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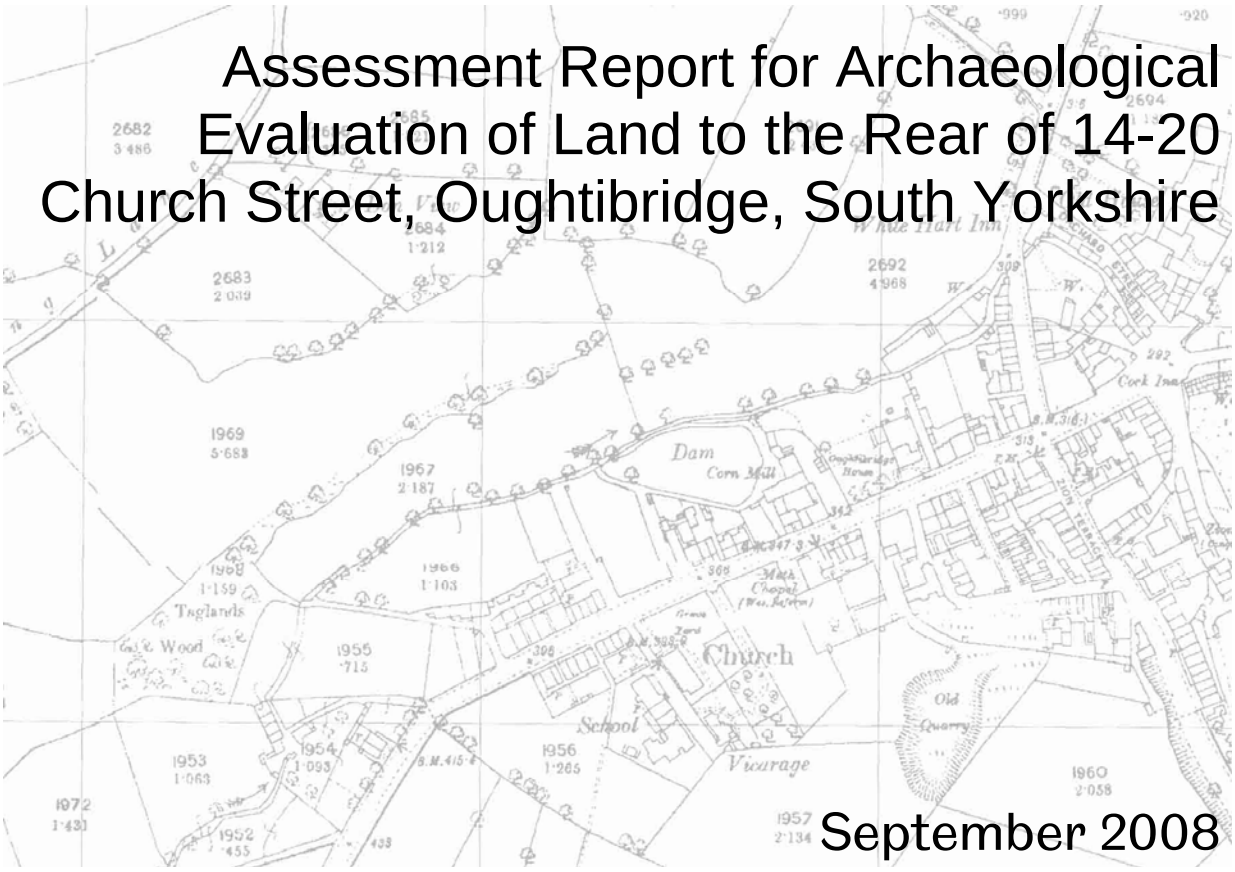
Assessment Report 1098b.2(1)

Assessment Report for Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the Rear of 14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, South Yorkshire



September 2008

By Tim Cobbold
With contributions from Dr. C. Cumberpatch, Dr. R. Mackenzie, L.Harvey, A.Vaughan-Williams, S.Bell

Prepared For:

Beth Barber-Atkinson
14-20 Church Street
Oughtibridge, Sheffield
South Yorkshire, S35 0FW

14-20 Church St, Oughtibridge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

National Grid Reference: SK 3055 9330 (centred)

Assessment Report

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Fieldwork

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Illustrations

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Archive

Linzi Harvey

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
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OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-48470	
Project title	14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire	
Short description of the project	Two trenches were excavated; Trench 1 was placed to identify any remains of ancillary buildings associated with the corn mill. Trench 2 was placed to attempt to locate the wall which formed the southern limit of the original structure, as well as any surviving internal floor surfaces. Trench 1 identified two substantial sandstone structural elements, likely to have been associated with the mills ancillary buildings. Also identified in Trench 1 were a number of small cut features in an area which would have originally been outside the mill buildings. Trench 2 did not identify any structural elements associated with the mill, but did locate a stone-filled land drain which may have pre-dated the corn mill buildings.	
Project dates	07-04-2008 to 14-04-2008	
Previous/future work	desk-based assessment, interim report / unknown	
Monument type and period	Corn mill – post medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	18th century ceramic, metalworking debris	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Stocksbridge	
Site address	14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S35 0FW	
Site co-ordinates	NGR SK 3055 9330	
Site area	200 m^2	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	SYAS	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	Tim Cobbold	
Project manager	Anna Badcock	
Sponsor or funding body	Beth Barber-Atkinson	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	**Location/Accession no.**	**Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)**
Physical	Sheffield Museum/SHEFM:2008.333]	pottery (single sherd)
Paper	SMR/SHEFM:2008.333	report, site records
Digital	SMR	pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Assessment Report for Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the Rear of 14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, South Yorkshire	
Report no	1098b.2(1)	
Author	Tim Cobbold	
Date	September 2008	

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In January 2008 ARCUS undertook a scheme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of Beth Barber-Atkinson on land to the rear of residential properties at 14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, Sheffield (NGR SK 3055 9330 – centred).

*Two trenches were excavated; Trench 1 was placed to identify any remains of ancillary buildings associated with the corn mill. Trench 2 was placed to attempt to locate the wall which formed the southern limit of the original structure, as well as any surviving internal floor surfaces. The trench numbering follows the Trench Location Map (**Illustration 2**) provided by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). It was agreed with SYAS not to excavate Trench 3, as the development proposal would cause minimal disturbance to this area.*

Trench 1 identified two substantial sandstone structural elements, likely to have been associated with the mills ancillary buildings. Also identified in Trench 1 were a number of small cut features in an area which would have originally been outside the mill buildings. Trench 2 did not identify any structural elements associated with the mill, but did locate a stone-filled land drain which seemed likely to have pre-dated the corn mill buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

A planning application for the proposed development of land to the rear of the residential properties at 14-20 Church Street, Oughtibridge, Sheffield has been submitted. This report will form supporting documentation. The requirement for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was in line with government guidance, as set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance – Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16, 1990). ARCUS were commissioned by Beth Barber-Atkinson to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site.

