

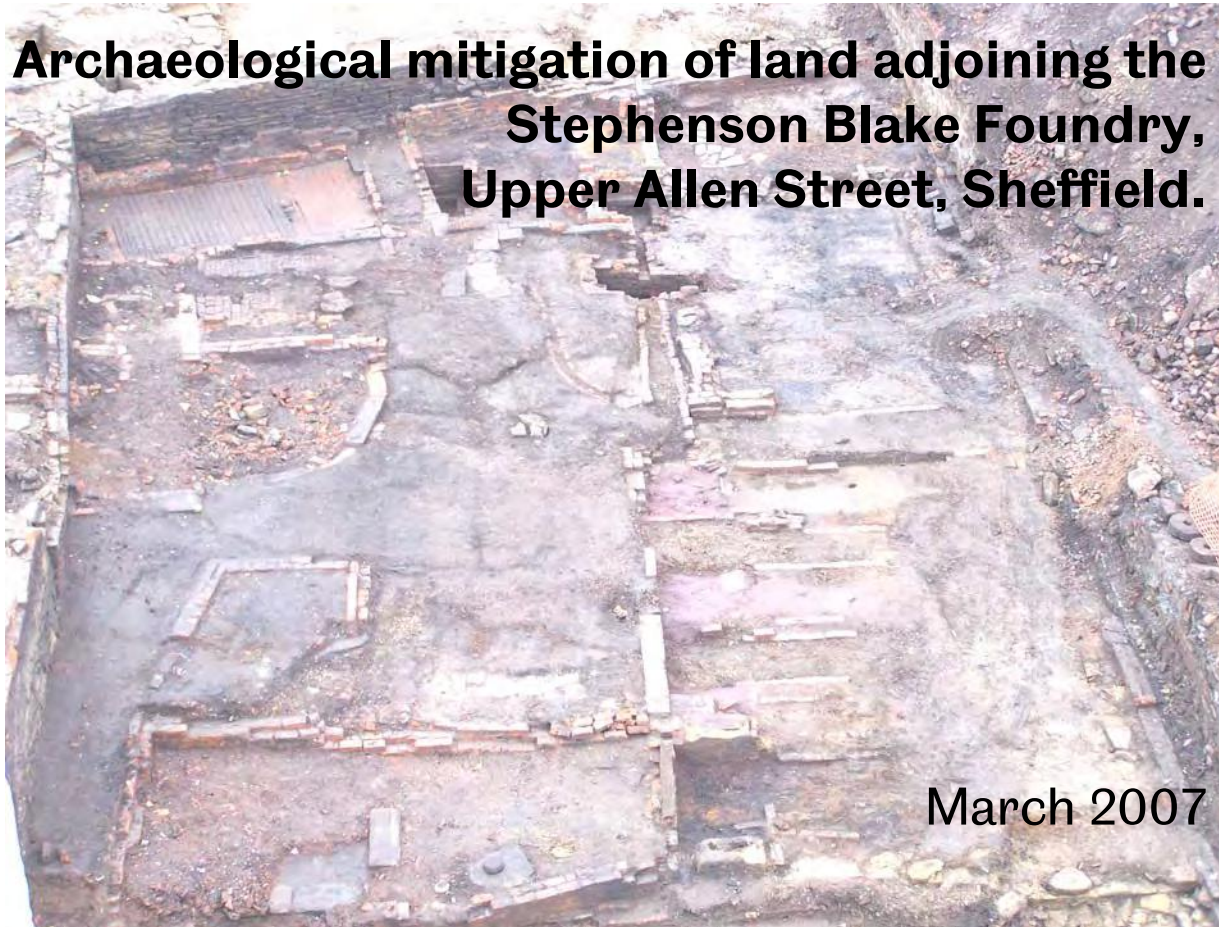


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## Assessment Report 842e.2(1)

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# **Archaeological mitigation of land adjoining the Stephenson Blake Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield.**



March 2007

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By Duncan Alexander

### **Prepared for:**

Watkin Jones & Son Ltd  
Llandegai Industrial Estate, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 4YH

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ARCUS were commissioned by Watkin Jones Construction to undertake archaeological mitigation on a site adjoining the former Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield, SK 3483 8762. The entire site area was stripped by machine to the archaeological levels to allow rapid evaluation to take place, and areas for detailed excavation to be targeted. This process revealed the remains of a court associated with early nineteenth-century back-to-back housing, and two associated with the Kenyon Cutlery Works. Preservation was good across the site, although one court had been truncated below ground floor level. The Kenyon Cutlery Works had also been truncated below ground-floor level during demolition but the preservation of the line shaft structures and remains of the associated power drive were an excellent example of the mechanics of a small nineteenth-century cutlery works. Full excavation and recording of sample areas was carried out, providing rare insights into the chronology and organisation of space within tenement buildings, demonstrating the integration of industry and residence within a small area. Although most archaeological deposits encountered on the site related to the construction (made-ground) or demolition of the buildings and courtyards, material deriving from the occupation of the site was identified within building floor and yard surface levels.

Passed for submission to client
Date
    Anna Badcock <i>ARCUS Assistant Director</i>

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Watkin Jones Construction to undertake archaeological mitigation on land adjoining the former Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, 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 Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance – Archaeology and Planning (PPG16, 1990).

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, including the buildings of the former Stephenson Blake Type Foundry along Upper Allen Street. The investigations detailed within this report comprised the second phase of archaeological mitigation on the site. This assessment report summarises the archaeology revealed during this second phase and outlines the potential of the findings for additional analysis and reporting. The first phase of archaeological mitigation was carried out by ARCUS in 2005 (Baker 2005) and concerned the adjoining land to the north-east that extends along Edward Street to Brocco Street. The second phase of mitigation covered two separate areas. The larger area, which for the purpose of the excavation was divided into sections called Area 1 and Area 2, was the continuation of the land alongside Edward Street, to the south-west of the area that had been previously subjected to archaeological mitigation. The smaller area was in the yard to the south-east of the Stephenson Blake type foundry, which was called Area 3. Prior to the archaeological intervention modern single storey twentieth-century workshops had stood on the site. At the commencement of archaeological works Areas 1 and 2 were covered by a concrete slab and a large brick shed was also standing on Area 2. The geology of the site is Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures (Westphalian A) mudstone.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL 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. Extensive development from this time onwards was thought likely to preclude the survival of 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 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 (established 1868) 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 rather 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; these were thought likely to survive in good condition beneath the existing yard surface. 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.

### **3 AIMS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Preservation by record was deemed by the Local Planning Authority to be a suitable mitigation strategy for this site. The initial stripping phase was undertaken to provide a general characterisation of the archaeological resource within the area of the proposed development. The aims were:

- 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.

Areas of archaeological potential were then targeted for excavation. 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 and buildings appraisal (Jessop 2004) and the previous archaeological investigation (Baker 2005). 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 development 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.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological fieldwork and recording was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design for the site (Baker 2006), with guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and with current industry best practice.

### **4.1 Excavation**

Machine-assisted ground level reduction was carried out over the site, under the strict supervision of a professional archaeologist, to the upper surface of the archaeological deposits. A 360° mechanical excavator, with an appropriate toothless ditching bucket, was used to remove the twentieth-century overburden. A toothed bucket and breaker was used, where necessary, to remove any reinforced concrete or compacted modern deposits. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon and the excavated area was cleaned by hand. Archaeological features were then targeted for full excavation.

### **4.2 Recording**

A full written and photographic record was made of all archaeological features in the excavation area. All features were surveyed using a total station with detailed plans drawn by hand in areas of specific interest. All archaeological features were recorded using the ARCUS standard recording system. Site north was established as north-west (from magnetic north) perpendicular to Edward Street and was used for all site works, archive and reporting.

### **4.3 Survey**

Detailed survey work tied the archaeological investigations into the National Grid. Temporary bench marks and planning grids were also surveyed in and all drawings assigned spot heights related to Ordnance Survey Datum Levels in metres, correct to two decimal places.

### **4.4 Fieldwork Programme**

The excavation was carried out between September and December 2006. The fieldwork and archaeological recording was undertaken by ARCUS Project Archaeologist Duncan Alexander, ARCUS Assistant Supervisors Timothy Cobbold and Richard Jackson, and ARCUS Site Assistants Suzi Matthewson, Ian Jackson, Scott Lomax, Chris Swales, Ashley Tuck, Saffia Bhutta, Howard Whiting, and Paul Beers.

## 5 RESULTS

Context numbers are given in square brackets.

The site was divided into three areas (**Illustration 2**). The main excavation area bounded by Edward Street, Kenyon Alley and Marsden Lane was divided into two by a long retaining wall made up of [2017], [2056] and [2058]. Area 1 was to the east of this wall. Area 2 was to the west of the retaining wall, with the exception of room [2005] which was numbered before the completion of machine stripping in Area 1. A long east to west strip of yard/car park directly behind the Stephenson Blake building was designated Area 3. Contexts in each area were assigned according to area numbers (e.g. Area 1, 1000+, Area 2, 2000+). Provisional phasing, based on stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and the provisional dating of recovered artefacts, is presented for each area.

### 5.1 Area 1

The stratigraphic sequence within Area 1 (**Illustration 3**) can be broken down into five broad chronological phases. A general view of the whole area is shown in **Plate 6**.

- Phase 1: structures constructed with handmade bricks and grey lime mortar associated with the first construction phase of tenement properties between approximately 1830 and 1850
- Phase 2: structures constructed with handmade bricks and grey lime mortar associated with the modification of the tenement properties for the Kenyon Cutlery Works between 1850 and 1870
- Phase 3: structures constructed with handmade bricks and dark ash mortar associated with the expansion of the Kenyon Cutlery Works between 1870 and the 1890s
- Phase 4: demolition of Courtyard 1 and 2 structures and the subsequent raising of the ground level in the 1890s
- Phase 5: demolition of Area 1 structures and levelling of the ground for the construction of the type foundry in the 1940s

#### 5.1.1 Phase 1

The upper level of the site extended east along Edward Street from wall [2017] and lay to the south of east to west retaining wall [1036] [1177], and [1340]. This area had tenements fronting Edward Street with a yard to the rear (**Illustrations 4 & 5**). All structures relating to Phase 1 were constructed from handmade bricks bonded with light to mid grey lime mortar.

The remains of four tenement properties were recorded along the Edward Street frontage; their form and location correlated exactly with the 1850 OS map. Later concrete disturbance and proximity to the street meant that only the rear half of these buildings were uncovered. All four tenements had cellars fronting onto Edward Street and they were not 'back to back' style properties as they had single cellars with single stairwells. This evidence ties in with the 1850 OS map, which shows the properties in the upper area to be larger tenements, with 'back to back' properties further along Edward Street to the east. The properties were paired either side of



narrow alleyways (known locally as a 'ginnel') that ran between the houses with each of the alleyways leading to a separate back yard. One such yard would have been on top of the double cellar with vaulting [1001] (see Courtyard 1 below) but the yard surface did not survive.

A second yard would have been bounded by walls [1383], [2017], [1177] and cellar [2005] but this area had been truncated below yard level. A rectangular midden tank structure [1353], measuring 2.50m by 1.58m, was situated approximately in the centre of the yard, although only the lower levels of the structure survived as it had been truncated horizontally. The inside faces were covered in a watertight mid yellow render and there was evidence that the structure used to be vaulted. This structure was probably for the temporary storage of domestic waste below the yard surface.

A semi circular chute [1349] was excavated adjoining the east to west retaining wall [1177]. Access to the base of the chute was from Courtyard 2 demonstrating that this structure was for moving materials from the upper yard down approximately 2m to Courtyard 2.

A rectangular structure [1324] was located directly west of chute [1349]. Prior to the addition of Phase 3 wall [1340] this structure would have been accessible from Courtyard 2 and could have been a storage area as the lack of render indicated it was not a watertight tank.

### ***Courtyard 1***

The majority of the structures in and around Courtyard 1 belonged to Phase 1 (**Illustrations 6 & 7, Plate 1**). The main yard surface had been heavily truncated in the twentieth century by a large concrete pillar, which was removed during machine stripping, and only survived around the southern and eastern edges as cobbles [1082] and trampled surface [1054]. Adjoining Courtyard 1 to the south was a double barrel vaulted cellar bounded by walls [1012], [1021], [1038] and [1055]. This cellar had two thresholds both of which opened onto Courtyard 1. Two more cellars were located at the northern end of the yard fronting onto Marsden Lane to the north. The 1850 OS map clearly shows buildings in this location with an alleyway between and two flights of steps accessed from the yard. It is likely that these buildings were originally two tenement properties. Later modifications to these cellars are discussed below (see Phase 3).

A long narrow structure was located along the eastern edge of Courtyard 1. Limited excavation within revealed a rough sandstone floor. The initial function of this building was not clear from excavation, but the form is suggestive of an outbuilding or small workshop.

### ***Courtyard 2***

The layout of Courtyard 2 prior to the Kenyon Cutlery works is shown clearly on the 1850 OS map. Excavation revealed that several aspects of this area remained the same until after the demolition of the Kenyon Cutlery Works in the 1890s (**Illustration 8, Plate 4**). Retaining wall [2058] belonged to Phase 1 and signified the western limit of this area. The adjoining southern east to west retaining wall was originally constructed during Phase 1, although much of this wall was subsequently modified. One particular element belonging to Phase 1 was evident within the wall, [1177] represented part of chute structure [1349] from the upper level. Within the courtyard itself several lime mortared structures [1287], [1297], [1298] and [1299] were located close to the

southern retaining wall. Later modifications truncated their form and probably function. They probably relate to three sub-rectangular structures shown on the 1850 OS map and although their function was unclear the sandstone built drain [1231] may indicate that these structures were related to sanitation or washing facilities.

