



Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield  
Graduate School of Archaeology  
West Court  
2 Mappin Street  
Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Final report 842c.2(1)

---

## Archaeological evaluation and mitigation on land adjoining the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield: Phase 1



July 2007

by Steve Baker

with contributions by Dr. C.G.Cumberpatch, Sarah Viner, Dr.J.Unwin, Mr.K.Hawley,  
Dr.S.D.White, Dr.H.Willmott, Ellen Simmons and Dr.R.Mackenzie

---

Prepared For:  
WATKIN JONES CONSTRUCTION  
Matthew House  
Llys Edmund Prys  
St. Asaph Business Park  
St. Asaph  
Denbighshire  
LL17 0JA

# CONTENTS

<b>Non-technical summary</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of illustrations</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>List of plates</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>List of tables</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Aims and methodology</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1 Project aims and rationale .....	1
2.2 Methodology .....	2
2.3 Fieldwork programme .....	2
2.4 Site location.....	2
<b>3 Archaeological background</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4 Results</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 Archaeological watching brief .....	4
4.2 Ground level reduction and rapid evaluation.....	6
4.3 Detailed excavation and recording.....	10
<b>5 Artefacts</b> .....	<b>21</b>
5.1 Assessment of the pottery by Dr. C.G. Cumberpatch .....	21
5.2 Further analysis of pottery from occupation contexts by Dr. C.G. Cumberpatch.....	22
5.3 Assessment of the animal bone by Sarah Viner .....	29
5.4 Assessment of the metal finds by Dr. J. Unwin and Mr. K. Hawley .....	31
5.5 Assessment of the clay pipe by Dr. S.D. White.....	33
5.6 Further analysis of clay pipe from occupation contexts by Dr. S.D. White.....	36
5.7 Assessment of the glass by Dr. H. Willmott .....	40
5.8 Further analysis of glass from occupation contexts by Dr. H. Willmott .....	41
5.9 Assessment of the environmental samples by Ellen Simmons .....	42
5.10 Assessment of crucible fragments by Dr. R. Mackenzie .....	43
<b>6 Historical analysis of census returns</b> .....	<b>45</b>
6.1 Introduction and background.....	45
6.2 Population and living conditions.....	46
6.3 Provenance and migration .....	47
6.4 Employment and education.....	49
<b>7 Discussion</b> .....	<b>52</b>
7.1 Preservation and potential.....	52
7.2 Chronology .....	52
7.3 The nature and context of construction .....	53
7.4 Internal structure and sequence.....	54
7.5 Sanitation: context and sequence.....	55
7.6 Material culture and occupation: problems and potential.....	57
7.7 Conclusions .....	58
<b>8 Archive</b> .....	<b>59</b>

<b>9</b>	<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Illustrations</b> .....	<b>61</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Plates</b> .....	<b>62</b>
	<b>Appendix 1: List of contexts</b> .....	<b>63</b>
	<b>Appendix 2: Ceramic data tables</b> .....	<b>66</b>
	<b>Appendix 3: Census return data</b> .....	<b>105</b>



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

No	Description
1	Site location plan
2	Stages of the archaeological programme
3	Overview of rapid archaeological evaluation, showing room/area numbers referred to in text
4	Court No. 1, Rooms 7 and 8: plan
5	Court No. 1, Rooms 1 and 2: plan
6	Court No. 1, Rooms 3 and 4: plan
7	Court No. 1, Rooms 1 and 2: front elevation
8	Court No. 1: north- and east-facing interior elevations
9	Court No. 1, yard structures post excavation
10	Court No. 1, earliest phase of possible soil tank: plan
11	Court No. 10, yard structures: plan
12	Selected clay pipe bowls

## LIST OF PLATES

No	Description
1	Watching brief: 5-metre strip along Edward Street, looking north west
2	Vaulted cellarage close to corner of Edward Street/Brocco Street, looking east
3	Section at western end of site before battering; vaulted cellars at the western edge of Court No.10 are visible
4	Court No.3 (Brocco Street/Marsden Lane), looking east
5	Court No.1 (Edward Street/Brocco Street), looking north west, showing latest (tarmac) yard surface (Phase 5)
6	Court No.10 (Edward Street), looking east
7	Back-to-back houses 13/14 and passageway 19 (foreground), looking north
8	West end of Court No.3, showing back wall of court (foreground), looking north
9	Infilled cellars, north edge of Court no.10, looking east
10	Court No.10, remnants of cobbled yard surface and surface drainage, looking east
11	Room 1: chimney breast and sandstone sink structures, looking west
12	Entrances leading from Room 1 into cellarage to south, looking west
13	Room 1, looking south west
14	Room 2, looking north west
15	Sondage within Room 7, showing wall foundations and sequence of made ground, looking south
16	Room 8: double vaulted cellar and stair structures, looking west.
17	Probable brick-lined privy midden tank [121]/[122] (Phase 1), with drain [123] added to surface and soak pit [059] at top of picture (Phase 2), looking east.
18	Detail of soak pit/drain shaft [059] showing entrance of drain [123] below later concrete surface of midden tank [043], looking west
19	Phase 3 privy midden tank [043], with concrete base and additional brick lining added, along with overflow gate into soak pit/drain shaft [059], looking east.
20	Tank [043] under excavation, showing backfill and later yard surface over, looking west (Phase 4)
21	Water closets [039] (Phase 4), showing infilled tank [043] at left of picture, looking north
22	Water closet cubicles, showing fragments of earlier yard surface preserved below floor level, looking south

23	Section through cobbled surface [080], Court No.10, showing terraced natural below
24	Context (060); toy jug in bone china
25	Context (060); head of doll or toy in bone china
26	Context (060); toy saucer in bone china
27	Context (060); probable commemorative mug
28	Context (001); marked sherd in white ironstone

## LIST OF TABLES

No	Description
1	Summary of the countable bones from each context
2	Summary of the measurable elements from each context
3	Structural metal finds by context
4	Domestic metal finds by context
5	Personal items and tools by context
6	Summary of clay pipe by context
7	Further analysis of selected clay pipe material by context
8	Catalogue of glass from occupation contexts
9	Abundance of waterlogged plant remains present in samples
10	Crucible fragments and industrial process residues
11	Age range of the population (1851 census)
12	Age range of the population (1881 census)
13	Mean household size in 1851, by location
14	Mean household size in 1881, by location
15	Stated place of origin of family heads and spouses, 1851
16	Summary of origin data, 1851
17	Stated place of origin of family heads and spouses, 1881
18	Summary of origin data, 1881
19	Occupations listed in the 1851 census returns
20	Occupations listed in the 1881 census returns
21	Catalogue of pottery by context (all contexts)
22	Catalogue of material selected for full analysis, including weights and estimated numbers of vessels.
23	Abbreviations used in <b>Tables 21 and 22</b>



# 1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Watkin Jones Construction to undertake archaeological evaluation and mitigation on land adjoining the former Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield, NGR SK 3483 8762 (**Illustration 1**). These investigations formed a stage of works relating to a planning application to develop the site (04/00215/FUL). The planning application included the submission of an archaeological assessment and buildings appraisal of the site, commissioned by the Hunshelf Group and undertaken by ARCUS (Jessop 2004). On the basis of this, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) determined that the site required a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of development. The requirement is in line with government guidance as set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance - Archaeology and Planning (PPG16, 1990). The fieldwork was carried out during June and July 2005, and an assessment report was produced (Baker 2005). This document is a final report on this work, incorporating further artefactual studies and historical analysis of census return data.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Project aims and rationale

The requirement for archaeological fieldwork arose primarily from the need to provide a general characterisation of the archaeological resource within the area of the proposed development:

- to gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, state of preservation and date of archaeological deposits within the areas of the proposed development;
- to provide sufficient information to determine the significance of the archaeology exposed in terms of its local, regional and national importance.

More specific objectives relating to the known or suspected archaeological potential of the site were derived from the results of the archaeological desk-based assessment (Jessop 2004). These were:

- to determine if any structures or deposits relating to the Kenyon Cutlery Works, the back-to-back housing along Edward Street, or earlier activity, survived within the site area;
- to identify archaeological evidence for the range of industrial and domestic activities that took place within the development area;
- to clarify the organisation of industrial and domestic activities and use of space;
- to establish how industrial and domestic activities were modified during the history of the site.
- to preserve by record the archaeological structures and deposits likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

## 2.2 Methodology

The archaeological fieldwork and recording was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design for the site (ARCUS 2005), with guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and with current industry best practice.

In summary:

An **archaeological watching brief** was carried out during the excavation of a 5-metre-wide strip along the Edward Street frontage of the site (to allow access for the piling rig), during the excavation of three geotechnical test pits, and during battering back of a standing section at the western end of the site (**Illustration 2**).

Machine-assisted ground level reduction was carried out over the remainder of the site, under archaeological supervision, to the surface of the archaeological deposits. This allowed **rapid archaeological evaluation** of the character and preservation of the surviving archaeology over the entire site. All structures and deposits exposed were recorded by EDM survey, annotated sketch plans, and a photographic record.

**Full excavation and recording** was carried out in four key sample areas across the site, targeting areas where preservation was particularly good or where well-stratified sequences were present.

## 2.3 Fieldwork programme

The project was managed by James Symonds (Director) and Steve Baker (Project Archaeologist). The archaeological watching brief was carried out during April, May and August 2005 by Steve Baker, Ben Chan and Duncan Alexander (Project Archaeologists). Fieldwork was supervised by Steve Baker, and carried out by Duncan Alexander, Jonas Enns, Craig Johnston, Phil Roberts, Hilary Sanders and Neil Walmsley (Site Assistants) during June and July 2005. Collection of census return data was carried out by Dr. Tim Cooper.

## 2.4 Site location

The original assessment commissioned by the Hunshelf Group covered a block of land bounded by Upper Allen Street, Kenyon Alley, Edward Street, Brocco Street and Marsden Lane, Sheffield, including the buildings of the former Stephenson Blake Type Foundry along Upper Allen Street. Only part of this area was covered by the archaeological works in 2005, approximately 0.15ha in area, bounded by Brocco Street, Edward Street and Marsden Lane, and extending some 55 metres south-west along Edward Street from its junction with Brocco Street. Prior to the archaeological intervention this area was waste ground, sloping broadly from west to east, with a marked change of level associated with a collapsed but fairly recent retaining wall on the south side of Marsden Lane. The site lies within a proposed Conservation Area, although at the time of writing this had not been finalised.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

An archaeological assessment and buildings appraisal of the entire application area was undertaken by ARCUS in 2004 (Jessop 2004) on behalf of the Hunshelf Group. The conclusions of this report are briefly summarised here.

Urban development did not encroach upon the site until the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. The archaeological investigations demonstrated that extensive development from this time onwards had removed any sub-surface remains from earlier periods.

The Blake Garnett and Company type foundry was established on Upper Allen Street in 1818. Piecemeal expansion took place over the next few decades, the company re-organising as Blake Stephenson in 1829. By 1850 the foundry encompassed areas fronting onto Kenyon Alley, Marsden Lane and Edward Street, and had expanded into new premises on the southern side of Marsden Lane. Also by this date, significant numbers of terraced and 'back-to-back' houses had been constructed, filling the plot between the foundry and Brocco Street to the north east and most of the plot between Marsden Lane and Edward Street to the south.

By 1920, terraced houses and courts abutting the foundry on Upper Allen Street and Marsden Lane in 1850 had been reduced substantially and contained type foundry buildings. Stephenson Blake continued to purchase and incorporate land on surrounding plots throughout the early twentieth century. The substantial Kenyon Cutlery Works south of Marsden Lane was demolished during the 1890s, the plot lying vacant until subsequently purchased by Stephenson Blake. By 1950 the foundry had completely taken over land fronting onto Edward Street, occupied by back-to-back housing on the 1920 map. It appears that housing was removed prior to post-war slum clearance, stimulated by the company's desire for further expansion.

Technological changes in the later twentieth century required less space, and much of the foundry, its workshops and offices lay empty by the 1970s. The range abutting Marsden Lane was demolished and a car park created adjacent to the works fronting Edward Street.

The study identified two key areas of sub-surface archaeological interest. The first concerned the demolished south range of the Works delineated by Marsden Lane. The demolition of this building during the 1970s involved the removal of all the standing remains and the infilling of the basement areas. The second area of interest concerned the land to the south of Marsden Lane, formerly occupied by terraced back-to-back housing arranged around open courts, the majority of which were subject to clearance during the mid twentieth century, and by the Kenyon Cutlery Works, which had been demolished by 1890. It was considered that there was high potential in this area for the survival of subsurface remains relating to domestic activity and to the cutlery industry.

The area earmarked for development during 2005 lay to the south of Marsden Lane, and to the east of the footprint of the Kenyon Cutlery Works. This area appeared to have been occupied by nineteenth-century back-to-back housing.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Archaeological watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was maintained by ARCUS during initial stripping to prepare level platforms for the piling rig, during the excavation of three test pits for soil sampling, and during the battering back of a standing section at the south-western end of the site.

#### 4.1.1 Initial topsoil removal: 5 metre strip

In preparing the level platforms for the piling rig, topsoil was removed from a 5-metre wide strip of ground (**Plate 1**) beginning from the corner of Edward Street and Brocco Street and extending some 40 metres to the south west along the Edward Street frontage. Because of the rising ground surface along Edward Street, four level terraces were cut, to a maximum of 0.66m below the modern ground surface. For the first 10 metres of the strip, no archaeological features were encountered; the exposed surface comprised brick demolition rubble with nineteenth and twentieth century pottery. From 10 metres onwards, a series of walls were encountered, running perpendicular from the Edward Street frontage (SE-NW) with the top surviving courses between 0.60m and 0.70m below the modern ground surface.

Between 10 metres and 25 metres these walls were of handmade red brick or sandstone slab construction, generally in a pale grey or brown cementitious mortar with flecks of lime and charcoal, and were spaced in multiples of 1.90m or 3.80m (6 feet and 12 feet). Additional structural elements were noted, suggesting chimney breasts, coal holes or stairwells, often associated with underlying voids in the infilling rubble material. Springs for brick vaults were also noted adjacent to several of the walls, suggesting infilled cellar spaces.

From 25 metres onwards, the walls were consistently of sandstone block and slab construction, spaced at around 4.10 m.

#### 4.1.2 Excavation of test pits for topsoil sampling

Three test pits were excavated, one at each end of the 5-metre strip described above, and one adjacent to the corner of Brocco Street and Marsden Lane.

Test Pit 1 was excavated at the south-west end of the 5-metre strip, adjacent to Edward Street. A clean natural yellow clay and mudstone was reached at 2.80m below the modern ground level. This was overlain by loose deposits of yellow clay with brick fragments and reddish gritty deposits, representing disturbed natural or possibly levelling deposits, to a depth of 0.90m, with brick and sandstone demolition rubble above.

Test Pit 2 was excavated at the other end of the 5-metre strip, near the corner of Edward Street and Brocco Street. From 0.20m below ground level, a large cellar was encountered, with intact brick-vaulted cellar roof and interior. Backfill and cellaring was present from 0.20m to 2.70m below ground level, with disturbed natural or made ground below to 3.80m.

Test Pit 3 was excavated adjacent to Marsden Lane on the lower part of the site. Cellar walls were located immediately beneath the ground surface, with cellar infill rubble extending to 1.10m, and disturbed natural or made ground from 1.10m to 1.80m, with clean natural yellow clay with mudstone below. The edge of the test pit clipped the ends of two vaulted cellars with ceilings 0.30m below ground level.

#### 4.1.3 Additional excavation of 5-metre strip

The presence of largely intact vaulted cellars and significant voids below parts of the 5-metre strip adjacent to Edward Street necessitated further excavation and infilling of voids to provide a firm surface for the piling rig. This involved the excavation of this area of the site to a depth of between 2.5 and 3 metres, with subsequent infilling and compaction.

Towards the corner of Edward Street and Brocco Street further examination of the large cellar was possible (**Plate 2**); it consisted of a brick vaulted passage and the main vaulted cellar, both roofs with apex running parallel to Edward Street and ending at a substantial sandstone wall running along the Edward Street frontage. Another sandstone wall with a coal chute ran along the Brocco Street frontage. A series of stalls and a sandstone slab shelf were identified within the cellarage.

Further to the south-west, cellars were predominantly infilled, with minor voids present, and no brick vaults intact. Vault springs suggested a similar configuration of cellars, with vault apex running parallel to Edward Street, up to 19 metres along the strip. Possible cellar floor levels were encountered around 2.40m below ground level. Between 19 and 29 metres, further infilled cellarage was present, with the vault apex now running perpendicular to Edward Street, various passageways and sandstone slab shelves/stalls present, and a possible floor level 1.70m below ground level. Between 29 and 37 metres, corresponding with Test Pit 1, evidence for cellarage was unclear, with natural mudstone at about 1.85m below ground level, disturbed natural or made ground to 1.40m, and rubble above. Infilled cellarage was again clearly present from 39 to 47 metres, with sandstone cellar walls and traces of a sandstone vault with apex running perpendicular to Edward Street. Cellar infill extended to at least 2.10m below ground level. From 47 metres on (under the entrance gateway to the site), more modern disturbance was evident, with building rubble and a substantial concrete platform, although a possible floor was located at 1.90m below ground level, with made ground below.

#### 4.1.4 Battering of standing section

Following the demolition of a modern workshop building at the higher level beyond the south-western end of the Phase 1 site, a 1.70m high standing section between this level and the lower level of the Phase 1 area was battered 4 metres into the concrete slab of the former workshop. Below the slab was demolition rubble with unfrogged bricks in a sandy silt matrix. Within this material, 0.45m beneath the base of the slab, a black layer of slag, cinder and coke was noted, roughly 0.10m thick. These deposits appeared to relate to the demolition of nineteenth century buildings, the resulting material being used to raise the ground level for the higher terrace below the modern workshop. No structural elements or natural subsoils were identified in this area.

#### 4.1.5 Further battering of standing section

Following completion of the rapid evaluation and mitigation programme on site, one further phase of archaeological watching brief was carried out, during further battering of the standing section at the western end of the site, and construction of a machine ramp in the same location. Further well-preserved cellarage (**Plate 3**) was observed during this process, apparently representing a row of houses running north-south across the western end of Court No.10 (see below).

#### 4.1.6 Discussion of watching brief findings

Although the circumstances of the watching brief precluded detailed recording, it was possible to draw some general conclusions concerning the nature of the sub-surface stratigraphy and remains.

- The upper area of the site appeared to contain a significant depth of made ground. Adjacent to Brocco Street this depth was at least 2.70m, narrowing to about 0.90m at the south-western end.
- This made ground in general comprised well-preserved cellarage and associated structures. Below the cellarage was a mixed yellowish clay representing natural disturbed during the construction process, or a layer of made ground. At the Brocco Street end of the site intact brick-vaulted cellars were present to a depth of 2.7m, but further to the south-west cellars were infilled by demolition rubble, with their brick vaults truncated.
- A large cellar on the corner of Edward Street and Brocco Street may correspond to a larger building shown on this site on Ordnance Survey maps between 1850 and 1920. Continuing along Edward Street, two styles of cellarage were present. The lower (north-east) part of the frontage was occupied by brick-vaulted cellars with internal walls spaced at 6 feet and 12 feet. Cellars on the upper (south-west) frontage were of more substantial sandstone construction (one sandstone vault was recorded), with internal walls spaced at over 4 metres (13-14 feet). Map evidence suggests that both these phases relate to nineteenth-century back-to-back housing. The change in construction corresponds to the boundary between an upper and lower courtyard (see below), truncated at different levels during demolition.
- Structures and cellarage were present immediately below topsoil in the lowered area of the site adjacent to Marsden Lane.
- Well preserved structures were considered likely to be present beneath the raised area to the west of the site.

#### 4.2 Ground level reduction and rapid evaluation

Machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision over the entire site, followed by archaeological cleaning to allow a rapid assessment of archaeological potential to be made. This exercise revealed the remains of early nineteenth-century back-to-back houses in varying degrees of preservation, arranged around three open courts (**Illustration 3**). These corresponded with the courts and buildings shown on the 1850, 1890 and 1920 Ordnance Survey Maps (Jessop 2004, Illustration 4), and identified on the 1890 map as 'Court No.1', 'Court No. 3' and 'Court No. 10'. These identifiers will be used below to refer to the three courtyards, although this need not imply that they were in use throughout the history of these buildings.

##### 4.2.1 Court No. 3 (Brocco Street/Marsden Lane)

At the lower level, along Marsden Lane, the structures comprising Court No. 3 were located only just below the modern ground level (**Plate 4**). In general, this area was truncated below the floor levels of the buildings and yard, with only infilled cellarage and foundations surviving, although some floor levels associated with building 16 at the south-western end of the court appeared to survive. In addition, the south-eastern edge of the court had been much disturbed by the excavation, construction and backfilling of a modern retaining wall [038], apparently following the boundary between Court No. 3 and the higher level of Court No. 1.

Two pairs of back-to-back houses (11/12 and 13/14) were located along the Brocco Street edge of Court No. 3, with a passageway leading between them from Brocco Street through to the courtyard (20) behind (**Plate 7**). Houses 13 and 14, situated on the corner of Brocco Street and Marsden Lane, were represented by infilled cellars with associated sandstone stair structures, each cellar measuring 3.40m wide by 3.60m long and the rear cellar (13) having been disturbed during excavation of Test Pit 3 (above). The exterior cellar walls were of sandstone slab construction with a light brown sandy mortar; the wall between the cellars and the adjoining passageway was double-skinned, of handmade red 3" brick with lime mortar. The dividing wall between cellars 13 and 14 was a single skin of similar brick and lime mortar construction, dog-legged to accommodate two separate stair structures. Access to each cellar was from the room above, from the north corner of the ground floor of house 13 and the south corner of 14, via a steep curving staircase of roughly triangular sandstone slabs (upper part only exposed).

Beyond the passageway, houses 11 and 12 appeared to be of identical construction to 13 and 14, but were mostly obscured by modern disturbance along the south-eastern edge of Court No.3. The passageway (19) was 0.93m wide and extended 8.80m from the Brocco Street frontage to the interior of the court. Voids in the surface towards the rear of the passageway suggested that a drain ran beneath it, presumably from the court interior to the main Brocco Street drainage system.

The courtyard itself (20) ran alongside Marsden Lane with its long axis parallel; it measured approximately 14 metres by 4.5 metres. No evidence for a yard surface was identified beyond some irregular sandstone paving in the rear eastern corner. A layer of dark compacted made ground covered the yard, above disturbed natural or made ground, with clean natural 0.70m below the surface. Concrete and ceramic drains were present along the south-eastern edge of the yard, in front of a double-skinned wall of hand-made red bricks in a light brown sandy mortar. This is presumably the front wall of a row of three buildings shown along the south-eastern edge of the yard on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map; modern disturbance had obscured the remainder of these buildings.

A series of brick structures at the south-western end of the courtyard (Area 16; **Plate 8**) was associated with ceramic drains and disturbed areas of sandstone flag, and may represent part of a series of toilet cubicles (machine-made red bricks in cementitious grey mortar). A sandstone threshold with door frame sockets, and an adjacent area of red linoleum surviving over a sandstone flag, appeared to be associated with the entrance area for one of the obscured buildings along the south-eastern yard edge.

#### **4.2.2 Court No.1 (Brocco Street/Edward Street)**

Court No.1 (**Plate 5**) was the best preserved of the three courts identified during rapid evaluation, separated from Court No.3 by the modern retaining wall [038] and on a higher level. Court No.1 extended 27 metres south west from the Brocco Street frontage, to a substantial sandstone retaining wall associated with a change in ground level to Court No.10 above.

Three pairs of back-to-back houses (5/6, 7/8, 9/10) were present along the Brocco Street frontage, with an intervening passageway (18) running from Brocco Street through to the interior of the yard. Buildings at this end of the court were in general truncated around or below ground floor level. Infilled cellarage with brick vault springs visible and associated stair structures were present in the houses along the Brocco Street frontage (6, 8 and 10), but not in the rear houses adjoining the yard (5,

7 and 9). Cellars 8 and 10 were each clearly subdivided by a central wall running perpendicular to Brocco Street, each subdivision roofed with a brick vault. Houses 5 and 6 were only partially present, the remainder of these buildings along Edward Street having been removed during the earlier watching brief phase. A partial ground floor level had survived in House 7, with *in situ* sandstone slabs associated with linoleum traces, and the footing of a chimney breast. These pairs of houses were of similar construction; the best preserved pair (7 and 8) were selected for detailed excavation and recording (see below). In general, each ground floor room was approximately 3.80 metres wide by 3.50 metres long. Cellarage was present beneath the front house of each pair, with the cellars subdivided giving access to one half from the front house and to the other half from the rear. The space between the front and rear houses again accommodated two stairwells, giving access from the front and rear upper rooms to the subdivided halves of the cellar.

Along the south-eastern edge of the courtyard, rooms 1-4 were associated with increasing levels of preservation, with Room 1, at the south-western end, surviving up to 1.90m above ground level. This enhanced preservation was due to the protection offered by the retaining wall at the south-western end of the yard, but also due to a step up in ground level between Court No.1 and Edward Street: the ground floor rooms adjoining the courtyard were at cellar level from Edward Street. Rooms 1-4 appear to have represented the rear portions of pairs of back-to-back houses running along Edward Street, the front buildings having been removed during the earlier watching brief. Complete sandstone flag floors were present in the four rooms fronting onto the yard, along with complete or partial chimney breasts and kitchen range structures, and sandstone sinks with associated supports. In each room these structures were arranged in the same configuration along the south-western internal wall. Plaster was present on internal walls, as well as a cement or concrete skirting above the flag floor. Rooms measured approximately 3.70 metres wide by 3.40 metres front to back. Rooms 1-4 were selected for detailed excavation and recording (see below).

Between Room 4 and the back of Room 5 was a passageway, 2.45 metres wide, presumably leading from the interior of the court to Edward Street. The interior courtyard (17) was rectangular, measuring approximately 18.45 metres by 6.15 metres, with the long axis parallel to Edward Street. The courtyard surface was tarmac, with ceramic drains present along the two long sides of the court, and two additional drains in the centre. This surface was in general well preserved, although it was disturbed in linear patches apparently corresponding to the positions of drain trenches within the court. This appeared to be due to the tarmac surface subsiding into the soft fills of drain trenches, perhaps under the weight of demolition rubble above. Evidence for earlier brick structures beneath the tarmac surface was noted in the western part of the court, and this area was targeted for further investigation (see below).

Running along the north-western edge of the court, from its western corner, was a row of eight toilet cubicles (15). The rear wall and partition walls were of frogged machine-made red brick in a dark grey cementitious mortar. Each cubicle had a sandstone threshold with sockets for door posts, and a poured concrete floor, with the bases of ceramic toilets surviving *in situ*. A row of sandstone flags ran along the front face of the building. This area was targeted for further investigation along with the court area immediately to the south. The northern part of the rear edge of the court was disturbed by recent excavation associated with the modern retaining wall; it appeared that the original rear retaining wall of the court had been on the same alignment as the modern wall. Fragmentary structures survived in this area, attested



to by sandstone thresholds. Ceramic drains were also present along the rear of the yard.

The south-western end of Court No.1 was defined by a substantial retaining wall, of roughly hewn sandstone blocks, and surviving to a maximum height of 2.18m above the Court 1 surface. The retaining wall appeared to have been patched towards the rear of the court with handmade 3" red bricks in a dark grey cementitious mortar.

#### 4.2.3 Court No. 10 (Edward Street)

To the south-west of the retaining wall at the end of Court No.1, Court No.10 (**Plate 6**) was laid out at a significantly higher level; a typical level for the court surface was 70.97m AOD, some 2.35m higher than the Court No.1 surface. Preservation was consequently less impressive, with many buildings truncated below ground floor level, and the court surface only surviving in isolated patches.

The front range of buildings along Edward Street evidently continued along the same line as the buildings in Court No.1, as suggested by the results of the watching brief. Little evidence for these buildings was encountered during the rapid evaluation stage: their rear wall, surviving only as rough sandstone slab foundations, was observed at its north-eastern extent, on the same alignment as the rear wall [032] of Rooms 1-4 in Court No.1. The continuation of this wall was obscured by a ramp used for machine access.

Along the north-eastern edge of the court, adjoining the retaining wall, one infilled cellar was identified, measuring 4.00m by 3.60m; a surviving vault spring suggested that the apex of the brick cellar vault ran perpendicular to the retaining wall. The construction of this cellar was of handmade red brick in lime mortar, with sandstone slab beneath; the build and dimensions are therefore comparable with the back-to-back cellarage encountered in other areas. Along the remainder of the retaining wall edge, the sequence of structures was probably too narrow to relate to further housing, with the front wall only 2.30m from the retaining wall at the rear. A sandstone threshold suggested access from the courtyard, through a front wall two skins thick, of handmade red brick with lime mortar. Parts of a brick floor, of apparently re-used handmade bricks with traces of lime mortar, were present in this area, with sandstone flags in the extreme northern corner of the yard. A segment of concrete trough, presumably an open drain, was present behind the front wall. This narrow paved area may therefore have been an open passage providing access to the side of the range of buildings along the Marsden Lane edge of the court, although no entrance to these buildings was identified to confirm this.

The buildings along Marsden Lane (**Plate 9**) were located at some height above the lane itself, and backed onto a modern retaining wall, presumably a rebuild of an original structure. This range of buildings comprised a row of six individual rooms (not paired as in Court No.1), presumably with access from the court, although no thresholds were present despite floor levels surviving in the northern two rooms. These rooms were typically 4.40m deep and 3.40m wide, slightly larger than the Court No.1 rooms. In the northernmost room a floor of re-used handmade bricks and frogged machine-made bricks had been replaced by a concrete floor, and then in turn by a second floor of re-used bricks. A partial concrete floor survived in the next room to the south. The other four rooms were increasingly truncated below floor level. Cellar infill rubble was present in three of these rooms; one room appeared to be uncellared with a disturbed natural made-ground deposit below. Evidence for partitioned cellars was identified in the southern two rooms of the range, and appeared similar to the excavated cellars below Room 8 in Court No.1, with cellar

partition walls (and vault apex) running perpendicular to the back of the court and to Marsden Lane. Stairwells with sandstone steps were located at the rear of the buildings.

No evidence for a retaining or boundary wall was identified at the south-western end of Court No.10; the site appeared therefore to end just within the boundaries of the court. Structural elements were also present in the central court area; a sub-divided brick building with ceramic soil pipes, likely to be a toilet block, was selected for further investigation (see below). Also in the central area was a rectangular building of re-used plain handmade red brick, two skins thick, constructed in mid grey cementitious mortar, and truncated into foundation level. Two recent drain shafts were also present.

Only fragments of the Court No.10 yard surfaces survived, with a recent tarmac surface preserved in the north corner along with an iron manhole cover, and an open sandstone drain. Small patches of an earlier cobbled surface survived in various places in the centre of the court (**Plate 10**); this was investigated further in one area (see below). The cobbles were set into a black ashy layer, with a compact yellow clay below, probably close to natural but with some evidence for disturbance. Lengths of open sandstone drain ran parallel to the rear edge of the yard.

### 4.3 Detailed excavation and recording

On the basis of the rapid evaluation exercise documented above, four areas were selected for detailed archaeological treatment. Three of these areas were located in Court No.1, as a consequence of the high levels of preservation, with a fourth area in the centre of Court No.10:

- **Court No.1, Rooms 7 and 8:** a pair of back-to-back houses, with partially-preserved ground floor levels in Room 7 and well-preserved cellarage beneath Room 8 (**Illustration 4**).
- **Court No.1, Rooms 1-4:** a row of four rooms along the front edge of the court, at the rear of buildings fronting onto Edward Street. Only Room 1 was preserved in its entirety (**Illustration 5**), with the strip of ground disturbed during the watching brief phase impinging increasingly onto Rooms 2-4 (**Illustration 6**). However, these rooms were preserved well above ground floor level, with internal structures still present.
- **Court No.1, west end of courtyard (Area 17) and adjoining toilet block (Area 15):** the intact yard surface offered potential for surviving sub-surface stratigraphy, and a structural sequence relating to drainage and sanitation (**Illustration 9**).
- **Court No.10, toilet block and adjoining cobbled surface (Area 22):** this area was selected as a counterpoint to the corresponding area in Court No.1, to assess levels of preservation and the potential for sub-surface stratification (**Illustration 11**).

#### 4.3.1 Court No.1, Rooms 7 and 8

Rooms 7 and 8 formed one of the pairs of back-to-back houses located along the Brocco Street frontage of the site, with rear access to Court No.1. A pair of well-preserved cellars was located beneath Room 8; these were cleaned and recorded, and a slot was excavated below the cellar floor. The flag floor of Room 7 was partially

preserved. This level was recorded in detail, before excavation of two trenches through the sub-floor layers.

The pair of houses represented by Rooms 7 and 8 formed part of a row extending along the Brocco Street frontage, and also including Rooms 5/6 and 9/10, and presumably the larger building on the corner of Brocco Street and Edward Street shown on Ordnance Survey maps between 1850 and 1920. The row was continued at a lower level along the Brocco Street edge of Court No.3, although the slightly different stairwell design here may indicate a different phase of building. A passageway ran from Brocco Street to the interior of Court No.1 immediately to the south of Rooms 7/8.

The building containing Rooms 7 and 8 was constructed by excavating the entire footprint to a depth of 2 metres below the court surface. Cellarage (**Plate 16**) was constructed below the front (Brocco Street) house (Room 8); the rear house (Room 7) was uncellared, with about 2 metres of made ground beneath the ground floor level. The front cellar walls and south cellar wall along the passageway were built first, with the north cellar wall added next. The brick structures (partition wall, brick vaults and stairwells) appear to form one build and were perhaps constructed together from the ground up, with flagged cellar floors added afterwards.

The front wall [011] along Brocco Street only survived at cellar level. [011] was of sandstone block and slab construction, twelve to seventeen courses high, in a dark brown silty matrix, from the cellar base to 1.31m above the floor (1.54m in the central part of the cellar). Above 1.31m the build was of handmade plain 3" bricks, with many broken bricks indicating re-use (use of 'seconds'), in lime mortar. A maximum of six brick courses were present, with much root disturbance. As noted above, the cellar was subdivided along its centre, perpendicular to Brocco Street, each half cellar having a coal hole approximately 0.50m wide within the front wall [011] extending upwards from 0.85m above floor level, and with an angled sandstone slab providing the chute.

The side cellar walls [013] and [014] were of sandstone slab and block construction, roughly but fairly evenly faced to the inside, in a silty yellowish to dark brown matrix. Both [013] and [014] extended to a height of 1.27m (around 16 courses although this varied) above the cellar floor level, with the remains of brick vaults [007] and [008] above. The southern wall [014], on the passageway side of Room 8 was keyed into the front wall [011], while the northern wall [013], dividing the Room 8 cellars from those beneath Room 10, was added in later, abutting [011]. The central partition wall of the cellars, [006] was a two skin wall of plain handmade 3" red bricks in a soft light brown mortar, 16 courses high to a height of 1.27m above the cellar floor, above which height the cellar vaults [007] and [008] were built on. Many of the bricks were broken, and about 30% were refractory bricks, again suggesting use of 'seconds'. [006] abutted the front wall [011], and ran 4.30m to the rear of the cellar to join the stair structures. Iron brackets, presumably to hold shelving, were present along the side and central walls of the cellars, generally located at the tops of the walls just below the vault spring.

Each half cellar had a brick vaulted roof ([007] over the northern cellar, [008] over the southern), running from the sandstone side walls [013] and [014] to the central wall [006]. These were of plain handmade 3" bricks in lime mortar, and again appeared to have been re-used. The vault was composed of a single skin of bricks laid edgewise. Neither [007] nor [008] survived intact, but in general a few courses survived above the vault spring (a maximum of six courses for [007] and eleven courses for [008]). The vaults ran from the front of the cellar, abutting the front wall [011], to the front

edge of the stairwells [009] and [010], a distance of 3.46m. Beyond the vaults, a single skin of bricks laid above [006] provided a partition between the two stairwells.

The ground floor rooms of houses 7 and 8 each had access to a half cellar (3.40m x 1.60m) in Room 8; presumably so that coal could be delivered from Brocco Street without entering the court itself. Cellar access was by means of two self-contained stairwells between Room 7 and Room 8. Apart from the sandstone steps (see below), these were of re-used handmade plain 3" red brick in lime mortar, with many broken bricks evident. The southern stairwell [009] provided access from the south-east corner of Room 7 to the southern half cellar; the northern stairwell [010] ran from the north-west corner of Room 8 to the northern half cellar. Because of the necessity of accommodating two stairwells within a 1.0m strip across the width of the building (3.80m), the stairways were steep and each incorporated two turns. Each stairwell structure consisted of:

- (1) A western wall, 1.76m (23 courses) high and one skin thick, running across the building and abutting the western end of [006], the cellar partition wall.
- (2) A support wall, eight courses high and one skin thick, abutting (1) halfway across its width and running 0.73m east across the cellar floor, providing support for the stair structure above.
- (3) Seven sandstone slab steps, each an elongated triangular shape (sides typically 1.07m, 0.90m, 0.36m) and 0.08m thick, on a riser of two brick courses, built into the outside walls of the stairwell including the central cellar wall [006]. These had presumably been sawn to shape.
- (4) Upper edging wall, eleven courses in total and one skin thick, built above the upper three steps on the eastern side of the stairwell; this wall was built up underneath the cellar vault, and continued above it, indicating that the stairwell and vault were part of the same build.