This document comprises an assessment report detailing the results of the archaeological field evaluation and the artefacts and samples recovered from site.

1.1 Site location and land use

The site (centred on SK 3055 9330) was located to the west of Oughtibridge (**Illustration 1**). The southern boundary was formed by Church Street and the rear of house plots. The western boundary was formed by the rear of house plots and a large pond. The eastern side was bounded by a doctor's surgery, and the northern boundary was the Colmes Brook. Church Street slopes steeply downwards from west to east, towards the bridge crossing the River Don. The site was within Oughtibridge Conservation Area. Current land use consists of a large pond (formerly a mill dam) and mid-20th-century garages.

1.2 Fieldwork programme and methodology

The project was managed by Anna Badcock, ARCUS Assistant Director. The fieldwork was supervised by Tim Cobbold, ARCUS Project Archaeologist and carried out by Tim Cobbold and ARCUS Field Assistant Ashley Tuck.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2008 in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the project design produced by ARCUS (Badcock, 2008), in conjunction with the specification received from SYAS, and with current industry best practise.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by ARCUS (May 2007). No prehistoric or Roman sites have been recorded within 1km of the site, and the medieval settlement at Oughtibridge appears to have been concentrated on the lower ground to the east. A corn mill was recorded on the site in 1794, and is likely to have been built shortly before this date. In 1881, a paper mill and grinding wheel were also mentioned at the site, and a group of buildings were shown to the north of the original mill and mill cottages. The mill was in use for grinding corn by 1888, when water power was still in use. A water-wheel and corn drying kiln were still in existence in 1934, but the mill closed down prior to the Second World War, and the buildings were demolished in the 1950s. The site was subsequently used as by haulage contractors, with three garages or depots built on the site for vehicles and storage. The garages are currently used for storage.

Features associated with the mill were still visible at the site, including the mill pond to the west of the proposed development site, the dam retaining walls, which formed the western walls of the current structures, and the wheelpit, which was preserved

below the central depot, accessible via a manhole cover. The wheel axle was still *in situ* in the wheelpit, although the wheel itself had been removed. The layout suggested that further features associated with the power transmission may have survived to the south of the wheelpit, in an area not currently accessible. Building foundations and sub-surface features associated with the corn drying kiln were expected to have survived within the proposed development area, below the current concrete surfacing.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was placed within the northernmost of three 20th-century garages/sheds (**Illustration 3**). It was placed to attempt to locate any remains of ancillary buildings associated with the corn mill. These buildings were identified on historic maps and preservation was expected to be reasonably high due to the limited nature of site disturbance through later building. Due to the small size of the evaluation trenches, only a limited amount of archaeological evidence could be obtained.

The earliest features encountered were cut features [1007], [1009], [1011], [1013] and [1015]. All these features were cut into a natural yellow-light brown silt-clay [1006].

Cut [1007] was a small, linear feature orientated north-east to south-west measuring 0.64m in length, 0.12m in width and 0.1m in depth. Cut [1007] was filled by [1008], a dark brown-black sand-silt, containing small pebbles and slag/corroded metal.

Cut [1009] was a small sub-rectangular feature measuring 0.5m in length, a width of 0.4m in width and 0.06m in depth. This depth of the feature may be misleading as it is possible that this feature was truncated in the past when the ground level was lowered, and subsequently built up with made ground during construction of the corn mill. Cut [1009] was filled by [1010], a dark brown sand-silt, which contained numerous (roughly 65%) animal bones, the majority of which appeared to be pig bone.

Cut [1011] was only partially located within the trench limits and it appeared to be a circular feature with around two thirds of the feature located beneath the northern baulk. The feature measured 0.56m in width, and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It was filled by [1012], a dark brown-black silt containing stones, slag and ash. Deposit [1012] also contained a copper alloy hook, clay pipe stems, ceramic building material and glass.

Cut [1013] was a medium sized sub-rectangular feature measuring 0.7m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.17m in depth. It was filled by [1014], a mid brown sandy silt containing large pieces of industrial slag.

Cut [1015] was a small feature measuring 0.8m in length, 0.12m in length, and 0.08m in depth. Cut [1015] was located south of [1013] and truncated its southern edge; it was almost identical in form and alignment to cut [1007], which may suggest a related function. Cut [1015] was filled by [1016], a dark brown silt containing small amounts of ash.

Two structural features [1017] and [1018] were identified at the west end of Trench 1. Feature [1017] was a large, single sandstone block, with an exposed length of 1m, an exposed width of 0.66m, and a total height of 0.43m. It rested on the natural [1006] as a foundation, and had a rough upper surface with white lime mortar present in

patches. Feature [1017] was butted to the north by feature [1018], represented by two sandstone blocks running northwards from [1017]. Feature [1018] had an exposed length of 0.75m, a width of 0.42m, and a total height of 0.18m, and also rested on the natural [1006] as a foundation. One of the stones making up [1018] had a small square cut into the corner, suggesting that a fitting such as a wooden upright may have been in place in the past.

A mixed clay and stone deposit [1005] overlay all the cut features and butted against the east faces of features [1017] and [1018]. This was in turn overlaid by [1004], a black clinker lens, which also butted against the east faces of [1017] and [1018]. These deposits, as well as the structures [1017] and [1018] were overlaid by a sequence of modern made ground deposits [1001], [1002] and [1003]. The ground surface [1000] was concrete.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (**Illustration 4**) was located within the southernmost of three 20th-century garages/sheds. It was placed to attempt to locate any remains of the wall forming the original southern limit of the corn mill as well as any surviving ground surfaces within or outside of the original mill.

The only significant feature of any antiquity within Trench 2 was a stone-filled field drain [2005] cut into the natural deposit [2004]. The cut for this feature ran broadly north to south for 1.8m; it was 0.3m in width, 0.28m in depth and was filled by stones [2006] and blue-grey silt [2007]. The latter deposit contained a single sherd of ceramic dating from the 18th-century.