The main Phase 1 structure was room [1153], which later formed the grinding area in the Kenyon Works. Room [1154] located to the west of [1153] was also lime mortared; however, it creates phasing issues that will be discussed as part of phase 2.

Phase 1 structures visible on the 1850 OS map abutting retaining wall [2058] and the cart passage were not observed during excavation and must have been truncated by later modifications.

### 5.1.2 Phase 2

The structures belonging to Phase 2 had the same construction characteristics as those belonging to Phase 1, as both were constructed from handmade bricks bonded with light to mid grey lime mortar. However, the structures belonging to Phase 2 were restricted to Courtyards 1 and 2 and were related to the modification of the Phase 1 structures for the production of cutlery during the late 1860s or early 1870s. George Siddall was based at the Kenyon Cutlery Works from 1868. Whilst this may have been the date of the first cutlery manufacturer on site, it is possible that Siddall may have moved into a works that had already been involved in the cutlery industry. Structures associated with cutlery manufacture such as the line shaft supports, drum pits and belt channels were found in rooms [1153] and [1154]. Whilst the mortar bond of the internal features was similar to that of the main pre-1850 Phase 1 buildings, other evidence suggested that they were inserted later as part of Phase 2.

An important absentee from the 1850 OS map was the lime mortared works chimney [1306], which was located in the south-west corner of Courtyard 1 and perhaps signified the beginning of cutlery grinding on site. The chimney was in close proximity to room [1160] which housed an engine, which would have been required to power the works line shafting and ultimately the grinding wheels. The size and form of the engine base [1193] and scale of the works suggested that a small bed plate engine with a small vertical boiler was sited within [1160] (**Plate 3**) (S. Duckworth, pers. comm.). It seems likely the structures within rooms [1153] and [1154] were inserted in conjunction with the works chimney and engine.

#### *Internal features of workshop*

The remains most obviously associated with cutlery grinding were the internal structures of rooms [1153] and [1154] (**Illustration 9**). Phase 2 structures associated with line shafting (**Plate 2**) extended in an east to west direction from a sandstone support [1263] in room [1153] to structure [1191] in room [1154]. Power from the works engine would have been transferred by leather belts through channel [1201] to the line shaft in room [1153]. Within [1153] sandstone line shaft supports [1262] and [1263] would have kept the line shaft steady. Several brick channels [1242], [1246], [1250], [1257], [1264], [1428] extended north from the line shaft for the belts that would have transferred power from drums on the line shaft to the grinding troughs (**Plate 5**), however, all were truncated by disturbance likely to be associated with the twentieth century construction of wall [1081]. The grinding troughs would have been located in the northern half of this workshop.

Phase 2 modifications within room [1154] had changed the Phase 1 layout. Little of the

cart passage shown on the 1850 OS was found, although wall foundation [1403] was probably the location of the western wall of the passage. All other structures had been removed and this space was incorporated into room [1154]. The room had been heavily truncated horizontally and only structures [1237], [1239], [1240] remained of the main load bearing walls, meaning that the line shafting [1212] ran along the outside of room [1154]. The terminus of the Phase 2 line shafting was structure [1191], which was where the line shaft power could have been transferred to a second floor, perhaps to power small buffing and polishing machines.

No discernable modifications to the upper level of Area 1 were associated with Phase 2

### **5.1.3 Phase 3**

Structures belonging to Phase 3 were constructed from handmade bricks bonded with dark purple grey ash mortar. Phase 3 seems to relate to an expansion (at least in production) at the Kenyon Cutlery Works between 1868 to the 1890s.

#### ***Upper Level***

The only Phase 3 modification to the upper level relates to the east to west retaining wall that separates this area from Courtyard 2. In the middle section of the wall the possible storage space [1324] was backfilled after the addition of ash mortared structure [1340]. Directly to the east the chute structure [1349] was also blocked up in this period. It appears that these features were no longer required due to a change or expansion in the processes carried out at the Kenyon Works, as indicated by several Courtyard 2 features such as [1159] (see below).

The eastern part of the wall was totally rebuilt around the then works chimney [1306]. Walls [1036], [1378] and [1025] are all Phase 3 rebuilds. Furthermore, the cellar south of [1025] had Phase 3 modifications including the rebuilding of a section of vaulting [1024]. The reason for this quite large scale rebuild was unclear, although excavation showed that Phase 3 rebuilds may have been to strengthen the chimney [1306], which may have been required due to weakened heat affected bricks. Another interpretation is that a larger works engine installed during phase 3 (see below) may have required a taller chimney.

#### ***Courtyard 1***

The thresholds of cellars fronting onto the south end of the Courtyard 1 were both altered during phase 3. The western threshold was modified in association with the chimney and the eastern threshold may also have been widened. This modification was a firm indication that the cellars were still in use at this time.

To the east of the cellars an anvil with a large sandstone base lay on an unbonded surface that belonged stratigraphically to Phase 2, although the anvil may have been a later addition. As the structure was very close to the site boundary, it was not possible to fully understand the surrounding contexts, although it was clear that the metal working of cutlery blade sized items was being carried out in this location.

Ash mortared drain [1098] was located in the northern half of Courtyard 1, running approximately north to south and fed by pipe drain [1148], which cut through Courtyard 1 surfaces [1082] and [1362].

Modifications to Courtyards 1 and 2 during Phase 3 appear consistent with the installation of a larger works engine that required a larger boiler, flue and chimney

system. Cellars [1118] and [1120] were incorporated into this system with firebrick flue structures [1069] and [1088] linking cellar [1120] to the chimney and the adjoining steps also rebuilt to accommodate the flue. A passage way between the cellars [1118] and [1120] was constructed with access to cellar [1118] via steps [1079] blocked by a rough sandstone structure [1122]. Drain [1098] also fed into the cellar at this point and, although this cellar was not excavated, it is likely that there was a drain hole in its floor surface that would have taken water from [1098] and the flue. These cellars would have had access from Marsden Lane probably by chute or hatch and would have made a good place for coal storage. The location of the Phase 3 boiler was not ascertained, but it could have been situated within one of the cellars or on the courtyard surface itself.

### ***Courtyard 2***

Phase 3 structures in Courtyard 2 indicate the expansion of the cutlery works. Room [1156] was constructed and line shafting was installed as an extension to the Phase 2 shaft, including a ninety degrees turn to the south within structure [1161]. At the end of the line shaft power was probably transferred to the first floor within structure [1165]. Room [1156] replaced an earlier less substantial single floor structure. Directly to the south room [1157] was constructed but the original function is unknown. The floor surface was well preserved but it was twentieth century in date and is discussed as part of Phase 4.

Several courtyard features were added during this phase and most of these structures were on the 1890 OS map, but excavation did not clearly define their function. Modification of the retaining wall [1340] was contemporary with the structures directly to the north. These structures were probably used for some process associated with cutlery making. Structure group [1159] was cut into the courtyard surface and a sandstone drain was built underneath. Initial interpretation was of a tank or soakaway, however no silting was observed. Comparing similar features from other sites, and full finds reports would enable better understanding of these features.

East of group structure [1159] a three sided brick structure was recorded. It was a simple shed or store open on the east side, and its construction post dates yard surface [1233].

Phase 3 alterations to the engine room [1160] were associated with the construction of the flue in Courtyard 1, and the installation of a larger engine. Engine base [1193] probably replaced a smaller type. Further documentary research into steam engine bases may reveal the size and type of the engine.

#### **5.1.4 Phase 4**

Phase 4 can be characterised as the period of demolition of the Kenyon Works, and the raising of the ground level. Trade directories show that the works ceased trading in the 1890s and were subsequently demolished. Demolition affected all Courtyard 1, Courtyard 2 and the Kenyon Works structures. The 1920s OS map shows the upper area to have been largely unaffected by this work. After demolition a large quantity of loose black waste material [1092] was deposited across the area. Between Courtyard 1 and 2 an unbonded rough retaining wall was built to hold back waste material and level the area. East west retaining wall [1110] fronted onto Marsden Lane and also retained dump material [1092]. Room [1157] had a well preserved floor made up of machine made round frog bricks. This floor was laid not long prior to demolition, with very

early machine made bricks.

### 5.1.5 Phase 5

Phase 5 can be characterised by the demolition of all nineteenth-century structures across the whole of Area 1 and 2. Trade directories suggest this occurred in the early 1940s. A large retaining wall [1081] was built along Marsden Lane. Demolition material was dumped behind it and levelled across the site raising the ground level particularly in the north east corner of Area 1. The ground level along Edward Street was lowered by demolition. Subsequently Stephenson Blake built a large type foundry building across all of Areas 1 and 2.

## 5.2 Area 2

Area 2 was situated between Marsden Lane and Edward Street; it fronted onto Kenyon Alley to the west (**Illustrations 11 & 12, Plate 7**). Chronologically Area 2 was simple, with an mid-nineteenth-century building phase that left a layout that remained essentially unchanged for one hundred years. Properties with frontages lining Edward Street, Kenyon Alley and Marsden Lane. To the rear of these properties was a single irregularly shaped courtyard. Although structures were uncovered very close to the surface the construction of the mid-twentieth century type foundry buildings heavily truncated the archaeological deposits. Two cellars were excavated in the southern half of Area 2, floor surfaces were uncovered at a depth of between 0.60m and 0.90m. This amounts to truncation of approximately 1.50m below original ground floor level in this part of site. The courtyard in the middle of the Area 2 had also been totally truncated.

As only cellar and foundation walls survived, any changes in room divisions at ground floor level were not identifiable.

### 5.2.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 can be characterised by structures constructed with handmade bricks or sandstone fragments, bonded with lime mortar varying in colour between light grey to mid brown. It represented the initial construction period on site, which was between 1830 and 1850, and comprised almost all the structures in Area 2. Structures were found to mirror closely those shown on the 1850 OS map.

#### ***Southern Half***

Two cellars were excavated. One on the corner of Edward Street and Kenyon Alley was large and consisted of room [2001] and [2003]. Directly to the east the cellars of a single property consisted of rooms [2002] and [2004]. Two sandstone stairwells were recorded [2039] and [2061]. Both properties had cellars with well finished sandstone flag floors, and small brick structures [2023] [2055] and [2024] that could have been work benches or storage platforms. No firm evidence of industrial use was found in the cellars. Two cellared properties fronting on to Kenyon Alley were not excavated; these were [2006] and [2010].

Rooms [2007], [2008] and [2009] were small and irregular in plan, and were located in the middle of Area 2 (**Illustration 11**). They were not cellared. Within [2008] a rough sandstone drain [2064] was excavated and found to flow north into sandstone drain [2108]. The function of these rooms was unclear.

The basic construction method was to first construct long structural walls [2014] and

[2017] and then to build the other structures between them. The properties in the south half of Area 2 must have been built as part of one construction phase. A sandstone built well was keyed into the northern end of wall [2014].

### ***Northern Half***

The exact stratigraphic relationship between room [2010] and room [2116] was lost due to twentieth-century disturbance [2080]. Cellared buildings [2115] and [2116] had a common eastern wall [2084] and so were constructed at the same time (**Illustration 12**). Property [2115] had two narrow cellars with steps at the eastern end [2092] and [2093]. Group structure [2116] comprised two cellared properties. In parts these structures were truncated by twentieth-century foundry buildings [2035], [2080] and [2094]. Cellars [2115] and [2116] were not excavated.

### ***Courtyard***

The courtyard was a large area in the north west corner of Area 2 (**Illustration 12**). Heavy truncation meant that nearly all courtyard features did not survive. Moreover a single north/south wall [2096] was the only remains of a sizeable building and cart passage fronting onto Marsden Lane shown on the 1850 OS map. Several sandstone drains were found beneath clay made ground [2095]; they were [2103], [2108], [2128]. They were found to flow towards the north west corner of Area 2. Drain [2108] was underlying structure [2078]. This structure was an irregular shaped foundation. The exact function of this structure was unclear, however that fact that it contained drainage and was in close proximity to the well suggested it may have been a washing area.

Clay [2095] was part of a sequence of made ground deposits used to raise the ground level during phase 1 construction. This sequence was investigated with a machine slot within the courtyard (**Illustration 13**). [2073] was a thin trample surface that was formed between episodes of dumping for raising the ground level. A second mid-construction surface [2021] was found between walls [2014] and [2037]. This deposit was a layer of mortar deposited during the construction of surrounding structures. It was subsequently buried under a thick clay layer [2019].

## **5.2.2 Phase 2**

Phase 2 can be characterised by structures made with handmade bricks or sandstone fragments bonded with dark ash mortar. Area 2 yielded only a single wall [2056] from this phase. This structure was aligned north south and abutted the south end of retaining wall [2058]. It blocked access between cellar [2004] and room [1157] in Area 1. Phase 2 in Area 2 corresponds to Phase 3 in Area 1 and thus concerns the period between 1870 and the 1890s.

## **5.2.3 Phase 3**

Phase 3 concerned the demolition of all nineteenth century structures and the construction of the type foundry in the late 1940s. Heavy truncation across Area 1 and 2 occurred at this time. A type foundry shed in the northern half of Area 2 left a footprint of concrete [2080], [2091], and [2118] and frogged brick structure [2035].

## **5.3 Area 3**

Area 3 (**Illustration 2**) was located on the north side of the site, at a lower level. The

aim was to investigate the early southern range of the Stephenson Blake type foundry, but the excavation demonstrated that this range had been demolished and rebuilt (on the same footprint) in the mid twentieth century.

### 5.3.1 Phase 1

The evidence for the earliest phase was sparse, but comprised a few lengths of lime-mortared walling [3009], [3000] & [3015] at the western end of the site. A slot through [3009] and the associated ground layers around it revealed the original cut for the Phase 1 building foundations (**Illustration 16**). A small number of ceramic sherds were retrieved from the made ground layers (e.g. [3053], [3052]) and these were of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century date.

