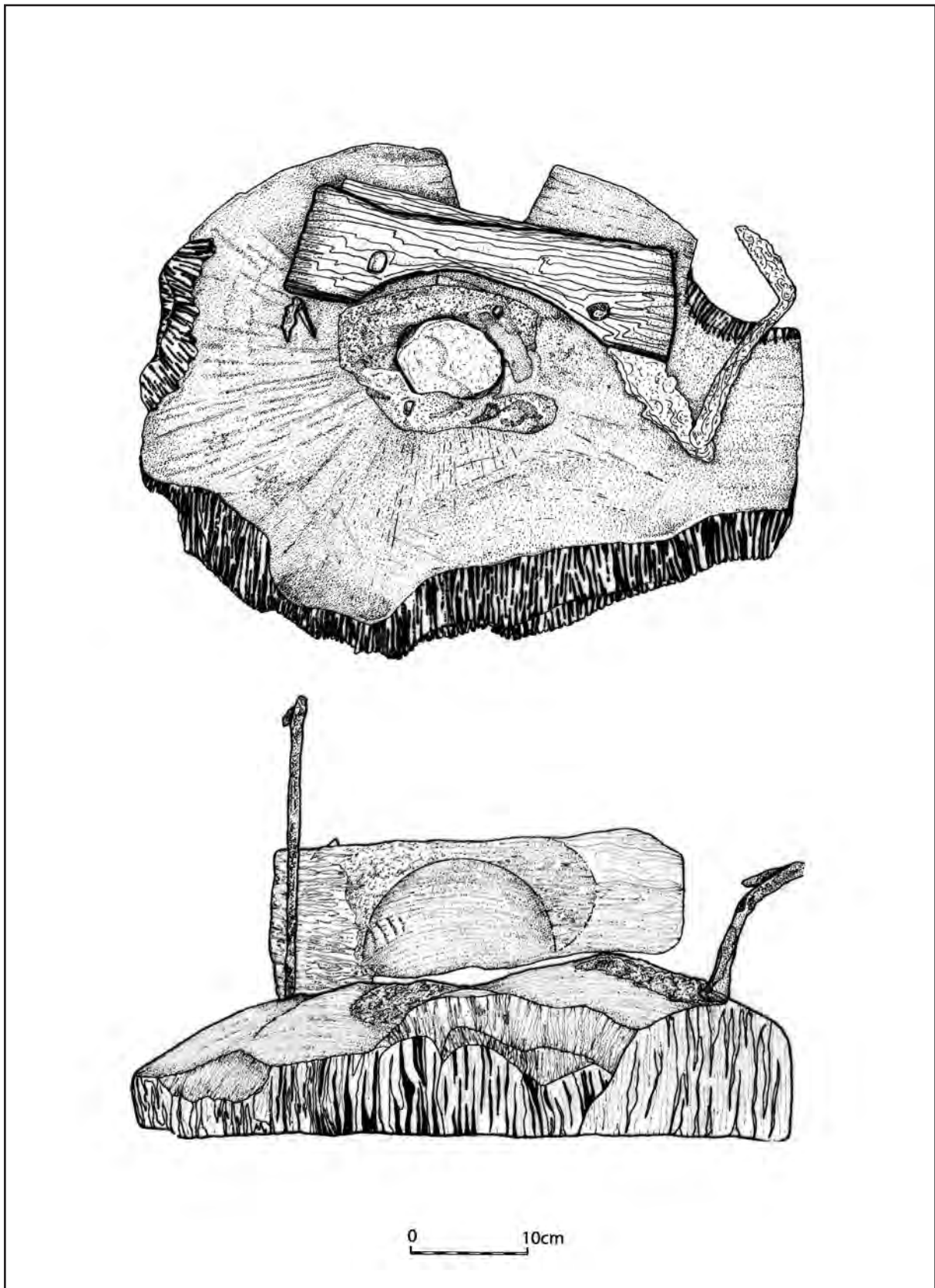
Further evaluation trenches were excavated in November 2007 as part of continuing archaeological investigation of the Darnall Works (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11' and 'Number 13'). The work was carried out for Mayflower Landholdings Ltd. The trenches were located to test the site of the now demolished gas-fired crucible shop, constructed c1873, and to investigate the flooring of the coke-fired crucible shop, built c1871, which is still standing. The trenches found features relating to the gas-fired crucible shop including walls, melting holes, flues and a casting pit. Within the standing building, 48 melting holes, 7 casting pits, and unfired refractory clay forms were noted.

Grid Reference SK 385 884

From a report by Michael McCoy, ARCUS

LAND AT DARNALL ROAD AND ELEANOR STREET, ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13') archaeological evaluation was carried out between May and June 2007. This led on to a detailed excavation in July. The work was carried out for Haslam Homes Yorkshire. The earliest features exposed related to the Darnall Road Pottery, which existed between 1823 and 1889. These remains constituted a heat damaged brick



Timber base of the recorded horse gin, Eleanor Street, Sheffield © ARCUS

structure, assumed to be the remains of a kiln, and a timber structure within a sub-circular pit, which is thought to have been part of a horse gin (used in the preparation of clay prior to throwing). Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers produced a 16th century date for felling, which implies that the horse gin was constructed from re-used material from an earlier structure, possibly an agricultural building. Other features exposed included the remains of 19th century terraced housing and of 20th century brick kilns. Artefacts recovered included glass fragments, clay pipe pieces, and almost 2,000 sherds of pottery. In part, these sherds will be from pottery production on the site but domestic pottery was also included.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 386 886

From reports by Sean Bell, ARCUS

RIVER DON DEVELOPMENT, MEADOWHALL, SHEFFIELD

A planning application for mixed use redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment and appraisal of the standing buildings (as part of a historic environment assessment) between December 2007 and February 2008 for the British Land Company PLC. Industrial development of the site includes the construction of the Staybrite Works (also known as Tinsley Works) in 1907 by Thomas Firth and Sons. This housed gas-fired crucible furnaces and rolling mills, the latter thought to have been amongst the first in the country to have been electrically driven (see plan on page 156 of colour

section). Many of the buildings of these works have now disappeared but surviving elements included the “pot makers shop” and “weigh house”. In addition to these visible elements there is good potential for sub-surface archaeology relating to 19th century industrial development of the area. This may include remains relating to a rivet & brass works as well as evidence for brick manufacture. The earliest archaeological remains that are expected to survive on the site will be those of Brightside Mill, a late-medieval/early post-medieval corn mill that was later converted to cutlery manufacture.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 389 904

From reports by Glyn Davies, Oliver Jessop and Rowan May, ARCUS (historic environment assessment) and Richard Hughes, IHCM (desk-based assessment)

BLACKBURN MEADOWS, SHEFFIELD

A proposal to develop a biomass renewable energy plant led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in July 2007 on behalf of E.ON. The site is likely to have been uninhabited floodplain until 1921 when Sheffield City Council constructed an electricity generating power station, to support the steel industry in the lower Don valley. Two cooling towers were added in 1937-38 as the station expanded to meet an increasing demand for power. The power station was demolished in the 1970s, but the two 1930s cooling towers were left standing because of their proximity to the M1. These phases of development mean that any surface



Tinsley Cooling Towers, remains of the Blackburn Meadows power station © SYAS

features are likely to have been destroyed and the only buried archaeology that can be expected to survive are deep features such as former palaeochannels.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 398 916

From a report by Gavin Kinsley, Trent and Peak Archaeology

MANOR OAKS, SHEFFIELD

A building appraisal of barns and outbuildings to the south of the former farmhouse was carried out in December 2007 for Green Estate Ltd (for building recording of the farmhouse itself see

'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 13'). These structures appear to post-date the farmhouse and date from the early 19th century to the early 21st centuries; the buildings were solely agricultural in function and consistent with the local vernacular style. Two buildings had been substantially damaged by fire and could not be accessed and access to some other buildings was also limited. The appraisal, therefore, recommended that further recording would need to be carried out in advance of the proposed development works.

Grid Reference SK 376 868

From a report by Lucy Dawson, ARCUS

MANOR LODGE, MANOR LANE, SHEFFIELD

A suite of archaeological works was carried out between May 2007 and October 2008 on behalf of Green Estate Ltd, ahead of the construction of a visitor centre and restoration works to the Manor Lodge ruins. Five trial trenches were excavated on the site of the visitor centre, to the immediate east of Manor Lodge. These trenches revealed evidence for structures associated with Manor Castle Colliery and cottages dating to the 19th century. The earliest feature identified was part of a substantial sandstone wall running approximately north-south, which appeared to be a boundary/revetment wall. A soil had built up against the west face of this wall that was found to contain 17th & 18th century pottery. As this structure is likely to be part of the Manor Lodge complex, the foundations of the visitor centre were designed to leave it *in situ*. A subsequent watching brief during construction of the centre recorded further details of a 19th century cottage and adjoining yard identified in the earlier evaluation.