A modern concrete and stone feature [2008]/[2009] was uncovered at a depth of around 1.1 m. This emitted a strong power signal when CAT-scanned. A brick wall [2010] and associated construction cut [2011] were also identified, but these related to a modern inspection pit within the large garage.

A sequence of made ground deposits overlay the archaeological features encountered, these were [2001], [2002], [2003] and [2013]. The ground surface [2000] within the shed was concrete.

4 ARTEFACTS

4.1 Ceramic artefacts by Dr. Chris Cumberpatch

4.1.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from excavations at Oughtibridge consisted of three sherds of pottery and a piece of ceramic building material. The details are summarised in the catalogue below.

4.1.2 Catalogue

- Context [1008]: A small body sherd from a green stoneware bottle of mid to later 19th-or early 20th-century date (1g).
- Context [1012]: A small body sherd (1g) in a white soft paste porcelain (bone china), probably from a plate or dish. It is most probably of mid-to later 19th-or early 20th-century date.

- Context [1014]: A fragment of ceramic building material (13g) of unknown date and type. This was again assessed by Linzi Harvey (section 4.4) andf included in **Table 3**.
- Context [2007]: The base of a Late Blackware jar with a small foot, slightly distorted prior to firing with use wear and a fingerprint visible on the base and foot (18g). Typically, the sherd is glazed internally and on the upper and middle body externally. It dates to the 18th century.

4.1.3 Discussion

The pottery from Oughtibridge was of 18th-and 19th-century date and consisted of wares typical of the period and the area. Given the absence of information about the site it is difficult to draw any conclusions from the assemblage other than it would seem to indicate activity on the site in the 18th and 19th centuries. The condition of the Late Blackware base was excellent perhaps indicating limited disturbance to these layers. The sherd of ceramic building material should be examined by a specialist with knowledge of this material in order for its date and significance to be assessed. No further work is required on the pottery unless further work is undertaken, in which case it should be included in a final report alongside any further pottery recovered from the site.

4.2 Bone by Sean Bell

4.2.1 Introduction

A total of 167 fragments of animal bone were recovered. One fragment was recovered from context [1012], with the remainder being recovered from context [1010].

Context [1012] is described as being the fill of a circular feature [1011]. The anatomical element could not be identified as the fragment was too small with no diagnostic features. The fragment came from a sheep/pig-sized mammal and was blackened by burning across its entire surface.

Context [1010] is described as the fill of rectangular feature [1009]. The bone fragments were all identified as coming from a single pig (*Sus scrofa*) individual. The surface of the bone had a spongy texture indicating this was a very young individual. The majority of the long bones were present along with ribs, vertebrae, molars, blade fragments and various smaller bones. All the elements had unfused epiphyses indicating that the individual was younger than one year in age.

4.2.2 Recommendations

The assemblage is small, containing one indeterminate fragment and 166 fragments from one individual, and is of little archaeological significance. No further analysis is, therefore, recommended.

4.3 Slag and metal residues by Dr. Rod Mackenzie

4.3.1 Introduction

The fragments of possible industrial process residues recovered from the site have been examined to assess their archaeological significance and potential to provide information about activities at the site. The historical and archaeological contexts of the site and individual pieces have been considered during this assessment. **Table 2**

summarises the findings of this assessment. It should be noted that, as no scientific analysis has been performed, the findings of this assessment should be treated as provisional.

4.3.2 Discussion

The assemblage contains fragments of man-made slags; most of these are fuel ash slags produced by coal fires, although context [1008] also contained a few pieces of undiagnostic metalliferous slag that may relate to the production of iron or steel artefacts. The assemblage also contains a small amount of natural iron rich shale and one piece appears to have been burnt; however, it is not possible to say whether this burning was deliberate. The shale probably originates from local shale beds that are common in the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire area.

The types of residues most abundant in the assemblage are quite typical of those recovered from 'brownfield' sites dating from the early 18th to mid-20th century. During this period, residues such as fuel ash slag were produced in enormous quantities and they were commonly used as cheap backfill material. Residues such as those found at the site can be of archaeological interest, but without strong supporting archaeological or historical evidence, it is impossible to link the residues with activities at, or near to, the site.

Given the nature of the individual pieces and their archaeological contexts, the assemblage is of very limited archaeometallurgical potential. Further analysis of the material is unlikely to add to existing knowledge of the site or surrounding area.

4.3.3 Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the material covered by this assessment and the items have been disposed of in the normal manner.

4.4 Ceramic building material by Linzi Harvey

4.4.1 Summary

A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from four stratified contexts. These items are described in **Table 3.**

4.4.2 Nature of Sample and Recommendations

The ceramic building material assemblage is small and highly fragmentary. There were no complete or partial bricks recovered, so metrical data could not be collected. Although the fragments appear to be 19th-or 20th-century in date, this cannot be guaranteed. No further work is recommended on this assemblage and the fragments may be discarded.

4.5 Clay pipe by Linzi Harvey

4.5.1 Summary

A total of five fragments of clay pipe were recovered from Church Street, Oughtibridge. These items were from two stratified contexts and are described in **Table 4.**

4.5.2 Nature of sample

The majority of pipe fragments recovered were plain stems. Plain stems are difficult

to date accurately and therefore can only be given a broad date range, but most are late 18th or 19th-century. Two small fragments from deposit [1005] fit together to form the very base of a bowl; however, there is too little of the bowl to provide further information.

4.5.3 Recommendations

Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

4.6 Glass by Linzi Harvey

4.6.1 Summary

Five glass fragments were recovered from Oughtibridge. These items were recovered from two stratified contexts and are described in **Table 5.**

4.6.2 Nature of sample and recommendations

The majority of glass fragments from Oughtibridge were fragments of clear flat glass, which are likely to be fragments of domestic window glass. A single undiagnostic bottle fragment was recovered from context [1012]. Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

4.7 Miscellaneous material by Linzi Harvey

4.7.1 Summary

Three miscellaneous items were recovered from Oughtibridge. These items included shell, stone and non-ferrous metal fragments. They were recovered from two stratified contexts and are described in **Table 6.**

4.7.2 Nature of sample and recommendations

Neither the cockle shell fragment nor the stone fragment provides archaeological information. The copper object is undiagnostic and its use is unknown (Ken Hawley, *pers. comm.).* Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

4.8 Palaeobotanical remains by A. Vaughan-Williams

4.8.1 Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the archaeobotanical assessment undertaken following an archaeological evaluation at 14-20 Church St., Oughtibridge, Sheffield. The evaluation uncovered structures and features associated with a post-medieval corn mill. The aim of this report was to ascertain the concentration and preservation of archaeobotanical material from the site and to evaluate their potential for establishing: (1) the function of the contexts; (2) economy and diet of the local inhabitants; and (3) the local environment.