### 5.3.2 Phase 2

An area of lime mortar [3005] immediately to the north of the Phase 1 wall was identified as being of later construction. The bricks were bonded with a lime mortar, and the feature was interpreted as the base of a bay window which had protruded from the range.

### 5.3.3 Phase 3

The eastern end of the range was the most badly disturbed, with the twentieth-century rebuild having eradicated almost all evidence for earlier structures, with the exception of two small fragments of walling [3094 and [3079] which were thought to relate to the first phase of construction. The large cellared area to the east of the range was filled with rubble.

## 6 ARTEFACTS

The total number of artefacts are tabulated below. The assessments are contained in this section, and tabulated data for each material type is contained in Appendix 1.

### 6.1 Ceramics

The ceramics were assessed by Dr C Cumberpatch. The assessment data is presented in Table 1 and is discussed below together with a broader overview of the whole assemblage. The abbreviations used in Table 1 are explained in Table 2.

#### 6.1.1 Assessment

The data presented in Table 1 relate to a number of key contexts identified as of particular importance for the preparation of an interim report on the site. While not a random sample in the statistical sense of the term, the data are of wider interest in seeming to be broadly representative of the assemblage as a whole. The principle caveat is that they were selected so as to include stratigraphically early contexts and as such perhaps over-emphasise the generally smaller quantities of earlier (eighteenth and early nineteenth century) pottery. This earlier pottery includes Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820), occasional sherds of Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840) and eighteenth century vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware, Mottled ware) but the quantities involved are extremely small and the distribution appears to be restricted to a number of small groups (e.g. contexts 2019, 2067, 3049, 3052, 3053) and larger groups in which single earlier sherds appear (e.g. contexts 1304, 1350). A considerable number of the broadly nineteenth century kitchen and tablewares could be suggested to be of earlier

nineteenth century date (Cane Coloured ware, slip decorated wares, Mocha wares etc) but this would seem to be unlikely given the very low representation of the chronologically diagnostic later eighteenth century or early nineteenth century tablewares. It is possible that the evidence of some of the marked pieces will confirm this suggestion at a later stage of the analysis. The utilitarian wares (notably the Brown Glazed Coarsewares) are difficult to date but given the association with the later wares here, should perhaps be judged to be of a later date. This assemblage could provide a useful starting point for an investigation of the economically significant utilitarian ware pottery industry of South Yorkshire and neighbouring areas as there is no indication that these large, heavy and relatively awkwardly shaped vessels were of anything other than local manufacture.

### **6.1.2 Overview**

As implied in Table 1, the pottery assemblage from Upper Allen Street appeared to be of a relatively late date. In contrast with assemblages from sites in London Road and Suffolk Road, it lacked the substantial eighteenth century component which is the mark of many assemblages from Sheffield. This would seem to imply that its creation was the result of a different set of physical, social and economic processes and practices from those seen on other sites. Small quantities of eighteenth century material were present (e.g. context 1310) while individual stray sherds were noted in other contexts (e.g. 1331). Context 1047, identified as of specific significance produced a substantial quantity of pottery which included late nineteenth to early twentieth century material (overglaze transfer printed wares) and a range of typical mid to later nineteenth century transfer printed Whiteware, some possible later transfer printed Pearlware, bone china (some of it very late in date), sponged wares, blue banded ware bowls, brown salt glazed stonewares, brown glazed coarsewares and cane coloured ware. Earlier wares were present in only small quantities. One sherd bore a Kilnhurst (Twigg) stamped mark on the underside (c.1822 – 1881) and the group also included a bone china figurine.

In general, the assemblage included a wide range of identifiable designs and marked pieces which will provide a range of more accurate date ranges for the individual deposits and for the site as a whole. They will also contribute significantly to our understanding of the supply of pottery to the city more generally as they seem to span the period during which pottery from Staffordshire was replacing local products. This assemblage could well be a critical one in determining when this happened and at what rate.

Overall, the assemblage is domestic in character; tablewares (including transfer printed whiteware and bone china), cooking wares, utilitarian wares, decorative pieces (figurines, souvenirs etc) and in this respect it resembles other assemblages from industrial sites in Sheffield although, as noted above, without the presence of significant quantities of eighteenth and early nineteenth century material.

### **6.1.3 Recommendations**

This assemblage is of significance in terms of both the site itself and of the wider history of Sheffield and its surrounding region. A full report on the pottery should include a complete catalogue of the material with a discussion of the assemblage in relation to other classes of finds (notably glass and clay tobacco pipes) with a view to refining the chronology of the site and of the assemblage itself.

The report should consist of the following elements:



- Full quantification of the assemblage by number of sherds, weight of sherds and estimated (maximum) number of vessels;
- Description of the pottery by ware type, decorative motifs and reference to relevant parallels and to other groups of finds from the site (notably the glass and the clay tobacco pipes);
- Limited and problem-orientated comparison with results obtained from other sites in the immediate area of the Upper Allen Street excavation;
- Discussion of the significance of the assemblage for the interpretation of the site;
- Illustration of key examples of wares and vessel types.

## **6.2 Worked Animal Bone, Horn and Ivory**

### **6.2.1 Assessment**

The assemblage was assessed by Dr Joan Unwin and Mr Ken Hawley. All the bone submitted for this assessment relates to the manufacture of handles for cutlery. The majority of the assemblage was bone, which had been cut from long bones of animals, with some possibly cut from rib bones. There was also a small quantity of horn, both stag and buffalo (clear horn) and a very small quantity of ivory. The bone pieces showed some of the stages through which the raw material passes in order to make the scales which are attached to each side of a knife tang or to the inner scales of pen and pocket knives. The bone was cut to length and thickness and roughly shaped. Most of the shapes were hexagonal, with the next most common shape being half round. A number of the scales were stained green and a few were decorated with filed diagonal cuts giving a diamond pattern. A very small number of solid bone table knife handles with a central bored hole for the tang were retrieved. There were necessarily a quantity of offcuts, fragments and broken scales. There were also a number of scales which had once been attached to knife handles, retaining the rivets but being prepared for recycling as crushed bone for such as fertiliser.

A small number of pen and pocket knives were retrieved but all had corroded blades.

The identified finds are listed in Table 3.

### **6.2.2 Recommendations**

The manufacture of the handle material for cutlery is a neglected section of the cutlery industry. The finds which are recovered are important in that they show the stages in the manufacturing knife handles, both table knives and pocket knives. It is therefore recommended that the bone finds listed in Table 3 are subject to more detailed analysis.

## **6.3 Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal Artefacts**

The assemblage was assessed by Dr Joan Unwin and Mr Ken Hawley.

### **6.3.1 Assessment**

Generally, the metal finds were in poor condition, heavily corroded and of poor quality. The finds bags were sorted into those which contained identifiable pieces, and those which did not. These latter have been listed in the archive as 'unidentifiable' and were not assessed further. The identified finds are listed in Table 4.

A large number of finds were ferrous bar (iron or steel) and a number of larger bolts.

**Items relating to the structure of the buildings** – there were a number of copper roofing nails, a drive hook, spout nail and central heating radiator bracket.

**Items relating to machinery** – of note were a thumb screw for the noggin on a buffing spindle, a cast brass cap for a lubricator on machinery, a square washer and a double row ball race.

**Hand tools and domestic objects** – of note were a few non-ferrous scales for pocket knives, a table knife with solid cast handle, a teaspoon and dessert fork, broken pieces of a teapot or kettle, a patty tin, a small shovel, and several pieces of tin cans.

**Personal items** – three copper alloy coins were found, two halfpennies and a penny with unreadable dates, and several metal buttons

**Manufacturing** - only one identifiable three square file was securely identified. There was evidence for the manufacture of pen and pocket knives in the form of non-ferrous scales and rivet wire for attaching the outer scales. There were also a number of pieces of non-ferrous parings and scrap from the making of these scales. The proximity of Stephenson and Blake printing works has resulted in some finds which may have originated from there – these include some type and some bars of lead based metal.

### 6.3.2 Recommendations

There was little metalwork relating to the phase of Kenyon's cutlery manufacturing, apart from some bolts, etc relating to machinery, a very small number of non-ferrous scales for pocket knives and an even smaller number of identified metal objects, such as cutlery. These latter were probably personal domestic items and not in the process of manufacture. It is therefore likely that most of the metal was removed from the site prior to the demolition of Kenyon's factory.

There is little in the assemblage which would warrant further detailed work, with the exception of metallographic analysis on the bars.

## 6.4 Wood

The wood was assessed by Dr Joan Unwin and Mr Ken Hawley.

### 6.5.1 Assessment

All the wood pieces submitted for assessment seemed to relate to the manufacture of wood scales for cutlery. Wood scales were made to fit each side of the tang on cutlery, usually to trades knives such as those related to food preparation or leather working etc. A variety of tree species such as ebony, mahogany and rosewood were used, cut into thin strips and then cut to the correct length. Some of the finds were the 'blank' stage while some had been shaped and bored with rivet holes. There was evidence that some had once been attached to knives and then removed. Wood was also used for the manufacture of handles for tools, such as screwdrivers (turnscrews) and two of these were found. The identified finds are listed in Table 5.

### 6.5.2 Recommendations

The manufacture of the handle material for cutlery is a neglected section of the cutlery industry. The finds which have been recovered from Sheffield's industrial sites are important in that they often show the types of wood and handle shapes, as well as showing the manufacturing processes, which have not survived in complete knives. It

is therefore recommended that the wood finds listed below are returned and more detailed identification is made, when items could possibly be discarded.

## **6.5 Stone and building materials**

The by Dr Joan Unwin and Mr Ken Hawley

Several pieces of identifiable grindstone were assessed as well as a number of other stone/brick/plaster related pieces, plus fragments of crucible. The items other than the grindstones were catalogued but were not assessed further.

There were three natural grindstone pieces, two being of a coarser grit while one was a very fine 'whittening' stone used for the final stages in grinding. This stone had diagonal dressing cuts on the face. There was also a narrow-sectioned artificial stone, probably of aluminium oxide.

### **6.5.1 Recommendations**

It is recommended that these stones be retained for reference, especially the whittening stone. no further analysis is recommended.

## **6.6 Leather**

### **6.6.1 Assessment**

The leather was assessed by Katherine Baker. The leather artefacts are summarised in Table 6. The majority of the leather was fragmentary and unidentifiable. The leather items that were identifiable could be broadly split into two categories; footwear and fragments of leather belts. Parts of boots and shoes are a common find on comparable archaeological sites. The footwear fragments recovered were all late nineteenth- or twentieth-century in date. They did not relate directly to the activities undertaken on the site as they were discovered mainly within demolition backfill deposits, therefore, they are of limited potential to further inform the archaeological understanding of the site.

Many fragments of leather belt are likely to derive from the leather belt-drives powering machinery during use of the workshops, especially considering many of the fragments were discovered within deposits that had collected in or around the grinding troughs and belt channels. In addition, many of the long thin strips and smaller fragments appeared to be leather off-cuts, indicating that some small-scale leather working was undertaken at the site. However, whilst the machine belts relate directly to the industrial activity undertaken on the site, they too only have limited potential to further inform the archaeological understanding of the site.

The fragments of textile were all heavy-duty cotton and given their discovery within deposits that had collected in or around the grinding troughs probably derive from work clothes or rags used during industrial activity, but again they are of limited potential to further inform the archaeological understanding of the site.

### **6.6.2 Recommendations**

The assemblage is in a fragmentary and poor state of preservation. It is recommended that no further reporting or study is undertaken on the textile. It is recommended that the leather objects are photographed, and the widths of the belt drive fragments are measured. No further work is recommended.

## **6.7 Animal Bone**

### **6.7.1 Assessment**

The animal bone was assessed by Sean Bell. A total of 485 fragments of unworked animal bone were recovered. The results are presented in Table 7. Of the 484 fragments, 408 were mammalian, 20 were avian and 57 piscine. The mammalian were divided into broad categories to give an overview of the assemblage. No attempt was made to discern the differences between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*). Fragments which were not immediately identifiable were assigned to categories on the basis of size. All ribs and vertebrae were categorized on the basis of size. Small fragments and fragments of skull, except where teeth were present and identifiable, were recorded as indeterminate elements.

The surface preservation of the excavated bone material was generally excellent, with little indication of surface abrasion. Only two fragments showed clear evidence of dog gnawing. A number of fragments recovered from Area 1 were stained by the presence of a copper-based substance, and a smaller number by an iron-based material.

Evidence of butchery was extensive with many bones having been chopped prior to deposition during processing. The majority of ribs from large- and medium-sized mammals had been chopped. Bone working was practiced on the site and it is probable that the evidence for 'butchery' is related to the preparation of the bone for manufacturing processes rather than the preparation of cuts for consumption. Such activity has implications for the assemblage bias.

#### **Area 1**

A total of 418 fragments were recovered from Area 1. 374 fragments were mammalian, including 123 fragments of dog (*Canis familiaris*) of which there were 18 complete ribs and 26 complete vertebrae interpreted as dog. The recovery of a complete dog skull with teeth from context [1163] suggests burial of complete individuals on the site.

A small number of cow (*Bos taurus*) fragments were present, with phalanges being the most prevalent element. This is indicative of bone working as metapodial elements were often used in the manufacture of bone handles. Work of this type was often carried out in a domestic context.

Only 4 fragments of pig (*Sus* sp.) were identified and these, along with the recovered fragments of rabbit-sized, avian and piscine material, are probably associated with domestic consumption.

#### **Area 2**

A total of 58 fragments were recovered from eight contexts. Of these, 31 were undifferentiated piscine fragments recovered from [2013], a layer of demolition back-fill. The five rabbit-sized fragments in context [2088] were identified as coming from a single individual.