A programme of test-pitting ahead of hedgerow and orchard planting adjacent to the Turret House found structures associated with an 18th century extension to the building, relating to its use as a farmhouse. This led to a recommendation for a planting buffer around the structure to avoid potential damage to these remains. Three trial trenches within the southern Inner Court revealed remains associated with the 16th century manor house and

later cottages. This led to the recommendation for an alteration to the proposed disabled access route to avoid potential damage to these remains. Also, as part of these works, cellars associated with the Long Gallery, Cross Wing and South Range of the Manor Lodge were recorded. The results are to be used to determine methods for infilling these structures, to protect them.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 376 875

From reports by Michael McCoy, ARCUS

PENNINE VILLAGE, MANOR LANE, SHEFFIELD

Proposed redevelopment of land on the opposite side of Manor Lane to Manor Lodge led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in October 2008 for Sheffield City Council. In the 15th century the site lay within Sheffield Park, a hunting park belonging to the lords of the manor. The park was gradually enclosed and remained largely undeveloped until the mid 20th century when social housing was built across much of the site, part of the Manor estate. This housing has recently been demolished. Although this 20th century development is likely to have caused archaeological disturbance there are areas of the site considered to have some archaeological potential, including for outbuildings and gardens to the Manor Lodge complex.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 377 865

From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

GRANGE FARM, NORTON, SHEFFIELD

Between May and November 2006 archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out during redevelopment of the site (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 11' for desk-based assessment). No archaeology that pre-dated the construction of the present buildings in the 16th/17th centuries was identified, suggesting the farm did not have medieval origins. The work was carried out for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (now CgMs Consulting), who undertook the recording of the standing buildings. Samples from the remaining timbers of the former cruck barn were subject to dendrochronological analysis. This gave a felling date of AD1599 for the primary timbers and a date of cAD1610 – 1630 for the insertion of a first floor. A final report on the building recording is awaited.

Grid Reference SK 369 822

From reports by Foundations Archaeology (excavation) and A J Arnold and R E Howard (dendrochronology)

BIRLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD

Plans for new buildings, as part of the Building Schools for the Future project, led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in December 2008, for Taylor Woodrow Construction. The first school on this site was Birley Primary School, built in the 1950s; the Community

College was added later. Prior to this, the land was fields around Birley, within the manor of Beighton. Given the extent of 20th century development on this site, its archaeological potential can be considered low.

Grid Reference SK 398 830

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

NEWSTEAD HOUSING ESTATE, SHEFFIELD

Following an earlier desk-based assessment that suggested there was potential for areas of archaeology to have survived later development (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), an evaluation was carried out in May 2008 for CgMs Consulting. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted in any of the excavated trenches, suggesting that construction of housing here in the mid 20th century had caused extensive disturbance.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 405 830

From a report by Jessika Shakarian, Simon Johnson and Brian Marshall, Archaeological Research Services Ltd

CITY SCHOOL, STRADBROKE ROAD, SHEFFIELD

Plans to construct new buildings as part of the Building Schools for the Future project, led to the preparation of a desk-

based assessment in December 2008, for Taylor Woodrow Construction. The school was opened as City Grammar School in 1964 and lies in an area that was formerly fields around Handsworth. The site is well-drained and south facing and would have been attractive to ancient settlement. As such, areas of the site that haven't been disturbed by 20th construction can be considered to have some archaeological potential.

Grid Reference SK 406 848

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, SILKSTONE, BARNLSLEY

Archaeological watching briefs took place during groundworks required as part of a programme of conservation works between November 2001 and September 2005; the work was carried out on behalf of the Reverend Simon Moor. The present building has late 12th century origins but was significantly remodeled in the 15th century, when the tower was rebuilt. Various building footings were exposed, the most interesting being those within the west tower, which were found to project 1.2m into its interior, meaning the tower is not symmetrical to its foundations. This suggests that the tower may have been subject to a late change in its design.

Grid Reference SE 290 058

From a report by Ed Dennison & Shaun
Richardson, Ed Dennison Archaeological
Services Ltd

FALL HEAD FARM, SILKSTONE, BARNLSLEY

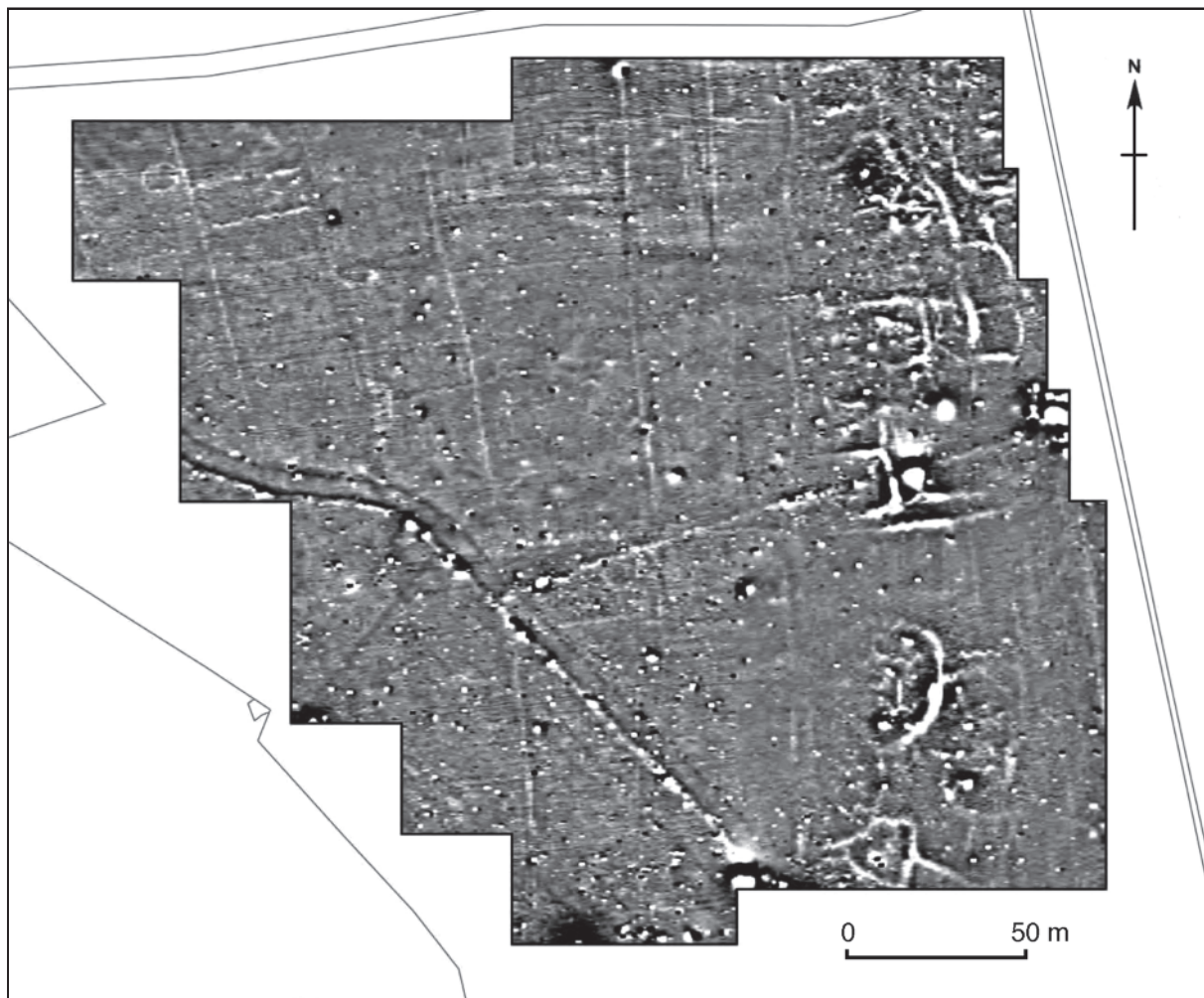
A desk-based assessment was prepared in April 2007 to support a planning application to redevelop agricultural buildings; the work was carried out for Dr B Crawford. There was no evidence for activity on the site prior to the building of the extant farm, some elements of which appear to have been laid out on a model farm basis and pre-date 1840. Other elements represent additions throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Grid Reference SE 297 061

From a report by Chris Scurfield, CS
Archaeology

STAINBOROUGH PARK, STAINBOROUGH, BARNLSLEY

A series of archaeological works have been carried out as part of the restoration scheme for this 18th century landscape garden and park (for earlier works see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' and 'Number 13'). Between February 2005 and November 2008 further works were carried out, for Purcell Miller Triton. A watching brief was maintained during geotechnical investigations, but this revealed no archaeological features or finds. Further watching briefs on stripping of soil from a disused football pitch and on excavation for drainage works also identified no archaeological remains. Survey work focused on the area



Geophysical survey plot of Area B at Stainforth Marina © ArchaeoPhysica

surrounding the Gothic Umbrello and Tuscan Temple, both garden buildings that are currently derelict. The walkover survey was designed to identify and record the locations of any architectural fragments from the buildings, to gain an understanding of their original construction and to aid future restoration.