Flag floors [023] and [024] were inserted into the half cellars after construction of the stair structures [009] and [010]. The flags were of sandstone, typical dimensions 0.75m x 0.65m x 0.06m, with even upper surfaces, and had been laid in regular rows. The southern cellar also had narrow bands of brick floor at the east and west ends, presumably to fill spaces too narrow for the sandstone flags. Traces of pinkish degraded lino or lino-backing were present around the foot of the northern stairwell [010]. A sondage below the floor [024] of the southern cellar revealed 0.08m of a dark silty levelling material (025), with coal fragments and coal dust probably reflecting the use of the cellar for coal storage. Below (025) was a clean and compact yellow clay (054); this is likely to represent the lower boundary of the excavation of the building footprint into natural.

In Room 7, wall foundations and sub-floor make-up deposits (**Plate 15**) appeared to have been introduced at the same time, but probably in several stages. No clear construction cut was visible through the sub-floor deposits for any of the walls, but the sandstone slab foundations of the side walls appeared too irregular to have stood independently before backfilling. Material close to the foundations appeared to have slumped down and towards the walls from each sub-floor layer. It appears likely, therefore, that the foundations and sub-floor layers were introduced in a number of stages, each perhaps involving the construction of a few courses of foundations followed by raising of the interior level. This process is considered likely to have taken place during or after the construction of the cellar structures.

The foundations of the south (passageway) wall [015] and the north wall [018] of Room 7, were of rough unworked sandstone slab up to 0.15m thick. Towards the base of the

foundations, about two metres below room floor level, no coursing was present, with slabs fairly roughly assembled. More evenly laid slabs were visible towards the top of the foundations, which was reached 0.33m below the room floor level. The foundations of [018] were keyed into the footings of the chimney breast [019], of similar unworked sandstone slab construction. The exterior wall [016] along the west (courtyard) side of Room 7 was of brick construction down to the limit of excavation 1.00m below room floor level, and may therefore have been fully built within the excavated footprint before introduction of the sub-floor fills.

The sub-floor make-up sequence in Room 7 consisted of a number of layers, generally mounded slightly in the centre of the room and dipping towards the side walls [015] and [018]. (033), (034) and (035) comprised lenses of a dirty redeposited natural yellowish clay, and a darker looser silty sand, up to around 0.30m below the room floor level (coinciding with the tops of the side wall foundations). Similar mixed layers (066)-(070) were encountered against [016] in the western part of the room.

Pottery dating from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was recovered from the sub-floor layers below Rooms 7 and 8, consistent with construction in the earlier nineteenth century, at any rate before 1850.

Wall [015] ran along the southern (passageway) side of Rooms 7 and 8; its relationship with the front wall [011] was obscured, but it was keyed into the exterior courtyard wall [016] at its western end. [015] was of handmade plain 3" red brick construction, with lime mortar. Along the southern edge of Room 8, its base was two skins thick and four courses high, mortared onto the spring of the vault [008] above the cellar wall [014]; along the southern edge of Room 7 the wall base was a single header course resting on the deep sandstone foundations already described. Above these base levels, [015] was a single skin wall four courses high in Room 8, seven courses high in Room 7. Broken bricks were frequent below ground, with complete bricks predominating above ground.

The western exterior wall [016] was of the same construction, but two skins thick; a variety of brick types and colours were evident in the construction, including one broken firebrick, although most bricks above ground were complete. A sandstone threshold [017] was set into [016] 0.24m north of the passageway, and with its upper edge 0.1m above the yard surface/room floor, thus confirming access from Room 7 into the court interior.

[018], the northern wall of Room 7, ran 3.60m east-west between the courtyard wall [016] and the back of stair structure [010], abutting both. This was a single skin partition wall between Room 7 and Room 9, with two header courses above the sandstone foundations described above and three further stretcher courses above. [019], the chimney breast footing of Room 7 was keyed in to [018] and comprised two perpendicular projections from [018] located roughly centrally along the north edge of the room and enclosing an area 0.85m across. Each projection was two skins thick and two bricks long, with five courses extending to 0.40m below floor level, and sandstone foundations below. [020], the northern wall of Room 8, was much disturbed, but appeared to consist of a double skin brick wall resting on rough sandstone slab foundations above the vault spring of [007] and the cellar wall [013].

Above foundation level in Room 7, the room floor had been levelled up with a brown sandy silt (002), with loose areas of broken crucible and slag (066), these deposits having apparently been imported after construction of the walls. A sandstone flag floor [003] had been added; it was unclear whether this was an original feature or had been added during later remodelling. Remodelling is perhaps suggested by the pottery assemblage from (002). The majority of this assemblage dates from the

eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, and is consistent with the original construction of the building. However a few later sherds (later nineteenth or twentieth century) were present, and these may have been introduced during refurbishment of the floor. The flag floor [003] survived in situ in the north-west corner of Room 7, where traces of degraded red lino or backing survived. The upper surface of the flags was smooth and even, and typical slab dimensions were 0.74m x 0.64m x 0.06m. It appeared that the flag floor had been patched with concrete in the centre of the room.

No *in situ* occupation layers were identified within Rooms 7 and 8; sub-floor layers related to possibly imported levelling material during construction; Cellar fill and the above-ground fill of rooms was rubble relating to the demolition of the buildings in the mid twentieth century. Pottery within these contexts (001), (004) and (005) was consistent with this date.

#### 4.3.2 Court No.1, Rooms 1 to 4

Rooms 1 to 4 opened off the southern edge of Court No.1, forming the rear half of a row of structures fronting onto Edward Street, and ending at the retaining wall at the western end of the court (although similar structures probably continued along the same line in Court No.10). There was a change in ground level between the front and back of these buildings, with ground level at front corresponding to the modern level of Edward Street, but ground level at the rear corresponding to the lower level of Court No. 1 (cellar level from Edward Street). Room 1 was exposed in its entirety (**Plate 13**), but Rooms 2-4 lay increasingly within the disturbed area of the earlier watching brief, with only the rear parts exposed. Remnants of the demolition rubble (022) and (049) originally filling these rooms was removed from above the floor levels.

Rooms 1-4 shared a common rear wall [032], running along the courtyard side of the building (**Illustration 7**). At the east end of Room 2 the rear wall turned (wall [109]), to run at a slight angle towards Edward Street across the backs of Room 3 and 4 foreshortening these two rooms. At the east end of Room 4 the rear wall turned (wall [110]) to run perpendicular towards Edward Street as one edge of a presumed access passageway with steps. [032] survived 22 courses high at the western end of Room 1, but was progressively truncated away from the retaining wall, to the level of the court surface in Room 4. Construction was of handmade plain 3" red bricks two skins thick in a soft light grey lime mortar, with several fabrics present and a number of fragmentary bricks suggesting re-use of 'seconds'. Two courses of bricks were present below the courtyard surface, above substantial sandstone slab foundations. Evidence for a construction cut was equivocal, with yard and external floor layers abutting the wall but a very narrow possible cut visible in places at foundation level. Construction of the wall and deposition of ground make-up layers may therefore have been staged, as suggested above for the Room 7/8 building. Access from the courtyard was indicated by sandstone thresholds in [032] at the north-eastern corner of each room ([096], [101], [105], [108]), with door-post sockets; these were of a well-finished fine-grained sandstone about 0.25m thick but varying slightly in size, with the Room 3 and 4 thresholds (0.96m x 0.36m and 1.02m x 0.38m) larger than Rooms 1 and 2 (0.81m x 0.25m and 0.84m x 0.14m). The exterior room doorways were 0.88m wide. Part of a sandstone windowsill (0.34m x 0.24m x 0.13m) survived *in situ* towards the western end of Room 1, 8 courses above courtyard level and with four courses of the western window edge surviving above.

The four rooms exhibited a modular design, with identical layout and internal features. The internal width of the rooms was around 3.78m; the internal depth of

Room 1 was 3.40m. Dividing walls [027], [097], [102] and [106] were of the same re-used brick and light grey lime mortar construction as [032]. [027], at the western end of Room 1, abutted the sandstone retaining wall and survived fourteen courses above floor level; the other walls were progressively truncated. The internal walls [097], [102] and [106] were a single skin of bricks abutting the courtyard wall [032] but keyed in at foundation level (foundations of sandstone slab similar to [032]).

Two doorways, with (much decayed) wooden doorposts [052] and [053] still in place, were present within [050], the south wall of Room 1 (**Illustration 8**). These internal doorways were 0.82m wide, not including the doorposts. [050] was a double-skinned brick wall of the same build as the other structural walls, surviving 15 courses high, with a narrow structure [051] one brick wide between the doorways, and a sandstone slab door jamb [029] at the western end.

Sandstone flag floors [028], [098], [104] and [112] had been laid in each of the four rooms. The rectangular flags were well-finished in a fine-grained yellowish-grey sandstone, typical dimensions 0.80m x 0.44m x 0.08m, and were laid in a random pattern (not in rows). Sub-floor levels were investigated in Rooms 1 and 2. Each flag had been laid on four pads of a mid grey cement, pressed into a layer of sub-floor material around 0.07m thick, (079) in Room 1, (114) in Room 2. The presence of an 1862 penny in (079) confirmed that the insertion of the flag floor occurred some time after construction of the building (shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850). It is not clear whether (079) and (114) represent sub-floor layers pre-dating the sandstone flags, or levelling material inserted with the flags. In Room 1, very fine layers of material (077) and (078), lying directly below the flag floor towards the eastern edge of the room and in front of the hearth, contained small bone fragments, pottery, and in places fragments of plaster. These deposits appear likely therefore to represent occupation material at or below floor level, albeit possibly disturbed during insertion of the later floor. A concentration of rabbit bones, some butchered, within (077) may reflect the disposal of food waste.

Below (079) the sequence of sub-floor fills (084) and (116) was similar to those in Rooms 7 and 8, although not investigated to the same depth, with yellowish lenses of redeposited natural clay alternating with looser dark silty material with coal fragments, apparently inserted sequentially in tandem with building up of the wall foundations during construction. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century pottery was again present, consistent with the map evidence for construction by 1850.

A chimney breast and flue structure was located on the western internal wall of each room; various inserts into this structure appeared to form a kitchen range, with a number of separate components. The range [030] in Room 1 (**Plate 11**) was the best preserved of the four, though still incomplete. The chimney breast was formed by two projections from [027], each two skins thick and projecting 0.55m into the room, surviving to a maximum height of 1.50m. Each side of the chimney breast was faced with a vertical sandstone slab 1.08m tall x 0.18m wide and 0.05m thick, forming the sides of the fire surround. A flue structure above was also integral to the wall [027] but survived only in fragmentary form. The internal kitchen range structures within the chimney breast in Room 1 appeared contemporary, with some refractory bricks present; no ironwork remained, but the structures probably comprised a separate grate and oven, with various soot and ash deposits adhering. The flag floor [028] in Room 1 was constructed around the kitchen range structures [030], suggesting that these were contemporary with the original build. In contrast, some of the internal structures [099] within the Room 2 chimney breast [119] were constructed above the

flag floor [098] in a dark grey cementitious mortar, suggesting that the kitchen range structures had been remodelled after insertion of the flag floor (**Plate 14**).

A sandstone sink with supporting structures ([031], [100], [103], [107]) was present in the north-west corner of each room, against the western internal wall. Each was composed of a single very fine-grained and well-finished sandstone block, typically 0.68m x 0.55m x 0.14m with a shallow (0.04cm deep) rectangular trough in the centre measuring 0.54m x 0.40m. A circular drain hole was present in the north-west corner. The sinks apparently drained through holes in the courtyard wall [032] into corresponding ceramic drains at the edge of the courtyard. Each sink rested on two brick supports, with the base of the sink 0.58m above the flag floor. To the south of the sink was another brick structure of uncertain purpose ([064], [100]), possibly the support for a draining board, which provided the footings for the southern sink support. These brick supports abutted the internal room walls, and generally appeared later, composed of orange machine-made bricks, with frogged and bullnose bricks present, in a dark grey cementitious mortar. Additionally, in all rooms, the sink support structures rested on the flagstone floors.

Skirting boards, apparently of cement or concrete and 0.16m high by 0.03m deep, were present on the internal room walls above the level of the flag floors. Plaster surfaces apparently representing a number of different phases were present in patches on internal walls; plasters were generally grey in colour, with greenish surfaces probably due to the growth of mould in damp conditions.

The area to the south of Room 1 was later investigated (**Plate 12**) under watching brief conditions during ground-level reduction across the site; up to a further metre of good preservation was encountered beyond Room 1, before disturbance associated with earlier groundworks. The western (corner) doorway in the back wall [050] led to a probable cellar with a sandstone flagged floor, at a slightly lower level down two sandstone steps with brick risers. It is not clear whether the cellar was subdivided as in Room 8. The central doorway in [050] was probably associated with a stairway to an upper storey, not surviving but suggested by a possible stair support wall running back perpendicular to [050] and reminiscent of stair structures encountered in Room 8.

#### **4.3.3 Court No.1, west end of courtyard (Area 17) and adjoining toilet block (Area 15)**

A tarmac surface [046] associated with ceramic drain covers represented the immediate pre-demolition phase of the courtyard itself, and abutted the sandstone edging slabs of the toilet block [039]. The tarmac surface was removed towards the western end of the courtyard, revealing a number of structures, generally relating to the sequence of sewerage and drainage improvements made in the courtyard up to its demolition in the mid twentieth century.

Below the tarmac surface [046] was a fine (0.03m) layer of clinker and crushed brick (026), interpreted as a levelling deposit prior to laying of tarmac. Below (026) was a layer of made ground (047), between 0.84m and 1.11m deep thick where excavated. (047) was a friable dark brown sandy silt, with fragments of brick, sandstone and coal, and abundant pottery and clay pipe. Occasional lenses of yellowish redeposited natural clay were also present. This deposit was interpreted as ground make-up in the context of the construction of Court No.1, and lay above a fairly clean natural clay (065). No construction cuts were visible in (047) relating even to the latest structures in the yard; it seems likely however that structures were dug in and backfilled with the same material, rendering the cuts difficult or impossible to detect. (047) is likely therefore to have been subject to a deal of reworking and redeposition. The majority



of the pottery assemblage from (047) dated to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and is consistent with the initial made-ground episodes. Later material is however present, and probably reflects episodes of reworking not visible stratigraphically.

**Phase 1 (Plate 17):** The earliest structural phase detected in the courtyard relates to a rectangular brick-lined pit sealed with puddling clay, located against the western retaining wall close to the rear of the court, and interpreted as a privy midden probably with superstructure above (**Illustration 10**). The dimensions of the pit were 2.98m north-south by 2.24m east-west, and the brick floor was located at 67.51m AOD, 1.03m below the yard surface at 68.54m AOD. The pit walls [121] were two skins thick, with an inner skin of plain handmade red brick in a soft dark brown sandy cementitious mortar, with broken bricks indicating re-use of 'seconds'. The outer skin was an irregular revetting structure [057] of broken brick and sandstone slab. The western wall had apparently been removed during a later phase of remodelling (see below), and the north and south walls were therefore truncated a little way short of the courtyard retaining wall. The base of the pit was a brick surface [122] composed of the same re-used material: bricks aligned north-south and mostly lying flat, with a few bricks on their edges. [121] and [122] were packed around with a sealing layer of bluish-yellow puddling clay (125), 0.23m thick. Within [122] were two brick pillars, each two brick widths (0.24m) square, of the same build as [121] and [122], with eight courses (0.79m) surviving above [122] and a further four (0.41m) below. The pillars may have supported a floor above the pit, and survived into a later phase (see below).

Perhaps contemporary with the pit [121]/[122], a brick and sandstone drain [126] ran east-west along the rear edge of the court, 0.40m from the northern edge of [121], with puddling clay (125) in between. (125) was associated with nineteenth-century pottery. [126] was situated beneath the later toilet block [039] and clearly pre-dated this building and all its related drainage. [126] was only partially exposed, but had parallel single skin walls 0.11m apart of plain handmade 3" bricks, in a hard grey cementitious mortar, with a lime mortar skim on some bricks indicating re-use. Three brick courses were visible above the limit of excavation, with a single sandstone slab course below a sandstone cap 0.07m thick spanning the drain. The drain was filled with brick and sandstone rubble in a greyish silt.

**Phase 2 (Plate 17, Plate 18):** A second phase of construction involved the insertion of a brick-lined shaft [059] immediately to the east of the cesspit; this structure was roughly square in plan (sides 0.80m – 0.98m) and extended to at least 66.75m AOD, about 1.80m below the (tarmac) courtyard surface. [059] was lined with a single skin of plain machine-made 3" red bricks, with sixteen courses to the base. At this level, a layer of pitch was encountered in the shaft base which may represent the bottom of the feature. No exit drain was present at the base of the feature, which may therefore represent a soak pit. It was neither practicable nor safe to excavate further; however the feature may continue below the pitch layer, with an exit drain below the limit of excavation.

Also during this phase, a brick-lined channel [123] was inserted into the base of the privy midden tank. This consisted of two single rows of machine-made frogged 3" bricks mortared flat onto the tank floor [122] to create a channel running from the south-west corner of the tank to the centre of its eastern side where it entered the shaft [059]. The channel was 0.17m wide, narrowing to 0.07m where it entered [059]. At the eastern edge of the tank, the channel base fell to flow through an opening 0.25m high and 0.11m wide built into the western edge of [059] and comprising a

sandstone slab base 0.05m thick, sides formed of three courses of single bricks, and a brick roof. Fragments of ferrous metal plate from the fill of [123] suggested that the channel was roofed; it appears therefore to have been a conduit for storm water or waste water, kept separate from the tank contents to enter [059]. The origin of [123] towards the south-west corner of the cesspit may suggest that it was fed from the area of the demonstrably later structure [045], possibly the site of a pump or water trough; [045] may therefore have replaced a similar structure of the same purpose.

*Phase 3 (Plate 19):* A third stage of drainage/sewerage design in this area involved a complete refurbishment [043] of the privy midden tank [121]/[122] with insertion of a concrete base and a new inner skin of bricks. Before insertion of the concrete base the floor level over [122] had been raised with a levelling layer (124) 0.15m thick of sandstone and brick fragments in a yellow brown clay sand. The poured concrete base 0.20m thick raised the floor level inside the pit to around 67.85m AOD, 0.69m below the courtyard surface; the phase 1 brick pillars survived into this phase, with the concrete poured around them. Seven courses of machine-made frogged 3" red brick were inserted inside the original two skin wall. Drainage into the shaft [059] was also remodelled, with a sluice gate or overflow structure of copper or copper alloy set into the eastern edge of [043]/western edge of [059], above the earlier drainage structure associated with [123]. An extra course of bricks was added to the top of [059], which was capped with a substantial sandstone slab with a small inspection hole 0.40m square covered by an iron draincover. A ceramic drain (untraced) entered [059] on the eastern side 0.82m below the top of the shaft; this may represent the joining of the soak pit to the main sewerage system; the ceramic drain from [044] (below) had been inserted into the south-east corner of [059] towards the top.

At the same level as the slab covering [059], a partial yard surface [042] survived over the north-western corner of Court No.1, surface typically at 68.30m AOD. [042] was composed of rough-hewn sandstone slabs of different sizes 0.06m thick and only finished on the top surface, with small areas of handmade and machine-made brick flooring and sandstone cobbles (typically 0.27m x 0.05m x 0.16m deep). The disposition of [042] suggested that the sandstone slabs had been laid in the context of the drainage/sewerage improvements discussed above, after the insertion of drains under the courtyard. Areas of mixed brick floor may represent patching of this yard surface; the small remaining areas of cobble may be remnants of an earlier yard surface. [042] had been laid above material (113) indistinguishable from the general sub-yard material (047).

A small rectangular structure [044] had been added to the south wall of [043], constructed from machine-made frogged 3" bricks in a greyish sandy mortar. A double-skin wall two courses high survived on the eastern and southern sides, creating a rectangle 1.28m (east-west) by 0.97m (north-south) apparently open on the west side. Irregular sandstone blocks and part of a damaged sandstone sink had been used to raise the floor within [044]. The floor level of [044] survived at the western end, and comprised a dished concrete layer and ceramic drain. The drainpipe from this feature was traced to the south-east corner of [059]. [044] may therefore represent the location of a sink, standpipe or pump.

*Phase 4 (Plates 20-22):* Construction of the toilet block [039] involved decommissioning of the privy midden [043], and presumably demolition of the associated building. [043] was filled to the courtyard level with demolition rubble (072) with slate and brick throughout. Toilet block [039] was constructed along the western edge of the courtyard, partly over the yard surface [042]; fragments of brick

yard surface [063] and [086] were preserved beneath [039]. The rear wall of [039], two skins of machine-made plain 3" red brick in a mid grey cementitious mortar, ran 7.70m, probably against the rear retaining wall; a western end wall, 1.82m long of the same build, ran alongside the retaining wall of the court; the eastern end wall did not survive. A drain [055] 1.01m wide was constructed along the extreme rear edge of the yard, with ceramic drainpipe set in concrete dropping eastwards, and ceramic soil pipes entering from each toilet cubicle above. Sandstone slabs were set over the drainpipe to support the stall divider walls, keyed into the rear wall of [039] at the back, and resting on rough mortared sandstone slab supports at the front. A foundation level at the front of the building was formed by the re-used northern wall of [121]/[043], and a new wall [058] (three skins of machine-made frogged bricks and re-used handmade bricks in a dark grey cementitious mortar) continuing this line to the east. Two courses of [058] survived, cut into the earlier yard surface [042] with shallow sandstone slab foundations and backfilled with a yellowish clay. Stall divider walls formed of a single skin of machine-made 3" red brick (some stamped 'RIPLEY HILLSBRO') rested on this front foundation level and on the sandstone drain cap slabs of [055], and divided the building into eight cubicles 1.40m deep and 0.82m wide. The floor level of each cubicle had been raised by the introduction of brick and sandstone rubble (056), (062), (085) and the insertion of a concrete floor about 0.10m thick. Pottery from the sub-floor rubble was consistent with a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century date. The remains of a ceramic toilet plinth and soil pipe were present at the rear of each cubicle, with soil pipe running down into the drain [055] beneath. Eight dressed sandstone blocks [040] formed the front thresholds of the stalls, each measuring around 0.91m x 0.23m x 0.14m, with small (0.02m square) sockets for the door frames. The row of thresholds rested on the front foundation structure [058], with a fine layer of levelling material (061) in between. A row of eight sandstone slabs [041] was laid in front of [040] along the front of [039], resting on [058] and on the earlier yard surface [042].

A narrow rectangular structure [045], 3.34m long and 0.82m wide, extended along the western edge of the court, against the retaining wall, and at the northern end had been cut into the walls and backfill of the privy midden tank [043]. Construction was of machine-made bricks with fine striations stamped onto one surface and a single rectangular frog visible. The outer wall was two skins thick surviving to a maximum of three courses; an inner single skin wall divided the structure into two sections each 1.37m long. The rear wall rested on rough sandstone slab foundations, with a large sandstone slab placed over the infill of [043] at the northern end to give extra support. A large sandstone block (1.39m x 0.28m x 0.13m) rested along the southern front wall; at least one more such block had been present but was disturbed during machining. No associated drainage was encountered during investigation of this feature, but its shape may suggest the base for a pair of water troughs, perhaps associated with a standpipe or pump.

*Phase 5 (Plate 5):* The final courtyard phase related to the laying of the tarmac surface [046], associated with ceramic draincovers around the outside of the yard. [046] sealed the earlier yard surface [042], including the slab cover and inspection hole of shaft [059], and structure [044]; these structures must therefore have been out of use by this time. By way of contrast, [046] abutted the edge of the slabs [041] along the front of the toilet block [039], and also ran around the narrow structure [045]; these structures therefore continued in use.

When excavated, the brick-lined shaft [059] was filled almost to the top by a silty sequence of deposits (060), apparently rich in iron oxide. The layered and silty nature of this material suggests accumulation in the shaft over a considerable period of time,

rather than a single episode of dumping to decommission the shaft. Eighteenth- to possibly early twentieth-century pottery from (060) suggests a fairly lengthy period of use. Accumulation in the shaft must have occurred through use of structures [121]/[122], [043] and [044], and would presumably have ended when these structures were decommissioned. In any case, (060) was clearly sealed by the later tarmac surface [046], preventing any further accumulation.

#### **4.3.4 Court No.10, toilet block and adjoining cobbled surface (Area 22)**

In contrast to Court No.1, the late tarmac yard surface in Court No.10 had been laid directly onto an earlier cobbled surface. However, these surfaces survived only in patches across the yard, presumably due to truncation during the demolition process. One surviving area of cobbles [080], adjacent to a probable toilet block in the centre of the western part of the yard, was selected for investigation (**Plate 23**). The rounded sandstone cobbles were oriented roughly east-west, of typical dimensions 0.08m x 0.06m x 0.09m deep, and were bedded in a loose black silty material (074), 0.12m thick with ash and clinker. (074) lay directly above a very compact yellow and grey clay (075), interpreted as a natural deposit. No further stratification was encountered below the yard surface, here or in other parts of Court No.10, where geotechnical pits were excavated several metres into (075).

The probable toilet block/wash-house building to the south of [080] was also investigated, and appeared to relate to one phase of construction only, with no evidence for sub-yard structures as in Court No.1. This building comprised a row of at least three and probably more toilet cubicles arranged side by side east to west, with a larger rectangular room, possibly a wash-house, at the eastern end. The northern and eastern exterior walls [081] and [092] were of the same build, two skins thick with a combination of re-used handmade bricks and rectangular-frogged machine-made bricks in a blackish cementitious mortar. The (incomplete) wall [087], four skins thick of re-used handmade bricks in grey cementitious mortar, formed the southern and western walls of the possible wash-house, creating a rectangular room 3.40 metres long (north to south) and 2.10 metres wide. A maximum of two courses of [081] survived, with no visible foundations. A sub-floor made ground layer (094) filled the room, composed of compact mixed clay and rubble; at least one ceramic drain had been cut down into this material (cut [083]); this was traced through [081] to a ceramic drain cover just outside the building; two other drain covers were present around the outside of this room, supporting its interpretation as a wash-house. Three toilet cubicles were arranged to the west, truncated well below floor level with soil pipes at the southern end, and [092] forming the front wall. The rear wall [091] was two skins thick, of machine-made oval-frogged brick in a greyish black mortar, with three courses surviving. The stall divider walls [088], [089] and [090] ran 1.30m between [091] and [092], abutting both, to create stalls about 0.60m wide (smaller than those in Court No.1). All the structural walls were truncated close to their lowest course, with no evidence of foundations beneath. Between the stall foundations was a made ground material (082), similar to (094).

## 5 ARTEFACTS

### 5.1 Assessment of the pottery by Dr. C.G. Cumberpatch

The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of 2176 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the later seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. The assemblage consisted mainly of the range of wares familiar from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites in Sheffield with examples of utilitarian wares (Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, grey Stoneware), tablewares (Creamware, Pearlware (plain and transfer printed), Whiteware (plain and transfer printed), Cane Coloured wares, Black Basalt ware, Slip Banded and Blue Banded wares), decorative items (a hat pin holder, vase and figurine fragments) and toys. It also included a number of decorative glazed wall tiles of the type commonly seen in the porches of nineteenth-century terraced houses. The assemblage also included one sherd of medieval pottery. A catalogue of the full pottery assemblage is included as **Appendix 2, Table 21**, below.

Small quantities of medieval pottery occur regularly on sites in Sheffield, but always (to date) as residual elements within later deposits and the same situation appears to exist in this case. One sherd of medieval pottery was noted in context (069) and it seems unlikely that its presence indicates undisturbed medieval features or deposits on the site.

The existence of a tripartite division within eighteenth-century pottery assemblages between utilitarian wares, vernacular tablewares and formal tablewares has been discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch, in prep.) and is evident in this assemblage. Utilitarian wares (particularly the Brown Glazed Coarsewares) are virtually impossible to ascribe to anything in the way of a close date range, being largely standard in form from the later seventeenth into the nineteenth century (albeit with variations in the fabrics which are intuitively discernable but have not been verified empirically). Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares offer a higher degree of resolution, given the changes in vessel form between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, related to the appearance of coal fired cooking ranges in the nineteenth century. The majority of the sherds examined appeared to be of nineteenth-century date, but eighteenth-century material was also present.

Vernacular tablewares are far more closely datable than utilitarian wares and examples of press-moulded slipware dishes were noted in context (047). However this context represents imported made ground and is not therefore of direct relevance to the nature of occupation on site.

Formal tablewares (Creamware, Pearlware and Black Basalt ware) are more widely represented within the assemblage and although both types remained in production into the nineteenth century, it appears that a substantial proportion are of mid to later eighteenth-century date. Edged wares, Pearlwares and some later Creamwares can be characterised as of later eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century date. They appear to constitute a substantial part of the assemblage and may even constitute the greater part of the formal tableware category. Vessel forms include the full range of tablewares, from individual vessels (cups, plates, saucers) to communal vessels (tureens, servers etc).

nineteenth- and early twentieth-century wares formed a substantial part of the assemblage. The full range of utilitarian and tablewares appeared to be present,

including Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware cooking vessels (stewpots, hash pots etc), Cane Coloured wares (plain, slip banded and Mocha wares), Whitewares (plain and transfer printed), Colour Glazed ware and porcelain/bone china. It appears that nineteenth-century wares are commoner than early twentieth-century types (although small numbers of over-glaze transfer decorated vessels were noted, including a hat-pin holder and a small vase) and, in general, the assemblage can be described as an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century one with a small later nineteenth- to early twentieth-century component.

A number of sites in Sheffield (notably London Road, Suffolk Road, Sheaf Square and Sheffield Riverside) have produced evidence of extensive dumping, most probably the result of the use of domestic refuse as a building material (hardcore, levelling deposits etc), and subsequent work on this material suggests that this material is not of local origin. It would seem that a similar process has taken place at Edward Street. The precise origin of the material remains in question and is to be the subject of future research carried out outside the framework of developer-funded archaeology.

Material from made-ground contexts forms a major part of this assemblage and is not of direct relevance to the stated research aims of the project (ARCUS 2005), which relate to the nature of occupation within the back-to-back houses and courtyards on the site.

A smaller part of the assemblage, recovered from demolition layers, and a small number of probable occupation layers, relates directly to occupation of the nineteenth-century houses and courtyards. This material, though only a subset of the total assemblage, offers the opportunity to further extend our understanding of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century society in Sheffield, and is considered in more detail below.

## 5.2 Further analysis of pottery from occupation contexts by Dr. C.G. Cumberpatch

Following assessment of the pottery assemblage (above, **Section 5.1**) a number of contexts were selected for full analysis. Contexts selected were those likely to relate to occupation of the site, rather than to imported made ground, as follows:

Context (001)	Demolition rubble, Houses 7/8
Context (005)	Cellar fill (demolition), Houses 7/8
Context (022)	Demolition rubble, House 2
Context (060)	Fill of privy midden soakaway [059]
Context (072)	Backfill of privy midden tank
Context (077)	Sub-floor occupation material, House 1
Context (078)	Sub-floor occupation material, House 1

The material selected consisted of 197 sherds of pottery weighing 4695 grams and represented 183 vessels. The data are summarised in **Appendix 2, Table 22** with the abbreviations used explained in **Table 23**.

### 5.2.1 Type series

#### *Brown Glazed Coarseware and Brown Glazed Fineware*

Brown glazed utilitarian wares form a major part of pottery assemblages dating to between the seventeenth and early twentieth centuries but remain the least

investigated of any major class of domestic pottery within this period. For this reason, and in spite of clear differences in both the details of vessel form and fabric, it is exceptionally difficult to provide adequate date ranges for particular sub-types. The date range suggested (eighteenth to nineteenth century) should be considered as the maximum possible range and where more closely datable material is identified from the same contexts, this should be used as the indicator of the possible date of the group or assemblage. Where shorter date ranges have been specified this is on the basis of comparisons between the sherds from Riverside and examples from other sites, notably Bawtry (Cumberpatch 1996) and Pontefract Castle (Cumberpatch 2002). Examples of some of these earlier types are described in the regional ceramic reference collection (Cumberpatch 2004a)

Two sub-groups have been identified within the larger utilitarian ware group and while the formal boundaries between the two are less clear than might be desired, they are of practical utility in distinguishing different vessel types and manufacturing processes.

The origin of the *Brown Glazed Coarsewares* can be traced back to the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Cumberpatch 2003) and similar wares remained in production throughout the nineteenth century and into the early years of the twentieth century (Brears 1981). The commonest vessel form is the pancheon, a narrow-based wide-mouthed bowl, typically glazed internally. The numbers of these vessels excavated in Sheffield is vast and it seems that they must have fulfilled a variety of domestic functions. Production is poorly understood and documented but must have played a significant part in the economy of the county throughout the period of their use. A smaller number of large jars usually glazed internally and externally, has been noted on a variety of sites. During the earlier phases of production cisterns appear also to have formed a part of the output - see, for example, the sherd from context (072) - although during the nineteenth century these seem to have been superseded by stoneware cisterns. Empirically it would seem that fabrics become somewhat harder, denser and with fewer inclusions over time but it is not clear whether this happened on a regular basis or whether there were differences between individual potteries.

The suggested date ranges for individual vessels and groups of vessels have been ascribed on this somewhat insecure basis with narrower ranges proposed where the technical characteristics of the sherds suggest that this is appropriate.

*Brown Glazed Finewares* form a distinctive group within the utilitarian ware tradition consisting mainly of smaller hollow wares (jars, jugs etc) and appear to be principally of later seventeenth- and eighteenth-century date and to occur in nineteenth-century contexts principally as a residual element. The fabrics appear to be slightly finer than those of the larger wares, although fine inclusions are relatively common.

#### *Late Blackware*

Late Blackware represents a development of the seventeenth-century Blackware and can be difficult to distinguish from it, particularly where both share similar hard, dense, dark red fabrics. Both types have hard black glaze internally and externally, although typically the Late Blackware vessels have a small foot to the base and the external glaze ends above the foot, leaving an unglazed band on the lowest part of the body and the base. This suggests that the vessels were dipped in glaze either before or after the interior had been glazed. Complete vessels are rare, but the impression is that the typical form was a globular vessel with a handle; these may have been jugs, porringers or both. eighteenth century mugs and tankards tend to be straight-sided and so it is probably unlikely that these globular vessels were used for drinking.

An important variant of the Late Blackware type has a buff body with a layer of red slip which gives a black colour similar to those with the darker red bodies. These have been described in the tables as *slip coated wares*, following Barker and Ford (1999).

The Late Blackware type forms part of the larger group of vernacular tablewares which also included Mottled wares and various kinds of Slipware (discussed below) and appear to represent a continuation of the post-medieval traditions of eating and drinking which persisted throughout the eighteenth century, alongside the formal tablewares that come to dominate domestic pottery assemblages from the early nineteenth century onwards (Cumberpatch in prep.).

Late Blackwares were certainly manufactured locally (Cumberpatch 2004b, 7, Appendix 1) but to date there is no reliable method of linking individual sherds or vessels with particular potteries as there have been no detailed comparative studies of the fabrics or vessel forms.

Late Blackwares were relatively uncommon within the selected contexts discussed in this report, although they formed a significant part of the full assemblage (**Table 21**). This suggests a distinction between the made ground contexts, typified by late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century wares, and the occupation-related material selected for full analysis.

#### *Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware*

Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares are ubiquitous on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites in Sheffield (and elsewhere). The group as a whole can be divided into two sub-groups; tablewares and cooking/storage wares. Tablewares are typically of eighteenth-century date and include mugs and tankards, jugs, porringers and bowls (e.g. Jennings 1981, Fig 100). They tend to be thinner walled and finer in both form and decoration than the later wares. Such vessels become rarer in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and production appears to have shifted towards the manufacture of utilitarian wares including bottles and flasks, cooking vessels (loaf pots, stew pots, souse pots), jugs and storage jars (Walter 1999). In part this appears to be connected with the rise of the coal-fired domestic cooking range incorporating an oven which allowed families to more easily prepare food in their own homes and so created a demand for a range of durable cooking vessels suitable for oven use. These vessels were often decorated with bands of rouletting around the body, often combined with repeated stamped patterns consisting of stars, wheel patterns and short curved or angular lines. The presence or absence of such designs is indicated in the data tables as is the date range of individual vessels. The later types are somewhat commoner in both the full assemblage and in the selected contexts.

Other types of stoneware were limited to two sherds from bottles or flagons (contexts 001 and 005) with the typical green finish seen on such wares.

#### *Creamware*

The general date range for Creamwares, the first of the refined lead-glazed earthenwares, is generally taken as c.1740 - c.1820, based on the evidence from Staffordshire (Barker and Ford 1999). Production at the Swinton Pottery near Rotherham was underway by June 1770, the date of the first documentary reference to the ware and the earliest marked piece dates to 1771 (Cox and Cox 2001, 34). Creamware appears to have been a major element in the earlier phases of manufacture at the Don Pottery (established in 1801) where production continued until well into the 1820s (Griffin 2001, 104) and at the Leeds Pottery from its establishment in 1770 (Griffin 2001, 2005). It was also manufactured widely at other potteries in South and West Yorkshire (Lawrence 1974). In Staffordshire it was in



production from the mid eighteenth century, hence the early start-date (c.1740) indicated in the tables. Barker and Ford have suggested that the popularity of the ware began to decline after c.1780 when transfer printed Pearlwares became popular, but the continuation of production at the Don Pottery into the nineteenth century suggests that such changes in fashion took place at different times and perhaps at different rates in different places throughout the country. In his discussion of the relative dating of Creamware at the Leeds pottery, Griffin has noted that creamware continued to be made, alongside pearlware, well into the third decade of the nineteenth century (2005, 193)

It should not, therefore, be assumed that the Creamwares from sites in Sheffield necessarily predate the Pearlwares (discussed below), as production of the latter appears to have begun, at the Don Pottery at least, in the first decade of the nineteenth century (Griffin 2001, 104).