4.8.2 Methods

The bulk samples were processed by flotation using a 300 micron mesh sieve. The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Identifications were made with reference to the author's modern seed reference collection, and Berggren

(1981) and Anderberg (1994). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of the material. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in **Table 7**.

4.8.3 Results

Trench 1

Four samples were taken from Trench 1: contexts [1008], [1010], [1014] and [1016]. Occasional fragments of charcoal were the only charred archaeobotanical evidence present. Desiccated seeds of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and sedge (Cyperaceae sp.) were occasional. Anthracite was abundant in all of the contexts. Fragmented bone was frequent in context [1010].

Trench 2

Context [2007] presented a similar assemblage to those from Trench 1 with occasional desiccated seeds of bramble and knotgrasses (*Polygonum* spp.), and abundant anthracite. No charcoal was present.

4.8.4 Discussion

The abundance of anthracite indicates they are the residue of an industrial process such as metal-working, or material used for more modern back-filling. Brambles and knotgrasses are typical of disturbed ground, and the sedge seed suggests some standing or slow-flowing water. For these seeds to have been preserved, however, their matrix would have had to have been, and remained, waterlogged. If this was not the case, it is highly probable that the seeds represent post-depositional contamination.

4.8.5 Recommendations

None of the assemblages provided any viable archaeobotanical material. No further action is therefore recommended.

5 DISCUSSION

The work at Church Street, Oughtibridge was intended to identify any archaeological features relating to the former corn mill, any ancillary buildings located to the east of the mill, as well as any pre-18th-century remains if present.

The work in Trench 1 identified structural elements which appear to tally with the location of ancillary buildings as shown on 19th-century maps of the site. A number of small cut features also identified within Trench 1 were cut into natural deposits and overlaid by a sequence of man-made deposits. It is possible that these features pre-date the mill buildings as they were located in an area that would have been outside of the corn mill, and were cut into a natural deposit. One of the cut features [1009], contained most of the bones of a young pig, suggesting that what remained was the base of a refuse pit, which had been truncated by subsequent activity. The majority of the other features in Trench 1 contained slags and fuel ashes. The presence of potential metalworking debris as well as iron-rich shale, which could have been used as ore, was unexpected within the grounds of a corn mill and may pre-date the documented activity on-site.

The work in Trench 2 did not identify the wall of the mill or any floor surfaces within or outside the mill. Anecdotal evidence provided by the client suggested that the wall on the south side of the mill may have been a series of arches. This could explain why the wall was not located as the trench may have been positioned within an archway, rather than in the location of a foundation pier for the arch. A stone-filled field drain [2005] was identified within the trench. The drain seems likely to have pre-dated the mill as the ceramic artefact recovered from the silt surrounding the stones [2007] was identified as Late Blackware dating from the 18th century.

The presence of discrete features cut into the natural deposits below the man-made ground, as well as a field drain containing 18th-century ceramic, indicates that there was activity on site prior to the construction of the mill in the late 18th century. In order to better interpret and possibly explain the presence of metalworking residues on a site not specifically connected with the metal trades, further work on-site may be recommended.

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7 TABLES

Table 1 – List of contexts

Context number	Context type	Description
1000	structure	concrete ground surface
1001	deposit	sandy rubble below [1000]
1002	deposit	clinker lens below [1001]
1003	deposit	mixed rubble/sandy-silt below [1002]
1004	deposit	clinker below [1003]
1005	deposit	mixed clay and stone
1006	deposit	clay natural
1007	cut	small linear feature SE corner of trench
1008	deposit	fill of [1007]
1009	cut	rectangular cut feature at E end of trench
1010	deposit	bone rich fill of [1009]
1011	cut	circular feature - runs under N baulk
1012	deposit	fill of [1011]
1013	cut	cut feature in middle of trench
1014	deposit	fill of [1013]
1015	cut	cut feature adjacent to [1013]
1016	deposit	fill of [1015]
1017	structure	large sandstone block
1018	structure	2 x sandstone blocks
2000	structure	concrete ground surface
2001	deposit	sandstone/rubble below [2000]
2002	deposit	thin clinker lens below [2001]
2003	deposit	pinkish rubble deposit below [2002]
2004	deposit	clay natural
2005	cut	cut for rock filled land drain
2006	structure	rocks within cut [2005]
2007	deposit	grey-blue silt deposit around stones [2006]
2008	structure	sandstone block on concrete [2009]
2009	structure	concrete drain capping
2010	structure	modern machine made RB wall-part of inspection pit
2011	cut	construction cut for [2016]
2012	deposit	backfill of [2011]
2013	deposit	mixed redeposited clay

Table 2 – Possible industrial process residues

Context	Quantity	Description	Weight
1005	1	Fragment of undiagnostic iron rich slag, possibly relates to iron or steel production	c.15g
1008	4	Fragments of iron rich shale, one fragment has traces of fuel as slag	c.66g
1008	3	Small fragments of burnt coal/coke	c.2g
1008	3	Fuel ash slag	c.11g
1008	3	Fragments of undiagnostic slag/ probable fuel ash slag	c.28g
1010	5	Fuel ash slag	c.30g
1012	1	Undiagnostic slag/probable fuel ash slag	c.12g
1014	22	Fuel ash slag	c.437g
1014	1	Small fragment of burnt coal	c.2g
1012	1	Small nodule of undiagnostic oxidised iron	c.9g

Table 3 – Ceramic building material

Context	Context info.	No. frags	Date	Description and measurements
1005	Mixed deposit	1	-	Corner fragment of probable brick, orange-yellow fabric with small stone inclusions.
1010	Fill of pit [1009]	1	-	Very small red brick fragment, fairly coarse fabric, abraded.
1012	Fill of circular feature [1011]	4	-	3 small undiagnostic CBM fragments; 1 larger fabric, dark red fairly coarse fabric with small amount of soft white lime mortar adhering to one side.
1013	Feature?	1	-	Fragment of brick/tile, fairly fine orange-red fabric.
	TOTAL	**7**		

Table 4 – Clay pipe

Context	B	S	M	Total	Sta.	Dec.	Date range	Description and measurements
1005	2	2		**4**			18-19 C	Two plain stem fragments; 2 fragments fit together to form the base of a ?plain bowl.
1012		1		**1**			18-19 C	Plain stem fragment,
Totals	**2**	**3**		**5**				

