



Blocks 6 and 11, The Moor, Sheffield

Archaeological
Excavation



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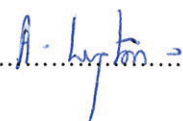
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SUMMARY

NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, obtained planning permission for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) and Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665), The Moor, Sheffield, as part of a more extensive redevelopment. Permission was granted with a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work (ref ref 06/04145/FUL) that would need to be undertaken as a prerequisite to redevelopment in both of these areas to determine any necessary mitigation strategy.

NJL Consulting appointed CgMs to undertake an initial archaeological appraisal of both Blocks 6 and 11, carried out in 2007, which found there to be little activity on the site prior to the eighteenth century, apart from a late medieval deer-park bounded by oak paling. It is suspected that the boundary for this deer-park ran along the line of Porter Street, potentially a route of some antiquity, which originally ran in a north-west/south-east direction across Block 11. Until the late eighteenth century the area of land covered by Blocks 6 and 11 was largely undeveloped, forming part of 'Little Sheffield Moore' from wherein it gradually became incorporated into the evolving industrial city of Sheffield. Based on the findings of the appraisal, a further intrusive phase of archaeological investigation was agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving below-ground archaeological remains and, thereafter, formulate a mitigation strategy. Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of their client, to undertake this work. This investigation was undertaken in two separate phases; an archaeological watching brief was initially maintained during removal of the extant foundations and hardstanding over Block 11, followed by an open-area excavation and trenching in late 2007; archaeological trial trenching in Block 6 in July 2009.

The investigation of both blocks identified six periods of activity relating to the history and development of this part of Sheffield. The earliest of these periods appears to encompass pre-industrial activity, in the form of two potentially early ditches in Block 11. Although these features had been severely truncated, and only survived in a limited number of areas, it appears that they ran parallel to each other and were aligned approximately north-east/south-west. Unfortunately, the precise date of these features could not be ascertained, although they are probably of pre-eighteenth-century date. It is, therefore, possible that they may represent features associated with the late medieval deer-park boundary thought to cross this area. This interpretation is strengthened, to some degree, as one of these ditches ran along the approximate line of Porter Street, which is suspected to follow the boundary of this medieval enclosure. Alternatively, due to the absence of any dateable material contained within the ditches, these features might also conceivably form the remains of a later phase of agricultural enclosure, dating to the post-medieval period. If this was the case they might, therefore, relate to former field boundaries found to the east of Porter Street.

The remaining periods of activity observed during excavation, Periods 2-6, date to between the late eighteenth and twentieth centuries. These include the remains of a possible late eighteenth-century industrial premises (Period 2); a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house (Globe Tavern) and domestic dwellings (Period 3); nineteenth-century domestic dwellings (Periods 4 and 5); and a mid-twentieth-century

industrial works (Period 6). The remains from Periods 2-6 can all be related to the evidence obtained from the historic map sequence, beginning with from Fairbank's maps of 1787 and 1808, through to the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps, and reflect the initial expansion and subsequent modification of the industrial city of Sheffield.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Simon Mortimer of CgMs for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jim McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Frudd, who was assisted by Becky Wegiel, Annie Hamilton-Gibney, Helen Stocks and Steve Morgan, whilst the survey was undertaken by Pete Schofield. Dr Richard Gregory compiled the report, whilst Chris Howard-Davis undertook assessment of the artefacts. The drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson. The project was initially managed by Fraser Brown and later by Emily Mercer, who edited this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) and Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665), The Moor, Sheffield (Fig 1), as part of a more extensive development. Permission was granted with a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work in both of these areas to provide information on the nature, extent and survival of any below-ground remains to inform the requirements for any necessary mitigation.
- 1.1.2 NJL Consulting appointed CgMs as archaeological consultants, who undertook an initial archaeological appraisal of both Blocks 6 and 11 (CgMs 2007). Based on the findings, the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS), who act as the archaeological curators for the City of Sheffield, advised that a further intrusive phase of archaeological investigation was necessary in order to assess the requirements for a mitigation strategy. The scope and remit of this work was detailed in a separate CgMs specification for each block, which were subsequently approved by SYAS (*Appendices 1 and 2*).
- 1.1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by CgMs to undertake the archaeological fieldwork required for both Blocks 6 and 11. The archaeological fieldwork relating to Block 11 was undertaken between October and December 2007, whilst the Block 6 fieldwork was completed during July 2009.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT SPECIFICATION

- 2.1.1 CgMs issued a separate project specification for each block, in consultation with SYAS, for appropriate programmes of intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of redevelopment (*Appendices 1 and 2*). OA North carried out the programme of archaeological work in accordance with these specifications, in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition. The fieldwork took the form of an archaeological watching brief and open-area excavation, together with some trenching to reduce the area of excavation in Block 11, and archaeological trial trenching in Block 6. This work was also consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1994a, 1994b, 1995b; rev editions 2008), and the IfA code of conduct (1995a, rev 2008).

2.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.2.1 The first stage of intrusive investigation was within Block 11, wherein the overriding aim was to determine the presence of any significant archaeological structures, features or deposits. The first stage was to monitor the removal of the ground slab and foundations to ensure that any archaeological remains disturbed during this process were recorded. The project brief specified that, with regard to any nineteenth-century remains exposed during the course of the excavation, priority should be given to the investigation of workshop-related activity, and to the investigation of floor surfaces associated with the domestic use of the site. Consequently, this led to a large open-area excavation of the site (Figs 2-3). This was followed by a programme of targeted trial trenching in an attempt to locate any surviving remains of a late medieval deer-park boundary thought to traverse Block 11, and reduce the size of the open-area excavation.
- 2.2.2 Based on the previous phase of work, the aim for Block 6 was to further determine the presence or absence of any significant archaeological structures, features or deposits through a programme of trial trenching. The results of an earlier programme of geotechnical investigation had suggested that, within this area, significant reductions in ground level had occurred during the mid twentieth century that may have truncated or destroyed below-ground archaeological remains.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 An initial archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Block 11 to observe the mechanical stripping of the modern hard-standing and floor slab present across this area. The programme of field observation was designed to record accurately the location, extent and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits exposed during the groundworks. The work also comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons

exposed during the course of the groundworks, and any artefacts identified during observation.

- 2.3.2 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout. All archaeological contexts were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout and, where appropriate, scaled profiles were produced of archaeological features at a scale of 1:20.
- 2.3.3 During the course of the watching brief it became apparent that extensive nineteenth-century remains survived across the site. Although it was apparent that these largely corresponded with the features plotted on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, the remains found in the eastern portion of the site were fully exposed by open-area excavation (see *Section 2.4*, below).

2.4 EXCAVATION

- 2.4.1 An area measuring approximately 80m by 25m was fully exposed, mainly across the north and eastern side of Block 11, following the findings of the initial watching brief. This phase of excavation initially employed a mechanical excavator to remove demolition deposits. All archaeological deposits and structural remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.
- 2.4.2 All structures encountered during the course of the excavation were recorded three-dimensionally by electronic distance measurement (EDM) tacheometry, using a Topcon GTS512E total station linked to a pen computer data logger. The resultant digital plan was enhanced by manual survey on site using the pen computer, whilst selected components of the works were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20. The position of the excavation was located with respect to surrounding landscape features (Figs 2-3), and was recorded using the total station EDM.

2.5 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 2.5.1 Following an on-site meeting between SYAS and CgMs, it was decided to halt the open-area excavation of the nineteenth-century remains (see *Section 2.4*, above) in the remaining western portion of Block 11, as the position and form of these remains were clearly represented on nineteenth- and twentieth-century OS mapping. Instead, three linear trenches (Trenches 4-6) were excavated (Fig 1), focusing on the suspected line of a late medieval deer-park boundary. Trench 4 measured *c* 14m by 2m, Trench 5 measured *c* 14m by 5m, and Trench 6 measured *c* 22m by 2m. The boundary was thought to traverse this area of the site roughly along the line of the former Porter Street, named on late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mapping.
- 2.5.2 Subsequent to the investigations in Block 11, evaluation trenching was also undertaken within Block 6 in the form of three evaluation trenches (Trenches

1-3), with two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 3) measuring 20m by 2m, and the third (Trench 2) measured 15m by 2m (Fig 1). The position of these trenches largely followed that requested by SYAS, and indicated in the CgMs specification (*Appendix 1*). Trench 2 was rotated about its northern end in order to avoid an on-site obstacle (wood pile). This led to the south-eastern end of Trench 2 intersecting with the north-western end of Trench 1.