While plain Creamwares are the commonest types found on sites in Sheffield, decorated examples with coloured slip, underglaze paint and relief moulding all occur regularly, if in relatively small quantities. Where it has been possible to date individual sherds more closely because of the decorative motifs, this is noted in the tables and discussed in connection with the individual contexts from which the sherds were recovered.

Creamwares formed only a small part of the assemblage from the selected contexts discussed in this report - contexts (001), (060), (072) and (077) - but were a significant component of the full assemblage (**Table 21**) with significant groups from contexts (034), (047), (116) and (151), amongst others. As with the evidence from the late Blackwares, this provides a further distinction between the made ground contexts, typified by late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century wares, and the occupation-related material selected for full analysis.

#### *Pearlware, transfer printed Pearlware and Edged ware*

A general date range of c.1780 – c.1830 is generally ascribed to the Pearlwares on the basis of Barker's dating of the industry in Staffordshire. While this gives a useful broad indication of the longevity of the type, the evidence from the documented South and West Yorkshire potteries allows a little more precision. It should be noted that Pearlwares are somewhat more difficult to identify precisely than are Creamwares or White Salt Glazed Stonewares. The chief characteristic, a blue-white tint to the glaze, obtained by including small quantities of cobalt and copper in the glaze (Barker and Ford 1999), is not one which is particularly distinctive as later whitewares occasionally appear to have been subject to slight 'bluing' as the colour from the transfer printed designs can leach into the surrounding glaze. In other cases, weathering and discolouration, sometimes enhanced by the crazing of the glaze, can discolour the sherds to the extent where it obscures the original finish.

The first reference to transfer printed wares at Swinton (later the Rockingham pottery) dates to 14<sup>th</sup> July 1788 and early printed wares from the pottery appear to have been in both black and blue (Cox and Cox 2001, 70-2). Production of Pearlwares continued after the pottery was taken over by the Bramelds in 1806 with transfer printed patterns in blue, brown and black. Brameld and earlier marks appear to be rare on sites in Sheffield generally and this conforms to the findings of Cox and Cox;

Unlike their later products, the Bramelds' pre-1820 earthenwares were rarely marked ... When marks do occur, they are found on the main items in a tea service, the teapot, sugar and cream jug, not on cups and saucers ...' (2001, 132).

After 1820 a wider range of printed designs were manufactured and individual pieces continue to be described as Pearlware by Cox and Cox up until c.1830, although production of transfer printed wares continued up until the closure of the pottery in 1842, presumably with a progressive whitening of the glaze, as seen elsewhere.

If identifiable wares from the Rockingham pottery are generally rare, the same cannot be said of the Don Pottery where, as noted above, production began in 1801. Barker period marks in particular are relatively common across the city and the distinctive Italian Scenes borders design occurs regularly, although it seems likely that this was also manufactured at the Denaby Pottery (Cumberpatch 2004b). In terms of the identification of Pearlwares, Griffin has noted that Don Pearlware ranges from a very obvious addition of cobalt, one may at times be tempted to say 'over generous' to a glaze where it is hardly discernable at all (2001, 104).

This is certainly borne out by the character of the sherds from some sites in Sheffield, (notably London Road) where some of those bearing the later Barker mark (1839-93) have a distinctly Pearlware-like quality. In a number of instances, particularly with the Barker's 'Gem' pattern the same designs are present on sherds which have been classified as Pearlwares and Whitewares which can lead to some confusion, particularly where sherds have become discoloured through contact with contaminants such as oil or industrial waste after burial.

In general, there seems to be a tendency amongst the sherds from sites in Sheffield generally for the Pearlwares to be distinguished by finer manufacturing with sharply moulded and turned edges, particularly to the ring-foot bases and precise and well executed prints. This is not always the case however and as with the evidence from the vessel colour, care needs to be exercised in defining sherds based upon this criterion.

*Edged wares* form a distinctive group within the wider Pearlware category. The distinctive characteristic of this group of wares is the moulded 'grass' edge emphasised with blue or, less commonly, green paint. Barker and Ford (1999) have suggested that the type, which was easy and cheap to manufacture, was popular from c.1810 to the early 1830s. It was manufactured widely in South Yorkshire and elsewhere and, as individual vessels are rarely marked, it is virtually impossible to ascribe particular examples to specific potteries.

As with late Blackwares and Creamwares, the quantities of Pearlware (plain and transfer printed) and Edged wares are significantly lower in the selected contexts than elsewhere on the site.

#### *Whiteware (including transfer printed Whiteware) and related wares*

As noted above, the distinction between Pearlwares and Whitewares can be difficult to establish, particularly where sherds are weathered or discoloured. In archaeological terms, Whitewares are a typological development from the earlier Pearlwares and are characterised by a whiter finish and a series of changes in the character of the transfer printed designs which have been discussed elsewhere (Coysh and Henrywood 1997, 8-11).

The *White Granite* or *Ironstone* wares identified amongst the assemblages were rarer than the whitewares. Although the origins of this ware type lie in the earlier nineteenth century, the examples from the selected contexts appear to be contemporary with the Whitewares.

Whitewares, both plain and transfer printed, form a significant part of the groups from the contexts selected for this report. These include mid to later nineteenth-

century Whitewares with a range of common transfer printed designs (Willow, Asiatic Pheasants, Wild Rose) as well as much later examples with overglaze transfer prints (e.g. **Plate 27**) and a single example of White Ironstone (or White Granite) bearing a mark dating to 1910 or later (context (001); **Plate 28**). The range of transfer printed designs was extremely limited (and the small size of sherds limited the extent to which designs could be identified).

#### *Bone China*

Bone china is a type of soft paste porcelain which became the standard type of Staffordshire body by c.1810 (Barker and Ford 1999). It consisted of china clay, china stone and up to 50% calcined bone and was normally lead glazed. The result was a distinctive very white body with a 'crystalline' appearance in cross-section. Bone china was in widespread production by 1810 and a variety of decorative techniques were employed. The majority of the bone china sherds from Wisewood Forge were undecorated, although one bore a transfer printed Chinese landscape design while others were moulded with a fluted pattern.

Examples from the selected contexts were generally later in date and included a number of toys from context (060) (**Plates 24-26**) and a figurine from context (072) as well as tablewares. Amongst the later the lid of a small, sub-rectangular dish (perhaps a butter dish) from context (072) was notable.

#### *Cane Coloured ware and Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware & Mocha ware*

Cane Coloured wares, which Barker and Ford (1999) suggest become common from the 1830s/1840s onwards, are present on sites throughout the Sheffield in both slip banded and plain varieties. The name 'Cane Coloured ware' has been preferred to 'Yellow ware' (as used by Barker and Ford) to avoid confusion with sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Yellow wares and the later Yellow Glazed Coarsewares. Contemporary nineteenth-century names included yellow ware, yellow cane ware and Derbyshire ironstone cane ware. It was made very widely but is often associated particularly with Sharpe's pottery at Swadlincote and other Derbyshire potteries, although excavations on sites in the Don Valley have produced numerous examples of wares manufactured locally (e.g. Cumberpatch in prep., Griffin 2001, 212, Plate 300) and it should not be thought of as a regionally restricted ware in any sense.

The slip decorated Cane Coloured sherds have been listed in the tables as *Slip Banded CC wares* in order to distinguish them from slip banded Whitewares and plain Cane Coloured wares, both of which are common elsewhere but not on the sites discussed here. The range of coloured lines and bands normally includes black, white, blue, brown and red-brown in a variety of combinations, and it unclear whether particular patterns are linked with particular forms or whether there are any chronological implications to particular colours or patterns.

*Mocha ware*, distinguished by its characteristic 'dendritic' patterns in blue or black, was noted in context (072), the same context which produced the majority of plain and slip banded wares.

#### *Blue Banded ware*

Blue Banded wares are a common find on sites in Sheffield and occur in a number of forms. Bowls are of two basic types, a simple rounded form and the carinated or 'London' form. Both types have simple rounded rims with those on the carinated bowls being slightly everted. A third bowl form, usually resembling a pudding basin, has a folded rim which gives a distinctive external bulge. Rarer forms include jugs and jars. According to Barker and Ford (1999) slip decoration first appears on

Staffordshire Creamwares and Pearlwares around 1775 and on whitewares from the 1830s / 1840s. Banded wares continued in production into the twentieth century (and are still manufactured as 'Cornish wares'), but as the nineteenth century progressed the numbers of banded mugs declines and the number of bowls, particularly the carinated or 'London' form, increased. Barker and Ford suggest that the rounded bowls are generally pre-1815 in date with the carinated bowls becoming popular subsequently. This having been noted, it should be said that the rounded bowls from sites in Sheffield generally do not seem to be as early as this; the vessels lack the thin, fine finish which seems to be characteristic of Pearlwares and the ring-foot bases have a thick, rounded profile which is a trait perhaps more commonly associated with Whitewares.

Mugs are distinguished by their straight-sided form and the small footed or splayed bases, sometimes with one or more raised lines or ridges above the foot. In this, they seem to have some affinity with the eighteenth-century Mottled ware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware mugs and the design of these can perhaps be seen as the progenitor of the nineteenth-century types. Barker and Ford suggest that the numbers of mugs declines during the earlier part of the nineteenth century while the numbers of bowls rises. This would seem to be born out by the evidence from Sheffield, although a detailed study of this distinctive ware is required to substantiate this observation.

#### *Colour Glazed ware*

The term 'Colour Glazed ware' is a broad one, covering sherds and vessels with light buff to white refined earthenware bodies and coloured glaze used to create a bright shiny surface. Colour Glazed wares are normally distinguished from wares with particular names, notably Rockingham type wares and underglaze or enamel painted Creamwares.

A small number of wares were represented by very small numbers of sherds. These include *Lustre ware*, *Rockingham type ware* and *Sponge Printed ware*. Lustre wares were in widespread production by the early nineteenth century and continued to be made throughout the century. Their distinguishing characteristic is the use of thin metallic film to produce a silver or copper-coloured finish. The example from context (060) was one of three sherds from the site as a whole and bore a copper-coloured lustre finish on a red earthenware body.

Rockingham type ware takes its name from the Rockingham Pottery where a distinctive shiny brown finish was developed in the later eighteenth century. It was widely imitated during the nineteenth century, losing its exclusive character and becoming established as the standard finish for tea and coffee wares.

Sponge Printed wares date from c.1840 and represent one of the cheapest forms of decorated whitewares then available. The use of pre-cut sponges to apply simple, repeated decorative motifs enabled managers to employ unskilled labour while still producing decorated wares. Such wares are extremely common on sites in Sheffield and the presence of only one sherd from context (060) is unrepresentative of the wider situation.

### **5.2.2 Discussion**

The range of wares represented in the selected is typical of sites in Sheffield although the proportions of each appear to differ in detail with certain common categories (Sponge Printed ware, Blue Banded ware, Cane Coloured plain and decorated wares,

Mocha ware) present in unusually small numbers. Cheap and widely available wares predominate.

All three contexts which were of significant size (060), (072) and (077) included later eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century elements alongside mid to late nineteenth-century elements. (060), the fill of a soakaway shaft, contained waste material presumably accumulated during use of the shaft, during the mid to late nineteenth century. (072), the backfill of a privy midden tank, was deposited during the late nineteenth or even early twentieth century. (077) was a sub-floor layer apparently containing occupation debris, of early to mid nineteenth-century date. It is likely that the presence of earlier material in (077), therefore, reflects its period of deposition beginning in the early nineteenth-century and continuing into the middle of the century. In the context of the privy midden soakaway, it seems likely that disposal of waste material, including pottery, over an extended period, led to the survival of some early sherds within (060), along with the later material. The final privy midden tank backfill (072) appears to have been deposited during demolition of the associated privy structure, and contained demolition rubble alongside domestic debris. Early material in this context may reflect the persistence of early sherds in general debris accumulating above the yard surface.

The only marked sherd in the selected contexts is of early twentieth-century date and indicates the presence of Staffordshire wares in Sheffield. The evidence from other sites suggests that this is a relatively late development and that during the early and mid nineteenth century the availability of locally produced wares prevented any significant penetration of the local market by Staffordshire producers. Further work is required on this aspect of the pottery industry and its markets (Cumberpatch in prep).

### **5.3 Assessment of the animal bone by Sarah Viner**

The bones contained within the assemblage come from a variety of contexts associated with 'back-to-back' housing and other domestic areas. Domestic use of the locality was definitely established by the mid nineteenth century, and continued into the twentieth century (Jessop 2004).

The surface preservation of the excavated bone material was generally good, with little indication of the type of damage caused by exposure and weathering. Preliminarily, dog gnawing does not appear to have been a major factor affecting preservation of the assemblage, however, a significant number of specimens had gnawing patterns comparable to those produced by scavenging rodents.

Evidence of butchery was extensive, many bones having been chopped during processing. Such activity will have affected the quantity of bone that has survived and been recorded. The evidence that bone working might have been practised also has implications for assemblage bias.

Although only a single occurrence, the presence of an unfused metaphysis with its associated epiphysis is indicative of remains recovered from primary deposits.

All of the material included here was recovered by hand during excavation. Bones were identified using the reference collection at the University of Sheffield. The technique employed for recording was that outlined by Davis (1992). This method employs a system by which particular zones are recorded, if more than half of the specified zone is present. The measurements that would be taken during the final analysis are outlined by von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis

(1992). Distinction between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) was not attempted during the assessment.

Bones were recovered from occupation contexts, demolition layers and from made ground contexts (e.g. sub-floor layers within rooms). The assemblage is relatively small consisting of 68 countable bones (**Table 1**), 34 of which are measurable (**Table 2**). No ageable mandibles were recovered. This absence provides some limitation to the final interpretation of the domestic animal assemblage.

All of the countable bones came from mammalian species, apart from a single bird bone. Rabbit (*Oryctolagus*) remains were abundant in the assemblage. A number of the bones identified as belonging to rabbit showed signs of having been butchered. The bones should be considered as the result of human activity and not intrusive to the contexts. Sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), cattle (*Bos taurus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) were identified in small concentrations from the site. These are probably all the remains of domestic animals, with the possible exception of the rabbits that might have been hunted. A number of non-countable fish bones attest to the preferential survival conditions within the deposits.

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Rabbit	Dog	Bird	
001	1					
002		1	3			
060		2	1			
072			2			
077	1	1	37			
078			7			
079			4			
084			3			
113				1		
114			1		1	
115		1				
116				1		
unstratified	1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>

**Table 1:** Summary of the countable bones from each context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Rabbit	Dog	Bird	
002			3			
072			2			
077		1	15			
078			6			
079			1			
084			1			
113				1		
114			1		1	
unstratified	1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table 2:** Summary of the measurable elements from each context

#### 5.4 Assessment of the metal finds by Dr. J. Unwin and Mr. K. Hawley

The majority of metal finds related to architectural furniture and domestic items. There is nothing to indicate any major industrial activity on this site, although small-scale production may have taken place in the domestic setting. Much of the collection derives from demolition of the houses, with fittings relating to doors, windows and roofs. There were also a very few personal items and domestic items such as paint tins and thimbles. The quality of the material is generally poor. The finds will be considered in three groups – structural, domestic and personal.

Many of the contexts contain small pieces of metal which were part of the structure of a building, such as those for holding guttering and pipes, window and door fastenings and metal grates (**Table 3**). Few items are complete and are typical for the period in which these houses were built and occupied.

The following items were identified:

Context	Notes
001	2 nails; three inch holdfast; grating; pieces of cast iron
002	Gutter bracket; pipe hook
005	2 gutter brackets; pipe hook; metal bracket 14 inches overall
022	Part of a shelf bracket;
060	Cast iron grate bar
062	Wrought iron stay
U/S Room 8	3 out of 4 pieces of a cast iron Rawl foundation bolt, 'Rawl' on one piece
U/S Room 8	Fourth piece of Rawl bolt
U/S Room 2	Sash window weight, 10 inches long with hole for rope in top
U/S Court No.3	Rim lock; door latch; 2 copper roofing nails; 2 ½ inch round wire nails
U/S Court No.1	2 gutter brackets; 1 holdfast; part of a gutter bracket;
U/S Court No.1	Copper roofing nail; round stay with two holes at one end; slate lathe with copper strip folding slate;
U/S Court No.1	Copper roofing nail;
U/S Court No.3	2 copper roofing nails; piece of spring steel; 2 door staples; 3 inch nail

**Table 3:** Structural metal finds by context

Little information can be drawn from these finds, most of which represent support for guttering, pipes and shelving. Some roofing material in the form of roofing nails was recovered. Door fittings, such as the rim lock and door staples, and window fitments such as the sash weight, suggest that not all re-usable items were removed prior to demolition. The sash weight and the four-piece Rawl bolt for fixing a large item to a floor (possibly a machine) are the most interesting items in this group.

Domestic items are likely to relate to the later phases of occupation of the buildings (**Table 4**).

Context	Notes
002	Brass encased iron rod (from bedstead ?); 2 rods, linked, one with chain link and one with a hook; eight inch carriage bolt
004	Covered electrical wire
005	Brass electric light socket; tin lid; 16 inch piece of wire
026	Handle for a box
034	Nickel silver or silver decorated wire
072	Metal can
072	Very thin brass strip, possibly decorative
073	1 inch x 2 inch x 3/8 inch hexagonal set screw
078	Thin soft brass strip ¾ inch by 6 inches; small shaped brass piece
U/S Court No.3	Part of a late 20th century metal container
U/S Court No.1	One pint enamel mug

U/S Court No.1	Cistern valve; 8 inch brassed iron rod (bedstead?)
U/S Court No.1	Stainless steel scimitar table blade with whittle tang; salt spoon; bed knob in two pieces
U/S Court No.1	Paint tin
U/S Court No.3	Possibly a scissor blade

**Table 4:** Domestic metal finds by context

There are few items which are clearly identifiable – items such as an enamelled mug, a knife blade and various tins, including paint tins. There are two metal rods, ferrous but with a brass surface, which might be parts of a brass bedstead. A few miscellaneous screws and bolts were found with little to indicate their function. There were a few small pieces of metal which might be decorative parts of other items.

Few personal items were recovered. Included in this group are the few identifiable tools (**Table 5**).

Context	Notes
002	File tang;
002	12 inch cold chisel; 2 pieces of Meccano(?);
005	Possibly copper token
022	Copper etching plate ?
022	Suitcase (?) handle of leather with steel wire inside
025	Brass disc, 1 inch diameter
026	Handle for a box
072	Very thin brass strip, possibly decorative
077	Shoe button with shank
079	Two parts of centre hinge for carpenter's two foot folding rule
U/S Room 3	Brass ferrule for tool handle
U/S Court No.1	10 inch half round file; 1 broken mill saw file with two round edges;
U/S Court No.1	14 inch hand file; 12 inch hand file
U/S Court No.1	Brass thimble; chromium plated brass strip, decorated (bracelet?)
U/S Court No.1	Small brooch pin
U/S Court No.3	Brass thimble

**Table 5:** Personal items and tools by context

There are few personal items which give any information about the occupiers. The number of files may suggest that small-scale file production was taking place.

The number and quality of the metal finds is consistent with the demolition of domestic properties at the lower end of the social scale. Much of the material came from the unstratified layers in the courtyard areas and cannot add anything very definitive. There were the typical architectural metalwork pieces which were parts of the structure of the house, both inside and outside. The domestic items and parts of furniture used in the kitchen and other rooms seem to have been totally removed when the occupants moved out. The small pieces which were found appear as refuse items. The personal items which remain also seem to be oddments which have been forgotten or lost.

There were several items which could not be identified, or which were very small pieces from larger items. However, overall, the metal finds from this site appear to be discarded, broken pieces which were little regarded by their owners.



## 5.5 Assessment of the clay pipe by Dr. S.D. White

In their Research Priorities for Post-Medieval Archaeology, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology have identified the systematic collection of clay tobacco pipes as an area of particular importance where more work is needed (Anon 1988, 6). The north-east of England, and in particular Yorkshire, has remained little studied so far as pipe research is concerned. In the Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies (Atkin 1989) only 21 entries are listed for the whole of Yorkshire. The majority of these reports are site specific and seven of them relate to York. This has been partly remedied by the author's PhD research focussing on certain aspects of the clay tobacco pipe industry in Yorkshire during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (White 2004). Regional synthesis or discussion of the nineteenth century material from Yorkshire, however, remains poorly represented.

The excavation produced a total of 414 clay tobacco pipe fragments consisting of 80 bowls, 323 stems and 11 mouthpieces. The majority of these fragments (405 pieces) were recovered from 24 different pipe-bearing contexts (**Table 6**). The remaining nine fragments were unstratified. In addition to the clay tobacco pipe fragments six clay marbles (four complete and two halves) and one stone marble were also recovered.

The majority of the pipe fragments are plain stems, which account for 75% of the total assemblages. Only four marked pipe fragments were recovered. These comprise two stamped marks and two moulded marks. The first stamped mark belongs to William Southorn and Co of Broseley, Shropshire who were working from 1823-1960. This particular incuse mark appears along the stem on a type of bowl known as a "Golf" which was made from c1870 right through until the firm closed in 1960. The second stamp mark reads DUBLIN and appears on a heavy Irish style bowl facing the smoker. The two moulded marks are the initials TW on the bowl facing the smoker, and a small stem fragment with the moulded pattern number 204 on one side of the stem.

The vast majority of the pipe fragments recovered date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, although there are one or two fragments that could date as late as the early twentieth century. The majority of these fragments are plain stems for which it is only possible to offer a broad date range. No seventeenth or early eighteenth century material was recovered from the site.

The following table gives a context summary showing the number of bowls (B), stems (S) and mouthpieces (M) from each context as well as the number of marked or decorated fragments. In addition a broad date range is given for each context together with any comments.

Ctxt	B	S	M	Mkd	Dec	Tot	Date Range	Comments
002	5	89	2			96	19 <sup>th</sup>	Mainly stems, some quite large pieces. Nine of the stems have traces of glaze. One of the bowls has a production flaw near the front seam. Both mouthpieces have brown glaze.
002	11	49	2		3	62	19 <sup>th</sup>	Six of the 11 bowls have a production flaw near the front seam. Both mouthpieces have green glaze and there are also traces of glaze on at least four of the stems.
002		1				1	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Single stem fragment.
025		5	1			6	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Mouthpiece is overfired with a brown glazed

Ctxt	B	S	M	Mkd	Dec	Tot	Date Range	Comments
								tip.
026	1	2		1		3	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Includes one heavily slagged stem; pipe bowl marked W Southorn & Co Broseley.
034		3				3	19 <sup>th</sup>	Quite large, fresh pieces of plain stem including one with green glaze. One of the stems has two bore holes at the bowl end. Also in this group a clay marble.
034	3	8				11	19 <sup>th</sup>	
035	1					1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain bowl.
047		1				1	18 <sup>th</sup>	Single plain stem.
047		5				5	19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain stems only.
047	15	22			4	37	19 <sup>th</sup>	Decorated fragments include fluted bowls and a complete bowl with Masonic motifs. There is also a number of plain bowls with a production flaw near front seam. Four of the stems have green glaze.
056	1	6				7	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Very small plain bowl fragment that could be either late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date. All stems are plain and appear to be mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
060	5	3	1		4	9	19 <sup>th</sup>	Three of the decorated bowl fragments join, coming from a single bowl. One of the stems is also decorated. The only mouthpiece from this group is of a nipple type from a short-stemmed cutty pipe of c1850+. Group includes some overfired brick fragments.
060	1					1	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Very heavy Irish style bowl. This has a sanded surface and may originally have had a meerschaum wash.
060		2	1	1		3	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Part of a cutty stem with the pattern number 204 moulded into the side. Mouthpiece is a nipple type of c1850+.
062		1				1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Single stem fragment.
067		1				1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Single stem fragment.
069		1				1	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Single stem fragment.
072		8				8	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Includes one ground stem.
072	1			1	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Single bowl with the moulded lettering TW facing the smoker and with a hatched heart moulded into the side of the bowl on the smokers right.
072		1				1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Single, very small, fragment of stem and one and a half clay marbles.
072	2		1	1		3	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Complete Irish style bowl with moulded milling and a DUBLIN stamp on the bowl facing the smoker. Mouthpiece is of the nipple type and shows tooth wear.
073		3				3	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain stems possibly late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Group includes a clay marble.
074	1	4				5	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	
075	1	1				2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	

Ctxt	B	S	M	Mkd	Dec	Tot	Date Range	Comments
077		2				2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Two plain stems. Also a Pstone marble.
077		1				1	19 <sup>th</sup>	
078	1				1	1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Decorated with grapes on smokers left and a barrel on the smokers right.
079	2	17				19	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	
084	2	2				4	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	
084	3	6			1	9	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Decorated bowl has scallops and leaf decorated seams typical of late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
113	3	14	1		1	18	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Most complete bowl is very crudely made. Fragment of a bowl decorated with leaves down the seam. Stems of mixed 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century date. Single mouthpiece covered with green glaze.
113	5	6				11	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Bowls include two with production flaws near the front seam. Stems very small and of mixed date with pieces from both the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Group includes half a clay marble with Pflash glazing and marked with a cross.
114	1					1	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain bowl fragment with production flaw near the front seam.
114		5				5	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Small plain stem fragments.
115	10	39			3	49	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Six of the stems have traces of glaze. Decorated bowls comprise one with leaf-decorated seams; one with flutes; and one with a standing figure, possibly an Indian. Group also includes a Pclay marble.
116	1	1				2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	
116	3	6			1	9	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Decorated bowl has flutes and swags. One of the plain bowls has a production flaw near the front seam.
u/s		1	1			2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Mouthpiece has brown glaze. Stem is possibly late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
u/s		1	1			2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain stem possibly late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Stem has a green glazed tip and therefore dates from before c1910.
u/s		1				1	19 <sup>th</sup>	Single stem fragment.
u/s	1	5				6	19 <sup>th</sup>	Single plain bowl and stems that appear to be contemporary.
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>414</b>		

**Table 6:** Summary of clay pipe by context

The majority of the bowl fragments recovered, 76% of the total assemblage, are from plain bowls. Plain bowls from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are difficult to date accurately within this period. An assessment of a large group of substantially complete bowls may help to refine the dating of some of the plain forms present in Yorkshire during this period.

One of the most interesting features of the assemblage is the high number of pipe bowls with a distinctive production flaw on the left hand side of the bowl (as viewed by the smoker), near the front seam. This is a feature that has been noted by the

author on pipe bowls from a number of other sites in Sheffield. The working hypothesis is that the bowls that exhibit this distinctive mark may have originated from the same workshop.

A subset of the assemblage, recovered from demolition layers, and a small number of probable occupation layers, relates directly to occupation of the nineteenth-century houses and courtyards. This material was targeted for further analysis (**Section 5.6 below**).

## **5.6 Further analysis of clay pipe from occupation contexts by Dr. S.D. White**

From the wider assemblage discussed above (**section 5.5**), material from occupation contexts was selected for further analysis. This sample consisted of 30 clay tobacco pipe fragments, consisting of 10 bowls, 18 stem and 2 mouthpieces, together with two and a half clay marbles, from a total of four different contexts. Almost all of the material dates from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

### **5.6.1 Methodology and Treatment of the Material**

The selected pipe fragments have been individually examined and details of each fragment logged on to an Excel spreadsheet. The layout of the spreadsheet has been based on the draft pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 1994). A copy of the spreadsheet appears in Appendix A of this report and a copy of the draft recording system has been provided for inclusion in the site archive. Stem bores have been measured to the nearest 64<sup>th</sup> of an inch using a ruler.

An assessment of the likely date of the plain stem fragments has been given in broad date ranges. Stem dates should be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments or stems marked by known makers.

Where more than one bowl fragment occurs in the same context group they have been allocated a simple reference number in the form of a letter (for example A, B, C etc), which has been pencilled on to the inside of the bowl. This is to enable individual bowl fragments to be linked back to the Excel Catalogue.

### **5.6.2 The Context Groups**

The assemblage is first considered in context groups, before a more general discussion of the occupation material from the site as a whole. Details of the pipes from each context are provided as a context summary in **Table 7**. In the following description of each context, the total number of pipe fragments recovered from that context is given where the first three figures represent the numbers of bowl, stem and mouthpiece fragments respectively, followed by the total number of fragments recovered as a whole. For example, for Context (060) (6/5/2 = 13) represents 6 bowl, 5 stem and 2 mouthpieces = 13 fragments in total.

Cbxt	B	S	M	Total	Marks	Dec	Date Range	Deposition	Comments
060	6	5	2	13	1-204	3-flutes (joining); 1-acorn, 1-unidentified	1780-1920	1880-1920	Small group of mainly mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century or later pipes. One of the stems could be 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century but all the others, including the mouthpieces, are from short-stemmed "cutty" type pipes.
072	3	10		13	1-DUBLIN; 1-TW	1-hatched heart	1810-1967	1860-1910	Complete bowl comprising a joining bowl and stem fragment (fresh break) with DUBLIN stamped on the bowl facing the smoker. Also a bowl fragment from the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Context includes one and a half clay marbles.
077		3		3			1760-1860	1760-1860	Plain stems, one with a ground end; and a clay marble
078	1			1		1-grape vines	1830-1860	1830-1860	
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>					

**Table 7:** Further analysis of clay pipe from selected contexts

**Context (060)** (6/5/2=13) This context produced a total of 13 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising six bowls, five stems and two mouthpieces. Four bowl fragments, three of which join, and one of the stems are mould-decorated. The three joining fragments have fluted and leaf decoration (**Illustration 12 #1**) while the fourth piece has oak leaves and acorn decoration (not illustrated). Only one fragment from this context is marked. This is a small stem with the incuse-moulded pattern number 204 on one side of the stem. The two mouthpiece fragments are both of a nipple type and would have come from short-stemmed cutty-style pipes. One of the plain bowl fragments is a thick, heavy Irish style bowl that has had its surface sanded down, almost certainly for a meerschaum wash, which has not survived (**Illustration 12 #3**). This is a late finishing technique, as is the style of the bowl, which dates from c1880-1920 or even later. With the exception of one of the plain stems, which could date from as early as the late eighteenth century, all of the fragments from this context can be dated to the mid-nineteenth century or later, with the most likely final date of deposition for the group being c1880-1920.

**Context (072)** (3/10/0 = 13, plus 1½ clay marbles) This context also produced a total of 13 clay tobacco pipe fragments, this time comprising 3 bowls and 10 stems but no mouthpieces. The earliest of the bowl fragments (B, not illustrated) is plain and is most likely to date from the first half of the nineteenth century. The other two bowls, however, are common mid- to late-nineteenth century types. The first is a bowl of c1860-1910 with the incuse moulded lettering TW facing the smoker and with a

hatched heart on the side of the bowl on the smoker's right (**Illustration 12 #2**). The second can be dated to c1846-1967 and is a complete Irish style pipe with the word DUBLIN stamped on the bowl facing the smoker (**Illustration 12 #4**). All of the stems from this context are plain and have been given a broad date range of c1780-1880. One of the stems has a ground end and another bears traces of a green glaze. Green glazed tips were used from c1800 and finally went out of fashion c1910. Although a rather broad date range has been given for the stems, there is no reason why they could not be contemporary with the bowls from this group therefore the most likely date of deposition would be c1850-1900. This context also produced one and a half clay marbles. The half fragment is interesting as it has traces of red paint or glaze on its surface, suggesting that it was decorated.

**Context (077)** (0/3/0 = 3, plus 1 clay marble) This is a very small context group producing just three plain stem fragments, one of which has a ground end. The overall date range for this group is therefore quite broad, c1760-1860. This context also produced a small clay marble.

**Context (078)** (1/0/0 = 1) This context produced a single mould-decorated bowl fragment (not illustrated), dating from c1830-1860, with a bunch of grapes surrounded by vine leaves on the left hand side of the bowl and a barrel (or possibly a beehive) surrounded by a vine scroll on the right. The bowl has leaf-decorated seams but its spur is missing.

### 5.6.3 The Pipes

Just over half of the assemblage (53%) are plain stems and therefore extremely difficult to date accurately. However, the general appearance of a stem fragment and the size of its bore can give an indication of the likely century in which it was produced. Stem dates should always be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from the more diagnostic fragments such as bowls or marked fragments. Some of these plain stems appear to be from long-stemmed pipes from the very end of the eighteenth century up to the mid-nineteenth century, but there are others that clearly belong to the short-stemmed "cutty" style pipes that became popular from c1860 and continued in production well into the twentieth century.

Two of the plain stems, one from Context (072) and one from Context (077), have been ground at one end after being broken. It is possible that these fragments may have been used to write graffiti in much the same way as one might use a piece of chalk. Both of the mouthpiece fragments from the site are of a nipple type, which come from the short-stemmed "cutty" pipes. The bowls are by far the most diagnostic fragments and this assemblage includes a range of forms. The majority of them, however, are forms that were in common used in the mid to late nineteenth century.

The earliest bowl fragment is a plain bowl from Context (072), which dates from c1810-1850 (not illustrated). This is a crudely finished bowl form with a simple cut rim and is likely to have been from a long-stemmed pipe. Another plain bowl was recovered from Context (060) and dates from c1860-1920 (not illustrated). This is a thick, chunky, bowl fragment with a small, slightly flared heel and a thick stem that is almost diamond shaped in section. This is almost certainly a fragment from a short-stemmed pipe.

Context (060) produced three joining fragments of a bowl decorated with flutes, c1830-1880 (Figure 1). The lower half of the bowl has a series of narrow flutes whilst

the upper part is decorated with alternating broad and narrow panels. Both seams are decorated with oak leaves. This is one of two more elaborately decorated pipe bowls from the site. The other bowl is from Context (078), which is decorated with grape vines and a barrel and dates to c1830-1860 (not illustrated). This particular pipe has a rather poorly moulded design comprising bunches of grapes and vine leaves on the smokers left with grape vines around a barrel (or possibly a beehive) on the smokers right. The seams are decorated with simple leaves but the spur is missing.

The assemblage includes two Irish style pipes. The first is a complete pipe (2 joining pieces) from Context (072), which can be dated to c1850-1967 (Figure 4). This pipe has moulded milling around the rim. On the bowl facing the smoker is a stamped mark reading DUBLIN. On the side of the heel, on the smoker's left is a moulded dot motif (the right hand side is plain). Also on the smoker's left, on the side of the stem is the incuse-moulded pattern number 66. The pipe has a short stem with a nipple type mouthpiece. Irish style bowls and motifs were common in the nineteenth century and can be found countrywide. The particularly large and heavy bowl form associated with this Irish style was favoured by navvies or other manual workers (Flood 1976, 19). Many of the Irish style bowls bore marks with an Irish theme such as DUBLIN or O'BRIEN including a purely fictitious address, Mayo Street, Dublin. Such marks may well have been intended to make the pipes more appealing to Irish immigrant workers (Taylor and Gault 1979, 292). Pipes of this type were made by a number of the bigger nineteenth century manufacturers, but it is possible that this particular pipe, with its pattern number 66, is a product of McDougall's of Glasgow. A price list of c1900 for this company survives and this includes in the list "No. 66 – Small Dublin" (Gallagher 1987, 144). McDougall's were founded c1846 and continued in operation until the firm finally closed in 1967.

The other Irish style pipe dates from c1880-1920 and was recovered from Context (060) (**Illustration 12 #3**). This is a particularly heavy Irish form and the surface of the pipe has been sanded, almost certainly prior to a 'meerschaum wash' being applied. This was a type of varnished surface that made cheap clay pipes look more like their expensive meerschaum rivals and late examples of this type were being made right through to the mid-twentieth century.

#### 5.6.4 The Clay Marbles

Included in the assemblage are the remains of three clay marbles, two of which are complete while only a half of the third survives. Clay marbles are usually associated with domestic occupation or social activities and these examples could either be the result of casual losses made by either children at play or by adults, idling away their breaks during the working day. A small example made of a rather dark greyish fabric and with a diameter of 12.5mm was recovered from Context (077). The other two examples came from Context (072). One of these is complete and made of a slightly yellowish white coloured clay with a diameter of 17mm. The other example has been broken in half and the broken face appears to have been worn slightly, perhaps from being embedded in a surface. It is made of a slightly off-white fabric and has a diameter of 18.5mm. The exterior of this piece is badly battered and abraded but it particularly interesting as it appears to have traces of either red paint or glaze on its surface, suggesting that it was coloured or decorated with lines originally. Marbles are difficult to date, but these pieces may well be contemporary with the pipes, suggesting that they all date from the late-eighteenth or nineteenth century. The fact that they are all made of slightly off-white clays may indicate that they were being

produced by local potters rather than pipemakers, since the latter would have used the same fine white fabric that they employed for their pipes.