Table 5 – Glass

Context	Context info.	No. frags	Date	Description and measurements
1012	Fill of pit [1011]	4	19/20th C	3 small clear window glass fragments, look modern; 1 very small clear curved fragment, undiagnostic.
2007	Fill of land drain	1	19/20th C	1 small clear window glass fragment.
	TOTAL	**5**		

Table 6 – Miscellaneous materials

Material type	Context	Context info.	No. frags	Date	Description and measurements
Non-ferrous metal	1012	Fill of circular feature [1011]	1	-	Small copper object, possibly a hook or similar, 35mm in length. Use unknown.
Shell	1005	Mixed deposit	1	-	Very small fragment of cockle shell.
Stone	1012	Fill of circular feature [1011]	1	-	Small fragment of micaeous sandstone, unworked, possibly burnt on one side.
		TOTAL	**3**		

Table 7 - Archaeobotanical assessment

Context	Cut	Sample no.	Trench	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Content		Wood		Other	Details
						Chd	Des.	Char	Des.		
1008	1007	2	1	1.5	70	-	*	O	-	Anthracite	*Rubus* sp.
1010	1009	3	1	2.5	55	-	*	O	-	Anthracite	Bone; *Rubus* sp., Cyperaceae sp.
1014	1013	5	1	3.5	55	-	*	O	-	Anthracite	*Rubus* sp.
1016	1015	4	1	5	55	-	-	-	-	Anthracite	
2007	2005	1	2	5	4	-	*	-	-	Anthracite	*Rubus* sp., *Polygonum* sp.

Key: - absent
Chd Charred
* <11 items
Des. Dessicated
** 11-25 items
*** 26-50 items
**** 51-100 items
***** >100 items

8 PLATES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate 1 – Typical 19th century mill and millpond located at Bedgreave Farm, Beighton (picture courtesy of PictureSheffield.com).

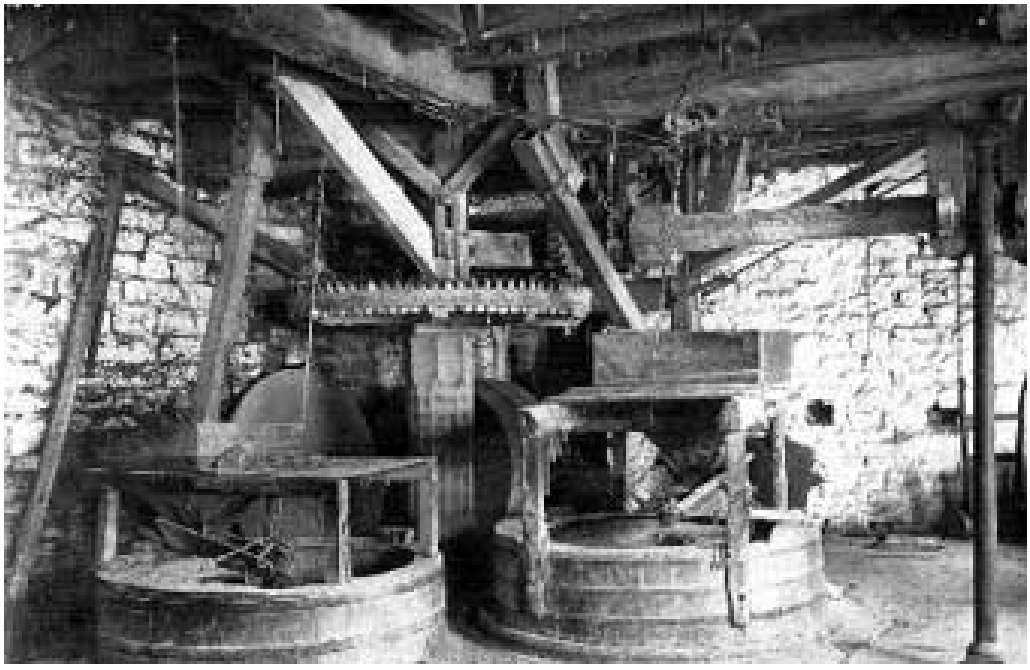
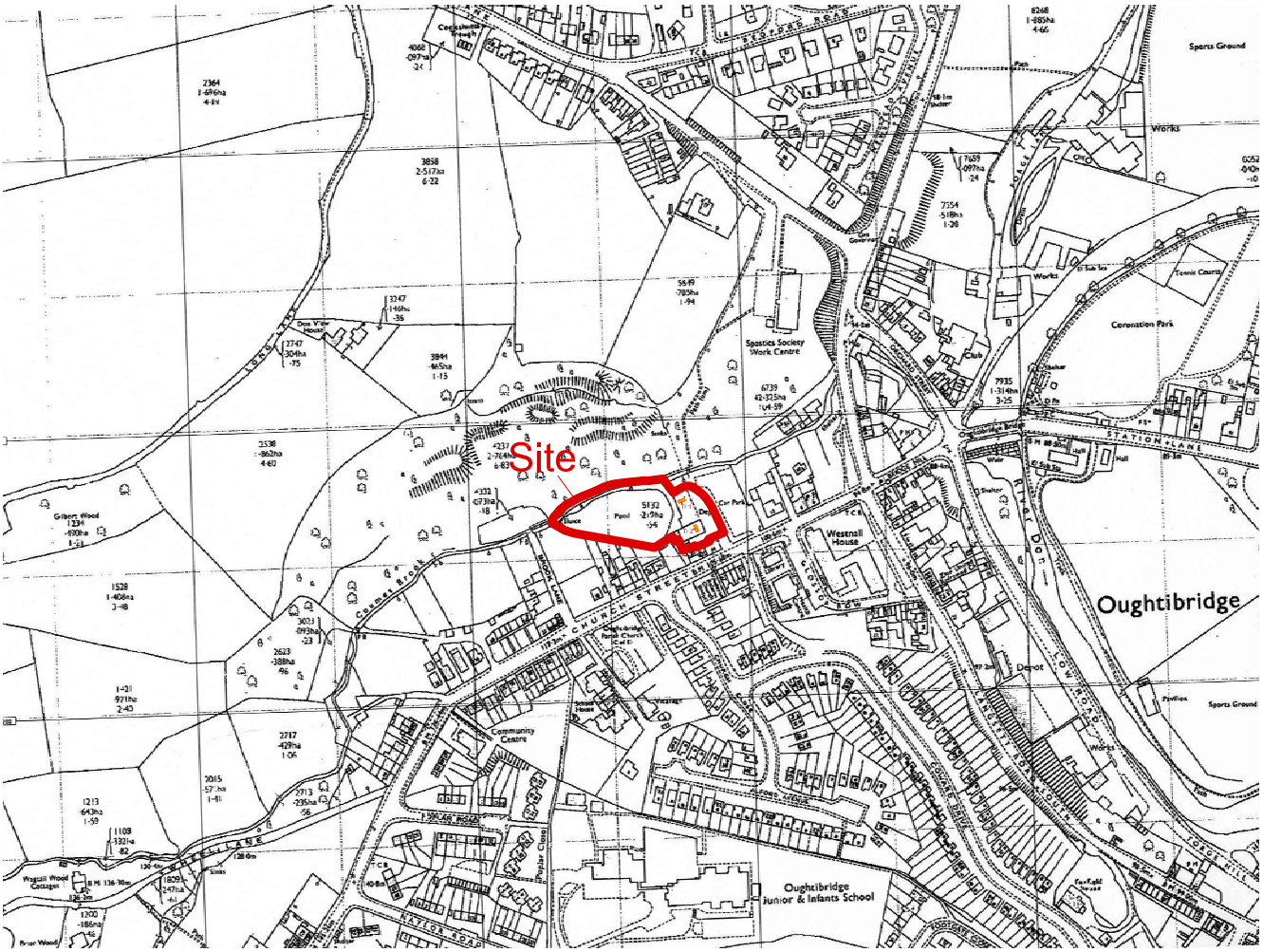