Archaeological building recording was carried out in relation to planned restoration works. Buildings recorded included: the gun room, built by Thomas Wentworth soon after he acquired the estate in 1708; the

Rotunda Temple, which he initiated and which was completed by his son William in 1746; Archers Hill gate, the Serpentine Bridge, Corinthian Temple and the Tuscan Temple, all built by William Wentworth. In addition, in advance of repair and refurbishment, a photographic survey was made of the exterior of Wentworth Castle itself. The house started as Cutler House, built by Gervase Cutler in the 1670s; it was acquired by Thomas Wentworth in 1708, who added a Baroque-style wing between 1709 and 1713. His son William further extended the house with a Palladian-style wing between 1759

and 1762. A conservatory was added in the mid 19th century, and a servants' hall and expanded kitchen were built in 1897.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 320 033

From reports by P Major, Marina Rose, Mitchell Pollington, D Moretti, G Tann, and Andy Swann, Archaeological Services WYAS

LAND NORTHEAST OF STAINFORTH, DONCASTER

A desk-based assessment was prepared in July 2008, on behalf of Waystone Ltd, in advance of the proposed development of a marina on the Stainforth & Keadby Canal. Evidence for Roman period rural settlement and agricultural field systems has been recorded in the northern part of the site and this area was identified as having potential for buried archaeological remains. However, construction of a spoil tip associated with Hatfield Main colliery covered part of this area and will have caused some archaeological damage. The archaeological potential of the southern part of the site was less well defined due to the presence of alluvium, which might mask earlier archaeological features.

A borehole survey was carried out in November 2008. A total of 21 boreholes were excavated in two transects across the site in order to test for palaeoenvironmental deposits and any buried land surfaces. The majority of the site was found to consist of inorganic sands and clays. On the southeast of the site, alluvium was found that is undated but may relate to overbank flooding

triggered by agricultural intensification in the late Roman period. No buried landsurface was identified, but there is some potential for these alluvial deposits to overlie features dating to the prehistoric period.

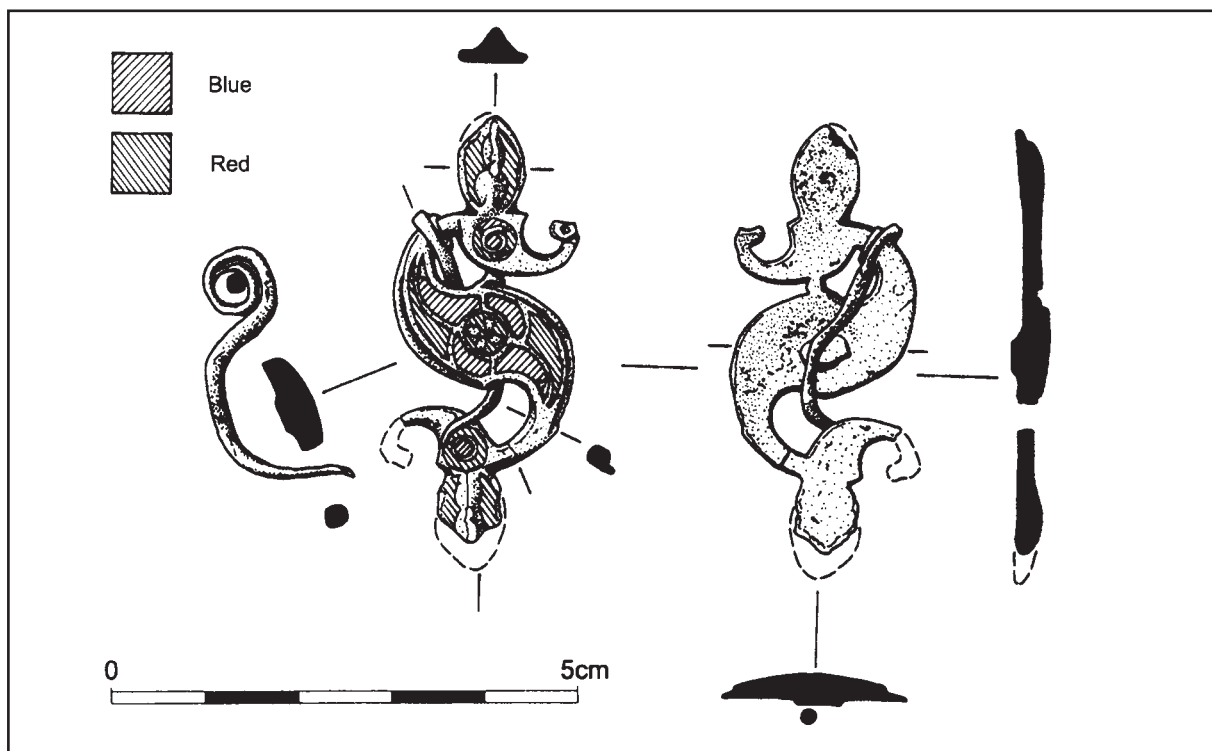
Between January and May 2009 the site was subject to a geophysical (magnetometer) survey. The survey found extensive remains of ancient settlement concentrated on the higher sandy ridge within the site, with adjoining fields. These features are probably of Romano-British date. The full extent of the settled areas could not be established as a result of weak responses.

Centred at Grid Reference SE 656 124

From reports by Myk Flitcroft, CgMs (assessment), Dr Malcolm Lillie, Dr Robert Smith & Michelle Farrell, Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre (borehole survey) and ACK & MJ Roseveare, ArchaeoPhysica (geophysics)

HOLME HALL QUARRY, NEAR STAINTON, DONCASTER

A programme of excavation in June and July 2004 was carried out for Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd, ahead of an extension of the existing quarry into an area of known archaeological sensitivity. The focus of the excavation was an enclosure identified by a geophysical survey in 1994. The principal feature exposed by the current excavation was the enclosure, which was interpreted as part of a late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead. No evidence for



Enamelled dragonesque brooch from Holme Hall Quarry © ARCUS

buildings was identified within the enclosure but a series of associated features were found including three hearths, three ovens, pits, postholes, a midden, and an area of burnt cobbles. Boundary ditches for adjoining fields were also recorded.

Finds recovered from the site represent one of the largest assemblages from a rural site of this date in South Yorkshire. Over 7000 artefacts were found, the majority being Romano-British pottery, principally from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Numerous fragments of animal bone and an ox goad indicate the presence of livestock on the site, whilst quern stone fragments attest to the grinding of grain into flour. One of the quern fragments was decorated and all appear to have been deliberately heated and broken. Metalwork recovered from the site includes iron

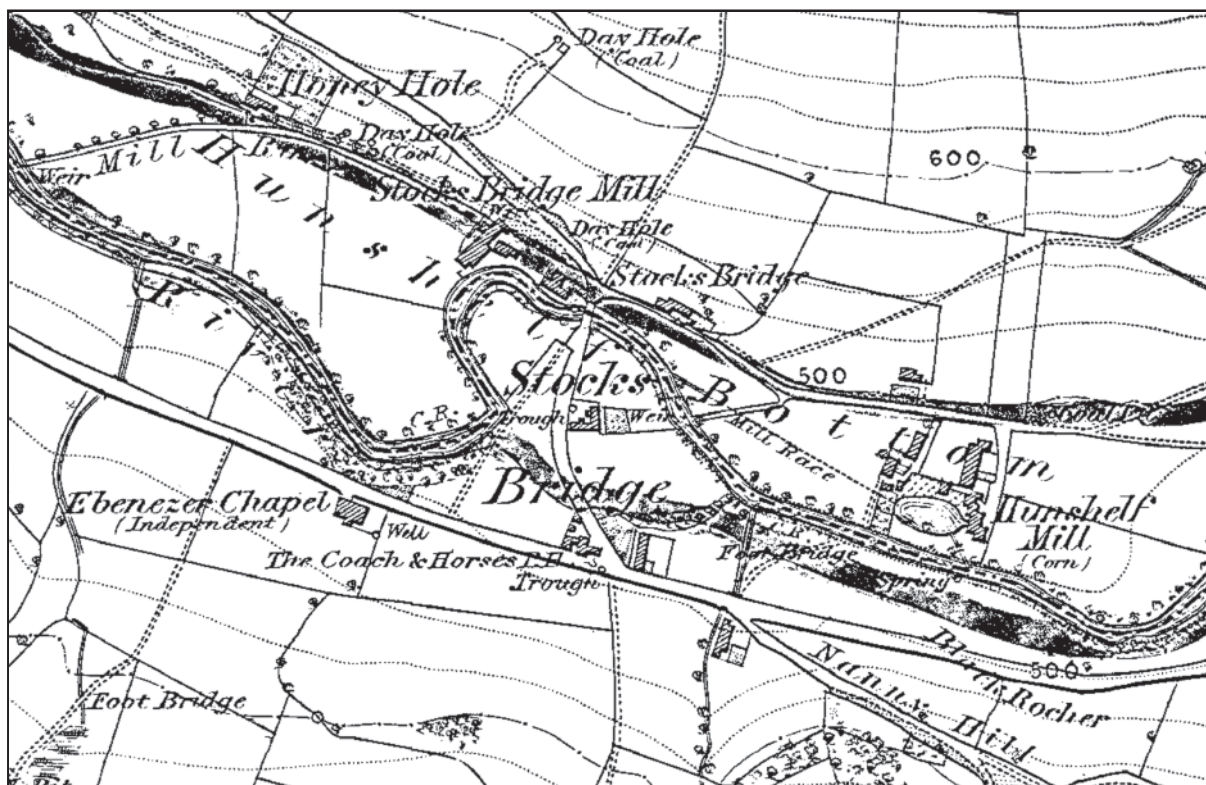
tools and blacksmithing waste, and an enamelled dragonesque brooch and enamelled stud that indicate something of the wealth of the inhabitants during the late 1st/early 2nd centuries AD.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 548 963