- 2.5.3 The overburden was removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. This deposit was cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded. The trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner. Trenches 1-3 were located by use of a Differential Global Positioning System (dGPS), and altitude information has been established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

2.6 GENERAL FIELDWORK PROCEDURES

- 2.6.1 During the course of the archaeological investigations at Blocks 6 and 11, all information was recorded stratigraphically on OA North *pro-forma* recording sheets, with accompanying plans and sections drawn at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). A photographic record, both of individual contexts and overall site shots from standard viewpoints, was undertaken with digital and 35mm cameras on archivable black-and-white print film, as well as colour transparency. All of the photographs included a visible, graduated metric scale, and digital photography was also used extensively for presentation purposes throughout the course of the fieldwork.
- 2.6.2 The recovery of finds from Blocks 6 and 11 was carried out in accordance with best practice, following current IfA guidelines, and was subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Artefacts were collected principally by hand from archaeological deposits. All categories of artefacts were retrieved without exception, and all finds recovered during the investigation were lifted, cleaned, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds* (1998). Archive
- 2.6.3 A full professional archive of the archaeological work has been compiled in accordance with the project specifications (*Appendices 1 and 2*), and in accordance with current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archives will be deposited with Sheffield Museum on completion of the project, with syntheses (in the form of an index to the archives and the reports) deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The redevelopment site lies to the south-west of Sheffield city centre (Fig 1). Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) is bounded to the north by Earl Street, to the east by Cumberland Way, to the south by Cumberland Street, and to the west by The Moor. Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665) is positioned immediately to the south-east of Block 6 and is similarly bounded to the north by Earl Street and to the south by Cumberland Street, although the western boundary is formed by Cumberland Way, and its eastern boundary is formed by Eyre Street.
- 3.1.2 Modern OS mapping (after CgMs 2007) indicates that the topography within this area of Sheffield slopes in an easterly direction, towards a watercourse known as Porter Brook. Modern ground levels, therefore, reside at 68.3m aOD, close to the south-western corner of Block 6, and fall to 64.9m aOD on Eyre Steet, adjacent to the eastern boundary of Block 11.
- 3.1.3 Geologically, both Blocks 6 and 11 are found within an area containing solid geological deposits, which have been classified as forming part of the Lower Coal Measures Group (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 The following historical background has been largely informed by the archaeological appraisal undertaken by CgMs (2007) and the historic mapping, and allows for the results of the intrusive investigations in both Blocks 6 and 11 to be considered within the wider archaeological and historical context
- 3.2.2 ***The General Development of Sheffield:*** there is minimal evidence for prehistoric and Roman remains within the boundaries of Sheffield and, hence, it is difficult to determine the pattern and extent of prehistoric and Roman activity in this part of South Yorkshire (*ibid*).
- 3.2.3 Although Sheffield is mentioned in the Domesday book as 'Escafield' in AD 1086 (*ibid*), the actual settlement was founded in the twelfth century as part of the lordship of Hallamshire, the form of which appears typical for this period, with a castle and church, surrounded by a market town (Binfield and Hey 1997). By the sixteenth century, Sheffield had expanded in size and was a major centre of cutlery production. Furthermore, by 1600 its reputation for the manufacture of cutlery was on a par with London, and by the mid-seventeenth century the parish registers indicate that three out of every five men were employed as cutlers (*ibid*).
- 3.2.4 During the eighteenth century the population of Sheffield saw a dramatic increase associated with a growth in industrial activity (Jones 1956, 155). As a result, roads were improved, and the River Don was made navigable, which

facilitated a reciprocal growth in trade. A further boost to the cutlery manufacturing came in *c* 1750 with the invention of the crucible furnace, which enabled the production of higher quality steel (Tweedale 1995).

- 3.2.5 In the nineteenth century Sheffield expanded further and the town remained a dominant centre of cutlery production. However, during this period, in a similar vein to other industrial cities in Northern England, it was an unsanitary settlement with a large impoverished working class population who predominantly inhabited insalubrious and cramped living quarters. As a result disease was commonplace, and in 1832 an outbreak of cholera killed 402 people (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 Over the course of the twentieth century there was a general decline in heavy industry within Sheffield, which also saw a move away from manufacturing and a large-scale reduction in the production of cutlery. However, although these industries gradually declined, there was a concerted attempt to improve living conditions for the general population, particularly with the clearance of back-to-back slums in the early and mid-twentieth century. The latter part of the twentieth century and early parts of the twenty-first century witnessed continuing attempts at redeveloping and regenerating large portions of the former industrial city (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 ***The Development of Block 6 and 11:*** the earliest potential remains contained within this portion of Sheffield may relate to a late medieval deer-park, which was approximately 10km², and was bounded by oak paling (CgMs 2007). It is suspected that the boundary for this deer-park ran along the line of Porter Street, potentially a route of some antiquity, which originally ran in a north-west/south-east direction across Block 11 (*ibid*). During this time, the area of land outside of the deer-park and covered by Blocks 6 and 11 was largely undeveloped, forming part of ‘Little Sheffield Moore’ (*ibid*). However, during the post-medieval period, from the late eighteenth century onwards, this area became gradually incorporated into the evolving industrial city of Sheffield. Fortunately, the form and development of both Blocks 6 and 11 during this formative period can be discerned, to some extent, through reference to the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cartographic sources.
- 3.2.8 Fairbank’s 1797 and 1808 maps of Sheffield (*ibid*) plot the position of Porter Street (running approximately north/south) and indicate that by the late eighteenth century, within the area of Block 6 and a small portion of Block 11, two areas or blocks of buildings had been established (Plate 1), to the north and south of Jessop Street. The land immediately to the east of Porter Street, which encompasses the majority of Block 11, remained undeveloped and still formed part of ‘Little Sheffield Moore’. By the early nineteenth century, the creation of Well Lane running through, and parallel with, Block 6 further divided these blocks of buildings (Plate 2). A series of streets had been laid out to the east of Porter Street, defining plots of land within which some piecemeal development had occurred (Plate 2). Within Block 11 this development comprised the construction of a small block of buildings to the north of Jessop Street and a larger block of buildings to the south.

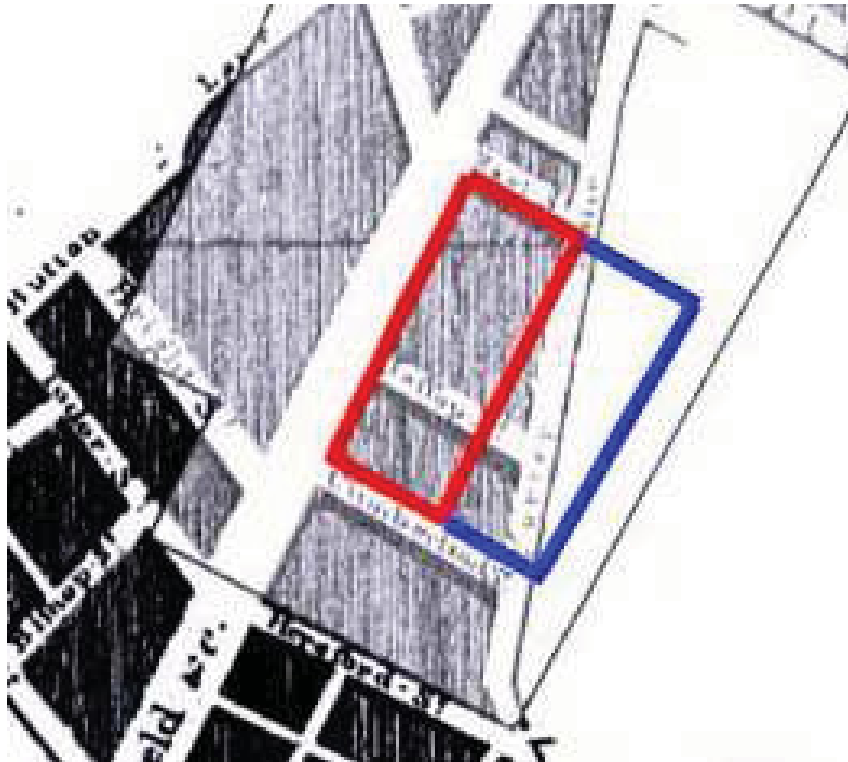


Plate 1: Extract from Fairbank's 1797 map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

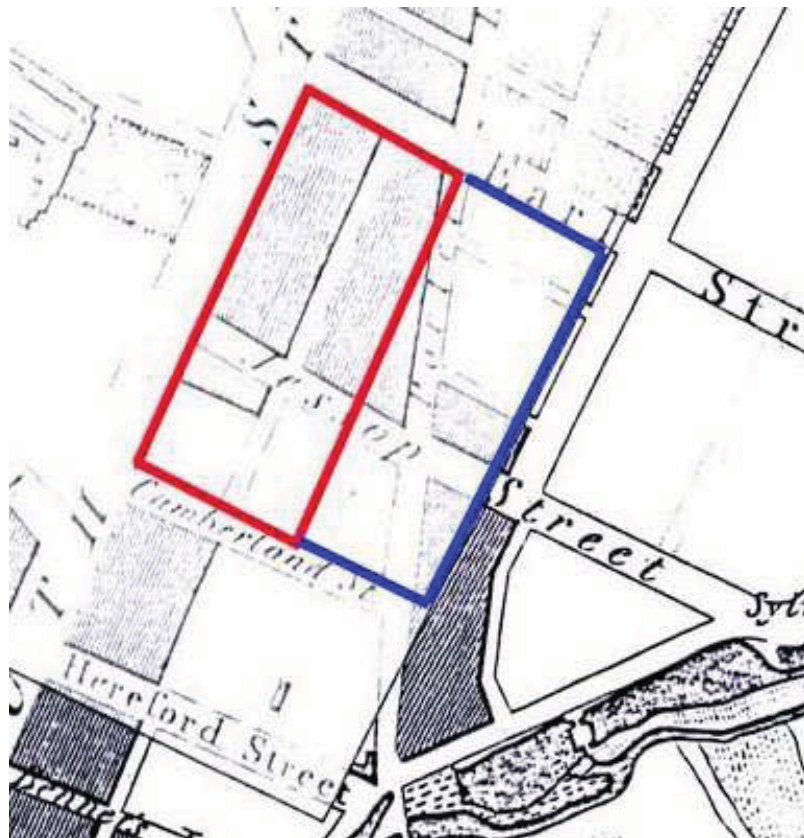


Plate 2: Extract from Fairbank's 1808 map, (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

- 3.2.9 Later, more detailed, mid-nineteenth-century OS mapping (1850-1, after CgMs 2007) suggests that the two blocks of early buildings found to the north of Jessop Street in the early nineteenth century and located either side of Well Lane, contained a mixture of small industrial buildings and domestic dwellings, made up of back-to-back and larger properties, with a public house positioned at the corner of Earl and South Street. The potential block of late eighteenth-century buildings located to the south of Jessop Street would seem, from the same mapping evidence, to be composed solely of domestic, back-to-back and double-depth properties with yards to their rear, as were the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century properties to the east of Porter Street, and it is possible that a public house was also built during this phase of development. This public house is named as the Globe Tavern on the mid-nineteenth-century mapping.
- 3.2.10 By the time of the publication of Leather's 1823 map of Sheffield (Plate 3) two additional blocks of buildings had been constructed in those areas of Block 11, which were vacant on Fairbank's map from the first decade of the nineteenth-century. Furthermore, an additional block of buildings had also been constructed in the Block 6 (Plate 3). The large-scale 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that those early nineteenth-century buildings constructed in Block 6 principally comprised double-depth and back-to-back domestic buildings, and may also have included commercial concerns fronting Porter Street. Similarly, the large-scale 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that those blocks of buildings found in Block 11, which were positioned to the north and south of Earl Lane, were composed of back-to-back and single and double-depth domestic properties. Those properties found to the north of Earl Lane also had a yard area to their rear, whilst the properties located to the south of Earl Lane surrounded a large courtyard, divided into five separate yard areas.