Of the 16 larger mammalian fragments, 6 showed evidence of 'butchery', with the pig (*Sus* sp.) radius from [2090] bearing cut-marks indicative of dismembering.

#### **Area 3**

A total of eight fragments were recovered, all mammalian and from context [3025]. Only one did not show evidence of butchery. The elements recovered which had been

chopped or showed cut-marks were long bone, rib, vertebrae and skull elements and, as such, represent material prepared for domestic consumption rather than bone working.

#### **6.7.2 Recommendations**

The assessment shows that the assemblage consists of a mix of elements prepared for manufacture or domestic consumption and its consideration in conjunction with the worked bone may aid the interpretation of discrete areas of the site. The assemblage, however, contained only 57 identifiable elements from large- and medium-sized mammals and no ageable mandibular teeth were recovered. It is unlikely that the identification of those elements recorded as indeterminate will yield any further, significant information, and so further analysis of the assemblage in isolation is not recommended.

### **6.8 Mollusca**

#### **6.8.1 Assessment**

The mollusca were assessed by Sean Bell. A total of 92 mollusca shell fragments were recovered (Table 8). Over 90% of the recovered shells were complete or almost complete examples, though this may reflect sampling bias rather than taphonomic effects. The most common species was whelk, representing over half of the shells recovered. The least common was mussel, all examples of which were fragmentary and the species was, therefore, recorded as Minimum Number of Individuals. These relative numbers would appear to be the result of sample bias as whelk shells are comparatively large and mussel shells more fragile.

#### **6.8.2 Recommendations**

Only four species were represented: Cockle (*Patella coerulea*); Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*); Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*); and Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). All of these are marine species and edible. Given the domestic nature of the deposits from which the material was recovered, the assemblage is indicative of the species imported for consumption. As such, full analysis would not yield any significant, further information on the dietary activities of the inhabitants and full analysis is not recommended.

### **6.9 Industrial Process Residues**

The industrial process residues were assessed by Dr Roderick Mackenzie. The samples were examined to assess their archaeometallurgical significance and potential to provide further information about the site. The results are summarised in Table 9.

#### **6.9.1 Assessment**

Apart from sample 4, all of the samples are predominantly residues associated with cutlery manufacture. All of the material in the assemblage is in a poor state of preservation and it is of limited archaeometallurgical potential. Further analysis of the assemblage is unlikely to add to existing knowledge of the site.

#### **6.9.2 Recommendations**

No further archaeometallurgical work is recommended on the material covered by this assessment.

## **6.10 Assessment of the clay tobacco pipe by Katherine Baker**

A total of 220 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered during the excavation, consisting of 29 bowls (B), 181 stems (S) and 10 mouthpieces (M). Of these fragments 4 have makers marks (Mk) and 22 are decorated (Dec), as summarised in Table 10. 215 fragments were derived from stratified contexts.

Clay tobacco pipe fragments offer one of the most accurate and reliable classes of artefact for the dating of deposits from the post-medieval period. The excavated clay tobacco pipes from Upper Allen Street should be able to provide a valuable contribution to the identification and phasing of the contexts in which they occur. Clay tobacco pipes also have two other significant attributes; their regional diversity allows them to be used to study trade and marketing contacts, while differing qualities allow for an examination of social status.

### **6.10.1 Assessment**

An initial assessment of the clay tobacco pipes suggests a predominantly late nineteenth-century date for the assemblage, although mid nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century examples are also present. However, this assessment is only based on the general typology of the 14 complete or near complete clay tobacco pipe bowls discovered. Most of the plain stem fragments are likely to be contemporary with the bowl fragments. Further analysis of both the bowl and stem typologies coupled with research into the style of decoration and makers marks will be able to provide a more definite date for not only the individual pipes but also the contexts within which they were discovered.

Amongst the clay tobacco pipes, several merit initial comment. Although only a small number of marked clay tobacco pipes are present in this assemblage they should be able to go some way towards assessing the catchment area from which services and supplies were drawn. Four clay tobacco pipe fragments carry definite makers marks; a bowl fragment from [1054] marked with 'DUBLIN', a partial mark on the back of a bowl from [1047], a mark of F on the left side and O on the right side of the spur on a bowl from [1305], and a partly legible mark of 'a LILLE' with a symbol below this on a stem from [1423]. A further otherwise plain bowl from [1255] is marked with a small star on both sides of the spur, which may also be a possible maker's mark.

Several of the bowl fragments recovered are highly decorated and represent a range of decorative motifs that were almost certainly produced locally. As well as the highly decorated examples there are also simpler examples of decoration including leaf patterns, ribs, dots and basket weave. There is a group of bowl fragments that have an Irish influence; as well as the bowl with the 'DUBLIN' stamp from (1054), a bowl from [1000] is decorated with a thistle on one side and a shamrock on the other with shamrocks also on both sides of the spur, another unstratified bowl is decorated with an Irish harp and shamrocks.

Finds of clay tobacco pipes from previous phases of work at the Upper Allen Street site have also included several pipes with an Irish influence. There are two fragments of bowls from [1000] and [1150] that are decorated with a buffalo head with upturned horns with ROAB above, which is the symbol of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes. Work at other cutlery grinding sites in Sheffield, such as the Union Grinding Wheel, has also uncovered ROAB clay tobacco pipes and it appears that this organisation was popular amongst cutlery grinders. Other highly decorated bowls include: one from [1000] with a spur in the shape of a football; one from [3052] with a

ship on one side of the bowl and an anchor on the other; and an unstratified bowl and stem fragment decorated with a grape design painted red, blue and green with a white painted stripe round the rim. Several of the mouthpieces and stems are also glazed with pale green, yellow and more unusually one from [1149] that is glazed with lilac, although the clay is an orange colour and therefore the whole mouthpiece may have been discoloured through burning or another chemical reaction.

#### **6.10.2 Recommendations**

This assemblage adds to the growing corpus of clay tobacco pipes from Sheffield, a still understudied area in terms of clay tobacco pipe research. It is recommended that the clay tobacco pipe fragments are the focus of further analysis by an appropriate specialist. A detailed archive catalogue of all the clay tobacco pipe fragments should be prepared, with decorated bowls and makers' marks being illustrated. An overview of the clay tobacco pipes should be prepared to set the pipes in context. This should describe the work carried out and present a synthesis of the clay tobacco pipe evidence from the site.

## **7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

The stratigraphic record from the investigations on the land on Upper Allen Street adjoining the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry has revealed a large number of buildings and deposits associated with the Kenyon Cutlery Works and residential housing, in close proximity to each other. Documentary evidence in the form of nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey maps, provides corroborating data for the findings. A combination of information from these two sources has already provided preliminary evidence of the activities being undertaken in different areas of the site. Integration of the information provided by these and additional sources listed below is recommended.

The investigations have produced substantial stratified artefactual assemblages. Domestic material such as pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipes and personal items such as shoes and coins are important for advancing our understanding of the people living and working in Sheffield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Further assessment of the tobacco clay pipes and pottery can be integrated in order to tighten the site chronology, and will provide more information about styles and use of these materials in both domestic and industrial environments. This can be compared to regional and national trends in the nineteenth century. Additional work is therefore recommended on pottery and clay tobacco pipes..

It is anticipated that potential of the archive for increasing our understanding of the activities undertaken at the site, and for contributing to knowledge of Sheffield's industrial past, will be further enhanced by comparative analysis with excavations at contemporary domestic and industrial sites in Sheffield. An ARCUS excavation in 2005 was carried out on adjoining land to the east, comparative analysis with this site would enable spatial and artefactual integration of this large block. Other excavations within St Vincents parish such as those at Tenter Street (Lines 2004) would offer comparison within the same social and economic area of Sheffield. Comparative analysis would be useful with similar excavations in other parts of the city such as those at Charles Street (Alexander 2006).

A search for additional information beyond that outlined in the desk-top studies for the sites is recommended to provide a more detailed overview of the social history of the site. Additional searches should be made at the Hawley Collection (University of Sheffield) for trade catalogues of firms known to have been working at the site (e.g. John Vessey and Sons - Brunswick Works). Searches should also be made of the trade and street directories in the Sheffield Local Studies Library, and census returns in Sheffield Archives for information on the people who were living and working in the buildings that have been excavated.

## 8 PROPOSALS

The primary aims and objectives of further post-excavation analysis and reporting will be:

- to analyse and interpret the results from the site with documentary and cartographic sources and further artefact analysis
- to refine the chronology and site phasing
- to produce a coherent account of the archaeological and historical development of the Upper Allen Street site, with particular reference to living and working conditions and the technological aspects of production
- to consider the site in relation to other contemporary sites within South Yorkshire and, if appropriate, beyond

To synthesise the archaeological and historical evidence from the Upper Allen Street site, it is proposed that the results of both phases of mitigation works at the site are integrated into a single and final client report. The report will be illustrated with relevant maps, plans, sections and photographs.

It is anticipated that, at the very least, summary reports will also be submitted to a suitable period journal such as *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, and to *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

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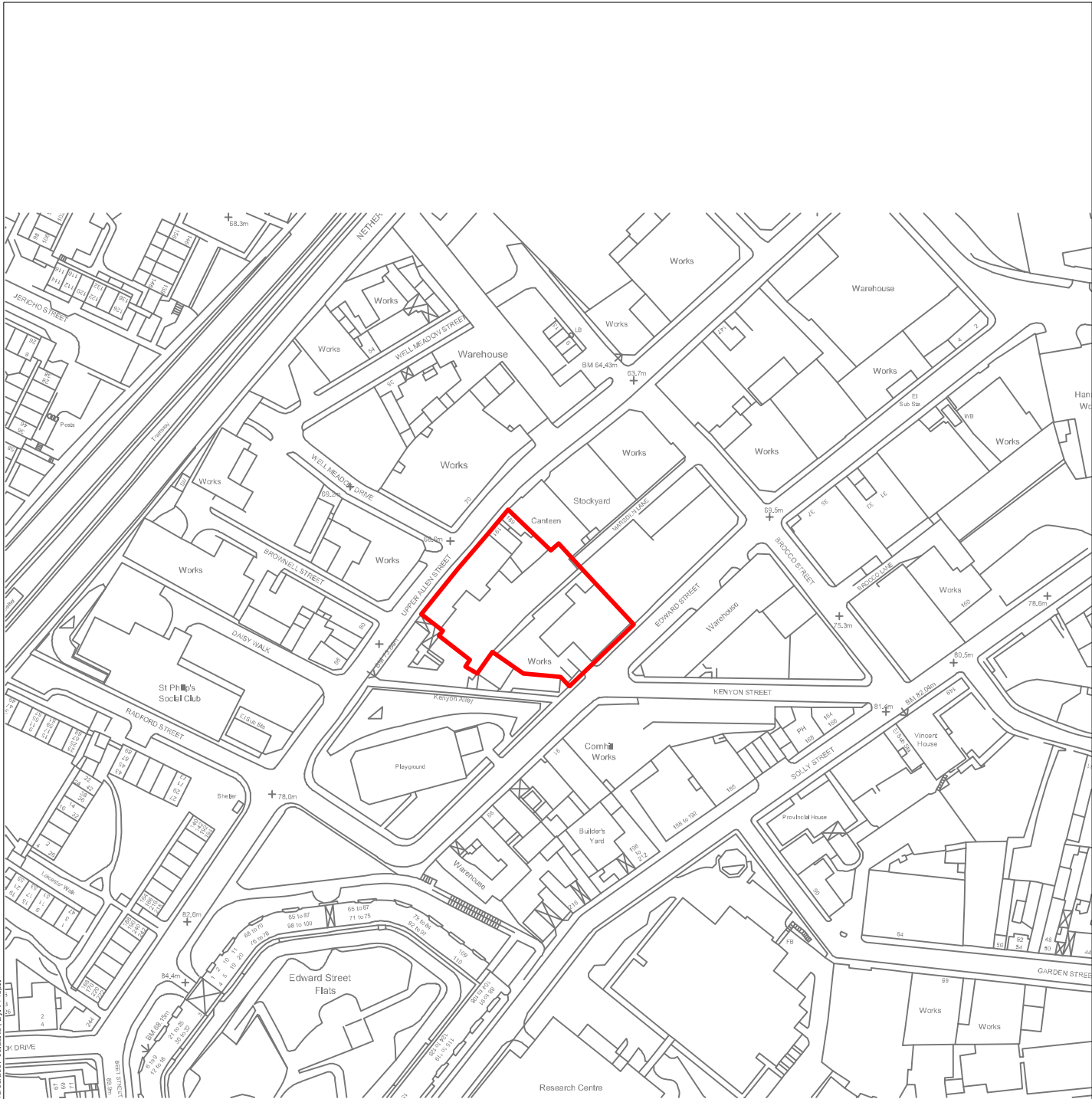
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## 10 ILLUSTRATIONS



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N (OS grid)



(site north)

Project:

**Upper Allen Street**

Title

**Site location map**

Scale

**1:2000**

NGR

**3483 8762**

Project No.

**842e**

Date

**March**

Drawn

**J Debska**

Illustration No.