From a report by Richard O'Neill & Owen Raybould, ARCUS

STOCKSBRIDGE STEELWORKS, STOCKSBRIDGE, SHEFFIELD

Proposed redevelopment of the steelworks site led to further archaeological works (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12' for earlier assessment), including the preparation of an updated desk-based assessment and buildings appraisal of the slag



Stocksbridge and Hunshelf Mill shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map

processing and raw material stockyards in April 2005 (SK 258 991). Extant buildings here date from the mid 20th century. The ground in this area is significantly disturbed and a subsequent watching brief on geotechnical test-pitting found no archaeologically significant remains.

A further desk-based assessment was carried out in October 2007, this time focussing on the Outo Kumpu site (SK 275 984). This identified the area as the location of the Hunshelf Corn Mill, which is shown on the first edition OS map and so must be at least early 19th century in date. Evaluation of the site was carried out in June 2008. The trial trenches revealed no evidence of the mill; sandstone walls and a floor probably represent elements of associated cottages.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 270 987

From reports by Rowan May & Oliver Jessop (stockyard assessment/building appraisal), ARCUS, Clare Herring, CgMS Consulting (Outo Kumpu assessment), and Richard Cramp, Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology (evaluation)

**LAND OFF MANCHESTER
ROAD, DEEPCAR,
STOCKSBRIDGE, SHEFFIELD**

A desk-top assessment was prepared in April 2006 on behalf of Merriman Ltd, in respect of plans to develop an area of approximately 20 hectares. Two sites of archaeological significance are close to the development site. Immediately northeast is a Mesolithic site that was excavated in

1962 and produced evidence for flint working as well as possible structural foundations. Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the area is the scheduled site of Wharncliffe quern workings. However, much of the development site has been heavily disturbed by recent industrial activity and any significant buried archaeology may be limited to islands of undisturbed ground close to the river.

Centred at Grid Reference SK 292 976

From a report by Charlotte Walker,
Northamptonshire Archaeology

LAND AT SWINTON POTTERY, SWINTON, ROTHERHAM

A programme of augering and a watching brief during pond de-silting were carried out during November and December 2008 on behalf of Mr R Newell. The ponds are thought to relate to former pottery production on the site; the Swinton Pottery was established here in 1740 and worked until 1865. The site is scheduled because of its national importance.

The auger results confirmed the original depths of the two ponds to be de-silted. The subsequent watching brief on de-silting works revealed a brick-lined culvert, which was assigned a 17th/18th century date based on the type of bricks used in its construction. This accords well with the date the pottery was established.

Grid Reference SK 439 989

From a report by Helen Holderness, ARCUS

24-34 CHURCH STREET, SWINTON, ROTHERHAM

A desk-based assessment and subsequent archaeological evaluation were carried out between October 2007 and February 2008 on behalf of Dunstons Estate Agents Ltd, prior to residential development of this site. The area is within the historic core of Swinton and close to the site of a 12th century chapel-of-ease and a 16th century hall. Excavation of seven trial trenches uncovered no archaeological features. However, a mixture of late medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil and subsoil indicates activity on or near the site from the medieval period onwards.

Grid Reference SE 455 992

From reports by Rowan May and Richard
Jackson, ARCUS

LAND ADJACENT TO WESLEYAN HOUSE, SYKEHOUSE, DONCASTER

An archaeological watching brief during excavation of foundations for a new house was carried out in August 2007, on behalf of Mark Smith. The site lies within the settlement of Sykehouse, which is thought to be a shrunken medieval village. As such, archaeological evidence for occupation from the medieval period onwards was anticipated. However, no archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Grid Reference SE 630 170

From a report by Jessika Shakarian,
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

**THORPEFIELD FARM,
THORPE HESLEY,
ROTHERHAM**

Proposals for alterations to farm buildings led to building recording in March 2009 on behalf of ULAS. The farm is located within the historic core of the village of Thorpe Hesley, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The site includes two 18th/19th century cottages, but few original internal features were noted, other than a late 18th century cast iron hob grate. The presence of former mortices on a tie beam and a former lintel, in the east range of the farm, implies re-use of material from earlier structures.

Grid Reference SE 170 302

From a report by James Thomson, ARCUS

**LOSCAR FARM, THORPE
SALVIN, ROTHERHAM**

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were carried out between January 2005 and September 2008 on behalf of NPower Renewables Ltd, in relation to a planning application to construct a windfarm. The desk-based assessment found that the fields proposed for the development contain no known archaeological sites. A geophysical survey was recommended

to investigate their potential for buried archaeological features. The geophysical survey (magnetometer) identified two anomalies of possible archaeological origin, tentatively identified as small enclosures.

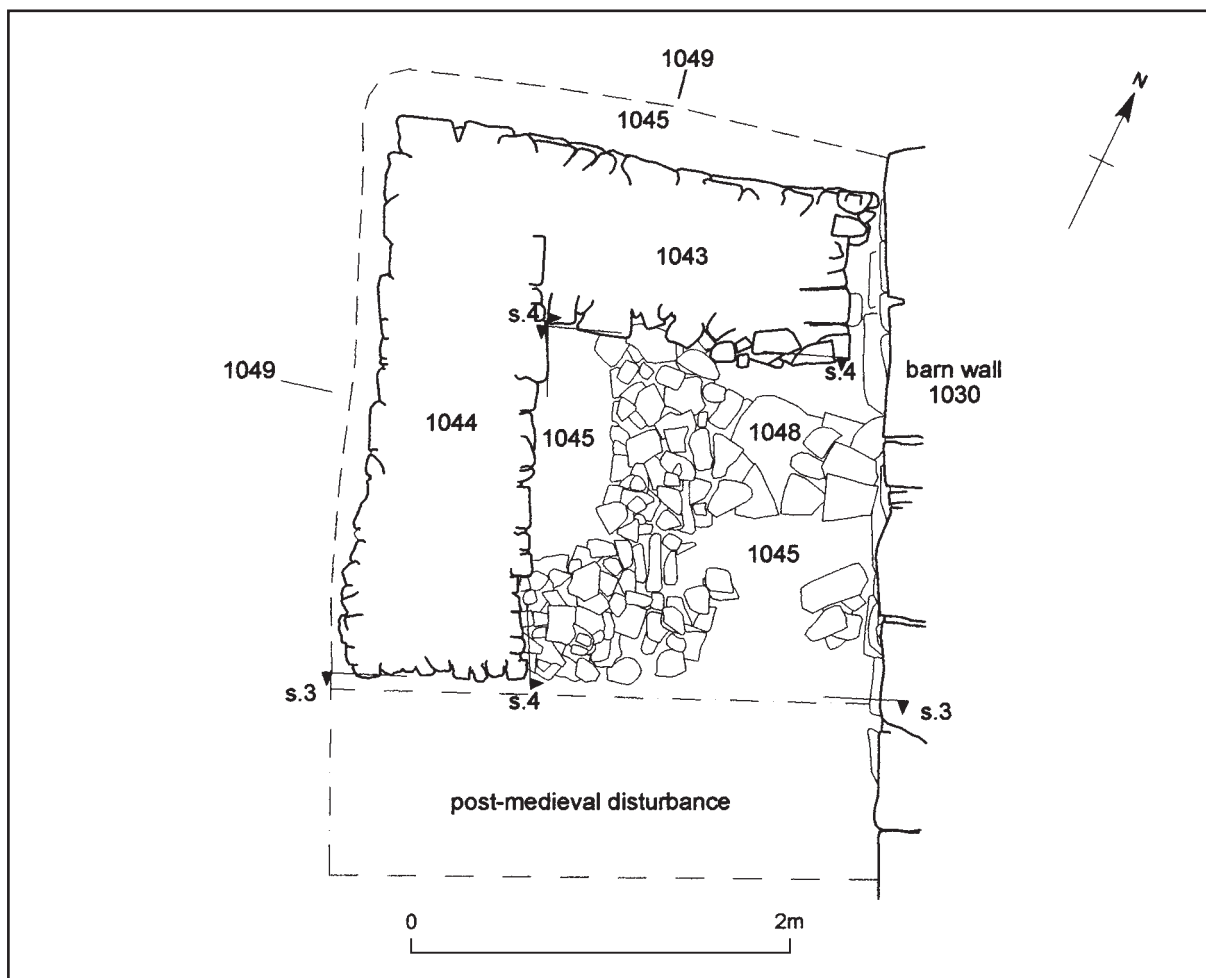
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From reports by Jo Dawson,
Oxford Archaeology North (assessment),
and Mike Cusworth, Dearne Valley
Archaeological Services (geophysics)

**LOW GRANGE FARM,
THURNSCOE, BARNESLEY**

Following an earlier archaeological evaluation (see 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire Number 12'), which identified medieval and post-medieval features on this probable grange site, detailed excavation took place in January 2004 of part of the development site. A watching brief was conducted on remaining areas in February 2005. The work was carried out in advance of residential development by Fairway Homes Developments Ltd.