Plate 2 – Grinding machinery typical of a water powered mill (picture courtesy of PictureSheffield.com).



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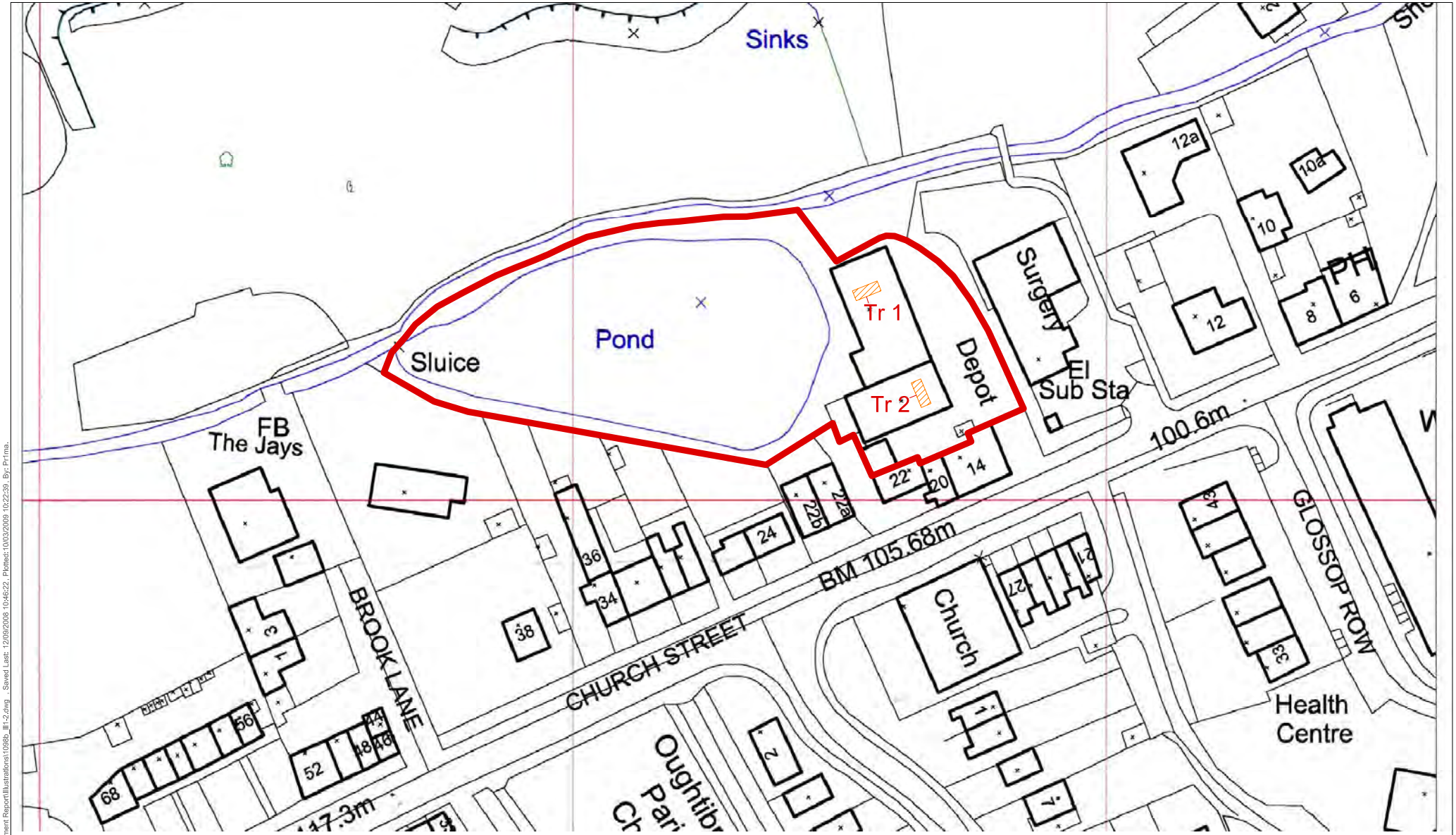
Project: **Church St, Oughtibridge**		Scale 1:5000	Date September 2008
		NGR SK 3055 9330	Drawn AEB/JD
Title **Site Location Plan**		Project No. **1098b.2(1)**	Illustration No. **1**