**1**



0 10m



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Project:		Scale:		Date:	
Upper Allen Street		1:250		March	
Title		NGR		Drawn	
Site plan		3483 8762		J Debska	
		Project No.		Illustration No.	
		842e		2	



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Project:

Upper Allen Street

Title

Area 1

Scale

1:100

March

NGR

3483 8762

Drawn

J Debska

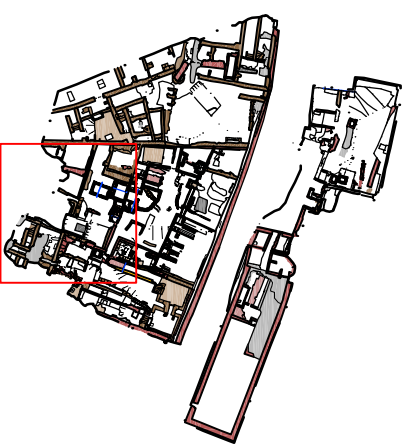
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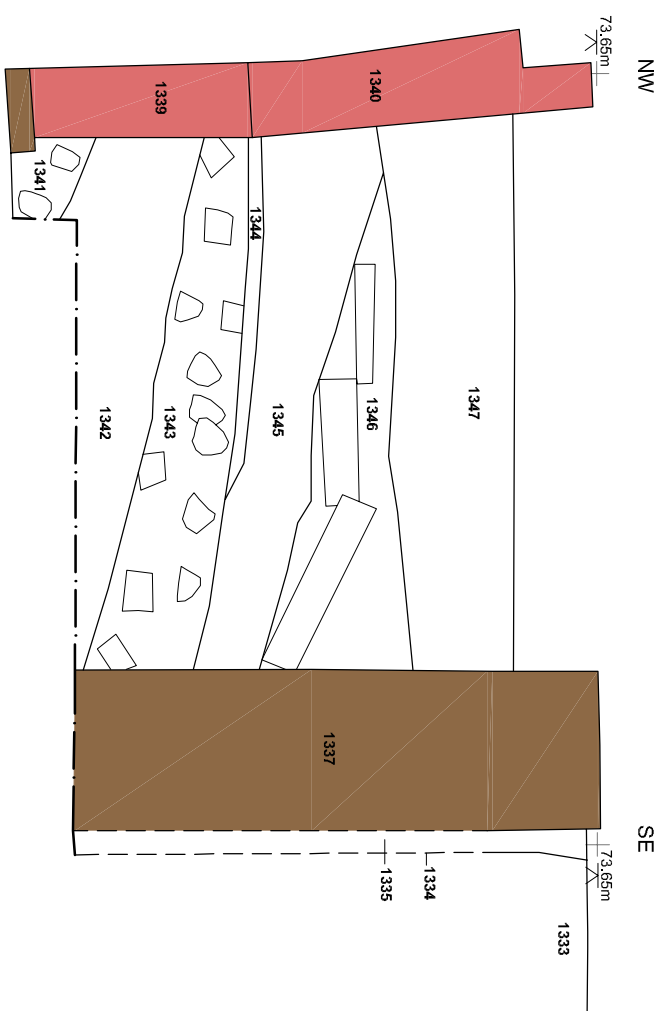




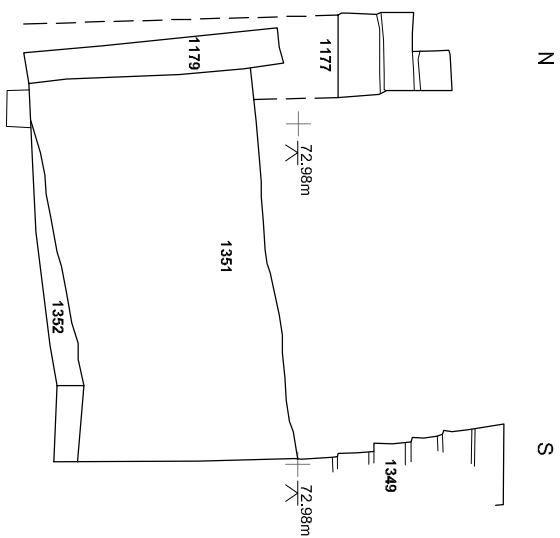
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Project:  Upper Allen Street	
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Scale  1:75	Date  March
NGR  3483 8762	Drawn  J Debska
Project No.  842e	Ill. No.  4



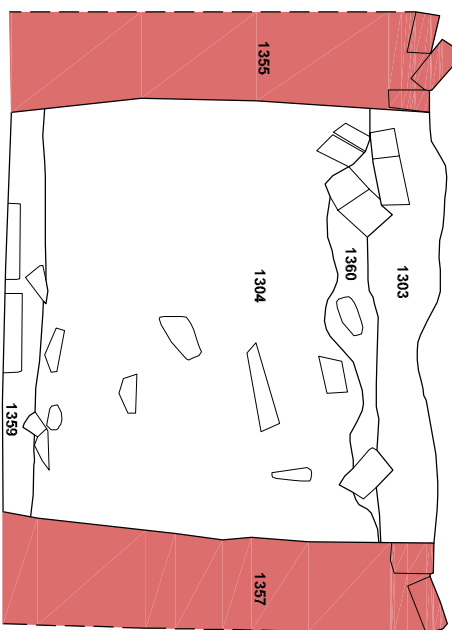
### Illustration 5a








### Illustration 5b



### Illustration 5c



Key	
	Red brick wall
	Red brick surface
	Stone wall
	Stone surface
	Mortar



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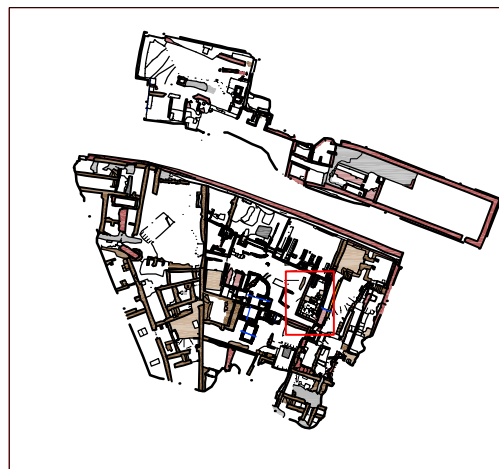
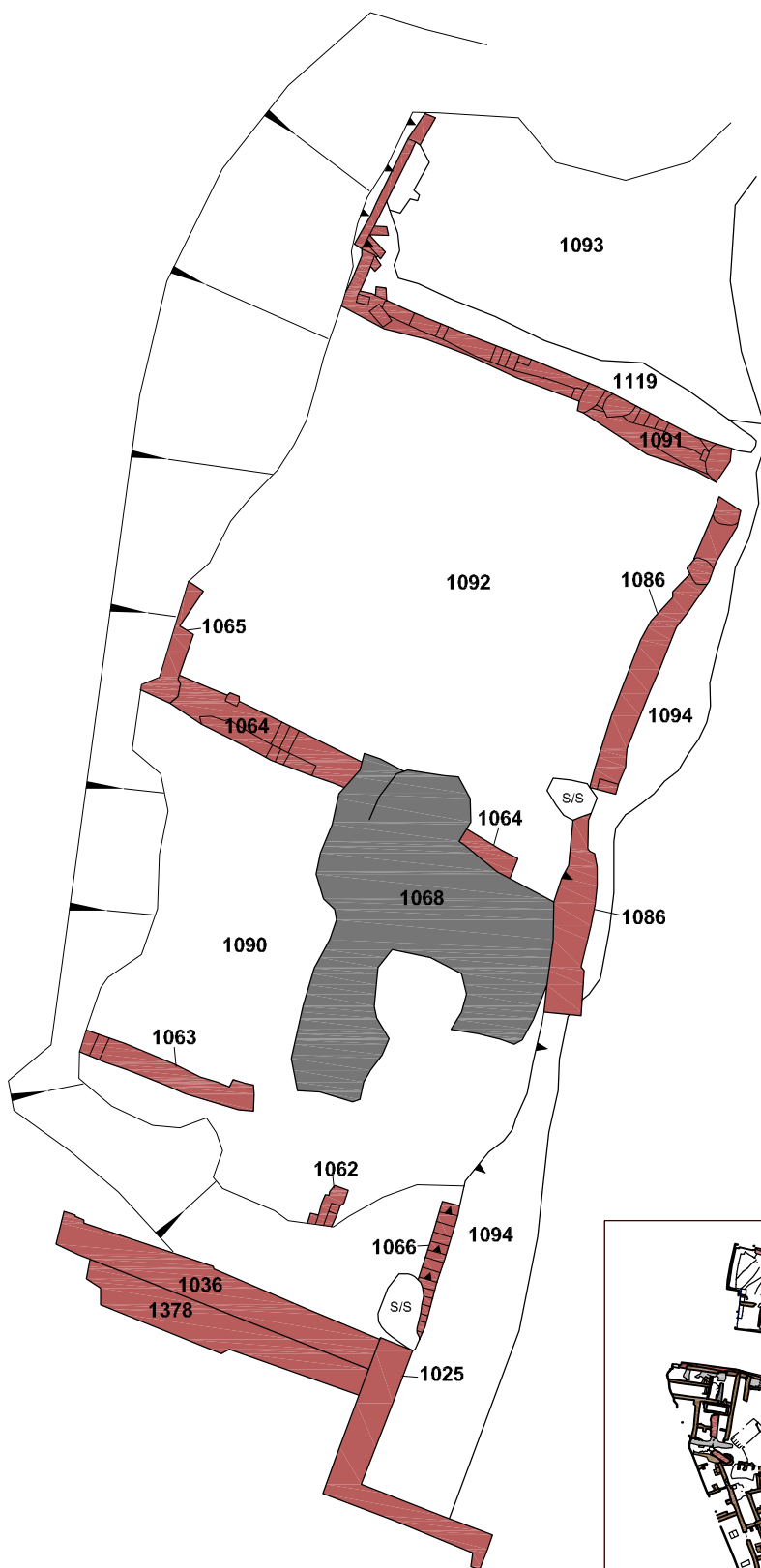
Project:

**Upper Allen Street, Sheffield**

## Title

### Sections relating to tenements and upper area

Scale	Date
1:20	February 2007
NGR SK 3483 8762	Drawn Chris Swales
Project No. <b>842e</b>	Ill. No. <b>5</b>



0 5m



Graduate School of Archaeology  
University of Sheffield  
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Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:

**Upper Allen Street**

Title

**Courtyard 1, after initial strip**

Scale

1:75

Date

March

NGR

3483 8762

Drawn

J Debska

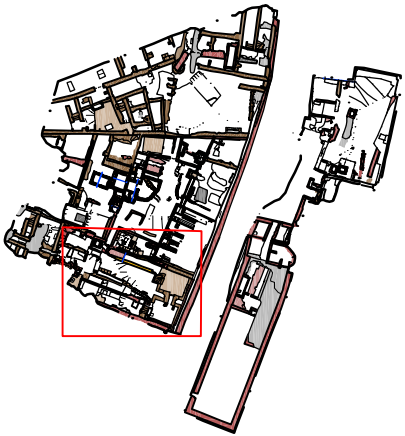
Project No.

**842e**

Illustration No.

**6**





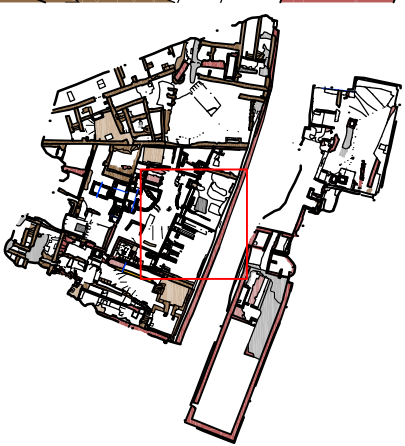
Graduate School of Architecture  
University of Sheffield  
22 Arden Street  
Sheffield S1 4DT  
Tel: 0114 2251105 Fax: 0114 2797198




Project:  Upper Allen Street	
Title Area 1, Courtyard 1 after strip completed, including southern cellars	
Scale  1:75	Date  March
NGR  3483 8762	Drawn  J Debska
Project No.  842e	Ill. No.  7







 <p>Graduate School of Architecture University of Sheffield Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 225105 Fax: 0114 297196</p>		<p><b>Project:</b></p> <p>Upper Allen Street</p>	
<p><b>Title</b></p> <p>Grinding workshop and line shaft</p>		<p><b>Scale</b></p> <p>1:50</p>	
<p><b>Scale</b></p> <p>1:50</p>		<p><b>Date</b></p> <p>March</p>	
<p><b>NGR</b></p> <p>3483 8762</p>		<p><b>Drawn</b></p> <p>J Debska</p>	
<p><b>Project No.</b></p> <p>842e</p>		<p><b>Ill. No.</b></p> <p>9</p>	