The excavation exposed further remains of the 17th century "Great Barn", beneath the floor of which were features relating to a building in use between the 14th and 17th centuries (see plan overleaf). This earlier building had insubstantial foundations and clay-bonded walls and hence is not thought likely to represent a high status building. A large amount of later pottery was recovered from three different contexts within the site, the majority being 19th century wasters from a local pottery. These are thought



Plan of walls and a possible floor from a building in use in the 14th-17th centuries, Low Grange Farm
© NAA

to have been imported to the site to act as hardcore.

Grid Reference SE 454 060

From a report by Simon Tompson,
Northern Archaeology Associates

**SUNNYSIDE COTTAGE &
STONEBRIDGE HOUSE,
TICKHILL, DONCASTER**

Following an earlier desk-based assessment (see 'Archaeology in South

Yorkshire Number 12'), which identified that this site lies just outside the historic core of Tickhill, building recording and evaluation were carried out in August and September 2008. The building recording was of Sunnyside Cottage, which was found to be an example of a small agricultural building dating from the early to mid 18th century. Though later converted to a dwelling its origins were probably as a cattle shed; a brick manger still survived within the main structure.

Five trial trenches were excavated to test the potential for buried features of



Excavation underway on tanning pits at Sunnyside Cottage, Tickhill © ARCUS

archaeological interest. These found pits and ditches containing medieval pottery dating from the 11th to the 14th centuries. As a result, more detailed excavation followed. In total, seven circular clay-lined pits approximately a metre in diameter were found – all in a line. Several of these pits produced horn cores. As it is known that animal hides were often brought to tanneries with the heads still on, this evidence suggests that the pits here were used for tanning. The pits were in use between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Grid Reference SK 590 927

From reports by James Thomson,
Chris Harrison, Richard O'Neill
and Mike McCoy ARCUS

ST HELEN'S CHURCH, TREETON, ROTHERHAM

A watching brief was carried out on behalf of St. Helen's Church PCC during excavation of a soakaway in August 2008. The church probably dates to c1175- 1200, with significant later additions and alterations. A church is mentioned at Treeton in the Domesday Book of 1086, and this is likely to have been on the same site as the later church. Seven burials were noted during the watching brief, but no artefacts were recovered, making dating impossible. All human remains were removed for reburial.

Grid Reference SK 432 877

From a report by Ed Dennison,
Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

PENNY HILL, ULLEY, ROTHERHAM

A proposal for redevelopment of the site as a windfarm led to a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey between July 2008 and January 2009, on behalf of Arcus Renewable Energy/Banks Renewables.

The desk-based assessment identified crop marks showing linear features and enclosures of possible late prehistoric/Romano-British date to the northwest of the site. It was thought likely that these features would extend into the development site. However, subsequent geophysical survey (magnetometer) was unable to find any

evidence to support this and concluded that the site's archaeological potential was low.

Grid Reference SK 476 878

From reports by Alexandra Grassam and Ian Wilkins, Archaeological Services WYAS

**PROPOSED A57(T)
IMPROVEMENTS,
TODWICK, ROTHERHAM**

Proposed improvements to the A57(T) north of Todwick led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in October 2008, for Turvey Consultancy Ltd. Several sites of potential archaeological interest were noted in the vicinity, including Todwick Grange, originally built in the 13th to 14th century, and the site of an 18th century toll house on the Attercliffe to Worksop turnpike road. The site of Grange Lodge, which was built in the 19th century during modifications to the Todwick Grange estate, will be impacted on directly by the scheme.

Grid Reference SK 480 853 to SK 503 845

From a report by Mark Stenton, ARCUS

**LAND NEAR DENMAN
ROAD, WATH UPON
DEARNE, ROTHERHAM**

A planning application for residential redevelopment led to the preparation of a desk-based assessment in July 2007, for Northern Counties Housing Association. The site, which lies to the

west of Wath upon Dearne, was open fields from at least the 18th century until the 1970s, when much of it was subject to housing development. The construction and subsequent demolition of these houses – part of the White Bear estate - is likely to have severely impacted on any archaeological evidence once present. The site's archaeological potential is, therefore, considered to be low.

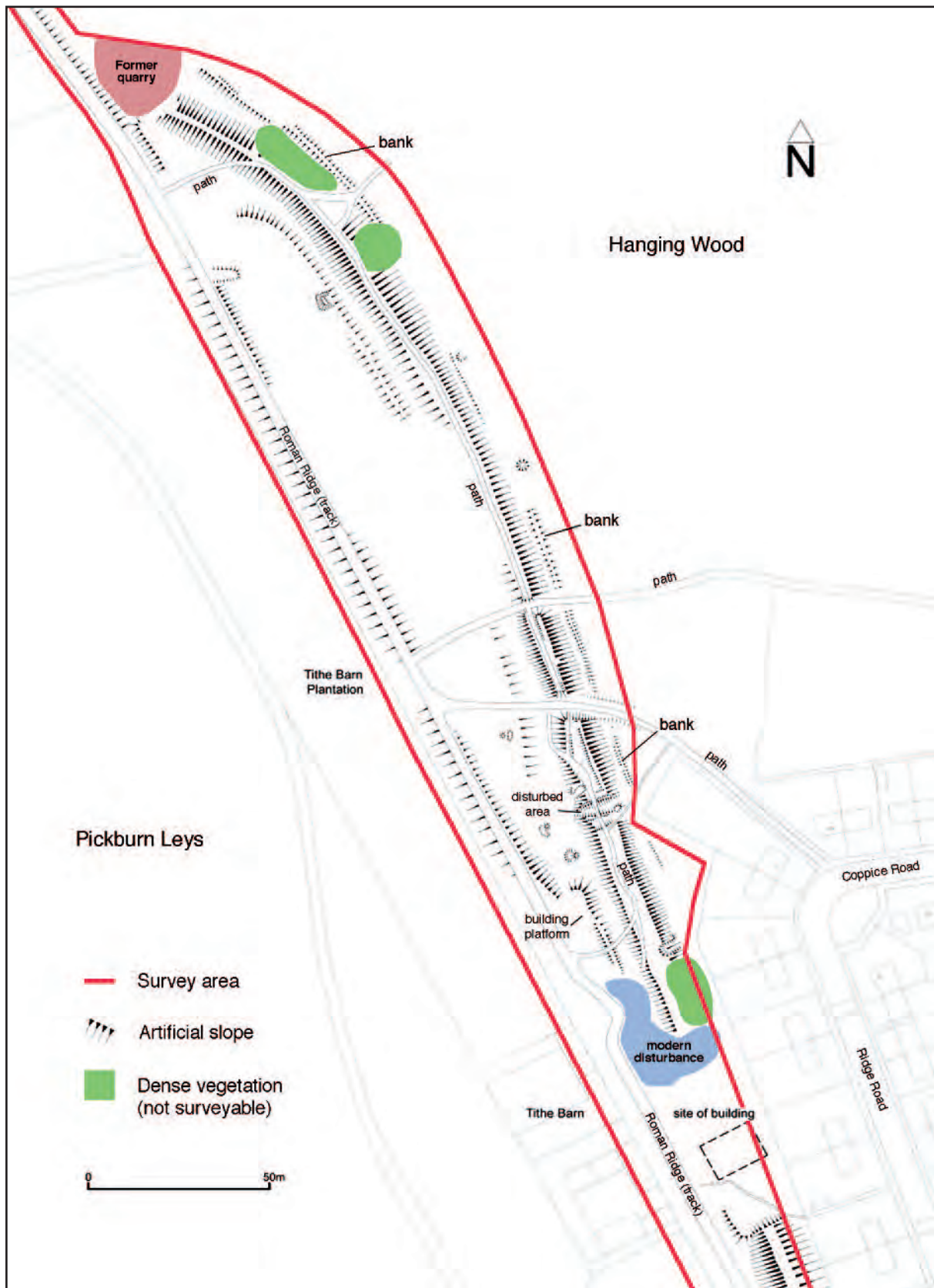
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From a report by Rowan May, ARCUS