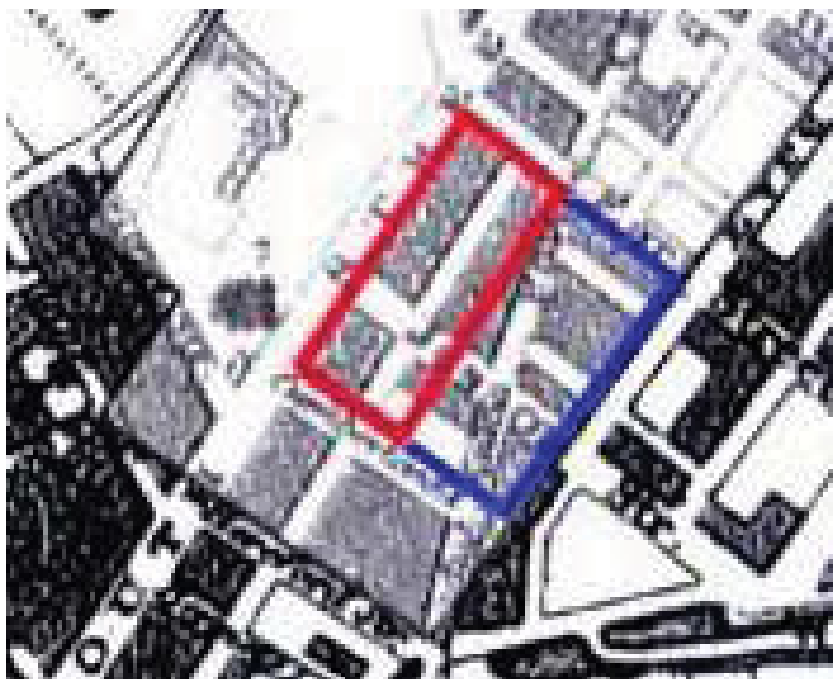


Plate 3: Extract from Leather's 1823 map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

- 3.2.11 The 1894 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that by the late nineteenth century some infilling had occurred, with the construction of additional domestic properties within the yard areas found to south of Earl Lane, in Block 11 (Plate 4). This infilling continued with the construction of a further property in this area, which the cartographic sources indicate dates to between 1894 and 1905 (*ibid*). The 1894 OS map also plots the position of an additional building immediately to the east of the Globe Tavern, which was constructed during the latter half of the nineteenth century.



Plate 4: Extract from the 1894 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

- 3.2.12 Over the course of the twentieth century the pattern of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century development was gradually denuded through demolition and, in some areas, redevelopment. For instance, the 1905 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that, by this date, the early nineteenth-century domestic properties found in Block 11, to the south of Jessop Street, had been demolished, and the area was then left vacant. Further demolition of the nineteenth-century building stock had also occurred in Block 6 by the time of the publication of the 1935 OS map, in the area located to the north of Jessop Street and to the west of Well Lane. In this instance, the early buildings were replaced by larger buildings, which may have had a commercial/industrial function. The period between 1935 and 1948 witnessed the most dramatic changes to the early pattern of development with all of the late eighteenth- and

nineteenth-century buildings to the east of Well Lane being demolished. These were replaced by a tool works found at the northern end of Block 6, and a second works positioned in Block 11, which is denoted as an ‘Electrical Armature Winders’ on the 1953-55 1:2500 OS map (*ibid*).

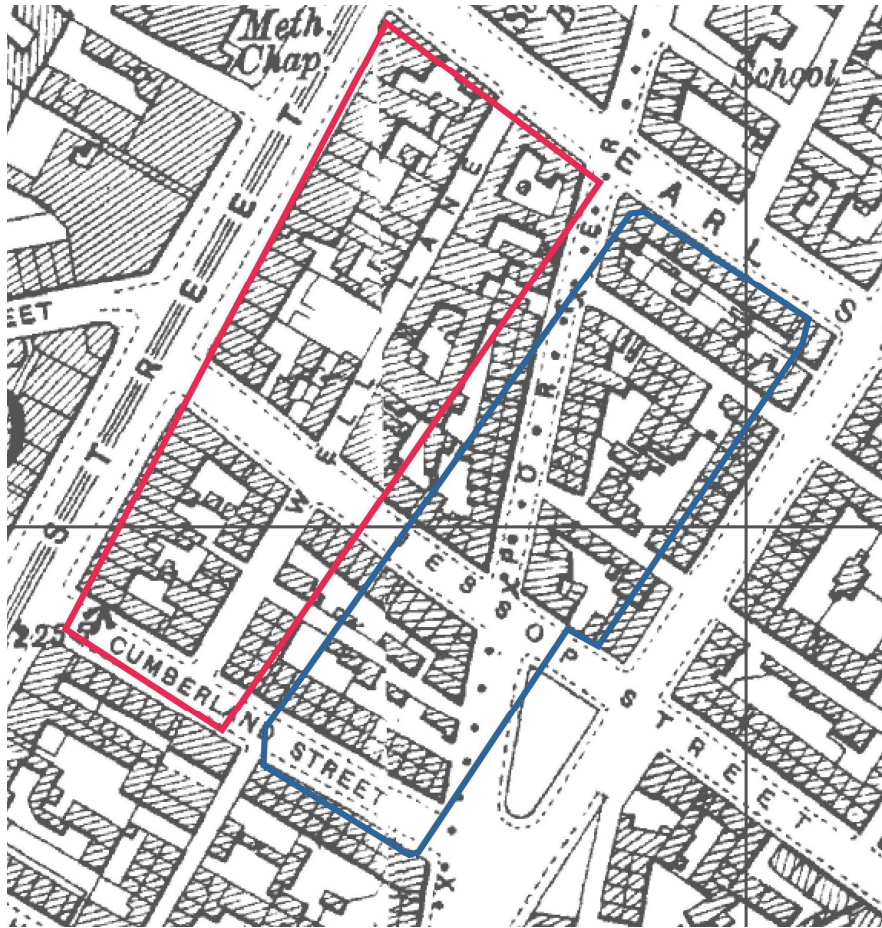


Plate 5: Extract from the 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

3.2.13 During the latter part of the twentieth century, both Blocks 6 and 11, together with the surrounding areas, were radically transformed due to the reorganisation of the historic street patterns and its replacement, in certain areas, with a modern layout of streets. During this phase of reconstruction, numerous commercial and industrial buildings were also established across this portion of Sheffield. Within Blocks 6 and 11 this modern phase of development initially entailed the demolition of all of those buildings found to the west of Porter Street, which are plotted on the 1953-5 1:2500 OS map. This was then followed by the eradication of Porter Street, Well Lane and Jessop Street and the establishment of Cumberland Way, which now forms the eastern boundary of Block 6 and the western boundary of Block 11. Within Block 6, in keeping with the pattern of late twentieth-century land-use evident across the wider area, a series of industrial and commercial units were then established, whilst in Block 11 the ‘Electrical Armature Winders’ was expanded and a new commercial unit was constructed.

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The results from all phases of the intrusive investigation for Blocks 6 and 11 have been joined in the following discussion, for the purposes of understanding the phasing of the archaeological remains across the whole development site (Figs 2-6). A full list of descriptive contexts is provided in *Appendix 3*, and the finds are discussed in *Section 5*.

4.1.2 The below-ground remains identified in Blocks 6 and 11 included a small number of infilled ‘negative’ features, which appear to relate to the pre-industrial history of Sheffield (known hereafter as ‘Period 1’). However, the majority of the remains encountered comprised a series of brick and stone walls, floor surfaces and drainage features. These latter structures were constructed as part of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century expansion of the industrial city, and also encompass changes and modifications to this area during the twentieth century. Although, based on their character, it is clear that these features and structures broadly date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it has been possible, through reference to the early cartographic sources, to situate them within a more refined chronological scheme. This scheme encompasses five separate periods of construction (Periods 2-6), and these have been used to structure the following discussion, which summaries the results of the archaeological excavations.

4.2 PERIOD 1: PRE-INDUSTRIAL REMAINS

4.2.1 The earliest remains identified were located within the southern portion of Block 11, and comprised two heavily truncated ditches (**483** and **543**). Although neither ditch was associated with any early artefactual material, both had been truncated by late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century remains and this, together with their character, suggested that they might form pre-industrial features (i.e. up to mid-eighteenth century date).