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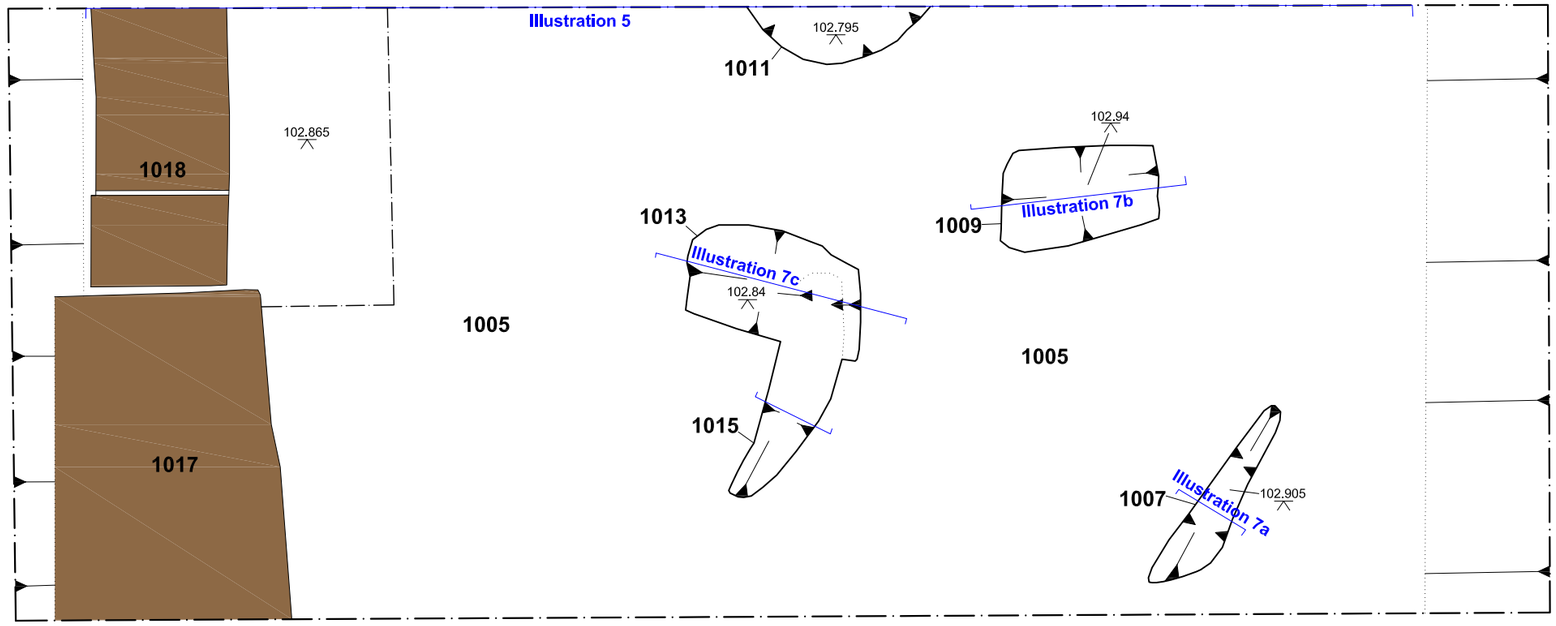
Project:
Church St. Oughtibridge

Title
Site Plan

Scale	Date
1:1000	September 2008
NGR	Drawn
SK 3055 9330	AEB/JD
Project No.	Illustration No.
1098b.2(1)	**2**



0 1m

Key

- Red brick structure
- Stone structure
- Concrete

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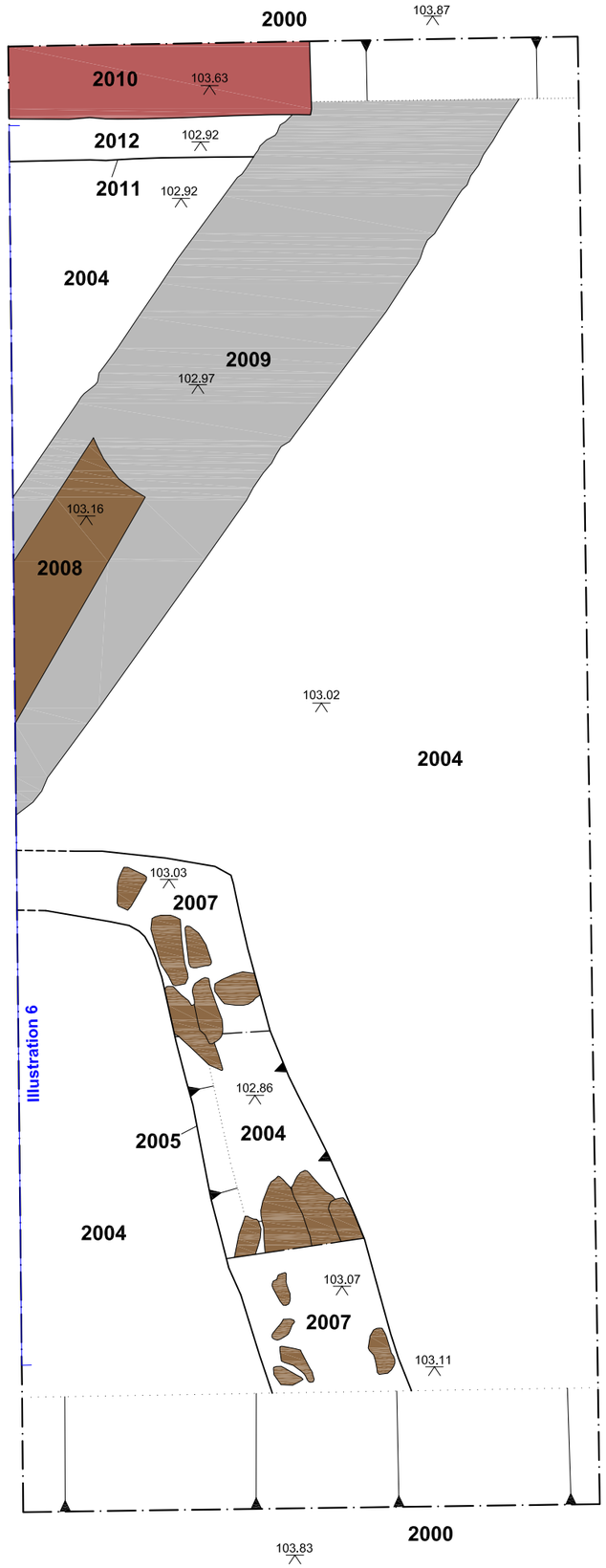
Project:
Church Street, Oughtibridge

Title
Plan of Trench 1

Scale	Date
1:20	September 2008
NGR	Drawn
SK 3055 9330	CS/JD
Project No. **1098b.2(1)**	Ill. No. **3**