COLOUR SECTION



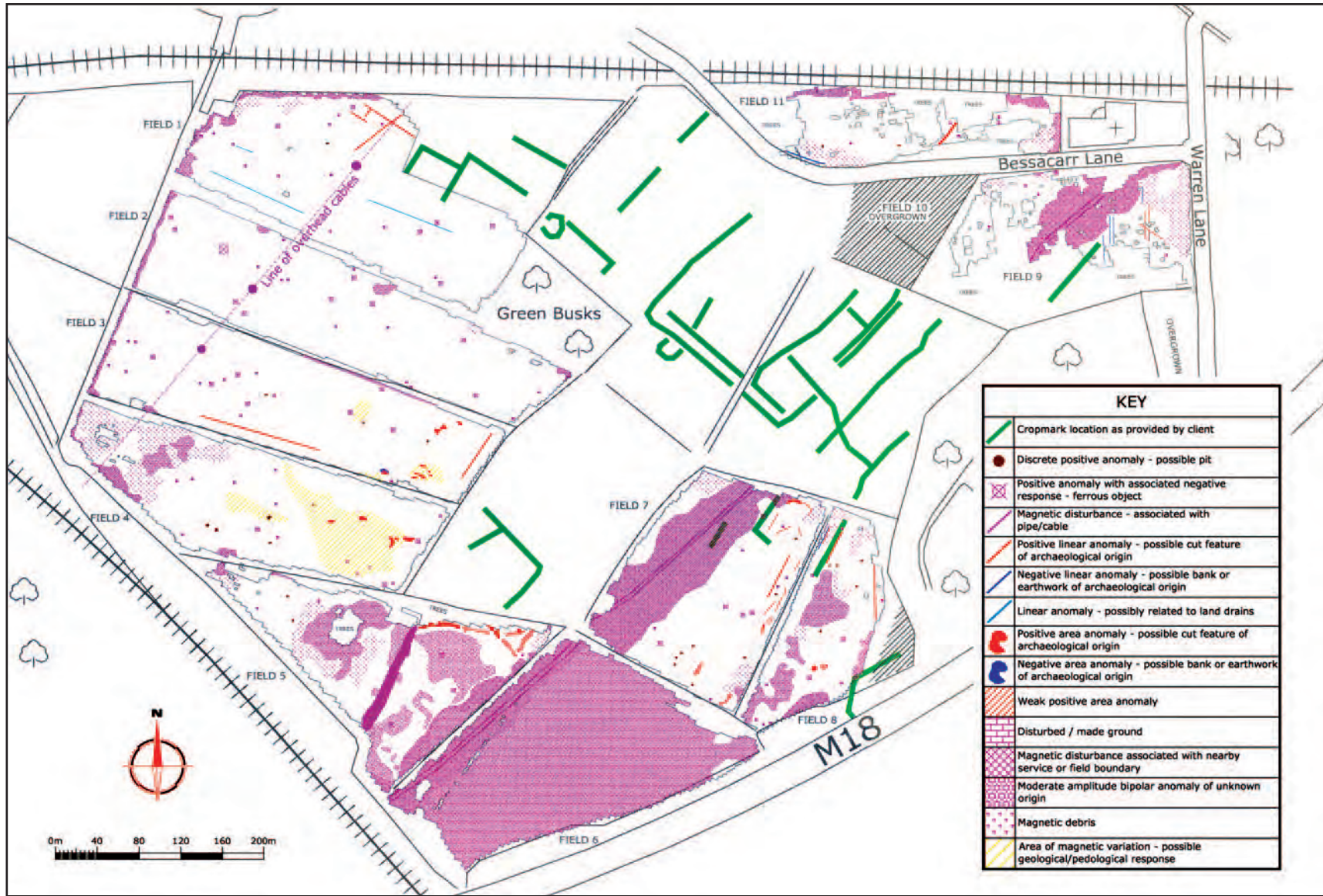
Illustration from the *Romans on the Don* popular booklet © Bill Bevan and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service



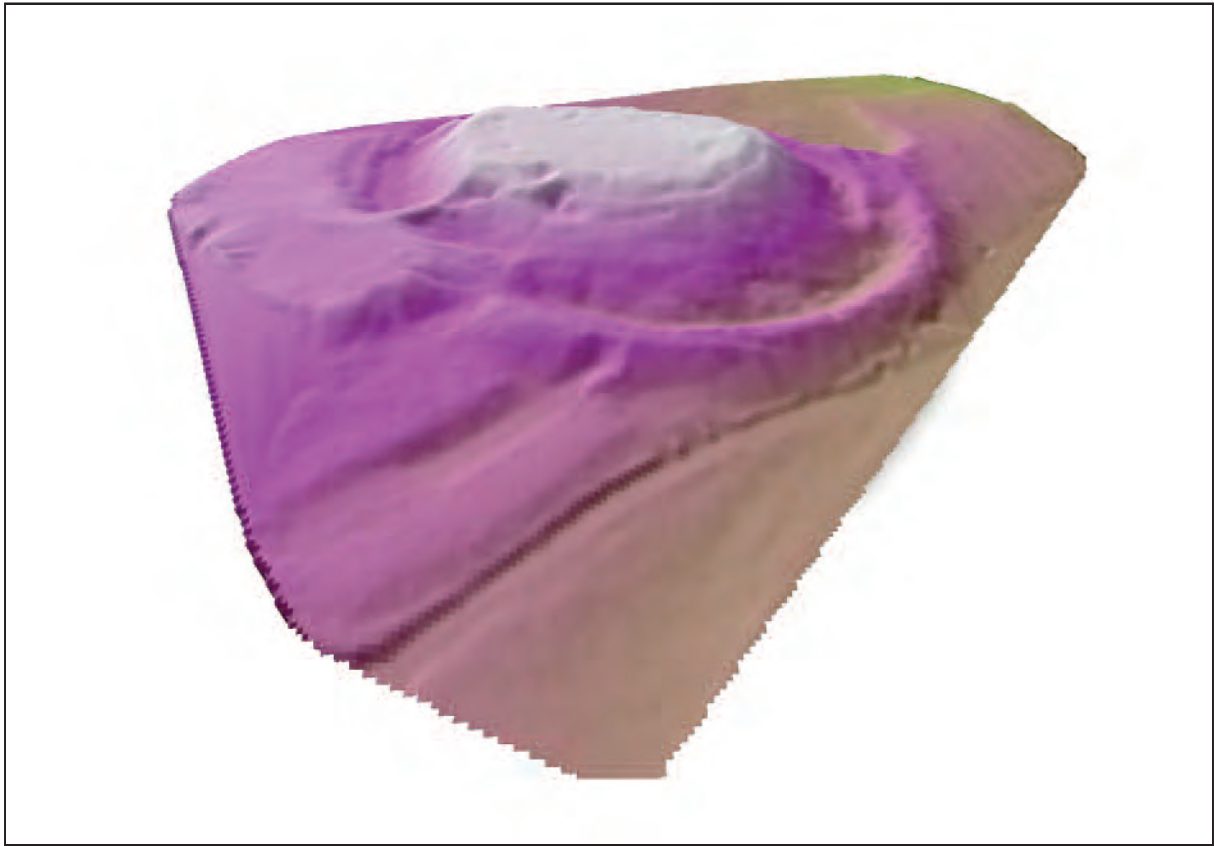
Earthwork survey of curved agger alongside the Roman Ridge within Hanging Wood © AS - WYAS