4.2.2 Ditch **543** was the more westerly of the two and a *c* 15m length of this feature was exposed. This ditch was found to be aligned north/south, running along the approximate line of the former route, known as Porter Street, and had been filled with a deposit of clay (**544**) (Figs 3 and 6; Plate 6). However, due to later truncation by an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century drain only the western edge of this ditch survived, and it was not, therefore, possible to determine its complete profile or extent.



Plate 6: The truncated remains of ditch **543** (left) following sectioning

- 4.2.3 Ditch **483** was located *c* 8m to the east of ditch **543**, and a 3m length survived between the basements of a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house and the basement of a late twentieth-century building (Figs 3 and 6; Plate 7). However, in a similar manner to ditch **543**, the upper portions of this feature had been destroyed, and only its base survived. This basal section measured *c* 0.8m wide, was *c* 0.2m deep, with a broad V-shaped profile, and contained a deposit of silty-clay (**484**).

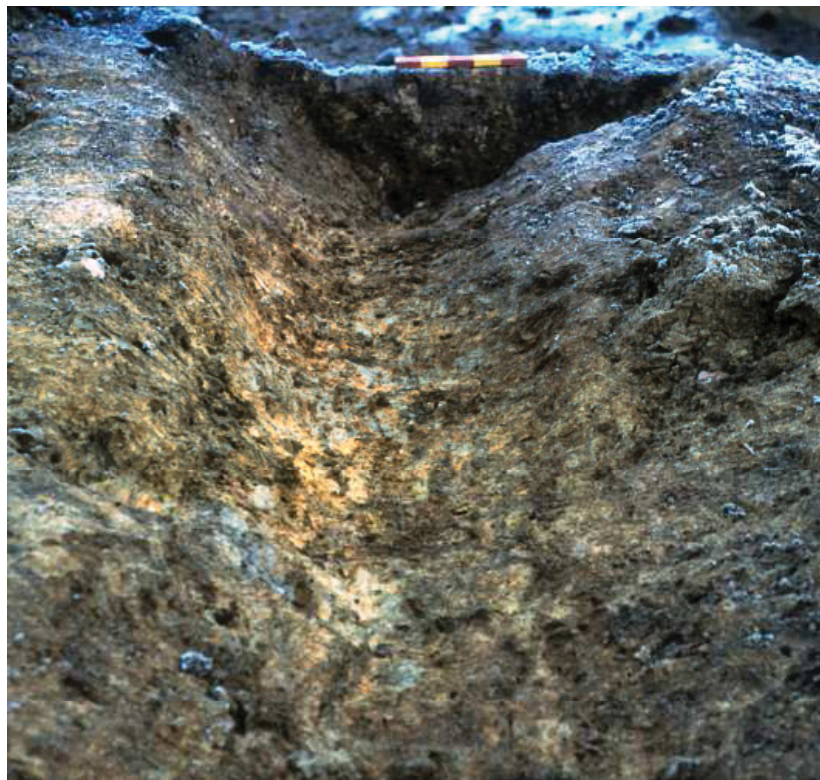


Plate 7: Ditch **483** following excavation

4.3 PERIOD 2: LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (PRE-1797)

- 4.3.1 **Industrial premises fronting Well Lane:** potentially, the earliest structural remains uncovered during the excavations were located in Block 6, particularly as one area of this site, examined by Trench 3 (Fig 4), is known from the cartographic sources to have been developed by 1797. The remains of a building were uncovered that would seem to have originally fronted Well Lane, which correlated with a building plotted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*). This building comprised four linear ranges, enclosing a central courtyard, which could be accessed via a covered passage leading from Well Lane (Plate 8). The layout suggests that this building functioned as an industrial premises and it is possible, based on the excavated remains, that it was one of the early buildings plotted on Fairbank's 1797 survey of this area of Sheffield. The below-ground remains comprised principally the building's exterior walls fronting Well Lane, along with an internal partition wall and the remains of a passageway, allowing access into the interior courtyard of the premises. In addition, a small subterranean room was also discovered, which originally lay beneath Well Lane (Fig 4; Plate 9).



Plate 8: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the industrial premises fronting Well Lane

- 4.3.2 The passageway leading into the interior courtyard of the building was located at the northern end of Trench 3. It measured 2m wide and beneath its surface ran a drain (6017). This drain was constructed of stone slabs and was found at a depth of 2m below the present ground surface. Either side of the passageway, the remains of the exterior walls of the building were discovered, which were constructed partially of brick and partially of stone. The exterior walls (6000 and 6001) exposed to the north of the passageway were constructed of handmade bricks, laid in a stretcher bond, two bricks wide, and bonded with lime mortar. To the south of the passageway, the portion of the building was also partially defined by brick walling (6003 and 6004). This

again was two bricks in width, constructed of handmade bricks, bonded with a lime mortar, and laid in a stretcher bond. A stone wall (6006) was also discovered forming a continuation of the exterior wall fronting Well Lane, and butted the southern end of the exterior brick wall (6003). It was 0.3m wide and was constructed of stone blocks, with an average size of 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.8m. Within the interior of this portion of the industrial building one internal partition wall (6005) was identified constructed of stone blocks with an average size of 0.35m x 0.28m x 0.8m, and along with the exterior brick walls, defined a 3.2m wide ground floor room located at the northern end of Trench 3. A deposit of ash and clinker (6021) was also discovered within the room, which in turn sealed two made ground deposits (6022 and 6024). Unlike the majority of the excavated site, there was no evidence for a basement within this part of the building.



Plate 9: General view of the remains in Trench 3, Block 6, following excavation, viewed from the south-west

- 4.3.3 At the southern end of Trench 3, located beneath the cobbled surface of Well Lane, a subterranean room (cellar 6046) was discovered, which had been capped with sandstone slabs (6088). The function of this room is not particularly clear, although presumably it formed part of the industrial premises located immediately to its east. The room butted the exterior wall of the industrial premises and was composed of two chambers, measuring c 1.8m wide, and defined by handmade brick walls (6047 and 6007). The chambers were linked by a doorway formed by two brick pillars (6009 and 6010) and, at

some point, it had been blocked with brick and stone (**6012**). The floor of one on the chambers was exposed and was found to be composed of sandstone flags (**6048**), which lay at a depth of 2.14m below the present ground surface.

4.4 PERIOD 3: LATE EIGHTEENTH/EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1797-1808)

- 4.4.1 Between the issue of Fairbank's maps of 1797 and 1808 a block of buildings was constructed to the north of Jessop Street; mid-nineteenth-century OS mapping (1850-51) suggests that this block probably included the Globe Tavern public house and a small range of buildings, which might form domestic dwellings (Plate 10). The partial remains of these potentially late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century buildings were uncovered at the southern end of Block 11.

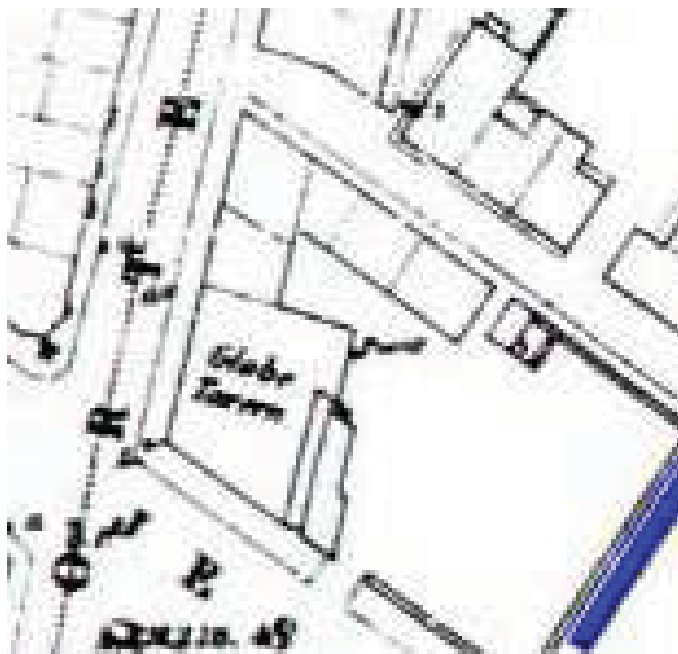


Plate 10: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the Globe Tavern and domestic dwellings to the north

- 4.4.2 **The Globe Tavern:** the remains of the Globe Tavern, which has been proposed as dating to Period 3, included a cellar (Room **433**), which lay beneath the north-western portion of the public house, and a length of stone walling (**454**) (Fig 3). In plan, the cellar measured *c* 3.6m by 6m, and it was defined by a number of handmade brick walls (**440**, **444** and **474-6**). These walls ranged in thickness from one to three bricks wide, and all had been bonded with a pale grey mortar. The floor of the cellar (**477**) was composed of sandstone flags and a small drain was set within this floor, close to the north-western corner of this room. Although this cellar was probably originally accessed on its eastern side, all traces of the Period 3 stairwell appear to have been destroyed during the latter half of the nineteenth century, when the eastern side of the public house was remodelled (see *Section 4.6.5*). A length of stone wall (**454**) was also discovered which lay to the south-east of the cellar and this probably formed the eastern exterior wall of the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-

century public house. This wall was constructed of medium-sized roughly-hewn stone blocks, bonded with lime mortar.