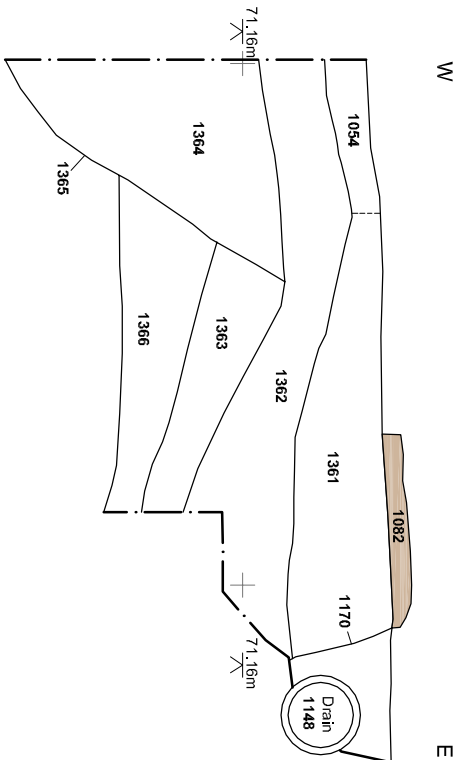


Illustration 10a: Section showing construction cut for flue

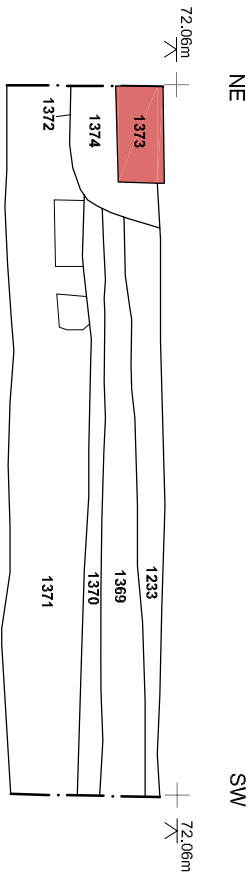


Illustration 10b: Sondage through courtyard area

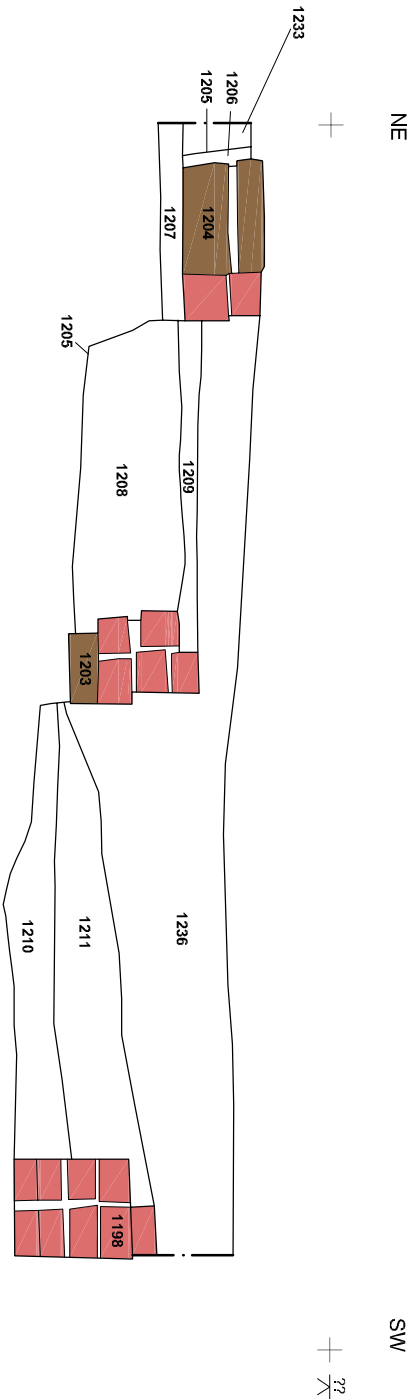


Illustration 10c: Sondage through courtyard area



Key

- Red brick wall
- Red brick surface
- Stone wall
- Stone surface
- Mortar



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Project:

Upper Allen Street, Sheffield

Title

Illustrations 10a-10c

Scale

1:20

Date

February 2007

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SK 3483 8762

Drawn

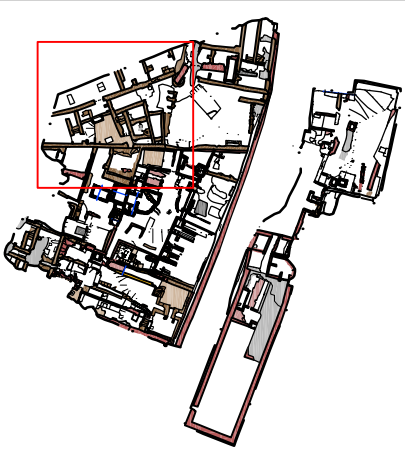
Chris Swales

Project No.

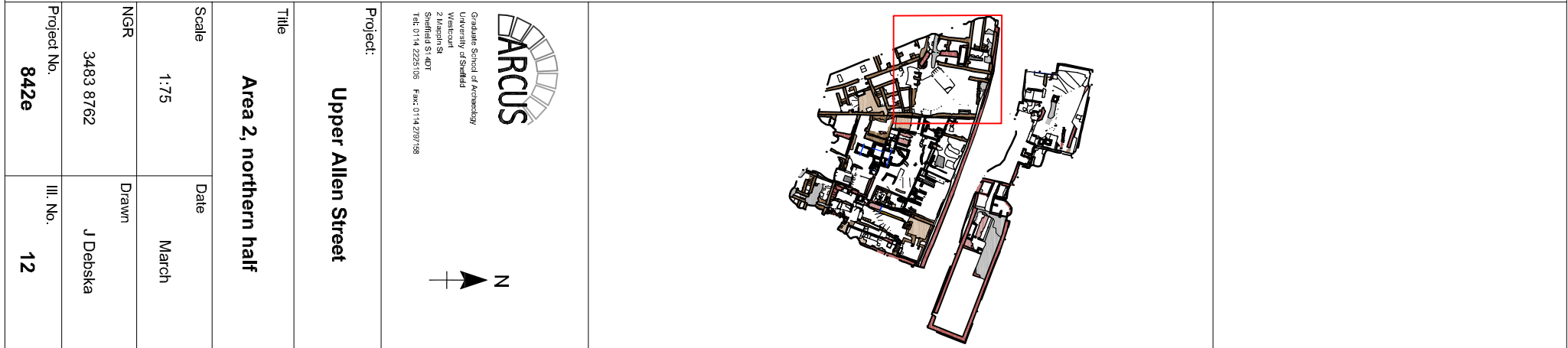
842e

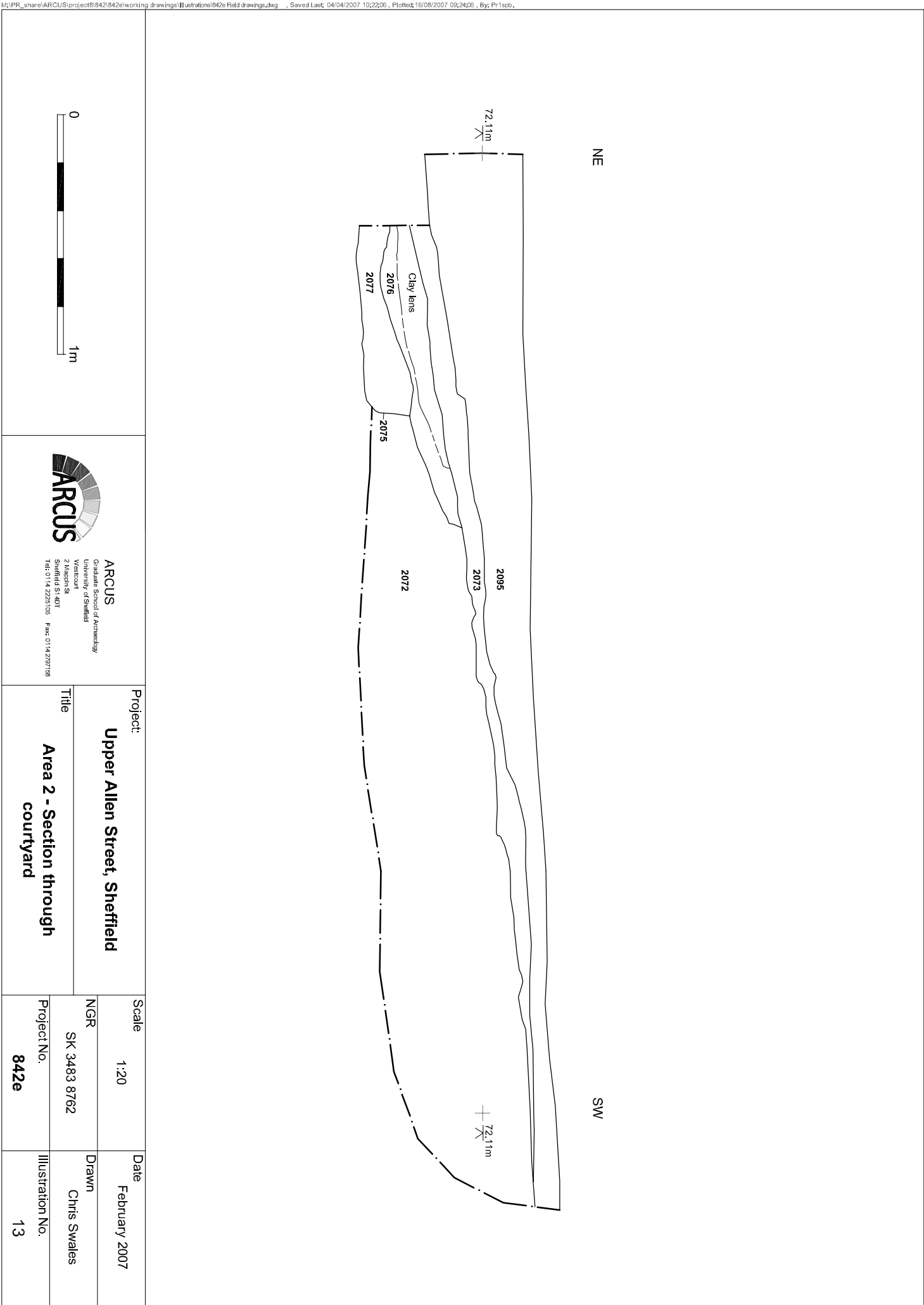
Ill. No.

10



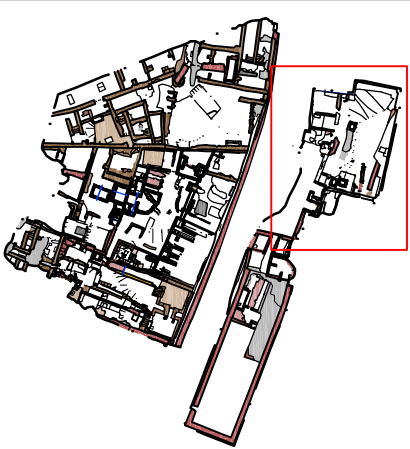













	
<p><b>en Street</b></p>	
<p><b>of Area 3</b></p>	
Date	March
Drawn	J Debska
III. No.	15



## 11 PLATES





Plate 1 – Area 1, Courtyard 1 (view S)



Plate 2 – Area 1, line shaft recess [1161] & [1162]





Plate 3 – Area 1, machine base in room [1160] (view N)





Plate 4 - Area 1, Courtyard 2 (view NW)



Plate 5 – Area 1, Courtyard 2 and grinding troughs (view W)





Plate 6 – Whole of Area 1, with N end of Area 2 in background (view W)





Plate 7 – Area 2, western edge (view N)



## 12 APPENDIX 1 – ARTEFACT INVENTORY

Table 1 - Pottery from selected contexts

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1046	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Gold overglaze design ext	M - LC19th	
1054	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
1054	Stoneware	3	1	Rim	Jar	Incised lines ext	C18th - C19th	
1092	Bone china	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1092	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	BS & handle	Hollow ware	Blue-green finish ext	C19th	Odd sherd
1092	Edged ware	1	1	Profile	Dish	Dark blue painted edge	M - LC19th	Late Edged ware
1092	Fine Redware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
1092	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green finish	C19th	
1092	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Geometric frieze int	M - LC19th	
1092	URE	1	1	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th	
1092	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1094	C17th Coarseware <sup>P</sup>	1	1	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec	C17th	Or later <sup>P</sup>
1094	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	BGCW	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1095	Blue Banded ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band ext	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Pot disc
1095	BSGSW	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1095	BSGSW	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded design ext	C19th	
1095	Cane Coloured ware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1095	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	Dish	Moulded rim	C19th	
1095	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band ext	C19th	
1095	Coarseware	1	1	BS	?Pipe	U/Dec	C19th	Unglazed coarse fabric
1095	Creamware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Green overglaze wash effect	c.1740 - c.1820	
1095	Relief Banded ware	2	2	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Relief bands ext	LC18th - C19th	
1095	Slip Banded CC ware	2	2	Rim	Bowl	White and brown slip lines ext	C19th	
1095	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue slip line ext	C19th	
1095	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown band ext	C19th	
1095	Sponged ware	1	1	Rim & handle	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
1095	Sponged ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
1095	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Flagon	Applied plaque	M - LC19th	Stamped plaque 'SHEFFIELD'