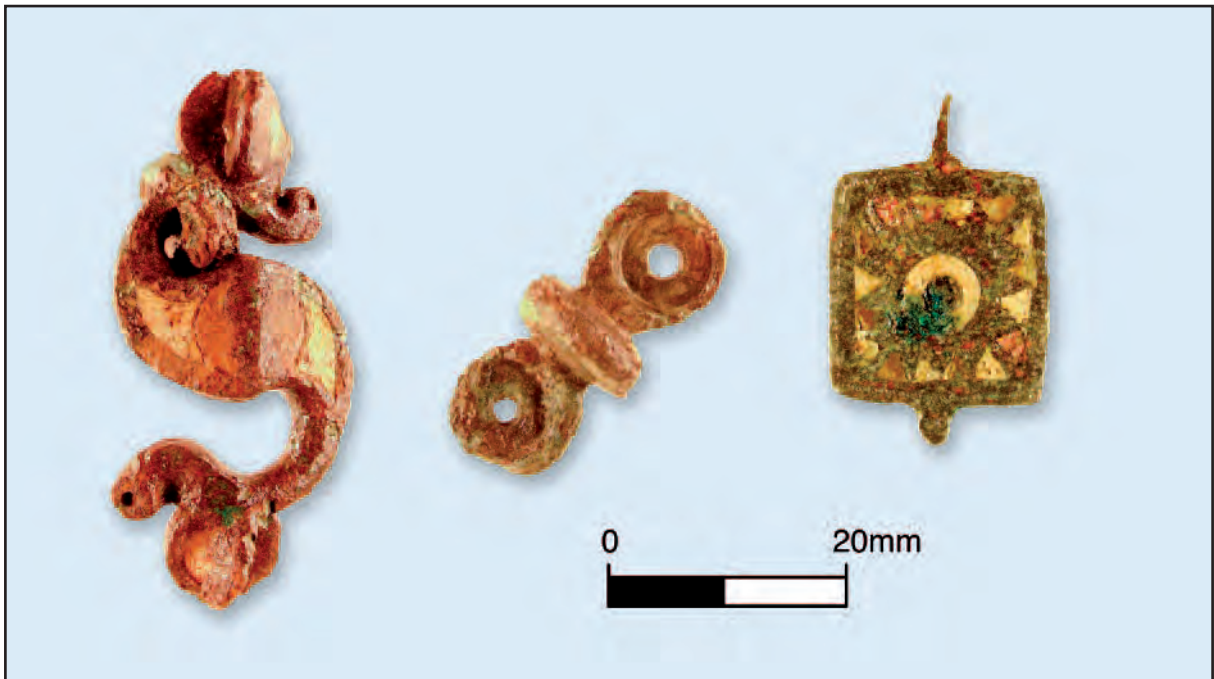
Phased plan of excavated features at Bridge Lane House, Bawtry © ARCUS / Wessex Archaeology



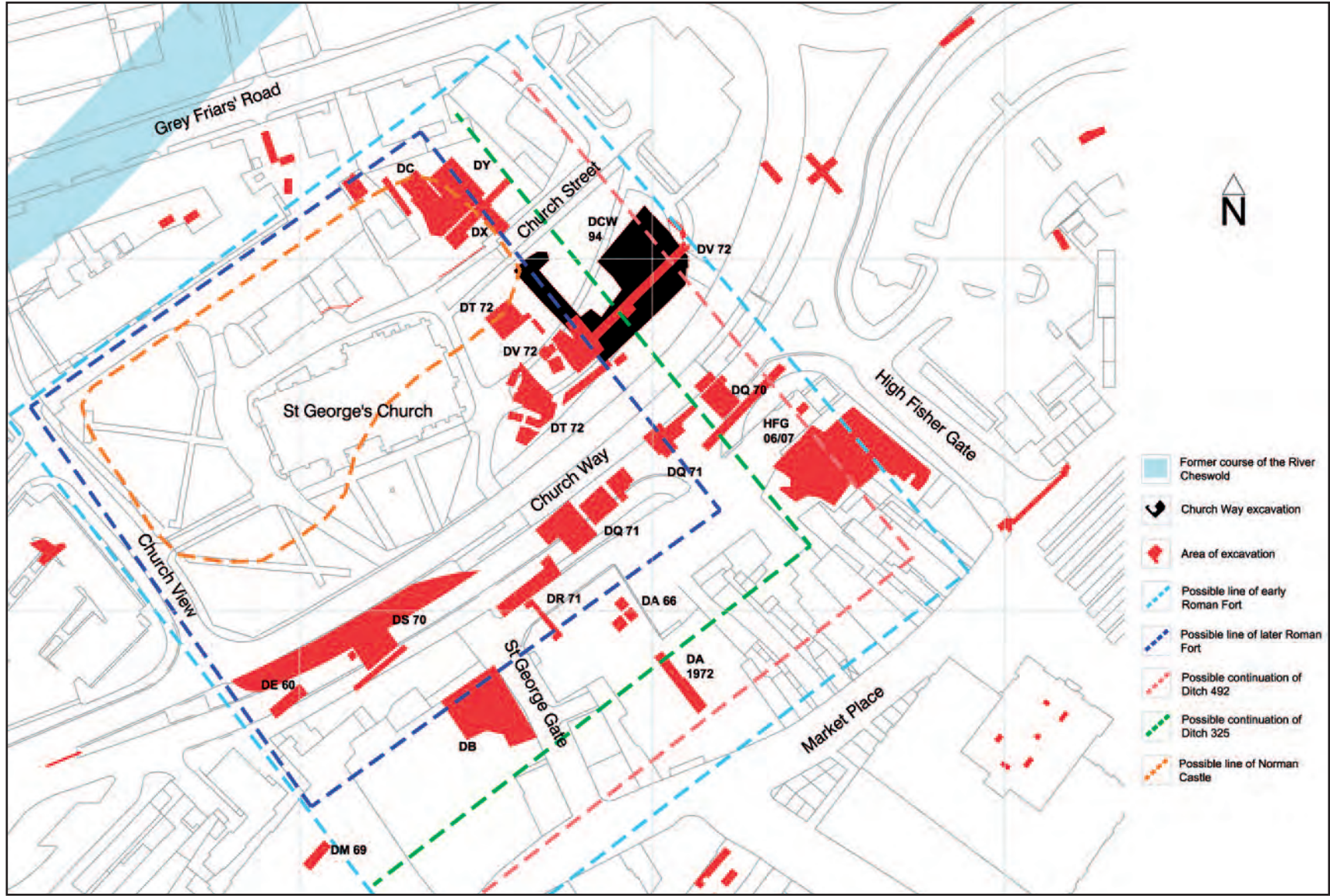
Geophysical survey results, Manor Farm, Bessacarr © Stratascan



Conisbrough Castle Data Terrain Model from the south © NAA / English Heritage



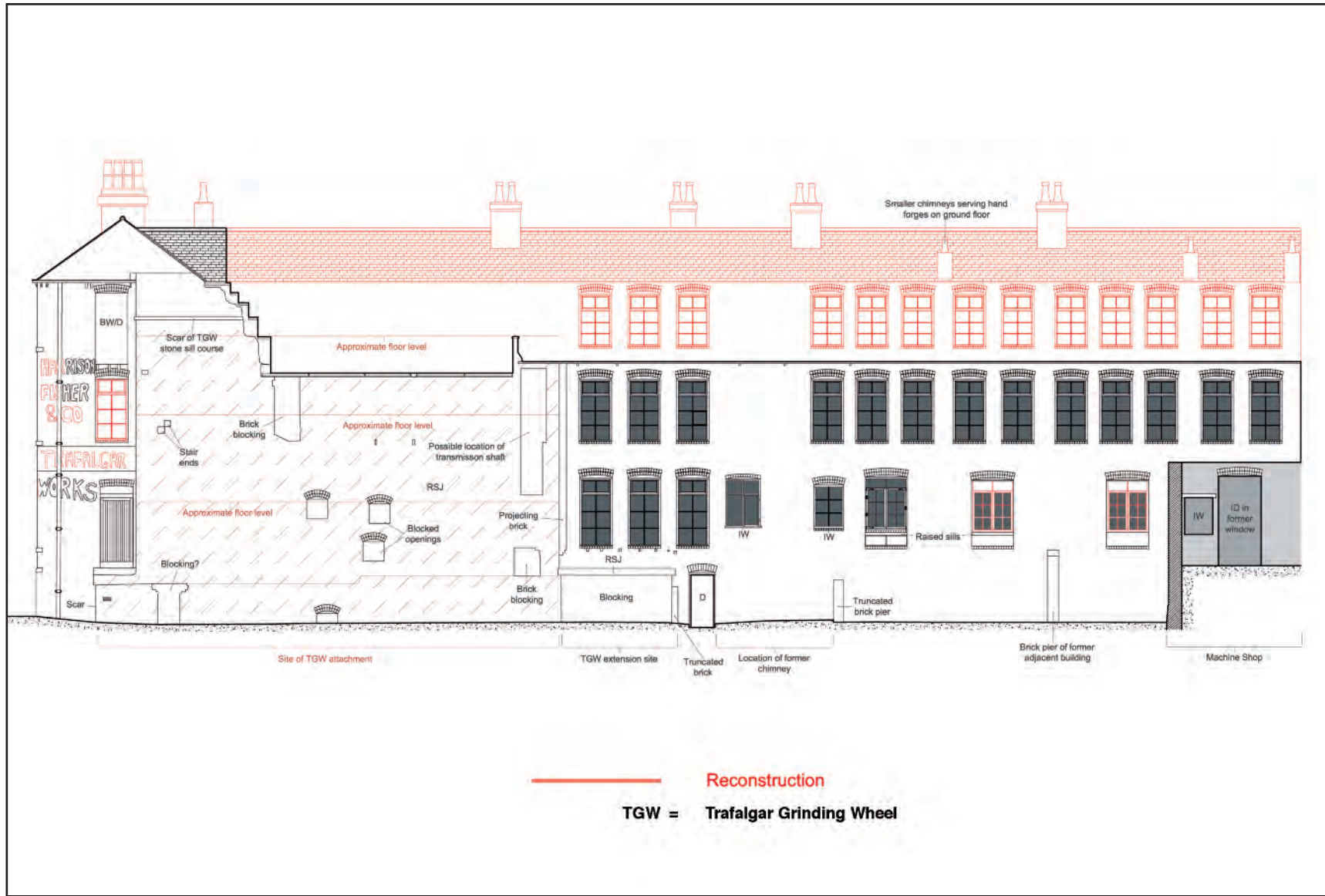
Dragonesque brooch, military harness mount and seal box lid (late 1st/early 2nd century AD)
found at Church Walk, Doncaster © AS - WYAS