- 4.4.3 **Basement room 438:** immediately to the north of, and adjoining, the cellar found beneath the Globe Tavern was another basement room (Room **438**) (Fig 3). In plan, this basement measured *c* 3.8m by 5m and was defined by handmade brick walls (**440**, **441-4** and **470**), which were either two or three bricks wide. Furthermore, the western wall (**443**) of this basement was a continuation of the western wall of the cellar found beneath the Globe Tavern, and its southern wall (**440** and **444**) also formed the northern wall of this adjoining cellar. The interior of the basement contained a flagged sandstone floor (**439**) and two brick piers, protruding from its northern wall. These piers were spaced 0.8m apart and probably mark either the position of a fireplace, or formed the foundations of a chimney that may have served fireplaces located on the floors above the basement. Immediately to the south-east a second, truncated, brick structure was also discovered thought to be the remains of a stairwell, allowing access into the basement from the room above. Although the historic maps suggest that this cellar was located beneath a property which both fronted Porter Street and adjoined the northern side of the Globe Tavern (Plate 10), access between these separate properties was possible through a *c* 0.8m wide doorway found on one of the adjoining walls (**440/448**). This may, therefore, imply that the small property found immediately to the north of the public house was also owned by the licensees of the Globe Tavern.
- 4.4.4 **Room 414/428:** to the north of the Globe Tavern a further basement was exposed (Fig 3), which probably formed part of a small property constructed during Period 3, fronting Jessop Lane. This basement measured, in plan, *c* 4m by 3.8m, and was defined by four brick walls (**415-8**) composed of handmade bricks, measuring 0.12m x 0.24m x 0.07m, which were bonded with a mid-brown/grey mortar. The interior of the cellar contained a sandstone-flagged floor (**429**) and also two parallel handmade brick walls (**419** and **420**), spaced *c* 0.4m apart. These walls appear to have been inserted in order to subdivide the cellar into two smaller rooms (**414** and **428**), which measured 1.4m and 1.8m wide respectively, and that were also separated by a narrow cavity.
- 4.4.5 **Earl Lane:** in the northern half of Block 11 the remains of Earl Lane were uncovered (Fig 2; Plate 11) comprising cobbled paving (**108**) and cobbled road surface (**105**), beneath which ran a drain capped with sandstone slabs. It is possible that these remains date to Period 3, particularly as the historic map sequence (Section 3.2) indicates that this lane had been established during this phase.



Plate 11: Earl Lane following excavation, viewed from the west

4.5 PERIOD 4: EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1808-23)

- 4.5.1 The remains potentially dating to Period 4 were located in both Blocks 6 and 11, and comprised domestic dwellings fronting Jessop Street, Earl Street, Earl Lane and Porter Street, the fragmentary remains of other domestic dwellings and a yard surface. Based on their character and form, it is probable that these buildings are those first depicted on Leather's 1823 map of this part of Sheffield.
- 4.5.2 ***Jessop Street dwellings:*** the remains of the buildings fronting Jessop Street were uncovered in Trench 1, positioned in Block 6. These comprised partial elements of a row of double-depth terraced dwellings, whose form can first be discerned on the large-scale 1850-1 OS map. Within this trench, a *c* 13m stretch of the exterior wall (**6032**) of four of these dwellings was exposed (Fig 4; Plate 12), which measured *c* 0.4m wide and was constructed of irregular-sized stone blocks, bonded with a lime-based mortar. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east and formed the front of the terrace, which was seen to turn through 90 degrees at its north-western end to form the western wall of the end terrace.
- 4.5.3 The excavation indicated that the interior of the four terraced dwellings contained four basement rooms (Rooms **6039**, **6041**, **6040** and **6049**), located at the front of the properties. Each basement room was *c* 3m wide and, within the limits of Trench 1, these rooms were defined by the exterior stone wall (**6032**) of the dwellings, and three separate lengths of brick walling (**6033**, **6034** and **6037**). These walls were only a single-skin thick and were constructed of handmade bricks, measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, joined with a lime mortar and laid in a stretcher bond. Each of the basements had also

been provisioned with a cellar light, positioned towards the western side of each of the rooms, facing onto Jessop Street. The lights were defined by a c 0.8m wide gap discovered on the exterior wall of the terraces (**6032**). The demolition rubble contained within the interior of one the basement rooms (**6041**) was completely removed in order to establish the depth and character of the basement. This revealed a flagstone floor (**6045**), located over 2m below the modern tarmac surface.



Plate 12: Remains of the Jessop Street dwellings exposed in Trench 1, Block 6, following excavation, viewed from the west

- 4.5.4 Immediately to the north of the late eighteenth-century dwellings fronting Jessop Street, the remains of a linear drain brick-built drain (**6031**) were also uncovered, which was probably associated with a square, stone-built, drain (**6028**) positioned on its northern side.
- 4.5.5 ***Dwellings between Earl Street and Earl Lane:*** the historic map sequence (Section 3.2) combined with the below-ground remains indicated that a block of probable domestic dwellings had been constructed within a plot of land bounded by Earl Street, Eye Street, Earl Lane and Porter Street, sometime between 1808 and 1823 (Plate 13). The basements of some of these properties were uncovered during the excavation at the northern end of Block 11, along with portions of an associated yard and outshut.
- 4.5.6 ***Earl Street dwellings:*** the large-scale First Edition OS 1850-1 map indicates that the properties fronting Earl Street comprised a range of small, single-depth, dwellings, and the partial remains of eight of these were uncovered by the excavation (Fig 2; Plate 14). These remains comprised the rear portions of the basement rooms (Rooms **121**, **161**, **122**, **132**, **139**, **175** and **191**) of these dwellings. Significantly, the excavated remains also indicated that these dwellings had been built during two separate phases of construction.



Plate 13: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century domestic dwellings located between Earl Street and Earl Lane, and to the south of Earl Lane



Plate 14: Earl Street dwellings following excavation, viewed from the east

- 4.5.7 One phase of construction entailed the establishment of six terraced dwellings, which were visible in the eastern half of the excavation trench as six adjoining basement rooms (**122**, **132**, **139**, **175** and **191**). These rooms were all of a similar size and layout, and were also all constructed of similar materials. Therefore, each room was *c* 3.2m wide, and all shared the same rear wall (**192/176/142/135/124**), which was aligned parallel with Earl Street. This wall was *c* 0.6m wide, and was constructed of medium-sized sandstone blocks, laid irregularly, and bonded with mid-grey-brown mortar. At its western end, this wall also turned through 90 degrees to form the end wall (**123**) of this block of terraces. Similarly, the walls used to separate each individual basement (**193**, **177**, **143**, **136** and **125**) were also *c* 0.6m wide and were constructed of medium-sized sandstone blocks, bonded with mid-grey-brown mortar. The interiors of each of these six basement rooms contained sandstone flagged floors which, when removed, were found to overlay a series of thin bedding layers composed of mortar (**148**) and deposits of silty-sand (**146**, **149** and **150**). Each of the basement rooms was also accessed from the ground floor of the dwellings, via a brick staircase positioned in the south-eastern corner of the basement, which supported a series of sandstone steps (**194**, **179**, **141**, **134** and **120**). Within one room (**175**), the bases of two small rectangular brick structures (**180** and **181**) were also encountered, butting its eastern wall, though the function of these structure could not be discerned from the surviving remains.
- 4.5.8 The second phase of construction was evident at the north-western end of the row of six terraced dwellings, where the remains of two further, heavily truncated, basement rooms (**121** and **161**) were exposed. These rooms were not contemporary with the row of terraced dwellings (**122**, **132**, **139**, **175** and **191**) situated in the eastern portion of the excavation trench. Basement rooms **121** and **161** were composed of two lengths of *c* 0.6m wide walls (**109/111** and **147**), which butted up to wall **123** that formed the end wall of the terraced properties immediately to the south-east. It was not possible to ascertain whether the basement rooms were earlier or later than the terrace as there was no dateable evidence to lend support to either, only that the structures had been distinct from each other, and their walls not tied in. Unfortunately, due to modern truncation it was not possible to determine the width of the dwellings containing the two basements, although the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map suggests that they were of comparable size to those properties found to the south-east (Plate 13). A handmade brick floor (**110** and **113**) was discovered within the interior of these two basements, whilst in one room (**121**) the remains of a brick and flagstone stairway (**112**) survived, which was positioned in the south-western corner of this room.
- 4.5.9 To the rear of the properties fronting Earl Street a *c* 0.5m wide stone wall (**152**) was discovered, and this originally enclosed and divided a yard area associated with both the Earl Street and Earl Lane properties. Within the yard area associated with the Earl Street properties, a short section of right-angled brick walling was discovered, which corresponds with the position of a structure depicted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map, together with a brick-lined well (**613**). This had a *c* 1m diameter and extended for a depth of at least 4m below the original surface of the yard (Plate 15).



Plate 15: Well **603**, following half-sectioning, viewed from the east

- 4.5.10 **Earl Lane dwellings:** the remains of a number of the dwellings fronting Earl Lane were also exposed during the course of the excavation (Fig 2). These properties are depicted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map as a row of single-depth terraces, positioned either side of a covered passageway (Plate 13). In addition, this mapping indicates that a number of those properties, found to the east of the passageway, were provisioned with outshuts to their rear. Across the site of these properties, examined as part of the excavation, the position of a covered passageway was identified, either side of which were the remains of a number of basement rooms (**244-8** and **602**) (Fig 2).
- 4.5.11 Those rooms positioned to the west of the passageway (**246-8**) were all of comparable size, measuring 2m wide by 4m deep, and comprised handmade brick exterior and interior partition walls (**250, 263, 264** and **266**), which were all two bricks in width (Plate 16). The interiors of the rooms were paved with sandstone-flagged floors (**265** and **267**), whilst the position of a fireplace, or the foundations for a chimney which also served a fireplace in a room above, also survived in one of the basement rooms (**246**). This feature was defined by two small protruding brick piers spaced 0.8m apart.
- 4.5.12 The remains of the three basement rooms (**244, 245** and **602**) sited to the east of the passageway were similarly composed of handmade brick exterior and interior partition walls, and they had all been provisioned with sandstone-

flagged floors (Fig 2). The internal size of these rooms did, however, vary. Although all were *c* 4.8m deep, two of the rooms (244 and 245) measured 1.9m wide, whilst the remaining room (602) was only 1.4m wide. One of the rooms also contained the remains of a handmade brick staircase, supporting stone steps, which was positioned at the north-eastern corner of the room (Plate 17).