### 5.6.5 Conclusions

The occupation material provides dating evidence for the four contexts from which pipes were recovered. It is also interesting in that a range of bowl forms and decorative motifs dating from the nineteenth century onwards are present. The majority of the pipes recovered date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century and represent both long and short-stemmed pipes that would have been in contemporary use. The majority of the pipes were probably produced locally and some distinctive local patterns, such as the bowl with vine and barrel / beehive decoration, are represented. Later pieces include patterns found more widely across the country, such as the TW bowl, and some of these later pieces were clearly imported to Sheffield, for example, the McDougall pipe from Scotland. There is a clear date distinction between contexts (077) and (078) (mid nineteenth century) and contexts (060) and (072) (late nineteenth to early twentieth century).

The clay marbles offer an additional dimension to the group and would indicate that the site may well have been somewhere where children played from time to time, or where adults gathered to while away their breaks during, or after, their working day. The presence of two ground stems also suggests “free time” as these may well have been used to write graffiti – perhaps even to keep score during a game of marbles!

### 5.6.6 Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Dr. David Higgins for making helpful suggestions with regard to the identification and dating of these pipes and for reading and commenting on the final draft of this text.

### 5.7 Assessment of the glass by Dr. H. Willmott

A reasonable sized assemblage of glass was recovered from forty-five different contexts across the excavation at Edward Street, Sheffield. These relate to both occupation and demolition contexts, as well as made ground. Interestingly almost all the glass is domestic in nature and can be associated with the housing that occupied the site.

Only a small amount of the glass comes from windows, and although this is found in small quantities and many disparate contexts, it is relatively uninformative as to the nature of the activities being undertaken on site. All is nineteenth and twentieth century in date. However, the majority of the glass comes from vessels and is more diagnostic. The largest group of vessels is containers, and these include late nineteenth century press-moulded bottles and jars, as well as a few examples of free-blown bottles. There is also a small, but significant, amount of vessels that are either tablewares, or decorative items such as vases.

The window glass is very limited in nature. However, the vessel glass, of which a subset derives from occupation contexts, is much more interesting. First, it represents a domestic assemblage that can be directly related to the domestic dwellings on the site, a situation that has previously been quite rare in Sheffield. Second, this material comes from a social group often overlooked archaeologically. The glass from occupation contexts was therefore targeted for further analysis (**Section 5.8** below).



## 5.8 Further analysis of glass from occupation contexts by Dr. H. Willmott

The excavations produced a reasonable sized post-medieval glass assemblage from 45 different contexts (**Section 5.7**). A selection of this glass, from seven occupation contexts and consisting of 65 fragments from a minimum of 27 different vessels or windows, was selected for full reporting (catalogued below).

### *Context (001)*

Nine fragments of glass were found in this demolition context. Six come from a modern window, whilst three form the neck from a late nineteenth-early twentieth century green rectangular bottle.

### *Context (022)*

Ten fragments were found in this demolition fill. Seven are modern plate window glass, whilst one is a complete modern cylindrical bottle. Two slightly earlier bottles, both late nineteenth-early twentieth century in date, were also found in this context, although their original contents are unknown.

### *Context (060)*

11 fragments were found in this soakaway shaft fill, and all are mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century in date. There is a near complete, although heavily abraded, child's marble and a wine glass rim with the faint remains of transfer printed flower decoration, suggesting that the deposit derived from a domestic, and not industrial, context. Also present were an oil lamp globe and a complete small square bottle, as well as some miscellaneous bottle fragments.

### *Context (072)*

This midden tank contained the largest number of glass fragments, 21 in total, and was the most informative group from the site. A single fragment of a lobed decorative vase hints at a domestic assemblage, although the remaining glass could equally derive from an industrial context. Most notable are fragments from three different relish bottles, although the precise maker is unknown. Also present in this fill were three beer bottles, an ink bottle and a number of small miscellaneous bottle fragments. The final characteristic piece of glass was a small rectangular dial face. Interestingly all the glass dates to the same period, the mid-late nineteenth century, suggesting that they may have been dumped together in one action, or over a very short period of time.

### *Context (077)*

The final context analysed was this sub-floor deposit. It contained a small fragment of hand-finished thermometer tubing, a blue medicine bottle, a green cylindrical bottle and a soda water bottle. Again this glass all appeared to date to the latter half of the nineteenth century, giving a *terminus post quem* for the floor above.

The occupation assemblage is small, and there are few broad conclusions that can be reached. However, the assemblage mirrors other larger ones from other similar sites in Sheffield. The domestic context of the assemblage is clearly reflected, although relish bottles are also a common feature of industrial sites. Given the low status of the back-to-back courtyard housing, the diversity of material is perhaps surprising, and hints at the wealth of material culture associated with even the lowest echelons of nineteenth-century society. Otherwise, the glass provides a reasonably sensitive dating of the contexts in which it was found.

Context	No	Description	Date
001	6	Plain window glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	3	Green rectangular bottle neck	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>

Context	No	Description	Date	
022	7	Plain plate window glass	century	
	1	Complete clear cylindrical bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Clear bottle base	Mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Green bottle side	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
060	1	Marble with blue and white internal twist	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	2	Clear wine glass rim, with transfer flower decoration	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	2	Yellow-tinted lobed oil lamp globe	century	
	1	Complete small blue/green rectangular bottle	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	5	Miscellaneous blue/green bottle fragments	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
072	1	Clear mould-pressed feathered and lobed vase rim	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Complete small cylindrical relish bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	5	Neck and body of a small cylindrical relish bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Neck of a small cylindrical relish bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Complete small rectangular bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Complete square ribbed ink bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Neck from a green beer bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Shoulder from a green beer bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Base from a green beer bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1	Small rectangular dial face	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	7	Miscellaneous blue/green bottle fragments	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	077	1	Small fragment of thermometer tubing with scale	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
		1	Side of blue rectangular medicine bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
4		Side of a green cylindrical bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
4		Side from a blue/green soda bottle	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
2		Miscellaneous blue/green bottle fragments	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	

**Table 8:** Catalogue of glass from occupation contexts

## 5.9 Assessment of the environmental samples by Ellen Simmons

Three soil samples were provided for assessment. These were found to contain both burnt material and organic material preserved by waterlogging. It was therefore decided to process 17 litres of each sample for charred plant remains using a flotation machine as well as processing 2 litres of each by soaking then sieving over a stack containing 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 300µm meshes, for waterlogged plant remains. Waterlogged material was stored in jars in distilled water. Charred material from the flots was collected in 1mm and 300µm sieves, and the remaining heavy residue washed over a 1mm mesh. Flots and heavy residue were dried.

A preliminary assessment of this material was made by scanning all flot and waterlogged fractions under a low power microscope and recording the abundance of the main classes of plant material present. It was found that no charred plant remains appear to have been present in these samples and as such, only the results from the scan of waterlogged plant material is presented below (**Table 7**).

Preservation of all archaeological plant remains in these samples was by waterlogging. Very little plant material was present in these samples and the majority was found to be very fragile. Only woody seeds such as bramble appear to have survived the preservational conditions. This may be due to there being little plant material incorporated into this context in the first place or to repeated drying and rewetting which caused aerobic decomposition and destruction of all but the more woody material.

The three samples were taken from the upper, middle and bottom fills of a drain shaft, which was thought to possibly contain human waste. The presence of the seeds of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* AGG.) in these samples would be consistent with such an interpretation, however, in the absence of more definitive evidence for human waste such as bran or the remains of other food plants, this cannot be stated with

confidence. Both bramble and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) are often associated waste or disturbed ground and may have been growing in the vicinity of the drain (Stace 1997).

Hazel nut shell fragments, present in sample <2>, however, may well represent waste from human consumption of this commonly collected food resource. Also present in both the flots and the heavy residue of all samples was abundant numbers of fish bone and fish scale, again most likely representing waste from human consumption.

Sample No.	Context	Litres	Main sample contents	Overall ranking*
1	060 Top	2	Fish bone, fish scales, wild plant seeds including bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> AGG) and buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.)	2
2	060 Middle	2	Fish bone, wild plant seeds including bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> AGG) and buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.), hazel nut shell	2
3	060 Bottom	2	Wood chips, bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> AGG)	1

\* Number of items of plant material 1 = < 5, 2 = > 5, 3 = > 30, 4 = > 100, 5 = >500

**Table 9:** Abundance of waterlogged plant remains present in samples

The three samples taken from a deposit exhibiting signs of organic preservation were found not to contain any significant numbers of preserved plant remains. Evidence for the probable consumption of hazelnut was however present as was ample evidence for the consumption of fish.

The fish bones recovered from the sieved samples taken from Context (060) included specimens belonging to conger eel (*Conger conger*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), cod (*Gadus morhua*) and flatfish, some of which are burnt. These are all good eating fish and are often found in assemblages of fish bones recovered from sites that date from the medieval period onward.

### 5.10 Assessment of crucible fragments by Dr. R. Mackenzie

The crucible fragments and industrial process residues recovered from the site have been examined to assess their archaeometallurgical significance and potential to provide further information about the site. **Table 8** below summarises the material assessed.

Context no.	Description	No. of items
001	Fuel ash slag	1
002	Fragment from crucible walls and bases	17
002	Fragments from crucible walls and base	28
002	Fuel ash slag	3
002	Piece of refractory cement	1
035	Crucible fragments	2
047	Crucible fragment	1
047	Fuel ash slag	2
084	Fuel ash slag	1
113	Crucible fragment	1

114	Piece of coal	1
114	Fuel ash slag	1
034	Crucible fragment	1
115	Fuel ash slag, one with fragment of coal embedded	10
115	Coal	1

**Table 10:** Crucible fragments and industrial process residues

The crucible fragments present in the assemblage are all from steelmaking crucibles. Fragments from used steelmaking crucibles are a common find on brownfield sites within Sheffield. Steelmaking crucibles were prone to erosion by slag during steel melting and were usually disposed of after one days use. Each steelworks would generate a substantial amount of used crucibles and these were commonly broken up and used as 'hardcore' material. It is not unusual to find crucible fragments in archaeological contexts that are not directly associated with crucible steel production.

Further analysis of crucible fragments using scientific techniques can yield information relating to the crucible technology being employed and the alloys of steel being produced. However, given the nature of the site and the archaeological contexts from which it was recovered, the material in the assemblage is of limited significance and archaeometallurgical potential.

The type of fuel ash slag in the assemblage is the typical by-product of coal and coke fuelled hearths, this type of slag was commonly used as hardcore material and it is of limited archaeometallurgical value unless recovered from specific archaeological contexts.

## 6 HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RETURNS

### 6.1 Introduction and background

An analysis of the 1851 and 1881 census returns, in conjunction with White's trade directory of 1876, provides a snapshot of the social composition of the area, and allows us to trace elements of social change between the two dates. The census return transcripts, and the extract from White's directory, are reproduced as **Appendix 3**.

Despite changes in the numbering of addresses and courtyards between 1851 and 1881, it has proved possible to identify those addresses corresponding with the site area excavated during 2005. These are:

- Edward Street: numbered addresses (even) between 44 and 74. These are the houses fronting onto the street, rather than those within the rear courtyards. One less household is listed in 1881, possibly due to amalgamation in the context of shops/businesses on the street frontage.
- Brocco Street: numbered addresses (odd) between 25 and 35 (1851); between 29 and 37 (1881). Minor renumbering may therefore have occurred between the two dates. One extra household is listed in 1881, probably representing building work in the interim (on the corner with Marsden Lane).
- Marsden Lane: numbered addresses. These are numbered seemingly at random: 13-16 and 21-22 in 1851; 14, 16, 18, 22, 45 in 1881. One extra household is listed in 1881, probably representing building work in the interim (on the corner with Brocco Street). Note that some of these houses are likely to be on the opposite side of Marsden Lane, and thus technically outside the excavated area.
- Brocco Street Court 1 (1881) is likely to be the courtyard at the corner of Brocco Street and Edward Street, identified as Court No. 1 on the 1890 Ordnance Survey. This court has seven houses listed in 1881. Brocco Street Court 1 is also listed in 1851, with four houses, and probably represents the same location.
- Brocco Street Court 3 (1881 only) has five houses listed. This is likely to be the lower courtyard at the corner of Brocco Street and Marsden Lane. Development on this site appears to post-date the 1850 Ordnance Survey, and it is identified as Court No. 3 on the 1890 map.
- Edward Street Court 10 (1881) is the second courtyard along Edward Street, above the retaining wall excavated during 2005. This has 12 houses listed in 1881, and is probably the same courtyard as Court 21, listed with 13 houses in 1851.
- Edward Street Court 12 (1881) is the third courtyard along Edward Street, excavated only under watching brief. This has seven houses listed in 1881, and is probably the same courtyard as Court 20, listed with five houses in 1851.

54 households are listed in 1881, compared to 46 in 1851, and this is mostly due to the impact of further development at the corner of Marsden Lane and Brocco Street between these dates, notably the construction of Court No.3 and the associated street-front houses.

## 6.2 Population and living conditions

At the time of the 1851 census, the population of the area defined above was 227, and this had increased by 10% to 250 in 1881, largely due to the additional building development discussed above. In 1851, 146 of the population (66%) were above the general working age of 14. By 1881, this figure was 154 (62%), a slight reduction perhaps due to improvements in the infant mortality rate. In general, at both dates, this was a population of young people and children. The average age of the population in both 1851 and 1881 was 23 years. A similar, though larger, housing area at Little Sheffield (London Road) yielded the same average age in the 1881 census (Cooper n.d.). To emphasise the prevalence of the young, 67% of the population were under 30 in 1851, and 47% were under 20. In 1881, 63% were under 30, with 51% under 20. Older people were present, however. The oldest resident in 1851 was Benjamin Jubb, aged 81, a pen knife cutler living in Court 20, Edward Street. In 1881, Elizabeth Hoole, a 75-year-old widow, lived at Court 3, Brocco Street.

There is little significant change in the population dynamic between 1851 and 1881. A slight increase in the percentage of those under 20 (from 47% to 51%) may reflect improvements in the infant mortality rate. There is also a slight increase in those over 40, from 18% to 21%, and this may reflect minor improvements in life expectancy. However, at both dates, only a minority of the population survived into their fifties.

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
0-9 years	57	25.7 %
10-19 years	48	21.6 %
20-29 years	44	19.8 %
30-39 years	32	14.4 %
40-49 years	19	8.6 %
50-59 years	11	5.0 %
60-69 years	8	3.6 %
70-79 years	2	0.9 %
80-89 years	1	0.5 %

**Table 11:** Age range of the population (1851 census)

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
0-9 years	70	28.1 %
10-19 years	56	22.5 %
20-29 years	31	12.4 %
30-39 years	41	16.5 %
40-49 years	26	10.4 %
50-59 years	14	5.6 %
60-69 years	7	2.8 %
70-79 years	4	1.6%
80-89 years	-	-

**Table 12:** Age range of the population (1881 census)

In 1851, the mean household size was 4.93 members, marginally higher than the average for the whole of Sheffield calculated from the 1841 census, of 4.88. This compares with 4.81 for Leeds, 5.78 for Manchester, and 6.67 for Liverpool. The tendency for cellars to be used for accommodation in the Lancashire industrial towns is likely to contribute to their high scores. It appears that cellars in Sheffield were not used for living space. The local building industry appears to have responded relatively well to increases in population (Binfield 1993).

Location	Population	No. of households	Mean household size
44-74 Edward Street	60	13	4.61
Court 20 Edward Street	22	5	4.40
Court 21 Edward Street	70	13	5.38
27-35 Brocco Street	14	4	3.50
Court 1 Brocco Street	17	4	4.30
Marsden Lane	40	6	6.67

**Table 13:** Mean household size in 1851, by location

Within this overall pattern, there is some variation within the site. Marsden Lane in particular seems to have been particularly densely occupied, with a mean household size of 6.67, followed by Court 21 Edward Street, with 5.38. In general, the courtyard addresses, with a mean household of 5.32 persons, were more densely occupied than the street front addresses, at 4.35.

In 1881, the mean household size had declined to 4.63, considerably below the 5.00 recorded at Little Sheffield at the same date (Cooper n.d.).

Location	Population	No. of households	Mean household size
44-70 Edward Street	51	13	3.92
Court 12 Edward Street	29	7	4.14
Court 10 Edward Street	69	12	5.75
29-37 Brocco Street	20	5	4.00
Court 1 Brocco Street	29	7	4.14
Court 3 Brocco Street	30	5	6.00
Marsden Lane	22	5	4.40

**Table 14:** Mean household size in 1881, by location

Mean household size in the street front addresses along Edward Street and Brocco Street had declined significantly (street front mean household of 3.94). Courtyard addresses were still more crowded (mean household of 4.97) although less so than in 1851. Particularly crowded areas were Court 3, Brocco Street, with a mean household size of 6.00, and Court No.10 Edward Street, with 5.75.

### 6.3 Provenance and migration

The evidence of both census returns suggests that the great majority of the inhabitants were born in Sheffield. The stated place of origin of family heads and their spouses is analysed in the following tables.

Sheffield	75 (69.4%)
Immediate environs	11 (10.2%)
Yorkshire	6 (5.6%)
East Midlands (Derbys, Notts)	4 (3.7%)
West Midlands (Staffs, Worcs, Birmingham)	4 (3.7%)
South-east (Middx, Kent, London)	4 (3.7%)
Lancashire	1 (0.9%)
Ireland	2 (1.8%)
Scotland	1 (0.9%)

**Table 15:** Stated place of origin of family heads and spouses, 1851

Sheffield and environs	79.6%
Neighbouring counties	10.2%

Other	10.2%
-------	-------

**Table 16:** Summary of origin data, 1851

Sheffield	69 (60.0%)
Immediate environs	3 (2.6%)
Yorkshire	14 (12.0%)
East Midlands (Derbys, Notts, Lincs)	17 (14.5%)
West Midlands (Staffs, Warks, Birmingham)	3 (2.6%)
Lancashire	4 (3.4%)
South (Hunts., Suffolk, Somerset)	3 (2.6%)
North (Newcastle)	1 (0.8%)
Ireland	2 (1.7%)
Scotland	1 (0.8%)

**Table 17:** Stated place of origin of family heads and spouses, 1881

Sheffield and environs	62.6%
Neighbouring counties	29.9%
Other	8.5%

**Table 18:** Summary of origin data, 1881

In 1851, almost 80% of household heads and spouses had been born in Sheffield or in the immediately surrounding villages. Migration into Sheffield itself from the immediate area is a significant factor at this period (10.2%). The number of people born outside the immediate area was small (22 people), but this group was dominated by those born in the neighbouring counties of Yorkshire and the East Midlands (10.2%). Most people of non-local origin had married Sheffield locals, and virtually all children had been born in Sheffield, with the exception of one listed as Loxley, and one nephew of a householder who had been born in Derbyshire.

In 1881, the majority of household heads and spouses had still been born in Sheffield or the immediate area (62.6%), but migration from further afield was more common. Movement into Sheffield from the immediately surrounding area was much less common (2.6%) than in 1851. Most migration to Sheffield was from the neighbouring counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire and the East Midlands (29.9%). Once again, most people of non-local origin had married Sheffield locals, and a large majority of children had been born in Sheffield. There is however, more evidence than in 1851 of family migration, with a few examples of couples both of non-local origin, and children born outside Sheffield. Examples include John and Catherine Pelley (Galway and Roscommon, Ireland), William and Phoebe Platten (Lincolnshire and Huntingdonshire), and Joseph and Emma Murphy (Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne). John Windle (14), a cutlery grinder, and son of Edward (born in Sheffield) and Elizabeth (born in Derbyshire), had been born in Liverpool. William Mason (6) and Tom Mason (3), sons of William (born in Warwickshire) and Julia (born in Scotland), were both born in Middlesbrough. Their father is listed as a cloth maker (woollen).

The picture at both dates is dominated by those born locally. Migration in 1851 was principally from the immediately surrounding villages. By 1881 this was a lesser factor, with most migration coming from the neighbouring counties. While Hey (1998) suggests that Irish immigration to Sheffield in the post-famine period was concentrated in this (north-western) part of the township, there are only two residents of Irish origin listed at each date.



## 6.4 Employment and education

Cutlery trades	Other metal trades	Other employment
File cutter 15	Blacksmith 2	Accountant
File forger 2	Electro plater	Assistant in a school
File grinder	Metal polisher	Bricklayer
File striker	Metal smith	Brush maker
Table blade forger 4	Silver polisher	Cabinet case liner
Table knife hafter 2	Silver plater	Cabinet case maker
Table blade striker	Steel converter	Clerk 2
Apprentice table blade forger	Stove grate moulder	Comb carder
Table knife hafter apprentice	Type founder apprentice	Common labourer
Pen knife cutler 5	White metal smith	Dress maker 2
Pen blade forger		Errand boy
Spring knife cutler 5		Farm labourer
Spring knife maker 3		Governess
Scissor smith 4		Grocer
Scissor burnisher 2		Horse hair weaver
Scissor maker		House servant
Scissor forger		Milliner 4
Scissor grinder		Pork butcher
Apprentice scissor smith		Rag and bone merchant
Saw hardener		Servant
Pocket blade grinder		Straw basket maker
Horn handle maker		Teacher of singing
Scale cutter		Traveller in the drug trade
Scale presser		Warehouse assistant
Haft presser		Warehouse woman 3
Spoon buffer 2		
Cutler		
Blade maker		
<b>Total: 62</b>	<b>Total: 11</b>	<b>Total: 32</b>

**Table 19:** Occupations listed in the 1851 census returns

Cutlery trades	Other metal trades	Other employment
Auger maker (tool)	Blacksmith	Annuitant
Butcher knife hafter	Brass finisher	Bricklayer
Cutler 2	Brooch maker	Bricklayer's labourer 2
File cutter 4	Caster (steel)	Brush maker
Fork grinder 2	Forgeman (steel) 2	Carter
Grinder (cutlery) 3	Metal smith	Cloth maker (woollen)
Plane maker 2	Silver burnisher 2	Domestic servant
Pocket knife hafter	Silver plater	Dressmaker
Razor forger	Silver smith	Engine tender
Razor grinder	Spectacle maker	General servant
Razor smith 2		Grocer
Saw handle maker		Grocer and beer retailer
Saw maker		Hair drawer
Scale and spring forger		Joiner
Scale maker (cutlery)		Labourer 7
Scale presser 3		Navy
Scale stamper (cutler)		Painter 3
Scissors dresser 2		Plumber
Scissors forger		Railway dray man
Spoon buffer		Shoe maker 2

Cutlery trades	Other metal trades	Other employment
Spoon and fork filer Spring knife cutler 7 Table blade forger 3 Table blade maker 3 Table blade striker 2 Table knife cutler 2 Table knife hafter Tool carder		Stationer's assistant Taylor Warehouseman Warehousewoman 2
<b>Total: 52</b>	<b>Total: 12</b>	<b>Total: 35</b>

**Table 20:** Occupations listed in the 1881 census returns

In both 1851 and 1881 the occupations of people living within the site area were dominated by the metal trades in general, and the cutlery trade in particular. In 1851, 70% of the working population were employed in the metal trades in general, and 59% in the cutlery trade. By 1881, the proportions had dropped slightly, with 65% employed in the metal trades, and 53% in the cutlery trade.

The slight fall-off in numbers working within cutlery trades may reflect the retrenchment of this industry in Sheffield during the later nineteenth century, due to competition from German and American producers, particularly for overseas markets. This period also saw the onset of mass production in the industry, particularly in terms of the replacement of hand forging by machine stamping of blade blanks. Although 28 different cutlery trades are mentioned at each census date, the number of different types of edged tool mentioned in occupations rises from eight in 1851, to twelve in 1881, reflecting a more diverse and specialised industry. The products of 1851 are relatively basic, with 19 people employed in file production, 10 each producing scissors and table blades, 8 producing spring knives and 7 producing pen or pocket blades. By 1881, smaller numbers of people are involved in producing a wider range of more specialised items. Table blade production remained relatively constant with 11 people employed, and was supplemented by spring knives (7), files (only 4, representing a significant drop from 19 in 1851), razors (4), scissors (3), planes (2), saws (2), and augers, butcher's knives and pen/pocket knives (one each).

No archaeological evidence for small-scale industrial production was found during the 2005 excavations. However, domestic occupation and small-scale industrial production existed side-by-side at this period in Sheffield, and it is likely that many worked in small workshops close to the site or even within its boundaries. A number of smaller rooms in the upper courtyard on Edward Street (Court No.10 in 1890) may represent small industrial premises rather than houses. White's Directory of Sheffield for 1876 gives a flavour of this small-scale production, with William Howard, a Spring Knife Manufacturer, listed at 29, Brocco Street. He was still present at this address for the 1881 census, when he is listed as a scale maker (cutlery). Working out of the Brocco Street courts in 1876 were Joseph Crouch, a Spring Knife Manufacturer, at Court 1 No. 7 (this house is not listed in the 1881 census), and Henry Jackson, a Razor Scale Presser, at Court 3 No. 1. Henry Jackson was still present here for the 1881 census, aged 39, living with his wife Mary and nine children aged between 20 and 4 months, of whom two (William aged 20 and Robert aged 16) were listed like their father as 'Scale Presser Iron'. The Directory lists a number of tradesmen further up Edward Street, just beyond the site area, including Joseph Crouch, a boys' knife manufacturer, and John Smith, a pocket knife manufacturer, both at number 74, and Gallimore Bros., razor manufacturers, at number 78.

In addition to home or local production, Cutlers may also have rented workshops within larger premises further afield, such as the Union Grinding Wheel on Alma Street. Given the proximity to the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, it is perhaps surprising that there is only one definite example of a resident employed there, the 10 year old 'type founder apprentice' John Wigglesworth living at Court 21, Edward Street in 1851.

In both census returns the great variety of trades practised by the inhabitants is notable, with 63 different trades listed for the 105 working inhabitants in 1851, and 62 different trades listed for the 99 working inhabitants in 1881. The apparent decline in the percentage of the total population employed, from 46% in 1851 to 39% in 1881, is almost certainly due to the introduction of compulsory schooling (see below). In 1851, almost 10% of the workforce was aged between 10 and 13. This practice had apparently entirely died out by 1881, although a listing as 'scholar' may not necessarily imply regular attendance (Cooper n.d.) and children may still have been employed in their parents' business on a casual basis despite this.

The variety of trades is also suggested by the 1876 White's Directory, with Edward Broughton, a furniture broker, Mrs. Eliza Milner, a shopkeeper, and George Bland, a butcher, listed on Edward Street just beyond the site boundary. The large cellars associated with the house on the corner of Edward Street and Brocco Street, noted during the 2005 watching brief, suggest that this building was a substantial shop or possibly a public house. In 1851 this address was occupied by George Littlewood, a grocer, and in 1881 by William Platten, grocer and beer retailer, although the premises do not appear in the 1876 White's Directory.

In 1851, 44 children aged 6-13 were named in the census returns, of whom 21 (48%) were listed as 'scholar', indicating school attendance, though not necessarily regular. 9 of this age group had a listed occupation, and the remainder (14) had no occupation listed, presumably indicating that they neither worked nor went to school. Those children who worked apparently started around the age of ten. In the 10-13 age group 47% were employed and only 32% listed as 'scholar'.

By 1881, the situation had changed, with no employment listed for any of the 46 children aged 6-13. This reflects the introduction of compulsory education in the interim period, and 83% of the 6-13 age group were now listed as 'scholar'. As suggested above, however, this need not indicate regular attendance, and children may still have worked in family trades on a casual basis.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Preservation and potential

Levels of preservation varied across the site, due to the differing levels of the three courtyards, and the differential truncation of the modern site surface effected by the modern retaining wall and drop down in level to Marsden Lane. Court No.3, at the lowest level, was the least well preserved, with fragmentary ground floor levels surviving only at the western end. Court No.1, its surface protected up to two metres below the modern ground surface, was exceptionally well-preserved, with rooms along the court preserved in places midway up their ground floor walls and internal structures surviving; the entire late phase yard surface was also present. Court No.10, at the highest level, had been significantly truncated, in general some way below ground level, although some floor and yard surfaces survived towards the north-east corner.

Despite the enhanced preservation of structures, particularly in Court No.1, few deposits relating to the occupation period of the courts were encountered. Sub-floor and sub-yard layers in the main reflected levelling up of surfaces during construction; deposits above the structures comprised rubble deriving from the demolition of the buildings. The cesspit structures [121]/[122] and [043] had been emptied before remodelling and before their eventual infilling. The exceptions were two pockets of possible occupation debris (077) and (078) immediately below the flags of Room 1, and the fill (060) of soakaway or catchpit shaft [059], accumulated before deposition of the late tarmac surface [046]. The fill (072) of cesspit [043] appears to relate to a single episode of infilling and was sealed by flags [040] and the later tarmac surface [046].

In addition to good preservation of back-to-back houses in Court No.1, excavation beneath the court surface yielded a stratified sequence of sanitation structures, relating to five separate phases of construction and remodelling.

### 7.2 Chronology

The three courtyards later distinguished as Courts No.1, No.3 and No.10, were established between the 1823 Leather map of Sheffield, which shows no development on the site, and the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (Jessop 2004). The majority of the back-to-back houses located during the 2005 archaeological investigations are clearly shown on the 1850 map, and the handmade brick and lime mortar construction accords well with this early nineteenth-century date. Pottery from deposits associated with construction is also consistent with this date.

In Court No.3 (Marsden Lane), Houses 11 and 12, and the passageway (19) are visible on the 1850 map; the corner plot (Houses 13 and 14) is still empty, and some smaller structures at the western end of the court were not encountered during the investigations, probably because they were replaced by later buildings. The similarity of Houses 11/12 to 13/14 suggests that they were constructed not long afterwards; they are certainly visible on the 1890 and 1920 maps.

In Court No.1, Houses 1-4 (with the inclined rear wall behind Rooms 3 and 4), Houses 5/6, 7/8, 9/10, and the passageway (18) were all constructed by 1850. Small structures in the north-west yard corner perhaps represent the original location of privies or a wash-house, but do not accord with any of the excavated structures.

In Court No.10, the cellared buildings along the northern and southern yard edges, and the narrower structures along the eastern (retaining wall) edge, were all in place by 1850. No structures were shown in the yard centre, and the single cellared building at the eastern yard edge was also absent.

After 1850, little structural alteration was made to the houses; the corner house in Court No.3 was added by 1890. A row of three buildings along the rear edge of Court No.3 had been added by 1920, of which only the front wall was encountered during the excavations. Also by 1920, the cellared building on the eastern edge of Court No.10 had been constructed. No major rebuilding was encountered in any of the excavated houses.

In addition to the map evidence, renumbering of addresses in the area in trade directories from 1841 may reflect the construction of the new housing developments (Jessop 2004, 3). The main phase of construction can probably therefore be placed between 1823 and 1841.

The four phases of sanitation structures identified in Court No.1 can also be partially dated on map evidence. As noted above, the structures shown in the extreme north-west corner of the yard on the 1850 map do not accord with any of the excavated structures. It is however possible that the Phase 1 privy midden tank may relate to the original pre-1850 court, with the building over added sometime after 1850; this building is shown on the 1890 map and was still present in 1903. By 1920 it had been replaced by the narrow Phase 4 toilet block.

Phases 2 and 3, (construction of soak pit [059] and channel [123], and subsequent rebuilding of the privy midden tank to form [043]), had taken place by the earlier twentieth century, when the privy midden was decommissioned and toilet block [039] built (between 1903 and 1920). Phase 5, the tarmac surface associated with drainage around the yard edge, dates from after the construction of [039] and possibly after 1920.

All three courts and associated buildings had been demolished by 1941 (Jessop 2004, 4), probably due to the desire of the Stephenson Blake company for further expansion.

### **7.3 The nature and context of construction**

The deep foundations beneath Room 7, extending two metres below courtyard level, suggest that the buildings above may have stood to some height. Old photographs of Sheffield court interiors in general show buildings of two or three stories, sometimes mixed within the same court. Although no photographs of the three excavated courts could be located, four photographs show similar buildings in the immediate area:

- A photograph taken in the 1900s looking up Brocco Street towards Solly Street from the Edward Street junction, shows three-storey buildings on both sides of Brocco Street;
- A photograph of 66-70 Edward Street taken in the 1930s appears to show surviving three-storey court buildings in the background; these might relate to Court No.12 Edward Street, immediately to the west of Court No.10;
- A photograph of Court 33, Upper Allen Street, shows three-storey buildings on both sides of the entrance and within the court itself;
- A photograph of Court 3, Edward Street in the 1940s (not the excavated Court No.3 on Brocco Street/Marsden Lane), shows both two- and three-storey buildings within the court.

It appears likely therefore, that at least some of the excavated buildings stood to a height of three storeys, with cellarage beneath.

Also notable in the construction of above- and below-ground structures was the use of 'seconds', re-used or recycled bricks identified through the frequent presence of broken and fragmentary bricks and remnants of older mortar. Re-used brick was identified in all structures relating to the original courtyard houses; fragmentary bricks were however more prevalent below ground, in the walls and vaults of the cellars, with fewer broken bricks in the above-ground walls. Dressed sandstone blocks were used throughout for thresholds and window-sills. The lower portions (typically 1.27m) of cellar walls were in roughly faced sandstone slab, and wall footings were of random unfaced sandstone slab extending up to 2 metres below the ground floors of buildings.

Construction was apparently effected by excavation of the entire footprint of the row of houses, followed by construction of cellarage structures and the footings of uncellared areas. Along Brocco Street, cellars were constructed along the street frontage but not under the rear houses facing Court No.1. Once the building footprints had been excavated and cellar structures inserted along the street frontage, the footings for the rear houses were built in conjunction with raising of the floor levels. This appears to have been a staged process, with a few courses of footings at a time built and then infilled. The sub-floor infills were a mixture of redeposited natural yellow clay (presumably from excavation of the footprint) and looser dark material of uncertain origin, with clinker, pottery and in some cases crucible fragments. It is possible that this material was imported by builders, perhaps as a job lot bought from rubbish collectors. A similar dark made ground deposit was used to create the external courtyard surface. In Court No.1 this was up to one metre in depth, although in Court No.10 the yard surface was only just above natural: this variation probably results from terracing of the underlying slope.

Back-to-back housing in Sheffield was prevalent during the earlier nineteenth century as a response to industrial expansion and accompanying population growth, until its construction was outlawed by a local building regulation of 1864. Typically these structures were built in blocks of ten or fifteen houses as speculative enterprises by local tradesmen (Hey 1998, 192). The Edward Street/Brocco Street site formed part of an area laid out for 'sundry new streets' by 1779 (Jessop 2004, 2) between Broad Lane and the west end of Scotland Street and Pea Croft. The piecemeal nature of the subsequent development is however illustrated by the fact that the site still appears as a vacant plot on maps of 1808 and 1823 (ibid.), with most of the development occurring between 1823 and 1841. While the houses in all three courts correspond broadly to the general model, with a frontage of about 12 feet (Hey 1998, 192), slight differences in room dimensions suggest that the three courts may have been built as separate enterprises.

#### **7.4 Internal structure and sequence**

Court No.1 was notable for the preservation of ground floor levels within Houses 1-4 and 7, and of ground floor rooms within Houses 1-4 adjoining the courtyard itself. Well-preserved cellarage was present beneath a number of houses in all three courts, and was investigated beneath House 8. Court No.1 was unusual in having cellars only beneath houses along the street frontages and not beneath the court houses, while cellars were present adjoining Courts 3 and 10. The presence of coal chutes and deposits of coal dust on the Room 8 cellar floors strongly suggests that coal storage was a primary function of the cellars. The absence of cellars within Court No.1 may reflect its inaccessibility to carts, the passage from Brocco Street being too narrow

and the broader passage from Edward Street stepped. The street-front cellars were therefore subdivided with self-contained access from each of the front and rear rooms above, and coal delivered from the street. By contrast, Court No.3 was open on the Marsden Lane side, and map evidence suggests level access to Court No.10 from Edward Street. In addition to coal storage, evidence for shelving brackets on cellar walls suggests a more general storage function, probably including meat and other foods (Belford 2001, 106); cellars were not used as living space (Pollard 1959, 18).

Within each house, the ground floor room served as kitchen, scullery, dining room, living room, wash room and bathroom, and the fireplace was fitted with an oven to one side and a side boiler to the other. Staircases up and down opened from the back of the room, and behind was the partition wall to the other house of the pair (*ibid.*). The two-level nature of the back-to-back row along Edward Street/Court No.1 necessitated a variation to this general pattern, with ground-floor level on the court equivalent to cellar level on the street frontage. The ground-floor Rooms 1-4 on the court therefore had rear access (from the western corner) down two steps to cellars behind, below the street frontage. Evidence from the earlier watching brief suggested that these cellars may have been subdivided, presumably also with access down from the front ground-floor rooms above. A central doorway was also present in the rear walls of Rooms 1-4, apparently associated with a stairway to the rooms above.

The modular nature of Rooms 1-4 has been noted above; the chimney breast and flue, identically located in each room, are part of the original build of these houses, and this confirms that they represent a single phase of development. Other structures within the ground floor rooms (remodelling of fireplaces, flagged floors, stone sinks) were added later; however, the identical nature of these developments in all four houses suggests that they remained in a single ownership, and that refurbishments, when they occurred, were implemented throughout the row rather than in a piecemeal fashion. No evidence was found for the original flooring material in these rooms, although the presence of sub-floor make-up to the ground level precludes a raised board floor; the floor may have been of earth. Some time after 1862, a stone flagged floor was introduced into all four rooms, and this pre-dated remodelling of the kitchen range structures and insertion of a sandstone sink into the north-west corner of each room. The kitchen range structures were poorly preserved, but are not inconsistent with a fireplace and associated oven and boiler, as suggested by Pollard (*ibid.*). The sandstone sinks drained through the external wall to ceramic surface drains in the yard; these drains are probably late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century in date, and provide a possible chronology for the introduction of the internal kitchen sinks.