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1095	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Bottle	Green finish	C19th	
1095	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Bottle	Green finish	C19th	Stamped 'STOUT'
1095	Stoneware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green finish	C19th	
1095	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed line ext	M - LC19th	Odd sherd
1095	TP Bone china	2	2	Ring foot base	Plate	Chinese landscape	C19th	
1095	TP Bone china	1	1	Rim	Plate	Chinese landscape	C19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	2	1	Flat base	Dish	Willow	c.1822 - 1881	Stamped TWIGG on underside
1095	TP Whiteware	3	3	Rim & Base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID castle design	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Plate	Floral design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design ext	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design int	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/ID black printed design	C19th	
1095	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stylised leaf and tendril pattern int	M - LC19th	
1095	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Plate	Relief moulded design inside rim	C19th	
1095	Whiteware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1095	YGCW	1	1	BS	Pantheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C18th - C19th	
1095	YGCW	1	1	BS	Pantheon	White slip int	C18th - C19th	
1103	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed and discoloured
1103	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Pantheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1103	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Plate	Gold line inside rim	C19th	
1103	Bone china	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1103	Bone china	1	1	Fragment	Figurine	Moulded hollow figure	C19th	
1103	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Jar	Grey int	C19th	
1103	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grey int	C19th	
1103	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1103	Cabled Slipware	1	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Brown cabled slipware	C19th	
1103	Fine Redware	4	1	Handle & BS	Teapot	White slip line ext	C19th	
1103	Stoneware	2	2	BS	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Grey stoneware
1103	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Flagon	U/Dec	C19th	
1103	Stoneware	3	1	Rim	Jar	Fluted body	C19th	
1103	Stoneware	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	Brown glaze ext	C19th	
1103	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose	MC19th	Could be Pearlware
1103	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded body with gold paint	M - LC19th	
1103	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Hand painted floral design	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1103	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1103	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1210	Bone china	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
1210	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Saucer	U/Dec	C19th	
1210	Relief Banded ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief bands ext	C19th	
1210	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1210	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral/fruit design	LC19th	
1210	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1210	TP Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Island pattern int	M - LC19th	
1211	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1211	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Jug	Peace and Plenty design	C19th	
1211	TP Whiteware	1	1	Lid	Jar	Part of printed label	C19th	Pill jar
1233	Cane Coloured ware	3	2	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1233	Sponged ware	2	1	Rim	Dish	Blue sponging int	c.1830+	
1233	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1233	TP Whiteware	1	1	Handle & BS	Cup	Dendritic grey design ext	M - LC19th	
1233	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1233	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1236	Bone china	1	1	Rim	Egg cup	Gold line ext	M - LC19th	
1236	Relief Banded ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief banded jug	M - LC19th	
1236	TP Bone china	1	1	Ring foot base	Plate	Chinese landscape	C19th	
1236	TP Whiteware	2	2	Rim & BS	Tureen lid	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1236	Whiteware	1	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	Stamped '1oz' on base
1236	Whiteware	2	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Gold overglaze painted design	M - LC19th	
1273	BGCW	1	1	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1273	Blue Banded ware	1	1	BS	Bowl	Blue slip lines and bands ext	C19th	
1273	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1281	BGCW	2	2	Rim	Pancheon	Red-brown rather than brown finish int	C19th	
1281	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Jar	Fluted body	C19th	
1281	Stoneware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1281	TP Bone china	2	1	Rim & BS	Cup	Printed floral spray design ext	M - LC19th	
1281	Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1281	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1284	PCreamware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1284	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rouletted band ext	C19th	
1284	Late Redware	2	2	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int	LC18th - C19th	
1284	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed design ext	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1284	Whiteware	4	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1303	BGCW	7	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1303	BGFW	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1303	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
1303	BSGSW	1	1	Beaded rim	Bowl	Incised lines ext	C18th - EC19th	
1303	BSGSW	2	2	Beaded rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
1303	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
1303	BSGSW	1	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1822 - 1881	Stamped; Fireproof / TWIGG
1303	Cane Coloured ware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1303	CBM	1	1	Fragment	Brick	U/Dec	Undated	
1303	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	Base	Teapot	Dark glaze on buff body	C19th	
1303	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Moulded handle	M - LC19th	Burnt and blistered
1303	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Sharply everted rim
1303	Encrusted ware	1	1	BS	Bowl	Encrusted ext above ble line	C19th	
1303	Jackfield type ware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Relief moulded black bodied ware	M - LC19th	
1303	Mottled ware	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Blue sponging int	c.1830+	
1303	Pearlware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded leaf pattern	LC18th - EC19th	cf. Top Pottery
1303	Sewer pipe	1	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	1850+	
1303	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	White slip lines and blue band ext	C19th	
1303	Slip Banded CC ware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and white lines and bands	C19th	
1303	Sponged ware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Blue sponging int	c.1830+	
1303	TP Pearlware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue vermicelli and dots design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1303	TP Whiteware	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grey dendritic pattern int & ext	M - LC19th	
1303	TP Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
1303	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral spray on cellular pattern	M - LC19th	
1303	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
1303	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral spray and leaf pattern	M - LC19th	
1303	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Plate	Black TP design and overglaze paint	M - LC19th	
1303	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue painted decoration	M - LC19th	PFigurine frag
1303	Whiteware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1303	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1303	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1303	Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1304	BGCW	5	5	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1304	BGCW	3	3	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1304	BGCW	3	3	Base	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1304	BGCW	1	1	Handle	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Lateral handle
1304	Blue Banded ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue ext	M - LC19th	
1304	Bone china	1	1	Base	Cup	Overglaze transfer print with gold detail	LC19th	
1304	BSGSW	4	4	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped decoration ext	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	5	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised line ext	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	2	2	Rim & BS	Loaf pot	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Cane Coloured ware	3	2	Handle	Jug	Moulded terminal	C19th	
1304	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Cane Coloured ware	2	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Creamware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1304	Creamware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1304	Creamware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1304	Edged ware	1	1	Rim	Dish	Relief moulded rim with blue paint	C19th	Late Edged ware
1304	Jackfield type ware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th	
1304	Mocha ware	1	1	BS	Bowl	Blue and white slip lines, blue mocha tree	C19th	
1304	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown slip lines, diffuse pale brown band	C19th	
1304	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	Lid	Hollow ware	Brown slip line ext	C19th	
1304	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip line on blue band	C19th	
1304	Slip Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Red-brown and brown slip lines ext	C19th	
1304	Sponged ware	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Blue sponged pattern int	c.1830+	
1304	Stoneware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green finish	M - LC19th	
1304	TP Whiteware	2	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID design	M - LC19th	
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	Base	Mug	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	Pearlware
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Mug/jug	U/ID design with standing classical figure	M - LC19th	
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flow Blue int & ext	c.1835+	
1304	TP Whiteware	2	2	Rim	Plate	Red floral/geometric designs	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Dendritic grey design int & ext	M - LC19th	
1304	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples	M - LC19th	
1304	URE	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Whiteware	2	2	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1304	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze painted decoration	M - LC19th	
1304	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Footed base	M - LC19th	
1341	Whiteware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	Fluted body	M - LC19th	
1343	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Jar/flagon	Green finish	M - LC19th	
1343	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue painted line ext	M - LC19th	
1343	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze transfer leaf print	M - LC19th	
1343	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	Gold overglaze line ext	M - LC19th	
1345	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue bands ext	C19th	
1345	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue Bands and lines ext	C19th	
1345	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Deeply incised lines below everted rim	LC18th - EC19th	
1345	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Stylised floral design	C19th	
1350	Bone china	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
1350	Creamware	1	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1350	Sponged ware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Dark blue sponging on handle	c.1840	
1350	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cane coloured finish int & ext	C19th	
1350	TP Whiteware	2	2	Base	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	Stamped E on base
1351	BGCW	2	2	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1351	Blue Banded ware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue line ext	C19th	
1351	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Loaf pot	Grey int	C19th	
1351	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1351	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1351	Stoneware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1351	TP Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Blue dendritic pattern int	M - LC19th	
1351	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Dish	Chinese landscape	M - LC19th	
1351	TP Whiteware	1	1	Handle	Hollow ware	Geometric design	M - LC19th	
1351	Whiteware	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1351	Whiteware	1	1	Fragment	Figurine	Underglaze paint	C19th	Late figurine
1351	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1352	Bone china	1	1	Footring base	Plate	Trace of overglaze design	C19th	
1352	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	BS	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	
1352	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Lid	TP floral design	M - LC19th	Could be EC20th
1352	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Medieval scene ext	M - LC19th	
1352	TP Whiteware	2	1	Base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1352	TP Whiteware	1	1	Base	Flatware	U/ID design int	M - LC19th	
1369	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1369	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip lines ext	C19th	
1370	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Vine and trellis pattern int & ext	M - LC19th	
1429	Bone china	1	1	Footring base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
1429	Coarseware	1	1	Fragment	Pipe	U/Dec	C19th	Unglazed very coarse fabric
1429	Creamware	1	1	Base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1429	Stoneware	1	1	Rim	Jar	Fluted body, iron wash band around rim	C19th	
1429	Stoneware	1	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Grey int	C19th	
1429	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured
1429	TP Whiteware	1	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1429	TP Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed floral design ext	M - LC19th	
1429	Whiteware	1	1	Base	Cup	Black printed design ext	C19th	
1429	Whiteware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
1429	Whiteware	4	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Painted blue and grey stylised design ext	M - LC19th	
2019	BGCW	1	1	Rim	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2019	Creamware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark slip ext on Creamware body	c.1740 - c.1820	
2019	TP Pearlware	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/ID design ext	c.1780 - c.1840	Carinated form
2059	BGCW	2	2	BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2059	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines and stamped wavy lines ext	LC18th - C19th	
2067	Creamware	1	1	Base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2077	BGCW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2088	BSGSW	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C18th - EC19th	
2088	BSGSW	1	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2088	BSGSW	1	1	BS	BS	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
2088	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2095	BGCW	2	1	Handle	Jar	Patchy brown glaze ext	LC17th - EC19th	
3049	Mottled ware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
3052	Late Blackware	1	1	Rim & handle	Porringer	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
3052	Late Blackware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
3053	Creamware	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3053	Creamware	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3053	Whiteware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fluted body	C19th	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>309</b>					

**Table 2 - Abbreviations used in Table 2**

Abbreviation	
BGCW	Brown Glazed Coarseware
BS	Body sherd
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware
ext	external
int	internal
Slip Banded CC ware	Slip Banded Cand Coloured ware
TP	Transfer printed
URE	Unglazed Red Earthenware
YGCW	Yellow Glazed Coarseware

**Table 3 - Identified worked bone**

Bag No.	Context	Description
2	1008	miscellaneous scales and fragments
39	2013	hexagonal scales and fragments
52	1000	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
54	1000	miscellaneous scales and fragments
77	1008	hexagonal scale
79	1008	hexagonal scales and fragments
98	1304	file decoration on scale
99	1047	pocket knife scale
107	1304	file decoration on scale
117	1047	hexagonal scales and fragments
129	1233	ivory P thin strip
134	1142	half round scales
148	1048	hexagonal scales and fragments
162	1042	fragment
163	1047	hexagonal scales and fragments
178	1310	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
186	1150	miscellaneous scales and fragments
195	1133	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
198	1041	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
202	1222	hexagonal scale, green stained
215	1135	hexagonal scales and fragments
222	1051	half round scales
234	1429	hexagonal scales green stained
237	1351	bone and horn fragments
253	1047	pocket knife scales
255	1047	hexagonal scales and fragments
270	1350	half round scales
278	1047	hexagonal scales and fragments
291	1163	hexagonal scale, green stained
299	1429	rib pieces; scales
310	1351	hexagonal scales and fragments
315	1047	half round scales
329	1220	pocket knife scale
354	1041	pocket knife scales
367	1098	small fragments, broken pieces of bone



Bag No.	Context	Description
375	1103	miscellaneous scales and fragments
384	1047	hexagonal scales and fragments
390	1047	miscellaneous scales and fragments
419	1217	hexagonal scales and fragments
431	1103	hexagonal scales and fragments
452	1184	hexagonal scales and fragments
453	1184	pocket knife scales
454	1000	miscellaneous scales and fragments
474	1221	hexagonal scales and fragments
478	1099	penknife, ivory scale
480	3025	half round scales
483	1099	hexagonal scale
509	1221	miscellaneous scales and fragments
537	1399	hexagonal scales and fragments
540	1146	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
543	1352	hexagonal scales and fragments
550	1210	ivory P thin strip
552	1000	bone scales green stained, horn scales
557	1288	file decoration bone scale
562	1001	pocket knife scales
575	1000	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
588	1095	ivory P thin strip
603	1426	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
606	1000	ivory P thin strip
622	1245	bone scales
624	1245	pocket knife scale
628	1164	hexagonal scale, green stained; clear horn
637	1000	hexagonal scales and fragments
646	1143	miscellaneous scales and fragments
649	1132	miscellaneous scales and fragments
650	1423	hexagonal scale, green stained
656	1164	bone scale green stained
678	1000	bone scales, stained green: horn scale
686	1132	miscellaneous scales and fragments
694	1132	miscellaneous scales and fragments
699	1146	miscellaneous scales and fragments
713	1000 u/s	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
719	2109	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
721	1149	hexagonal scales and fragments
730	1149	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
735 (duplicate)	1132	miscellaneous scales and fragments
741	1151	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
746	1000	ivory P thin strip
754	1251	hexagonal scales and fragments, some ivory
763	1151	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
769	1000	hexagonal scales and fragments
776	2090	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
790	1075	ivory P thin strip

Bag No.	Context	Description
793	1144	horn scale
802	1000	possibly femur ?
821	1047	penknife wit bone scales
834	1000	rib pieces; scales
845	1245	penknife, stained ivory
856	1000 u/s	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
860	1103	ivory ? thin strip
865	1000	hexagonal scales and fragments
890	2000	pocket knife scales
901	1000	miscellaneous scales and fragments
909	1285	half round scales
921	1000	miscellaneous scales and fragments
926	1164	hexagonal scales and fragments
929	1000	pocket knife scales
951	1000	half round scales
954	1284	half round scales
970	1369	hexagonal scales and fragments
977	1255	small fragments, broken pieces of bone
993	1321	bone and ivory scales
999	1369	transverse offcut from a long bone
1018	1285	hexagonal scale, green stained

**Table 4 - Identified metal finds.**

Bag No.	Context	Description
4	1008	ferrous bars
18	2012	brass tube
27	2012	central heating radiator bracket
31	u/s	spout nail
57	1000	decorative brass piece
68	1000	teapot or kettle lid
78	1008	bolt; tang end of a butcher blade
89	1167	scrap offcuts
94	2013	brass pocket knife scale
109	2011	pony shoe
119	1047	metal tube with wood inside
160	1042	parings
164	1097	rivet wire
183	1150	iron casting
192	1150	scrap non-ferrous
226	1051	bottom of a small can
238	1429	ferrous square section rod
247	1351	rivet wire
267	1281	iron bar
273	1350	spire head brass pocket knife scale
280	1047	blue enamelled handle - cooking spoon ?
288	1046	short bars of lead or solder; piece of a tin can
293	1136	enamelled handle - teapot ?
302	1429	piece cast lead; battery electrode; teaspoon
311	1351	end of a pocket knife