Plate 16: The basement rooms of the Earl Lane dwellings found to the west of the passageway, viewed from the west



Plate 17: The basement rooms of the Earl Lane dwellings found to the east of the passageway (foreground), and the associated outshut (background), viewed from the south-west

- 4.5.13 To the east of the basement rooms (244, 245 and 602), positioned to the east of the covered passageway, the fragmentary remains of a further property, fronting Earl Lane, were also exposed (Fig 2). This property incorporated a basement room (242), which was defined by handmade brick walls (252-4), though due to later truncation it was not possible to determine the size, form or character of this room. Immediately to the rear of this property, a sunken handmade brick rectangular structure (243), measuring 2.1m by 1.6m, was also discovered. Although it was not possible to determine the function of this structure, it enclosed an area of flagged flooring, and presumably formed a small subdivision located within a possible outshut found to the rear of the adjacent property fronting Earl Lane.



Plate 18: The structure discovered beneath the outshut floor, viewed from the south-west

- 4.5.14 The remains of an outshut, linked to the properties fronting Earl Lane, was also discovered immediately to the east of the passageway (Fig 2; Plate 17). It abutted the rear walls of these properties and it was defined by one and two brick wide, handmade brick walls (164, 211, 213, 216 and 218). The outshut had a sandstone-flagged floor and contained two separate rooms (214 and 219), measuring *c* 4.4m by 2.4m and *c* 3.6m by 2.4m respectively. Access into its interior was through a 0.6m wide doorway positioned on its north-western side, whilst the outshut also had an internal *c* 1m wide doorway allowing access between its two rooms. A small ceramic drain cover was also observed in the south-eastern corner of the outshut. Following removal of the outshut flooring a number of subterranean structures were also exposed. These included a brick-lined drain (251), capped with sandstone, which led from the drain cover within the outshut and linked with a system of drainage features discovered immediately to the west. These latter features included two linear drains (268 and 269). Apart from the drainage system a small square structure (271) was also located beneath the flagged floor of the outshut (Plate 18). This measured *c* 1.2m sq and was constructed of handmade brick walls. Although

the function of this structure could not be fully discerned, its walls appear to have been tied into the walls of the outshut and it probably formed the site of an early subdivision contained within the outshut. This, in turn, suggests that at some stage the outshut had been remodelled and refloored.

- 4.5.15 Attached to the northern side of the outshut, a number of brick walls were also exposed that formed the remains of a probable privy (**241**), whose position is plotted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map (Plate 13). The privy measured *c* 1.4m by 2m, and was provisioned with a drain and two internal subdivisions formed by lengths of handmade brick walling.
- 4.5.16 ***Dwellings to the south of Earl Lane:*** the early cartographic sources indicate that by 1823 properties had also been constructed fronting the southern side of Earl Lane. The large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map depicts these properties as single-depth domestic dwellings (Plate 13). However, during the excavation, all that was found to survive of these properties was a *c* 0.5m thick sandstone wall (**292**), which formed their rear wall. The absence of any further remains is presumably due to an absence of basements contained within these properties, and hence it would appear that their more ephemeral ground floor remains have been destroyed during later periods of activity.
- 4.5.17 ***Dwellings fronting Porter Street:*** close to the western margin of Block 11 the remains of a number of properties were uncovered that were constructed in the early nineteenth century as back-to-back dwellings, which originally fronted Porter Street and a courtyard area, positioned between Porter Street and Eyre Street (Plate 19). Porter Street was a well-established road prior to the nineteenth century, so much so that the new properties still respected its course despite the more grid-like layout of roads and blocks of buildings surrounding it. Furthermore, it is likely that these properties are first depicted on Leather's 1823 map of this area. The remains exposed by the excavation included a narrow, *c* 0.8m wide, passageway and elements of four buildings suspected to date to Period 4 (Fig 2; Rooms **553**, **578**, **585**, **586** and **593**). One of the exposed dwellings was positioned to the south of the passageway, and its remains included a basement. In plan, this basement measured *c* 2.9m by 4.6m, and was defined by a two brick wide exterior wall (**555**), constructed of handmade bricks bonded with lime mortar, and a comparable wall (**556**) forming a partition with the adjacent property to the south. The interior of this basement was subdivided into two rooms by a single-skin handmade brick wall (**558**). To the north of the passageway, three further Period 4 basements were uncovered. Although the full extent of one of these partitioned basements was not established (Room **593**), two of the basements were fairly identical in size, measuring in plan *c* 4.6m by *c* 3m. All of the basements were also defined by exterior and partition handmade brick walls (**580**), which were two bricks thick. The interior of one of the basements, located immediately north of the passageway, contained a sandstone-flagged floor and had been subdivided into two separate rooms (**585** and **578**) by a single-skin handmade brick wall (**583**). Within the more northerly of the rooms (**578**) the remains of a brick staircase, supporting a number of stone steps, was also discovered.



Plate 19: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century dwellings fronting Porter Street

- 4.5.18 ***Dwellings fronting Jessop Lane:*** the fragmentary remains of two probable Period 4 dwellings were discovered, which originally fronted Jessop Lane (Fig 3). These remains included short sections of handmade brick walling (**402-3**, **405-7** and **410**), bonded with mid-brownish-grey mortar, forming elements of the ground floor rooms of these properties. Where examined, these walls were found to extend for a depth of *c* 0.4m, which indicates that these dwellings were not provisioned with basements.
- 4.5.19 ***Courtyard:*** the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map suggests that during the early nineteenth century a large courtyard existed in the plot of land bounded by Earl Lane, Eyre Street, Jessop Lane and Porter Street, which was enclosed by back-to-back and single depth domestic dwellings (Plate 20). Close to the eastern boundary of Block 11 a paved surface was identified, which may represent the remains of this early nineteenth-century yard. Historic mapping indicates that this surface would have been located directly west of a row of back-to-back dwellings, which fronted the courtyard area. This section of yard (**325**) was composed predominantly of yellow sandstone setts, although one area was paved with sandstone flags. Within the yard surface a north-east/south-west aligned drainage gully could also be seen that would have originally run to the front of the back-to-back dwellings situated on this yard. A sondage was also excavated through the yard surface and indicated that it had been laid above a series of thin bedding layers (**485-90**, **507-11** and **515-18**) composed of varying proportions of sand, silt and ash/clinker.



Plate 20: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century courtyard

4.6 PERIOD 5: LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1851-94)

- 4.6.1 The Period 5 remains were all located within Block 11. These remains correlate with the 1894 OS 1:2500 map, and include additional dwellings and a privy constructed within the courtyard found to the south of Earl Lane and the courtyard to the east of the Globe Tavern, as part of late nineteenth-century infilling. Other remains dating to this period appear to relate to the remodelling of the Globe Tavern.
- 4.6.2 *Infilling within the courtyard to the south of Earl Lane:* the 1894 OS map indicates that during the latter part of the nineteenth century additional dwellings and privies were constructed within the Period 4 courtyard located to the south of Earl Lane. The partial remains of some of these structures were uncovered during the course of the excavation.
- 4.6.3 *Privy:* the remains of a small privy (Room 367) were discovered, which had probably been built within the courtyard during Period 5 (Fig 2). In plan, this privy measured *c* 5m by 3m, and its outer wall was predominantly constructed of stone, although its south-eastern corner was constructed of brick. Its interior had been subdivided into six separate compartments, by a number of short sections of brick walling. These divisions presumably marked the positions of individual toilets, and within three of the compartments three *in situ* ceramic soil pipes were discovered.
- 4.6.4 *Dwellings:* the partial remains of a number of probable late nineteenth-century dwellings were discovered, which abutted the rear wall (292) of the Period 4 dwellings that originally fronted Earl Lane (Fig 2). These remains included

two truncated lengths of *c* 0.4m wide stone walling (295 and 300), which defined the partition walls of two separate dwellings. Although only a small portion of these dwellings survived, the positions of these walls indicate that one of these dwellings was *c* 3m wide. The interior of both of the dwellings had been subdivided by two lengths of handmade brick walling (296 and 304), which created two separate rooms in each of the properties (Rooms 293, 299, 303 and 307). All of these rooms measured *c* 1.4m wide, and they all also contained handmade brick flooring (294, 302, 305 and 308), which had been laid above a mortar bedding layer (309).