The development of Rooms 1-4 therefore confirms that these houses, and very possibly the entire court, remained a single unit of property, from their construction before 1841 into the twentieth century, and at any one time are likely to have been owned by a single landlord.

Pollard (*ibid.*) notes that the first floors of back-to-back houses were generally used as a sleeping 'chamber' by husband and wife and younger children, with older children and/or a lodger sleeping in an attic above.

## **7.5 Sanitation: context and sequence**

Archaeological evidence for water supply was not definitively located during the excavations at Edward Street/Brocco Street. However, the fragmentary rectangular structure [045] located at the western end of Court No.1, against the retaining wall,

may well have been a water trough. Due to the prevailing slope it seems likely that water supply would have been from Court No.10 above, perhaps to the base of the retaining wall, and this should be considered the probable location of the pump or standpipe). A drain running across the base of the privy midden tank may have carried waste water from this location to a soak-pit. Construction of a reservoir system at Crookesmoor and subsequently in the Upper Don Valley during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries allowed an 'ample' supply of water to be provided three times a week by 1843 (Hey 1998, 101). The rectangular structure [044] with floor drain and ceramic piping may represent the later re-siting of a standpipe. Piped water had not been introduced to any of the houses when they were demolished; the courtyard water supply appears to have persisted throughout the lifetime of the buildings.

The brick-lined tank (Phase 1) towards the rear of Court No.1 has been identified as a privy midden tank, a brick pit with internal pillars supporting a seat or seats over, into which household ashes and rubbish also thrown, with the contents removed at night by contractors. The above ground privy building (shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey) was eventually demolished, with the rubble used to decommission the tank below. This building appears to have been of brick, with a slate roof. The deposits within the tank related exclusively to its modification and ultimate decommissioning.

The improvement and ultimate eradication of privy middens was motivated by concerns over public health, culminating in the Public Health Act of 1872. A report of 1844 concluded that while the streets of Sheffield were drained and cleaned regularly, the courts and alleys were not, with ashes, slops and excrement accumulating for weeks and privy middens undrained (Pollard 1959, 13). Sheffield was, however, slow to implement sanitary improvements. Drainage and sewerage improvements of 1866 and 1884 were ineffective, as property owners were not compelled to connect houses. By 1888 there were only 4300 water closets in Sheffield compared to 37,000 privies. The Sheffield Corporation Act of 1890 conferred powers compelling property owners to install sanitation measures. The wholesale conversion of middens and ashpits began in 1894, and only 11,000 middens remained in 1914, with the process virtually complete by 1928.

Court No.1, Edward Street illustrates this time lag between legislation and implementation, particularly when applied to back-to-back courtyard housing. Despite the legislation of the 1870s and 1880s the row of water closets (Phase 4) at the rear of the courtyard was not constructed until sometime between 1903 and 1920. The tarmac yard and surface drains (Phase 5) followed even later. It appears however that interim measures were taken to improve the functioning of the privy midden, with the addition of an overflow soak-pit (Phase 2; feature [059]), presumably to prevent overflow of the privy tank itself. Further improvement (Phase 3) was effected by the relining of the tank in concrete and brick, and connection of the overflow pit, presumably to the main sewerage. These minor episodes of remodelling appear to reflect gradual piecemeal improvements made to the existing privy midden, probably during the period between legislation and the final imposition of water closets.

Unfortunately, little primary material of any phase remained with the privy midden or its associated structures. The only exception was the material accumulated within an adjacent, later soak-pit [059]. This was found to include fish bone and fish scales, and hazel nut shell fragments. These are likely to represent waste from human consumption. Wild plant seeds including bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* AGG) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) were also present; bramble may derive from human



waste, although both species may be present on waste or disturbed ground. This assemblage is consistent with the soak-pit containing liquid overflow from the main tank; repeated drying and rewetting may be considered to have caused decomposition of all but the more woody material.

## **7.6 Material culture and occupation: problems and potential**

A sizeable collection of material culture was recovered from the site, with 2176 sherds of pottery and 414 fragments of clay pipe. However, the vast majority of this material derived from made-ground material used in levelling the site prior to and during construction of the back-to-back houses. This material is useful in confirming the date of construction, with eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century pottery predominating. The origin of this material is less clear, however, and it is likely that these infill deposits did not originate on site: there is no archival or archaeological evidence for the levels of activity necessary to generate such quantities of material; the presence of steelmaking crucible fragments strongly suggests the presence of imported material.

The mechanisms by which this made-ground material was introduced are imperfectly understood. It seems likely that solid domestic (and presumably also industrial) waste material was collected and accumulated by contractors during the nineteenth century (Cumberpatch in prep.), in addition to the collection of 'night soil' from privy middens. The building industry represents a possible market for the solid waste collected by contractors. Due to the relatively small scale of building enterprises in Sheffield at this period, it is likely that material changed hands piecemeal, with 'one-off' deliveries used for developments on the scale of a single court (ibid.). Layers of redeposited natural are also present within made ground. These probably derive from the excavation of cellars or the terracing of the underlying slope.

Further work is required to more fully understand the nature and scale of these transactions, but this lies outside the scope of this report. It appears, then, that a significant proportion of the material culture from the site derives from imported ground and does not relate to occupation of the site. While this material is clearly of use for dating purposes, and may contribute to a wider study of refuse management processes in Sheffield, it has no potential relating to occupation of the back-to-back houses.

A smaller, though still significant, quantity of material culture was recovered from rubble infilling cellars and lying above the ground floor levels of rooms. This material is likely to derive from the mid twentieth-century demolition of the buildings on site. The associated pottery and a number of intact glass bottles therefore appear likely to relate to the very latest stages of occupation, in terms of objects left behind when the last tenants moved out. The potential of this material is however reduced by the lack of clear spatial resolution attached to demolition material. In addition, objects left behind before demolition have been subject to a degree of selection, and should not be seen as an uncomplicated record of occupation.

Only a few contexts can be seen as clearly relating to the occupation of the back-to-back houses, notably the floor-level or sub-floor deposits in Room 1, and the infill of the soak pit shaft in Court No.1. Material culture from both of these areas allowed insights into everyday life. The concentration of rabbit bone in Room 1, including butchered fragments, suggests that rabbits were eaten, with small bones simply disposed of at floor level. Material throughout the soak pit shaft [059] was rich in fish bone, suggesting the prevalence of fish in people's diet.

These insights, however, are limited by the relative scarcity of *in situ* occupation material. The significance of the record from Edward Street should be seen rather in terms of the structural sequence of the houses and the associated sanitation.

## 7.7 Conclusions

Excavations at Edward Street revealed the remains of back-to-back housing, constructed during the early- to mid-nineteenth century and arranged around three open courts. The buildings were probably three stories high, with re-used brick 'seconds' above ground level and rough sandstone foundations. Slight differences in room dimensions between the three courts suggest that each was built as a separate enterprise and possibly at a different time.

In Court No.1, significant quantities of made ground had been used to infill around the cellars and foundations of the buildings, and to level up the floors and yard surfaces. It is likely that this material was imported by the builders and did not derive directly from activity on site. Court No.10, however, was constructed almost directly onto natural sandstone clay, and the lack of made ground here is probably due to the way in which the underlying slope had been terraced.

Well-preserved ground floor rooms were encountered in parts of Court No.1. These had originally been furnished with a chimney breast and probably had earth floors. The chimney breast structure was probably furnished with an oven and side-boiler, although these structures had been remodelled during the life of the building. Stone flag floors were introduced some time after 1862, and during the late nineteenth century stone sinks were added, with drainage into the yard. The uniform nature of these changes suggested that the court remained in a single ownership for most or all of its existence. No evidence for mains water or electricity supply was identified in any of the houses. Water supply throughout was probably therefore by pump or standpipe in the yard.

Each house was associated with a cellar, primarily for coal storage. In Court No.1 these were located around the outside of the plot due to the inaccessibility of the court interior to wheeled vehicles. Cellars were therefore subdivided between the front and rear house of each pair of back-to-backs.

A brick-lined privy midden tank was originally located in the central yard of Court No.1, apparently associated with a privy building over. This was later associated with a soak-pit, probably to prevent the overflow of liquid waste from the tank. The privy midden tank was subsequently refurbished with a concrete lining, and the soak pit ultimately connected to mains drainage or sewerage. By 1920 the midden tank had been infilled and replaced by a row of water closets connected to mains drainage. The yard surface was subsequently renewed with tarmac, and a system of surface drains added. This sequence illustrates the time lag between sanitation legislation in the 1870s and 1880s, and its implementation in the poorest housing during the early decades of the twentieth century. During this period, however, piecemeal improvements were made to the basic privy midden system, presumably by a private landlord in response to ongoing legislation.

## 8 ARCHIVE

The site archive will be deposited with Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, under accession number SHEFM:2006.22

## 9 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS give permission for the deposited material to be used by the Archives, in perpetuity, although ARCUS retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow Archives to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anon.1988: *Research Priorities for Post-medieval Archaeology*, Society for Post-medieval Archaeology, 9pp

ARCUS 2005: *Project design for archaeological mitigation at the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Sheffield, South Yorkshire*. ARCUS Unpublished Project Design 842b/c

Atkin, S.1989: *Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies*, Society for Clay Pipe Research, 63pp.

Barker and Ford 1999: Data sheets produced to accompany an English Heritage sponsored course on post-medieval and early modern ceramics, Stoke-on-Trent 1999.

Belford, P. 2001: 'Work, space and power in an English industrial slum: 'the Crofts', Sheffield, 1750-1850', in Mayne, A, and Murray, T. (eds.) 2001: *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland* (CUP) 106-117

Binfield C. 1993: *The history of the city of Sheffield 1843-1993, Vol II: society*

Brears, P.C.D. 1981: *The English Country Pottery* David and Charles.

Cooper, T. n.d.: *ARCUS 760a-d: London Road site, Sheffield. Historical report* (unpublished report for ARCUS)

Cox, A and Cox A. 2001: *Rockingham 1745 – 1842* Antique Collectors Club

Coysh, A.W. and Henrywood, R.K. 1997: *The dictionary of blue and white printed pottery 1780 – 1880*. Volumes 1 and 2. Antique Collectors Club

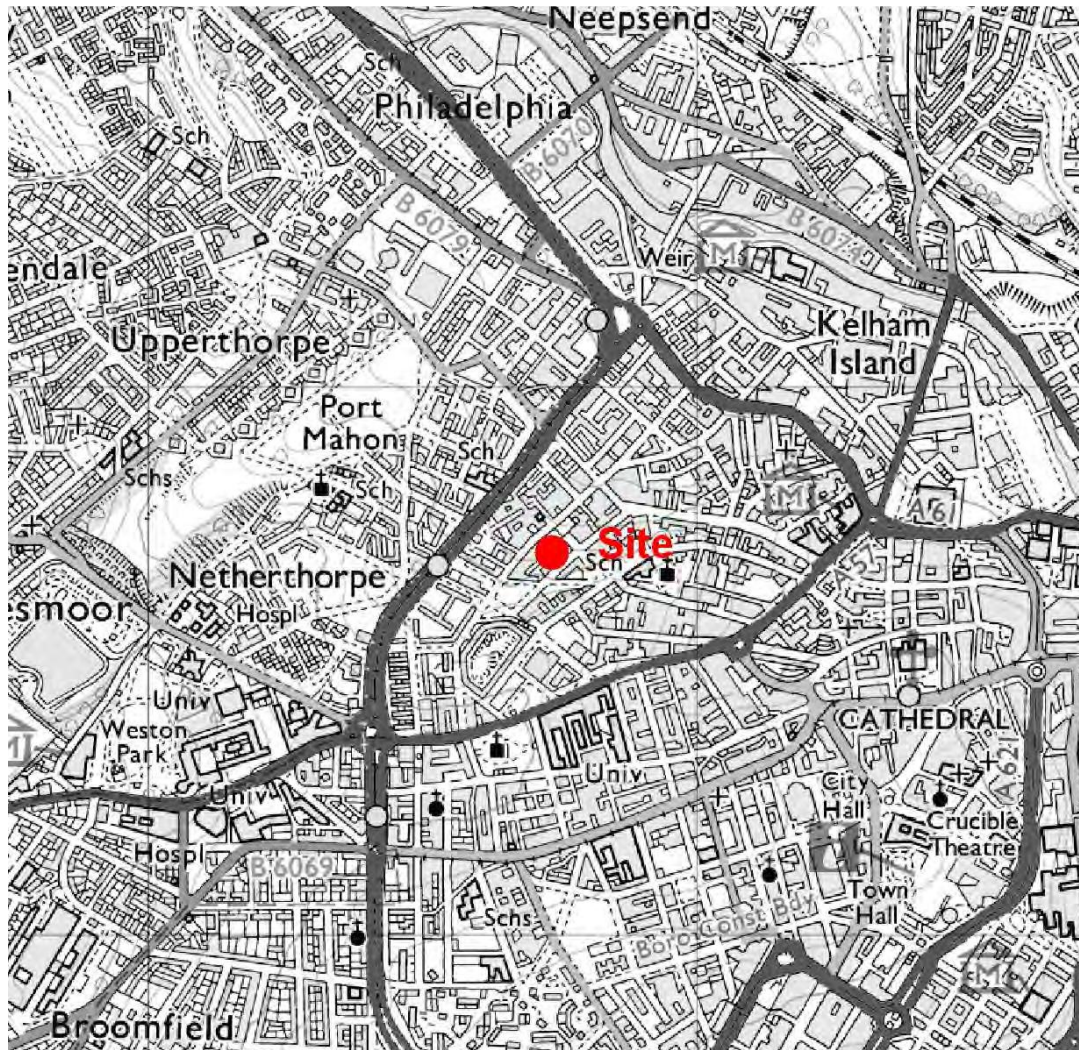
Cumberpatch, C.G. 1996: 'The pottery'. In: J.A. Dunkley and C.G. Cumberpatch (Eds.) *Excavations at 16 - 20 Church Street, Bawtry, South Yorkshire*. Tempus Reparatum / B.A.R. British Series 248.

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2002: 'The pottery' In: I. Roberts *Pontefract Castle Archaeological Excavations 1982 –86*. Yorkshire Archaeology 8. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service / English Heritage; 169-226.

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2003: 'The transformation of tradition; the origins of the post-medieval ceramic tradition in Yorkshire'. *Assemblage 7*  
<http://www.shef.ac.uk/assem/issue7/cumberpatch.html>

- Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004a: *South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection* [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics\\_eh\\_2003/](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics_eh_2003/)
- Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004b: *Pottery from excavations at Silkstone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Report number 50/2004.
- Cumberpatch, C.G. in prep: *Pottery from excavations in Sheffield: a review and assessment of the resource*. Paper presented at the Theoretical Archaeology Conference, 2005 (University of Sheffield)
- Davis, S. J. M. 1992: *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92.
- von den Driesch, A. 1976: *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. U.S: Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Harvard University.
- Flood, R.J. 1976: *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*, The Oleander Press, Cambridge, 52pp.
- Gallagher, D. B. 1987: 'The 1900 Price List of the Pipe Makers' Society' in P. Davey (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, X*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series No. 178.) Oxford, 142-163.
- Griffin, J.D. 2001: *The Don Pottery 1801 – 1893*. Doncaster Museum Service
- Griffin, J.D. 2005: *The Leeds Pottery 1770 – 1881*. Leeds Art Collections Fund
- Hey, D. 1998: *A History of Sheffield* (Carnegie)
- Higgins, D.A., and Davey, P.J., 1984: *Draft Guidelines for Using the Clay Tobacco Pipe Record Sheets*, unpublished manuscript held by the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive, University of Liverpool.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999: *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- Jennings, S. 1981: *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* East Anglian Archaeology 13 Norfolk Museums Service.
- Jessop, O. 2004: *Archaeological buildings appraisal of the Stephenson Blake type Foundry, Sheffield, South Yorkshire*. ARCUS Unpublished Report 842.1
- Lawrence, H. 1974: *Yorkshire pots and potteries* David and Charles.
- Payne, S. and Bull, G. 1988: Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains. *Archaeozoologia* vol.II/1, 2, pp. 27-66.
- Pollard, S. 1959: *A History of Labour in Sheffield* (Liverpool University Press)
- Stace, C. 1997: *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Taylor, S., and Gault, W. R.: 1979 'Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Clay Tobacco Pipes from Warwick' in P. Davey (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, I*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series No. 63.) Oxford, 279-293.
- Walter, J. 1999: *Brampton pots in the kitchen* University of Derby
- White, S. D. 2004: The dynamics of regionalisation and trade: Yorkshire clay tobacco pipes c1600-1800, in P. Davey and D. A. Higgins (eds.) *The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe, XVIII*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), Oxford, 567pp.

## 11 ILLUSTRATIONS



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 Explorer map sheet 279 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL 50228A

ARCUS  
 Research School of Archaeology  
 Westcourt  
 2 Mappin St  
 Sheffield UK S1 4DT  
 Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158



Project: <b>Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>Site Location Plan</b>	
Scale: 1:25000	Date: June 2007
NGR: SK 3483 8762	Drawn: S. Baker
Project No.: <b>842c.2</b>	Illustration No.: <b>1</b>



Ordnance Survey digital data reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL 50228A

ARCUS  
 Research School of Archaeology  
 Westcourt  
 2 Mappin St  
 Sheffield S1 4DT  
 Tel 0114 2225106  
 Fax 0114 2797158



Project:  
**Upper Allen Street,  
 Sheffield.**

Title:  
 Stages of the  
 archaeological  
 programme

Scale:  
 As  
 shown

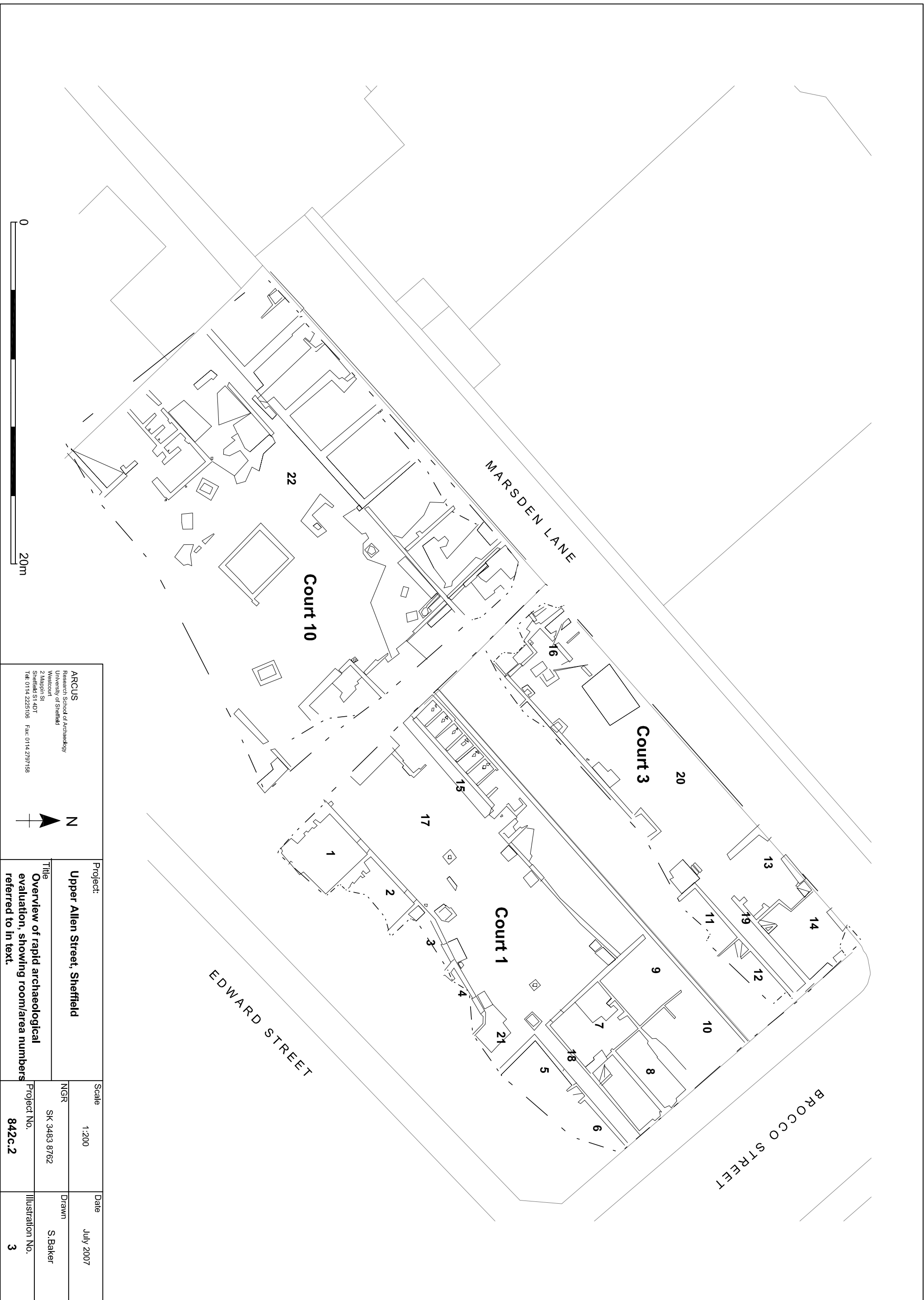
Date:  
 June  
 2007

NGR:  
 SK 3483  
 8762

Drawn:  
 S. Baker

Project  
 No.:  
**842c.2**

Illust. No.:  
**2**



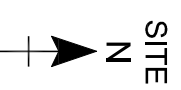
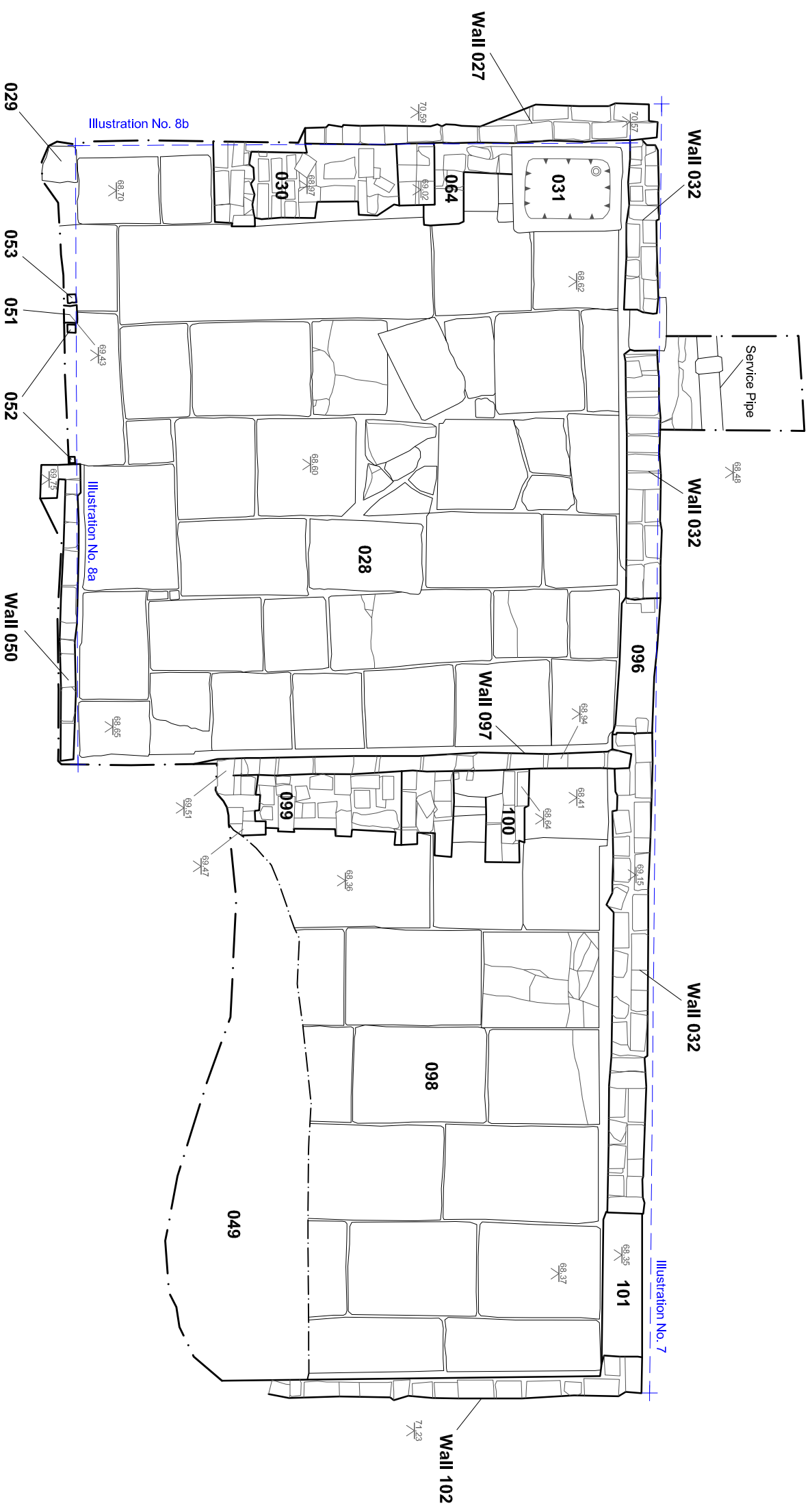
<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westerwood 21 Mapleton St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158</p>		<p>Project: <b>Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b></p>		<p>Scale 1:200</p>		<p>Date July 2007</p>	
<p>Title <b>Overview of rapid archaeological evaluation, showing room/area numbers referred to in text.</b></p>		<p>NGR SK 3483 8762</p>		<p>Drawn S. Baker</p>		<p>Project No. <b>842c.2</b></p>	
		<p>Project No. <b>842c.2</b></p>		<p>Illustration No. <b>3</b></p>			





ROOM 1

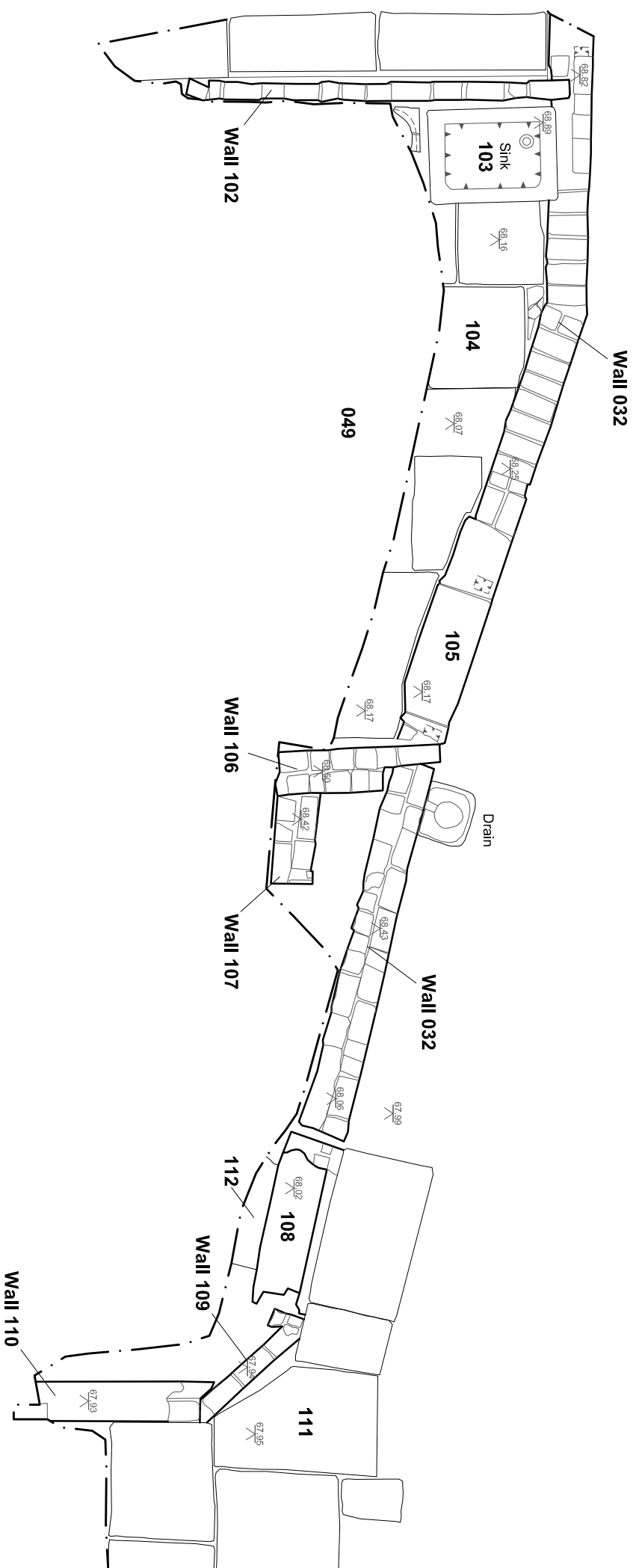
ROOM 2



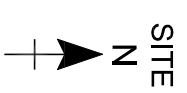
<p>ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Maplin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158</p>		<p><b>SITE</b> N</p>	
<p>Project: <b>Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b></p>		Scale	Date
<p>Title <b>Court No 1, Rooms 1 and 2: Plan</b></p>		1:30	September 2005
<p>Project No: <b>842c.2</b></p>		NGR SK 3483 8762	Drawn K. Speight
<p>Illustration No. <b>5</b></p>			

ROOM 3

ROOM 4



ARCUS  
Research School of Archaeology  
University of Sheffield  
Westcourt  
2 Maplin St  
Sheffield S1 4DT  
Tel: 0114 225106 Fax: 0114 279758



Project:  
**Upper Allen Street, Sheffield**

Scale  
1:30

Date  
September 2005

Title  
**Court No 1,  
Rooms 3 and 4: Plan**

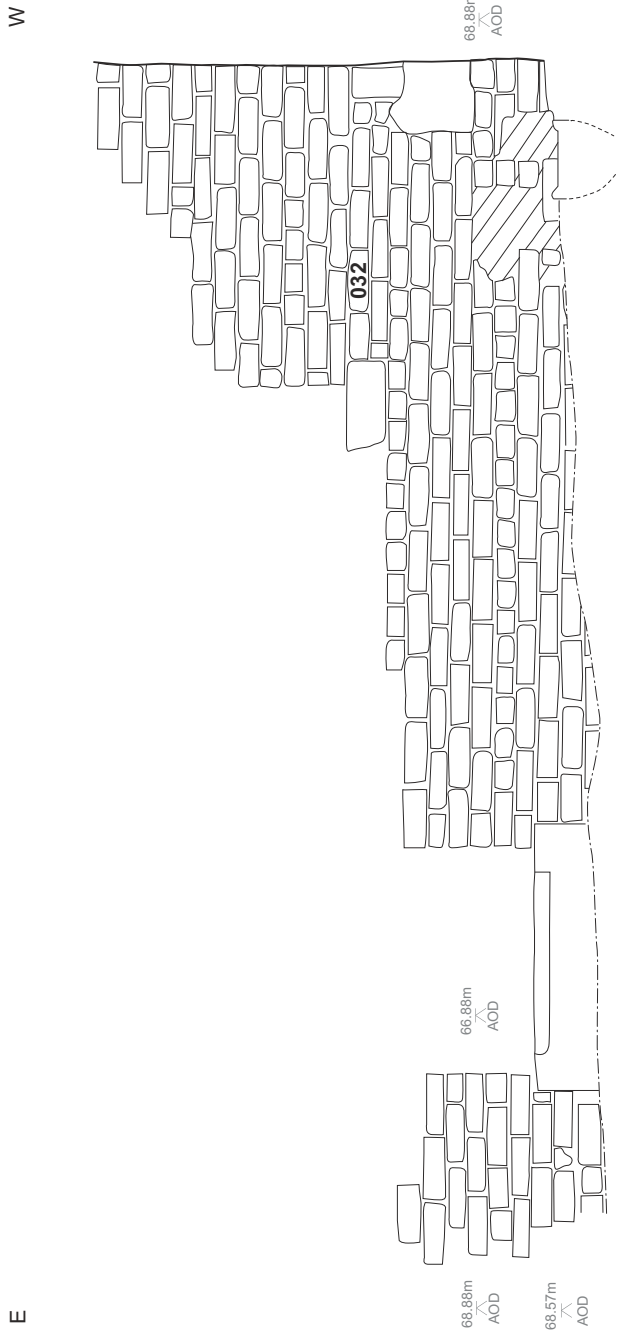
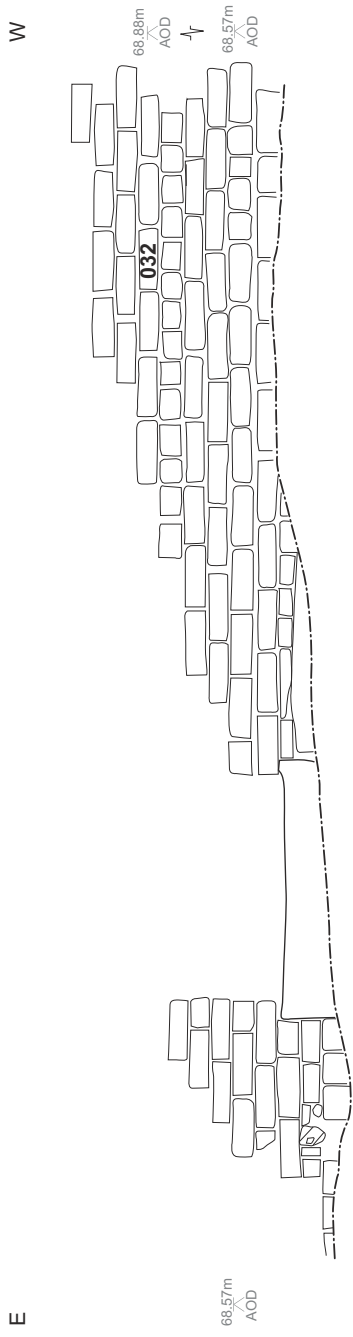
NGR  
SK 3483 8762

Project No:  
**842c**

Drawn  
K. Speight

Illustration No.  
**6**

Court No. 1, Room 1 and 2: Front Elevation



Project: <b>Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b>	Scale:	As shown	Date:	June 2007
	NGR:	SK 3483 8762	Drawn:	Jo Mincher
Title: <b>Court No. 1,                  Room 1 and 2: Front Elevation</b>	Project No:	<b>842c.2</b>	Illustration No:	<b>7</b>

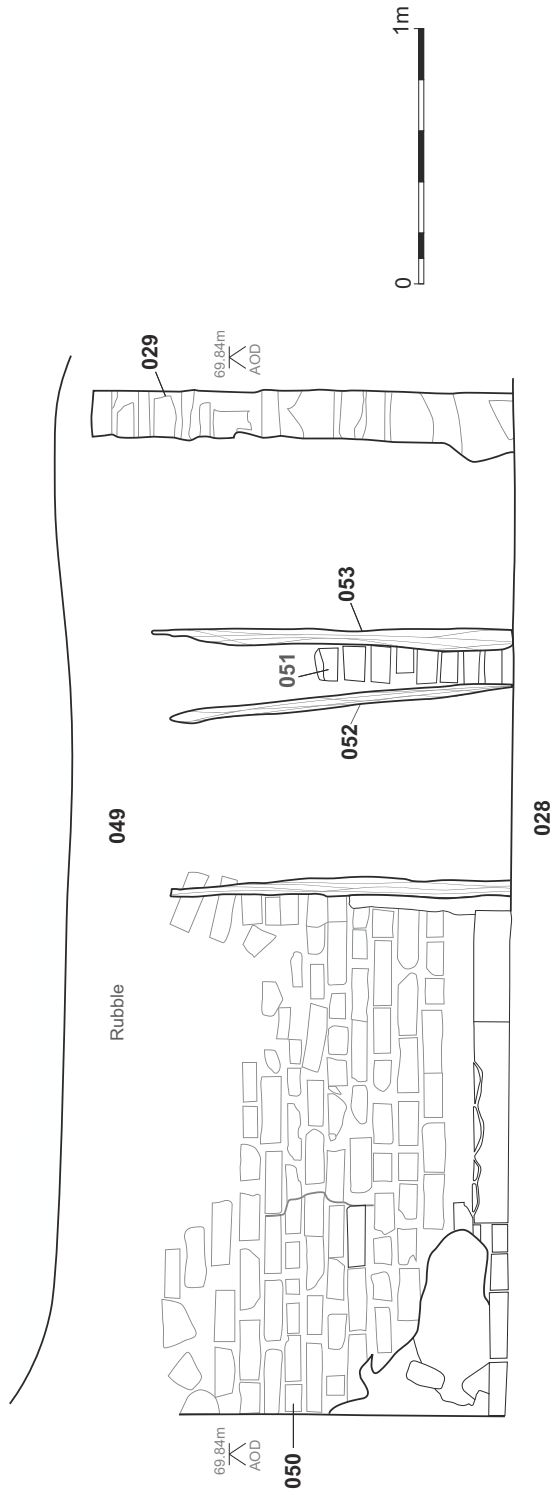
Research School of Archaeology  
 Westcourt, 2 Mappin Street  
 Sheffield UK S1 4DT  
 Tel: 0114 2225106  
 Fax: 0114 2797158