0 1m

Key

- Red brick structure
- Stone structure
- Concrete

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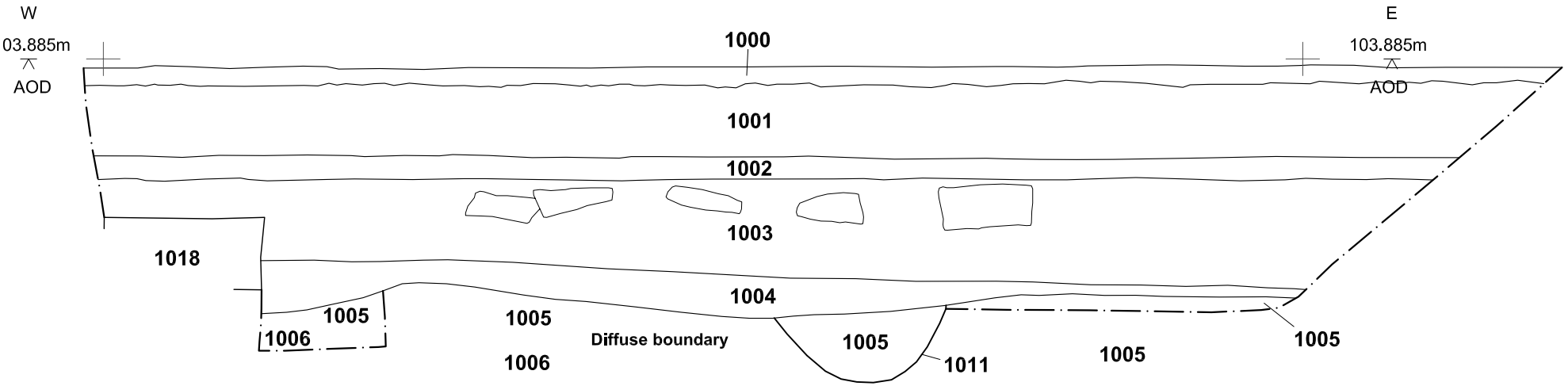
Project:
Church Street, Oughtibridge

Title
Plan of Trench 2

Scale	Date
1:20	September 2008
NGR	Drawn
SK 3055 9330	CS/JD
Project No. **1098b.2(1)**	Ill. No. **4**



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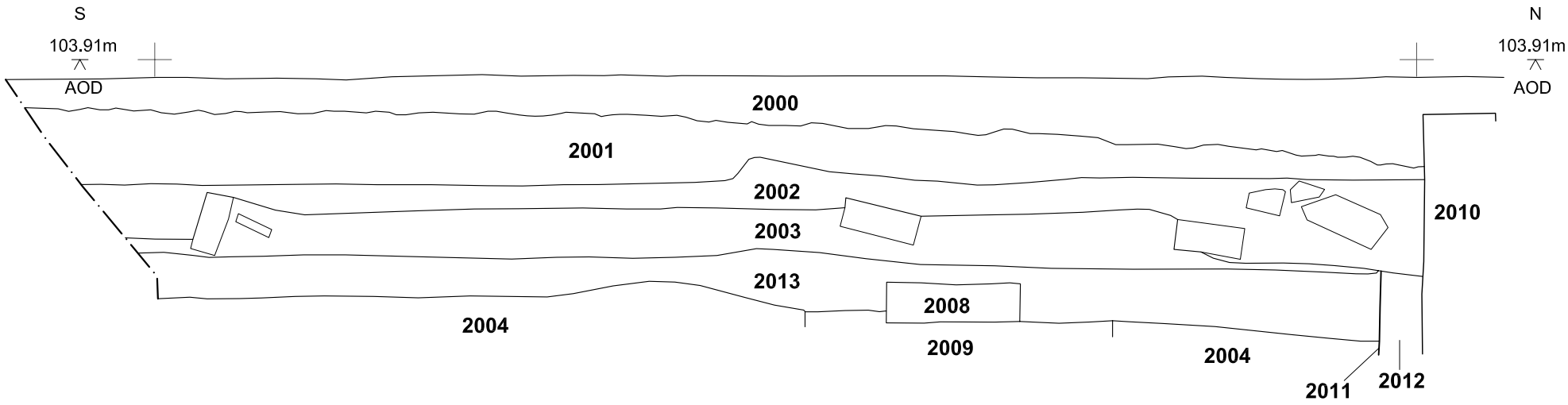
Project:
Church St, Oughtibridge

Title
Section - Trench 1

Scale	Date
1:20	September 2008
NGR	Drawn
SK 3055 9330	J Debska
Project No.	Illustration No.
1098b.2(1)	**5**



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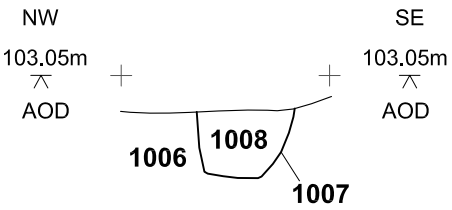
Project:
Church St, Oughtibridge

Title
Section - Trench 2

Scale	Date
1:20	September 2008
NGR	Drawn
SK 3055 9330	J Debska
Project No.	Illustration No.
1098b.2(1)	**6**



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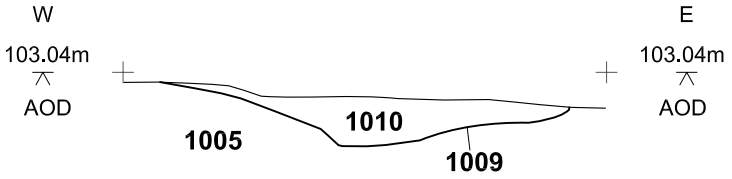

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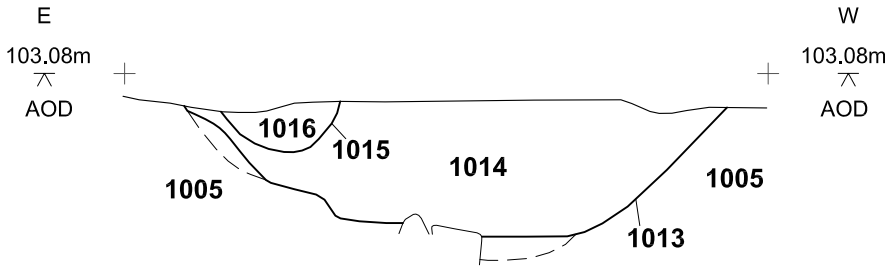

7c

0 50cm

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Project: **Church St, Oughtibridge**

Title: **Cut features - Trench 1**

Scale: 1:10

Date: September 2008

NGR: SK 3055 9330

Drawn: J Debska

Project No.: **1098b.2(1)**

Illustration No.: **7**