- 4.6.5 ***Remodelling of the Globe Tavern:*** the cartographic evidence suggests that during the late nineteenth century the eastern side of the Globe Tavern was expanded and remodelled, which correlates with the remains identified during excavation (Fig 3). Within the interior of the public house these included a corridor (432) and stairway (447), that had been added to the Period 3 basement, that may have replaced an earlier stairway in this part of the basement. The corridor (432) had a width of *c* 1.2m, and was defined by a length of three brick-wide walling (452), and a parallel length of four brick-wide brick walls (453). The adjacent stairway (447), which was probably inserted during the construction of the corridor, was *c* 1m wide, and was constructed of brick walls supporting a flight of stone steps.
- 4.6.6 The fragmentary remains of three ground floor rooms (448, 456 and 459) were also exposed, which were probably added to the public house in the late nineteenth century. Room 448 was defined by two short lengths of handmade brick walling (450 and 451), which enclosed a flagged floor (449) overlying a layer of burnt material (473). Rooms 459 and 456 lay to the south-east, adjacent to each other and abutting an earlier, Period 3, stone wall (454). Room 459 measured *c* 1.2m wide and was defined by two parallel handmade brick walls (458 and 462). Within the interior of the room was a sandstone-flagged floor (460) and also three, two brick-long, brick piers, two of which (482 and 483) protruded from the southern wall of the room, whilst the third pier (461) protruded from its northern wall. Room 456 was located immediately to the north, and it shared its southern wall (458) with the adjacent room (459). Its northern wall was located *c* 1.4m to the north and was constructed of handmade brick. Contained within its interior was a handmade brick floor (455).
- 4.6.7 ***Structures to the east of the Globe Tavern:*** the partial and heavily truncated remains of a building were uncovered, which was probably constructed in the courtyard located to the east of the Globe Tavern in the late nineteenth century (Fig 3). Although it is not possible from the surviving remains to discern the form or character of this building, it appears to have contained an internal room (374) defined by five lengths of handmade brick walling (375-9), which created a *c* 2m sq room containing a small partitioned area. To the south, a straight (397) and a curving (398) section of handmade brick walling were discovered, which might also form part of this building.

4.7 PERIOD 6: TWENTIETH CENTURY (POST-1935)

- 4.7.1 Following the demolition and clearance of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings within Block 11, an industrial works was constructed in the mid-twentieth century denoted as an 'Electrical Armature Winders' on the 1953-5 1:2500 OS map (see *Section 3.2*, above). Four basement rooms (**336**, **344**, **382** and **389**) were uncovered by the excavation, which formed part of this works (Fig 2).
- 4.7.2 The larger of the basement rooms (**336**) measured *c* 7.8m by 4.2m in plan, and was defined by a combination of stone and brick walling (**330**, **342**, **343** and **328**) constructed of machine-made and reused handmade bricks. The interior of the room contained a concrete floor (**349**), which had been resurfaced at some point with a second layer of concrete (**341**). It also contained an internal brick and concrete platform (**338**), creating a *c* 1.2m wide shelf at the eastern end of the room. Two features were also discovered within the room, which relate to the power systems found within this works. These included an *in situ* drive shaft, running across the width of the room, that was bolted to the floor, and which powered machinery within the works. To the west of this feature a concrete plinth (**348**) was also discovered, which may have functioned as a machine bed.
- 4.7.3 Immediately to the west of the larger of the basements (**336**) were two smaller basement rooms (**382** and **389**). These rooms both measured *c* 2m across and were constructed of brick and stone walling. Their interiors contained stone-flagged and concrete flooring, and one (**389**) contained a *c* 0.6m square brick alcove, whilst the other contained two small square, brick-lined, drains (**386** and **395**).
- 4.7.4 The final excavated basement room (**344**), forming part of the twentieth-century works, was located to the south of the larger basement room (**336**). This room measured *c* 3.4m across, narrowing to *c* 2m, was defined by brick walling (**355**, **358** and **359**), which was constructed from modern machine-made bricks and reused handmade bricks. This room also appears to have housed a machine, as a number of machine settings were uncovered within its interior. These settings included a stepped concrete and brick platform (**350**, **352** and **361**), which contained a machine housing slot (**354**), together with several metal fittings (**353**). It is also possible that this machine was powered by the drive shaft, which ran from the adjacent room, across the width of the basement.

5. FINDS

5.1 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 In all, 3031 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered in the course of the investigation. Of these, 102 fragments (3.3% of the total), were recovered as unstratified objects. The site assemblage comprised objects in a range of materials, as shown in Table 1, but by far the largest group of finds were fragmentary ceramic vessels (1698 fragments, 56%).

MATERIAL	NO. FRAGMENTS
Wood	7
Tar	2
Stone	9
Shell	56
Rubber	3
Resin	1
Plastic	2
Leather	45
Lead	5
Iron	234
Industrial debris	21
Glass	337
Cork	1
Copper alloy	84
Composition	2
Coal	7
Ceramic vessel	1698
Ceramic tobacco pipe	100
Ceramic other	22
Ceramic building material	18
Bone	37

Table 1: Material groups represented within the assemblage

- 5.1.2 The entire assemblage can be described with confidence as being of relatively recent date, with few fragments dating to before the late nineteenth century, and none being earlier than the late eighteenth century. In view of this overall late dating, which correlates with the relatively recent occupation of properties on the site seen from the mapping evidence (see *Section 3.2*), it is not deemed necessary to analyse or describe the assemblage in detail, and no catalogue of the finds is provided.

- 5.1.3 No more than 14 items were identified as being of possible late eighteenth-century date, of these, six were small fragments of dark olive green wine bottle, and one of a green case bottle of similar date; these were recovered from varying layers, fills and demolition material (**188**, **190**, **317**, **324**, **517**, and **542**). Small fragments of ceramic vessels of the same date range were recovered from levelling layers **317** and **517**. It must be noted that except for the material from **517**, these contexts also produced considerably later material, and it is quite likely that their presence is of little significance to any consideration of the dating of the site.
- 5.1.4 Of the 100 clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered, only a few were bowls, all dating to the very late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Indeed, the relative lack of clay tobacco pipe fragments, and the presence of a plastic tobacco pipe mouthpiece in the demolition deposit **345** in Room **344**, might point to the principal period of activity on the site being after the widespread use of such pipes fell from general favour in the early twentieth century.
- 5.1.5 The large group of ceramic vessels included various fabrics and vessel forms comprising a range that might be expected in a working class domestic context. There was nothing of any particular value, and most of the tablewares and kitchen wares represented were somewhat utilitarian. The tablewares were mainly white earthenwares, many of them underglaze transfer-printed types, most clearly originated with the industrial-scale producers of the Midlands, whilst others were probably produced more locally. The kitchen wares included a fairly narrow range of storage vessels in iron-rich redwares, usually with a thick black glaze, which are likely to have been more locally produced. There were also small numbers of grey stoneware jars, again mass-produced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and brown stoneware cooking vessels. It is likely that some of these were produced more locally, such vessels were, for instance, produced in Chesterfield within living memory (pers obs). Other vessels, mainly represented by single examples, came from a wide range of sources, but were all demonstrably industrial products.
- 5.1.6 The bulk of the vessel glass comprised embossed machine-blown bottles and jars, originally containing a range of locally made products. Many bore local trade names, including table waters by Revett and Co, and Cottam and Sons, both of Sheffield, and Henderson's relish, again a Sheffield product. Others came from farther afield, for instance Tower Table Water, Bridlington and Scarborough. Again, most can be dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, although the latest identified provided a *terminus post quem* of 1955 for deposition on the site. In addition, many of the complete bottles recovered retained their 'composition' closures, which would again place them in the mid-twentieth century. Glass tablewares were almost absent from the assemblage.
- 5.1.7 Little stood out amongst the metalwork. A single coin, a halfpenny of 1916 came from a demolition deposit in Trench 1, **6044**. Several contexts produced copper alloy gas light or electrical fittings and other domestic items such as spigot taps. There was, in addition, a group of poor quality cutlery and other tools, including steel scissors. The remainder of the metalwork was

fragmentary, and effectively unidentifiable, although all could be assigned a late date with confidence.

- 5.1.8 Perhaps of greatest interest amongst the material is the group of debris indicating that shell and bone working was being undertaken in close vicinity to the site. An exotic bivalve shell (Mother-of-Pearl) was recovered from demolition deposit **196**, and has had several button blanks cut from it. Mother-of-Pearl buttons of the same general size came from elsewhere across the site (**113**, **331**, and **584**). Debris from the production of bone buttons was also found in a levelling layer **487** beneath yard **325**.
- 5.1.9 Cut fragments of bone and antler were also retrieved (**117**, **187**, **190**, **297**, **331**, **345**, **348**, **351**, **354**, **389**, and **454**, and was also found unstratified). Amongst the assemblage were several rectangular antler blanks clearly intended to produce handle plates for knives and other cutlery. A large goat horn found unstratified could have been intended for the same purpose. There were also an antler-handled knife from levelling layer **531** below Room **374**. These seem to provide clear evidence for the finishing of cutlery, perhaps undertaken on a home-working basis. A rotary grindstone of a kind suitable for sharpening blades was also present in Room **191**, and would seem to add substance to this suggestion. Although not unexpected in Sheffield, a major centre of cutlery production, it provides a small but interesting insight on late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century working practice.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The archaeological excavations undertaken across Blocks 6 and 11 identified six periods of activity relating to the history and development of this part of Sheffield. The earliest of these periods may encompass pre-industrial activity, when two potentially early ditches were dug within Block 11. Although these features had been severely truncated, and only survived in a limited number of areas, it appears that they ran parallel to each other and were aligned approximately north-east/south-west. Unfortunately, the precise date of these features could not be ascertained, though they are probably of pre-eighteenth-century date. It is, therefore, possible that they may represent features associated with the late medieval deer-park boundary thought to cross this area. Indeed, this interpretation is strengthened, to some degree, as one of these ditches ran along the approximate line of Porter Street, which is suspected to follow the boundary of this medieval enclosure. Alternatively, due to the absence of any dateable material contained within the ditches, these features might also conceivably form the remains of a later phase of agricultural enclosure, dating to the post-medieval period. If this was the case they might, therefore, relate to former field boundaries found to the east of Porter Street.
- 6.1.2 The majority of the excavated remains date between the late eighteenth and twentieth centuries. These include the remains of: a possible late eighteenth-century industrial premises; a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house and domestic dwellings; nineteenth-century domestic dwellings; and a mid-twentieth-century industrial works. These remains can all be related to the historic map sequence, the positions of which can be confidently related to those buildings plotted on nineteenth-century OS mapping (Fig 5). These remains reflect, in some measure, the initial expansion and subsequent modification of the industrial city of Sheffield.
- 6.1.3 Although the excavated remains enable the constructional fabric and internal layout of the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings to be discerned to a greater extent, unfortunately there was a general absence of artefacts that could be related to their initial period of construction and subsequent use. Due to this absence it is, therefore, difficult to consider the types of material culture used by the early inhabitants of these properties and, in turn, determine the specific activities undertaken within individual properties, or socio-economic trends and fluctuations.