E

### North Facing Interior Elevation

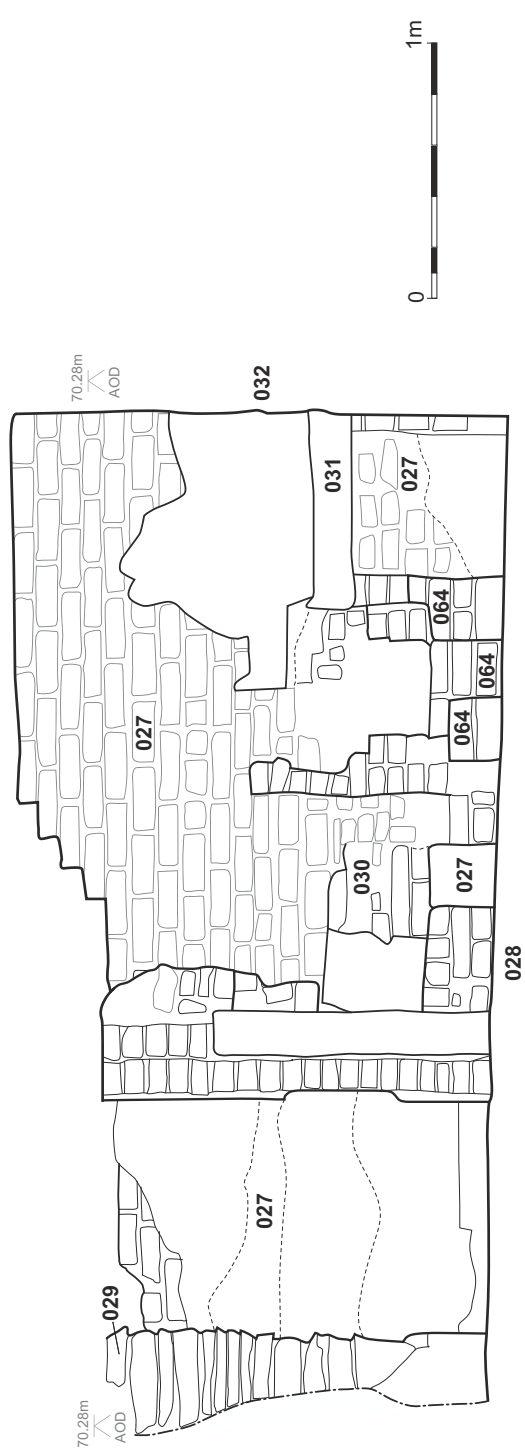
W



S

### East Facing Interior Elevation

N



Research School of Archaeology  
Westcourt, 2 Maplat, Street  
Sheffield UK S1 4DT  
Tel: 0114 2225106  
Fax: 0114 2797158



Project: **Upper Allen Street, Sheffield**

Scale: As Shown  
NGR: SK 3483 8762

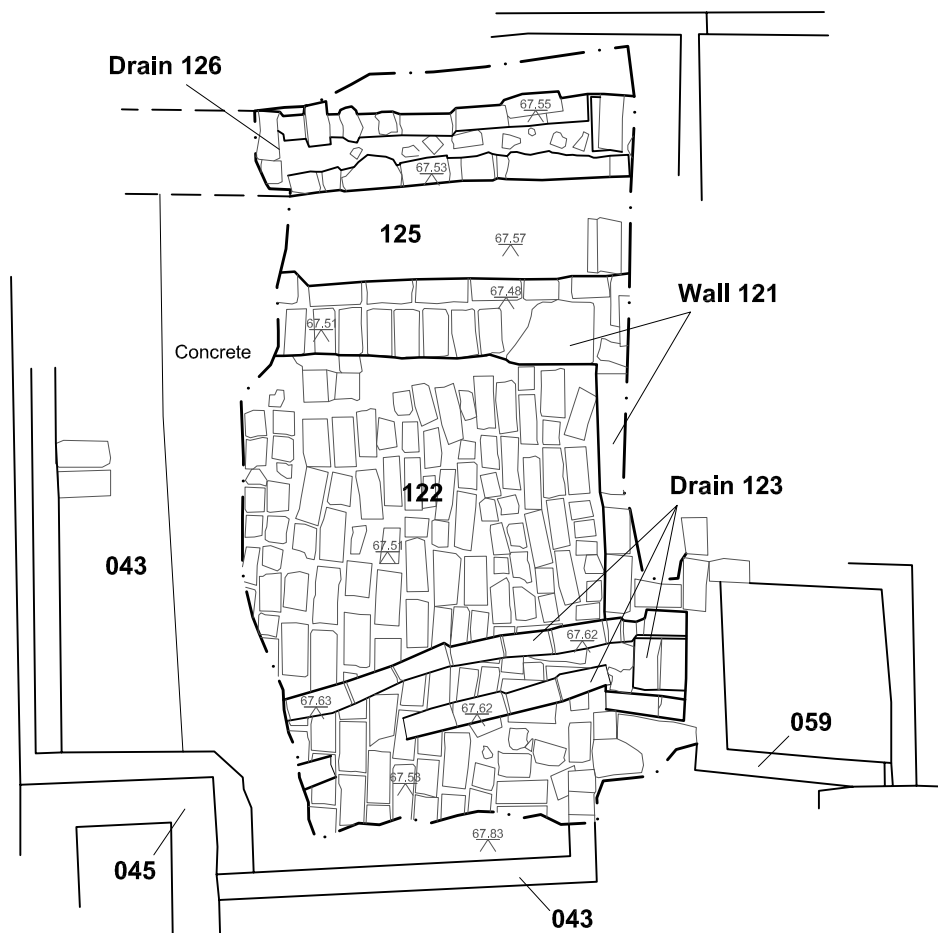
Date: June 2007  
Drawn: Jo Mincher

Title: **Court No.1: Interior Elevation.  
North Facing Interior Elevation**

Project No: **842c.2**

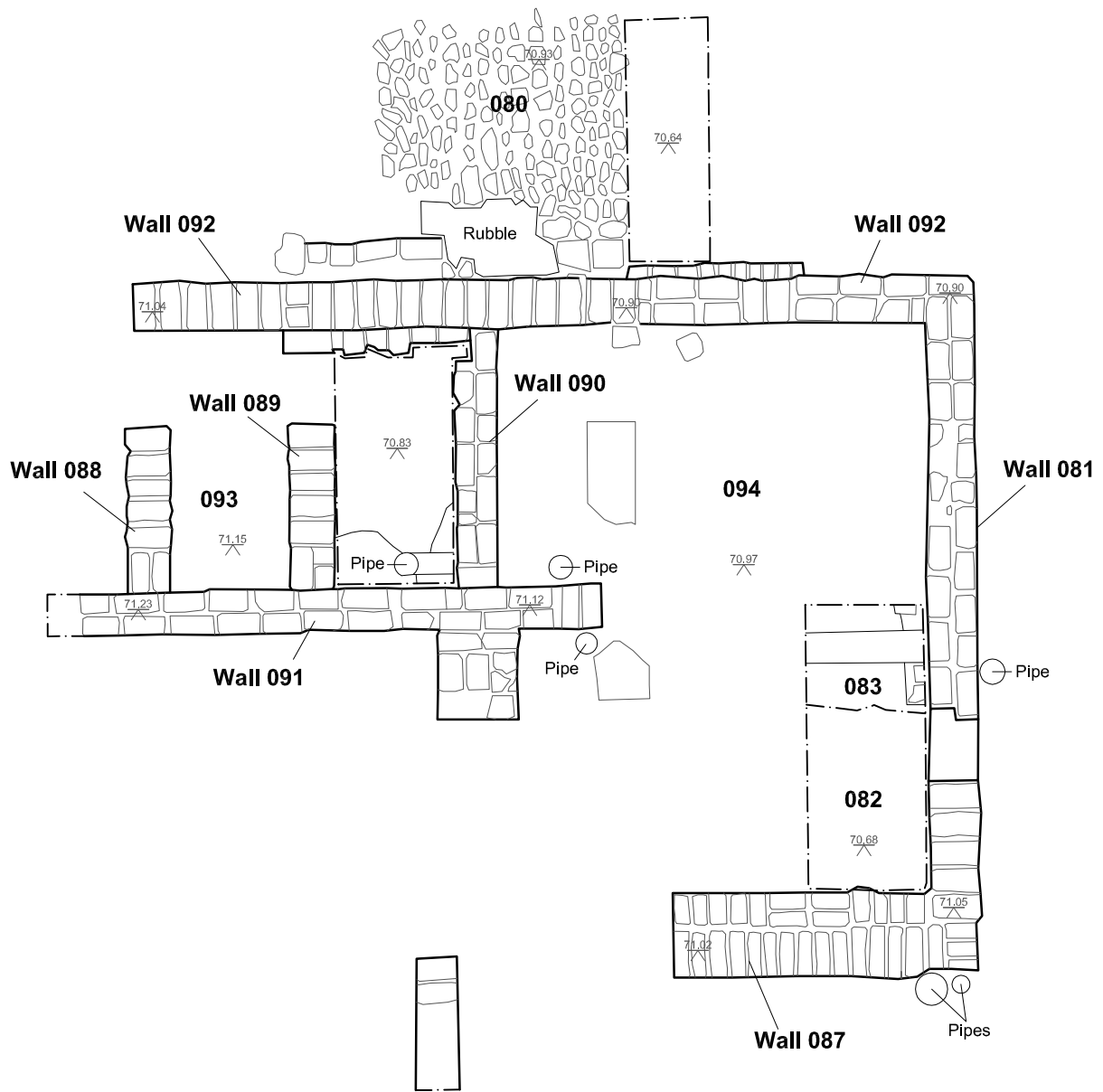
Illustration No: **8**





ARCUS  
 Research School of Archaeology  
 Westcourt, 2 Mappin St  
 Sheffield S1 4DT

Project	<b>Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b>		NGR	SK 3483 8762	Date	September 2005
	Title	<b>Court No 1, Earliest Phase of Possible Soil Tank: Plan</b>	Scale	1:30	Drawn	K.Speight
			Project No.	<b>842c.2</b>	Illustration. No.	<b>10</b>

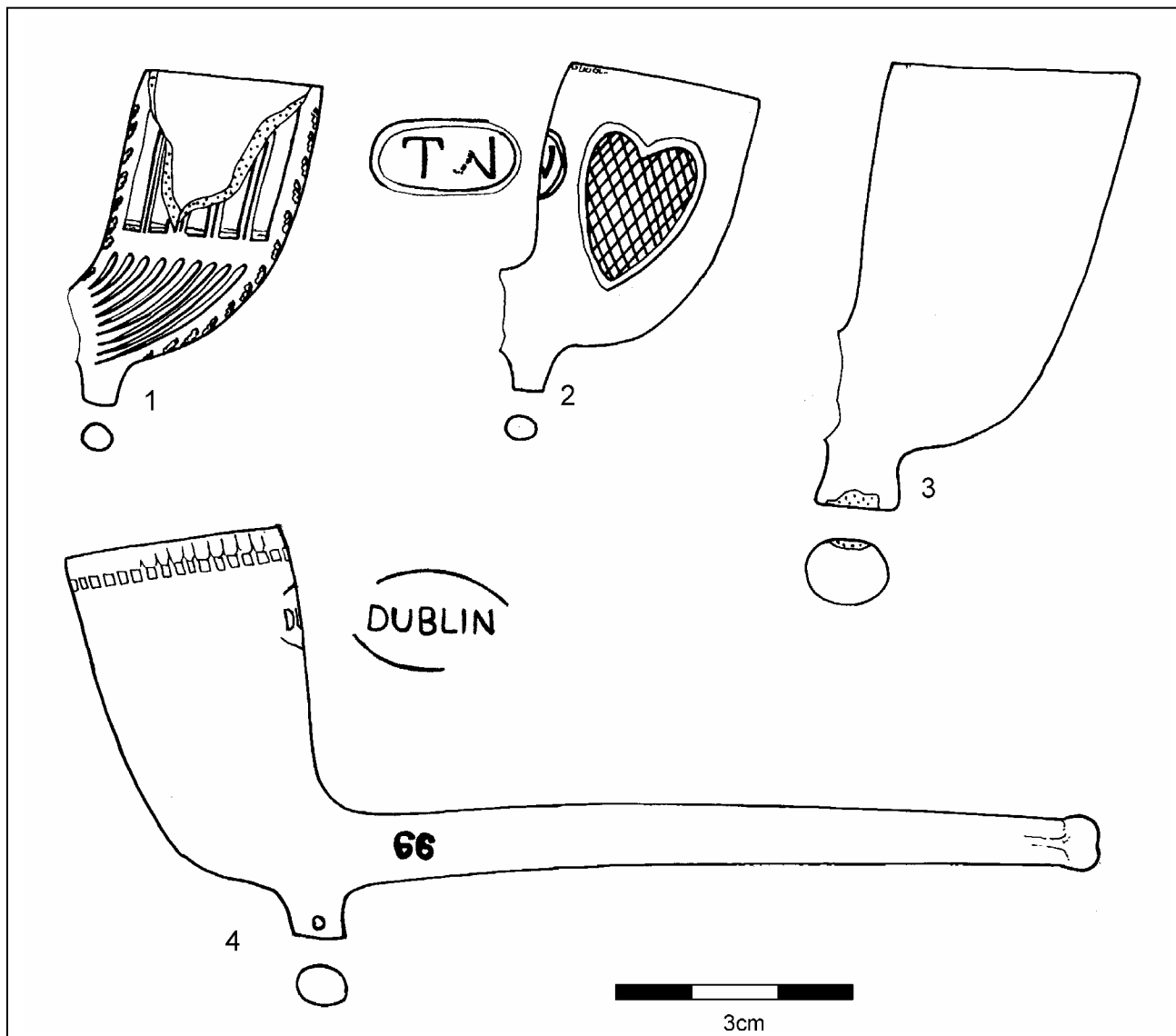


ARCUS  
 Research School of Archaeology  
 Westcourt, 2 Mappin St  
 Sheffield S1 4DT

Project	Upper Allen Street, Sheffield	
Title	Court No 10, Yard Structures: Plan	

NGR	SK 3483 8762	Date	September 2005
Scale	1:30	Drawn	K.Speight
Project No.	842c.2	Illustration. No.	11





1: Spur bowl c1840-1870; cut rim; stem bore  $4/64$ ". Mould decorated design with narrow flutes on the lower half and panels on the upper half. Both seams are decorated with oak leaves. (Context 060; Ref. A)

2: Spur bowl c1860-1910; cut rim with moulded milling; stem bore  $5/64$ ". The moulded initials TW appear on the bowl facing the smoker. On the smokers right is a hatched heart motif, the left side is plain. (Context 072; Ref. C)

3: Heel bowl c1880-1920; cut rim; stem bore  $6/64$ ". The surface of the bowl has been sanded smooth and would have originally had a meerschaum wash finish. (Context 060; Ref. D)

4: Two joining pieces making a complete pipe; cut rim with moulded milling; stem bore  $4/64$ "; nipple mouthpiece. On the bowl facing the smoker is an incuse stamp reading DUBLIN in an oval border. On the side of the heel, on the smokers left only, is a relief moulded dot. Also on the smokers left, along the stem, is the incuse moulded pattern number 66. Although this design of pipe would have been produced by a number of the bigger manufacturers during the nineteenth century, McDougall's of Glasgow list a "Small Dublin" as their pattern number 66. It is therefore almost certain that this is a McDougall product, produced by the firm who operated in Glasgow from c1846-1967. (Context 072; Ref. A)

ARCUS Research School of Archaeology Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield UK S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158	Project:	
	<b>Land adjoining the Stephenson Blake type foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield</b>	
	Title:	
	<b>Selected clay pipe bowls</b>	
	Scale: As shown	Date: June 2007
NGR: SE 446 262	Drawn: Dr. S.D. White	
Project No.: <b>842c.2</b>	Illustration No.: <b>12</b>	

## 12 PLATES



**Plate 1:** Watching brief: 5-metre strip along Edward Street, looking north west



**Plate 2:** Vaulted cellarage close to corner of Edward Street/Brocco Street, looking east



**Plate 3:** Section at western end of site before battering; vaulted cellars at the western edge of Court No.10 are visible



**Plate 4:** Court No.3 (Brocco Street/Marsden Lane), looking east



**Plate 5:** Court No.1 (Edward Street/Brocco Street), looking north west, showing latest (tarmac) yard surface (*Phase 5*)



**Plate 6:** Court No.10 (Edward Street), looking east



**Plate 7:** Back-to-back houses 13/14 and passageway 19 (foreground), looking north

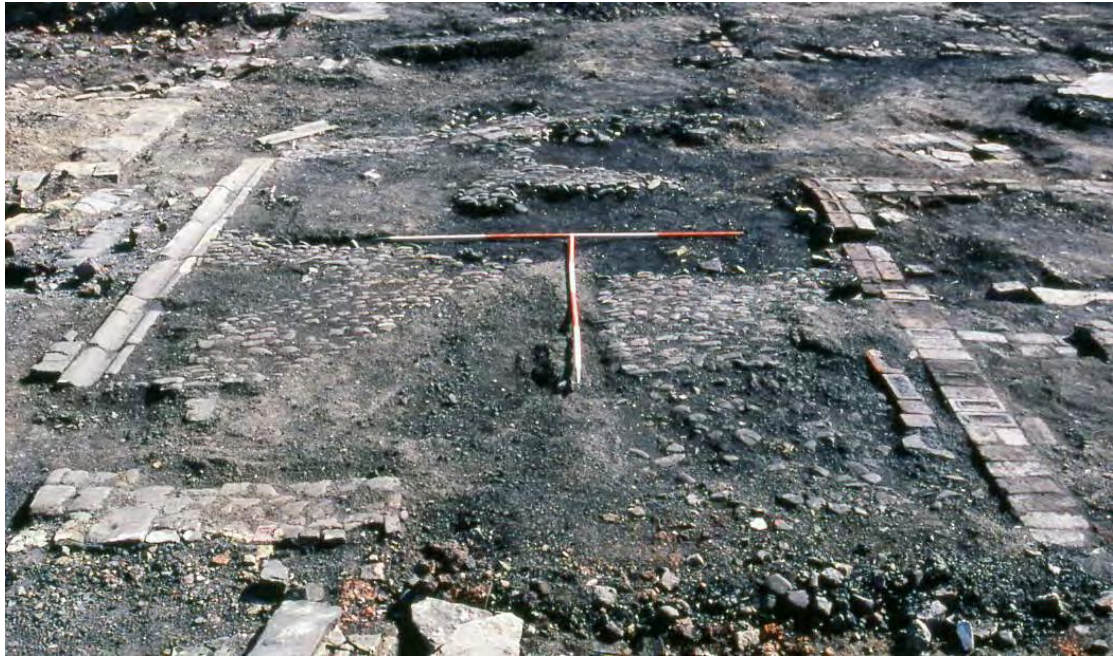


**Plate 8:** West end of Court No.3, showing back wall of court (foreground), looking north



**Plate 9:** Infilled cellars, north edge of Court no.10, looking east





**Plate 10:** Court No.10, remnants of cobbled yard surface and surface drainage, looking east



**Plate 11:** Room 1: chimney breast and sandstone sink structures, looking west



**Plate 12:** Entrances leading from Room 1 into cellarage to south, looking west



**Plate 13:** Room 1, looking south west



**Plate 14:** Room 2, looking north west



**Plate 15:** Sondage within Room 7, showing wall foundations and sequence of made ground, looking south



**Plate 16:** Room 8: double vaulted cellar and stair structures, looking west.



**Plate 17:** Probable brick-lined privy midden tank [121]/[122] (*Phase 1*), with drain [123] added to surface and soak pit [059] at top of picture (*Phase 2*), looking east.



**Plate 18:** Detail of soak pit/drain shaft [059] showing entrance of drain [123] below later concrete surface of midden tank [043], looking west



**Plate 19:** Phase 3 privy midden tank [043], with concrete base and additional brick lining added, along with overflow gate into soak pit/drain shaft [059], looking east.



**Plate 20:** Tank [043] under excavation, showing backfill and later yard surface over, looking west (*Phase 4*)



**Plate 21:** Water closets [039] (*Phase 4*), showing infilled tank [043] at left of picture, looking north



**Plate 22:** Water closet cubicles, showing fragments of earlier yard surface preserved below floor level, looking south



**Plate 23:** Section through cobbled surface [080], Court No.10, showing terraced natural below.





**Plate 24:** Context 060; Toy jug in bone china



**Plate 25:** Context 060; Head of doll or toy in bone china



**Plate 26:** Context 060; Toy saucer in bone china



**Plate 27:** Context 060; Probable commemorative mug



**Plate 28:** Context 001; marked sherd in White Ironstone

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context Number	Sub-Division	Context Type	Description
001	7	Deposit	Demolition rubble above floor
002	7	Deposit	Immediate sub-floor make-up
003	7	Structure	Flag floor
004	8	Deposit	Demolition rubble N cellar
005	8	Deposit	Demolition rubble S cellar
006	8	Structure	Central r/b wall between cellars
007	8	Structure	N cellar vault (remnants)
008	8	Structure	S cellar vault (remnants)
009	8	Structure	Stairwell structure S cellar
010	8	Structure	Stairwell structure N cellar
011	8	Structure	Sandstone front wall of cellars
012	8	Structure	r/b rear wall of cellars
013	8	Structure	Sandstone north cellar wall
014	8	Structure	Sandstone south cellar wall
015	7/8	Structure	r/b south wall along passageway
016	7	Structure	West wall along court (2 skins r/b)
017	7	Structure	Sandstone slab threshold
018	7	Structure	North wall (1 skin r/b)
019	7	Structure	Chimney breast
020	8	Structure	North wall (disturbed r/b)
021	7	Structure	Cellar entrance slabs
022	2	Deposit	Demolition rubble filling room
023	8	Structure	Flag floor north cellar
024	8	Structure	Flag floor south cellar
025	8	Deposit	Sub-floor deposit south cellar
026	17	Deposit	Brick and clinker levelling for tarmac surface
027	1	Structure	West wall
028	1	Structure	Flag floor
029	1	Structure	Sandstone Pdoor jamb, south-west corner of room
030	1	Structure	Kitchen range structure
031	1	Structure	Sandstone sink and supports
032	1-4	Structure	North (courtyard) wall Rooms 1-4
033	7	Deposit	Yellowish sub-floor deposit
034	7	Deposit	Brown/black sub-floor deposit
035	7	Deposit	Mixed sub-floor deposit
036	7	Cut	Staged construction cut for 015
037	7	Deposit	Fill of 036 – slumped material from sub-floor fills
038	-	Structure	Modern east-west retaining wall, Court No.1
039	15	Structure	Toilet block rear of courtyard
040	15	Structure	Sandstone thresholds for 039
041	15	Structure	Sandstone slabs along front of 039/040
042	17	Structure	Partial early yard surface (flags, brick, cobbles)
043	17	Structure	Late build of Psoil tank with sluice gate
044	17	Structure	Square r/b structure with drain
045	17	Structure	Pwater trough along retaining wall
046	17	Structure	Late tarmac yard surface
047	17	Deposit	Yard make-up material below 026
048	17	Structure	Fragmentary structures east of 039

Context Number	Sub-Division	Context Type	Description
049	1	Deposit	Demolition rubble filling room
050	1	Structure	South (partition) wall of room
051	1	Structure	r/b partition between doorways in 050
052	1	Structure	Central doorway structures in 050
053	1	Structure	Western doorway structures in 050
054	8	Deposit	Clay natural or disturbed natural below 025
055	15	Structure	Drain structure running below 039 - contemporary
056	15	Deposit	Rubble backfill below concrete floor 039 cubicle 3
057	15	Structure	Outer (earlier) wall of 043 – r/b and sandstone
058	15	Structure	3 skinned brick foundation under front of 039/040
059	15	Structure	r/b lining of drain shaft
060	15	Deposit	Deposit filling shaft 059
061	15	Deposit	Thin layer of rubble between 058 and 040
062	15	Deposit	Rubble between 063 and concrete floor cubicle 6
063	15	Structure	Brick floor below cubicle 6 – fragment of early yard
064	1	Structure	Structure between range and sink, west wall
065	17	Deposit	Yellowish clay - ?natural, below courtyard surface
066	7	Deposit	Crucible/slag layer below 003
067	7	Deposit	Sub-floor clay layer with brick/sandstone rubble
068	7	Deposit	Loose black sub-floor layer
069	7	Deposit	Loose black sub-floor layer
070	7	Deposit	Fill of 071; contains chalk fragments
071	7	Cut	Possible staged foundation cut for 016
072	17	Deposit	Rubble backfill of 043
073	17	Deposit	Levelling material between foundations of 045
074	22	Deposit	Black levelling for cobbled surface
075	22	Deposit	Yellowish clay ?natural
076	17	Deposit	Sub-floor material between foundation of 044
077	1	Deposit	Immediate sub-floor material, E side close to wall
078	1	Deposit	Immediate sub-floor material, below hearth slab
079	1	Deposit	Immediate sub-floor material
080	22	Structure	Cobbled yard surface
081	22	Structure	East exterior wall of toilet building (2 skins r/b)
082	22	Deposit	Sub-floor material between foundations of toilets
083	22	Cut	Cut for ceramic soil pipe
084	1	Deposit	Loose dark sub-floor material in hearth area
085	15	Deposit	Rubble below concrete surface cubicle 7
086	15	Structure	r/b floor below 085 – former yard surface?
087	22	Structure	South exterior wall of toilet building (3-4 skins r/b)
088	22	Structure	Partition wall between cubicles (2 skins r/b)
089	22	Structure	Partition wall between cubicles (2 skins r/b)
090	22	Structure	Partition wall between cubicles (2 skins r/b)
091	22	Structure	?front wall of cubicles (2 skins r/b)
092	22	Structure	North external wall of toilet building (2 skins r/b)
093	22	Deposit	Sub-floor internal make-up
094	22	Deposit	Sub-floor internal make-up
095	1	Structure	Duplicate number – same as 064
096	1	Structure	Sandstone threshold in 032
097	1/2	Structure	Internal wall between Rooms 1/2
098	2	Structure	Sandstone flag floor
099	2	Structure	Kitchen range structure
100	2	Structure	Structure between hearth and sink
101	2	Structure	Sandstone threshold in 032

Context Number	Sub-Division	Context Type	Description
102	2	Structure	Internal wall between Rooms 2/3
103	3	Structure	Sandstone sink and support structure
104	3	Structure	Sandstone flag floor
105	3	Structure	Sandstone threshold in 032
106	3	Structure	Internal wall between Rooms 3/4
107	4	Structure	Support structure for sink
108	4	Structure	Sandstone threshold
109	4	Structure	NE external wall (continuation 032)
110	4	Structure	E external wall (continuation 032)
111	17	Structure	Sandstone court flags adjoining Room 4
112	4	Structure	Sandstone flag floor
113	15	Deposit	Yard make-up below early surface 042
114	2	Deposit	Immediate sub-floor layer
115	2	Deposit	Sub-floor material below 114
116	1	Deposit	Sub-floor make-up: compacted clay and mortar
117	1	Cut	Construction cut 097
118	1	Deposit	Fill of 117
119	2	Structure	Chimney breast walls
120	1	Structure	Footings for chimney breast 030
121	17	Structure	Early (outer) walls of 043
122	17	Structure	Brick floor of early soil tank below 043
123	17	Structure	Brick-lined drain on 122
124	17	Structure	Infill between 122 and concrete base of 043
125	17	Deposit	Yellow clay sealing layer around/below 121/122
126	15	Structure	Early drain north of 121 (pre-dates 055)
127	15	Deposit	Fill of 126

## APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC DATA TABLES

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
001	BGCW	2	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
001	BGCW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
001	BGCW	3	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
001	Bone China	1	Rim & handle	Cup	Moulded profile	M - LC19th	
001	Bone China	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer; U/ID design	LC19th - C20th	
001	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
001	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded body	C19th	
001	Creamware	2	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
001	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
001	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
001	Edged ware	1	Rim	Plate	moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
001	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	C19th	
001	Industrial ceramic	1	Fragment	Component	U/Dec	Recent	Electrical component
001	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18th	
001	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue and white slip bands on cane coloured body	C19th	
001	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip band externally	C19th	
001	White Ironstone	5	Rim & base	Plate	U/Dec	EC20th	Marked: Wood & Sons Ltd / Hotel Ware / Burslem / England
001	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded decorative body with green glaze	LC19th - C20th	
001	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Riled body, green int and ext on whiteware body	C19th - EC20th	
001	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded sherd, possibly from a figurine	C19th	
002	BGCW	1	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	37	BS	Pancheon	Brown glazed int	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	7	Base	Pancheon	Brown glazed int	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	21	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glazed int	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	1	BS	Pancheon	Pot disc	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	1	Spigot hole	Cistern	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	2	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
002	BGCW	18	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	4	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BGCW	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip bands on a cane coloured body	C19th	Unglazed, biscuit fired
002	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Rilled band with blue bands above and below	C19th	
002	Blue Banded ware	1	BS	Bowl	Blue band on body	C19th	
002	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band on body	C19th	
002	Bone china	4	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer	LC19th - EC20th	Ornamental vessels
002	Bone china	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer	LC19th - EC20th	
002	Bone china	1	BS / Handle	Cup	Blue TP design on handle stump	M - LC19th	
002	BSGSW	6	Rim	Hollow ware	Small everted rims, three with stamped designs	LC18th - C19th	
002	BSGSW	5	Rim	Dish	Two with stamped designs ext	LC18th - C19th	
002	BSGSW	3	Handle	Jug/Mug	Grooves down the handle	C18th - EC19th	
002	BSGSW	6	Base	Hollow ware	Small footed bases	C18th - C19th	
002	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
002	BSGSW	15	BS	Hollow ware	Plain BS	C19th	
002	BSGSW	1	Rim	Teapot	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
002	BSGSW	7	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
002	BSGSW	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	BSGSW	4	Rim	Bowl	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
002	BSGSW	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
002	BSGSW	5	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
002	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BSGSW	2	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	BSGSW	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
002	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised line around body	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	2	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Cane Coloured ware	7	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue, green and orange hand painted designs ext	LC18th - EC19th	
002	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze hand painted design	LC18th - EC19th	
002	Creamware	10	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	7	Rim	Bowl/dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	9	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	9	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	30	BS	Various	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	4	Rim	Hollow ware	Two with rilled body	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	8	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band on body	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	5	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	3	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	2	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
002	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
002	Creamware (P)	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Very thick sherd with a cream finish
002	Edged ware	1	Rim	Jug	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue detail	c.1810 - c.1830	
002	Edged ware	13	Rim	Flatware	Moulded edges with blue detail	c.1810 - c.1830	Various rim forms
002	Edged ware	7	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
002	Figurine	1	Fragment	Figurine	Moulded object	C19th	
002	Figurine	1	Base	Figurine	Painted externally	LC19th - EC20th	Bone china
002	Figurine	1	Base	Figurine	Dark blue with gold detailing	LC19th - EC20th	Could be a small vase base
002	Glass	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Recent	
002	Green stoneware	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	



Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
002	Green stoneware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
002	Late Blackware	1	Base	Bowl	Shiny brown glaze int, partial glaze ext	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	2	Everted rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	1	Clubbed rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
002	Lustre ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Gold lustre	C19th - EC20th	
002	Marbled slipware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red-brown slip band with marbled effect	C19th	
002	Mocha ware	1	Spout	Jug	Blue mocha trees on a white slip band	C19th	
002	Mottled ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int, dark brown glaze ext	C18th - EC19th	
002	Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
002	Pearlware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
002	Pearlware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
002	Pearlware	1	BS	U/ID	part of a makers mark on the underside	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	Pearlware	3	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Black line above base, ext	c.1780 - c.1830	Rounded ring foot base
002	Porcelain	1	Ring foot base	Plate	Over glaze painted floral designs internally	C18th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	12	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines and bands ext	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Blue and brown slip lines on a white body	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	White slip band ext	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and dark brown slip lines ext	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip bands below everted rim	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip bands below rim	C19th	
002	Slip Banded CC ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands on body	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	ware						
002	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on body	C19th	
002	Slip Banded ware	1	Rim	Jug	Brown slip, incised - banded and chequer board pattern	C19th	
002	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band with brown and red-brown bands above	C19th	
002	Slip banded ware	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Engine turned slip decoration; grid pattern	C19th	Black slip on white
002	Slip Banded ware	1	Rim	Mug	Black and red slip bands with incised lines	LC18th - EC19th	
002	Slip Banded ware	1	Base	Mug	Rilled band above footed base, slip band on body	C19th	
002	Slipware	1	Base	Hollow ware	White slip internally under clear glaze	C19th	Late Redware fabric
002	Slipware	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip bands ext, white slip int	C19th	Late Redware fabric
002	Slipware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Small sherds with slip banded decoration	C19th	
002	TP Pearlware	1	Ringfoot base	Flatware	Rural scene	c.1760 - c.1830	
002	TP Pearlware	1	Footring base	Plate	Chinese landscape int	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	TP Pearlware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/D TP designs ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Saucer	Curvilinear and floral design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Jar	Hand painted design ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	TP Pearlware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted design ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
002	TP Whiteware	2	Rim	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	
002	TP Whiteware	1	Profile	Saucer	Brown print; odd finish	LC18th - C19th	Transfer type needs positive ID
002	TP Whiteware	1	Rim & BS	Flatware	Various designs	M - LC19th	
002	TP Whiteware	1	Handle	Jug	Floral design on spine of handle	M - LC19th	
002	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed floral design	C19th	
002	URE	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	URE	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	URE	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
002	Wall tile	1	Fragment	Tile	Stencilled style flower pattern	C20th	
002	Whiteware	1	Profile	Bowl	Blue hand painted leaf design internally	C19th	
002	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue and yellow hand painted floral design ext	C19th	
002	Whiteware	1	Ringfoot base	Flatware	Brown concentric circle int, blue design	C19th	
002	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green int and ext, rilled band ext	LC18th - C19th	
002	Whiteware	1	Ringfoot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Angular ring foot base
002	Whiteware	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
002	Whiteware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
002	Whiteware	3	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
002	Whiteware	2	Base & BS	Flatware	Odd blue-grey finish over white	C19th	
002	Whiteware (P)	2	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Hand painted design ext	C19th	
002	Whiteware (P)	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Odd yellow and green painted design ext	C19th	
004	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Impressed lines below sharply everted rim	C19th	
004	Creamware	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
004	Slip Banded ware	1	Recessed base	Mug	Footed base, riled with slip line above	LC18th - C19th	May be Creamware
005	Green stoneware	1	BS	Flagon	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
005	TP Whiteware	2	Profile	Teapot/jar	Underglaze transfer with over-glaze paint	C19th - EC20th	
005	TP Whiteware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	C19th	
022	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
022	Tile	1	Fragment	Wall/floor tile	Flaked	LC19th - EC20th	
022	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	C19th	
025	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
025	BGCW	5	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
025	BGCW	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Hard red body
025	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
025	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
025	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
025	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
025	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
025	Creamware	11	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
025	Creamware	1	BS	U/ID	Raised band around body	c.1740 - c.1820	
025	Creamware	2	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
025	Green stoneware	3	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
025	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Black glaze int and ext, dark red body
025	Late Blackware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Everted rim, very shiny glaze	C18th - C19th	
025	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip band externally	C19th	
025	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
025	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
026	BGCW	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
026	BGCW	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
026	BGCW	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
026	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and rouletted decoration ext	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
026	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
026	Colour glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green int and ext	C19th	
026	Creamware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
026	Sanitary ware	4	Fragments	U/ID	White glaze int	LC19th - C20th	
026	Sanitary ware	3	Fragments	U/ID	Buff finish	LC19th - C20th	
026	Sewer pipe	3	Fragments	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
026	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip line on body	C19th	
026	Stoneware	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Green stoneware
026	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black design with 'WHITE BEAR IS...'	C19th	
026	Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
026	Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
033	Creamware	2	Rim	Bowl	Raised blobs on top of rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
033	Creamware	1	BS	BS	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	BGCW	4	BS	Pancheon	Glazed int	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	2	Rim	Pancheon	Gazed int	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	5	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	3	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	18	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGCW	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	BGFW	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Blue bands above and below chevron pattern	LC18th - C19th	
034	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	Pronounced shoulder	LC18th - C19th	
034	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Fine rim	C18th	
034	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
034	BSGSW	2	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
034	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	One with relief moulded band on body	C19th	
034	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Everted rim with incised line below rim	C19th	
034	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Beaded rim with incised lines around body	C19th	
034	BSGSW	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Cane Coloured ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Cane Coloured ware	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
034	Cane Coloured ware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	part of makers mark on underside
034	Cane Coloured ware	3	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Cane Coloured ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Pale cane colour
034	Creamware	3	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Angular ring foot base	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	1	Recessed base	Bowl	Rounded base, splayed body	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Rounded ring foot base	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	6	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	4	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	3	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	Relief moulded blobs on everted rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
034	Edged ware	2	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
034	Green stoneware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Pearlware	2	Recessed base	Plate	One with blue line int	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	Pearlware	1	BS	Flatware	Hand painted blue design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	Pearlware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	Slip Banded CC ware	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines	C19th	
034	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Slip band and red-brown lines around body	C19th	
034	Slip Banded CC ware	7	Rim & BS	Bowl	Black and white slip lines and bands ext	C19th	One vessel
034	Slip Banded CC ware	3	Rim & BS	Bowl	Black and white slip line ext	C19th	Two vessels
034	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
034	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad white slip band ext	C19th	
034	TP Pearlware	1	Spout	Teapot	Chinese landscape	c.1760 - c.1830	
034	TP Pearlware	1	Base	Mug/jug	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	TP Pearlware	1	Base	Mug/jug	Thin blue line above base	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	TP Pearlware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
034	TP Pearlware	1	Rim & handle	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
034	URE	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	URE	4	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	URE	1	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
034	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	Odd thick sherd
035	BGCW	3	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
035	BGCW	1	Rim	Jar	Glazed int and ext	C18th - C19th	
035	BGCW	8	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
035	BGCW	1	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
035	BSGSW	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
035	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
035	BSGSW	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
035	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
035	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	Incised lines and stamped decoration	C19th	
035	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
035	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip ext	C19th	
035	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
035	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
035	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
035	Marbled slipware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Multi-coloured marbled slipware	C19th	
035	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
035	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Two-tone brown slip lines and white slip line	C19th	
035	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	Floral design ext, vermicelli style design int	M - LC19th	
035	URE	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
035	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
047	BGCW	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	5	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	5	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	2	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BGCW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped and rouletted decoration ext	C19th	
047	BGCW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted and stamped decoration ext	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
047	BGCW	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BGCW	3	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	1	Base	jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	17	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	4	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	3	BS	Jar	Brown glazed int and ext	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	3	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	8	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BGCW	13	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	Blackware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th	
047	Blackware type	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C17th - EC18th	Black glaze on hard dense dark red body
047	Blackware type	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC17th - EC18th	Black glaze on red body
047	BSGSW	5	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped motifs ext	C19th	
047	BSGSW	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	BSGSW	5	BS	Hollow ware	incised lines around body	C19th	
047	BSGSW	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Hollow ware	Incised line above base	C19th	Buff stoneware
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Hollow ware	Incised line above base	C19th	
047	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Incised line below everted rim	C18th	
047	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Stamped designs around rim ext	C19th	
047	BSGSW	2	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Stamped designs on body	C19th	Rim damaged in firing
047	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines below rim	C19th	
047	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
047	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Small bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Blistered during firing
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Small beaded rim
047	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Everted rim	C18th - C19th	Thin walled, everted rim
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
047	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines around body	C19th	
047	BSGSW	1	Shoulder	Ink jar	U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
047	BSGSW	1	Base	Jar/flagon	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	2	BS	BS	White slip int	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Base	White slip int	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
047	Cane Coloured ware	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	One may be pot disc
047	Cane Coloured ware	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	2	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Cane Coloured ware	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Colour Glazed ware	1	Rim	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze ext	M - LC19th	Rockingham style glaze
047	Colour Glazed ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze ext	M - LC19th	
047	Creamware	2	Rim	Server	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Wide rim, large plate/carver
047	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Angular ring foot base	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	5	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
047	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Rounded ring foot base
047	Creamware	5	BS	Hollow ware	Red, black and yellow over-glaze painted floral design	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	Yellow edge, dark mottled body	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded body with under-glaze green with yellow blobs	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Saucer	Green, blue and brown underglaze paint	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	7	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	19	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	Flat base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile with decorative perforations	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	5	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Rounded ring foot base
047	Creamware	2	Rim	Server	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	



Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
047	Creamware	14	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Sharply everted rim
047	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
047	Creamware	1	Lid seated rim	Hollow ware	Red and black over-glaze painted floral design	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	u/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Sharply everted rim
047	Creamware	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	Relief moulded blobs on everted rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
047	Edged ware	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
047	Edged ware	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
047	Edged ware	7	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
047	Edged ware	3	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim with green paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
047	Edged ware	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
047	Fine Redware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Green stoneware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Green stoneware	1	BS	Lid	Incised concentric lines	C19th	
047	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
047	Late Blackware	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
047	Late Blackware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
047	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled int	C18th	
047	Pearlware	2	Rim & BS	Pie dish	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	3	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	2	Flat base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	1	Rim	Saucer	Blue underglaze painted design	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	5	Flat base	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	Crazed and discoloured
047	Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	2	Footring base	Plate	Underglaze painted floral design	c.1780 - c.1830	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
047	Pearlware	1	Handle	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	Pearlware	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edged plate	c.1780 - c.1830	Crazed and discoloured
047	Pearlware	1	Base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	Crazed and discoloured
047	Relief Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band with blue paint	LC18th - C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines on CC body	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and white slip lines on CC body	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	2	Rim	Bowl	White slip lines ext	C19th	Buff rather than cane coloured
047	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	5	BS	Hollow ware	Black and white slip lines and bands ext	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Red brown and white slip lines and bands ext	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown slip line on CC body	C19th	
047	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Spout	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	Black and white thin slip lines ext
047	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext	C19th	
047	Slip Banded Redware	3	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown and white bands on a fine Redware body	C19th	
047	Slip Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Red brown and black slip lines on white body	C19th	
047	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and brown lines and bands on relief moulded body	C19th	
047	Slipware	3	Rim & base	Plate	Brown and yellow striped slip int, pie crust rim	C18th	Press moulded dish/plate; cf. Silkstone, Midhope, Bolsterstone
047	Slipware	1	BS	Flatware	Yellow and pale brown slip int; possibly overtired	C18th	Press moulded dish/plate; cf. Silkstone, Midhope, Bolsterstone
047	Slipware	1	BS	Flatware	Yellow and brown slip int	C18th	Press moulded dish/plate; cf. Silkstone, Midhope, Bolsterstone
047	Slipware	1	Rim	Flatware	Brown and red brown slip lines on white slip, pie crust rim	C18th	
047	Sprigged ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White sprigged design of goats and cherubs on a blue ground	C19th	Resembles Jasper ware but is glazed

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
047	TGE	1	Rim	Flatware	Blue linear and blob design o int of rim	C17th - C18th	
047	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Base	Jug	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Floral design	c.1780 - c.1830	Small lid seated rim
047	TP Pearlware	2	Flat base	U/ID	landscape designs	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Handle	Jug	Floral design on spine of handle	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Saucer	Chinese border	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Rim	Floral border	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	dark blue geometric design	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	Possibly a jug or gravy boat
047	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Plate	U/ID design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
047	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID Floral border	M - LC19th	
047	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	vermicelli style design ext	M - LC19th	
047	URE	2	Rim	Pancheon	Unglazed	C18th - C19th	Sooted int and ext
047	URE	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Probably a flowerpot
047	URE	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band	C18th - C19th	Probably a flowerpot
047	URE	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
047	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
056	BGFW	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Brown glaze int	C19th	
056	Bone china	1	Recessed base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
056	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped decoration around body, ext.	C19th	
056	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Incised lines below everted rim	C19th	
056	BSGSW	1	Base	Base	U/Dec	C19th	
056	BSGSW	1	Rim	Rim	Clubbed rim, stamped decoration on body	C19th	
056	BSGSW	1	BS	BS	U/Dec	C19th	
056	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Carinated profile	C19th	
056	Cane Coloured ware	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Moulded foot	C19th	
056	Creamware	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
056	Creamware	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
056	Edged ware	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
056	Late Blackware	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
056	Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Rounded ring foot base	c.1760 - c.1830	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
056	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black and white slip lines around body	C19th	
056	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip lines	C19th	
056	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Server	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
056	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded body with green and yellow detailing	C19th	
060	BGCW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
060	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thin blue slip lines ext	C19th	
060	Blue Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue lines and bands ext	C19th	
060	Bone china	1	Profile	Toy jug	U/Dec	C19th	Miniature jug
060	Bone china	1	Profile	Saucer	Gold lines on rim and inside rim	LC19th - EC20th	
060	Bone china	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Gold overglaze line ext	C19th	
060	Bone china	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
060	Bone china	1	Profile	Toy saucer	U/Dec	C19th	Miniature saucer
060	Bone China	1	Head	Figurine/toy	Small female head	C19th	
060	Bone China	1	BS	Flatware	Overglaze painted design int	C19th	
060	Bone China	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
060	BSGSW	1	Base	Loaf pot	White slip int	C19th	
060	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot base
060	Creamware	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Discoloured, could be Whiteware
060	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
060	Edged ware	1	Rim	Flatware	Feather edge paint; no moulding	C19th	
060	Lustre ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band with lustre on brown	C19th	
060	Sponge printed ware	1	Recessed base	Mug	Alternate columns of blue and brown decoration	1840 +	
060	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Server/tureen	Willow	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Mug	Dark blue leaf design	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	2	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Dark blue band, geometric frieze around edge	LC19th - EC20th	
060	TP Whiteware	2	BS	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	1	Recessed base	Mug	Design with figure ext	M - LC19th	
060	TP Whiteware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue stylised floral design ext	LC19th - C20th	
060	TP Whiteware	2	Rim	Plate	Dark blue band on rim, black TP geometric frieze int	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
060	White Ironstone	3	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
060	Whiteware	1	Profile	Mug	Commemorative design; over-glaze transfer	EC20th	
060	Whiteware	1	Clubbed rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
060	Whiteware	1	Rim	Table	Relief moulded rim	M - LC19th	
060	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trace of /overglaze transfer design	LC19th - EC20th	
060	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
060	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
060	Whiteware	2	BS	BS	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
060	Whiteware	1	Rim	Saucer	U/Dec	C19th	Secondarily burnt
060	Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup	Fluted body, gold overglaze lines on rim	C19th	
060	Whiteware	1	BS & handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th	
061	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
061	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clubbed rim, rouletted decoration	C19th	
061	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped star motifs around body	C19th	
061	Edged ware	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
061	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
061	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
061	Lustre ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pink lustre on white body	M - LC19th	
061	TP Whiteware	1	Rim & handle	Mug/jug	Blue TP frieze int and u/id design ext	M - LC19th	
061	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue floral design ext	M - LC19th	
061	Whiteware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow, sharply everted rim
061	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Dark line around rim	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
062	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C19th	
062	BGCW	4	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C19th	
062	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim	C19th	
062	Bone China	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied blue plaque, leaf design	M - LC19th	
062	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
062	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
062	Cane Coloured ware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
062	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
062	Creamware	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
062	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
062	Creamware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
062	Pearlware	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
062	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on CC body	C19th	
062	Slip Banded ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip int, red-brown and blue slip stripes	M - LC19th	
062	Sponged ware	1	Rim	Saucer	Blue sponging int	1830+	
062	TP Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	c.1780 - c.1830	
062	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	M - LC19th	
062	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Dark blue TP floral design int	M - LC19th	
062	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue int and ext on a white body	C19th	
062	Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red line on rim	M - LC19th	
062	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
067	BGCW	1	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
067	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines ext	C19th	
067	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
067	BSGSW	1	BS	Colander	U/Dec	C19th	
067	Cane Coloured ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
067	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
067	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
067	Late Blackware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
067	Pearlware	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
067	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black and white slip bands ext	C19th	
067	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Saucer	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
067	URE	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th - C20th	
068	BGCW	3	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
068	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
068	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	stamped decoration ext	C19th	
068	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
068	Pearlware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
068	Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
069	Creamware	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
069	Sandy ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later Medieval	Buff sandy ware
069	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines ext, white slip int on a red body	C19th	
072	BGCW	3	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
072	BGCW	1	Base/spigot hole	Cistern	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
072	Blue Banded ware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Rilled band with blue paint	M - LC19th	
072	Bone China	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
072	BSGSW	1	Base	Jar	Rouletted band around lower body	C19th	
072	BSGSW	1	Rim	Dish	Rouletted and stamped decoration ext	C19th	
072	BSGSW	3	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim/spout	Jug	Moulded band on rim	C19th	
072	Cane Coloured ware	3	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
072	Cane Coloured ware	2	Splayed base	Mug	Rilled band above beaded base	C19th	
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
072	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	Relief moulded ext, green ext, red int.	C19th	
072	Colour glazed ware	1	Rim	Teapot	Moulded decoration on rim; lid seated rim	C19th	
072	Creamware	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
072	Creamware	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
072	Creamware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
072	Edged ware	11	Rim	Flatware	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
072	Figurine	1	Fragments	Animal	Moulded figurine	C19th	
072	Ironstone	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded body, lid seated rim	M - LC19th	
072	Ironstone	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
072	Ironstone	1	BS	Hollow ware	Low relief chevron pattern	M - LC19th	
072	Mocha ware	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha trees on white slip band	C19th	
072	Rockingham type	1	Spout	Teapot	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim & BS	Mug	Thin slip lines ext	C19th	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue and white slipped bands and clubbed rim	C19th	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and white slip lines ext	C19th	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Brown and white slip bands	C19th	
072	TP Bone China	1	Lid	Tureen	Chinese landscape border	C19th	
072	TP Whiteware	7	BS	Flatware	Willow	C19th	
072	TP Whiteware	5	Rim	Flatware	Willow border	C19th	Includes a dish

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
072	TP Whiteware	3	BS	Hollow ware	Various designs	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Dark blue design	C19th	
072	TP Whiteware	2	Lid seated rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape border	C19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Green floral design with gold overglaze detailing	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Stylised floral design int	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Brown Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Chinese landscape with overglaze painted detail	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Green floral design	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Plate	Red floral design	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	Stylised floral design int	M - LC19th	Odd sherd
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised floral design int	M - LC19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black TP, u/id design	C19th	
072	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Green overglaze vegetation design	LC19th - EC20th	
072	Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Hand painted underglaze floral design	M - LC19th	
072	Whiteware	1	Rim	Chamber pot	Sharply everted rim	C19th	
072	Whiteware	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	C19th	
072	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
072	Whiteware	1	Base	Jar	Salmon red ext	C19th	
072	Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Blue band on ext of rim	C19th - EC20th	
072	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
073	BGCW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	C18th - C19th	
073	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Two incised lines below small everted rim	C19th	
073	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Overhanging rim and moulded band below rim	C19th	
073	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded band on body	C19th	
073	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze int and ext	M - LC19th	
073	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
073	Creamware	2	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
073	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small blue flower ext	c.1740 - c.1820	
073	Edged ware	1	Rim	Plate	wavy edge with blue father-edged paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Maybe a later type of Edged ware
073	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18th	
073	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines and a thicker blue line ext	C19th	
073	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	



Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
073	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple TP designs int and ext	M - LC19th	
073	White Ironstone	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
073	Whiteware	1	BS	Plate	Stamped 'Z' on underside	M - LC19th	
073	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted underglaze floral spray motif	M - LC19th	
073	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Dark line on top of rim	M - LC19th	
073	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Yellow painted band with thin darker lines int	M - LC19th	
073	Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	dark line on top of rim	M - LC19th	
074	Blue Banded ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Rilled blue band	M - LC19th	
074	Bone china	1	Fragment	Doll	Moulded with painted detail	M - LC19th	
074	BSGSW	1	BS	BS	U/Dec	C19th	
074	BSGSW	1	Handle	Mug	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	
074	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
074	Whiteware	1	BS	BS	Trace of blue TP design	M - LC19th	
076	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Angular rim
076	BGCW	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	
076	BSGSW	1	Profile	Bowl	Grey internally, stamped designs ext	M - LC19th	
076	Edged ware	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
076	TP Whiteware	2	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
077	BGCW	5	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
077	BGCW	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
077	Bone china	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
077	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
077	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
077	Creamware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
077	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
077	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	Angular RFB
077	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
077	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown and white slip bands; clubbed rim	C19th	
077	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands	C19th	
077	TP Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Chinese landscape	c.1760 - c.1830	Angular RFB
077	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Geometric frieze int and ext below rim	C19th	
077	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape	C19th	
077	Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Thin red lines around external edge	C19th - EC20th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
078	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
078	Whiteware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
079	BGCW	8	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
079	BGCW	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
079	BGCW	2	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
079	BGCW	1	BS & handle	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	lateral handle
079	Black Basalt	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Incised decoration	c.1770 – c.1800	
079	Blue Banded ware	3	Rim	Bowl	Blue painted line below rim	C19th	
079	BSGSW	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Some may be C18th
079	BSGSW	4	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Rim & BS	Jar	Incised lines on shoulder	LC18th - C19th	Thin walled jar
079	BSGSW	2	Base	Hollow ware	Incised line around base	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines on body	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Incised lines on body	C19th	Sharply everted rim
079	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	Rouletted bands below rim	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Everted rim
079	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Beaded rim	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Rim	Lid (P)	Incised line around edge of rim	C19th	
079	BSGSW	1	Handle	Handle	U/Dec	C19th	
079	Cane Coloured ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
079	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded ext with brown all-over colour	C19th	
079	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded body emphasised with blue colour	C19th	
079	Creamware	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
079	Creamware	5	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
079	Creamware	7	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
079	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base
079	Creamware (P)	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
079	Creamware (P)	2	BS	Hollow ware	dark red brown ext, cream int	LC18th - EC19th	
079	Creamware (P)	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Red-brown ext, cream int	LC18th - EC19th	
079	Creamware (P)	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown ext, cream int	LC18th - EC19th	
079	Encrusted ware	1	Edge	Lid	Blue line on edge, encrusted on top with patches of colour	LC18th – C19th	
079	Fine Redware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
079	Fine Redware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int., cream and white slip lines ext	LC18th - EC19th	
079	Late Blackware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
079	Late Blackware	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
079	Late Blackware	2	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
079	Late Redware	1	Base	Jar	Black glaze int	C18th - EC19th	
079	Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Under- and over-glaze hand painted floral design	c.1780 - c.1830	Small lid seated rim
079	Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	Pearlware	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	Slip Banded CC ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines and bands on body	C19th	
079	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip lines on body	C19th	
079	Slip Banded ware	4	Rim & BS	Bowl	Blue band below rim with dark slip lines on body	C19th	
079	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin dark slip lines on body	C19th	
079	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Coloured slip bands with incised grid over	LC18th - EC19th	
079	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	TP design ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	TP design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral design ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
079	URE	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Flowerpot <sup>P</sup>
079	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
079	Whiteware	3	Rim	Plate	Three thin red lines on rim	C19th	
079	Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red band and thin red line below rim	C19th	
084	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
084	BGCW	5	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
084	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
084	BSGSW	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
084	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded band and star shaped stamped designs ext	C19th	
084	BSGSW	1	Rim	Jar	Incised line below everted rim	C19th	
084	BSGSW	1	Base	Jar	Footed base	C19th	
084	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
084	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
084	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
084	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded sherd with very dark blue int and ext	C19th	
084	Creamware	2	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
084	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
084	Creamware	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
084	Creamware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
084	Creamware	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
084	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Sharply everted rim
084	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
084	Edged ware	2	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulding with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Probably a late Edged ware
084	Knurr ball/marble	1	Half ball	Ball	U/Dec	C19th	White glazed ball; rather small for a knur ball
084	Late Blackware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
084	Late Blackware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and partially ext	C18th	
084	Slip banded ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on a red-orange body	C19th	
084	TP Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
084	TP Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/ID design int	c.1780 - c.1830	Angular ring foot base
084	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Flatware	Blue floral design int	c.1780 - c.1830	
084	Whiteware	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
084	Whiteware	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Abraded
084	Whiteware	2	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
085	Late Blackware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Thicker than normal
085	Sponged ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged decoration ext	1830 +	
085	Whiteware	1	Profile	Mug	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
085	Whiteware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
085	Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BGCW	4	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGCW	3	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGCW	11	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGCW	4	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGCW	10	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGCW	1	Flat base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	BGFW	1	Footed base	Jar	Brown glaze int and ext	C18th - C19th	
113	BSGSW	7	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
113	BSGSW	3	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
113	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Incised line below rim	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Rim & handle	Hollow ware	incised lines ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	12	Profile	Bowl	Stamped decoration externally, pale grey internally	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Ring foot base	Colander	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	5	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
113	BSGSW	2	Flat base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Footed base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	4	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Rouletted bands ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	incised lines ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Rouletted bands ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded / rouletted designs ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C19th	
113	BSGSW	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown internally, buff externally	C19th	
113	Cane Coloured ware	1	Base	Mug	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Cane Coloured ware	2	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Cane Coloured ware	2	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Colour Glazed ware	34	Profile	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze on buff body	C19th	One vessel
113	Creamware	5	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	8	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	3	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	4	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	5	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	6	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	4	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Creamware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
113	Edged ware	5	Rim	Flatware	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
113	Edged ware	2	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
113	Green stoneware	1	Rim	Flagon	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
113	Green stoneware	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
113	Green stoneware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band	C19th	
113	Jackfield ware	1	Handle	U/ID	Black glazed	M - LC19th	Odd grey fabric
113	Late Blackware	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int and ext	C18th	
113	Late Blackware	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
113	Mocha ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha trees on a white slip band; cane coloured body	C19th	
113	Pearlware	4	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
113	Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
113	Slip Banded CC ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown and white slip bands on a cane coloured body	C19th	
113	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black and white slip lines on a cane coloured body	C19th	
113	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip lines on CC body	C19th	
113	Slip Banded CC ware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on CC body	C19th	
113	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black and blue slip bands around body	C19th	
113	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Mug	Blue and brown slip lines above a moulded line	M - LC19th	
113	Sponge Printed ware	11	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Brown diamond pattern around rim	1840+	
113	Sponged ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sponged ware	1830+	
113	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Plate	U/ID design	c.1780 - c.1830	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Saucer	Curvilinear stylised flower design ext	C19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Saucer	Chinese landscape border	C19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Base	Saucer	Willow	C19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	Stylised curvilinear design ext	C19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/ID design ext	C19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/ID design ext	C19th	Burnt
113	TP Whiteware	5	Profile	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Faded design, one vessel
113	TP Whiteware	3	Rim	Cup/Mug	Blue stylised floral design	M - LC19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID TP design	M - LC19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Chinese landscape border	M - LC19th	
113	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Stylised floral design int	M - LC19th	
113	URE	2	Base & BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
113	Whiteware	2	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
113	Whiteware	14	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	May include some Creamware/Pearlware
113	Whiteware	3	Rim & Base	Hollow ware	Thin overglaze silver line ext	C19th	
113	Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
113	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
114	BGFW	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Fine BGCW
114	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
114	BSGSW	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
114	BSGSW	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
114	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
114	Cane Coloured ware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
114	Creamware	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	One with rilled body
114	TP Pearlware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1830	
115	BGCW	6	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Various rim forms
115	BGCW	1	Rim & BS	Jar	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Handle ext
115	BGCW	4	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
115	BSGSW	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
115	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl/jar	U/Dec	C19th	
115	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Cane Coloured ware	1	Flat base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Raised blobs on top of rim	C19th	
115	Cane Coloured ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Dish	Diffuse underglaze lines	C19th	Odd press moulded sherd
115	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Angular ring foot base	c.1740 - c.1820	
115	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Angular ring foot base	c.1740 - c.1820	
115	Creamware	1	Rim	Dish	Profiled rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
115	Creamware	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
115	Edged ware	1	Profile	Soup bowl	Moulded rim, blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Recessed base
115	Green stoneware	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
115	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown and white slip lines	C19th	
115	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown and white slip lines	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
116	BGCW	2	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C19th	
116	BGCW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Overhanging rim
116	BGCW	3	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C19th	
116	BGCW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
116	BGCW	2	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
116	BGCW	1	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
116	Bone China	1	Rim	Teapot	Moulded fluted body, lid seated rim	C19th	
116	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
116	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines xt	C19th	
116	BSGSW	3	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and moulded designs ext	C19th	
116	BSGSW	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
116	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines below beaded rim	C19th	
116	Cane Coloured ware	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
116	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Rim	Chamberpot	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	3	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief banded Creamware	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
116	Creamware P	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
116	Creamware P	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
116	Edged ware	2	Profile	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Deep plate
116	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	C19th	
116	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
116	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands ext	C19th	
116	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands ext	C19th	
116	Slip Banded CC	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines ext	C19th	



Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	ware						
116	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised rectilinear design with brown slip	C19th	
116	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines with brown slip	C19th	
116	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip line ext	C19th	
116	Slipware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	All-over red-brown slip ext	C19th	
116	TP Pearlware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID design	c.1760 - c.1830	
116	TP Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/ID design	c.1760 - c.1830	
116	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/ID design	c.1760 - c.1830	
116	TP Pearlware	1	Rim	Plate	Chinese landscape border	c.1760 - c.1830	
116	TP Pearlware	1	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Two Temples	c.1760 - c.1830	carinated form
116	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	c.1760 - c.1830	
116	Whiteware	1	Rim	Saucer	Hand painted design	C19th	
116	Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand painted floral design	C19th	
116	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulding picked out with red and green paint	C19th	
116	Whiteware	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Chinese border int	C19th	
125	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID green design	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
U/S	BGCW	13	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	BGCW	5	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Black Basalt	2	BS	Teapot	Black body with engine turned design	C18th - EC19th	
U/S	Blue Banded ware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band with blue paint	C19th	
U/S	Bone china	1	Profile	Dish	Blue TP decoration externally	LC19th	
U/S	Bone china	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	Base	Hollow ware	One with moulded band on base	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	Stamped decoration externally	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	4	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and moulded decoration ext	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	2	Rim	Bowl/dish	Incised lines ext, one with stamped designs	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	3	Handle	Hollow ware	One also rim & handle; U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	3	Rim	Bowl	raised blobs around rim	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Angular RFB
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	5	Handle	Hollow ware	One with slip bands	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	5	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded RFB
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Creamware	14	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular RFB
U/S	Creamware	4	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body sherds	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	8	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	4	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Carver/server
U/S	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	Blobs around rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	3	Flatware	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Edged ware	5	Rim	Flatware	Moulded edge with blue detailing	c.1810 - c.1830	
U/S	Green stoneware	3	Handle	Flagon	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Green stoneware	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Green stoneware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Late Blackware	2	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	
U/S	Late Blackware	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C18th	
U/S	Mocha ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha tree on white	C19th	
U/S	Pearlware	3	Recessed base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	3	Ring foot base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	1	BS	Hollow ware	TP Chinese landscape	c.1760 - c.1830	Carinated bowl
U/S	Pearlware	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	2	Handle	Cup/bowl	Hand painted design on spine of handles	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Pearlware	1	Rim	Bowl	Hand painted stylised frieze below rim	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	Slip Banded CC	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black and blue slip lines around body	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	ware						
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown and white slip bands	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Recessed base	Jar	Black and white slip bands	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	10	BS	Hollow ware	Black/brown and white slip bands	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	3	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and white slip lines	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grey and white slip bands	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	3	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Sharply everted rim
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	2	Rim	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	2	BS	Hollow ware	White slip bands ext	C19th	
U/S	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown ext	C19th	
U/S	Slipware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red-brown ext, white int	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Bone china	1	Rim	Flatware	Floral design	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	BS	Teapot lid	Stylised curvilinear design	c.1760 - c.1830	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Willow border	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Rural scene ext, stylised flora design int	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	vegetation design ext, stylised geometric int	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Geometric Chinese design int	M - LC19th	
U/S	URE	1	Profile	Tray	U/dec	C19th	Shallow dish; horticultural vessel
U/S	URE	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	BS/Handle	Mug	Moulded handle terminal	C19th	
U/S	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	BGCW	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Room 7
U/S	BGCW	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Room 7
U/S	BGCW	1	Rim	Open vessel	U/Dec	C19th	Room & South Cellar
U/S	Blue Banded ware	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Blue bands on white	C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Bone china	1	Complete	Hatpin stand	Overglaze rose transfer design	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Bone china	1	Base & BS	Vase	Overglaze floral transfer design	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Bone china	1	Rim	Plate	Overglaze blue and gold design	C19th	
U/S	Bone china	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer	LC19th - C20th	Upper Court E
U/S	Bone china	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue with overglaze transfer	LC19th - C20th	Upper Court E; souvenir ornament
U/S	Bone china	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer floral design	LC19th - C20th	Upper Court E
U/S	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded decoration around body	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	Incised lines around body and moulded decoration	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded decoration	C19th	
U/S	BSGSW	1	Rim	Lid seated rim	U/Dec	C19th	Room 1
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted design ext	C19th	Room 1
U/S	BSGSW	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	BSGSW	1	Handle	Mug/Jug	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Room 7
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Room 7
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	Room & South Cellar
U/S	BSGSW	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Room & South Cellar
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	Odd sherd
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Room 7
U/S	Colour Glazed ware	1	Rim	Teapot	Lid sated rim, shiny dark brown glaze	C19th	
U/S	Colour Glazed ware	5	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green ext with gold details on moulding	C19th - EC20th	Upper Court E
U/S	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue ext	M - LC19th	Lower Court E
U/S	Component	1	Complete	Component	Electrical component (fuse holder)	LC19th - C20th	Room & South Cellar
U/S	Creamware	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
U/S	Creamware	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	
U/S	Creamware	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Room 7
U/S	Creamware	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Room 7
U/S	Creamware	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Room 7
U/S	Creamware	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Room 7
U/S	Edged ware	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Lower Court E
U/S	Edged ware	2	Rim	Dish	moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	Room 7

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Green stoneware	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	Green stoneware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip lines	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	Handle	Jug	White slip lines ext	C19th	
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip line ext	C19th	Upper Court E
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on CC body	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	Slip Banded CC ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown and white slip bands on CC body	C19th	Room 7
U/S	Slip Banded ware	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band flanked by brown lines on white	C19th	
U/S	Slipware	1	BS	Dish	Brown and yellow feathered slip int	C18th	Press moulded dish
U/S	Stoneware	1	Profile	Jar	Grey/buff stoneware	M - LC19th	Contains dried paint
U/S	Stoneware	1	BS	Jar	Grey stoneware	M - LC19th	
U/S	Stopper	1	Complete	Stopper	TIZER on top	LC19th - C20th	Lower Court E
U/S	Tile	1	Complete	Wall tile	Green	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Tile	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Relief moulded flower design	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Tile	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Simple blue design	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Tile	1	Fragment	Wall tile	Yellow finish with brown design	C19th - EC20th	Room 1
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Blue design int	EC19th	Crazed and discoloured
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	Recessed base	Cup	TP design in the centre of the base internally	c.1780 - c.1830	
U/S	TP Pearlware	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Blue floral design ext	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Floral frieze around the outer edge of the base	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Base	Hollow ware	Rural scene internally	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Arboreal design internally	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Curvilinear design ext	M - LC19th	
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID design ext	M - LC19th	Upper Court E
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Flat base	Dish	Willow	M - LC19th	Lower Court E
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Floral design int	M - LC19th	Lower Court E
U/S	TP Whiteware	1	Rim	Mug	Rural scene ext, black on white ext; black lines int	M - LC19th	Room 7
U/S	Whiteware	1	Fragment	Ornament	Moulded 'tree-trunk' element	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	Ring foot base	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Thick ring foot base

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	Profiled rim	C19th	
U/S	Whiteware	5	Rim & handle	Cup	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	All sherds join
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	Hand painted gold design ext	C19th - EC20th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate	Dark blue line around rim	C19th - EC20th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Room 1
U/S	Whiteware	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Room 1
U/S	Whiteware	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Room 1
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim & handle	Cup	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Upper Court E
U/S	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	Hand painted green design, red on rim	C19th	Lower Court E
U/S	Whiteware	1	Handle/BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Room 7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2176</b>					

**Table 21:** Catalogue of pottery by context (all contexts)

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
001	BGCW	2	167	2	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	One sherd with a large lump of mortar ext	
001	BGCW	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th		
001	BGCW	3	173	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
001	Bone China	1	14	1	Rim & handle	Hollow ware	Fluted body	C19th		
001	BSGSW	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped and moulded decoration ext	C19th		
001	BSGSW	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
001	Creamware	2	45	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
001	Creamware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
001	Creamware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
001	Creamware (P)	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band; green finish int & ext	c.1740 - c.1820		
001	Edged ware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830		
001	Late Blackware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th		
001	Slip Banded CC ware	2	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thin blue and white lines ext	C19th		
001	Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green surfaces int & ext	C19th		
001	White Ironstone	5	66	2	Rim & base	Plate	U/Dec	1910+	Printed on underside; Wood & Sons Ltd / Hotel Ware / Burslem / England	5
001	White Ironstone	1	5	1	BS	Base	Diffuse overglaze printed pattern int	C20th		
001	Whiteware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
001	Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Figurine	Moulded fragment	M - LC19th	Unidentified shape/figure	
001	Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded decoration with diffuse green colour and overglaze silver line	M - LC19th		
005	Stoneware	1	220	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	LC19th - EC20th		
005	TP Whiteware	2	148	2	Profile	Teapot/jar	Printed design with additional underglaze colour; parrots and flowers	LC19th - EC20th	Part of mark on underside; '...DON / ... ND / ...52'	
005	TP Whiteware	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Unidentified design of houses and plants	M - LC19th		
022	BSGSW	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
022	TP Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	M - LC19th		
060	BGCW	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18th - C19th		
060	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Narrow blue lines ext	C19th		
060	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad blue band and narrow lines	C19th		
060	Bone China	1	7	1	Profile	Toy jug	U/Dec	C19th	Miniature jug	1
060	Bone China	1	10	1	Profile	Toy saucer	U/Dec	C19th	Miniature saucer	2
060	Bone China	1	5	1	Head	Doll	Hand painted hair and features	C19th	Head of a doll or toy figure	3
060	Bone china	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	C19th		
060	Bone China	1	3	1	Handle & BS	Cup	U/Dec	C19th		
060	Bone China	1	15	1	Profile	Saucer	Gold lines on rim and internally	LC19th - EC20th		
060	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Gold line ext	LC19th - EC20th		
060	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
060	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Overglaze decoration, unidentified	C19th		
060	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
060	BSGSW	1	89	1	Base	Pie dish	Brown externally, grey internally	C19th	Crazed and discoloured	
060	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec; darker than normal cane coloured ware	C19th		
060	Creamware	1	10	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC18th - EC19th	Discoloured	
060	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Blue painted rim	E - MC19th	Later Edged ware	
060	Lustre ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band with lustre band on dark red body; white internally	C19th		
060	Sponge Printed ware	1	13	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Brown Maltese cross motif and blue sheaf motifs, alternating	c.1840+		
060	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Blue design with a figure	M - LC19th		
060	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Unidentified blue design	M - LC19th		

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
060	TP Whiteware	2	10	2	Rim & BS	Cup/mug	Blue scroll and ribbon design; fluted body	LC19th - EC20th	Probably the same vessel	
060	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue bramble leaf and tendril design	LC19th - EC20th	Late style print	
060	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
060	TP Whiteware	2	4	2	BS	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
060	TP Whiteware	1	92	1	Ring foot base	Server/carver	Willow	M - LC19th		
060	TP Whiteware	2	4	2	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
060	TP Whiteware	3	57	3	Rim	Plate	Dark blue line and brown geometric TP border	LC19th - EC20th		
060	Whiteware	2	70	1	Profile	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer; Commemorative vessel	EC20th	Most probably a royal commemorative design; figure unidentified	4
060	Whiteware	1	62	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Discoloured; folded rim	
060	Whiteware	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th		
060	Whiteware	3	35	3	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
060	Whiteware	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
060	Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded 'feather' decoration on rim	M - LC19th		
060	Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Discoloured; burnt	
060	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Cup	Three thin overglaze gold lines ext.; fluted body	LC19th - EC20th		
060	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Trace of unidentified decoration ext	M - LC19th		
060	Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
072	BGCW	1	549	1	BS & spigot hole	Cistern	Brown glaze int	C18th - EC19th		
072	BGCW	1	184	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
072	BGCW	1	292	1	Rim & handle	Pancheon	Clear glaze int	C18th - C19th	Lateral lug-like handle; Redware-like appearance	
072	BGCW	1	191	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze int	C18th - C19th	Redware-like appearance	
072	Blue Banded ware	1	43	1	Ring foot base	Carinated bowl	Rilled band with blue paint above body angle	C19th	Rounded ring foot base	
072	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware	Blue band around rim	M - LC19th		
072	Bone China	2	34	1	Fragment	Figurine	Moulded; ptree stump	C19th	Unidentified representation	
072	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
072	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Saucer	Moulded fluting int	M - LC19th		
072	BSGSW	1	108	1	Base	Bowl	Rouletted band ext	C19th		



Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
072	BSGSW	1	36	1	Rim	Bowl	Rouletted band and stamped decoration ext	C19th	Sharply everted flat rim	
072	BSGSW	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
072	BSGSW	2	43	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th		
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	81	1	Rim & body	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th		
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	Rim	Jug	Rouletted band (grid pattern) around rim	C19th		
072	Cane Coloured ware	2	71	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot base	
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	17	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
072	Cane Coloured ware	2	14	1	Footed base	Mug/jug	Profiled base	C19th		
072	Cane Coloured ware	1	23	1	Footed base	Mug/jug	Footed base, rilled band on body	C19th		
072	Colour Glazed ware	1	9	1	Rim	Teapot (P)	Brown mottled glaze on a white body; moulded rim	M - LC19th		
072	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext with dark green glaze, red internally	C19th		
072	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Turquoise band or line internally	C19th	Too small to determine design or shape	
072	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cane coloured internally, white ext	M - LC19th		
072	Creamware	1	78	1	Rim	Bowl/chamber-pot	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
072	Creamware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
072	Creamware	1	13	1	BS	Server/carver	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
072	Creamware	1	8	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
072	Creamware	1	35	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
072	Edged ware	11	159	11	Edged ware	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830		
072	Mocha ware	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha trees on a white slip band on a cane coloured body	C19th		
072	Mocha ware	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue mocha tree on a white slip band on a cane coloured body	C19th	Simple rim	
072	Pearlware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Hand painted green and red flower in centre of base int.	c.1780 - c.1840		
072	Pearlware	1	12	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840		
072	Rockingham type ware	1	50	1	Spout	Teapot	Shiny black glaze int & ext	M - LC19th		
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	87	1	Rim & body	Bowl	Narrow white and brown slip bands ext	C19th	Clubbed rim, slightly everted	
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	39	1	Rim, body & handle	Mug/jug	Very thin white slip lines (10) in a band below the rim	C19th		
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Pale blue and white lines ext	C19th	Clubbed rim	