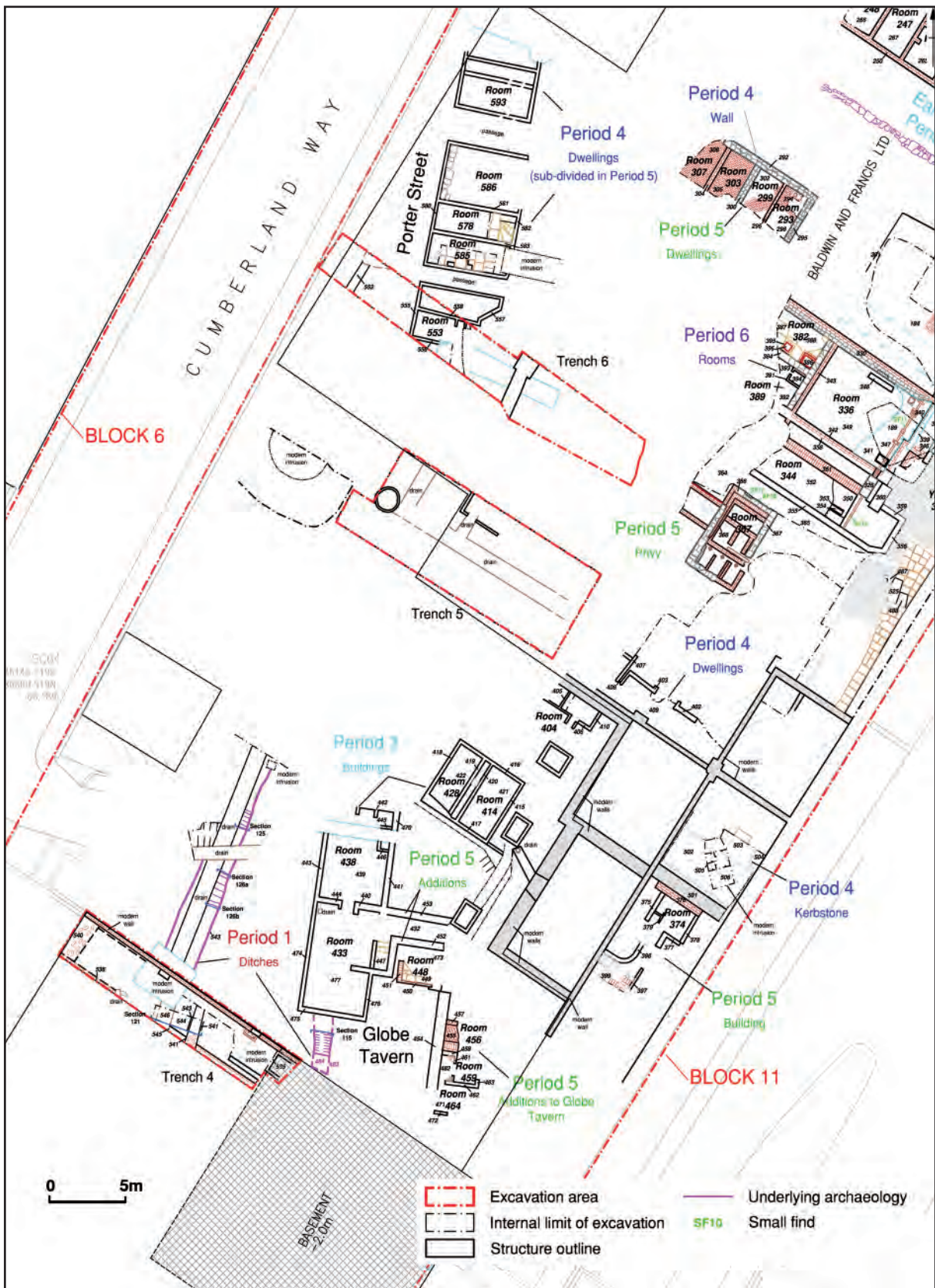
Plan of Church Walk excavation (DCW94) in relation to previous excavations in Doncaster town centre © AS - WYAS



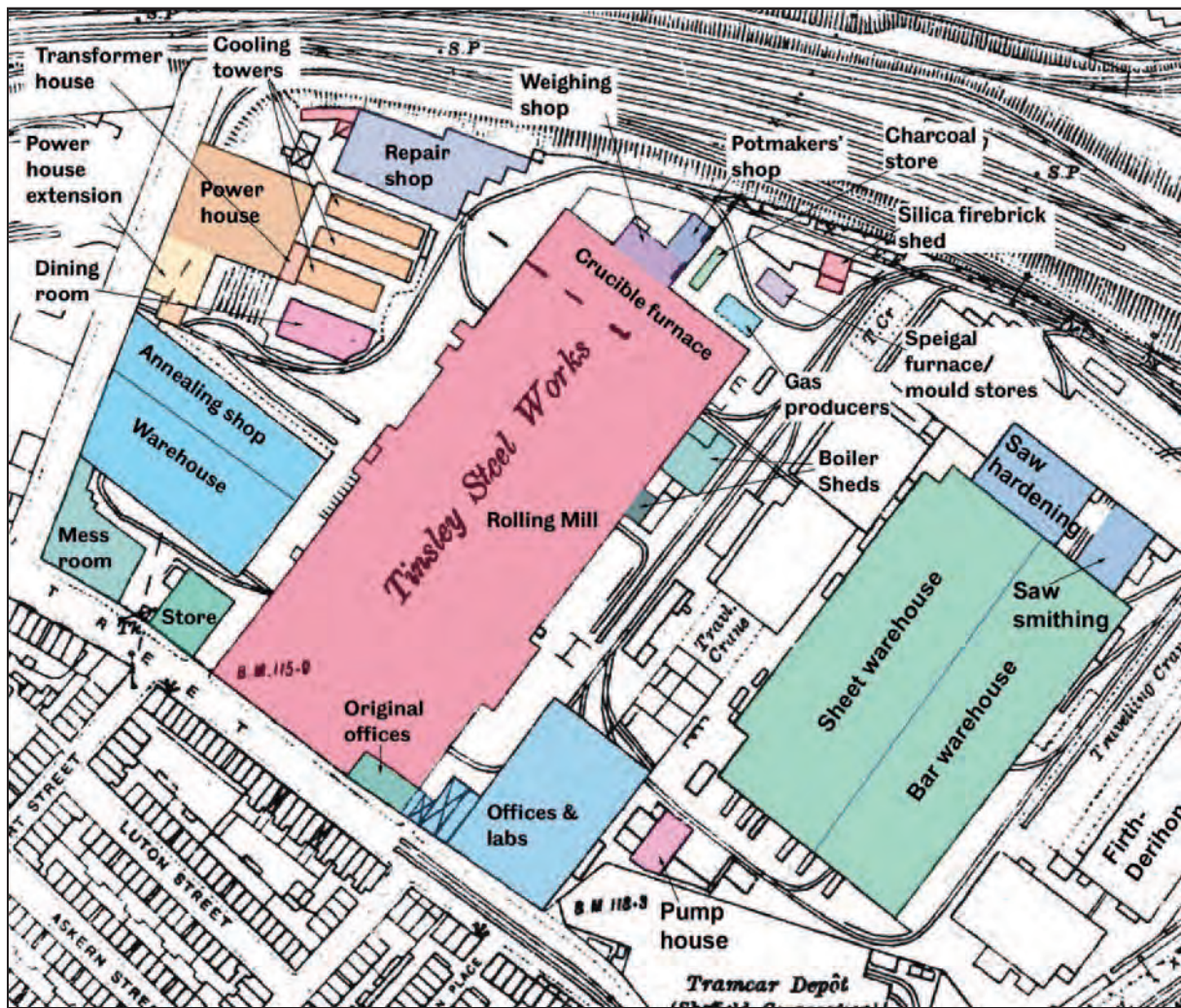
Selection of pottery from 161-189 Upper Allen Street, Sheffield © ARCUS



Elevation of the South range of the Trafalgar Works, Sheffield © ARCUS / Wessex Archaeology



Plan of southern end of excavation on Block 11, The Moor © OA North



Interpretive plan of building uses in the western side of the Tinsley Works c1918 © ARCUS



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