7. CURATION, CONSERVATION AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 RECIPIENT MUSEUM

- 7.1.1 The paper and digital archive for Blocks 6 and 11 will be deposited with Sheffield Museum.
- 7.1.2 Following consultation with CgMs and SYAS, it is recommended that given the limited potential of the finds these should be discarded.

7.2 CONSERVATION

- 7.2.1 There are no conservation requirements.

7.3 STORAGE

- 7.3.1 The complete project archive will be prepared for long-term storage following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

7.4 DISSEMINATION

- 7.4.1 The complete results obtained from the archaeological investigation at Blocks 6 and 11, The Moor, Sheffield, are incorporated in this excavation report. Copies of the report will be forwarded to SYAS and a summary of the results will be submitted to the SYAS annual review 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire'. A summary of the results will also be submitted to OASIS.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 1: Site location, showing positions of archaeological trenches



Figure 2: Plan of northern end of Block 11

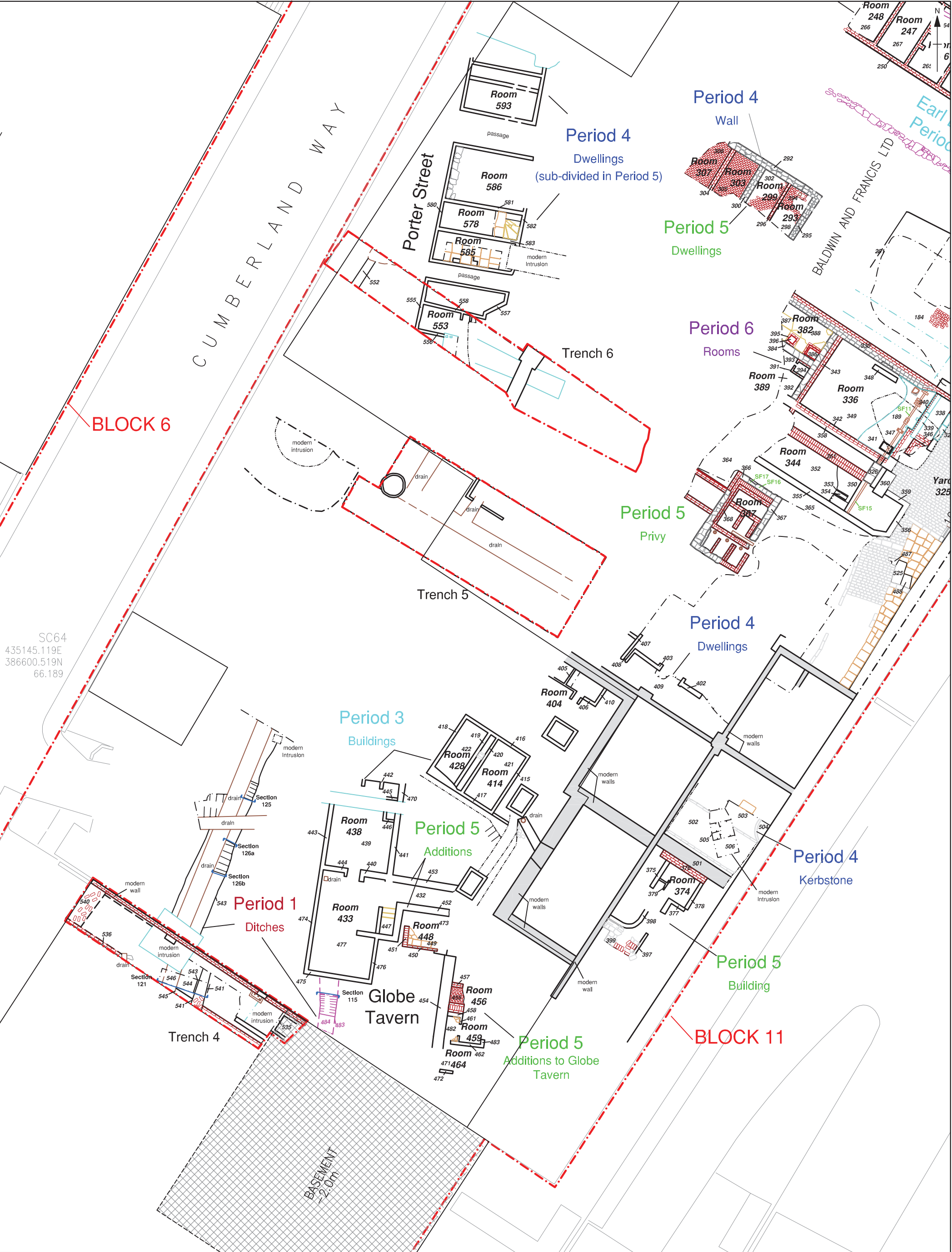


Figure 3: Plan of southern end of Block 11

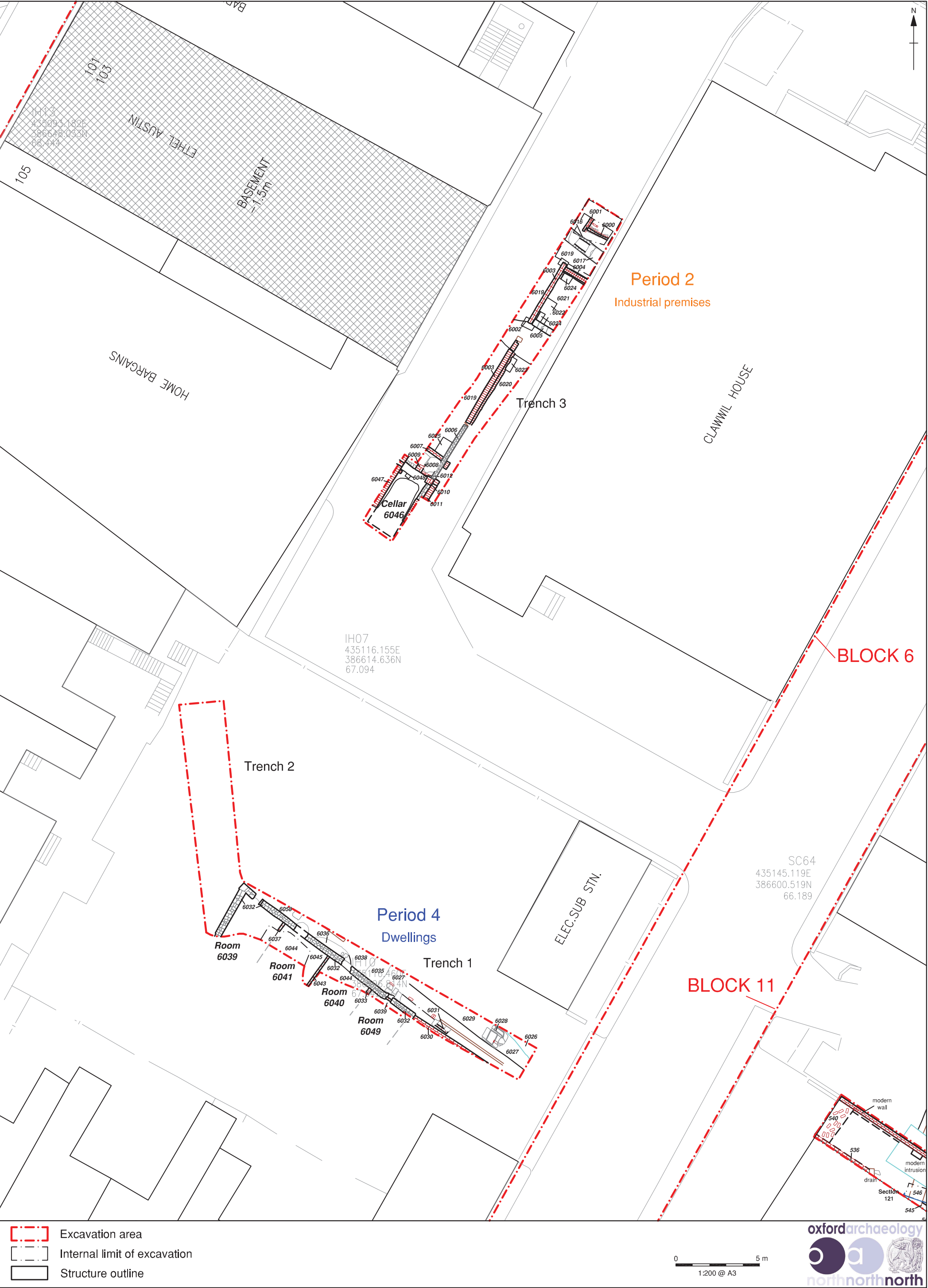


Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3, Block 6



Figure 5: Archaeology superimposed on the 1894 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map