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale blue and white slip lines ext	C19th		
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad white slip band ext	C19th		
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines (4) ext	C19th		
072	Slip Banded CC ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Three thin white slip lines ext	C19th		
072	TP Bone China	1	28	1	Rim	Lid	Chinese style border	C19th	Sub-rectangular lid (butter dish or similar)	
072	TP Bone China	1	21	1	BS	Flatware	Floral and geometric design; limited 'Flow Blue' effect	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	34	1	Rim	Plate	Green printed floral design with overglaze gold detailing	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Brown printed floral design int	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	14	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded rim with dark blue floral and scroll design	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Green printed floral design with overglaze gold detailing	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	Red design including floral elements	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed design; unidentifiable	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Green overglaze transfer design	LC19th - EC20th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Server/carver	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	15	1	Flat base	Dish	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	10	2	Flat base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	43	1	Rim	Soup plate	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	28	1	Rim	Pie dish	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral and tendril design	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Chinese style border	M - LC19th	Vertical neck, lid seated	
072	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Stylised floral design int & ext	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral / arboreal design ext	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	Unidentified dark blue design; floral	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentified dark blue design; floral	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	25	1	Footring base	Plate	Black printed Chinese landscape design with overglaze painted detail	M - LC19th		
072	TP Whiteware	2	61	2	Flat base	Dish/server	Willow	M - LC19th	Ridges and grooves on the underside of the bases	

Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Plate
072	TP Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	Chinese landscape ext	M - LC19th		
072	White Ironstone	1	36	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Moulded facets; lid seated rim	M - LC19th		
072	White Ironstone	1	11	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
072	Whiteware	1	30	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Salmon-pink finish ext	M - LC19th		
072	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded chevron/diamond pattern ext	M - LC19th		
077	BGCW	2	47	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
077	BGCW	1	100	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th		
077	BGCW	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th		
077	BGFW	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th		
077	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
077	BSGSW	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th		
077	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th		
077	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
077	Creamware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820		
077	Creamware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Angular ring foot base	
077	Late Blackware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown/black glaze int & ext	C18th		
077	Late Blackware type	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int	C18th	Unglazed ext above footed base	
077	Slip Banded CC ware	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown and white slip lines below clubbed rim	C19th		
077	Slip Banded CC ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip lines ext	C19th		
077	Slip Banded CC ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse white and red-brown slip lines ext	C19th		
077	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	Angular ring foot base	
077	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Chinese landscape int	c.1780 - c.1840		
077	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed curvilinear frieze int and ext	M - LC19th		
077	Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Thin red lines around rim of plate	M - LC19th		
078	BSGSW	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th		
078	Whiteware	1	4	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4695</b>	<b>183</b>						

**Table 22:** Catalogue of material selected for full analysis, including weights and estimated number of vessels.

Abbreviation	
BGCW	Brown Glazed Coarseware
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
BGFW	Brown Glazed Fineware
Ext	External(ly)
Int	Internal(ly)
Slip Banded CC ware	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware
TGE	Tin Glazed Earthenware
TP	Transfer printed
U/Dec	Undecorated
U/ID	Unidentified
URE	Unglazed Red Earthenware

**Table 23:** Abbreviations used in **Tables 21 and 22**

## APPENDIX 3: CENSUS RETURN DATA

### 1851 Census Return Extract

**Key to Status Column** (relationship of the individual to the named head of household)

Board	Boarder
Bro	Brother
D	Daughter
F	Father
Gd	Granddaughter
Gs	Grandson
H	Head
i-l	in-law
ill	illegitimate
Lodg	Lodger
M	Married
Neph	Nephew
Neice	Neice
Rel	Relative
S	Son
Serv	Servant
Sis	Sister
U	Unmarried
Vis	Visitor
Wid	Widower/Widow
W	Wife

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
[f.716]						
74 Edward St.	Charles Hoole	HM	M	51	Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
	Harriet Hoole	WM	F	56		Sheffield
	Samuel Hoole	SU	M	26	Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
	Ellen Hoole	DU	F	21	Milliner	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Hannah Hoole	DU	F	18	Milliner	Sheffield
	Harriet Hoole	DU	F	15	Milliner	Sheffield
	George Middleton	U	M	19	Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
Court 21	John Evis <sup>P</sup>	HM	M	21 <sup>P</sup>	Scissor Forger	Sheffield
	Sarah Evis <sup>P</sup>	WM	F	21		Sheffield
	Harriet Evis <sup>P</sup>	D	F	1		Sheffield
72 Edward St.	John Crookes	HM	M	31	File Grinder	Oughtibridge
	<sup>P</sup> Crookes	WM	F	32		Sheffield
	Frederick Crookes	S	M	<sup>P</sup>		Sheffield
	William Crookes	S	M	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	John Crookes	S	M	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary Ann Crookes	D	F	3		Sheffield
	Thomas Crookes	S	M	2		Sheffield
70 Edward St.	William Melly	HM	M	72	Rag & Bone Merchant	Worcestershire
	Ann Melly	WM	F	62		Wednesbury <sup>P</sup> Staffs
Court 20	George Revill	HM	M	35	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Mary Revill	WM	M	38		Sheffield
	Ann Revill	DU	F	13	Scholar	Sheffield
	Charley Revill	SU	M	10	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Harriet Revill	DU	F	8	Scholar	Sheffield
Ditto	Benjamin Jubb	HWid	M	81	Pen Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Walter <sup>P</sup> Jubb	SM	M	49	Pen Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Mary Jubb	DM	F	34		Sheffield
Court 21	William Norton	HWid	F	34	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Sarah Norton	DU	F	14	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Harriet Norton	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Thomas Norton	S	M	2	Scholar (sic)	Sheffield
	George Hor--- <sup>P</sup>	Lodg.U	M	32	File Cutter	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Harriet Rogers	PU	F	34	P	Sheffield
Court 20	Samuel Sellars	HM	M	34	Pen Knife Grinder (Cutler)	Sheffield
	Mary Sellars	WM	F	32		Sheffield
	Emma Kirkley	D	F	11		Sheffield
	Samuel <sup>P</sup> Kirkley	S	M	8 <sup>P</sup>		Sheffield
	<sup>P</sup> Kirkley	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Charles Kirkley	S	M	4		Sheffield
Ditto	Thomas Dahiby <sup>P</sup>	HM	M	22	Pork Butcher	Cowiss <sup>P</sup> Yorks.
	Sarah Dahiby <sup>P</sup>	WM	M	21		Rawcliffe
Ditto	Patrick Moran	HM	M	36	Bricklayer	Ireland
	Estra Moran	WM	F	42		Sheffield
	Charles Moran	SU	M	16	White Metal Smith	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Moran	DU	F	15	Silver Polisher	Sheffield
	Joseph Moran	S	M	9	Scholar	Sheffield
	Hannah Moran	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
68 Edward St.	William Bland	HM	M	30	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Emma Bland	WM	F	28		Sheffield
	William Bland	S	M	2		Sheffield
[717b]	John Bland	S	M	2m <sup>P</sup>		Sheffield
	Elizabeth Irlington	<sup>P</sup>	F	11	<sup>P</sup> Servant	Sheffield
66 Edward St.	George Goodhall	HM	M	<sup>P</sup>	Blacksmith	Sheffield
	Ann Goodhall	WM	F	30 <sup>P</sup>		Ireland
	George Milhead <sup>P</sup>	Lodg.U	M	48 <sup>P</sup>	Blacksmith	Sheffield
	Frances Milhead <sup>P</sup>	Lodg <sup>P</sup>	F	48		Sheffield
64 Edward St.	John Beattie	HM	M	38	Silver Plater	Sheffield
	Anne Beattie	WM	F	42		Sheffield
	William Beattie	S	M	19	Table Knife Hafter	Sheffield
	Sarah Beattie	DU	F	17	Cabinet Case Maker	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Beattie	DU	F	14	Metal <sup>P</sup> Polisher	Sheffield
	Emma Beattie	DU	F	12		Sheffield
	John Beattie	S	M	9	Spring Knife Maker (Cutler)	Sheffield
	Mary Ann Beattie	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Elizabeth (sic)	D	F	4	Scholar	Sheffield
62 Edward St.	John Peace	HM	M	24	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Martha Peace	WM	F	24		Bradfield
	George Peace	S	M	9m		Sheffield
	John King		M	14	File Cutter	Sheffield
	James Given		M	12	File Cutter	Sheffield
Court 21	James Ellis	HM	M	50 <sup>P</sup>	Scissor <sup>P</sup> Accomp... <sup>P</sup>	Eccleshall, Yorks.
	Anne Ellis	WM	F	47 <sup>P</sup>		Sheffield
	Jane Ellis	DU	F	<sup>P</sup>	Scissor <sup>P</sup> Burnisher	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Ellis	DU	F	16	Ditto	Sheffield
	Martha Ellis	D	F	13	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary Ellis	D	F	9	Scholar	Sheffield
Ditto	Ann Wigglesworth	HWid	F	36	<sup>P</sup> Plain Sewing	Sheffield
	John Wigglesworth	S	M	10	Type Founder Apprentice	Sheffield
	Emily Wigglesworth	D	F	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Wigglesworth	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
Ditto	Sarah Holdsworth	HWid	F	39	Dress Maker	Sheffield
	Mary Holdsworth	DU	F	17	Cabinet Case Liner	Sheffield
	Sarah Ann Holdsworth	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Lydia Taylor	Lodg.Wid	F	60	---man <sup>P</sup>	Sheffield
	Hannah Taylor	Lodg.U	F	21	File Cutter	Sheffield
Ditto	John Glover	HM	M	24	Scissor Smith	Sheffield
	Hannah Glover	WM	F	24		Sheffield
	Mary Glover	D	F	5		Sheffield
	Elizabeth Glover	D	F	8m		Sheffield
[718b]	Francis Grey	U	M	19	Apprentice Scissorsmith	Sheffield
Ditto	George Clark	HM	M	21	Scissor Maker	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Clark	WM	F	20		Sheffield
	Henry <sup>P</sup>	S	M	2		Sheffield
	John Saddler	Lodg.M	M	35	Saw Hardener	Sheffield
	Mary Saddler	Lodg.WM	F	33		Sheffield
	Ann Saddler	D.Lodg	F	8		Sheffield
	George Saddler	S.Lodg	F	11	Table Knife Hafter Apprentice	Sheffield



Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Elizabeth Saddler	D.Lodg	F	1		Sheffield
Ditto	John Wragg	HM	M	40	File Forger	Sheffield
	Ann Wragg	WM	F	38		Sheffield
	Sarah Ann Wragg	DU	F	16	Milliner	Sheffield
	George Wragg	SU	M	14	File Cutter	Sheffield
	John Wragg	S	M	12	File Cutter	Swinton
	Ann Wragg	D	F	1		Sheffield
Ditto	Edward Hadfield	HM	M	58	Scissor Smith	Sheffield
	Sarah Hadfield	WM	M	42	Scissor Smith	Sheffield
	Edwin Foster	U	M	17		Sheffield
	Edward Morton	Neph	M	6		Bakerby, Derbs.
	Lenton <sup>p</sup> Holland	Vis.	M	31	Teacher of Singing	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Holland	Vis.W	F	16		Sheffield
[719]						
Ditto	Henry Lane	HM	M	34 <sup>p</sup>	Traveller in the Drug Trade	Sheffield
	Ellen lane	WM	F	29		Sheffield
	George Lane	S	M	7		Sheffield
	Ellen Lane	D	F	5		Sheffield
	William Lane	S	M	3		Loxley
Ditto	Thomas Clark	HM	M	31	File Forger	Sheffield
	Harriet Clark	WM	F	20		Sheffield
	Jane Clark	D	F	8		Sheffield
	Thomas Clark	S	M	6		Sheffield
	Mary Clark	D	F	4		Sheffield
	Joseph Clark	S	M	1		Sheffield
	Henry Clark	Bro.U	M	20	File Cutter	Sheffield
Ditto	Edward Middleton	HM	M	22	Scissor Grinder	Sheffield
	Sarah Middleton	WM	F	19		Bubby, Derbs.
	John Morton	<sup>p</sup> Wid	M	54	Common Labourer	Sheffield
Ditto	John Dennis	H.Wid	M	62	Pen Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	William Dennis	SU	M	21	Pen Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	<sup>p</sup> Bount <sup>p</sup>	SiL	M	24	Pocket Blade Grinder	Eccleshall
	Catelina <sup>p</sup>	D	M	19		Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
[719b]	Elizabeth	Gd	F	2m		Sheffield
60 Edward St.	Martha Greaves	HWid	F	57	Governess	Birmingham
58 Edward St.	John Taylor Topgood	HM	M	46	Accountant	Tutbury, Staffs.
	Emma Taylor Topgood	WM	F	43		Wapping, London
	Eustice <sup>p</sup> Taylor Topgood	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Edwin Taylor Topgood	S	M	3		Sheffield
	Martha <sup>p</sup> Glover	Vis.M	F	31	Warehouse Woman	St. George's, Middx
	William Glover	Vis.S	M	13	Errand Boy	Sheffield
	Clara Glover	Vis.D.	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Rosa Glover	Vis.D	F	4	Scholar	Sheffield
[720]						
54 Edward St.	Phoebe Taylor	H.Wid	F	63	Pauper <sup>p</sup> Parish	Whiteley Wood
	Luiza Taylor	DU	F	28	Warehouse Assistant	Sheffield
	Hannah Taylor	DU	F	26	Dress Maker	Sheffield
	Anne Taylor	Gd	F	8		Sheffield
52 Edward St.	George Webster	HM	M	23	Scale Cutter	Hale, Yorks.
	Phoebe Webster	WM	F	22	Straw Basket Maker	Sheffield
	Walter Webster	S	M	1m <sup>p</sup>		Sheffield
	Robert Webster	Fthr <sup>p</sup> Wid	M		Clerke <sup>p</sup> <sup>p</sup>	Scotland
50 Edward St.	James Hall	HM	M	28	Metal Smith	Sheffield
	Ann Hall	WM	F	28		Sheffield
	Mary Ann Hall	D	F	4		Sheffield
48 Edward St.	George Burdin	HM	M	38	Stove Grate Moulder	Shirecliffe
	Sarah Burdin	WM	F	40	Horse Hair Weaver	<sup>p</sup> Kent
	Elizabeth Rodgers	Mthr.Wid	F	68		Shire Green
44 Edward St.	George Littlewood	HM	M	56	Grocer	Sheffield
	Jamima Littlewood	WM	F	40		Knottingley, Yorks.
	Oliver Littlewood	S	M	10	Scholar	Sheffield
27 Brocco St.	Charles Butler	HM	M	44	Spring Knife Cutler (Common)	Sheffield
	Alice Butler	WM	F	40		Sheffield
	William Butler	SU	M	23	Pen Blade Forger	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Brocco Street Court 1	James Crookes	HM	M	32	Table Knife Hafter	Sheffield
	Louisa Crookes	WM	F	27	Warehouse Woman	Sheffield
[721]	John Greaves	Lodg.M	M	24	Haft Presser	Sheffield
	Harriet Greaves	WM	F	33		Falmouth, Cornwall
Ditto	Isaac Biggins	HM	M	52	ꝑ Forger	ꝑ
	Hannah Biggins	WM	F	36		Dore
	Betsy Wilkinson	DM	F	29	Spoon Buffer	Sheffield
	George Biggins	SU	S	21	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Hannah Biggins	DU	F	17	Spoon Buffer	Sheffield
	Catherine Wilkinson	Gd	F	11	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emma Wilknison	D	F	9	Scholar	Sheffield
Ditto	Richard Milton	HM	M	50	Clerk to a General ꝑ	Newarkꝑ Notts.
	Elizabeth Milton	WM	F	51		Sheffield
	John Milton	SU	M	23	Assistant in a School	Sheffield
Ditto	Joseph Murpinꝑ	HM	M	39	Table Blade Striker	Woodhouse
	Mary Murpinꝑ	WM	F	36		Ranby Lodgeꝑ Notts
	John Murpinꝑ	S	M	7	Scholar	Sheffield
33 Brocco St.	Samuel Cottrill	HM	M	28	Horn Handle Maker	ꝑ Derbs.
	Sarah Cottrill	WM	F	21		Sheffield
	Ann Cottrill	DU	F	4	Scholar	Sheffield
	William Cottrill	S	M	2	Scholar	Sheffield
[721b]	Walter Cottrill	S	M	ꝑ		Sheffield
	Elizabeth Hanson	ꝑ	F	ꝑ	Warehouse Woman	Sheffield
	ꝑ ꝑ		F	12	House Servant	Oughtibridge
31 Brocco St.	William Weston	HM	M	24	ꝑ (Cutlery)	ꝑ
35 Brocco St.	Joshua Masckenꝑ	HWid	M	76	Spring Knife Cutler	Wadsley
	Charlotte Masckenꝑ	DU	F	21		Sheffield
	Thomas Rodgers	S (sic)U	M	13		Sheffield
	Martha Boggis	Neice	F	26		Sheffield
15 Masden Lane (sic)	James Cauthornꝑ	HWid	M	65	Steel Converter	Ully, Yotks.
	Elizabeth Cauthornꝑ	DU (sic)	F	19		Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Charles Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	Bro.M	M	38	File Striker	Selby <sup>P</sup>
	Mary Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	WM	F	37		Wigan
	<sup>P</sup> Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	D	F	11		Sheffield
	Daniel Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	S	M	8		Sheffield
	Walter Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	S	M	3		Sheffield
	George Cauthorn <sup>P</sup>	S	M	3 <sup>P</sup>		Sheffield
	Daniel Walker	Vis.	M	23	Farm labourer	Barnsley
22 Masden Lane	Frederick Wheelhouse	HM	M	20	Scale Presser	Woolwich, Kent
	Elizabeth Wheelhouse	WM	F	21		Sheffield
	Thomas Sanderson	Vis.Wid	M	65	Scissorsmith	Sheffield
	[722]					
21 Masden Lane	Isaac Ragg	HM	M	60 <sup>P</sup>	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Ann Ragg	WM	F	37		Sheffield
	John Caton <sup>P</sup>	Lodg.U	M	17	Spring Knife Maker	Sheffield
	William Ragg	Bro.Lodg.M	M	57	Spring Knife Maker	Sheffield
	Rebeca <sup>P</sup> Ragg	W (sic)M	F	41	Spring Knife maker	Sheffield
	Sarah Ragg	D	F	3		Sheffield
	George Goubel <sup>P</sup>	S (sic)U	M	16	Cutler	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Goubel <sup>P</sup>	D	F	12	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emma Goubel <sup>P</sup>	D	F	8		Sheffield
13 Masden Lane	Elizabeth Whiteman	HWid	F	41		Sheffield
	Mary Hemmingway	DM	F	23		Sheffield
	Ellen Clarke	DU	F	19	Spools <sup>P</sup> Combs <sup>P</sup>	Sheffield
	Ann Clarke	DU	F	16	Ditto	Sheffield
	Lister <sup>P</sup> Clarke	SU	M	15	Electro Plater	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Whiteman	D	U	10	Comb Carder	Sheffield
	Ann Askam	D	F	2		Sheffield
16 Masden Lane	Abraham Masden	HM	M	25	Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
	Alice Masden	WM	F	28		Sheffield
	Ann Masden	D	F	1		Sheffield
	Thomas Ashmore	U	M	15	Apprentice Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
	[722b]					
14 Masden Lane	David Leadbetter	HM	M	47	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Charlotte Leadbetter	WM	F	46		Sheffield
	<sup>P</sup> Leadbetter	DU	F	21	Brush Maker	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Ellen Leadbetter	DU	F	15	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Edwin Leadbetter	S	M	11		Sheffield
	Thomas Leadbetter	S	M	8		Sheffield
	Frederick Leadbetter	S	M	6		Sheffield
	Joseph Cole	Lodg.U	M	40	Blade Maker	Sheffield

## 1881 Census Return Extract

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
[f.23]						
44 Brocco St./Edward St.	William Platten	HM	M	34	Grocer & Beer Retailer	Spalding, Lincs.
	Phoebe J. Platten	WM	F	35		Great Gidding, Hunts.
	William Platten	S	M	4		Sheffield
	Eliza M. Platten	D	F	3m		Sheffield
	Elizabeth <sup>1</sup> Fox	Serv	F	17	(Domest.)	Sheffield
Court 1 Brocco Street	James B. Bergan	HM	M	24	Forgeman (Steel)	Sheffield
	Rebecka Bergan	WM	F	25	Scissors Dresser	Sheffield
	Ellen Crought	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Crought	D	F	3		Sheffield
	Joseph Crought	Bro[sic]U	M	19	Labourer	Sheffield
Ditto 2 House	Henry Griffiths	H	M	26	Brush Maker	Sheffield
	Sarah Griffiths	W	F	27		Sheffield
	Hilda <sup>2</sup> Griffiths	D	F	5	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emma Griffiths	D	F	3		Sheffield
	Albert Griffiths	S	M	6m		Sheffield

<sup>1</sup> Here and elsewhere idiosyncratic phonetic spelling has been used by the first enumerator, mainly involving use of vowels. Occasionally the entries have been corrected by the second enumerator; otherwise they have usually been corrected here. The spelling errors are so frequent that none of the entries presented here can be relied on definitively. Similarly, status details are not entered consistently, marital status in particular frequently being omitted, usually in cases where it can be inferred.

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Ditto 4 House	Edward Windle	H	M	38	Grinder (Cutlery)	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Windle	W	F	39	Ditto Wife	Ashover, Derbs.
	John Windle	S	M	14	Grinder	Liverpool
Ditto 5 House	Walter Gibbons	HM	M	26	Auger Maker (Tool)	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Gibbons	WM	F	27		Sheffield
	Walter Gibbons	S	M	6		Sheffield
	Henry Gibbons	S	M	4		Sheffield
	Fred Gibbons	S	M	3		Sheffield
Ditto 1 House	Samuel Gillimore	HM	M	33	Fork Grinder	Sheffield
	Margaret A. Gillimore	WM	M	32		Manchester
[23b]						
Ditto 3 House	Joseph P. Parker	H	M	32	Brass Finisher	Leeds
	Eliza Parker	WM	F	27		Sheffield
	Joseph P. Parker	S	M	5		Sheffield
	Charles Parker	S	M	3		Sheffield
Ditto 6 House	Elizabeth Lamb	WM	F	43	Brooch Maker	Walsall, Staffs.
	Emma Lamb	D	F	14	Scissors Dresser	Sheffield
	Sarah J. Lamb	D	F	12	Scholar	Sheffield
	George Lamb	S	M	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	James W. Lamb	S	M	18	Labourer	Sheffield
29 Brocco Street	Joseph Cowley	Lodg.U	M	28	Navy	Chesterfield
	William Howard	HWid	M	53	Scale Maker (Cutlery)	Sheffield
	Mary D. Howard	D	F	13		Sheffield
31 Brocco Street	George Dearage	HM	M	29	Joiner Unemployed	Wadsley Bridge
	Ellen E. Dearage	WM	F	24		Bury St. Edmunds, Suff.
	Sarah A. Dearage	D	F	3		Sheffield
	Minerey <sup>p</sup> E. Dearage	D	F	2		Sheffield
	George E. Dearage	S	M	8m		Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
33 Brocco Street	William Taylor	HM	M	45	Table Blade Forger	Sheffield
	Harriet Taylor	WM	F	51		Sheffield
	John J. Taylor	S	M	14	Cutler	Sheffield
35 Brocco Street	Ellen Reyner <sup>2</sup>	HWid	F	41		Sheffield
	Mary E. Reyner	DU	F	17	Stationer's Assistant	Sheffield
	Annie E. Reynor	D	F	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary A. Lees	Board.Wid	F	50		Sheffield
37 Brocco Street	George Taylor	HWid	M	52	Table Blade Maker	Sheffield
	George Taylor	SU	M	18	Table Blade Maker	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Taylor	DU	F	21	Silver Burnisher	Sheffield
	Emma Taylor	D	F	15		Sheffield
	William H. Taylor	S	M	12	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 3 Brocco St. 1 House	Henry Jackson	HM	M	39	Scale Presser	Sheffield
	Mary Jackson	WM	F	40		Sheffield
	William Jackson	SU	M	20	Scale Presser Iron	Sheffield
	Annie Jackson	DU	F	18		Sheffield
	Robert Jackson	S	M	16	Scale Presser Iron	Sheffield
	George Jackson	S	M	14	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary E. Jackson	D	F	12	Scholar	Sheffield
	Harry Jackson	S	M	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emily Jackson	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Florence Jackson	D	F	3	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 3 House 2	George Hivens	HM	M	30	Spoon & Fork Filer	Sheffield
	Christiana Hivens	WM	F	29	Spoon Buffer	Sheffield
	Emily Hivens	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Tom Hivens	S	M	5	Scholar	Sheffield
	Albert Hivens	S	M	7m		Sheffield

<sup>2</sup> A more usual spelling would be 'Raynor'

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Lilly Quigley <sup>p</sup>	D	F	11	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary Quigley <sup>p</sup>	HWid	F	60	Annuitant	Belbrough <sup>p</sup> Yorks.
Court 3 House 3	Annie South	HWid	F	40		Chesterfield
	William South	SU	M	17	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Elizabeth South	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Henry South	S	M	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	Walter South	S	M	5		Sheffield
	Mary Revill	Lodg.Wid	F	68		Sheffield
	Walter Burton	Lodg.U	M	17	Unemployed Labourer	Sheffield
Court 3 House 4	George Greaves	HM	M	42	Railway Dray Man	Srabey <sup>p</sup> Lincs
	Mary Greaves	WM	F	46		Brightside, Sheffield
Court 3 House 5	Elizabeth Hoole	HWid	F	75		Sheffield
	Ellen Hoole	DU	F	32		Sheffield
	John H. Masden	Board.U.	M	33	Forgeman (Steel)	Sheffield
	[f.37]					
14 Marsden Lane	Mark Evans	HM	M	53	Shoe Maker	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Evans	WM	F	57		Lincoln
	Emma Evans	DU	F	20		Sheffield
	Elijah Evans	SU	M	18	Shoe Maker	Rotherham
	Charles Evans	Gs	M	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Elizabeth A. Evans	Gd	F	3		Sheffield
45 Marsden Lane	Walter Shaw	HM	M	35	Labourer	Sheffield
	Ellen Shaw	WM	F	30		Sheffield
	Elizabeth Shaw	D	F	13		Sheffield
	Alice Shaw	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Ruth Shaw	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Joseph Shaw	S	M	2		Sheffield
	Walter Shaw	S	M	2w		Sheffield
22 Marsden Lane	John Hill	HM	M	36	Saw Maker	Sheffield
	Willy Hill	S	M	11	Scholar	Sheffield



Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Easter Dean	Lodg.H [sic]	M	42		Chesterfield
18 Marsden Lane	John Dale	HM	M	45	Carter	Sheffield
16 Marsden lane	Joseph Smith	HM	M	41	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Smith	WM	F	42		Sheffield
	Joseph Smith	SU	M	18	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	William Smith	S	M	16	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Smith	D	F	14		Sheffield
[f.33]						
70 Edward St.	Elizabeth Booth	HWid	F	66		Idminster, Somerset
	John Booth	SU	M	35	Table Blade Forger	Norton Woodseats
	Walter Booth	SU	M	23	Table Blade Forger	Norton Woodseats
Court 12 House 1	James Hogan	HM	M	24	Labourer	Sheffield
	Eliza Hogan	WM	F	23		Sheffield
	John P. Hogan	S	M	4		Sheffield
	Marjorie Hogan	D	F	1		Sheffield
Court 12 House 3	Winifred Clark	HWid	F	42		Manchester
	George A. Clark	S	M	15	Caster (steel)	Sheffield
	Sarah Ann Clark	D	F	12	Scholar	Sheffield
	Mary Clark	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Rebecca Clark	D	F	9	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 12 House 4	Charles Mellor	HM	M	44	Warehouseman	Sheffield
	Emma J. Mellor	W	F	40		Birmingham
	George E. Mellor	S	M	17	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	John A. Mellor	S	M	7	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 12 House 5	Walter May	HM	M	23	File Cutter	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Sarah A. May	WM	F	17	Hair <sup>3</sup> Drawer	Sheffield
Court 12 House 2	Robert Hurd	HM	M	38	Bricklayer's Labourer	Hull
	Sarah Hurd	WM	F	36		Worsley, Yorks.
	Robert Hurd	S	M	10		Sheffield
	John Hurd	S	M	9		Sheffield
	Charlotte Hurd	D	F	4		Sheffield
	Sarah Hurd	D	F	1		Sheffield
	Emily Hurd	D	F	1m		Sheffield
Court 12 House 4	Frank N. Heley	HM	M	29	Engine Trenter [P]	Sheffield
	Laurie Heley	WM	F			Sheffield
	John W. Heley	S	M	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Alfred Heley	S	M	3		Sheffield
	Laurie Heley	D	F	1		Sheffield
Court 12 House 6	Edmund Grayson <sup>4</sup>	HM	M	33	Table Blade Striker	Sheffield
	Sarah Grayson	WM	F	35		Rotherham
68 Edward Street	James Smithers	HM	M	37	Plane Maker	York
	Ann Smithers	WM	F	39	Dressmaker	Claxton Grange, Yorks.
66 Edward Street	Frederick Taylor	HM	M	32	Grocer	Chesterfield
	Fanny Taylor	WM	F	32		Lanington?
64 Edward Street	James Coulson	HM	M	33	Silver Smith	Liverpool
	Fanny Coulson	WM	F	28		Sheffield
	William Coulson	S	M	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	James A. Coulson	S	M	2		Sheffield

<sup>3</sup> Presumably horse hair

<sup>4</sup> Original: Edman Grason

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
62 Edward Street	Henry Leake	HM	M	31	Plane Maker	Wath
	Julia A. Leake	WM	F	26		Sheffield
	Mary A. Leake	D	F	4		Sheffield
62 Edward Street [sic]	Joseph Fox	HM	M	60	Unemployed Labourer	Sheffield
	Ann Fox	WM	F	50	Warehousewoman	Deneby, Yorks.
	John Fox	SU	M	17		Sheffield
	Joseph J. Fox	Gs	M	11	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 10 House 1	Henry Fox	HM	M	48	Saw Handle Maker	Sheffield
	Sarah Fox	WM	F	45		Sheffield
	John Fox	SU	M	22	Table Blade Striker	Sheffield
	Louisa Fox	DU	F	19	General Servant	Sheffield
	William Fox	S	M	9	Scholar	Sheffield
	Harry Fox	S	M	5	Scholar	Sheffield
Court 10 House 2	Joseph Murphy	HM	M	44	Table Knife Hafter	Manchester
	Emma Murphy	WM	F	41		Newcastle on Tyne
	Walter Murphy	S	M	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emma Murphy	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Albert Murphy	S	M	3		Sheffield
	Mary A. Wyness	Lodg.Wid	F	73		Sheffield
Court 10 House 4	William Mason	HM	M	31	Cloth Maker (Woollen)	Leamington, Warks.
	Julia Mason	WM	F	23		Scotland
	William Mason	S	M	6		Middlesbrough
	Tom Mason	S	M	3		Middlesbrough
Court 10 House 6	George Hartley	HM	M	50	Scale Stamper (Cutler)	Sheffield
	Maria Hartley	WM	F	50		Asham, Notts.
	Elizabeth Hartley	D	F	16		Sheffield
	Annie Hartley	D	F	15	Tool carder	Sheffield
	Benjamin E. Johnson	Board	M	7	Scholar	Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Court 10 House 7	Sarah Oxley	HWid	F	37		Stannington
	Annie E. Oxley	DU	F	16	Warehousewoman (fac lab <sup>P</sup> )	Sheffield
	Edward Oxley	Neph	M	12	Scholar	Sheffield
	Thomas Gray	Lodg.U	M	37	Razor grinder	Sheffield
	Thomas Oxley	Lodg [sic]U	M	23	Fork Grinder	Sheffield
Court 10 House 8	John J. Harrap	HM	M	36	Razor Forger	Sheffield
	Mary Harrap	WM	F	32		Derbyshire
	John J. Harrap	S	M	11		Sheffield
	Emily Harrap	D	F	9		Sheffield
	Ernest Harrap	S	M	5		Sheffield
	Bruce Harrap	D[sic]	F	6m	Sheffield	
Court 10 House 10	Thomas Deaken	HM	M	54	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Emma Deaken	WM	F	54		Bawtry
	Tom Deaken	SU	M	33	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Emma Deaken	DU	F	25	Spectacle Maker	Sheffield
	William H. Deaken	S	M	11m		Sheffield
Court 10 House 9	Albert Lurton <sup>5</sup>	HM	M	54	Cutler	Sheffield
	Elizabeth Lurton	WM	F	44		Sheffield
	George Handley	HM [sic]	M	73	Table Blade Maker	Doncaster
	Mary Handley	WM	F	73		Doncaster
	Henry Hadley	SU	M	29	Butcher Knife Hafter	Doncaster
	Sarah Glhirh <sup>P</sup>	Board.M	F	57		Doncaster
Court 10 House 11	William Milner	H.Wid	M	55	Painter	Grimesthorpe
	William Milner	SU	M	22	Painter	Sheffield
	Harry Milner	SU	M	20	Painter	Sheffield
	Mary A. Milner	DU	F	18		Sheffield

<sup>5</sup> Doubtful reading

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Court 10 House 12	Frank Wilkinson	HM	M	35	Spring Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Ann Wilkinson	WM	F	40		Sheffield
	Martha A. Wilkinson	D	F	9	Scholar	Sheffield
	Gertrude Wilkinson	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Beatrice Wilkinson	D	F	2		Sheffield
	Robert Renwick	HM	M	22	Pocket Knife Hafter	Sheffield
	Emily Renwick	WM	F	19		Sheffield
	Clara Renwick	D	F	1		Sheffield
Court 10 House 13	Edward Smith	HM	M	35	Metal Smith	Sheffield
	Sarah Smith	WM	F	45		Norton
	Mary Smith	D	F	3		Sheffield
Court 10 House 14	John Pelley	HM	M	40	Bricklayer's Labourer	Galway, Ireland
	Catherine Pelley	WM	F	38		Roscommon, Ireland
	Thomas Pelley	SU	M	18	Plumber	Sheffield
	Mary Pelley	DU	F	16	Silver Plater	Sheffield
	Catherine Pelley	D	F	14		Sheffield
	John Pelley	S	M	13		Sheffield
	Joseph Pelley	S	M	11	Scholar	Sheffield
	Frances Pelley	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	Agnes Pelley	D	F	6	Scholar	Sheffield
	Edmund Pelley	S	M	5	Scholar	Sheffield
Clara Pelley	D	F	3	Scholar	Sheffield	
60 Edward Street	Christopher Powell	HM	M	31	Scale & Spring Forger	Sheffield
	Emily Powell	WM	F	35		Sheffield
	Annie Powell	D	F	15	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Mary Powell	D	F	10	Scholar	Sheffield
	William Powell	S	M	8	Scholar	Sheffield
	Sarah E. Powell	D	F	5		Sheffield

Address	Name	Status	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
58 Edward Street	Matthew Shaw	HM	M	39	Razor Smith	Sheffield
	Mary A. Smith	WM	F	37	Silver Burnisher	Sheffield
	Alfred Smith	S	M	14	Razor Smith	Sheffield
	Frederick Smith	S	M	11	Scholar	Sheffield
	Ann E. Smith	D	F	7	Scholar	Sheffield
	Emma Smith	D	F	4	Scholar	Sheffield
56 Edward Street	William Wood	HM	M	36	Labourer	Newark, Notts.
	Sarah A. Wood	WM	F	41		Chesterfield
	John Northege	S [sic]	M	15		Sheffield
	Mary Wood	D	F	2		Sheffield
	Joseph Lee	HM	M	68	Taylor	Chesterfield
	Mary Lee	WM	M	65		Buxton
54 Edward Street	Caroline Gray	HWid	F	66	Table Knife Cutler	Sheffield
	Thomas Gray	SU	M	21	File Cutter	Sheffield
	Annie E. Gray	Gd	F	9	Scholar	Sheffield
	Charles Boulby	Lodg.U	M	21	Bricklayer	Sheffield
	William Slack	Lodg.U	M	31	Table Knife Cutler	Sheffield
52 Edward Street	John Fletcher	HM	M	43	Scissors Forger	Sheffield
	Harriet Fletcher	WM	F	33		Sheffield
	Mary Fletcher	D	F	3m		Sheffield
50 Edward Street	Thomas Allcroft	HM	M	45	Blacksmith	Worksop
	Hannah Allcroft	WM	F	46		Ryton, Notts.