Bag No.	Context	Description
339	1103	table knife with cast aluminium handle
364	1103	brass machine bearing <sup>p</sup> ; 2 brass pocket knife
373	1103	non ferrous pocket knife scale
406	1000	2 battery electrodes
421	u/s	rivet wire
424	1049	perforated metal strip
433	1103	non ferrous scrap parings - zinc <sup>p</sup>
447	1000	copper roofing nail; non-ferrous ferrule; non-
514	1221	bolt
533	1001	hexagonal headed bolt; roofing nail; non-ferrous
553	1352	metal button
567	2030	half round file
570	1000	carriage bolt; zinc fragment; copper roofing nails
571	1000	large pin; roofing nail in slate
578	1202	brass guard for carving fork
594	1000	long wrought iron square headed bolt
596	2000	nickel silver teaspoon
598	1000	lead-based metal type
602	1426	rivet wire
608	1000	nickel silver scrap
636	1000	broken fork tines
643	1143	metal shanked buttons
666	2117	dessert fork
682	1183	square nut; 3 bolts; square washer; ferrous
690	2089	double row ball race; small shovel; teaspoon
703	1000 u/s	large bolt, hexagonal headed bolt
714	2109	3 bolts
716	1000 u/s	metal button
717	2109	cup-headed nut, from machine <sup>p</sup>
729	1149	rivet wire
736	1000	screw hook; non-ferrous plate with cut outs
816	1047	patty tin
836	1000 u/s	lead based angle block
850	1000	three square file
859	1103	halfpenny
862	1103	scrap non-ferrous
868	1103	brass offcut
873	1164	tang with ivory green stained scale
881	2109	cart spring
885	2000	drive hook
892	1000	cast iron bracket
894	2000	brass wire
904	1244	small penknife with shield on scale
910	1285	cast brass lubricator cap
914	1150	possibly horse harness <sup>p</sup>
920	1164	non ferrous wire
934	1000	nail
940	2000	penny
947	1000	roofing nail
962	1284	rivet wire
974	1183	thumb screw from noggin of buffing spindle;

Bag No.	Context	Description
998	1321	pocket knife scale broken
1011	1185	square washer P
1017	1285	rivet wire
1027	1000	halfpenny
1029	1000	sheet of zincP

**Table 5 – Wooden artefacts**

Bag No.	Context	Description
328	1220	metal covered wooden handle
875	1164	scale
272	1350	scale
893	2000	scale
679	1000	scales
851	1000	scales
869	1000	scales
952	1000	scales
43	1008	scales
820	1047	scales
591	1095	scales
626	1164	scales
933	1164	scales
441	1217	scales
203	1222	scales
903	1244	scales
621	1245	scales
844	1245	scales
762	1255	scales
773	1255	scales
948	1260	scales
953	1284	scales
994	1321	scales
1003	1329	scales
604	1426	scales
233	1429	scales
301	1429	scales
415	1000 u/s	scales
352	1000 u/s	screwdriver handle
889	1000	shoe heal
554	1000	unidentified
655	1164	wooden turnscrew handle; celluloid table knife handle

**Table 6 - Leather**

Context	Quantity	Description
1000	5	Ladies boot, 3 small fragments, large miscellaneous fragment
1000	1	Belt fragment with small hole

Context	Quantity	Description
1000	1	Heel end of shoe
1000	1	Belt fragment
1000	4	3 shoe components, small fragment
1000	2	Shoe component, small fragment with small hole
1000	3	Shoe components
1000	2	Shoe component, small fragment
1000	16	14 shoe components, 2 small fragments
1008	2	Small fragments
1047	1	Small fragment with perforations
1047	1	Shoe component
1047	1	Long strip with hole one end (garment/shoe button loop)
1051	7	Shoe components
1054	2	Shoe components
1075	1	Shoe component
1094	1	Belt fragment
1094	3	Belt fragments
1095	1	Small fragment
1103	2	Shoe components
1103	1	Small fragment
1103	1	Shoe component
1125	3	Shoe components
1164	2	Belt fragment, small fragment
1164	4	2 belt fragments, 2 small fragments
1164	2	Belt fragments
1183	1	Belt fragment with small hole
1185	1	Belt fragment
1220	1	Belt fragment
1221	1	Small fragment
1221	3	Shoe components
1241	3	2 belt fragments, small fragment
1244	17	8 belt fragments, 4 long thin strips, 5 small fragments
1245	2	Small fragments
1245	1	Cotton textile fragment
1245	7	2 chamois leather fragments, 5 long thin strips
1248	1	Long thin strip with Fe concretion
1255	56	6 belt fragments with small holes, 10 belt fragments, 23 long thin strips, 17 small fragments
1255	50	3 belt fragments, 11 long thin strips, 36 small fragments
1259	1	Belt fragment
1260	3	Cotton textile fragments
1260	22	3 belt fragments, 7 long thin strips, 12 small fragments
1260	10	5 belt fragments, 3 long thin strips, 2 small fragments
1267	3	Shoe, 2 shoe components
1276	4	Small fragments

Context	Quantity	Description
1284	15	2 belt fragments with small holes, 2 belt fragments, 2 long thin strips, small fragment with perforations, 8 small fragments
1285	3	Shoe component, belt fragment with small hole, belt fragment
1285	2	Belt fragment with small hole, belt fragment
1317	1	Small fragment
1321	11	2 belt fragments, 3 long thin strips, 6 small fragments
1328	4	2 belt fragments, long thin strip, small fragment
1329	4	3 belt fragments, small fragment with perforations
1351	1	Small fragment
1351	3	Chamois leather fragments
1369	1	Small fragment
1428	4	Small fragments
1428	4	Small fragments
1429	1	Child's shoe
1429	1	Shoe
1429	6	Shoe components
3025	1	Man's shoe
3025	1	Large miscellaneous fragment (possibly part of hat brim)
3025	1	Miscellaneous fragment (possibly part of hat brim)

**Table 7 – Animal bone**

Context	Cow	large-sized	Sheep/Goat	Pig	medium-sized	Dog	rabbit-sized	rodent	Avian	Piscean	Indeterminate
1000	1	7	4	2	15	30	73		3	7	40
1008											
1041					1						
1046		1				12			6		
1047	9	2	2		2				2		
1049					1	3	1		1	13	1
1050	1										
1051			1		1						
1054		2			2						
1075			1								
1092	5										1
1095			1		1						
1097					1		1				
1099										1	
1103		1	1		2		1				
1119					1						
1125	2				4	1	1				1
1132	1								1		
1136	1	3			3	65	1				
1137					1						
1142	1										
1144				1							
1146									2		
1149											1
1150	1	4	3		2		3			2	1
1163						12		5			
1164			1				1				
1183	1		1								

Context	Cow	large-sized	Sheep/Goat	Pig	medium-sized	Dog	rabbit-sized	rodent	Avian	Piscean	Indeterminate
1210					1						
1217							2		1		
1220				1	1						
1221	1										
1245		1			2						
1255					1						
1276										1	
1281			1								
1284					1						
1285					2						
1303									2		
1317					1						
1321										2	
1328					1						
1350					1		1				
1398					1						
1426	1										
1429	1		1								1
2000			1		1						
2012	1	1	1								
2013										31	
2015				1							
2030	1	1	1								
2088							5		2		
2090	2			1	3		2				
2114					1						
2117							1				
3025	2		3		3						
u/s			1								

**Table 8 - Mollusca**

Context	Whelk ( <i>Buccinum undatum</i> )	Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> )	Cockle ( <i>Patella coerulea</i> )
1000	3			
1041		1		
1047	2			11
1051				1
1054				1
1099		1		
1125	2	2		
1149				1
1150	2	4	1	1
1151			1	
1221	4			
1273	1			
1281	1			
1303		2	1	
1343	38	3	1	
1352			3	1
1429	1			
2012		1		
2030			1	

**Table 9 - Industrial process residues**

Context No.	Sample No.	Description
1285	1	Mixture of materials including decayed wood, offcuts of leather, fragments of bone, fragments of glass, one small piece of blast furnace/bulk steelmaking tap slag, two pieces of clay pipe stem, fragments of very heavily corroded ferrous metal strip – possibly knife blades.
1244	2	Clay rich soil sample, dark red-brown in colour. Possible residue relating to metal grinding/polishing.
1245	3	Clay rich soil sample, dark red in colour. Possible residue relating to metal grinding/polishing.
1276	4	Dark brown undiagnostic clay rich soil.
1049	5	Small pieces of ferrous sheet metal, probable scrap off-cuts from cutlery manufacturing.
1132	6	Clay rich brown soil containing numerous off-cuts and partially made cutlery handles of ivory and bone

**Table 10 – Clay pipes**

Cntxt	Bag	Tot	B	S	M	Mk	Dec	Description
1000	409	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1000	853	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1000	357	1		1				Long plain stem fragment
1000	55	2		2				Plain stem fragments
1000	927	5		5			1	4 plain stem fragments, 1 stem/bowl fragment with leaf
1000	830	2		2				Plain stem fragments
1000	449	1			1			Nipple mouthpiece fragment
1000	50	5		5				4 plain stem fragments, 1 stem fragment with pale green
1000	645	2		2				Plain stem fragments
1000	335	1	1				1	Late C19th bowl fragment with spur, leaf decorated seam,
1000	766	1			1			Long stem fragment with nipple mouthpiece
1000	83	1		1				Plain stem/bowl fragment with part of spur
1000	401	4		4				Plain stem fragments
1000	676	6	1	5			1	Plain stem fragments; stem/bowl fragment with spur, rib
1000	824	3		3				Plain stem fragments
1000	710	3	1	2			1	Plain stem fragments; late C19th complete plain bowl with
1000	917	3	1	2			1	2 plain stem fragments; late C19th complete bowl with
1001	532	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1008	81	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1008	5	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1041	356	4		4				Plain stem fragments
1044	36	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1047	277	1		1				Stem fragment with pale green glaze
1047	165	1	1					Mid C19th complete plain bowl with broken spur
1047	256	1	1			1		Large late C19th-early C20th plain bowl with broken spur
1048	150	1	1					Plain bowl fragment
1054	324	1	1			1		Late C19th bowl fragment with milled rim and DUBLIN
1054	704	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1075	794	2		2			1	Plain stem fragment; stem/bowl fragment with ribs and
1095	586	4	1	3			1	3 plain stem fragments; bowl fragment with woven basket
1097	92	2	1	1				Plain stem fragment, late C19th plain complete bowl with



Cntxt	Bag	Tot	B	S	M	Mk	Dec	Description
1098	365	1		1				Stem fragment with yellow glaze
1103	429	1		1				Long stem fragment
1103	372	6		4	2			2 plain stem fragments, 1 mouthpiece with pale green
1132	684	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1133	193	2	2				2	Bowl fragments both with leaf decorated seams
1133	224	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1133	185	11		11				Plain stem fragments
1137	809	2	2				1	1 plain bowl fragment, 1 bowl fragment with leaf decorated
1137	808	10		10				Plain stem fragments
1139	584	3		3				2 plain stem fragments, 1 stem/bowl fragment with spur
1142	137	3	1	2			1	2 plain stem fragments; mid C19th complete bowl with leaf
1143	644	7		7				7 plain stem fragments
1144	786	8		8				7 plain stem fragments, 1 stem fragment with pale green
1146	542	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1149	723	5		4	1			3 plain stem fragments, 1 orange coloured nipple
1150	189	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1150	181	1	1				1	Fragment of bowl with part of a buffalo head with part of A
1151	764	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1151	743	9		9				8 plain stem fragments, 1 stem fragment with pale yellow
1202	576	4	1	3				3 plain stem fragments, 1 plain bowl fragment
1217	420	2		1	1			1 plain stem fragment, 1 plain mouthpiece
1218	477	1		1				1 plain stem fragment
1222	200	4	1	3			1	3 plain stem fragments, 1 bowl fragment with rib
1255	978	1		1			1	Long stem/bowl fragment with spur decorated with star
1255	759	1	1				1	Nearly complete bowl with leaf decoration on both seams
1260	1005	1			1			Stem fragment with nipple mouthpiece
1260	942	3		3			1	1 plain stem fragment, 1 plain stem/bowl fragment with
1276	965	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1284	957	1		1				Plain stem fragment
1285	1013	1		1			1	Long stem/bowl fragment with spur and rib decoration at
1303	727	7		7				Plain stem fragments
1303	663	2		2				Long plain stem fragments
1303	803	8		8				Plain stem fragments
1303	444	2		1	1			1 plain stem fragment, 1 stem fragment with light green
1304	120	3		3				2 plain stem fragments, 1 plain stem/bowl fragment with
1304	105	2	1	1				1 plain stem fragment, 1 late C19th complete plain bowl
1304	116	3	1	2				1 long plain stem/bowl fragment with spur, 1 stem
1305	827	1	1			1	1	Mid C19th bowl and stem fragment with leaf decoration on
1310	174	3		3				Plain stem fragments (1 possible mouthpiece)
1323	517	2		2				Plain stem fragments
1351	240	2	1		1			Plain bowl fragment, nipple mouthpiece
1351	113	1	1				1	Bowl fragment with leaf decoration on front seam
1423	652	1		1		1		Stem fragment with partial makers mark, illegible partial
1429	304	4		3	1			3 plain stem fragments, 1 stem fragment with nipple
2114	103	1		1				Plain stem fragment
2117	668	5		5				4 plain stem fragments, 1 stem fragment with pale green
2020	306	1		1				Plain stem fragment
2067	521	1		1				Plain stem fragment
3019	528	2		2				Plain stem fragments
3020	8	1		1				Plain stem fragment
3025	840	1		1				Plain stem fragment

<b>Cntxt</b>	<b>Bag</b>	<b>Tot</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Mk</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Description</b>
3051	435	1		1				Plain stem fragment
3052	259	1	1				1	Complete late C19th bowl but spur broken, leaf decorated
3086	526	1		1				Plain stem fragment
3098	10	1	1					Plain bowl fragment
U/S	30	2		2				Plain stem fragments
U/S	418	3	3				2	Plain bowl fragment; fragment of late C19th bowl with spur,

Key: B = bowl, S = stem, M = mouthpiece, Mk = maker's mark, Dec = decoration